

ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

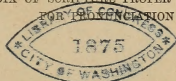
INCLUDING
A VERY COPIOUS SELECTION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS
FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
AND AS A
BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE

BY
✓
THE REV. JAMES STORMONTH
AUTHOR OF 'SCHOOL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY AND WORD-BOOK'
'THE HANDY SCHOOL DICTIONARY,' ETC.

THE PRONUNCIATION CAREFULLY REVISED BY
THE REV. P. H. PHELP
M.A. CANTAB.

39
10991a
SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

WITH AN APPENDIX OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, ETC., RESPELT



WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
MDCCLXXIV
c

PE 1628
S8
1874

21081
540

109

P R E F A C E.

THIS work, the result of the labours of many years, is designed to supply a full and complete pronouncing, etymological, and explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, containing an unusual number of scientific, technical, and other terms, in a handy form for general reference, and at such a price as will put it within the reach of persons of the most moderate means. Many new and important features will be found in the work.

The Dictionary Words.—These are printed in a bold, black type, and in *single letters*, that being the form in which words are usually presented to the reader. Capital letters begin such words only as proper names, and others which are always so printed. This distinction will be of considerable use to the learner. English phrases, familiar colloquialisms, and slang and other terms useful for reference by the general reader, have been freely inserted and defined. The addition of participial terminations will be found a useful feature.

The Grouping of Words.—The Dictionary words are grouped under a leading word, from which they may be presumed naturally to fall or be formed, or simply follow in alphabetical order. Only, however, are they so grouped when they are derived from the same leading root, and when their alphabetical order may not be materially disturbed. When words occur in a group out of their alphabetical order, they will also be found in their place with a simple reference to the heading under which they are grouped. Care has been taken not to group to such an extent as to create diffi-

culty in consulting the work, but the alphabetical order of words in respect of their terminal letters is in no case attended to in the grouping. The plan of grouping will be found to have important advantages. The words the most nearly related are immediately presented to the eye in a bold, black type, and not scattered over several pages, merely because their terminal letters are different.

The Pronunciation.—The Dictionary words, for pronunciation, are respelt phonetically with italic letters, and divided into syllables by dots instead of hyphens, and accented. The pronunciation has been carefully revised, in conformity with the best modern usage, by the Rev. P. H. Phelps, M.A. Cantab., to whom the Author has also to acknowledge his great obligations for very valuable assistance he has afforded in other departments of the work. The scheme of phonotypes or sound-symbols is fully detailed in a Table at the beginning of the work, and again briefly repeated, for the convenience of reference, at the bottom of each two consecutive pages. The leading word of each group is uniformly respelt and marked in full; but the succeeding ones, especially when the seat of the accent is the same, have, generally, only the terminal parts respelt, the full respelling of the leading word being sufficient to indicate the first part.

The Etymology of Words.—For the roots, or the supposed roots, enclosed within brackets, the works of the best and most recent authorities have been carefully consulted. In the words given as derived from the non-clas-

sical languages—that is, not from the Latin and Greek—Wedgwood, Latham, and Max Müller have been generally followed. When a Latin or Greek noun is given as a *root-word*, the genitive case is frequently added in order to exhibit the literal elements more prominently to the learner. For the same reason, in Latin verbs, the supine in *um* is often preferred to the infinitive in *re*. It must not be supposed that all the *root-words* given within the brackets indicate really the ultimate sources of the English words. In a very large class of English words they really are so, as in scientific terms, and words directly derived from the Latin or Greek, or in the case of that large class which are merely imitative of natural sounds or natural appearances. The *root-words* are meant to show—(1) the probable origin of the English words; (2) their primary meanings; or, (3) their equivalents in other languages. The *root-words* may be considered as a core for a group of related English words. Apart from this their chief use in an educational point of view, their meanings will be found highly useful in enabling the general reader to ascertain, in most cases, without difficulty, the primary significations of the English words. When no meaning is attached to a *root-word*, it is to be considered as an analogue—that is, it has the same sense as the leading Dictionary word. In regard to a numerous class of English words usually considered as derived from the literary Latin, or from the Latin through the French, Italian, or Spanish, the best authorities now teach precisely the opposite. Such words are really derived from some one of that large class of related European languages called the ROMANCE, including the French, Italian, and Spanish; or from a source common not only to them, but also to English and literary Latin. Literary or classical Latin had its origin in the unwritten languages and dialects of Italy. When the former ceased to be a living tongue, the latter still survived. In the same way, the present substratum of literary English has not sprung from the Anglo-Saxon of Wessex only, but from it and the languages and dialects, however derived, spoken in every part of Great Britain. While these facts must be distinctly borne in mind by the student, it is convenient to retain the fiction of derivation from or through the literary Latin in regard to the classes of words referred to. In this view, the exact equivalents of English words in Italian, French, or Spanish, will be found highly useful and significant.

It will be observed in numerous instances that successive entries occur of words spelt precisely in the same way, and that they are so entered because they are derived from different roots, and have, of course, different significations. This fact of itself will afford a striking example of the advantage of having related words grouped under their common *root-words*, instead of the usual plan of English Dictionaries of having the most contradictory senses placed under the same word which itself, in two, three, or more of these senses, has quite a different origin, though spelt in the same way.

The Meanings.—The meanings of the words are those usually given, but they have been simplified as much as possible. In the way of definition there will be found, however, a vast quantity of entirely new matter. The separate entries made, in works of the same kind, to indicate distinctions in the significations of verbs, when used transitively and intransitively, have been abandoned, as confusing to the learner, and as practically useless; at the same time, however, the distinctions themselves have generally been retained. No attempt has been made to render the definitions exhaustive; yet in these the work is very full. Very frequently words in a group ending in *nes*, *ble*, and *bly*, especially the last, are not followed by definitions. When so found, the meanings are easily formed: Thus, distinctness, state of being distinct; distinctly, in a distinct manner; bleakness, state of being bleak; bleakly, in a bleak manner; improvable, that may be improved; improvably, in an improvable manner; improvableness, state of being improvable: Thus, *ble*, meaning “that may be;” *bly*, manner; and *ness*, state of being.

The Appendices.—They are—a note in regard to prefixes being placed first—(1) A full list of postfixes in alphabetical order, having their origin indicated, and followed by examples of their use; (2) A list of common abbreviations, with their meanings, and their full uncontracted forms, when not English, within brackets; (3) A very full list of Latin, French, and other phrases, the name of the language, and their signification in English.

Concluding Remarks.—Such is a brief outline of the nature and contents of the present work. In a work necessitating so great an amount of research, and the elaboration of so great a mass of matter from such

a variety of sources during the unremitting labour of many years, there cannot but occur matter and arrangement that may call for adverse criticism, or at least call forth difference of opinion. Where, too, there is such a variety of type, symbols, and marks employed, and so many elaborate details, errors may occur. It is believed, however, that these will be found but few in number, and of little importance. Besides the Rev. Mr Phelps, already referred to, highly-qualified gentlemen were engaged on the revision of the proof-sheets as they were passing through the press. The Author begs to acknowledge his obligations to those gentlemen for their important services. Dr Page, Professor of Geology in the Durham University of Physical Science, Newcastle, and author of well-known works on Geology and Physical Geography, specially attended

to the correctness of the numerous scientific terms introduced into the work.

To give a list of authorities used in compiling the present work would serve no good end. Suffice it to say that numerous works have been diligently consulted and compared, including the best and most recent authorities. While the Author's field of review has been a very extensive one, and while he has of necessity trodden a path common to authors of works of the same kind, it is hoped that no undue use of materials from other works has been made. The most laborious care has been employed, and considerable expense incurred, in securing accuracy. The Author trusts that this work will secure public approbation, and fulfil, in the opinion of those best able to judge, the objects for which it is chiefly designed.

EDINBURGH, *October 1871.*

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In this Edition a considerable number of important corrections have been introduced into the body of the work. A Supplement and a List of Proper Names have also been added. The Supplement contains about 450 additional words—chiefly such new scientific and other words as are now becoming current in our popular literature. Several emendations referring to the body of the work, and new explanatory matter, have also been inserted in the Supplement. The List of Proper Names consists of (1) Scripture proper names taken afresh from the authorised version, (2) all the proper names found in the Apocrypha, (3) common classical names, and (4) common historical and other names—all respect for pronunciation according to the method employed in the Dictionary. In placing the accent, the authority of Smart and Dr Smith has been followed—chiefly the latter. In re-

spelling the proper names, and employing the sound-symbols used in the Dictionary, a distinctness and precision have been given to the pronunciation of them never before attempted. Dr Page and the Rev. Mr Phelps have carefully read over the Supplement. Mr Phelps, and two other gentlemen well known in the literary world, kindly took the trouble carefully to go over the List of Proper Names, and adapt their pronunciation to English usage. It will be observed, however, that though the pronunciation according to English idiom and usage has been preferred, the strictly classical has been sufficiently often indicated. It is hoped that, with these improvements and additions, this work will not only maintain the high position which it has already attained, but find increasing favour with the general public.

EDINBURGH, *September 1874.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE,	iii
SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS FOR THE PRONUNCI- ATION OF WORDS,	vii
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE WORK, .	viii
THE DICTIONARY,	1
SUPPLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL WORDS,	742

APPENDICES.

LIST OF POSTFIXES,	749
LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS,	752
WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE LATIN, FRENCH, ETC.,	755
LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, AND OTHER NAMES, . . .	761

SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

Note.—{ } is the mark dividing words respelt phonetically into syllables; ('), the accent indicating on which syllable or syllables the accent or stress of the voice is to be placed. The marks (^) and (~) above the vowels are to be understood as having relation to the character of the sound alone, not to the prolongation, or the reverse, of the sound—that is determined in ordinary cases by the accentuation of the word. The mark (~) above the symbols *āw*, *ōw*, *ōō*, and *ōy*, designates these as diphthongal sounds.

<i>Sound-symbols employed in Respelling.</i>	<i>Representing the Sounds as exemplified in the Words.</i>	<i>Words respelt with Sound-symbols and Marks for Pronunciation.</i>
<i>ā</i>	mate, fate, fail, aye, there	<i>māt, fāt, fāl, ā, thār.</i>
<i>ā</i>	mat, fat	<i>māt, fāt.</i>
<i>ā</i>	far, calm, father	<i>fār, kām, fāth'ēr.</i>
<i>āw</i>	fall, laud, law	<i>fāwl, lāwd, lāw.</i>
<i>ē</i>	mete, meat, feet, free	<i>mēt, mēt, fēt, frē.</i>
<i>ē</i>	met, bed	<i>mēt, bēd.</i>
<i>ē</i>	her, stir, heard, cur	<i>hēr, stēr, hērd, kēr.</i>
<i>ī</i>	pine, ply, height	<i>pīn, plī, hīt.</i>
<i>ī</i>	pin, nymph, ability	<i>pīn, nīm̄f, ā-bīl'ī-tī.</i>
<i>ō</i>	note, toll, soul	<i>nōt, tōl, sōl.</i>
<i>ō</i>	not, plot	<i>nōt, plōt.</i>
<i>ō</i>	move, smooth	<i>mōv, smōth.</i>
<i>ōw</i>	noun, bough, cow	<i>nōwn, bōw, kōw.</i>
<i>ōy</i>	boy, boil	<i>bōy, bōyl.</i>
<i>ōō</i>	woman, foot	<i>wōōm'ān, fōōt.</i>
<i>ū</i>	pure, due, few	<i>pūr, dū, fū.</i>
<i>ū</i>	bud, come, tough	<i>būd, kūm, tūf.</i>
<i>ch</i>	chair, match	<i>chār, māch.</i>
<i>g</i>	game, gone, gun	<i>gām, gōn, gūn.</i>
<i>j</i>	judge, gem, gin	<i>jūj, jēm, jīn.</i>
<i>k</i>	king, cat, cot, cut	<i>kīng, kāt, kōt, kūt.</i>
<i>s</i>	sit, scene, cell, city, cypress	<i>sīt, sēn, sēl, sīt'ī, sī'prēs.</i>
<i>sh</i>	shun, ambition	<i>shūn, ām-bīsh'ūn.</i>
<i>th</i>	thing, breath	<i>thīng, brēth.</i>
<i>th</i>	there, breathe	<i>thār, brēth.</i>
<i>z</i>	zeal, maze, muse	<i>zēl, māz, mūz.</i>
<i>zh</i>	azure, vision	<i>ā'zhōōr, vīzh'ūn.</i>

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or adj.....adjective	geog.....geography	palaeon.....palaeontology
ad.....adverb	geol.....geology	path.....pathology
agri.....agriculture	geom.....geometry	pers.....person
alg.....algebra	gram.....grammar	pert.....pertaining
anat.....anatomy	her.....heraldry	phil.....philosophy
anc.....ancient	hist.....history	phren.....phrenology
arch.....architecture	hort.....horticulture	phys.....physiology or physical
archæol.....archæology	imp.....imperfect participle	phu.....plural
arith.....arithmetic	impera.....imperative	poss.....possessive
astrol.....astrology	infin.....infinitive	pp.....perfect participle
astron.....astronomy	instr.....instrument	pref.....prefix
bot.....botany	int.....interjection	prep.....preposition
chem.....chemistry	interrog.....interrogative pronoun	pres.....present
chron.....chronology	lit.....literature	pron.....pronoun
com.....common	masc.....masculine	prov.....provincial
com.....commerce	math.....mathematics	pt.....past tense
comp.....comparative	mech.....mechanics	rel.....relative pronoun
conch.....conchology	med.....medicine	rhet.....rhetoric
conj.....conjunction	meta.....metaphysics	R. N.....royal navy
contr.....contraction	mil.....military affairs	R. Cath. Ch. Roman Catholic Church
dim.....diminutive	min.....mineralogy	S.....south
dyn.....dynamics	mod.....modern	Scrip.....Scripture
E.....east	myth.....mythology	sculp.....sculpture
E. I.....East Indies	N.....north	sing.....singular
eccles.....ecclesiastical affairs	n.....noun	superl.....superlative
Eng. hist...English history	nat. hist...natural history	surg.....surgery
engin.....engineering	nav.....{ navigation or naval af-	surv.....surveying
entom.....entomology	fairs	theol.....theology
etym.....etymology	neut.....neuter	trig.....trigonometry
Fahr.....Fahrenheit	nom.....nominative	U. S.....United States
far.....farriery	obj.....objective	v.....verb
fem.....feminine	opt.....optics	W.....west
fort.....fortification	ornith.....ornithology	W. I.....West Indies
gen.....gender; genitive	paint.....painting	zool.....zoology

Alb.....Albanian
Amer.....American or America
Ar.....Arabic
AS.....Anglo-Saxon
Bav.....Bavarian
Beng.....Bengalee
Bohem.....Bohemian
Bret.....Breton
Celt.....Celtic
Chald.....Chaldee
Chin.....Chinese
Dan.....Danish
Dut.....Dutch
Eng.....English
Esthon.....Esthonian
F.....French
Fin.....Finnish
Flem.....Flemish
Fris.....Frisian
Gael.....Gaelic
Geno.....Genoese
Ger.....German
Goth.....Gothic
Gr.....Greek
Cris.....Grisons

Heb.....Hebrew
Hind.....Hindustani
Hung.....Hungarian
Icel.....Icelandic
Ind.....India or Indies
Ir.....Irish
It.....Italian
L.....Latin
Lang.....Languedoc
Lap.....Lapland
Lim.....Limousin
Lith.....Lithuanian
Mal.....Malayan
Maux.....language of Isle of Man
mid. L...{ Latin of the middle
 ages, or late Latin
Milan.....Milanese
Norm.....Norman
Norm. F...Norman French
N. Fris....North Frisian
old Eng...old English
old F.....old French
old Fris...old Frisian
old H. Ger..old High German
Pers.....Persian

Piedm....Piedmontese
Pol.....Polish
Port.....Portuguese
Prov.....Provençal
prov. Eng. provincial English
Rom.....Roman
Russ.....Russian
Sam.....Samaritan
Sans.....Sanskrit
Scand.....Scandinavian
Scot.....Scotland or Scotch
Serv.....Servian
Sic.....Sicilian
Slav.....Slavonic
Sp.....Spanish
Sw.....Swedish
Swab.....Swabian
Syr.....Syriac
Teut.....Teutonic
Turk.....Turkish
Venet.....Venetian
W.....Welsh
Wal.....Walachian
Wall.....Walloon
Westph....Westphalian

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, AND REFERENCE BOOK.

A

ABEL

A, a, the first letter of the alphabet in most languages; an adjective of number, signifying one; the indefinite article—used before adjectives or nouns that begin with a consonant or with the sound of a consonant; an Anglo-Saxon prefix signifying *at, to, in, or on*; a Greek prefix, also its form *an*, signifying *without, not*; a Latin prefix, with its forms *ab* and *abs*, signifying *from or away*.

A.1, *a one*, a mark to denote a ship of the first class as to newness and being seaworthy.

Aaronic, *a. a-rôn'ik*; also **Aaronical**, *a. a-rôn'ik-kál*, of or pert. to Aaron or his priesthood.

ab, ab, a Latin prefix; also *a* and *abs*, signifying *from or away*.

A.B., first letters of *Artium Baccalaureus*—*ár'shí-tím*, of arts; *bák'ká-láw'ri-tús*, bachelor—meaning Bachelor of Arts, an academic title.

aback, *ad. á-bák'* (AS. *on-bac*), on the back; backwards, as used by sailors; by surprise; unexpectedly.

abacus, *n. áb-á-kús* (L., from Gr. *abakos*, a board for calculations), a counting frame; in *arch.*, the crowning table of a column.

Abaddon, *n. á-bád-dôn* (Heb. *abad*, to be lost or destroyed), the destroying angel of the bottomless pit.

abaft, *ad., prep. á-báft'* (AS. *aftan*, after, behind), a seaman's term; at or towards the stern or hinder part of a ship; behind.

abandon, *v. á-bán-dún* (F. *abandonner*, to desert), to give up; to desert; to forsake entirely; *aban'doning*, *imp.*: *aban'doned*, *pp.*: *adj.*, wholly forsaken; given up; extremely profligate or corrupt; *aban'donment*, *n.* a giving up wholly; a total desertion; *aban'doner*, *n.* the person who gives up.

abase, *v. á-bás'* (F. *abaisser*, to lower—from L. *ad*; *basis*, the foot or base), to bring low; to degrade; to cast down: *aba'sing*, *imp.*: *abased*, *pp. á-bást'*: *abatement*, *n.* the act of humbling or bringing low.

abash, *v. á-básh'* (old F. *esbahir*, to set agape, to confound), to confuse with guilt; to make ashamed: *abashing*, *imp.*: *abashed*, *pp. á-básh'*, confounded; put to silence: *abash'ment*, *n.* confusion from shame.

abate, *v. á-bát'* (F. *abattre*, to beat down: It. *abbattere*, to overthrow), to lessen; to lower in price; to grow less; to subside: *aba'ting*, *imp.*: *abated*, *pp.*: *abat-able*, *a. á-bá'tá-bí*, that can be lessened or abated: *abatement*, *n.* a reduction; a lessening; the sum abated: *aba'ter*, *n.* the person or thing that abates.

abatis, *n. áb-á-tis* or *ab-á-té*, also spelt *abattis* (F. *abattre*, to beat down), piles of trees or their larger branches, with sharpened points outward, laid down for the protection of troops.

abattoir, *n. áb-at-wáir'* (F.), a public slaughter-house.

abb, *n. áb* (AS.), the yarn of a weaver's warp.

abba, *n. áb-bá* (Chaldee), a father; a name given in the East to church dignitaries—hence *baba*, *papa*, *pope*; **abbacy**, *n. áb-bá-sí*, the dignity or rights and privileges of an abbot; **abbatial**, *a. á-bá'shí-ál*; also **abbatical**, *a. bá'tí-kál*, of an abbey: **ab'be**, *n. áb-bé*, a father; a title of courtesy or honour given to persons in many Catholic countries who have given themselves to the study of divinity: **abbess**, *n. áb-bés*, a lady placed over a nunnery. Among persons living secluded from the world in religious houses, the males are called *monks*, and the females *nuns*. The residence of a monk is called a *monastery*, and that of a nun a *nunnery*. **abbey**, *n. áb-bí*, *plu. abbeys, áb-bíz*, a monastery; a residence of persons secluded from the world, either male or female; **abbot**, *n. áb-bút*, the superior or chief person over an abbey or monastery: **ab'bot-ship**, *n.* the office of an abbot.

Abbeville flints, *áb-vél*, rude flint implements, in the form of spear-heads, &c., found in great abundance in the post-tertiary sands and gravels of the river Somme, near Abbeville, in France.

abbreviate, *v. áb-bré-ví-at* (L. *ab*; *brevis*, short), to shorten; to reduce to a smaller size; to abridge: *abbrevia'ting*, *imp.*: *abbrevia'ted*, *pp.*: *abbrevia-tion*, *n. áb-bré-ví-á'shún*, the act of shortening; a part of a word used for the whole: *abbrevia'tor*, *n.* one who: *abbreviatory*, *a. -tór'í*, shortening: *abbrevia-ture*, *n. -ví-á-túr'*, an abbreviation.

abdicare, *v. áb-dí-kát* (L. *ab*; *dico*, I proclaim or make known), to give up a right; to renounce an office of power: *ab'dica'ting*, *imp.*: *ab'dica'ted*, *pp.*: *abdi-cation*, *n. áb-dí-ká'shún*, the act of giving up; a surrendering: *ab'dicant*, *n. -kánt*, also *ab'dica'tor*, *-ká-tór*, one who: *abdicative*, *a. áb-dí-ká'tív*, causing or implying abdication.

abdomen, *n. áb-dó-mén* (L., from *abdo*, I conceal), the lower part of the belly: *abdominal*, *a. áb-dóm'í-nál*, belonging to the lower belly: *abdominous*, *a. áb-dóm'í-nús*, having a large belly: *abdominales*, *n. plu. áb-dóm'í-ná'léz*, in *zool.*, the soft-finned fishes which have their ventral fins placed on the abdomen, behind the pectorals.

abduce, *v. áb-dús'*; also *abduct*, *v. áb-dúkt'* (L. *ab*; *duco*, I lead), to lead or draw from; to separate: *abduc'ing*, *imp.*: *abduced*, *pp. áb-dús'*: *abduc'ting*, *imp.*: *abducted*, *pp.*: *abductor*, *n.* one who; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws a limb or a part outwards: *abduction*, *n. áb-dúkt'shún*, in *med.*, a drawing away from; a carrying away by fraud or open violence: *abducent*, *a. áb-dú-sént*, separating; drawing back.

abad, *ad. á-béd'* (AS.), on or in bed.
abele, *n. á-bé-lé* (Pol. *biało*, white), the white poplar-tree.

máte, máf, fár, láw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pín; nôle, nôt, móve; ców, bów, fót; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

aberration, *n.* *ab-ér-rá-shùn* (L. *ab*; *erro*, I wander), a wandering from the right way, as from truth; moral perversity; mental weakness; an apparent motion of the fixed stars; **aberrant**, *a.* *ab-ér-ránt*, differing widely; **aberrant**, *a.* *ab-ér-ránt*; **aberrance**, *n.* *ab-ér-ráns*; also **aberrancy**, *n.* *ab-ér-rán-si*, a wandering from the right way.

abet, *v.* *a-bét* (AS. *old F. abetter*, to incite; *abouta*, to set dogs on), to aid; to incite; to encourage, chiefly in a bad sense; **abetting**, *imp.* *abet-ted*, *pp.* *abet-tor*, *n.* one who abets or encourages, usually in a bad sense; **abetment**, *n.*

abeyance, *n.* *a-bá-áns* (F. *abayer*, to gape at, to pant after), state of being held back for a time; state of expectancy; temporary suppression.

abhor, *v.* *ab-hór* (L. *ab*; *horreo*, I shake or look terrible), to hate very much; to despise; to detest; **abhorring**, *imp.* *ab-horred*, *pp.* *ab-horred*; **abhorrence**, *n.* *ab-hór-réns*, very great hatred; **abhorrer**, *n.* the person who abhors; **abhorrent**, *a.* *ab-hór-rént*, hating; detesting; odious; repugnant to: **abhorrently**, *ad.* *-ly*.

Abib, *n.* *a-bíb* (Heb. *ab*, swelling, protuberant), the first month of the Jewish year; also called *Nisan*.

abide, *v.* *a-bid* (AS. *abidan*; Goth. *beidan*, to expect), to remain; to continue; to rest; to be firm; **abiding**, *imp.* *abode*, *a-bód*, *pp.* *abider*, *n.* *a-bí-der*, one who: **abidingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

abietites, *n.* plu. *a-bí-é-tí-téz*, or *-tits* (L. *abies*, the fir-tree), a genus of fossil fir cones, which are often found in great perfection in the Wealden and lower green-sand; **abietic**, *a.* *ab-é-tík*, pert. to the fir-tree; **ability**, *n.* *a-bí-lít* (L. *habilitas*, fitness or aptitude—from *habeo*, I have; F. *habiller*, to dress), power to do, whether with the body or mind—opposed to *capacity*, power to receive; aptitude; skill; legal right to do—in this sense the opposite is *disability*: **abilities**, *plu.* *a-bí-lít-téz*, mental endowments.

abject, *a.* *ab-jékt* (L. *abjectus*, downcast—from *ab*; *jactus*, throw; or cast), cast down; worthless; mean; without hope: **abjectly**, *ad.* *-ly*; **abjection**, *n.* *ab-jék-shùn*; also **abjectness**, *n.*; and **abjectness**, *a.* mean or low state; meanness of spirit.

abjure, *v.* *ab-jór* (L. *ab*; *juro*, I swear), to deny or renounce upon oath; to renounce with solemnity; **abjured**, *pp.* *ab-jóred*, *pp.* *ab-jóred*; **abjuration**, *n.* *ab-jóo-rá-shùn*, renouncing upon oath; **abjuror**, *n.* one who denies upon oath: **abjuratory**, *a.* *-i*, containing abjuration.

ab lactation, *n.* *ab-láctá-tá-shùn* (L. *ab*; *lacto*, I suckle), the weaning of a child from the breast; a method of ingrafting, now called *inarching*.

ablative, *n.* *ab-lá-tív* (L. *ab*; *latus*, carried), name of a case in Latin nouns, in which the actions of carrying away or taking from are signified: **ablation**, *n.* *ab-lá-shùn*, a taking away.

able, *a.* *á-bl* (see under *ability*), having sufficient power to do; qualified; skillful; fitted for: **ably**, *ad.* *á-bl*; **ableness**, *n.* *á-bl-nés*; **able-bodied**, *ad.* having a sound strong body; **able to work**.

ablution, *n.* *ab-lú-shùn* (L. *ab*; *luo*, I wash), a washing, cleansing, or purification by water: **abluent**, *a.* *ab-lú-ént*, cleansing by liquids: *n.* an attenuant or purifier.

abnegate, *v.* *ab-né-gát* (L. *ab*; *nego*, I deny), to deny; to renounce: **abnegating**, *imp.* *ab-né-gated*, *pp.* *ab-né-gation*, *n.* *-shùn*, a denial; self-denial: **abnegator**, *n.* one who denies.

abnormal, *a.* *ab-nór-mál*; also **abnormal, *a.* *-mál* (L. *ab*; *norma*, a rule), irregular; anything out of the usual or natural course; without rule or order: **abnormality**, *n.* *ab-nór-má-lít*, irregularity; deformity.**

aboard, *ad.* *a-bórd* (AS. *a.*; on; Icel. *bord*, the side of a ship), on or in a ship or boat.

abode, *n.* *a-bód* (see *abide*), a habitation; stay or continuance; *pp.* *abide*.

abolish, *v.* *a-ból-ish* (L. *abolisco*, I decay or wear away—from *ab*; *aleo*, I grow up; F. *abolir*), to put an end to, to make void; to annul; to destroy: **abolishing**, *imp.* *abolished*, *pp.* *-isht*; **abolisher**, *n.* the person that puts an end to: **abolishable**, *a.* *a-ból-ish-á-bl*, that may be put an end to or destroyed: **abolishment**, *n.* *a-ból-ish-mént*; also **abolition**, *n.* *ab-ó-lísh-ún*, the act of putting an end to or destroying; emancipation: **abolitionist**, *n.* a person who favours the putting an end to anything, as slavery: **abolitionism**, *n.* *ab-ó-lísh-ún-izm*, the tenets of the abolitionists.

abomasus, *n.* *a-bó-má-zús* (L. *ab*; *omasum*, tripe),

the fourth stomach of ruminating animals; the part of the paunch nearest the intestines.

abominate, *v.* *a-bóm-i-nát* (L. *abominor*, I wish away, I detest—from *ab*; *omen*, a portent), to hate excessively; to abhor; to detest: **abominating**, *imp.* *abom-inat-ed*, *pp.* *abominable*, *a.* *a-bóm-i-ná-bl*, very hateful; detestable: **abominably**, *ad.* *-ly*; **abominableness**, *n.* state of being very hateful: **abomination**, *n.* *a-bóm-i-ná-shùn*, an object of extreme hatred or detestation; evil doctrines or practices.

aboriginal, *a.* *ab-ó-ríj-i-nál* (L. *ab*; *origo*, gen. *originis*, a beginning or origin), first; primitive: *n.* an original inhabitant of a country: **aborigines**, *n.* *ab-ó-ríj-i-néz*, the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the original stock, flora or fauna, of a geographical area.

abortion, *n.* *a-bór-shùn* (L. *abortio*, a miscarriage—from *prior*, I arise), anything that does not come to maturity; an untimely birth; failure; a coming to nought: **abortive**, *ad.* *-tív*, not come to maturity: **abortionally**, *ad.* *-tív*; **abortioness**, *n.*

abound, *v.* *a-bóund* (L. *abundo*, I overflow—from *ab*; *unda*, a wave), to have or possess in great quantity: **abounding**, *imp.* *abound-ed*, *pp.* *abundance*, *n.* *a-bún-dáns*, great store; overflowing quantity: **abundant**, *a.* plentiful; fully sufficient: **abundantly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

about, prep. *a-bóut* (AS. *abutan*—from *ymb*, around; *utan*, outward), encircling; near to; concerning: *ad.* nearly; here and there.

above, *ad.* *a-búv* (AS. *abufan*—from *a*, on, be; *y*, to, high: *búv*, *bóven*, overhead; in a higher position), prep. higher in class, rank, power, or excellence; in excess: **above-board**, openly: **above all**, in preference to all other things: **above cited** or **above mentioned**, taken notice of in the preceding part of a book: **above-ground**, alive; not buried.

abracadabra, *n.* *ab-rá-ká-dá-brá*, an Assyrian deity; a word used in incantations, or as a charm.

abrade, *v.* *a-brád* (L. *ab*; *rado*, I scrape), to rub or scrape off; to waste by friction: **abrad**, *imp.* *ab-rad-ed*, *pp.* *abrasion*, *n.* *ab-rá-shùn*, the operation of wearing away by rubbing or friction; a superficial injury from friction.

Abrahamic, *a.* *a-brá-hám-ík*, of Abraham or his age. **Abrahams**, *n.* plu. *a-bráng-kí-dá* (G. *a*, with-out; *branchia*, the gills of a fish), applied to animals which have no apparent external organs of respiration, as the leech, earthworm, &c.: **abrahamic**, *a.*

abreast, *ad.* *a-bréist* (AS. *ab*, and *breast*, side by side; keeping equally forward).

abreption, *n.* *ab-rép-i-shùn* (L. *ab*; *raptum*, to snatch), a carrying away.

abridge, *v.* *a-bríj* (F. *abreger*: L. *ab*, *brevis*, I shorten), to shorten by using fewer words; to make anything shorter or less; to epitomise: **abridging**, *imp.* *abridged*, *pp.* *a-bríj-ed*; **abridger**, *n.* one who abridges or makes less: **abridgment**, *n.* *a-bríj-mént*, the thing made less in size or extent; an epitome.

abroad, *ad.* *a-bráod* (AS. *on*, and *broad*, at large; in the open air; beyond the limits of a place, as a house; in a foreign country; widely).

abrogate, *v.* *ab-rá-gát* (L. *ab*; *rogo*, I ask), to do away with; to repeal; to abolish; to make void: **abrogating**, *imp.* *ab-ro-gat-ed*, *pp.* *abrogation*, *n.* *-gá-shùn*.

abrood, *ad.* *a-bród* (AS.), in brood.

abrupt, *a.* *ab-rúpt* (L. *ab*; *ruptus*, broken), broken; steep; unconnected; sudden: **abruptly**, *ad.* *-ly*; **abruption**, *n.* *ab-rúp-shùn*, a sudden and violent breaking off: **abruptness**, *n.* steepness; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

abscess, *n.* *ab-sés* (L. *ab*; *cessus*, gone; F. *absces*), a gathering of humours into one mass in some part of the body.

abscond, *v.* *ab-sénd* (L. *ab*; *scindo*, I cut), to cut off; to sever: **absconding**, *imp.* *abscond-ed*, *pp.* *abscess*, *n.* *ab-sés*; or *abscessa*, *n.* *ab-sés-sá*—*plu.* *absis-ses*, or *absissae*, *-sis-sé*—a part of the diameter, or a segment of a conic section: **abscession**, *n.* *ab-sés-sh-ún*, a cutting off.

abscond, *v.* *ab-sénd* (L. *abs*; *condo*, I hide), to run away; to conceal one's self; to withdraw one's self in a private manner: **absconding**, *imp.* *abscond-ed*, *pp.* *abscond'er*, *n.* one who runs away for concealment.

absent, *v.* *ab-sént* (L. *abs*; *ens*, gen. *entis*, being), to keep away; to withdraw or retire from: **absenting**, *imp.* *absent-ed*, *pp.* *absent'er*, *n.* one who takes him-

máte, máit, jár, láú; méte, mêt, hér; pín, pín; nóte, nóit, móve;

self away: **absentee**, *n.* **āb'sēn-tē'**, one who goes away from his country, his office, or his estate: **absenteeism**, *n.* -**izm**, the practice of residing or stopping away from one's office or estate: **absence**, *n.* **āb'sēns**, the being away, or at a distance; want; inattention to things present: **ab'sent**, *a.* not present; at a distance.

absinthian, *a.* *ab-sin'thî-an* (L. *absinthium*, wormwood), of or like wormwood; **absinthiated**, *a.* *-thî-tî-d*, impregnated with wormwood; **absinthe**, *n.* *ab-sin'th* (F.), a well-known French liqueur; wine impregnated with the qualities of *absinthium* or wormwood; **absin'thic**, *a.* *-thîc*, pert. to *absinthium*, or to an acid obtained from it; **absin'thin**, *n.* the bitter principle found in *absinthium*.

absolute, a. *āb-sō-lōt* (L. *ab*: *solutus*, loosened or set free), without control; independent of any person or thing; despotic: **absolutely**, ad. *āb-sō-lōt-lē*: **absolution**, n. *āb-sō-lō-shūn*, a sentence of acquittal; a declaration of innocence: **absolutism**, n. *āb-sō-lōt-izm*, state or principle of despotism: **absolutist**, n. one who: **absolutory**, a. *āb-sō-lō-tōr-lē*, that absolves.

absolve, *v.* *āb-zōlv'*, (*L. ab; solvo*, I loose, I set free), to set free; to release from some burden or penalty; to acquit; **absolv'ing**, *imp.*: **absolved**, *pp.* *āb-zōlv'd*: **absolv'er**, *n.* one who: **absolvatory**, *a.* *āb-zōlv'ā-tōr'i*.

absonant, *a. ab'sō-nānt* (L. *ab*; *sonus*, sound), discordant; deviating from the true sound, tone, or harmony; absurd.

absorb, *v.* *ab-sorb'* (*L. ab; sorbeo*, I drink up or suck in), to drink in, as (a sponge); wholly to engage; to en-
gross: **absorbing**, *imp.* **absorbed**, *pp.* *ab-sorb'd*, *ab-*
sor-bent, *a.* that which sucks up or imbibes, or a vessel
which imbibes or takes up: **absorbable**, *a.* *ab-sorb'i-*
ble, what may be sucked up: **absorptive**, *a.* *ab-sorb'i-*
tive (*L. absorbentium*, to suck up), having the power to
suck up: **absorption**, *n.* *ab-sorb'sh'n*, the act of
drinking in or sucking up: **absorbability**, *n.* *ab-*
sorb-a-bil'i-ty, state or quality of being absorbable.

abstain, *v.* *ab-stān'* (L. *abs*; *teneo*, I hold), to keep or refrain from; to forbear: **abstain'**ing, *imp.*: **ab-stained**, *pp.* *ab-stānd'*: **abstain'er**, *n.* one who keeps from; **abstinence**, *n.* *ab-stīn-ēns*, the practice of keeping from, of one's own free will: **ab'stinent**, *a.* refraining from, especially in the use of food or drink; temperate: **ab'stinently**, *ad.* -*ly*.

abstemious, a. *ab-stē-mī-ū's* (L. *abstemius*, temperate or sober), sparing in the use of food or strong drinks; temperate: *abstem'iously*, ad. -*ly*: *abstem'iousness*, n. being sparing in the use of food or strong drink.

abstergent, a. *ăb-stér-jěnt* (L. *abstergeo*, I wipe dry—from *abs*; *tergeo*, I rub off), having a cleansing property—thus fuller's earth is an abstergent: **abster-sive**, a. *ăb-stér'siv*, cleansing.

abstract, *a. ab'strákt (l. abs; tractus, drawn)*, distinct or separate from something else; existing in the mind only; difficult; **abstruse**, *n.* a summary or epitome; an abridgment; **v. ab'strákt**, to separate; to draw from; to epitomise; to purloin; **abstracting**, *imp.* **abstracted**, *pp.* separated; absent in mind; **abstractedly**, *ad.* **abstractedness**, *n.* state of being separated from a real existence; **abstracter**, *n.* one who; **abstraction**, *n. ab'strák-shún*, the act of the mind when considering some part or property of a thing; **abstractly**, *adv.* in an abstract manner; **abstrusely**, *adv.* in a thought; **purloining**; **ab'stráctness**, *n.* being in a separate state; not being connected with any object; **abstractive**, *a. -ív*, having the power to abstract; **abstractively**, *a. -ív-ly*; **abstractly**, *ad. ab'strák-tly*.

abstringe, v. *ab-strínj'* (L. *ab*; *stringo*, I bind or tie tight), to unbind: **abstrínging**, imp.: **abstrínged**, pp. *ab-strínid'*: **abstrícted**, a. *ab-stríkt'id*, unbound.

abstruse, *a. āb-strōs'* (L. *abstrusus*, hidden), concealed; difficult to be understood; obscure: **abstrusely**, *ad. -ly*: **abstruseness**, *n. āb-strōs-nēs*, darkness in meaning; obscurity.

absurd, a. *ab-sér'd* (L. *ab*; *surdus*, that will not hear), not fit to be heard; what is plainly opposite to the truth; contemptibly foolish: **absurdly**, ad. *-tē*: **absur'dity**, n. *-dī-tī*, what is absurd: **absurdness**, n. *-nēs*: **abundance**, **abundant**, and **abundantly**, (see **abound**.)

abuse, v. *ă-būz'* (F. *abuser*: L. *ab*; *usus*, used), to treat wrongly or ill; to misuse anything; to violate; to revile; to impose on: **n.** *ă-būs'*, ill use of anything; rude reproach; misapplication; **abuse'ful**, a.

using abuse: abu'sing, imp.: abused', pp. *a-būsd'*: abu'ser, n. one who: abusive, a. *a-bū'siv*, carrying on bad language or ill treatment; reviling; containing abuse: abu'sively, ad. -li: abu'siveness, n.

abut, *v. a-bút* (F. *abouter*, to meet at the end; *butt*, to strike with the head, as a goat), to border upon; to touch: **abut'ting**, *imp.*: **abut'ted**, *pp.*: **abutment**, *n.* *a-bút'mént*, what supports the end of a bridge; that which borders upon.

abyss, n. *á-bis'* (Gr. *abussos*, without a bottom; *a*, without; *bussos*, a bottom), a very deep place; that which is bottomless; a deep mass of waters.

Abyssinian, a. *āb'ī-sīn'ī-an*, of or pert. to Abyssinia.

ac, āk, a Latin prefix, a form of *ad*, meaning *to*; the forms of *ad*, meaning *to*, are, *a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*, and is so varied for the sake of euphony, according to the commencing letter of the part of the word of which it forms the prefix.

acacia, n. *a-kā'shi-d* (L. a thorn), the Egyptian thorn; gum-arabic.

academy, n. *ä-käd'ë-mī* (L. and Gr. *academia*, name of an ancient school where Plato taught), a public or private school; a society of learned men: **academic**, or **academical**, *ä-kä-dēm'ik*, or *ä-kä-dēm'ikal*, pert. to a college or university; **academically**, *ad.-lī*: **academician**, n. *ä-käd'ë-mish'an*; also **academ'ian**, n. a member of a university or learned society; also **acad'emist**, n.

Acadia, n. *ă-kā-dī-ă* (F. *Acadie*), the original and now the poetic name of Nova Scotia.

acalephæ, n. plu. *ak'-a-lêfê* (Gr. *akalephe*, a nettle), a name applied to the soft gelatinous radiata known as medusæ, sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c.

acanthodes, n. plu. *a-kán-thō-dēs* (Gr. *akantha*, a spine), a genera of fossil ganoid fishes having thornlike fin-spines—the type of the family **acanthodids**. *a-kán-thō-dēs*: **acanthaceous**, a. *a-kán-thá-shūs*; also, **acanthaceous**, a. *a-ká-ná-shūs*, armed with prickles: **acanthus**, n. *a-kán-thūs*, the herb bear's-breech; in *arch*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus: **acanthine**, a. *a-kán-thín*, pert. to or like the acanthus: **acanthopygus**, a. *a-kán-thō-py-gŭs* (Gr. *akantha*, a spine; *pygion*, a winglet or fin), a term applied to fishes having the back or dorsal fin composed of spine rays, as the perch, gurnard, &c.

acanthoteuthis, n. *ă-kăn'thō-tū'thīs* (Gr. *akantha*, a thorn; *teuthis*, a cuttle-fish), a genus of fossil cuttlefishes.

acaridæ, n. plu. *ă-kăr'î-dē*; or **acarea**, *ă-kă'ri-ă* (L. *acarus*: Gr. *akari*, a mite), a term applied to such insects as the mite, the tick, the water-mite, &c.

acatalectic, *a. ā-kāt'ā-lēk'tik* (Gr. *akatalektos*, not defective at the end), not halting short; without defect: *n.* in *poetry*, a verse having the complete number of syllables.

acaulous, a. *ă-kaŭ'ľūs*; also **acauline**, *ă-kaŭ'ľĭn* (Gr. *a*, without; *kaulos*, a stalk), in bot., applied to a plant without a stalk; stemless.

accede, v. *āk-séd'* (L. *ad*; *cedo*, I yield), to agree to the proposal or request of another; to comply; **acce'ding**, imp.; **acce'ded**, pp.

accelerate, *v.* *ák-sêl'é-r-át* (*L. ad; celero, I hasten; or celer, swift*), to quicken; to hasten; to cause to move faster: *accel'era'ting*, *imp.*; *accel'era'ted*, *pp.*: *acceleration*, *n.* *ák-sêl'é-r-á'shún*, the act of increasing speed or motion: *accelerative*, *a.* *ák-sêl'é-r-á'tív*; also, *acceleratory*, *a.* *ák-sêl'é-r-á-tór'í*, quickening; hastening.

accendible, a. *āk-sēn'dī-bl* (L. *accendo*, I set fire to), capable of being inflamed or kindled: **accendibility**, n. *āk'sēn-dī-bil'ī-tī*.

accent, *n.* *ák-sent* (L. *ad*; *canto*, I sing with energy), the stress or force of voice put upon a syllable or word; the mark indicating the same; manner of speaking; **accent**, *v.* *ák-sent*; or **accentuate**, *v.* *ák-sen-tú-dit*, to pronounce a word or syllable with a particular stress or force of voice; **accenting**, *imp.*; **accented**, *pp.*; **accentuating**, *imp.*; **accentuated**, *pp.*; **accentuation**, *n.* the act of pronouncing words or syllables; the act of pronouncing words and syllables properly; **accentor**, *n.* in music, one who leads; **accental**, *a.* *ák-sen-tú-dit*, relating to accent.

accept, *v.* *dk-sept'* (*L. acceptum*, to receive—from *ad*; *captus*, taken), to take what is offered; to agree or consent to; to acknowledge or promise to pay: **accepting**, *imp.*: **accepted**, *pp.*: **accepter** or **acceptor**, *n.*, one who accepts: **acceptable**, *a.* *dk-sept'-d-bl*.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chāir, game, jog, shun, thīng, thēre, zeal.

pleasing or gratifying to a receiver; agreeable in person or by services; welcome: **acceptably**, ad. *ak-sep-ta-bli*: **acceptableness**, n.: **acceptability**, n. *-bi-li-ti*: **acceptance**, n. *ak-sep-tans*, the receiving with approval; a written promise to pay money: **acceptor**, n. the person who gives a written promise to pay money: **acceptation**, n. *ak-sep-ta-shun*, reception, the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is generally understood.

access, n. *ak-sēs* or *ak-sēs* (L. *accessus*, a coming to), admission to; approach, or means of approach: **accessible**, a. *ak-sēs-si-bl*, easy of approach; affable: **accessibly**, ad. *-i-bl*: **accessibility**, n. *-bi-li-ti*: **accession**, n. *ak-sēs-shun* (L. ad; *cessio*, a yielding or giving up), an increase; an addition; an arriving at; that which is added: **accessional**, a. *ak-sēs-shun-al*, additional: **accessorial**, a. *ak-sēs-sōr-i-al*, relating to an accessory: **accessory**, a. *ak-sēs-sōr-i*; also spelt *-sōr-i*, aiding in doing something, or privy to it; additional: n. anything additional; one who aids or gives countenance to a crime: **accessarily**, ad. *-i-l*: **accessariness**, n.

acciaccatura, n. *ak-shē-ak-tō-rā* (It. *acciaccata*), in music, a grace-note.

accident, n. *ak-si-dēt* (L. *accidens*, gen. *accidentis*, slipping, happening to), something taking place unexpectedly; an event not foreseen; a quality not essential: **accidental**, a. *ak-si-dēt-al*, happening by chance; casual: n. anything non-essential: **accidentally**, ad. *-l*: **accidentality**, n.: **accidence**, n. *ak-si-dēs*, a book containing the definitions and rules of grammar as they fall from or succeed each other.

accipenseridae, n. plu. *ak-sip-en-sēr-i-dē* (L. *accipenser*, the sturgeon), the sturgeon family—a limited group of ganoid fishes; the existing species are chiefly of large size.

accipitres, n. plu. *ak-sip-i-trēz* (L. *accipiter*, a hawk—from *accipio*, I seize), in ornith., a term applied to the rapacious birds, as eagles, falcons, hawks, &c.: **accipitrine**, a. *ak-sip-i-trin*, hawk-like; rapacious.

acclaim, v. *ak-kām* (L. ad; *clamo*, I cry out), to applaud: n. a shout of joy: **acclaiming**, imp.: **acclaimed**, pp. *-i-d*: **acclamation**, n. *ak-kā-mā-shun*, applause expressed by the voice, or by a noise with the hands or feet: **acclamatory**, a. *ak-kām-ā-tōr-i*, expressing joy or applause.

acclimate, v. *ak-kli-mā*; also **acclimatise**, v. *ak-kli-mā-tiz* (L. ad; and *climate*, which see: F. *acclimater*), to acustom the body to live in a foreign country in a state of health; to inure a plant or animal to a climate not natural to it: **acclimating**, imp.: **acclimated**, pp. *ak-kli-mā-tēd*: **acclimation**, n. *ak-kli-mā-shun*: **acclimatation**, n. *ak-kli-mā-tur*: **acclimating**, imp.: *ak-kli-mā-tiz-ing*: **acclimated**, pp. *ak-kli-mā-tiz*: **acclimatization**, n. *ak-kli-mā-ti-zā-shun*.

acclivity, n. *ak-kli-vi-ti* (L. ad; *clivus*, a slope), a slope; rising ground; the face of a hill in going up: **acclivity**, the face of a hill in coming down: **acclivous**, a. *ak-kli-vi-s*, rising as a hill.

accolade, n. *ak-ō-lād* (L. ad; *collum*, the neck), a word formerly used to designate the ceremony of conferring knighthood by a gentle blow of a sword on the neck or shoulder.

accommodate, v. *ak-kōm-mō-dāt* (L. ad; *con*, together; *modus*, a measure, a limit), to make suitable for; to adapt to; to supply; to help; to lend: **accommodating**, imp.: **accommodated**, pp.: **accommodation**, n. *ak-kōm-mō-dā-shun*, suitable convenience; what is furnished to supply a want: **accommodative**, a. *-dā-tiv*, furnishing accommodation; obliging: **accommodativeness**, n.: **accommodator**, n. one who.

accompany, v. *ak-kūm-pā-ni* (F. *accompagner*—from *compagnie*, company), to attend or escort; to go with as a companion; to be an associate: **accompanying**, imp.: **accompanned**, pp. *ak-kūm-pā-ni-d*: **accompanner**, n. *ak-kūm-pā-ni-ēr*: **accompanniment**, n. *ak-kūm-pā-ni-mēt*, something that attends or is aided by way of ornament or improvement: **accompannist**, n. *ak-kūm-pā-ni-st*, in music, the person who accompanes.

accomplice, n. *ak-kōm-pliks* (L. ad; *con*; *plico*, I fold: F. *complice*), a companion in doing something wrong; a confederate, usually in an ill sense.

accomplish, v. *ak-kōm-plish* (L. ad; *compleo*, I fill completely), to complete; to finish entirely; to bring to pass: **accomplishing**, imp.: **accomplished**, pp. *-plish*: **adj.** rich in acquired qualities and manners; elegant; refined: **accomplishment**, n. the finishing

entirely; attainment; fulfilment; completion; polite manners or education: **accomplisher**, n. one who: **accomplishable**, a. *ak-kōm-plish-a-bl*: **accomplishments**, n. plu. polite acquirements.

account, old spelling of **account**, which see.

accord, v. *ak-kōr-d* (L. ad; *cor*, gen. *cordis*, the heart), to make to agree or correspond; to grant or give; to be suitable: n. agreement; consent; harmony: **accord**, imp.: *ak*, agreeing; granting; suitable: **according to**, prep. phrase: **accorded**, pp.: **accord**, n. one who: **accordance**, n. *ak-kōr-dāns*, agreement with a person: **accordant**, a. agreeable to; corresponding to: **accordantly**, ad. *-l*: **accordingly**, ad. *-l*: **accordion**, n. *ak-kōr-di-on*, a keyed wind instrument.

accest, v. *ak-kōst* (F. *accestre*, to join side to side, to come up to), to speak first to; to address or salute: **accesting**, imp.: **accested**, pp.: **accestable**, a. *ak-kōst-a-bl*, easy of access.

accoucheur, n. *ak-kō-shēr* (F.—from L. ad; F. *couche*, a bed), a surgeon who attends women in childbirth: **accouchement**, n. *ak-kōsh-mōng*, lying in childbirth: **accoucheuse**, n. *ak-kōsh-ēz*, a midwife.

account, n. *ak-kōunt* (L. ad; *con*, together; *puto*, I think—this word used to be written *account*), a sum stated on a slate or paper; a narrative or statement; regard; explanation: a statement of prices, expenses, &c.: **v.** to judge; to esteem; to value; to give reasons; to explain; to be liable: **accounting**, imp.: **accounted**, pp.: **accountable**, a. *ak-kōunt-a-bl*, liable to answer for one's conduct: **accountability**, n. *-ā-bi-li-ti*, being liable to answer for one's conduct: **accountably**, ad. *-bl*: **accountableness**, n.: **accountant**, n. one skilled in accounts; a clerk: **accountantship**, n. the office of an accountant: **accountancy**, n. *ak-kōunt-ān-si*.

accoutre, v. *ak-kō-tēr* (F. *accoutre*, to dress or equip), to dress or equip for military service: **accoutring**, imp.: *ak-kō-tēr-ing*: **accoutred**, pp. *ak-kō-tēr-d*: **accoutrements**, n. plu. *ak-kō-tēr-mēnts*, military dress or equipments.

accredit, v. *ak-krē-dīt* (L. ad; *credo*, I believe or trust in), to give trust to; to procure honour or credit for: **accrediting**, imp.: **accredited**, pp.: *ak-krē-dīt-d*: **adj.** authorised to appear as one possessing the confidence of another, or as a public character.

accretion, n. *ak-krē-shūn* (L. ad; *creco*, I grow, or *cretum*, to grow), increase by external addition of new matter: **accretive**, a. *ak-krē-tiv*, growing by external additions: **accrecence**, n. *ak-krē-shūs*.

accrue, v. *ak-kro* (L. ad; *creco*, I grow), to arise from; to proceed; to come to; to be added as increase or profit: **accruing**, imp.: **accrued**, pp. *ak-kro-d*: **accruement**, n.

accumbent, a. *ak-kūm-bēt* (L. *acumbo*, I lay myself down upon—from *ad*; *cubo*, I lie down), leaning upon; reclining at meals: **accumbency**, n. *-si*.

accumulate, v. *ak-kū-mā-lāt* (L. ad; *cumulus*, a heap), to heap or pile up; to collect or gather together; to increase greatly: **adj.** heaped; collected: **accumulating**, imp.: **accumulated**, pp.: **accumulation**, n. *-iā-shun*, the act of heaping up or collecting together; the things accumulated: **accumulatively**, a. taken as a whole or in the mass: **accumulatively**, ad. *-iā-tiv-l*: **accumulator**, n. one who gathers or amasses.

accuracy, n. *ak-kū-rā-si* (L. ad; *cura*, care), correctness; exactness: **accurateness**, n. *ak-kū-rā-nēs*, freedom from error or mistake: **accurate**, a. *ak-kū-rā-si*, very exact; free from error or mistake: **accurately**, ad. *-l*.

accuse, v. *ak-kērs* (L. ad; AS. *corsian*, to excommunicate by the sign of the cross), to devote to destruction; to call down evil or misery upon: **accused**, pp. *ak-kērs*: **adj.** *ak-kērs*-ēd, doomed; wicked; execrable.

accuse, v. *ak-kāz* (L. *accuso*, I blame—from *ad*; *causa*, a cause), to charge with a crime or fault; to blame: **accusing**, imp.: **accused**, pp. *ak-kāz-d*: **accusation**, n. *ak-kū-zā-shūn*, being declared guilty of a crime or fault; the charge brought against any one: **accuser**, n. one who blames or charges some one with a fault or crime: **accusable**, a. *-ā-bl*, chargeable with a crime: **accusatory**, a. *ak-kū-zā-tōr-i*, that blames; tending to accuse: **accusative**, a. *ak-kū-zā-tiv*, the name for the case in Latin which is called in English the *objective*; censuring: **accusatively**, ad. *-tiv-l*.

accustom, v. *ak-kūs-tūm* (L. ad; F. *coutume*, custom, habit), to make familiar with by habit or use; to inure to: **accustoming**, imp.: **accustomed**, pp.

māte, māt, fūr, lāw, mēte, mēl, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

-tūmd, *adj.* frequent; usual: **accus'tomary**, *a.* **-tūri**, usual; customary: **accus'tomarily**, *ad.* **-tūli**.

ace, *n.* **ās** (L. *as*, a unit or pound; F. *as*: It. *asso*, a single point of cards or dice), a unit; a trifle; a mark on a card.

aceous, *ā'shūs* (L. *a*), a postfix signifying resemblance to, or partaking of the qualities of a substance—as **carbonaceous**, partaking of the qualities or appearance of carbon.

aceldama, *n.* **ā-sēl'-dā-mā** or **-kēl-** (Ch. *akel*, a field; *dama*, blood), a field of blood.

acephala, *a.* **ā-sēf'-ā-lā** (Gr. *a*, without; *kephale*, the head), applied to those mollusks that have no distinct head—as the oyster, the scallop, &c.: **acephalous**, *a.* **ā-sēf'-ā-lūs**, headless.

acerb, *a.* **ā-sēr'b** (L. *acerbus*, unripe, sour), sour; bitter: **acerbity**, *n.* **ā-sēr'b-i-tē**; also **acertitude**, *n.* **ā-sēr'b-i-tūd**, sourness with bitterness; sharpness of temper and manners.

aceric, *a.* **ā-sēr'ik** (L. *acer*, a maple-tree), of the maple-tree—as **aceric acid**, an acid found in its juice.

acerose, *a.* **ā-sēr'ōz**; also **acerous**, **ā-sēr'ūs** (L. *acus*, a needle, or chaff; *acer*, sharp), in bot., linear and sharp-pointed, applied to the leaves of the fir tribe; chaffy.

acerval, *a.* **ā-sēr'vāl** (L. *acervus*, a heap), in heaps: **acervate**, *v.* **ā-sēr'vāt**, to heap up: **acervating**, *imp.* **ā-sēr'vāt-ing**; also **acervation**, *n.* **ā-sēr'vā-shūn**, act of heaping up.

acescent, *a.* **ā-sēs'ēnt** (L. *acesco*, I become sour), slightly sour; tending to acidity: **acescence**, *n.* **ā-sēs'ēns**; or **acescency**, **ā-sēs'ēn-si**.

acetabulifera, *n.* **ā-sē-tāb'ū-līfēr-ā** (L. *acetabulum*, a sucker, a vinegar-cruet; *fero*, I bear or carry), those cuttle-fishes whose arms or tentacles are furnished with rows of little cups or suckers: **acetabulum**, *n.* **-ū-lūm**, in zool., applied to such organs as the cuplike sucking-discs on the arms of the cuttle-fish; in *anat.*, the socket of the hip-joint: *plu.* **acetabula**.

acetarious, *a.* **ā-sē-tā'r-i-ūs** (L. *acetum*, vinegar), applied to plants used as salads: **acetar'y**, *n.* **ā-sē-tā'r-i**, the acid pulp of certain fruits: **acetate**, *n.* **ā-sē-tā'tē**, also **acitite**, *n.* **ā-sē-tīt**, a salt of acetic acid: **aceta'ted**, *a.* combined with vinegar: **acetic**, *a.* **ā-sē'tik**, of vinegar; sour: **acetic acid**, the pure acid of vinegar.

acetyl, *v.* **ā-sē'tīl** (L. *acetum*; *facio*, I make), to convert or change into acetic acid or vinegar: **acetylating**, *imp.* **ā-sē'tīl-ing**; *pp.* **-fīd**: **acetylifer**, *flēr*, that which: **acetylification**, *n.* **ā-sē'tīl-i-fī-kā-shūn**: **acetone**, *n.* **ā-sē-tōn**, pyro-acetic spirit: **acetose**, *ā-sēs-tōz*; also **acetuous**, *a.* **ā-sēs-tūs**, sour; sharp: **acetosity**, *n.* **ā-sēs-tōs-i-tē**.

ache, *n.* **āk** (Gr. *achos*, grief, pain either in body or mind; Ger. *ach*, alas, applied to grief), a continued pain in a moderate degree; also **aching**, *n.* **v. to be in continued bodily pain; to suffer grief: **aching**, *imp.* **āched**, *pp.* **ākēd**.**

achieve, *v.* **ā-chēv'** (F. *achever*, to perfect, to complete—from L. *ad*; *caput*, the head), to finish or complete successfully; to carry on progressively to an end: **achieving**, *imp.* **ā-chēv-ing**; *pp.* **ā-chēv'd**: **achievement**, *n.* an escutcheon; something done by continued exertion: **achiever**, *n.* one who: **achievable**, *a.* **ā-chēv'-ā-bl**: **achievement**, *n.* **-āns**, performance.

achmite, *n.* **āk-mīt** (Gr. *akme*, a sharp point or edge), one of the hornblende family, found in long greenish-black crystals, terminating in sharp points.

achroite, *n.* **āk-rō-īt** (Gr. *a*, without; *chroa*, colour), applied to the colourless varieties of tourmaline.

achor, *n.* **ā-kōr** (Gr. *achor*, a soreness of the head), a species of scald-head with soft and scaly eruptions.

achromatic, *a.* **āk-rō-māt'ik** (Gr. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour), free from colour; object-glasses not producing colours, when rays of light pass through them, are termed **achromatic lenses**: **achromatism**, *n.* **ā-krōmā-tizm**; also **achromat'icity**, *n.* **-tīs-i-tē**, state of being achromatic.

acicular, *a.* **ā-sī-kū-lār** (L. *acus*, a needle; *acicula*, a little needle), formed like a needle, applied to mineral crystals which occur in slender needle-like prisms or prickles: **acicularly**, *ad.* **-lār-ik**: **aciculite**, *n.* **ā-sī-kū-līt**, needle-ore; an ore of bismuth found imbedded in quartz in long, thin, steel-grey crystals: **aciform**, *a.* **ā-sī-fōrm** (L. *acus*; *forma*, shape), needle-shaped.

acid, *n.* **ā-sīd** (L. *acidus*, sharp to the taste—from

acus, a needle), something which causes sourness to the taste: *adj.* sour; sharp; biting to the taste: **acidity**, *n.* **ā-sīd-i-tē**; also **acidness**, *n.* **ā-sīd-nēs**, the quality of being sour: **acidiferous**, *a.* **ā-sīd-i-fēr-ūs** (L. *acidus*, sour; *fero*, I bear), containing acid: **acidify**, *v.* **ā-sīd-i-fī** (L. *acidus*; *facio*, I make), to make a body sour; to change into an acid: **acidifying**, *imp.* **ā-sīd-i-fī-ing**; *pp.* **-fīd**: **acidification**, *n.* **ā-sīd-i-fī-kā-shūn**, the act or process of changing into an acid: **acidifier**, *n.* **ā-sīd-i-fī-ēr**, that which changes into an acid: **acidifiable**, *a.* **ā-sīd-i-fī-ā-bl**, that may be converted into an acid: **acidimeter**, *n.* **ā-sī-dim-i-ē-ēr** (L. *acidus*; Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument used in testing the strength of acids.

acidulate, *v.* **ā-sīd-ū-lāt** (L. *acidulus*, a little sour), to make slightly sour; to make moderately acid: **acidulating**, *imp.* **ā-sīd-ū-lāt-ing**; *pp.* **-lāt**: **acidulous**, *a.* slightly sour: **acidula**, *n.* *plu.* **ā-sīd-ū-lē**, mineral springs rich in carbonic acid.

acidaspis, *n.* **ā-sī-dās'pīs** (Gr. *akis*, a spear-point; *aspis*, a buckler), certain fossil crustaceans, so called from the central lobe of the head-plate projecting over the body in the form of a pointed stomacher.

acinaceous, *a.* **ā-sī-nās'shūs** (L. *acinus*, a stone or seed in a berry), full of kernels: **acenosae**, *a.* **ā-sē-nōz**, applied to mineral textures and surfaces which have a granulated appearance like the raspberry.

acinaciform, *n.* **ā-sī-nās-i-fōrm** (L. *acinaces*, a straight sword or sabre), in bot., shaped like a Turkish sword or scimitar.

acknowledge, *v.* **āk-nōl'ēj** (L. *ad*, to; and *knowledge*), to own; to confess; to admit to be true; to assent to: **acknowledging**, *imp.* **āk-nōl'ēj-ing**; *pp.* **āk-nōl'ēj-d**: **acknowledgment**, *n.* **āk-nōl'ēj-mēt**, the owning to be true; confession; the expression of thanks for a benefit received; a receipt: **acknowledger**, *n.* one who.

acme, *n.* **āk-mē** (Gr. *akmē*, the point), the highest point; the top; maturity or perfection; the height or crisis of a disease.

acne, *n.* **āk-nē** (Gr. contr. from *akmai*, pimples on the face), a small hard pimple, chiefly affecting the forehead.

acolyte, *n.* **āk-ō-līt** (Gr. *akoloutho*, I follow as a servant), in the Rom. Cath. Ch., one whose duty it is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c., and to attend on the officiating priest.

aconite, *n.* **āk-ō-nīt** (L. *aconitum*; Gr. *akoniton*), the herb wolf's-bane, or monk's-hood; a deadly poison extracted from it: **aconitine**, *n.* **ā-kōn'it-in**, the alkaloid of aconite.

acorn, *n.* **āk-kōrn** (AS. *æcern*; Icel. *akarn*; Dut. *aker*), the fruit of the oak-tree, formerly used as human food.

acorus, *n.* **āk-ō-rūs** (L. from Gr. *akoron*), the sweet flag, or sweet rush.

acotyledon, *n.* **ā-kō-tī-lē-dōn** (Gr. *a*, without; *kotyledon*, a seed-lobe), in bot., a plant whose embryos or germs have no seed-lobes: **acotyledonous**, *a.* **ā-kō-tī-lē-dō-nūs**, having no seed-lobes.

acoustics, *n.* *plu.* **ā-kō-ō'stīk** (Gr. *akoustos*, that may be heard), the science that treats of the cause, nature, and phenomena of sounds; remedies for deafness: **acoustic**, *a.* **-stīk**; also **acoustical**, *a.* **-stī-kāl**, relating to hearing or sound.

acquaint, *v.* **āk-kwānt** (old F. *acointer*, to make known), to inform; to give notice of; to make familiar with: **acquainting**, *imp.* **āk-kwānt-ing**; *pp.* **āk-kwānt-d**: **acquaintance**, *n.* **āk-kwānt-āns**, **acquaintanceship**, *n.* state of being acquainted; knowledge of, either intimate or but a little.

acquiesce, *v.* **āk-kwī-ēs** (L. *ad*; *quiesco*, I am quiet), to agree in; to rest satisfied with; to assent quietly: **acquiescing**, *imp.* **āk-kwī-ēs-ing**; *pp.* **āk-kwī-ēs-t**: **acquiescence**, *n.* **-ēs-ēns**, agreement in; satisfaction with; also **acquiescency**, *n.* **-ēn-si**: **acquiescent**, *a.* **-ēnt**, easy; submitting.

acquire, *v.* **āk-kwīr'** (L. *ad*; *quæro*, I seek), to gain possession of something as one's own, as money or knowledge; to earn or attain: **acquiring**, *imp.* **āk-kwīr-ing**; *pp.* **āk-kwīr-d**: **acquired**, *adj.* gained; not natural: **acquisition**, *n.* something gained by study—as grammar, arithmetic, &c.: **acquirable**, *a.* **-ā-bl**.

acquisition, *n.* **āk-kwī-tishūn** (L. *ad*; *quæritus*, sought), something gained, as property; attainment in knowledge; a good name: **acquisitive**, *a.* **āk-kwī-tīv**, desiring possession: **acquisitively**, *ad.* **-tīv-ik**: **acquisitiveness**, *n.* **āk-kwī-tīv-nēs**, in *phren.*, the desire of the mind to gain or possess.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pure, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

acquit, v. *ák-kvót* (F. *acquitter*, to set free, to clear—from L. *ad*: *quietum*, to keep quiet), to clear from blame or guilt; to discharge: **acquitting**, imp.: **acquitted**, pp.: **acquittal**, n. a setting free; the being found not guilty: **acquittance**, n. *á-dáns*, a release from a debt; the writing or receipt to show this.

acre, n. *á-kér* (AS. *acer*: Ger. *acker*, a field of cultivated land), a portion of land containing 4840 square yards: **acreage**, n. *á-kér-dj*, the number of acres in a piece of land: **acred**, a. *á-kérad*, possessing acres or land.

acid, a. *á-kírd* (L. *acer*, gen. *acris*, sharp), hot and bitter; of a sharp or biting taste; pungent; corrosive: **acridness**, n., or **acridity**, n. *á-kírdí-tí*, sharpness; bitterness: **acrimonious**, a. *á-kírdí-món-ús* (L. *acrimonius*, sourness), sharp; severe; sarcastic—applied to manner of speaking: **acrimoniousness**, n.: **acrimoniously**, ad. *-lí*: **acrimony**, n. *á-kírdí-món-í*, sharpness or bitterness in speaking: **acritude**, n. *á-kírdí-túd*, bitterness.

acrita, n. *á-kírdí-tá* (Gr. *akritos*, indistinct), a division of the animal kingdom, comprising the lowest classes of radiata, characterised by an indistinct or molecular condition of the nervous system.

acromatic, a. *á-kírdí-mátík*; also **acromatical**, a. *-kál* (Gr. *akroma*, a hearing), pert. to the more obscure or deeper parts of learning; abstruse.

acrobat, n. *á-kírdí-bát* (Gr. *akros*, high; *baino*, I go), a rope-dancer; a vaulter; a tumbler.

acrocephalic, a. *á-kírdí-fálík* (Gr. *akros*, high; *kephale*, the head), high-headed, or pyramidal-headed—applied to the high-skulled tribes of the human family.

acrodont, n. *á-kírdí-dónt* (Gr. *akros*, high; *odous*, gen. *odontos*, a tooth), a term applied to certain fossil saurians from the manner in which their teeth were fixed: **acrodus**, a. *á-kírdí-dús*, certain fossil fish-teeth, characterised by their enamel being covered with fine grooves, known by the name of *fossil leeches*.

acrogen, n. *á-kírdí-jén* (Gr. *akros*, high; *gennao*, I produce), in bot., applied to plants which increase by growth at the summit or growing point: **acrogenous**, a. *á-kírdí-jén-ús*, increasing by growth at the summit or growing points—as the tree ferns.

acrogathus, n. *á-kírdí-rá-thús* (Gr. *akros*, high, pointed; *gnathos*, the jaw-bone), a genus of fossil fishes from the lower cretaceous, characterised by their deep jaws: **acronye**, a. *á-kírdí-ík*; also **acronyal**, *-íkál* (Gr. *akros*, high, extreme; *nyx*, gen. *nyktos*, night), in astron., a term applied to the stars when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset: **acronyally**, ad. *-lí*.

acropolis, n. *á-kírdí-pó-lis* (Gr. *akros*, high; *polis*, a city), the highest part or citadel of a city.

acrosaurus, n. *á-kírdí-sáur-ús* (Gr. *akros*, high; *sauros*, a lizard), an extraordinary fossil reptile found in South Africa.

acrospire, n. *á-kírdí-spr* (Gr. *akros*; *speira*, a spiral line), the shoot or sprout at the end of a germinating seed: **acrospired**, a. *-spírd*.

across, prep., ad. *á-kírdí* (AS. *a*, at, on; Icel. *kross*, a cross), from side to side; laid over something so as to cross it.

acrostic, n. *á-kírdí-stík* (Gr. *akros*, high, extreme; *stichos*, a row or line), a short poem of which the first letters of the lines or verses form a word—generally a proper name: **ad. pert.** to: **acrostically**, ad. *-lí*.

act, n. *ákt* (L. *actus*, done), a deed; a doing; power exerted; an exploit; a decree or law: *v.* to do; to exert power; to perform: **acting**, imp.: **acted**, pp.: **action**, n. *ákt-shún*, the state of acting or moving; force exerted by one body on another; a deed; a battle: **actionable**, a. *ákt-shún-á-bl*, something in word or deed that may be carried to a court of law: **actionably**, ad. *-lí*: **actionary**, n. *ákt-shún-á-rí*; **actionist**, n. one who: **active**, a. *áktív*, nimble; lively; not dull: **actively**, ad. *-lí*: **activity**, n. *áktív-tí*, nimbleness; the habit of diligence: **actor**, n. *áktér*, he that acts or performs—fem. *actress*: **actual**, a. *ákt-úál*, real; what truly exists: **actuality**, ad. *-lí*: **actuality**, n. *ákt-úál-tí*, reality: **actuary**, n. *ákt-úál-rí*, a notary; the managing director of an insurance office: **actualise**, v. *ákt-úál-íz*, to realise; to make actual: **actualising**, imp.: **actualised**, pp.: *ákt-úál-íz*: **actuate**, v. *ákt-úál*, to move; to incite to action: **actuating**, imp.: **actuated**, pp.: *ákt-úál*: **actuation**, n. *ákt-úál-shún*.

actesaurus, n. *ákt-é-sáur-ús* (Gr. *akte*, the sea-shore; *sauros*, a lizard), a fossil lizard-like animal of the chalk period having very small extremities.

actinia, n. *áktíní-á* (Gr. *aktin*, a ray), the sea-anemone, so called from the ray-like arrangement of its tentacles, which surround the mouth like the petals of a flower: plu. *áktíní-é*, *áktíní-té*. **actinocrinus**, n. *áktín-áktín-ús*; also **actinocrinite**, *áktín-áktín-ít* (Gr. *aktin*; *krinos*, a lily), a genus of encrinites characterised by the thorn-like side-arms which project from the main column.

actinolite, n. *áktín-ó-lít* (Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *lithos*, a stone); also **actinote**, n. *áktín-ót*, a mineral composed of radiating or thorn-like crystals of a dark or greenish hue.

actinometer, n. *áktín-óm-é-tér* (Gr. *aktin*; *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring at any instant the direct heating power of the solar rays.

aculeate, a. *á-kúlé-át* (L. *acus*, a needle), in bot., sharp-pointed; thorny; prickly: in zool., having a sting or prickles.

acumen, n. *á-kú-mén* (L. *acuo*, I sharpen), sharpness; quickness; penetration; sagacity: **acuminated**, a. *á-kú-mí-nátéd*, sharpened to a point: also **acuminate** and **acuminous**, a. *-nús*: **acumination**, n. *á-kú-mí-ná-shún*.

acupressure, n. *á-kú-présh-úr* (L. *acus*, a needle; *pressum*, to press), in surg., the employment of needles instead of ligatures for tying arteries, &c.

acupuncture, n. *á-kú-pángk-túr* (L. *acus*, a needle; *punctus*, a pricking), in surg., the pricking a diseased part with a needle: **acupuncture**, n.

acute, a. *á-kú* (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed), sharp; penetrating; opposed to dull or stupid: **acutely**, ad. *-lí*: **acuteness**, n.

ad, ad. (L.), Latin prefix meaning to; it assumes, for the sake of euphony, the various forms of *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, according to the commencing letter of the primitive or root.

adactyl, n. *á-dákt-íl* (Gr. *a*, without; *daktylos*, a finger), in zool., a foot or locomotive extremity without toes.

adage, n. *á-dáj* (L. *adagium*, a proverb), a proverb; an old saying.

adagio, n. *á-dáj-ó* (It.), slow time: **ad.** slowly.

Adam, n. *á-dám*, the first man: **Adamic**, a. *á-dám*: **Adam's apple**, n., the prominent part of the throat: **Adamites**, n. plu. *á-dám-ús*, an ancient religious sect: **Adamicite**, a. *á-dám-mítík*, pert. to the time of Adam: **pre-Adamite**, a. *pré-á-dám-mít*, before the time of Adam.

adamant, n. *á-dám-mánt* (L. *adamans*, a hard stone—from *a*, not; *damao*, I subdue), what cannot be broken, tamed, or subdued; a stone or metal of impenetrable hardness: **adamantine**, a. *á-dám-mántín*, hard-hearted; not to be broken or subdued: also **adaman team**, a. *-té-dn*.

adapis, n. *á-dá-pis* (Gr. *a*, without; *dapis*, a carpet), a fossil animal somewhat resembling a hedgehog, but three times its size.

adapt, v. *á-dápt* (L. *ad*; *apto*, I fit), to fit; to make to suit: **adapting**, imp.: **adapted**, pp.: **adaptable**, a. *á-dápt-á-bl*, that may be suited: **adaptability**, n. *á-dápt-á-bl-tí*, the being fitted or suited for: **adaptation**, n. *á-dápt-á-tshún*, the act of making suitable; fitness: **adaptedness**, n.

add, v. *ád* (L. *ad*; *do*, I give), to put together; to join; to unite: **adding**, imp.: **added**, pp.: **addable**, a. *á-dá-bl*; also **additive**, a. *á-dá-tív*, that may be added: **addibility**, n.: **addition**, n. *á-dá-sh-an*, an increase; uniting two or more numbers into one sum; something put to: **additional**, a. *á-dá-tsh-an-ál*, something more: **additionally**, ad. *-lí*.

addendum, n. *á-dám-dám*, plu. *á-dám-dá*, *-dál* (L.), an appendix; something added.

adder, n. *á-dér* (AS. *atrr*: low Ger. *adder*: W. *neidr*: Goth. *nadr*), a poisonous serpent; a viper: **adder-fly** or **adder-bolt**, n. dragon-fly.

address, v. *á-dá-tsh* (L. *ad*; *dictus*, said, named), to give one's self up to, as to a custom or habit—usually in an ill sense: **addressing**, imp.: **addressed**, pp.: **addressedness**, addition, n. *á-dá-tsh-shún*.

addition, &c., see under **add**.

addle, v. *á-dál* (AS. *adal*, disease: prov. Sw. *adel*, urine), to make corrupt: **addled** or **addled**, a. *á-dál-d*, rotten—applied to eggs; barren: **addling**, imp.: **addled**, pp.: **addle-headed**, a. of weak intellect; also **addle-pated**, a. *pátéd*.

address, v. *á-drés* (F. *adresser*, to direct: L. *directus*, made straight), to speak to; to write a direction on a letter; to pay court to, as a lover: **addressing**, imp.: **addressed**, pp.: *á-drés*: **address**, n. a speak-

ing to; direction on a letter; skill; manner or mode of behaviour: plu. addresses, *ad-drēs-ēs*, courtship paid to a woman: *ad-drēs-er*, n. one who.

adduce, *v. ad-dūc'* (L. *ad*, *duco*, I lead or bring), to offer; to bring forward; to cite; to name: **adducing**, imp.; **adduced**, pp. *ad-dūc't*: **adducer**, n. one who: **adducible**, *a. -tē-ble*: **adduction**, n. *ad-dūc'tiōn*: **adductant**, *a. ad-dūc't-ēnt*, bringing forward or together: **adductive**, *a. ad-dūc'tīve* (L. *ad*; *ductus*, led), that adduces: **adductively**, *ad. -tīve*: **adductor**, n. in *anat.*, a muscle that contracts parts.

adenology, n. *ad-ē-nōlō-jī* (Gr. *aden*, a gland; *logos*, discourse), in *anat.*, the doctrine of the glands; their nature and their uses: **adenose**, *a. ad-ē-nōz*; also **adenous**, *ad-ē-nūs*, gland-like: **adenography**, n. *ad-ē-nōgrā-fī* (Gr. *aden*; *grapho*, I write), a treatise on the glands.

adept, n. *ā-dēpt'* (L. *adeptus*, got, obtained), one fully skilled in anything: *adj.* skilful.

adequate, *a. ad-ē-kuāt* (L. *ad*; *aequus*, make equal or like), fully sufficient for; equal to: **adequately**, *ad. -tē*: **adequacy**, n. *ad-ē-kuāt-ē-tē*, the being equal to; sufficiency for a particular end: **adequateness**, n.

affected, *a. ad-fēkt-ēd* (L. *ad*; *factus*, done), in *alg.*, consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity; also *affect* *ed*.

adhere, *v. ad-hēr'* (L. *ad*; *haere*, I stick), to stick to; to cleave to; to hold to an opinion: **adhering**, imp.; **adhered**, pp. *ad-hēr'd*: **adherence**, n. *ad-hēr-ēns*, steady or fixed attachment to; **adherency**, n. *ad-hēr-ēns*, the act of sticking or adhering to: **adhesion, n. *ad-hēsh-ēn*, applied to *matter*—the act of sticking to; a union of parts of any body by means of cement, glue, growth, &c.; steady attachment: **adhesive**, *a. ad-hē-siv*, gluey; **adhesively**, *ad. -tē*: **adhesiveness**, n. *ad-hēr-ēnt* or *ad-hēr-er*, n. one who adheres to; a follower: **adherently**, *ad. -tē*.**

adhibit, *v. ad-hīb-īt* (L. *adhibere*, to add to,—from *ad*, *habere*, I have or hold), to put to; to use or apply: **adhibiting**, imp.; **adhibited**, pp.: **adhibition**, n. *ad-hīb-itiōn*, application; use.

adiantites, n. plu. *ad-ī-ān'tī-tis* or *-tītēs* (Gr. *adiantos*, unmoistened), a genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures, so called from their resemblance to the existing *adiantum* or *maiden-hair*.

adieu, n., *ad.*, interj. *ā-dī-ŷ* (F. *a*, to; *Dieu*, God), a farewell; an expression of regard or kind wishes.

adipocere, n. *ad-ī-pō-sēr'* (L. *adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax), a light, waxy, or fatty substance, of a whitish-grey colour, into which animal flesh is changed when buried in moist earth; often found in burial-grounds—hence called "grave-wax"—in peat-bog, &c.: **adipocerous**, *a. ad-ī-pō-sēr-ūs*, pert. to; **adipocerite**, n. *ad-ī-pō-sēr-īt*, the fatty or waxy matter found in certain peat-mosses: **adipocere mineral**, a fatty waxy substance found in certain coal-formations.

adipose, *a. ad-ī-pōs*; also *ad-ī-pōus*, *a. ad-ī-pūs* (L. *adiposus*, fatty—from *adeps*, fat), full of fat; fatty.

adit, n. *ad-īt* (L. *aditus*, an approach or entrance), an underground gallery or tunnel into a mine for carrying off water or for extracting the ore.

adjacent, *a. ad-jā-sēnt* (L. *ad*; *jaceo*, I lie), lying near; bordering upon: **adjacently**, *ad. -tē*: **adjacency**, n. *ad-jā-sēn-tē*.

adject, *v. ad-jēkt'* (L. *ad*; *jactus*, cast), to add or put to: **adjecting**, imp.; **adjected**, pp. *ad-jēkt-ēd*: **adjection**, n. *ad-jēk'tiōn*: **adjectitious**, *a. ad-jēk'tīsh-ūs*, added to or on: **adjective**, n. *ad-jēk'tīve*, a word put to a noun to modify its meaning: *adj.* qualifying; depending on another: **adjectival**, *ad-jēk'tī-vā*, *a. pert.* to: **adjectively**, *ad. -tīve*.

adjoin, *v. ad-jōyn'* (L. *ad*; *jungo*, I join), to lie next to; to lie close to: **adjoining**, imp.; **adjoined**, pp. *ad-jōyn'd*.

adjourn, *v. ad-jēr'n'* (L. *ad*; *jour*, a day), to put off from one day to another; to delay: **adjourning**, imp.; **adjourned**, pp. *ad-jūr-n'd*: **adjournment**, n. putting off to another day; the time or interval during which the business is suspended.

adjudge, *v. ad-jūdj'* (L. *ad*; *judico*, I judge; *F. ad-juger*), to determine; to decide; to award sentence: **adjudging**, imp.; **adjudged**, pp. *ad-jūdj'd*: **adjudgment**, n.

adjudicate, *v. ad-jō-dī-kāt* (L. *adjudico*, I give sentence in behalf of—from *judico*, I judge), to pronounce judgment upon; to try or determine as a court: **adjudicating**, imp.; **adjudicated**, pp.: **adjudication**, n. *ad-jō-dī-kā-sh-ēn*, the pronouncing judgment upon; the decision or award of a court.

adjunct, n. *ad-jūnk't* (L. *ad*; *junctus*, joined) something added to another, generally to modify or qualify: *adj.* assisting: **adjunctly**, *ad. -tē*: **adjunction**, *ad-jūnk'tiōn*: **adjunctive**, *a. -tīve*, joining; tending to join: n. that which is joined: **adjunctively**, *ad. -tē*: **adjure**, *v. ad-jōr'* (L. *adjuro*, I swear solemnly—from *ad*; *juro*, I swear), to charge solemnly; to bind on oath: **adjuring**, imp.; **adjured**, pp. *ad-jōr'd*: **adjuration**, n. *ad-jōo-rā-sh-ēn*, the act of solemnly charging on oath; a solemn charge on oath: **adjurer**, n. one who.

adjust, *v. ad-jūst'* (L. *ad*; *justus*, just or proper), to fit to; to make to correspond; to put in order; to settle: **adjusting**, imp.; **adjusted**, pp.: **adjustment**, n. *ad-jūst'mēt*, the act of settling; a settlement: **adjustive**, *a. -tīve*.

adjutant, n. *ad-jōo-tānt* (L. *ad*; *jutum*, to help), in a regiment, one who assists the major, and next in rank to him: **adjutancy**, n. *ad-jōo-tān'tē*, the office of the adjutant: **adjutor**, n. *ad-jōt-er*, any one who assists: **adjutrix**, n. *ad-jōt-riks*, a woman-helper: **adjutant**, *a. helping*; n. an assistant; in *med.*, a remedy.

admeasurement, n. *ad-mēsh-ōr-mēt* (L. *ad*; and *metior*, I measure), adjustment of proportions; art or practice of measuring according to rule.

administer, *v. ad-mīn'is-tēr* (L. *ad*; *ministro*, I serve or assist), to direct the application of laws, as a king or judge; to manage; to add to; to bring aid or supplies to: **administering**, imp. *ad-mīn'is-trīng*: **administered**, pp. *ad-mīn'is-tēr'd*: **administration**, n. *ad-mīn'is-trā-sh-ēn*, the act of carrying into effect; direction; the government of a country: **administrable**, *a. ad-mīn'is-trā-ble*: **administerial**, *a. -stēr'ī-āl*, ministerial: **administerially**, *ad. -tē*: **administrative**, *a. ad-mīn'is-trā-tīve*, able to carry into effect: **administrator**, n. the man who carries into effect; one who directs: **administratrix**, n. *ad-mīn'is-trā-triks*, the woman who carries into effect or directs: **administration**, n.

admiral, n. *ad-mī-rāl* (F. *amiral*: Arab. *emir* or *amir*, a noble or chief in command), the commander of a fleet or navy; a flag officer: **admiralty**, n. *ad-mī-rāl'tē*, the supreme court in naval affairs; the building in which the court sits.

admire, *v. ad-mīr'* (L. *ad*; *miror*, I wonder), to look upon with pleasure; to regard with wonder or surprise; to love or esteem greatly: **admiring**, imp.; **admired**, pp. *ad-mīr'd*: **admirable**, *a. ad-mī-rā-ble*, worthy of esteem or praise; that may excite wonder or esteem: **admirably**, *ad. ad-mī-rā-ble*: **admiringly**, *ad-mī-rīng-ly*, in a manner to excite wonder; with esteem: with admiration: **admirableness**, n.: **admirability**, n. *ad-mī-rā-ble-tē*: **admiration**, n. *ad-mī-rā-sh-ēn*, wonder mingled with pleasure or slight surprise: **admirer**, n. *ad-mī-rēr*, one who admires.

admit, *v. ad-mīt'* (L. *ad*; *mitto*, I send), to permit to enter; to receive as true; to allow: **admitting**, imp.; **admitted**, pp.: **admittable**, *a. -ble*: **admitter**, n. one who: **admittance**, n. *ad-mīt'tāns*, permission to enter: **admission**, n. *ad-mīsh-ēn* (L. *missus*, sent), entrance; power or permission to enter: **admissible**, *a. ad-mīs-sī-ble*, that may be allowed or admitted: **admissibly**, *ad. -tē*: **admissibility**, n. *-bīl'itē*, the quality of being admissible.

admix, *v. ad-mīks'* (L. *ad*; *mixtum*, to mingle), to mingle with something else: **admixing**, imp.; **admixed**, pp. *ad-mīks't*: **admixture**, n. *ad-mīks'tūr*, a substance formed by mingling one substance with another; also *admixtion*, n. *ad-mīks'tiōn*.

admonish, *v. ad-mōn'ish* (L. *ad*; *moneo*, I warn; *monitus*, warned), to warn; to reprove gently; to advise: **admonishing**, imp.; **admonished**, pp. *ad-mōn'ish't*: **admonisher**, n.; or **admon'itor**, one who admonishes: **admonition**, n. *ad-mō-nīsh'ēn*, gentle reproof; caution: **admonitive**, *a. ad-mōn'tīve*; **admonitory**, *ad-mōn'tōr'ī*, that conveys caution or warning: **admonitively**, *ad. -tīve*.

adnascent, *a. ad-nās-ēnt* (L. *ad*; *nascens*, growing), growing to or upon; also *adnate*, *a. ad-nāt'* (L. *ad*; *natus*, born), grown to.

ado, n. *ā-dō* (AS. *a* and *do*), fuss; bustle; difficulty: **adolescence**, n. *ad-ō-lēs-ēns*; **adolescent**, *ad-ō-lēs-ēnt* (L. *adolescens*, I increase or grow), in a growing state; youth up to manhood: **adolescent**, *ad-ō-lēs-ēnt*, growing; pertaining to youth.

Adonic, *a. ad-ōn'ik* (from *Adonis*—in *anc. myth.*, a youth, the favourite of Venus, the goddess of love), pert. to a certain kind of verse: n. a poetical verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.

adopt, *v.* *ā-dōpt'* (L. *ad; opto*, I wish, I choose), to take or receive as one's own what is not naturally so—as a person, a thing, an opinion; to choose: **adopting**, *imp.*: **adopt'ed**, *pp.*: **adoption**, *n.* *ā-dōp'shūn*, the taking as one's own that which is not so naturally: **adoptive**, *a.* *-tīv*, that adopts: **adopter**, *n.* one who: **adoptedly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

adore, *v.* *ā-dōr'* (L. *ad; oro*, I pray to, I entreat), to pay divine honour to; to worship solemnly; to regard with esteem; to love highly: **ador'ing**, *imp.*: **adored**, *pp.* *ā-dōrd'*: **ador'er**, *n.* one who: **adorable**, *a.* *ā-dōr'a-bl*, worthy of worship; that ought to be loved or respected: **adorably**, *ad.* *-blī*: **adorableness**, *n.*: **adoringly**, *ad.* *ā-dōr'īng*, *adv.*: **adorship**, *n.* *ā-dōr'shīn*, the worship of God; the act of praying.

adorn, *v.* *ā-dārn'* (L. *ad; orno*, I deck or beautify), to deck; to make beautiful: **adornment**, *n.* *ā-dārn'mēt*, an adorning; ornament: **adorning**, *imp.*: **adorn'ed**, *pp.* *ā-dārn'd*: **adorn'ingly**, *ad.* *-lī*. **aduculation**, *n.* *ā-dōs'kū-lā'shūn* (L. *ad; osculum*, a kiss, or a little mouth), the impregnation of plants; a propagation of plants by inserting one part of a plant into another.

adown, *prep.* *ā-dōm'* (AS. *adūne*), downward; from a higher to a lower situation.

adrift, *a.* or *ad.* *ā-drīft'* (AS. *adrifan*, to drive away, to expel, floating about at random; driven).

adroit, *a.* *ā-drōt'* (F. *ag; droit*, to the right), clever in the use of the hands; ready-witted; dexterous: **adroitly**, *ad.* *-lī*, in a ready, skilful manner: **adroitness**, *n.* readiness; dexterity.

adry, *a.* *ā-drī'* (AS. *ag; drig*, dry), thirsty: **ad. *ā-thīrst*. **adstriction**, *n.* *ā-dstrīk'shūn* (L. *ad; strictus*, drawn together), a binding fast; constipation.**

adularia, *n.* *ā-dū-lā-rī-ā* (Gr. *adularas*, sweetly fair—from (*h*)*adus*, sweet; *laros*, pleasant), a transparent variety of potash felspar.

adulation, *n.* *ā-dū-lā'shūn* (L. *adulatio*, fawning like a dog, mean flattery; praise in excess: **adulator**, *n.* *ā-dū-lā-tōr'*, one who: **adulatory**, *a.* *ā-dū-lā-tōr'y*, containing excessive praise).

adult, *n.* *ā-dūtl'* (L. *adultus*, grown), a person grown to maturity; from fifteen years of age upwards: *adj.* mature; grown up: **adultness**, *n.*

adulterate, *v.* *ā-dūl'tēr-āt* (L. *adultero*, I corrupt), to corrupt; to make impure by a base mixture: **adultera'ting**, *imp.*: **adultera'ted**, *pp.*: **adulteration**, *n.* *ā-dūl'tēr-ā'shūn*, the being corrupted or debased an article not pure and genuine: **adultera'tor**, *n.* one who; also **adulterant**, *n.*: **adultera'tely**, *ad.* *-lī*: **adulterateness**, *n.*: **adulterer**, *n.* *ā-dūl'tēr-ēr*, a man guilty of adultery; an idolater: **adulteress**, *n.* woman guilty of adultery: **adulterous**, *a.* *ā-dūl'tēr-ūs*, guilty of adultery; unclean: **adulterously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **adultery**, *n.* *ā-dūl'tēr'y*, violation of the marriage bed; idolatry: **adulterine**, *a.* *ā-dūl'tēr-in*, resulting from adultery; spurious: *n.* a child born from adulterous intercourse.

adumbrate, *v.* *ā-dūm'brāt* (L. *ad; umbra*, a shadow), to give a faint shadow or sketch; to describe: **adumbrating**, *imp.*: **adumbrated**, *pp.*: **adumbrant**, *a.* giving a faint shadow: **adumbration**, *n.* *ā-dūm-brā'shūn*, the act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.

aduncous, *a.* *ā-dūng'kūs* (L. *aduncus*, hooked), in *bot.*, crooked; bent in the form of a hook.

advance, *v.* *ā-dāv'ns* (F. *avancer*, to advance), to move or bring forward; to raise to a higher rank; to propose; to lay beforehand; to be promoted; *n.* moving or bringing forward; promotion; a rise in value or price; a giving beforehand; a proposal: **advanc'ing**, *imp.*: **advanced**, *pp.* *ā-dāv'nt*: **advanc'er**, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: **advancement**, *n.* the act of moving forward; a step in rank or promotion: **advancive**, *a.* *ā-dāv'nt-sv*, tending to advance: **advance-guard**, *n.* the detachment of troops which precedes the main body of an army or division.

advantage, *n.* *ā-dāv'ntāj* (F. *avantage*, profit—from F. *avant*, *l.* *avant*, before), superiority in any state, condition, or circumstance; gain; interest: **advantaging**, *pp.* *ā-dāv'ntāj*, benefited; forwarded: **advantageous**, *a.* *ā-dāv'nt-āj'ūs*, favourable; full of benefit: **advantageously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **advantageousness**, *n.*

advent, *n.* *ā-dēnt'* (L. *ad; ventum*, to come), a coming; the coming of Christ to the earth: **adventitious**, *a.* *ā-dēv'nt-tī'sh'ūs*, coming to accidentally; not forming an essential part: **adventual**, *a.* *ā-dēv'nt-ū-āl*, relating to the season of advent: **adventitiously**, *ad.* *-lī*; **adventitiousness**, *n.*

adventure, *n.* *ā-dēv'ntūr* (L. *ad; ventum*, to come), a bold undertaking; a chance enterprise; a striking event: *v.* to risk on chance; to attempt or dare: **adventuring**, *imp.*: **adventured**, *pp.* *-tūrd*: **adventurer**, *n.* *ā-dēv'ntūr-ēr*, one who risks everything on chance: **adventurous, *a.* *ā-dēv'ntūr-ūs*, bold; hazardous; dangerous: **adventuresome, *n.* *ā-dēv'ntūr-sūm*, bold; daring; full of risk: **adventurously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **adventurousness**, *n.*****

adverb, *n.* *ā-dērb'* (L. *ad; verbum*, a word), in *gram.*, a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a clause, or a sentence: **adverbial**, *ad.* *ā-dērb'ī-āl*: **adverbially**, *ad.* *-lī*. **adverse**, *a.* *ā-dērb'* (L. *adversus*, opposite to—from *ad; versus*, turned), opposed to; unfortunate; calamitous: **adversely**, *ad.* *-lī*: **adverseness**, *n.*: **adversary**, *n.* *ā-dērb'ī-tī*, ill fortune; continued calamity: **adversary**, *n.* *ā-dērb'sār'y*, an enemy; one opposed to: **adversative**, *a.* *ā-dērb'sātīv*, that which marks a difference or opposition.

advert, *v.* *ā-dērt'* (L. *ad; verto*, I turn), to refer to; to turn the attention to: **advertent**, *a.* attentive; heedful: **advertising**, *imp.*: **advert'ed**, *pp.*: **advertently**, *ad.* *-lī*: **advertence**, *n.* *ā-dērt'ēns*; also **advertency**, *n.* *-tēns*.

advertise, *v.* *ā-dērt'īz* (L. *ad; verto*, I turn), to give notice; to inform: **advertising**, *imp.* *ā-dērt'īz'ing*: **advised**, *pp.* *ā-dīd*: **advertisement**, *n.* *ā-dērt'īz-mēt*, a public notice in a newspaper: **advertiser**, *n.* *ā-dērt'īz-ēr*, one who advertises; a newspaper.

advise, *v.* *ā-dv'is'* (L. *ad; viso*, I go to see; old F. *avis*: *l.* *viso*), a speaking to as to conduct; counsel; intelligence: **advise**, *v.* *ā-dv'īz'*, to speak to as to conduct; to give counsel to; to inform; to consult: **advising**, *imp.*: **advised**, *pp.* *ā-dv'īzd*: *adj.* cautious; prudent; counselled: **advisedly**, *ad.* *-lī*, thoughtfully; with careful deliberation: **advisedness**, *n.*: **adviser**, *n.* one who counsels: **advisory**, *a.* *ā-dv'īz-ōr'y*, containing advice: **advisable**, *a.* *ā-dv'īz-ā-bl*, that may properly be done; prudent; open to advice: **advisableness**, *n.*: **advisably**, *ad.* *-blī*.

advocate, *n.* *ā-dvō-kāt'* (L. *advocatus*, one who pleads—from *adv*, *voco*, I call), one who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; one who defends: *v.* to plead the cause of another: **advoca'ting**, *imp.*: **advoca'ted**, *pp.*: **advocacy**, *n.* *ā-dvō-kā'sī*, the act of pleading for or defending another in a court of law: **advoca'tship**, *n.* the office of an advocate: **advocation**, *n.* *ā-dvō-kā'shūn*, a pleading for: **advowson**, *n.* *ā-dvō'sūn* (L. *advocatio*, a protector or defender), right of perpetual presentation to a benefice: **advowor** or **advowee**, *n.* *ā-dvō'vō-ēr*, one who.

adynamic, *a.* *ā-dī-nām'īk* (Gr. *a*, without; *dunamis*, power), without strength.

adylum, *n.* *ā-dī-yūm* (L. *Gr.* *adulon*), the most sacred place in ancient heathen temples.

adze or **adz**, *n.* *ādz* (AS. *adesa*), an edge tool for reducing the surface of wood; a kind of axe.

æ, *ē*; many words formerly beginning with *æ* are now spelt with *e*. When the word in *æ* is not found, turn to *e*.

æchmodus, *n.* *ēk'mō-dūs* (Gr. *aichme*, the point of a spear; *odous*, a tooth), a genus of fossil ganoid fishes having small sharp-pointed teeth.

ædile, *n.* *ē-dīl'* (L. from *ædes*, a house), an anc. Roman magistrate, who had the care of public buildings.

ægis, *n.* *ē-jīs* (Gr. *agris*, goat-skin, or a shield covered with it; *L.*, a shield; the skin of a Minerva.

Æneid, *n.* *ē-nē-id*, the great epic poem by the anc. Roman, Virgil, of which *Æneas*, *ē-nē-as*, is the hero.

Æolian, *a.* *ē-ōl'ī-ān* (L. *Æolus*, the god of the winds, pert. to *Æolus* or the wind; belonging to the wind: **Æolic**, *a.* *ē-ōl'īk*, of *Æolia*.

æon, *n.* *ē-ōn* (Gr. *aion*, an age), a lengthened period; in the ancient Eastern philosophy *æons* were supposed emanations from the one self-originated Being, among which were *zoe*, life; *logos*, word; *monogenes*, only-begotten; *pleroma*, fulness.

æpiornis, *n.* *ē-pī-ōr'nīs* (Gr. *apuis*, immense; *ornis*, a bird), an extinct bird of Madagascar of gigantic dimensions, at least double the size of the ostrich.

æreate, *v.* *ā-ēr-āt'* (Gr. or L. *aer*, air—see *eryte*). **to combine** with air; to mix with carbonic acid: **æra'ting**, *imp.*: **æreated**, *pp.* *ā-ēr-ā'ted*, mixed with carbonic acid: **æration**, *n.* *ā-ēr-ā'shūn*, the operation or process of mixing with carbonic acid: **ærial**, *a.* *ā-ēr'ī-āl*, belonging to the air; high; lofty.

ærie, *n.* *ē-rī* (L. *aer*, air), the nest of an eagle or hawk. **æerify**, *v.* *ā-ēr'ī-fī* (L. *aer*, air; *facio*, I make), to

mâte, mât, fûr, laû; mêle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pln; nôie, nôl, môve;

turn into air; to combine with air: **aerifying**, imp.: **aerified**, pp. *ā'ri-fid*: **aerification**, n. *ā'ri-fi-kā-shūn*, the changing solid or liquid bodies into air or gas; the act of combining with air: **aeriform**, a. *ā'ri-fa'irm* (L. *aer*, air; *forma*, a shape), having the nature or form of air; not solid.

aerolite, n. *ā'ri-ō-lit* (Gr. *aer*, air; *lithos*, a stone), a stone that falls from the atmosphere to the earth, displaying, when broken, a semi-metallic, ash-grey colour: also **aerolith**, n. *ā'ri-ō-lith*.

aerology, n. *ā'ri-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *aer*, air; *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of the air, its nature and uses: **aeromancy**, n. *ā'ri-ō-mān'sī* (Gr. *aer*; *mantia*, divination), divination by means of the air and winds: **aerologist**, n. *ā'ri-ō-lō-jist*, one who studies the nature and effects of the air or atmosphere: **aerological**, a. *ā'ri-ō-lō-jī-kal*, pert. to.

aerometer, n. *ā'ri-ō-mē-ter* (Gr. *aer*, air; *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere or of gases.

aeronaut, n. *ā'ri-ō-naut* (Gr. *aer*, air; *nautes*, a sailor—from *navis*, a ship), one who sails or floats in the air in a balloon: **aeronautic**, a. *ā'ri-ō-naut-ik*, pert. to sailing in the air: **aeronautics**, n. the science or art of sailing in the air.

aerophytes, n. plu. *ā'ri-ō-fūts* (Gr. *aer*; *phuton*, a plant), plants which live exclusively in the air—**hydrophytes**, those living under water.

aerostatic, a. *ā'ri-ō-stat-ik* (Gr. *aer*; *statos*, a standing still), suspending in air: **aerostatics**, n. plu. *-iks*; also **aerostation**, n. *ā'ri-ō-stā-shūn*; and **aeronautes**, aerial navigation.

argentine, a. *ā-rō-jī-nūs* (L. *argens*, gen. *argenis*, rust of copper—from *aris*, copper), pert. to the rust of copper—viz., verdigris.

asculin, n. *ēs-kū-lin* (L. *asculus*, the horse-chestnut), an alkaline principle discovered in the horse-chestnut—also spelt **esculine**.

aesthetics, n. plu. *ēs-thē-tiks* (Gr. *aisthesis*, the act of perceiving), the science which treats of the beautiful in nature, in the fine arts, and in literature; the philosophy of taste: **aesthetic**, a. *ēs-thē-tik*; also **aesthetical**, a. *-i-kal*, pert. to the perception of the beautiful.

aethiops, n. *ēs-thī-ōps* (Gr. *aitho*, I burn; *ops*, the eye or countenance), applied to certain chemical compounds from their black appearance.

activation, n.—see **estivation**.

acites, n. plu. *ē-tēs* (Gr. *aetos*, an eagle), a variety of nodular ironstone; eagle-stone.

afar, ad. *ā-fār* (AS.), at, to, or from a great distance. **affable**, a. *ā-fā-bl* (L. *affabilis*, accessible, courteous), frank in speech; easy of access; of easy manners in conversation: **affably**, ad. *-bl*: **affability**, n. *ā-fā-blī-tē*, the being easy of access to others; kind manner in conversation.

affair, n. *ā-fār* (F. *affaire*, business—from L. *ad*; *facere*, to make), a matter of any kind; business; plu. transactions in general.

affect, v. *ā-fēkt* (L. *affectum*, to influence—from *ad*; *factum*, to do), to act upon or influence in any way; to make a show of; to move or touch—as the passions: **affecting**, imp.: **affected**, pp. *ā-fēkt-ēd*: adj. assumed; not natural: **affectedly**, ad. *-lī*: **affecter** or **affecting**, n. one who: **affectation**, n. *ā-fēkt-ā-shūn*, the assuming or pretending to what is not real or natural: **affectness**, n. the quality of being affected: **affectingly**, ad. *-lī*: **affecting**, n. *ā-fēkt-shūn*, love for; attachment to; kindly feeling towards: **affectionate**, a. *ā-fēkt-shūn-āt*, warmly attached to; fond; having great love: **affectionate**, n. *-ness*, n.: **affectively**, ad. *-lī*: **affectively**, ad. *ā-fēkt-iv*.

affetuous, ad. *ā-fēl-tōo-ōs* (It., in mus., tenderly). **affiance**, v. *ā-fī-āns* (L. *ad*; *fido*, I trust; *fides*, faith), to promise in marriage; to betroth or pledge faith: **affiancing**, imp.: **affianced**, pp. *ā-fī-ānst*: **affiancer**, n. *-sēr*.

affidavit, n. *ā-fī-dā-vīt* (old law L., he made oath, —from *ad*; *fides*, faith), a declaration upon oath; generally, a declaration as to the truth of a written statement made on oath before a justice of the peace, which is afterwards signed by him.

affiliate, v. *ā-fī-lī-āt* (L. *ad*; *filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter), to adopt; to receive as a son or daughter; to unite as one; to receive as an associate or member; to assign a child to a father: **affiliating**, imp.: **affiliated**, pp.: **affiliation**, n. *-shūn*, the act of uniting or adopting.

affinity, n. *ā-fī-nī-tē* (L. *affinis*, bordering on or

related to—from *ad*; *finis*, an end), relation; agreement; relationship by marriage; in chem., the combining power of bodies.

affirm, v. *ā-fēr'm* (L. *ad*; *firmo*, I make firm), to assert with confidence; to maintain confidently as true; to declare solemnly: **affirming**, imp.: **affirmed**, pp. *ā-fēr'md*: **affirmable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be stated or affirmed as true: **affirmably**, ad. *-bl*: **affirmant**, n.; also **affirm'er**, n. one who: **affirmation**, n. *ā-fēr-mā-shūn*, the act of asserting as true; a solemn declaration: **affirmative**, a. *-ā-tiv*, that declares or asserts: n. a word that says *yes*: **negative**, the opposite of **affirmative**, a word that says *no*.

affix, n. *ā-fīks* (L. *ad*; *fixus*, fastened), a syllable or letter put to the end of a word: **affix**, v. *ā-fīks*, to join to; to unite; to fix or fasten at the end; to subjoin: **affixing**, imp.: **affixed**, pp. *ā-fīkst*: **affixture**, n. *ā-fīks-tūr*, that which is affixed.

affatus, n. *ā-fā-tūs* (L. *ad*; *flatus*, a breathing), a breath; a breathing into by divine power; inspiration: **afflation**, n. *-shūn*, a breathing upon.

afflict, v. *ā-fīkt* (L. *ad*; *flactus*, a striking), to distress in some way; to give pain to, either in body or mind: **afflicting**, imp.: **afflicted**, pp. *ā-fīkt-ēd*: **afflicter**, n. one who: **affliction**, n. *ā-fīkt-shūn*, distress either of body or mind; grief; pain: **afflictively**, ad. *-lī*: **afflictively**, ad. *-lī*: **afflictive**, a. *ā-fīkt-iv*, giving pain; painful: **afflictively**, ad. *-tiv-lī*.

affluence, n. *ā-flo-ēns* (L. *ad*; *fluo*, I flow), wealth; abundance of worldly riches; also **affluency**, n. *ā-flo-ēn-sī*: **affluent**, a. wealthy; rich in worldly goods: n. applied to any stream that flows directly into another.

afflux, n. *ā-flo-ūs* (L. *ad*; *fluere*, to flow), a flowing to; that which flows to: also **affluxion**, n. *ā-flo-ūs-shūn*.

afford, v. *ā-fōrd* (F. *offrir*, to set a price on a thing—from L. *ad*; *forum*, a market), to yield or produce; to be able to bear expenses; to grant: **affording**, imp.: **afforded**, pp.

afforest, v. *ā-fōr-ēst* (L. *ad*; *forest*, to turn into forest: **afforestation**, n. *-shūn*).

affray, n. *ā-fraī* (F. *affrayer*, to scare, to dismay), a brawl or petty fight; a disturbance; formerly used as a verb.

afright, v. *ā-frit* (AS. *afrightan*), to terrify by sudden fear: n. sudden dread; great fear: **afrighting**, imp.: **afrighted**, pp.

afront, v. *ā-frānt* (F. *afronter*—from L. *ad*; *frons*, gen. *frontis*, the front, the forehead), to give cause of offence to; to insult slightly: n. anything done to offend; an outrage; open insult: **afronting**, imp.: **afronted**, pp.: **afrontingly**, ad. *-lī*: **afrontive**, a. *ā-frānt-iv*, tending to affront; abusive: **afrontively**, ad. *-tiv-lī*.

affuse, v. *ā-fūz* (L. *ad*; *fusus*, poured), to sprinkle as with a liquid; to pour upon: **affusing**, imp.: **affused**, pp. *ā-fūzd*: **affusion**, n. *ā-fū-zhūn*, the act of pouring upon.

afield, ad. *ā-fēld* (AS. *a* and *field*), to or in the field.

afloat, ad. *ā-flōt* (AS. *a* and *float*), on the water.

afoot, ad. *ā-fōot* (AS. *a* and *foot*), on foot.

afore, ad. *ā-fōr* (AS. *a* and *fore*), prior or superior to; sooner: **aforehand**, ad. in time gone by; well provided: **aforementioned**, mentioned before: **afore-named**, named before: **aforesaid**, spoken of before: **aforetime**, in time past.

afraid, a. *ā-frād* (AS. pp. of **affray**, which see), filled with fear; terrified.

afresh, ad. *ā-fresh* (AS. *a*, *fersc*, pure, sweet), again; anew; recently.

African, a. *ā-frī-kān*; also **Afric**, a. *ā-frīk*, pert. to Africa: n. a native of Africa.

aft, a. or ad. *āft* (AS., from *after*, which see), a term used by seamen to mean the stern of a ship, or to point to what lies in the direction of the stern; behind.

after, a. *āfter* (Goth. *afar*, behind; AS. *aft* or *after*, afterwards, again; Icel. *afan*, behind), later in time—as, it is an *after* thought: **prep.** behind; later—as, he went home after dinner: **conj.** when—as, you will come to me after he has seen you: **after-act**, an act following: **after-ages**, succeeding times; posterity: **after all**, when all has been said, weighed, or done: **after-crop**, a second crop in the same year: **after-damp**, the choke damp or carbonic acid occurring in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp: **after-guard**, in a ship, the seamen stationed on the poop to attend to the after-sails: **after-hours**, hours following business: **after-life**, the later or future life: **aftermath**, *āfter-māth* (*after*; and *math*, a corruption of *move*), a second crop of grass in the same

season: **aftermost**, hindmost; nearest the stern of a ship: **afternoon**, *af'ter-nŏn*, the part of the day after 12 o'clock: **afterpains**, *n. plu. -pānz*, those following child-birth: **after-piece**, a piece performed after a play: **after-sails**, the sails on the mizen-mast and stays: **after-stale**, the future life: **after-thought**, reflections after an act; later thoughts.

afterward or **afterwards**, *ad. af'ter-vārds* (AS. *af'ter* and *weard*, direction), later in time.

Agā, *n. ā-gā*, in Turkey, a military commander or chief officer.

again, *ad. ā-gēn'* (AS. *ongan* or *agen*, opposite: Sw. *gen*: Bret. *gin*, opposite, again), once more; a second time: **against**, *prep. ā-gān't*, in opposition to: **agalmatolite**, *n. ā-gāl-māt-ō-lit* (Gr. *agalma*, an image; *lithos*, a stone), a variety of clay-slate altered by heat, usually brought from China carved into grotesque figures and chimney ornaments.

agamous, *a. ā-gā-mūs* (Gr. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage), *in bot.*, applied to plants without visible organs of fructification.

agape, *ad. ā-gāp'* (AS. *a*, and *gape*), gaping as with wonder.

agaric, *n. ā-gār-ik* (Gr. *agarikon*, a certain fungus), a genus of fungi: **adj. pert. to fungi**: **agaric mineral**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime, found in clefts of rocks, resembling a fungus in texture and colour: **agate**, *n. ā-gāt* (from the river Acheates in Sicily, or the Phœnician word *nokadi*, spotted), a variegated variety of chalcedony quartz, the colours being arranged in clouds, spots, or bands; a tool used by gold-wire drawers and gilders: **agateine**, *a. ā-gā-tin*, of agate: **agatised**, *a. ā-gā-tis'd*, marked like an agate; converted into agate.

agave, *n. ā-gāv* (Gr. *agavos*, admirable), the American aloe, from the juice of which the alcoholic liquor *pulque* is prepared.

age, *n. āj* (F. *age*: L. *ætas*, an age), a period of time; the whole life of man, or any particular part of it; a particular period of time: **aged**, *a. ā-jēd*, old; advanced in years: *n. old persons*—as the *aged*: **agedly**, *ad. ā-jē*.

agency, *n. ā-jēn-si* (L. *agens*, acting, doing), the exerting of power; action; the business or office of an agent: **agent**, *n. ā-jēnt*, the person or thing that exerts power; one entrusted with the business of another: **agenda**, *n. ā-jēn-dā* (L. things to be done), transactions: things done and recorded.

agglomerate, *v. ā-glŏm-ēr-ād* (L. *ad*; *glomero*, I wind round), to gather into a mass; to grow into a mass: *n. in geol.*, a term employed to designate accumulations of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptions: **agglomeration**, *imp. ā-glŏm-ēr-ād-ted*, *pp. ā-glŏm-ēr-ād-shūn*, the state of being gathered into a mass or ball.

agglutinate, *v. ā-glŏt-īn-ād* (L. *ad*; *glutino*, I glue), to unite or cause to adhere: **agglutinating**, *imp. ā-glŏt-īn-ād-ted*, *pp. ā-glŏt-īn-ād-ted*, a uniting parts, as with glue: *n. that which causes adhesion*: **agglutination**, *n. ā-glŏt-īn-ād-shūn*: **agglutinative**, *a. ā-glŏt-īn-ād-tiv*, tending to or causing union.

aggrandise, *v. ā-gŕān-dīz* (L. *ad*; *grandis*, great), to exalt; to raise to wealth, honour, or power: **aggrandising**, *imp. ā-gŕān-dīz-ted*, *pp. ā-gŕān-dīz-ted*: **aggrandiser**, *n. ā-gŕān-dīz-ēr*, one who exalts: **aggrandisement**, *n. ā-gŕān-dīz-mēt*, the making greater in power, wealth, or honour: **aggrandisable**, *a. ā-gŕān-dīz-ā-bl*.

aggravate, *v. ā-gŕā-vād* (L. *ad*; *gravis*, heavy), to make anything worse or less endurable: **aggravating**, *imp. ā-gŕā-vād-ted*, *pp. ā-gŕā-vād-ted*: **aggravation**, *n. ā-gŕā-vād-shūn*, a making worse; what excites anger.

aggregate, *v. ā-gŕē-gāt* (L. *aggrego*, I gather together as a flock—from *grex*, a flock), to collect into one sum, mass, or body; to accumulate: **adj. formed by a collection of many particulars**: *n. the sum total*; the result of many particulars: **aggregating**, *imp. ā-gŕē-gāt-ted*, *pp. ā-gŕē-gāt-ted*: **aggregation**, *n. ā-gŕē-gāt-shūn*, the act of heaping together: **aggregator**, *n. one who aggregates*, *a. -iv*, collective: **aggregatively**, *ad. ā-gŕē-gāt-tiv*.

aggress, *v. ā-gŕēs* (L. *ad*; *gressus*, walked or gone), to begin a quarrel or controversy; to commence an attack: **aggressing**, *imp. ā-gŕēs-ted*, *pp. ā-gŕēs-ted*: **aggression**, *n. ā-gŕēs-shūn*, the first act leading to a quarrel or dispute: **aggressor**, *n. one who first attacks or begins a quarrel*: **aggressive**, *a. ā-gŕēs-iv*, tending to or relating to the first attack: **aggressiveness**, *n. ā-gŕēs-iv-nēs*.

aggrieve, *v. ā-gŕēv'* (L. *ad*; *gravis*, heavy: F. *grever*, to wrong), to afflict; to pain or injure any one; to injure in one's right: **aggrieving**, *imp. ā-gŕēv-ted*, *pp. ā-gŕēv-ted*: **aggrievance**, *n. ā-gŕēv-āns*, injury; wrong; oppression.

aghist, *a. or ad. ā-gāst'* (AS. *a*, at, or on: It. *guasto*: F. *gaster* or *gāter*, to lay waste: Scot. *gousty*, waste, dreary), struck with horror; stupefied with sudden fright.

agile, *a. ā-jil* (F. from L. *agilis*, quick), nimble; not slow; active: **agilely**, *ad. ā-jil-tiv*: **agility**, *n. ā-jil-iti*, nimbleness; the power of moving quickly.

agio, *n. ā-jī-ō* (It. *aggio*), the difference in accepted value of bank-notes and that of current money or coin; **agiotage**, *n. ā-jī-ō-tāj*, the methods employed by speculators in the public funds to lower or raise their price by spreading false rumours, &c.

agist, *v. ā-jist'* (L. *ad*; *jaceo*, I lie down: old F. *giste*, a place to lie down in), to take in the cattle of others to graze: **agistor** or **agistator**, *n. ā-jis-tā-tŏr*, one who: **agistment**, *n.*

agitate, *v. ā-jit-ād* (L. *agito*, I shake: F. *agiter*; It. *agitare*), to put into motion; to stir violently; to disturb: **agitating**, *imp. ā-jit-ād-ted*, *pp. ā-jit-ād-ted*: **agitation**, *n. ā-jit-ād-shūn*, the putting into violent motion; excitement of the mind: **agitator**, *n. ā-jit-ād-tŏr*, one who rouses or stirs up; a stirrer or mixer: **agitative**, *a. ā-jit-ād-tiv*, having power or tendency to agitate.

aglet, *n. ā-gilēt*; also **agilet**, *n. ā-gilēt* (F. *aiguille*, a needle), the tag of a point; any small object hanging loosely—as a spangle, the anthers of a tulip or of grass, or the catkins of a hazel.

agnail, *n. ā-gnāl* (AS. *a*; *nægel*, a nail), a sore under the nail; a whitlow.

agnate, *n. ā-gnāt* (L. *ad*; *natus*, born), paternally related; related in the male line: *n. any descendant by the father's side*: **agnation**, *n. ā-gn-ād-shūn*: **agnatic**, *a. ā-gn-ād-ik*, *pert. to*.

agnition, *n. ā-gn-iti-shŏn* (L. *agnitio*, a knowing—from *ad*; *notum*, to know), acknowledgment.

agnomen, *n. ā-gnŏm-nē* (L. *ad*; *nomen*, a name), a name added in praise or dispraise.

Agnus-Dei, *ā-gnŏs-dē-i* (L. the Lamb of God), the figure of the Saviour under the form of a lamb, bearing a staff headed with a Greek cross, and having the head surrounded by a nimbus; certain oval medallions.

ago, *ad. ā-gŏ* (old E. *ago* or *igon*, gone away, passed by—*y* being the augment of the *pp.*), time gone by; past: **agoing**, *ad. ā-gŏ-ing*, in or into action: **agone**, *ad. ā-gŏn'*, past and gone.

agog, *ad. ā-gŏp'* (Icel. *āg*; *gegium*, on the watch or look-out), excited with expectation; ready to start or jog in pursuit of an object of desire.

agonise, *v. ā-gŏ-nīz* (Gr. *agonia*, a contest, anguish, the effort to suffer extreme pain or anguish; to distress exceedingly: *agŏn'ising*, *imp. ā-gŏn'ising*, *pp. ā-gŏn'ising*: extreme pain: *agŏnised*, *pp. ā-gŏn'ising*, *ad. ā-gŏn'ising*: *n. ā-gŏn'ising*, extreme pain or anguish either of body or mind: *agonist*, *n. ā-gŏ-nīst*; also *agonistes*, *n. ā-gŏ-nīst-ēz*, one who contends for the prize in public games: *agonistic*, *a. ā-gŏ-nīst-ik*; also *agŏn'ist'ical*, *a. ā-gŏ-nīst-ik*, *pert. to contests of strength*: *agŏn'ist'ically*, *ad. ā-gŏ-nīst-ik*.

agrarian, *a. ā-gŕā-rī-ān* (L. *agrarius*, pertaining to a field—from *ager*, a field), relating to land in general: **agrarianism**, *n. the equal division of land or property*: **agrarianist**, *n. one who*.

agree, *v. ā-gŕē* (F. *agréer*, to receive with favour: L. *gratus*, pleasing: It. *grado*), to be of one mind; to live in peace; to be like; to settle: **agreeing**, *imp. ā-gŕē-ted*, *pp. ā-gŕē-ted*: **agreeable**, *a. ā-gŕē-ā-bl*, pleasing: suitable to: **agreeably**, *ad. ā-bl*: **agreeableness**, *n. ā-bl-nēs*, the quality that makes a thing grateful to the taste, or pleasing to the mind; resemblance:

agreement, *n. a bargain; a renewal of friendship*.

agriculture, *n. ā-gŕ-ikŭl-tŭr* (L. *ager*, a field; *cultura*, tillage), tilling or working the ground to make it fruitful; husbandry: **agricultural**, *a. ā-gŕ-ikŭl-tŭr*, pertaining to the tillage of the ground: **agriculturalist**, *n. one engaged in farming*: **agriculturally**, *ad. ā-gŕ-ikŭl-tŭr*.

agrimony, *n. ā-gŕ-ik-mŏn-ī* (L. *agrimonia*), a medicinal plant.

aground, *ad. ā-gŕŏnd'* (AS. *a*, and *ground*), on the ground: among *seamen*, stranded; run ashore.

ague, *v. ā-gŭ* (L. *acutus*, sharp: F. *agu*, sharp, keen), to cause to shiver: *n. intermittent fever, attended with cold fits and shivering*: **aguine**, *imp. ā-gŭ*.

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

ing: agued, pp. *d'gūd*: aguish, a. somewhat cold and shivering.

aguila, n. *d-gwīl'd* (Fr. *aiguille*, a needle), an obelisk, or the spire of a church-tower.

ah, int. *ā*, an exclamatory word denoting surprise, pity, dislike, &c.: **aha**, int. *ā-hā*, expressing triumph, surprise, or contempt: **ahoy**, int. *ā-hōy*, attend ye—a sailor's call.

ahead, ad. *ā-hēd'* (AS. *a*, and *head*), in advance; further forward than another.

ahull, ad. *ā-hūl'* (AS. *a*, and *hull*), the condition of a vessel with her sails furled and helm lashed a-lee.

aid, n. ad (Fr. *aider*, to help—from L. *adjutare*, to assist), help; relief; assistance: **v**: to help; to support; to relieve: **aiding**, imp.: **aid'ed**, pp.: **aid'er**, n. one who: **aidless**, a. *ā-dē's*: **aidant**, a. *ā-d'ant*, helping: **aidance**, n. *ā-d'ans*, help; assistance.

aid-de-camp, n. *ā-dē-kōng*, plu. **aids'-de-camp** (Fr. *aide*, an assistant; *du camp*, of the camp), in an army, an officer whose duty it is to receive and convey the orders of a general.

aignet, n. *d'grēt*; also **egret**, n. *d'grēt* (Fr. *aigrette*), the little white heron; in *bot.*, the feathery down of the thistle.

aigne, n. *d'gēr*—see **eagre**.

aiguille, n. *d-gwēl'* (Fr. needle), applied to the sharp serrated peaks of lofty mountains; an instr. for piercing holes for the lodgment of powder when blasting: **aigulet**, n. *d-gū-lēt*, or **aiglet**, *ā-gēt*, a point or tag on fringes.

ail, v. *āl* (AS. *eglian*, to pain; *egle*, troublesome: Goth. *aglo*, affliction), to be sick; to trouble; to be in pain: **ailing**, imp.: **adj**. unwell; full of sickness: **ailed**, pp. *āl'd*: **ailment**, n. sickness; trouble; slight disease.

aim, v. *ām* (old F. *esmer*, to estimate—from L. *æstimō*, I value), to throw at an object; to direct a weapon to; to endeavour; to purpose or design: **n**: the object or thing intended to be struck; purpose; intention: **aiming**, imp.: **aimed**, pp. *ām'd*: **aim'er**, n. one who: **aimless**, a. *ām-lēs*.

air, n. *ār* (F. from Gr. or L. *aēr*, air), the atmosphere; a gas; a light breeze; a tune or melody; look or mien; affected manner: **v**: to dry; to expose to the air: **air'ing**, imp.: **airer**, pp. *ār'y*: **airy**, a. *ār'y*, high in air; light like air; trifling; vain: **airily**, ad. *ār-ī*: **air'ing**, n. a ride or walk in the open air: **airless**, a. wanting fresh air; **airiness**, n. *ār-ā-nēs*, the state of being exposed freely to the air; lightness of manner; gaiety: **air-tight**, so close and compact as to prevent the passage of air: **air-bed**, a large air-tight bag filled with air for the repose of ailing persons: **air-cells**, cavities in vegetable and animal structures filled with air: **air-gun**, a musket or gun in which compressed air, instead of powder, is made the propelling agent: **air-hole**, an opening to admit air: **air-pipe**, a pipe for the escape or supply of air: **air-plants**, plants rooted on others, and suspended, as it were, in the air: **air-pump**, a machine for exhausting or pumping out the air from vessels: **air-shaft**, a passage made into mines for the admission of air: **air-vessels** or **air-sacs**, spiral ducts in plants containing air, analogous to lungs in animals.

aisle, n. *āl* (L. *ala*, a wing; F. *aisle* or *alle*, a wing), wing of a house; the side passages of a church—the middle passage is called the *nave*: **aisled**, a. *āl'd*, having aisles.

ait, *āt* (a contr. of *eyot*, from *eye*, an island), a small flat island in a river.

Aix-beds, *āks*, the flanks or sides of a deep valley in which the town of Aix, in France, is situated, composed of a thick fresh-water tertiary formation, being a perfect storehouse of fossil fishes, plants, and insects. **ajar**, ad. *ā-jār'* (AS. *ceorran*, to turn: Swiss, *achar*, ajar), a little opened.

ake, n. *āk*, another spelling of **ache**, which see.

akimbo, a. *ā-kīm-bō* (AS. *a*, at: It. *sghebbō*, crooked, athwart: Gr. *skambos*, crooked), arched; crooked; bent.

akin, a. *ā-kīn'* (AS. *a*; and *cyn*, family), related to by blood; having the same properties.

al (L.), a prefix, being another form of *ad*, signifying to; in *Ar.* *āl* signifies *the*.

Alabandine, n. *āl-ā-bān-dīn* (L. *alabandicus*), a stone mentioned by Pliny, and so called from Alabanda, where it was cut and polished. It is a sulphuret of manganese, and usually occurs in massive granular crystals of an iron-black colour and semi-metallic lustre, found in Saxony and South America.

alabaster, n. *āl-ā-bās'tēr* (Gr. *alabastron*), a kind of soft semi-transparent marble: **adj**. pert.

alack, int. *ā-lāk'* (corrupted from alas), an exclamation expressive of sorrow: **alack-a-day**, an exclamation to express regret or sorrow.

alacrity, n. *āl-lāk-rī-tē* (L. *alacritas*, liveliness, ardour: F. *alacrité*), cheerfulness; gaiety; a smart willingness or readiness.

a-la-mode, ad. *āl-ā-mōd'* (F. after the fashion), according to the fashion.

alarm, v. *d-lārm'* (F. *alarmer*, to frighten: It. *all' arme*, to arms—from L. *ad*; *arma*, arms), to give a sign to warn of approaching danger; to surprise; to arouse to danger: **n**: an outcry to announce danger; sudden surprise; terror: **alarming**, imp.: **alarmed**, pp. *d-lārm'd*: **alarm'ingly**, ad. *-it*: **alarmist**, n. *d-lārm-ist*, one prone to terrify with danger: **alarum**, n. *d-lā-rūm*, a piece of mechanism in a clock by which a loud ringing noise is produced at any fixed time for the purpose of rousing one out of sleep.

alary, a. *āl-ār-ī* (L. *ala*, a wing) wing-like: **alate**, a. *āl-āt*, winged; furnished with appendages like wings.

alas, int. *āl-lās'* (L. *lassus*, wearied: Fr. *las*, weary), an exclamation of sorrow or pity.

alb, n. *āl'b* (L. *albus*, white), a vestment of white linen worn by the Roman Catholic clergy.

albatross, n. *āl-bā-trōs*, a large South-Sea bird.

albeit, conj. *āl-bē-ū* (AS. *al*, be, and *it*), although; notwithstanding.

Albert coal or **albertite**, *āl-bēr-īt*, a bituminous mineral found in Albert county, in the province of New Brunswick, North America.

albescent, a. *āl-bēs-ēnt* (L. *albesco*, I grow white), growing white; moderately white; in *bot.*, having a pale tinge or hoary appearance.

Albigenses, n. plu. *āl-bī-jēn-sēs*, a sect or party who separated from the Church of Rome in the twelfth century, so called from Albigens in Languedoc, France, where they first arose,—not to be confounded with the Waldenses, who were a different sect, and arose at a different time.

albino, n. *āl-bī-nō* (L. *albus*, white), a person, or any animal, with white hair and red eyes; a white negro: **albinism**, n. *āl-bīn-izm*, state of being an albino.

Albion, n. *āl-bī-ōn* (L. *albus*, white), an anc. name of England, frequently used in poetry—so called from the appearance of the white chalk cliffs on its coast to persons coming from the Continent.

albite, n. *āl-bīt*, a variety of felspar of a greyish-white or milky-white colour.

album, n. *āl-būm* (L. *albus*, white), a scrap-book; a memorial book: **album græcum**, n. *āl-būm græ-kūm*, the whitish hardened excrements of dogs, wolves, &c.

albumen, n. *āl-bū-mēn* (L. from *albus*, white), the white of an egg; white matter: **albuminous**, a. *āl-bū-mī-nūs*, having the nature of albumen.

alburnum, n. *āl-būr-nūm* (L. from *albus*, white), the soft white part of a tree next to the bark; the sapwood: **albugineous**, a. *āl-bū-jīn-ū-s*, like the white of an egg: **albugo**, n. *āl-bū-gō* (L. a white spot), the white of the eye.

alcahest, n. *āl-kā-hēs't*; also *āl'kahest'* (Ar.), a pretended universal solvent.

Alcaic, a. *āl-kā-īk*, relating to Alcæus or to the verse invented by him: **n**: a Greek metre.

alcald, n. *āl-kād'* (Sp. *alcalde*), the chief magistrate of a town or city in Spain: sometimes spelt **alcalde, *āl-kāl-dē* (Sp.).**

alcedo, n. *āl-sē-dō* (L.), the king-fisher.

alchemy, n. *āl-kē-mī'* (Ar. *al kīmīa*, the secret art; probably Ar. *al*, and Gr. *chuma*, a melting or fusion), the professed art of changing the other metals into gold; the art that professed to find a universal remedy and other impossible things: **alchemic**, a. *āl-kēm-īk*; also **alchemical**, a. *āl-kēm-ī-kāl*, relating to alchemy: **alchemist**, n. *āl-kēm-ist*, one who practises alchemy: **alchemistical**, a. *āl-kēm-ist-ī-āl*, ad. *-ī*. The above are also spelt with *y* for *e*, as **alchymy**.

alcohol, n. *āl-kō-hōl'* (Ar. *al kohol*, the impalpable powder of antimony with which the Orientals stain their eyelids: a pure extract), spirits of wine; distilled spirits highly rectified; the intoxicating principle in all spirituous or fermented liquors: **alcoholic**, a. *āl-kō-hōl-īk*, pert. to alcohol: **alcoholise**, v. *āl-kō-hōl-āt*, a salt containing alcohol: **alcoholise**, v. *āl-kō-hō-līz'*, to convert into alcohol: **al'coholis'ing**,

Allah, *n.* *al-lā* (Ar.), the Arabic name for God.
allantolic, *a.* *al-lan-tō-ik* (Gr. *allas*, a sausage; *eidos*, form), name of an acid found in the liquor of the *allantolis*—a membrane enveloping the fetus.

allay, *v.* *al-lā* (old E. *allege*; AS. *alecgan*, to lay down; old F. *allegier*; It. *alleggiare*; L. *alleviare*, to lighten, to mitigate), to set at rest; to make quiet; to make less in pain or grief: **allaying**, *imp.* **allayed**, *pp.* *al-lād*: **allayment**, *n.* *al-lā-mēnt*, state of rest after disturbance: **allayer**, *n.* one who or that which.

allege, *v.* *al-lēj* (F. *alleguer*, to produce reasons: L. *ad*, to; *lego*, I send, I trust to), to plead as an excuse; to affirm; to declare: **alleging**, *imp.* **alleged**, *pp.* *al-lējā*: **allegable**, *a.* *al-lējā-bi*, capable of being alleged: **alleger**, *n.* one who: **allegation**, *n.* *al-lē-gā-shūn*, something offered as a plea or an excuse; an affirmation; an assertion.

allegiance, *n.* *al-lē-jāns* (L. *ad*, to; mid. L. *litigantia*, the duty of a subject to his lord—from *litus*, a man owing services to his lord—see *liege*), the tie or duty that binds any one to obedience to the government and laws under which he lives; an oath, called the oath of allegiance.

allegory, *n.* *al-lē-gō-rī* (Gr. *allos*, another, different; *agoreuo*, I harangue), figurative speech; language that has another meaning than the literal one; the Jews compared to a vine in the 80th Psalm is an allegory; **allegorise**, *v.* *al-lē-gō-rīz*, to form into an allegory; to use figurative speech: **allegorising**, *imp.* **allegorised**, *pp.* *al-lē-gō-rīz*: **allegoric**, *a.* *al-lē-gō-rī-ik*; also **allegorical**, *a.* *al-lē-gō-rī-ik*, figurative; in the manner of an allegory: **allegorically**, *ad.* *al-lē-gō-rī-ik*: **allegorist**, *n.* one who.

allegro, *ad.* *al-lē-grō* (It. *F. leger*, light, nimble), in music, a term denoting merrily; cheerfully: *n.* a brisk movement: **allegretto**, *ad.* *al-lē-grē-tō*, a movement not so quick as allegro.

alleluia, *n.* *al-lē-lō-yā*—see *halleluia*.

alleviate, *v.* *al-lē-vi-āt* (L. *alleviare*, to mitigate—from *ad*; *levis*, light—see *alloy*), to make light; to make easier; to lessen, as pain, sorrow: **alleviating**, *imp.* **alleviated**, *pp.* *al-lē-vi-āt*: **alleviation**, *n.* *al-lē-vi-āt*, the act of lessening or making more endurable: **alleviative**, *a.* *al-lē-vi-āt*, that lessens or palliates.

alley, *n.* *al-lē* (F. *allée*, a passage—from *aller*, to go), a narrow walk or passage; a close.

allaceous, *a.* *al-lā-sūs* (L. *allium*, garlic), pert. to the garlic or onion tribe, as allaceous odour.

alliance, *n.* *al-lā-āns* (F. *L. ad*; *ligo*, I bind), union formed by marriage, treaty or union between nations; a union for any purpose: **allied**, *ad.* *al-lā-ān*, *pp.* *al-lā-ān*, which see; connected by marriage, interest, or friendship: **allies**, *see ally*.

alligation, *n.* *al-lā-gā-shūn* (L. *alligatio*, a binding or tying to), a rule in arithmetic for finding the value or price of any mixture.

alligator, *n.* *al-lā-gā-tōr* (Sp. *lagarto*, a lizard: L. *lacerta*: Port. *allagarto*), an animal of the reptile kind; the American crocodile.

alliteration, *n.* *al-lit-ēr-ā-shūn* (L. *ad*; *littera*, a letter), in poetry, commencing two or more words in the same line or verse with the same letter: **alliterative**, *a.* *al-lit-ēr-ā-shūn*, pert. to.

allochroite, *n.* *al-lō-k-rō-īt* (Gr. *allos*, different; *chroa*, colour), a fine-grained, massive variety of iron-garnet, exhibiting a variety of colours when melted with phosphate of soda before the blow-pipe.

allocate, *v.* *al-lō-kāi* (L. *ad*; *locus*, a place), to give each one his share or part; to set apart for any purpose; to distribute: **allocating**, *imp.* **allocated**, *pp.* *al-lō-kāi*: **allocation**, *n.* *al-lō-kāi-shūn*, the act of setting apart for; the assigning a place for.

allocation, *n.* *al-lō-kāi-shūn* (L. *ad*; *locutus*, spoken), a formal address, written or spoken.

allodium, *n.* *al-lō-dī-ūm* (Dan. *odel*, a patrimonial estate: Icel. *odal*, goods abandoned), land not held from a superior; unconditional free tenure: **allodial**, *a.* *al-lō-dī-ūm*, free of rent; independent.

allopathy, *n.* *al-lō-pā-thī* (Gr. *allos*, another; *patheō*, disease), that mode of medical practice which consists in the use of drugs to produce in the body a condition opposite to the disease to be cured. It is opposed to **homeopathy** (*hōm-ō-pā-thī*), which attempts to cure disease by medicine which, in a state of health, would have produced a similar disease. **allopathic**, *a.* *al-lō-pā-thī-ik*, pertaining to allopathy: **allopathically**, *ad.* *al-lō-pā-thī-ik*: **allopathist**, *n.* one who practises allopathy.

allophane, *n.* *al-lō-fān* (Gr. *allos*, different; *phaino*, I appear), a mineral, generally of a pale-blue colour—occurs lining small cavities, and in veins.

allot, *v.* *al-lōt* (L. *ad*; Icel. *hlutr*, lot: F. *allotir*—see *lot*), to assign to; to divide and parcel out; to apportion: **allotter**, *n.* one who: **allotting**, *imp.* **allotted**, *pp.* *al-lōt*: **allotment**, *n.* that which has been parcelled out; a share; the part assigned.

allotropy, *n.* *al-lōt-rō-pī* (Gr. *allos*, another; *trope*, a conversion or change), a term employed to denote the fact that the same body may exist in more than one usual condition, and with different physical characteristics: **allotropic**, *a.* *al-lōt-rō-pī-ik*, pert. to.

allow, *v.* *al-lōw* (L. *ad*; *laudare*, to praise, in one sense; *locare*, to place or to let, in another: F. *allower*, to assign), to admit; to grant; to permit; to own; to deduct: **allowing**, *imp.* **allowed**, *pp.* *al-lōv*: **allowable**, *a.* *al-lōv-ā-bi*, that may be permitted; not improper or unlawful: **allowably**, *ad.* *al-lōv-ā-bi*: **allowableness**, *n.* *al-lōv-ā-bi-nēs*, lawfulness; fitness: **allowance**, *n.* *al-lōv-āns*, the act of allowing; permission; a settled rate; a salary.

alloy, *v.* *al-lōy* (F. *loi* or *aloi*; It. *lega*; L. *ad*, *lex*, the law or rule: Sp. *ley*, the proportion of silver found in ore), to mix any metal with another, generally with one less valuable; to reduce or lessen by mixture: *n.* a baser metal mixed with a finer; a mixture of two or more metals; a mixture of a metal with mercury is called an **amalgam**; evil mixed with good: **alloying**, *imp.* **alloyed**, *pp.* *al-lōy*: **alloyage**, *n.* *al-lōy-āj*, the act of mixing metals; a mixture of different metals.

allspice, *n.* *al-lō-spīts* (*all* and *spice*), pimento, so called from its mixed aromatic flavour.

allude, *v.* *al-lōd* (L. *ad*; *ludo*, I play), to refer to something not particularly mentioned; to hint at: **alluding**, *imp.* **alluded**, *pp.* *al-lōd*: **allusion**, *n.* *al-lō-shūn*, a reference to something not mentioned particularly; a hint: **allusive**, *a.* *al-lō-shū*, having reference to something but vaguely noticed before: **allusively**, *ad.* *al-lō-shū*.

allure, *v.* *al-lōr* (L. *ad*; F. *leurre*, a bait: Ger. *ludern*, to entice), to tempt by the offer of something good; to entice, in a good or bad sense: **alluring**, *imp.* **allured**, *pp.* *al-lōr*: **allurement**, *n.* *al-lōr-mēnt*, some real or supposed good that attracts; temptation; enticement to pleasure: **allurer**, *n.* one who: **alluringly**, *ad.* *al-lōr*.

alluvium, *n.* *al-lō-vi-ūm*, plu. *al-lō-vi-ā* (L. *ad*; *lavo* or *lavo*, I wash), earth and other matter deposited anywhere by the ordinary operations of water; also **alluvion**: **alluvial**, *a.* *al-lō-vi-āl*, deposited or laid down by means of water.

ally, *v.* *al-lī* (F. *allier*, to mix: L. *ad*; *ligo*, I bind), to unite, as families by marriage; to bind together in friendship, as states with states: *n.* one that is allied; a confederate; plu. *allies*, *al-līz*, countries or persons united by treaty or agreement; confederates: **allying**, *imp.* **allied**, *pp.* *al-līz*: **alliance**, *n.* *al-līz-āns*, union; confederacy; association.

alma-mater, *al-mā-mā-tēr* (L. fostering mother), a name applied to any university by those who have studied in it.

almanac, *n.* *al-mā-nāk* (a supposed corrupted form of AS. *all-moon-heed* or *allmonaght*, a rude tracing or representation of the course of the moon), a small book containing the days of the month, with remarkable events, the tides, &c.; a calendar.

almandine, *n.* *al-mān-dīn* (Allabanda, a city of Caria), a lapidary's term for the violet or violet-red varieties of spinel, ruby, &c.

Almighty, *a.* *al-mī-tī* (AS. *all* and *mighty*), possessing all power; omnipotent: *n.* the omnipotent God: **almightily**, *ad.* *al-mī-tī*: **almightiness**, *n.*

almond, *n.* *al-mānd* (F. *amande*; Sp. *almendra*; Gr. *amygdalon*: L. *amygdala*), the kernel of the nut of the almond-tree: plu. two glands situated on each side of the mouth near the base of the tongue: **almond-oil**, an oil obtained from almonds.

almoner, *n.* *al-mōn-ēr* (Ger. *almsen*, alms: F. *eumoner*, the officer for dispensing alms; Gr. *elemosune*, pity, alms), a person appointed by a king or queen, or a monastery, to dispense their alms or charity to the poor: **almonry**, *n.* *al-mōn-ēr*, the residence of the almoner; the house where alms are given.

almost, *ad.* *al-mōst* (AS. *all* and *most*), nearly; for the greatest part.

alms, *n.* *āms* (AS. *ælmesse*, alms), anything given

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shān, thīng, there, zeal.

to the poor in charity to relieve their wants: **alms-houses**, houses for the reception and relief of the poor: **alms-deed**, an act of charity.

almug, *n.* *al-mūg* (Heb. *almug*), a tree mentioned in Scripture, probably sandal-wood.

aloe, *n.* *al'ō* (Gr. and *L. aloe*, a bitter herb), name of a bitter plant used in medicine: **aloes**, *al'ōz*, the juice of the aloe: **aloetic**, *a.* *al'ō-ē'tik*; also **aloetical**, *a.* *al'ō-ē'tik*, of or containing aloes.

aloft, *ad.* *al'ōft* (Icel. *al'ōft*, on high: Ger. *tuft*, the air), in the air; among *seamen*, up among the rigging: **alow**, *ad.* *al'ō*, in a low place; not aloft.

alone, *ad.* *al'ōn* (all and one), by itself; singly: **adj.** single; without company.

along, *prep.* *al'ōng*; also **alongst**, *prep.* *al'ōngst* (AS. *andlang*; Ger. *entlang*; It. *tungo*), by the length; lengthwise; forward: **ad. in company with: **along-side**, by the side of, as a ship.**

aloof, *ad.* *al'ōf* (Icel. *loof*, the windward side of a ship: *aloof*, on loof—viz. out of danger: Dut. *loef*, an ear-pin), keeping away from; at a distance from.

alopecy, *n.* *al'ō-pē'si*; also, **alope'cia**, *shī'a* (Gr. *alopez*, a fox), the fox-evil or scurf; any kind of baldness.

aloud, *ad.* *al'ōūd* (AS. *a*, on; Ger. *laut*, sound), with a high tone of voice; with much noise.

alpaca, *n.* *al-pak'a*, or **paco**, *pak'ō*, a ruminating animal of the mountainous districts of S. Amer., allied to the camel, but of smaller size, and having long woolly hair; a fabric or cloth made from its hair.

Alpha, *n.* *al-fā* (Gr.), the first letter of the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning: **alphabet**, *n.* *al-fā-bēt* (Gr. *alpha*, *a*; *beta*, *b*), the letters of any language arranged in a fixed order: **alphabetic**, *a.* *al-fā-bēt'ik*; also **alphabetical**, *a.* *al-fā*, arranged in the order of the alphabet: **alphabetically**, *ad.* *al-fā*.

Alpine, *a.* *al-pīn* (L. *alpes*, the Alps: Gael. *alp*, a height, a mountain), from or like the Alps; very elevated; belonging to elevated regions, as *alpine flora*: **alpenstock** (Ger.), staff used for ascending the Alps.

alquifou, *n.* *al-kī-fō*, an ore of lead called potter's ore.

already, *ad.* *al'ō-rē'dī* (all and ready), now; at this time; at some time past.

also, *ad.* *al'ō-sō* (AS. *calles swa*, all so) likewise; in like manner.

Alstonite, *n.* *al'stōn-īt*, a mineral of a snow-white or greyish-yellow colour, so called from occurring in the lead-mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland.

alt or **alto**, *n.* *alt*, *al'tō* (It.—from *L. altus*, high), the highest note that can be sung with the natural voice by men: **alto-rilievo**, *n.* *al'tō-rī-lē'vō* (*L. altus*; and *It.*), raised figures on a flat surface, so as to show one side of them: **bas-sō-rilievo** *is* where the figures are not so much raised from the flat (*It. basso*, low); also called **bas-relief**.

altar, *n.* *al'tār* (*L. altare*, an altar for sacrifice—from Icel. *eldr*, fire, and *arn*, a hearth; or AS. *ern*, a place), a small square or round building of turf, wood, or stone, varying in height, on which animals were burnt—these were called sacrifices; the communion-table: **altarge**, *n.* *al'tār-ēj*, profits arising to priests from oblations: **altar-piece**, a painting or decoration placed over an altar: **altar-cloth**, in a church, the cloth laid over an altar.

alter, *v.* *al'tēr* (*L. alter*, another: F. *alterer*, to alter), to change; to vary; to make different in some way: **altering**, *imp.* *al'tērēd*, *pp.* *al'tērēd*: **alterable**, *a.* *al'tēr-ā-bl*, capable of being changed; that may be varied: **alterably**, *ad.* *al'tēr-ā-blis*: **alterableness**, *n.* *al'tēr-ā-bl-nēs*; also **alterability**, *n.* *al'tēr-ā-bl-ē-tē*, the being able to be changed: **alteration**, *n.* *al'tēr-ā-shūn*, a varying in some way; a change: **alterative**, *a.* *al'tēr-ā-tiv*, having the power to change or alter: *n.* a medicine that gradually changes the constitution or habit of body.

altercate, *v.* *al'tēr-kāt* (*L. alterco*, I contend), to contend in words; to wrangle: **altercat'ing**, *imp.* *al'tēr-kāt'ēd*, *pp.* *al'tēr-kāt'ēd*, a contention in words; a wrangling.

alternate, *v.* *al'tēr-nāt*, (*L. alterno*, I do anything by turns), to do by turns; to happen by turns; to change in succession: **adj.** that succeeds or follows by turns: **alternating**, *imp.* *al'tēr-nāt'ēd*, *pp.* *al'tēr-nāt'ēd*, *ad.* *al'tēr-nāt*, *a.* in *geol.*, in alternating layers: **alternation**, *n.* *al'tēr-nā-shūn*, the act of doing by turns; the act of taking one and leaving one in succession: **alternative**, *a.* *al'tēr-nāt-iv*, offering a choice of two things: *n.* of two things, an offer to take the

one and leave the other; often used, of more than two: **alternatively**, *ad.* *al'tēr-nāt-iv*: **alter native**, *n.*: **alter nate**, generation, a mode of reproduction among the lowest animal types, in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grand-parent.

althæa or **althea**, *n.* *al-thē'a* (Gr. *althæa*; *L. althæa*, the marsh-mallow—from Gr. *altheo*, I cure), a genus of plants, some of which possess medicinal qualities.

although, *conj.* *al'thō* (all and though), notwithstanding.

altimeter, *n.* *al'tīm-ē-tēr* (*L. altus*, high: Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for taking heights: **altimetry**, *n.* *ē-trī*, art of measuring heights.

altitude, *n.* *al'tītūd* (*L. altus*, high: It. *alto*), height, as of a mountain; extension upwards; highest point: **altitude of a celestial body**, the angular distance of the body from the horizon.

alto, *a.* *al'tō* (It.—from *L. altus*, high), in music, high; also in *sculp.*—**basso**, low, its opposite: **alto-rilievo**, *n.* (*It.*), see under **alt**.

altogether, *ad.* *al'tō-tō-gēth'ēr* (all and together), wholly; entirely.

alum, *n.* *al'ūm* (*L. alumen*: Gr. *hals*, salt), a white saline substance used in medicine and dyeing: **alumed**, *a.* *al'ūmd*, imbued or mixed with alum: **alumina**, *n.* *al'ūm-nā*; also **alumine**, *n.* *al'ūm-n*, the clay, loam, or other substance from which alum is obtained; *pure alumina* consists of oxygen and the new metal now called **aluminium**: **aluminiferous**, *a.* *al'ūm-nī-fēr-ūs* (*L. alumen*; *fērō*, I produce), containing alum: **aluminous**, *a.* of or relating to alum: **aluminite**, *n.* *al'ūm-nīt*, a mineral of a silver or yellowish white colour: **aluminum**, *n.* *al'ūm-nūm*; also **aluminium**, *n.* *al'ūm-nūm*, the metallic base of alumina—as a metal, now prepared to a considerable extent: **alum-stone**, a mineral of a white, greyish, or reddish colour, from which much of the best alum is procured.

alumnus, *n.* *al'ūm-nūs* (*L. alumnus*, a pupil—from *alere*, to nourish), a pupil or scholar of a school or university.

alunite, *n.* *al'ūn-īt* (F. *alun*, alum), alumstone; a mineral containing alum, found in minute shining crystals of a white, greyish, or reddish colour: **alunogene**, *n.* *al'ūn-ō-jēn* (F. *alun*; Gr. *gennao*, I produce), an ore of alumina, known as *hair-salt* or *feather-alum*—is a frequent efflorescence on the walls of quarries or mines.

alveary, *n.* *al've-ārī* (*L. alvearium*, a beehive—from *alvus*, the belly), in *anat.*, the hollow of the external ear: **alveolar**, *a.* *al've-ō-lār*; also **alveolar'y**, *a.* *al've-ō-lār*, containing sockets: **alveolate**, *a.* *al've-ō-lāt*, divided into cells or pits: **alveole**, *n.* *al've-ō-lē*, the socket of a tooth: **alveolus**, *n.* *al've-ō-lūs* (*L.* a small hollow or cavity), in *nat. hist.*, a little trough or hollow channel: **alveolites**, *n. plu.* *al've-ō-lītis*, a genus of corals composed of concentrically-arranged tables of short tubes, angular without, and rounded within: **alvine**, *a.* *al've-n*, of or from the bowels.

always, *ad.* *al'ō-wēz*; also, **always**, *ad.* *al'ō-wēz* (AS. *ealle wega*, the whole way), continually; for ever.

A.M., initial letters of *ante meridiem* (*L.* before mid-day)—opposed to *P.M.* for *post meridiem* (*L.* after mid-day); initial letters of *Magister Artium* (*L.* Master of Arts), an academic degree higher than B.A.

am, *v.* *am* (Masco-Gothic *im*: Icel. *em*: AS. *com*: Gr. *eimi*), 1st sing. pres. tense of the verb *be*; I AM, one of God's titles.

amadou, *n.* *ām-dō-dō* (F.), Ger. *tinder*; a substance resembling doeklin leather, prepared from a dry leathery fungus found on old ash and other trees.

amain, *ad.* *ā-mān* (AS. *a*; and Goth. *magan*, to be able), with energy or force.

amalgam, *n.* *ā-māl-gām* (Gr. *ama*, together; *gameo*, I marry; or *ama*; *malagma*, that which softens—from *malasso*, I soften), a mixture of mercury with another metal; an alloy of which mercury forms a constituent part: **amalgamate**, *v.* *ā-māl-gā-māt*, to compound or mix mercury with another metal; to blend; to incorporate: **amalgama'ting**, *imp.* *ā-māl-gā-māt'ēd*, *pp.* *ā-māl-gā-māt'ēd*, *a.* *ā-māl-gā-mā-shūn*, a mixing together different bodies; a union of two or more bodies into one, as of railway companies.

amanuensis, *n.* *ā-mān-ū-ēn'sīs* (*L.*—from *ab*, and *manus*, the hand), one who writes down the words of another; a writer to dictate.

amaranth, *n.* *ām-ā-rānth*; also **am'aranthus** (*L. amarantus*: Gr. *amarantos*, unfading), a flower in-

māte, māt, fār, laū; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

clined to a purple colour, in *poetry*, a flower which never fades: **am aran thine**, a. -*thine*, pert. to.

amaryllis, n. *am-á-rú-lítis* (name of a country girl in Virgil), a family of plants esteemed for their beauty; the lily-asphodel.

amass, v. *á-más'* (F. *amasser*, to heap up; L. *massa*, a mass), to gather into a heap; to collect many things together: **amassing**, imp.: **amassed**, pp. *á-más't*: **amassment**, n.

amasthenic, a. *ám-ás-thén'ík* (Gr. *ama*, together; *sthenos*, force), uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

amateur, n. *ám-á-tór'* (F. : L. *amator*, a lover), one who loves and cultivates any art or science, but does not follow the one preferred as a profession.

amateness, n. *ám-á-tiv-én's* (L. *amo*, I love; *amatus*, loved), a propensity to love; in *phren.*, the name of an organ of the brain, the supposed seat of the sexual passion: **amatory**, a. *ám-á-tór'í*, relating to love; causing love: **amatorial**, a. *ám-á-tór'í-ál'*: **amatorially**, ad. *-ál'ly*.

amaurosis, n. *ám-á-tó-ró-sís* (Gr. from *amauros*, obscure), decay or loss of sight without visible defect in the eye.

amaze, v. *á-máz'* (It. *smagare*: Sp. *desmayar*, to discourage: Norm. F. *s'esmaier*, to be sad), to strike with astonishment or fear: **amazing**, imp.: adj. very wonderful; exciting fear, surprise, or wonder: **amazed**, pp. *á-máz'd*: **amazement**, n. astonishment; sudden fear: **amazingly**, ad. *-lí*: **amazedness**, n. *á-máz-zed-nés*.

Amazon, n. *ám-á-zón* (Gr. a, without; *mazos*, a breast), a race of female warriors; a river in S. America: **amazonian**, a. *ám-á-zón'í-án*, pert. to; of bold, masculine manners: **amazon-stone**, a bluish-green ornamental variety of felspar from the river Amazon.

amb or **ambi**, *ám* or *ám'bí* (L. or Gr.), a prefix signifying both, about.

ambages, n. *ám-bá-jéz* (L.—from *ambi*, around; *ago*, I go), a circuit of words; a circumlocution.

ambassadeur, n. *ám-bás-sá-dór* (F. *ambassadeur*: mid. L. *ambascia*: It. *ambasciata*: old H. Ger. *ambaht*, a minister: Goth. *andabakts*, a servant), a person sent by a sovereign to represent him in a foreign country: **ambasadress**, n. *-drés*, a woman who; **ambassadorial**, a. *-dér'í-ál'*, pert. to.

amber, n. *ám-bér* (F. *ambre*: It. *ambra*: Sp. *ambar*: Arab. *anbar* or *anbarum*), a fossil gum or gum-resin, with a tinge of yellow, and semi-transparent, found chiefly on the shores of the Baltic Sea; adj. made of amber: **amber-seed**, musk-seed: **amber-pine**, the tree producing amber.

ambergris, n. *ám-bér-grés'* (F. *ambre*; and *gris*, grey—grey amber), an ash-coloured waxy substance found floating on the seas frequented by sperm whales, supposed to be an internal secretion from these animals—used as a fragrant drug.

ambidexter, n. *ám-bí-déks-tér* (L. *ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand), one who uses both hands alike; a double dealer: **ambidextrous**, a. *-trús*, able to use either hand; double dealing; deceitful: **ambidextrously**, ad. *-trús'ly*.

ambient, a. *ám-bí-ént* (L. *ambiens*, going about), surrounding on all sides.

ambiguity, n. *ám-bí-gú-ít'í* (L. *ambiguus*, doubtful—from *ambi*, around, and *ago*, I go: F. *ambigu*: It. *ambiguo*), uncertainty as to meaning; doubtfulness; state of doubt: **ambiguous**, a. *ám-bí-gú-ús*, doubtful; having more meanings than one: **ambiguously**, ad. *-lí*: **ambiguousness**, n. *-ús'nés*.

ambiguity, n. *ám-bí-gú-ít'í* (L. *ambo*, both: Gr. *logos*, discourse), ambiguous discourse: **ambiguity**, n. *-gú-ít'í* (L. *ambo*; *loqui*, to speak), ambiguity of expression.

ambition, n. *ám-bísh'ín* (L. *ambitio*, seeking eagerly for a favour—from *ambi*, around, and *tre*, to go; F.), the desire of power, fame, excellence, or superiority: **ambitionless**, a. *ambitious*, a. *ám-bísh'ús*, aspiring; desirous of fame or superiority; eager to attain something: **ambitiously**, ad. *-lí*.

amble, v. *ám-bí* (F. *ambler*: L. *ambulo*, I walk), to move at an easy pace, as a horse: n. the pace of a horse between a walk and a trot; a canter: **ambling**, imp. a. adj. going at an easy pace, faster than walking: **ambled**, pp. *ám-bí-d*: **ambler**, n. he or that which.

ambygonite, n. *ám-bí-gú-nít'* (Gr. *ambygonos*, having an obtuse angle—from *amblyus*, blunt; *gonia*, an angle), a mineral of a greenish-white or sea-green colour.

amblypterus, n. *ám-blyp'tér-ús* (Gr. *amblyus*, blunt; *pteron*, a fin), a genus of fossil fishes, distinguished by their very large and wide fins, composed of numerous rays.

ambreine, n. *ám-bré-in* (see *amber*), the active principle of ambergris: **ambrein**, a. *-ín*, pert. to.

ambrosia, n. *ám-bró-shí-d* (Gr.—from a, not; *brotos*, mortal), said by the ancients to have been the food of the gods; whatever is pleasant to the taste or smell: **ambrosial**, a. *-shí-ál*, pert. to the food of the gods; pleasing to the taste or smell: **ambrosially**, ad. *-lí*: **Ambrosian**, a. *-shí-án*, of St Ambrose; **ambrosial**.

ambry, n. *ám-brí*; also **aumry**, n. *áum-rí* (F. *armoire*: Sp. *armario*: Ger. *almer*, a chest or cupboard), a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor, a cupboard or pantry.

ambs-ace or **ames-ace**, n. *ám-ás* (F. *ambezatz*: L. *ambo*, both, and *ace*), a double ace; two aces turned up at the same time.

ambulacra, n. *ám-bú-lá-krá* (L. *ambulacrum*, a walking-place), the perforated series of plates in the crusts of the sea-urchins through which the walking feet are protruded: **ambulacral**, a. *-král*, pert. to.

ambulant, a. *ám-bú-lánt* (L. *ambulans*, walking), walking; moving from place to place: **ambulance**, n. *ám-bú-láns*, the movable hospital of an army: **ambulation**, n. a walking about; the act of moving about: **ambulatory**, a. *ám-bú-lá-tér'í*, that has the power of walking: n. a place for walking.

ambuscade, n. *ám-bús-kád'* (F. *embuscade*: It. *imboscata*, to hide in a wood), a lying in concealment to attack an enemy by surprise; the place where troops lie in wait: v. to lie in wait: **ambusca'ding**, imp.: **ambush**, n. *ám-búsh* (F. *embuche*, a snare: It. *im*, in, and *bosco*, a wood or thicket), a lying in wait; soldiers concealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise: v. to lie in wait for; to surprise: **ambushing**, imp.: **ambushed**, pp. *-búsh't*.

ameliorate, v. *á-mél'yó-rát* (L. *ad*; *melior*, better: F. *ameliorer*, to improve), to make better; to improve: **ameliorating**, imp.: **ameliorated**, pp.: **ameliorator**, n. one who: **amelioration**, n. *á-mél'yó-rá-shún*, a making better; improvement.

amen, v. *á-mén'* or *á-mén'* (Heb., Gr.), so let it be: n. stability; firmness; truth.

amenable, a. *á-mén-á-bl'* (F. *amener*, to bring or lead into), liable to answer, liable to be called to account: **amenablely**, ad. *-bl'ly*: **amenability**, n. *-bl'ly*, liability to answer.

amend, v. *á-ménd'* (F. *amender*: L. a, from, and *menda*, an error), to correct; to make or grow better; to improve: **amending**, imp.: **amended**, pp.: **amendable**, a. *á-ménd-á-bl'*: **amendatory**, a. *-í*, corrective: **amendment**, n. a change for the better; improvement: **amends**, n. *á-méndz'*, satisfaction; a recompense.

amende, n. *á-móngd'* (F. a fine or penalty), reparation: **amende-honorable**, *á-móngd'-ón'ó-rá-bl'*, a full apology for insult or injury.

amenity, n. *á-mén'í-tí* (L. *amenitas*, delightfulness: F. *aménité*), pleasantness; that which delights the eye.

amentia, n. *á-mén'shí-d* (L.—from Gr. a, without; and L. *mens*, gen. *mentis*, the mind), imbecility of mind; idiotism.

amentum, n. *á-mén'túm*; also **ament**, n. *ám-ént* (L. a leathern thong), a catkin or imperfect flower hanging somewhat like a rope or cat's tail: **amentaceous**, *ám-én-tá-shús*, producing catkins.

amerce, v. *á-mérs'* (F. a, at; *merci*, mercy—contr. from L. *misericordia*, mercy), to cause to pay a sum of money by way of punishment: **amercing, imp.: **amerced**, pp. *á-mérs't*: **amercement**, n. *á-mérs'mént*, money paid by way of punishment or fine at the mercy of the court: **amercer**, n. *-sér*, one who: **amerceable**, a. *á-mérs-á-bl'*.**

American, a. *á-mér'í-kán*, of or from America: **Americanism**, *-izm*, an American peculiarity of speech.

amethyst, n. *ám-é-thíst* (Gr. *amethystos*, without intoxication), a precious stone of various colours, generally of a purple or violet-blue colour, like wine mixed with water: **amethystine**, a. *ám-é-thíst'ín*, having the violet-blue tinge peculiar to the amethyst; pert. to: **amethystoline**, *ám-é-thíst'ín*, a name applied to the volatile fluid found in the minute cavities of the amethyst.

amiable, a. *á-mí-á-bl'* (L. *amabilis*, lovely; F. *aimable*), worthy or deserving of love or affection;

pleasing: **amiability**, *n.* *ā-mī-ā-bīl'ē-tī*, sweetness of disposition: **amiable**, *n.* *ā-mī-ā-bīl'ē-tī*, agreeableness: **amiably**, *ad.* *-bīl'ē*.

amianth, *n.* *ām'ī-ānth*; also **amianthus**, *n.* *ām'ī-ānthūs* (Gr. *a*, without; *miaino*, I soil or pollute), that variety of asbestos which is found in delicate and regular silky fibres: **amianthiform**, (Gr. *a*, *miaino*; *L. forma*, a shape): **amianthoid**, *-thōyōd* (Gr. *a*, *miaino*; *eidos*, form), having the form or likeness of amianthus.

amicable, *a.* *ām'ī-kā-bl* (L. *amicus*, a friend), friendly; peaceable; disposed to friendly intercourse: **amicably**, *ad.* *-bl'ē*; **amicableness**, *n.* *ām'ī-kā-bl-nēs*.

amice, *n.* *ām'īs* (L. *amicus*, an outer garment), an oblong piece of linen, resembling an embroidered collar, tied about the neck of a Rom. Cath. priest.

amid or **amidst**, *prep.* *ā-mīd* or *ā-mīdst* (AS. *a*, on; Icel. *midr*, the middle), among; in the middle. **amide**, *n.* *ām'id*; or **amīde**, *n.* *-mīd* (Gr. *ammi*, a plant; *amulon*, starch), a peculiar chemical substance entering into a large number of compounds: **amidine**, *n.* *ām'ī-dīn*, a substance resulting from the action of hot water on starch: **amidogen**, *n.* *ā-mīd'ō-jēn*, a peculiar chemical substance: **ammonide**, *n.* *ām'ōn'id*, an amide.

amiss, *a.* *ā-mīs* (AS. *on*; *misse*, in error; Dut. *missen*, to fail), wrong; faulty; out of order: **ad. in a faulty manner.**

amity, *n.* *ām'tī-tī* (L. *amo*, I love; F. *amitié*), friendship; harmony.

ammonia, *n.* *ām-mō'nī-ā* (Ammon, Egyptian god Jupiter; also, place where first found), a transparent pungent gas; a substance used in medicine and the arts, from which hartshorn is made; the volatile alkali: **ammoniac**, *a.* *ām-mō'n-āk*, *pert.* to a gum brought from Persia, and used in medicine as an expectorant: **ammoniacal**, *a.* *ām'mō'n-ā-kāl*, *pert.* to ammonia; pungent: **ammonium**, *a.* *-nī-ūm*, the supposed metallic base of ammonia: **sal ammoniac**, *in chem.*, the salt usually called muriate of ammonia.

ammonite, *n.* *ām'mō'n-ī*, a varied family of fossil chambered shells, coiled in a plane spiral, so called from a resemblance to the horns of the statue of the ancient Egyptian god Jupiter-Ammon: **ammonitide**, *n.* *plu.* *ām'mō'n-ī-tī-dē*, the family of fossil shells of which the ammonite is the type.

ammunition, *n.* *ām'mū-nīsh'īn* (L. *ad*; *munio*, I fortify) military stores—as powder, ball, shells, &c.

amnesty, *n.* *ām'nēs-tī* (Gr. and L. *amnesia*, forgetfulness of the past), a general pardon of past offences by a government; an act of oblivion.

ammon, *n.* *ām'n-ōn*; also **am'nios (Gr., from *amnos*, a lamb—so called from its softness to the touch), in *anat.*, the inner membrane covering the fetus; in *bot.*, the covering of the embryo of the seed: **amniotic**, *a.* *ām'nī-ōt'īk*, *pert.* to.**

among, *d-ming*; also **amongst**, *d-mingst'*, *prep.* (AS. *among* or *omang*), mingled or conjoined with.

amorous, *a.* *ām'ō-rūs* (L. *amor*, love; F. *amoureux*), fond; loving; inclined to love: **am'orously**, *ad.* *-rūs*; **am'orousness**, *n.* *am'or-ūs-nēs*, being inclined to love.

amorphous, *a.* *ā-mōr'fūs* (Gr. *a*, without; *morphe*, form), having no regular structure or definite form: **amorphozoa**, *d-mōr'fō-zō-ā* (Gr. *a*, without; *morphe*, form; *zoon*, an animal), the lowest class of the animal kingdom, such as sponges, that have no regular symmetrical structure.

amortise, *v.* *ā-mōr'tīz* (Norm. F. *amortiser*; Sp. *amortizar*, to render inalienable—from L. *ad*, at; *mors*, gen. *mortis*, death), to transfer lands to mortmain: **amortised**, *pp.* *-tīz*; **amortisation**, *n.* *-tīz-ā-shūn*.

amount, *v.* *ā-mōunt'* (L. *ad*; F. *monter*, to ascend—from L. *mons*, a mountain), to rise up to in the whole; to reach or extend to: *n.* sum total: the whole; the result: **amounting**, *imp.* *amounted*, *pp.*

amour, *n.* *d-mōr'* (F., from L. *amor*, love), a love affair or intrigue.

ampelite, *n.* *ām'pēl'it* (Gr. *ampelos*, a vine), a name applied to alum-stone; an earth used by the ancients to kill insects on vines.

amphi, *ām'fi* (Gr.), a prefix, signifying on both sides, about, two; used to imply doubt; sometimes changed into *ambi*.

amphibia, *n.* *ām'fīb'ī-ā*; also, **amphibians**, *-t-ānz* (Gr. *amphib*; *bios*, life), animals that can live either in water or on land—as the seal, walrus, frog, &c.: **amphib'ian** or **amphib'ial**, *a.* *pert.* to: **amphibious**, *a.* *ām'fīb'ī-ūs*, able to live on land or in water: **amphib'iously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **amphibiousness**, *n.* *ām'fīb'ī-ūs-nēs*.

amphibichnites, *n.* *plu.* *ām'fīb'īk'nī-tīs* (Gr. *amphibia*, animals that can live on land or under water; *ichnon*, a footprint), in *geol.*, a generic term applied to those footprints of extinct reptiles that seem to have been impressed by their feet as they passed over the soft yielding beach to and from the water.

amphibole, *n.* *ām'fīb'ō-lē*; also **amphibolite**, *d-m'fīb'ō-līt* (Gr. *amphibolos*, ambiguous or equivocal), a name applied by F. *geol.*, to hornblende and hornblende rock, from the difficulty of distinguishing them from *augite*.

amphibrach, *n.* *ām'fīb'brāk'* (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *brachus*, short), in *poetry*, a foot of three syllables—a short, a long, and a short, *u - u*; in *Eng. poet.*, used as the last foot of a line.

amphid, *a.* *ām'fid* (Gr. *amphi*, both; *eidos*, a form), consisting of acid and a base.

amphicyon, *n.* *ām'fī-sī-ōn* (Gr. *amphi*, implying doubt; *kyon*, a dog), a fossil carnivorous quadruped.

amphigens, *n.* *ām'fī-jēnz* (Gr. *amphi*; *genos*, birth), plants that increase in size by their growth on all sides, like the lichens.

amphisarca, *n.* *ām'fīs-sār-kā* (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *sarx*, gen. *sarkos*, flesh), in *bot.*, a particular kind of fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds, as in the Baobab.

amphisbaena, *n.* *ām'fīs-bē-nā* (Gr. *amphisbaena*—from *amphi*; *baino*, I go), a kind of serpent, supposed, from the thickness of the tail, to have two heads, and to be able in consequence to move forwards with either.

amphiscii, *n.* *plu.* *ām'fīsh'ī-tī* (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *skia*, a shadow); also **amphiscians**, *ām'fīsh'ī-t-ānz*, persons living between the tropics, whose shadows fall both ways—that is, northward one half of the year, and southward during the other.

amphitheatre, *n.* *ām'fī-thē-ā-ter* (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *theatron*, a place for seeing, a theatre), a large circular building, where plays and games were publicly exhibited, with seats gradually rising one behind the other; ground rising on more than one side from a level: **amphitheatrical**, *a.* *-thē-ā't-rī-kal*, pertaining to an amphitheatre.

amphitropal, *a.* *ām'fītrō-pāl* (Gr. *amphi*, around; *tropeo*, I turn), in *bot.*, applied to an embryo so much curved that both ends are brought close together and turned towards the hilum.

amphora, *n.* *ām'fō-rā*, *plu.*—from Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *pherein*, to bear), an anc. two-handed earthen vessel for holding wine, oil, &c.

ample, *a.* *ām'pl* (L. *amplus*, large), large; wide; extended; spacious: **am'ply**, *ad.* *-plī*: **ampleness**, *n.* *ām'pl-nēs*, largeness; sufficiency in space: **ampliative**, *a.* *ām'plī-ā-tīv*, adding to that which is already known or received; synthetic: **amplify**, *v.* *ām'plī-fī* (L. *amplus*; *facio*, I make), to increase; to enlarge; to describe in many words: **amplifying**, *imp.* *-fī*; **amplified**, *pp.* *-fīd*: **amplification**, *n.* *ām'plī-fī-kā-shūn*, the act of enlarging; enlargement; a description in many words: **am'plī'er**, *n.* one who: **amplitude**, *n.* *ām'plī-tūd*, largeness or extent of anything; abundance.

amplexical, *a.* *ām'plēks'ī-kāl* (L. *amplector*, I embrace; *caulis*, the stem), in *bot.*, embracing the stem over a large part of its circumference, as the base of a leaf.

ampulla, *n.* *ām'pū-lā* (L.), among the ancients a flask or bottle swelling out in the middle; in *bot.*, a hollow leaf: **ampullaceous**, *a.* *ām'pō-lā-shūs*, in *bot.*, swollen out in the middle like a bottle.

amputate, *v.* *ām'pū-tāt* (L. *amputatus*, cut off,—from *am*, round about; *puto*, I prune), to cut off an arm or a leg; to prune: **am'putat'ing**, *imp.* *-tāt*; **am'putat'ed**, *pp.* *-tāt*; **am'puta'tion**, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of cutting off a leg, or a part of a body; the act of pruning.

amuck, *ad.* *ā-mūk* (Malay, *amok*), wildly; madly; without discrimination, after the manner of a Malay. **amulet**, *n.* *ām'ū-lēt* (L. *amuletum*, a charm; Ar. *hamalat*, anything worn, as a sword-belt—from *hamala*, to carry), something worn, generally around the neck, in the belief that it will ward off disease or evil: **am'ulet'ic**, *a.* *-tīk*, *pert.* to.

amureous, *a.* *ā-mūr'ūs* (L. *amurca*—from Gr. *amorge*, the refuse of expressed olives), full of lees or scum: **am'ureous'ity**, *n.* *-kōs'ī-tī*.

amuse, *v.* *ā-mūz'* (F. *amuser*, to detain, to divert,—from Gr. *a*, without; *muzo*, I murmur or mutter to express displeasure), to fill the mind with thoughts which engage without distracting it; to entertain agreeably: **am'us'ing, *imp.* *adj.* pleasing; also**

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

amusive, *a.* entertaining: **amused**, pp. *d-mūzē*: **amuser**, *n.* one who: **amusement**, *n.* that which diverts; that which entertains pleasantly: **amusingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **amusively**, *ad.* *-iv-ly*.

amygdaloid, *n.* *d-mig-dā-lōyd* (Gr. *amugdalon*, an almond; *eidos*, appearance), applied to certain igneous rocks containing small almond-shaped cavities filled with agate, jasper, and other minerals, having the appearance of almonds in a cake: **amygdaloidal**, *a.* pert. to: **amygdalate**, *a.* *d-mig-dā-lat*, made of almonds: *n.* milk of almonds: **amygdalic**, *a.* *d-mig-dā-līk*, pert. to: **amygdaline**, *n.* *-dā-līn*, a crystalline substance obtained from almonds: *adj.* pert. to; also **amygdalinic**, *a.* *-līn-īk*.

amyline, *n.* *d-mī-līn* (L. *amylum*: Gr. *amulon*, starch), the insoluble part of starch: **amyllic**, *a.* *d-mī-līk*, of or from starch: **amylaceous**, *a.* *d-mī-lā-shūs*, of starch; starchy.

an, *an* (AS. *an*: Dut. *en*), noting a single individual, but less emphatic than *one*; the indefinite article, put before nouns or adjs. in the sing. beginning with a vowel or the sound of a vowel—as, *an egg*, *an honourable man*.

ana, *an'a*; also sometimes contr. **an** (Gr. *ana*), a prefix, signifying up, through, among, back, again; in composition, similar to; according to: as a *postfix*, signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts—as *Johnsoniana*: in *med.*, prescriptions denoting a repetition, or, of each.

anabaptist, *n.* *an'a-bap-tist* (Gr. *ana*; baptizo, I dip under water), one who rejects infant baptism: **anabaptists**, *a.* religious sect: **anabaptism**, *a.* *-tik*: **anabaptism**, *n.* *-tizem*, the doctrine of the anabaptists.

anacampsis, *n.* plu. *an'a-kām-tīks* (Gr. *ana*, back; *kampsis*, I bend), the doctrine of reflected light or sound: **anacampitic**, *a.* pert. to.

anacardium, *n.* *an'a-kār-dī-um* (Gr. *ana*, similar to; *kardia*, the heart), the name of a genus of ornamental trees, one of which yields the cashew or marking nut.

anacathartic, *a.* *an'a-kā-thār-tīk* (Gr. *ana*, upward; *katharsis*, purging), exciting discharges from the mouth and nose: **a. medicine which does so; opposite of cathartic.**

anacharis, *n.* *an'ā-k'ā-ris*, a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalised itself in the canals and rivers of England.

anachronism, *n.* *an'āk-rō-nizem* (Gr. *ana*, back; *chronos*, time), an error in point of time; a mistake in telling when an event happened: **anachronistic**, *a.* *-tik*, erroneous in date.

anaclastics, *n.* plu. *an'a-kās-tīks* (Gr. *ana*, back; *klastis*, a breaking), that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light—now called *dioptrics*: **anaclastic**, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to.

anaconda, *n.* *an'a-kōn-dā*, the largest of serpents; a species of boa belonging exclusively to the Amer. continent.

Anacreontic, *a.* *an'āk-rē-ōn-tīk*, after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon; joyous.

anadem, *n.* *an'a-dēm* (L. *anadema*—from Gr. *ana*, up; *dein*, to bind), a garland or fillet.

anadiplosis, *n.* *an'a-dī-plō-sis* (Gr. *ana*, again; *diplos*, double), in poet. and rhet., a repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause in the beginning of the next.

anadromous, *a.* *an'ād-rō-mūs* (Gr. *ana*, up; *dromos*, a running, a race), in zool., applied to those fish, as the salmon and sturgeon, which periodically visit freshwater lakes and rivers.

anaglyph, *n.* *an'a-glīf* (Gr. *ana*, up; *glupho*, I engrave), an engraved or sculptured ornament in relief: **anaglyphic**, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to: **anaglyphic**, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to the arts of chasing, engraving, sculpture, &c.

anagogical, *a.* *an'a-gō-jī-kal* (Gr. *ana*, up; *ago*, a leading), religiously exalting; spiritual: **anagogically**, *ad.* *-li*.

anagram, *n.* *an'ā-grām* (Gr. *ana*, back; *gramma*, a letter), a new word formed from the letters of another word; a transposition of letters: **anagrammatic**, *a.* *-tik*; also *ical*, *a.* *-kal*, pert. to: **anagrammatically**, *ad.* *-li*: **anagrammatise**, *v.* *-tiz*, to make anagrams: **-tising**, *imp.* *-tised*, pp. *-tised* *-tist*, *n.* one who.

anagraph, *n.* *an'a-grāf* (Gr. *ana*, up; *grapho*, I write), a commentary.

anal, *a.* *an'al* (L. *anus*, the excretory orifice), pert. to, or situated near, the anus.

analcime, *n.* *an'al-sīm* (Gr. *a*, without; *alkimos*, strong), a zeolitic mineral found abundantly in trap-pyean rocks, so called from its feebly electric properties.

analepts, *n.* plu. *an'ā-lēkts* (L. *analepta*, a slave who gathered up the crumbs left at meal-time; Gr. *ana*, up; *legen*, to gather), collected fragments of authors; **analeptic**, *a.* *an'ā-lēk-tīk*, selecting; collected.

analemma, *n.* *an'ā-lēm-mā* (L. —from Gr. *ana*, up; *lambano*, I take), in geom., a projection of a sphere on the plane of the meridian.

analepsis, *n.* *an'ā-lēp-sis* (Gr. *a* recovery), in *med.*, recovery; convalescence: **analeptic**, *a.* *-tik*, restorative: *n.* a medicine which gives strength.

analogy, *n.* *d-nāl'ō-jī* (Gr. *ana*, similar to; *logos*, ratio, proportion), resemblance between one thing and another in some points; similarity or likeness between things in their properties or qualities: **analogous**, *a.* *d-nāl'ō-jūs*, bearing some resemblance or proportion to: **analogical**, *a.* *an'ā-lō-jī-kal*, used by way of analogy: **analogically**, *ad.* *-li*: **analogicalness**, *n.*: **analogise**, *v.* *d-nāl'ō-jiz*, to explain by analogy: **analogising**, *imp.*: **analogised**, pp.: **analogist**, *n.* one who: **analogism**, *n.* *-tizem*, investigation by analogy: **analogue**, *n.* *an'ā-lōg*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object—*analogue* regards similarity of function, *homologue*, identity of parts: **analogously**, *ad.* *-li*.

analysis, *n.* *d-nāl'ī-sis* (Gr. *ana*, again; *lusis*, a loosing), the separation of a compound into its elements; the tracing of things to their source; the opposite of *synthesis*: **analyses**, plu. *-ī-sēs*: **analyse**, *v.* *an'ā-līz*, to separate a compound into its elements; to trace a thing to its first principles or motives: **analysing**, *imp.*: **analysed**, pp. *-tised*: **analyst**, *n.* *an'ā-līst*, one who analyses: **analyzer**, *n.* one who: **analyzable**, *a.* *-bl*: **analytic**, *a.* *an'ā-lī-tīk*; also **analytical**, *a.* *-kal*, pert. to analysis; that separates a compound into its elements: **analytically**, *ad.* *-kal-ly*: **analyticals**, *n.* plu. *an'ā-lī-tīks*, the science of analysis.

anamnesis, *a.* *an'ām-nēs-tīk* (Gr. *ana*, again; *mnēsis*, remembrance), that aids the memory.

anamorphosis, *n.* *an'ā-mōr-fō-sis* (Gr. *ana*, again; *morphe*, a form or shape), in *persp.*, an image or picture on a plane or curved surface, which appears distorted or deformed from one point of view, and in just proportion from another.

ananchytes, *n.* *an'ān-kī-tēs*, (Gr. *ana*; *chute*, a mound), a subdivision of fossil sea-urchins, distinguished by their elevated helmet-like or mound-like form—known as "shepherds' crowns" or "fairy loaves."

anapest, *n.* *an'ā-pēst* (Gr. *ana*; *paio*, I beat), a foot in poetry, consisting of three syllables—the first two short, the third long or accented—thus, *u u -*: **anapestic**, *a.* *-tik*, pertaining to an anapest; also *æ* for *e*.

anarchy, *n.* *an'ār-kī* (Gr. *a*, without; *arche*, government), want of government; a state of lawless confusion in a country: **anarchist**, *n.* *an'ār-kīst*, one who attempts to introduce disorder or confusion into a country: **anarchic**, *a.* *an'ār-kīk*; also **anarchical**, *a.* *-kī-kal*, lawless; confused.

anasarka, *n.* *an'ā-sār-kā*, (Gr. *ana*, throughout; *sarks*, flesh), general dropsy throughout the surface of the body: **anasarcous**, *a.* *an'ā-sār-kūs*, dropsical.

anastatic, *a.* *an'ā-stā-tīk* (Gr. *ana*, up; *statos*, that stands), a term applied to a method of printing from zinc plates.

anastomose, *v.* *an'ās-tō-mōz* (Gr. *ana*, through; *stoma*, a mouth), to unite the mouth of one vessel to another, as one vein to another; to inoculate: **anastomosing**, *imp.*: **anastomosed**, pp. *-mōzd*: **anastomosis**, *n.* *-sis*, in bot., union of vessels; union of the final ramifications of the veins of a leaf: **anastomotical**, *a.* pert. to: **a. medicine having the power to open the mouths of vessels.**

anataze, *n.* *an'ā-tāz* (Gr. *anataxis*, a stretching forth), a name for *pyramidal titanium ore*, of a dark indigo blue, hyacinth-red, or yellowish-brown colour.

anathema, *n.* *d-nāthē-mā* (Gr. and L. anything devoted, especially to evil—from *ana*, up; *tithēmi*, I put or place), a curse; a separation for destruction: **anathematise**, *v.* *d-nāthē-mā-tīz*, to pronounce a curse against; to excommunicate: **anathematising**, *imp.*: **anathematised**, pp. *-tised*: **anathematiser**, *n.* one who: **anathematisation**, *n.* *-tīzā-shīn*.

anatomy, *n.* *d-nāt'ō-mī* (Gr. *ana*, up; *tome*, a cutting), the art of separating the different parts of a plant or of an animal; the art of dissection: in *dramatic language*, a thin, meagre person; a skeleton: **anatomise**, *v.* *d-nāt'ō-mīz*, to separate the parts of an animal body: **anatomising**, *imp.*: **anatomised**, pp. *-mīzd*:

coiv, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

anat'omist, *n.* one who is skilled in dissecting bodies: **anatomical**, *a.* *án-dá-tóm'í-kál*, *pert.* to anat.: **anatomically**, *ad. -ly*. **anatomisation**, *n.* *a-nat'ó-mí-zá-shún*.

anatripal, *a.* *a-nat'ró-pál*; also **anotropous**, *a.* *án-dá-ró-pús* (*Gr. ana*, up or over; *trepo*, I turn), in bot., an inverted ovule, the hilum and micropyle being near each other, and the chalazæ at the opposite end.

ancestor, *n.* *án-sés-tér* (*L. antecessor*, he that goes before—from *ante*, before; *cessum*, to go; *F. ancestor*), a forefather; a progenitor; a woman is called an **ancestress**: **ancestral**, *a.* *án-sés-trál*, relating to or descending from ancestors: **ancestry**, *n.* *án-sés-trí*, birth; descent; a series of ancestors.

anchor, *n.* *áng-kór* (*L. anchora*; *Gr. ankura*), an iron grappling instrument which, when dropped on the sea-bottom by means of a cable or chain, keeps a ship from drifting; any firm support: **v.** to stop at; to fix or rest on: **anchoring**, *imp.* *anchored*, *pp.* *áng-kór-d*: **anchorage**, *n.* *áng-kór-áj*, a place where a ship can anchor: **anchorable**, *a.* *-ábl*, fit for anchorage: **to drop or cast anchor**, to sink an anchor into the sea to keep the ship from drifting: **to weigh anchor**, to raise the anchor from the sea-bottom: **anchor comes home**, when it drags by the violence of the wind, by a heavy sea, or by the force of a current: **at anchor**, or **to ride at anchor**, when the ship is kept from drifting by the anchor having a proper hold on the sea-bottom.

anchoret, *n.* *áng-kó-rét*; also **anchorite**, *n.* *-rí* (*Gr. anchoretēs*, one who retires—from *ana*, up, back; *choreo*, I retire), a hermit; a religious recluse: **anchoretic**, *a.* *áng-kó-rét'ík*; also **anchoretical**, *a.* *-í-kál*, *pert.* to a hermit or his mode of life.

anchovy, *n.* *án-chó-ví* (*Sp. and Port. anchova*: Sicil. and Geno. *anciova*), a small fish caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, used as a sauce.

anchylosis, *n.* *áng-ké-ló-sís* (*Gr.* from *ankuloun*, to crook or stiffen), the immovable state of a joint: **anchylosed**, *a.* *áng-ké-ló-zá*, fixed: **anchylosis**, *a.* *áng-ké-ló't'ík*, *pert.* to.

ancient, *a.* *án-shént* (*F. ancien*, old; *L. antiquus*, old; *It. antico*), old: what is long past; belonging to former times: **n.** (corruption of *ensign*), the flag or streamer of a ship: **ancients**, *n. plu.* those who lived in old times: **anciently**, *ad. -ly*: **ancientness**, *n.* *án-shént-rí*, ancient lineage.

ancle, *n.* *án-sí-lé* (*L.*), in *anc. Rome*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven.

ancillary, *a.* *án-sí-lár'í* (*L. ancilla*, a maid-servant), subservient; subordinate; as a handmaid.

incipital, *a.* *án-síp'í-tál* (*L. incipit*, gen. *incipitis*, doubtful—from *an*, on both sides; *caput*, the head), doubtful; double-formed; double-faced; in bot., two-edged.

ancyloceras, *n.* *án-sí-ló-sér-ds* (*Gr. ankylos*, crooked or curved; *keras*, a horn), a genus of fossil chambered shells curved like a horn.

and, conj. *and* (*Icel. enn*: old *Sw. æn*: *Dan. end*), a joining word.

andalusite, *n.* *án-dá-ló'sít* (*Andalusia*, in *Sp.*, where first found), one of the garnet family, of varied colours—grey to green, violet, blue, &c.—found in crystals in mica-schist.

andante, *a.* *án-dán'tá* (*It.*), in *music*, moderately slow; expressive.

Andean, *a.* *án-dé-án*, of or *pert.* to the **Andes**, *án-déz*, a great chain of mountains running through S. America: **andesite**, *n.* *án-dé-sít*, a mineral found in the Andes containing the felspar called **andesine**, *án-dé-sín*, of a white, grey, greenish, or yellowish colour.

andiron, *n.* *án-dí-rón* (*Fr. L. andens*: *Flem. wendijser*—from *wenden*, to turn), in ancient kitchens, the iron bar which supported the logs used as fuel, or the spit—now applied to movable fire-irons.

androecium, *n.* *án-dróé-sé-úm* (*Gr. aner*, gen. *andros*, a man), in bot., the male organs of the flowers.

androgynus, *n.* *án-dróé-g'nis* (*Gr. aner*, a man; *gune*, a woman), an hermaphrodite: **androgynal**, also **androgynous**, *a.* *-nús*, of both sexes; having male and female florets on the same footstalk: **androgynally**, *ad. -ly*.

android, *n.* *án-dróé-íd* (*Gr. aner*, a man; *eidōs*, form), an automaton in human form: **androids**, *plu.* *án-dróé-í-déz*.

anecdote, *n.* *án-ék-dót* (*Gr. anekdoton*, not giving out—from *a*, without; *ek*, out; *dōton*, given), originally, secret history—now, a short story; a matter interesting in a man's life or conduct: **anecdotal**, *a.* *án-ék-dót'ál*; also **anecdotalical**, *a.* *-í-kál*, *pert.* to.

anemone, *n.* *a-ném'ó-né*, also spelt **anemony** (*Gr.*,

from *anemos* wind), the wind-flower: **anem'online**, *a. -nín*, a substance obtained from the anemone: **anemoscope**, *n.* (*Gr. anemos*, wind; *skopeo*, I view), an instrument to show the course of the wind: **anemometer**, *n.* *án-ném'ó-mé-tér* (*Gr. anemos*; *metron*, a measure), an instrument for determining the course, the force, and velocity of winds: **anemometry**, *n.* *-trí*: **sea-anem'om**, see *actinia*.

anent, prep. *a-nént* (*AS. ongean*, opposite: *Sw. on gent*, on opposite), regarding; concerning; respecting.

aneurid, *n.* *án-ér'íd* (*Gr. a*, without; *neros*, wet, moist; *eidos*, form), the air barometer, consisting of a small metallic box nearly exhausted of air, and easily acted upon by the external pressure of the atmosphere.

aneurism, *n.* *án-ú-ríz-m* (*Gr. ana*, throughout; *eurus*, broad), the disease of an artery when it expands and sometimes bursts, permitting the blood to spread about in the surrounding tissues: **aneurismal**, *a.* *pert.* to.

anew, *ad. a-nú'* (on new), again; newly.

anfractuose, *a.* *án-frák'tú-óz* (*L. anfractus*, a turning or bending round), wavy or sinuous, as the anthers of gourds and cucumbers; full of turnings or windings.

angel, *n.* *án-jél* (*Gr. angelos*, a messenger: *L. angelus*), a heavenly being: **angelic**, *a.* *án-jél'ík*; also **angelical**, *a.* *-í-kál*, partaking of the nature of angels: **angelically**, *ad. -ly*: **angelicity**, *n.* *án-jél'ís-í-tí*: **angelica**, *n.* *án-jél'í-ká*, the name of a plant: **angelology**, *n.* *án-jé-ló-jí* (*Gr. angelos*, a messenger; *logos*, discourse), the doctrine of angelic beings.

anger, *n.* *áng-ér* (*L. angor*, sorrow: *Icel. angr*, pain), rage; displeasure: **v.** to provoke; to enrage: **angering**, *imp.* *angered*, *pp.* *áng-gér-d*: **angry**, *a.* *áng-grí*, displeased; provoked; raging: **angrily**, *ad. áng-grí-ly*; also **angrily**, *ad. áng-grí-ly*.

angina, *n.* *án-jín-á* (*L. angio*, I choke or strangle), an inflammation or tumour in the throat, impeding respiration: **angina-pectoris**, *-pék-ló-rís* (*L. angio*; *pectoris*, of the breast), a dreadful disease, in which a most excruciating pain in the breast is felt, with a sense of strangulation.

angiography, *n.* *án-jí-óg'ráf'í* (*Gr. angio*, a vessel; *graphe*, a description), a description of the vessels in the human body.

angiosperms, *n. plu.* *án-jí-ó-spér-mz* (*Gr. angio*, a vessel; *sperma*, seed), plants which have their seeds encased or enclosed in a seed-vessel: **angiospermous**, *a.* *-spér-mús*, having seeds contained in a seed-vessel.

angle, *n.* *áng-l* (*L. angulus*, a corner: *Gr. ankulos*, bent: *AS. angl*, a fish-hook), any corner, small or large; the point or corner where two lines meet; a hook to fish with: **v.** to fish for anything: **angling**, *imp.* *angled*, *pp.* *áng-glá*: **angler**, *n.* one who fishes: **angular**, *a.* *áng-gú-lár*, sharp; pointed; having angles or corners: **angularly**, *ad. -ly*: **angularity**, *n.* *áng-gú-lár'í-tí*, the quality of having corners or angles: **angle-iron**, *n.* a rolled bar of iron of an angular shape for forming the edges of bridges, safes, &c., or the corners of boilers, &c.

Angles, *n. plu.* *áng-lz* (*L. angli*), a German tribe on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi, who afterwards passed over with the Saxons into Britain and gave their name to that country: **Angle-land**, *áng-glánd*, *England*: **Anglo**, *áng-ló*, prefixed to a proper name—as *Saxon*, *Norman*, &c., denotes partly English: **Anglo-Saxon**, *-sák-són*, partly English and partly Saxon, or derived through both.

Anglican, *a.* *áng-lík-kán* (*AS. Angles*, the English: *L. angli*), English; pertaining to England: **n. a member of the Church of England: **anglice**, *n.* *ad. áng-lík-sé*, in the English language or manner: **anglicism**, *n.* *áng-lík-sém*, a way of speaking or writing peculiar to the English language; an English idiom: **anglicise**, *v.* *áng-lík-síz*, to render any form of expression in another language into the English idiom: **anglicising**, *imp.* *anglicised*, *pp.* *áng-lík-séz'd*.**

anguilliform, *n.* *án-gu'il'í-fór'm* (*L. anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, shape), formed like an eel or serpent: **anguineal**, *a.* *án-guín'ál*, of or like a snake.

anguish, *n.* *áng-gu'ish* (*L. anguis*, a snake, referring to the writhing or twisting of the animal body when in pain: *F. angouisse*: *Gr. angos*, a funeral urn), intense pain of body or mind; excessive grief: **v.** to inflict anguish: **anguishing**, *imp.* *anguished*, *pp.* *-gu'isht*.

angular—see *under angle*.

anhelation, *n.* *án-hé-lá-shún* (*L. anhelō*, I breathe with difficulty—from *Gr. ana*, up. *L. halo*, I breathe), state of being out of breath; a panting.

máte, má't, fár, lá'io; méte, mót, hér; píne, pín; nôte, nót, móve;

anhydrous, a. *an-hi'drūs* (Gr. *an*, without; *hudor*, water), not having any water; dry; applied to minerals and gases not having water as an ingredient: **anhydrite**, n. *an-hi'drit*, a transparent sulphate of lime found in a crystalline form without the usual ingredient of water.

anil, n. *an-il* (F.; Arab. *anil*), the indigo plant.

anile, n. *an-il* (L. *anilis*)—from *anus*, an old woman), pert. to an old woman; aged; imbecile: **anility**, n. *an-il-i-ti*, dotage.

animadvert, v. *an-im-ad-vért* (L. *animus*, the mind, or *anima*, the soul or principle of life; *ad*, to; *verto*, I turn), to turn the mind to; to consider; to remark upon: **animadverting**, imp.: **animadverted**, pp.: **animadverter**, n. one who: **animadversion**, n. *-ver-shün*, severe reproof; censure.

animal, n. *an-i-mäl* (L. *animal*, a living creature), a body possessed of life, sensation, and power of motion; adj. pertaining to a living creature; gross; opposite of spiritual: **animalise**, v. *an-i-mäl-iz*, to give animal life to: **animalising**, imp.: **animalised**, pp. *-lized*: **animalisation**, n. *an-i-mäl-iz-ä-shün*, the act of endowing with life: **animalism**, n. *-izm*, sensual indulgence; mere life without intellectual activity: **animality**, n. *-i-ti*, state of animal existence.

animalcule, n. *an-i-mäl-kül* (L. *animalculum*), a creature very small or very minute, generally invisible to the naked eye: plu. *an-i-mäl-cula*, also *an-i-mäl-cules*, *-küls*: **animalcular**, a.; also **animalculine**, a. *-lin*, pert. to.

animate, v. *an-i-mät* (L. *anima*, the animal life), to give life to; to enliven; to invigorate; to inspirit: adj. alive: **animating**, imp.: **animated**, pp.: adj. lively; vigorous: **animator**, n. one who: **animation**, n. *an-i-mä-shün*, the state of being animated; possessing life or spirit: **animatingly**, ad. *-ly*: **animative**, a. *an-i-mät-iv*, capable of giving life.

anime, n. *an-im-é* (Sp.), a white resinous drug brought from America.

animosity, n. *an-i-mös-i-ti* (F.; L. *animus*, mind; *osus*, hating—from *odi*, I hate), violent hatred; a high degree of enmity: **animus**, n. *an-i-müs*, the feeling that prompts; purpose; temper.

anion, n. *an-i-on* (Gr. *ana*, up; *ienai*, to go), an electro-negative body.

anise, n. *an-is* (L. *anisum*; Gr. *anison*), an annual plant whose seeds have an aromatic smell, and pleasant warm taste: **anise-seed** or **aniseed**, *an-i-séd*, the seed of the plant: **aniset**, *an-i-zét*, aniseed cordial.

anisostemonous, a. *an-i-sös-tém-i-nüs* (Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *stemon*, L. *stamen*, a thread, a fibre), in bot., stamens not equal in number to the floral envelopes, nor a multiple of them.

anker, n. *äng-kér*, a Dutch liquid measure.

ankle, n. *äng-kel* (AS. *anclova*; Ger. *enkel*, an ankle; Cr. *angule*, a loop, the bending of the leg), the joint that connects the foot with the leg: **anklet**, n. *äng-klet*, an ornament for the ankle: **ankled**, a. *äng-kled*, having or pert. to ankles.

anna, n. *än-nä*, in the *East Indies*, a coin, value 1/4d.

annals, n. *än-nälz* (L. *annus*, a year), a brief narrative of events divided into periods, each period consisting of one year: **annalist**, n. a writer of annals: **annats**, n. plu. *än-näts*, a year's income of a spiritual living; in *Eng.*, applied to the augmentation of poor livings; in *Scot.*, a half-year's stipend paid to the heirs of a deceased clergyman.

anneal, v. *än-näl* (AS. *an*, on; It. *niello*, a kind of black enamel on gold or silver; F. *neller*, to enamel), to temper; to heat glass or metal, and then to cool slowly, in order to render less brittle: **annealing**, imp.: **annealed**, pp. *än-näl'd*: **annealing furnace**, a furnace for annealing.

annelida, n. *än-näl-i-dä*; also **an'nelids** (L. *annelus*, a little ring; Gr. *eidon*, form), those creatures that have their bodies formed of a great number of small rings, as the earth-worm.

annex, v. *än-nöks* (L. *ad*, to; *nerus*, tied), to unite; to join to the end; to affix: **annexing**, imp.: **annexed**, pp. *än-nöks't*: **annexible**, a. *än-nöks-i-bl*, that may be annexed: **annexation**, n. *än-nöks-ä-shün*, the act of uniting or joining to; addition of something: **annexe**, n. *än-nöks*, a wing to a building, or an out-building communicating with the main one.

annihilate, v. *än-ni-hil-ät* (L. *ad*, nihil, nothing), to reduce to nothing; to destroy a body utterly, or the peculiar properties of a body: **annihilation**, imp.:

annihilation, n. *än-ni-hä-tör*, n. that which: **annihilation**, n. *än-ni-hä-shün*, the act of reducing to nothing; a total destruction.

anniversary, n. *än-ni-vér-sär-i* (L. *annus*, a year; *versus*, turned), the day on which an event is annually celebrated; the yearly return of any event: adj. at a stated time; returning with the year.

annotate, v. *än-nö-tät* (L. *annoto*, I set down in writing—from *ad*, to or at; *nota*, a mark), to make written remarks on a book: **annotating**, imp.: **annotated**, pp.: **anotation**, n. *-tä-shün*, a written remark on some passage of a book; a note; generally used in the plu. **anotations**: **annotatory**, a. *än-nö-tä-tör-i*, containing annotations: **annotator**, n. *än-nö-tä-tör*, one who writes notes on a book.

anneto, n. *än-nö-tö*; also **annot**, to, which see.

announce, v. *än-nöns'* (F. *annoncer*; It. *annunciare*, to declare—from L. *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell), to tell to; to declare; to publish: **announcing**, imp.: **announced**, pp. *-nönst'*: **announcement**, n. *än-nöns'mént*, a declaration; the act of giving notice; publication: **announcer**, n. *än-nöns-ér*, one who.

annoy, v. *än-nöy* (It. *annoiare*, F. *ennuyer*, to annoy or vex—from L. *ad*; *noco*, I hurt or injure; Sp. *enojar*, anger, offence), to vex; to tease or molest; to harass: **annoyance**, n. *än-nöy-äns*, something that teases; a matter that harasses or molests: **annoyer**, n. one who: **annoying**, imp.: **annoyed**, pp. *-nöyd'*.

annual, a. *än-nü-äl* (L. *annus*, a year; F. *annuel*; It. *annuale*), yearly; that returns every year: n. a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year; a book published every year: **annually**, ad. *-ly*: **annuity**, n. *än-nü-i-ti*, a fixed sum of money paid every year: **annuitant**, n. *än-nü-tänt*, one who receives a sum of money every year for maintenance.

annul, v. *än-nül* (L. *ad*, to; *nullus*, none, no; F. *annuler*), to make of no effect; to make void; to abolish: **annulling**, imp.: **annulled**, pp. *än-nüld'*: **annulment**, n. the act of making void.

annular, a. *än-nü-lär*; also **annulary**, a. *än-nü-lär-i* (L. *annulus*, a ring), having the form of a ring: **annularly**, ad. *-ly*: **annulated**, a. furnished with rings: **annulose**, a. *-lös*, composed of many rings: **annulet**, n. a little ring: **annularia**, n. *än-nü-lär-i-dä*, a genus of fossil herbaceous plants, having whorls on the same plane with their stems, supposed to have been aquatic: **annulosa**, n. *än-nü-lös-dä*, a term applied to the *articulata*, in allusion to their ringed bodies.

annunciate, v. *än-nün-shi-ät* (L. *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell), to declare; to bring tidings: **annunciating**, imp.: **annunciated**, pp.: **annunciator**, n. one who: **annunciation**, n. *-shi-ä-shün*, the act of announcing.

anode, n. *än-nöd* (Gr. *ana*, up; (*hodos*, a way), the positive pole; the way by which electricity enters substances through which it can pass.

anodon, n. *än-nö-dön*; also **anodon'ta** (Gr. *an*, without; *odon*, gen. *odontos*, a tooth), the river-mussel.

anodyne, n. *än-nö-din* (Gr. *an*, without; *odune*, pain), any medicine that relieves pain: adj. soothing.

anoint, v. *ä-nöynt'* (Norm. F. *enoindre*, to anoint—from L. *in*, in, and *ungo*, I anoint), to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate: **anoint'er**, n. one who: **anointed**, pp.: n. the Messiah: adj. consecrated: **anointing**, imp.: n. the act of smearing with oil: adj. rubbing with oil: **anointment**, n. the act of anointing.

anomaly, n. *ä-nöm-i-äl* (Gr. *anomalos*, rough, uneven—from *an*, not; (*hōmalos*, like to, or similar), irregularity; a departure from the common rule: **anomalous**, a. *-lūs*, irregular: **anomalously**, ad. *-ly*: **anomalistic**, a. *ä-nöm-i-äl-ist-ik*, irregular; departing from common or established rules: also, **anomalistical**, a. *-i-käl*.

anomopteris, n. *än-nö-möp'tér-is* (Gr. *anomos*, without rule; *pteris*, fern), fossil ferns, differing from all recent ones, having the leaves very large and deeply pinnate.

anomoura or **anomura**, n. *än-nö-mö-rä* (Gr. *anomos*, irregular, without rule; *oura*, a tail), a family of crustaceans characterised by their irregular tails, as the hermit-crab: **anomoural**, a. pert. to.

anon, ad. *än-nön* (AS. *an*; in one), soon; quickly.

anonymus, a. *ä-nön-i-müs* (L. *anonymus*, without a name—from Gr. *a*, without; *onoma*, a name; F. *anonyme*), having no name; without the name of the author or writer: **anonymously**, ad. *-ly*.

anoplotherium, n. *än-nö-plö-thér-üm* (Gr. *a*, without; (*hōploon*, a weapon; *therion*, a wild beast), a genus of fossil quadrupeds destitute of any organs of defence, as tusks, claws, or horns.

anorthite, *n.* *ā-nōr'thīt* (Gr. *α*, without; *orthos*, upright), one of the feldspar family whose cleavages are without right angles.

another, *a.* *ā-nūth'ēr* (one and other), not the same; one more.

anoura, *n.* *ā-nō-rā* (Gr. *α*, without; *oura*, a tail), a class of reptiles without tails, as the frog, toad, &c.: **anourous**, *a.* *-rūs*, destitute of a tail.

anserine, *n.* *ān'sēr-in* (L. *anser*, a goose), of the goose tribe; uneven.

answer, *v.* *ān'sēr* (AS. *andswarian*—from *and*, against, and *swerian*: Goth. *swaran*, to swear. Icel. *svara*, to answer), to reply; to be accountable for; to suit: *n.* something said in reply to a question: **answering**, *imp.* *answered*, *pp.* *ān'sēr-d*: **answerer**, *n.* one who: **answerable**, *a.* *ān'sēr-ā-b*, what may be replied to; accountable; suitable: **answerably**, *ad.* *-bly*: **answerableness**, *n.*: **answerless**, *a.* that cannot be answered.

ant, *ant*, or **anti**, *ānt'i* (Gr.), a prefix meaning against, opposite.

ant, *n.* *ānt* (AS. *amet*), a small insect; an emmet—of which it is a contracted form: **ant-hill**, a nest of ants: **ant-eater**, a quadruped, having a long snout or muzzle and long tongue, which feeds upon ants.

antacid, *n.* *ānt-ā'sīd* (Gr. *anti*, against; L. *acidus*, acid), any substance, as *potash*, *soda*, *magnesia*, *lime*, &c., which counteracts acidity or neutralises it.

antagonist, *n.* *ān-tāg'ō-nist* (Gr. *anti*, against; *agonistes*, a combatant), one who contends with another; an opponent; an enemy: **antagonism**, *n.* *-nizm*, active opposition: **antagonise**, *v.* *ān-tāg'ō-nīz*, to act in opposition; to strive against: **antagonising**, *imp.*: **antagonised**, *pp.* *-nīz*: **antagonistic**, *a.* *ān-tāg'ō-nis'tik*, striving against: **antagonistical'y**, *ad.* *-nis'ti-kāl'y*: **antagonistic forces**, two powers in nature, the one counteracting the other, as fire and water.

antalgic, *a.* *ānt-ā'jīk* (Gr. *anti*, against; *algos*, pain), applied to that which can assuage pain.

arctarctic, *a.* *ānt-ārkt'ik* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *arktos*, the constellation of the Bear), opposite to the northern or arctic pole; a circle about 23½ deg. from the S. pole.

ante, *āntē* (L.), a prefix meaning before, either in time or place.

antecedent, *v.* *ānt'ē-sēd'* (L. *ante*, before; *cedo*, I go), to go before in time: **antecedent**, *imp.*: **anteceded, *pp.*: **antecedent**, *n.* *-sēdēt*, that which goes before in time or place: **ad. going before in time or place: **antecedently**, *ad.* *-lly*: **antecedence**, *n.* *-dēns*; or **antecedency**, *n.* *-sī*: **antecessor**, *n.* (L. *ante*; *cessus*, gone), one who lived or possessed before another.****

ante-chamber, *n.* *āntē-chām'bēr*; also **ante-room**, *n.* (L. *ante*, before, and *chamber*), a room to be passed through to a principal room.

antecians, *n.* *plu.* *ānt'ē-sī-ānz*; also **anteci**, *n.* *plu.* *ānt'ē-sī* (Gr. *anti*, against; *oikeo*, I dwell), those who live in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.

antedate, *v.* *ānt'ē-dāt* (L. *ante*; *datum*, to give), to date before the true time: **antedating**, *imp.*: **antedated**, *pp.*

antediluvian, *a.* *ānt'ē-dī-lō'vī-ān*; also **antediluvial**, *a.* *-vī-āl* (L. *ante*; *diluvium*, a deluge), existing or happening before the flood of Noah: **n. one who lived before the flood.**

antelope, *n.* *ānt'ē-lōp* (Gr. *antholops*—from *anthos*, beauty; *ops*, the eye), a beautiful creature, partly like a deer and partly like a goat.

antelucan, *a.* *ānt'ē-lō-kān* (L. *ante*; *lux*, gen. *lucis*, light), before daylight.

antemeridian, *a.* *ānt'ē-mēr-id'ī-ān*, (L. *ante*; *meridies*, mid-day), before noon or twelve o'clock: **post-meridian**, after twelve o'clock.

antemundane, *a.* *ānt'ē-mūn'dān* (L. *ante*; *mundus*, the world), before the creation of the world.

antennæ, *n.* *plu.* *ān'tēn'ē* (L. *antenna*, a sail-yard), the feelers or horns of insects, crustacea, &c.: **anten-nal**, *a.* *per* to.

antenuptial, *a.* *ānt'ē-nūp'shāl* (L. *ante*; *nuptiæ*, marriage), being before nuptials or marriage.

antepaschal, *a.* *ānt'ē-pās-kāl* (L. *ante* and *paschal*), *per*. to the time before Easter.

antepast, *n.* *ānt'ē-pāst* (L. *ante*; *pastus*, fed), a fore-taste.

antepenult, *n.* *ānt'ē-pē-nūlt'* (L. *ante*, before; *pene*, almost; *ultimus*, last), in a word, the last syllable but two: **antepenultimate**, *a.* *-pēn-ūlt'ī-māt*, *per*. to the last syllable but two.

anterior, *a.* *ānt'ē-rī-ēr* (L.), before in time or place;

previous; in front: **anteriorly**, *ad.* *-lly*: **anteriority**, *n.* *-tī-tī*, priority.

anthonel, *n.* *ānt'hēn'ōn* (Gr. *anti*, over against; *hēlios*, the sun), a bright spot opposite to the sun: **anthe lia**, *plu.*

anthelmintic, *a.* *ānt'hēl-mīn'tik* (Gr. *anti*, against; *elmin*, a tape-worm), destructive to intestinal worms: **n. the medicine.**

anthem, *n.* *ānt'hēm* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *hymnos*, a hymn: AS. *antefen*: F. *antienne*), a sacred song, or a portion of Scripture set to music.

anther, *n.* *ān'thēr* (Gr. *antheros*, flowery, blooming), in bot., the head part of the stamen of a flower, containing the pollen or fertilising dust: **antheral**, *a.* *per*. to: **antheriferous**, *a.* *ān'thēr-īfēr-ūs* (Gr. *antheros*: L. *fero*, I bear), bearing anthers or flowers.

anthesis, *n.* *ān'thē-sīs* (Gr. *anthesis*, bloom—from *antheros*, a flower), in bot., the opening or bursting of the flower.

anthocarpous, *a.* *ān'thō-kār'pūs* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *karpos*, fruit), formed, as a certain class of fruits, from a number of blossoms united into one body.

anthodium, *n.* *ān'thō-dī-ām* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *duo*, I put on), the capitulum or head of flowers of composite plants.

antholites, *n.* *plu.* *ān'thō-lī-tīs*; or **antholithes**, *n.* *plu.* *ān'thō-lī-thēz* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *lithos*, a stone), a general term for the fossil impressions of flowers, such as occur in the shales of the coal-measures.

anthology, *n.* *ān'thō-lō-jī* (Gr. *anthos*; *logos*, discourse), a discourse on flowers; a collection or selection of flowers of literature: **anthological**, *a.* *per* to.

anthophore, *n.* *ān'thō-fōr* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *phero*, I carry), in bot., a stalk supporting the inner floral envelopes and separating them from the calyx.

anthophyllite, *n.* *ān'thō-fū-līt* (Gr. *anthos*; *phyl-lon*, a leaf), a variety of hornblende of a grey or clove-brown colour, so named from the resemblance of its colour to that of the *anthophyllum* or clove.

anthracite, *n.* *ān'thrā-sīt* (Gr. *anthrakis*, a burning coal), a hard shining coal that burns without smoke or flame: **anthracinite**, *n.* *ān'thrāk'ō-nīt*, a term applied to those varieties of marble which have a coal-black lustre when polished: **anthracitic**, *a.* *-sīt'ik*, *per* to.

anthracosaurus, *n.* *ān'thrā-kō-sāw'rūs* (Gr. *anthrax*, coal; *sauros*, a lizard), a large fossil saurian occurring in the coal-measures of Britain.

anthracotherium, *n.* *kō-thēr'ū-m* (Gr. *anthrax*; *therion*, a wild beast), a fossil thick-skinned animal of the hippopotamus kind, found among the lignites or wood-coals of Liguria.

anthrakarpeton, *n.* *kēr'pēt'ōn* (Gr. *anthrax*; *erpeton*, a reptile), a genus of fossil reptiles of a primitive air-breathing type.

anthropography, *n.* *ān'thrō-pōgrā'fī* (Gr. *anthropos*, a man; *graphie*, a writing), that branch of physical geography which treats of the distribution of the human species: **anthropoid**, *a.* *ān'thrō-pōyd'* (Gr. —; *eidos*, a form), applied to those species of the monkey which most nearly approach the human form: **anthropolite**, *n.* *ān'thrō-pō-līt* (Gr. —; *lithos*, a stone), a petrification of the human body: **anthropology**, *n.* *ān'thrō-pō-lō-jī* (Gr. —; *logos*, discourse), the natural history of the human species: **anthropological**, *a.* *-lōj'ī-kāl*, *per*. to: **anthropopathy**, *n.* *ān'thrō-pōpā'thī* (Gr. —; *pathos*, affection or feeling), human affections or passions as *per*. to the Supreme Being: **anthropopathic**, *a.*

anthropomorphite, *n.* *ān'thrō-pō-mōr'fīt* (Gr. *anthropos*, man; *morphe*, form, shape), one who attributes a human form to the Deity: **-morphism**, *n.* the doctrine: **-morphous**, *a.* *per*. to that which resembles a human form.

anthropophagi, *n.* *plu.* *ān'thrō-pōfā'jī* (Gr. *anthropos*, a man; *phagein*, to eat), cannibals; men that eat human flesh: **anthrophagous**, *a.* *-pōfā-gūs*, feeding on human flesh: **anthrophagy**, *n.* *-pōfā-jī*, the practice of eating human flesh.

anti, *ānt'i* (Gr.), a prefix, with its form *ant*, signifies against or opposite; in place of.

antibillious, *a.* *ānt'i-bī-lī-ūs* (Gr. *anti*, against, and *bilious*), good for the cure of bilious complaints.

antic, *a.* *ānt'ik* (L. *antiquus*, old), odd; fanciful: **n. odd appearance; a buffoon: **anticy**, *ad.* *-tī*.**

antichrist, *n.* *ānt'i-krist* (Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*), a false Christ; an antagonist of Christ: **anti-Christian**, *a.* *-krist'ī-ān*, opposing the Christian religion, or opposite to it.

māte, māt, fār, lāō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

anticipate, v. *án-tis-t'pát* (L. *ante*, before; *capio*, I take), to be beforehand; to take first possession; to take before the proper time; to forestall: **anticipa'ting**, imp.: **anticipa'ted**, pp.: **anticipa'tion**, n. *-pá-shún*, the act of anticipating; prevention: **anticipa'tor**, n. one who: **anticipa'tive**, a. *-pá-tív*; also **anticipa'tory**, a. *-pá-tór-í*, taking beforehand.

antichal, a. *án-tí-kh'nal* (Gr. *anti*, against; *klino*, I bend), in *geol.*, applied to strata which dip in opposite directions in a roof-like form; opposite of *synclinal*.

antious, a. *án-tí-kús* (L. *anticus*, in front), in *bot.*, placed in front of a flower, as the lip of orchids.

antidote, n. *án-tí-dót* (Gr. *antidotos*, a remedy—from *anti*, against; *didonai* to give), a medicine to counteract the bad effects of poison; a remedy for any evil: **antidotal**, a. *án-tí-dót'al*; also **antidotal**, a. *-tál*, expelling the effects of poison: **antido'tally**, ad. *-tál-í*; **antidotal'y**, ad. *-tál-í*.

antimony, n. *án-tí-món-í* (L. *antimonium*: F. *antimoine*), a metallic substance, much used as an alloy: **antimonial**, a. *án-tí-món-n'al*, pert. to antimony, or containing it: n. the medicine: **antimoniate**, n. *-nát*, a salt of antimonious acid: **antimoniated**, a. *át'id*, made of antimony or mixed with it: **antimon'ic**, a. *-ík*; also **antimon'ious**, a. *-nús*, of antimony; applied to the acids of antimony: **antimonite**, n. *án-tí-món-ít*, a salt of antimonious acid.

antinomial, n. *án-tí-nóm-n'al* (Gr. *anti*, against; *nomos*, law), one who denies that the moral law is binding on Christians, and affirms that faith alone is necessary to salvation: **adj.** relating to: **antim'ianism**, n. *-izm*, the tenets of: **antim'ony**, n. *án-tín-óm-í*, the opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

antipathy, n. *án-típ-á-thí* (Gr. *anti*, against; *pathos*, feeling), a feeling of hatred; natural aversion.

antiphlogistic, a. *án-tí-fló-jis'tík* (Gr. *anti*; *phlogizo*, I consume or burn up), applied to medical treatment intended to subdue inflammation: n. a medicine that checks inflammation.

antiphony, also **antiphone**, n. *án-tí-fó-ní* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *phone*, sound), the alternate singing of two choirs: **antiphonal**, a. *án-tí-fó-n'al*, pert. to: n. a book of antiphons or anthems: **antiphon**, n. *án-tí-fón*, the chant of alternate singing in choirs.

antiphrasis, n. *án-tí-frá-sis* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *phrasis*, a form of speech), the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; irony: **antiphras'tical**, a. *-tál*; **antiphras'tically**, ad. *-tál-í*.

antipodes, n. plu. *án-típ-ó-déz* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *podes*, feet), those who live on the opposite side of the globe, and whose feet are directly opposite to those of the speaker: **antipode**, n. *án-tí-pód*, one who lives on the opposite side of the globe: **antipodal**, a. having the feet directly opposite.

antiquarian, n. *án-tí-kwá-rí-an*, or **antiquary**, n. *án-tí-kwá-rí* (L. *antiquarius*, studious of antiquity—from *antiquus*, old), a person who studies the history of ancient things: **adj.** pert. to antiquity: **antiqua'rianism**, n.: **antiquate**, v. *án-tí-kwát*, to put out of use; to make old: **antiqua'ting**, imp.: **antiqua'ted**, pp.: **adj.** grown old; old-fashioned: **antiqua'tedly**, ad. *-tí*: **antiqua'tedness**, n.: **antique**, a. *án-ték* (F. *antique*), old; ancient: n. a remnant of antiquity; a relic: **antique'y**, ad. *-tí*: **antiqueness**, n. *án-ték-nés*, ancientness, the appearance of being old: **antiquity**, n. *án-tík-wí-tí*, former ages; times long since past; **antiquities**, plu. *án-tík-wí-tí*, relics of olden times.

anti-Sabbatarian, n. *án-tí-sáb-bá-tá-rí-an* (Gr. *anti*, and, *Sabbath*), one opposed to the observance of the Sabbath: **adj.** pert. to.

anticians, n. plu. *án-tísh'í-anz*; also **antis'cii**, *án-tísh'í-í* (L. *anticisii*—from Gr. *anti*; *skia*, a shadow), the inhabitants of the earth living on opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in contrary directions.

anticorbutic, a. *án-tí skór-bút'ík* (Gr. *anti*, against, and *scorbutic*), good against the scurvy.

antiscritptural, a. *án-tí-skrip'tú-r'al* (Gr. *anti* and *scriptural*), not in accordance with the Scriptures, or in opposition to them.

antiseptic, n. *án-tí-sép'tík*, (Gr. *anti*, against; *sepos*, putrid), a substance that prevents putrefaction: **adj.** opposing putrefaction.

anti-slavery, n. *án-tí-sá-vér-í* (Gr. *anti*, against, and *slavery*), hostility to slavery.

antispasmodic, a. *án-tí-spás-mód'ík* (Gr. *anti*, against; *spasmos*, a convulsion or spasm), applied to medicines that have power to allay spasmodic pains.

antistrophe, n. *án-tis'tró-fí* (Gr. *anti*; *strophe*, a turning), the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the strophe.

antithesis, n. *án-tít'hí-sis*, (Gr. *anti*, against; *thesis*, a placing), opposition or contrast in words or sentiments: **antithetic**, a. *án-tí-thét'ík*; or **antithet'ical**, a. *-tál*, being in contrast; containing opposition of words or sentiments: **antithet'ically**, ad. *-tí*.

antitropal, a. *án-tí-tró-pál*; also **antitropous**, a. *-pús* (Gr. *anti*, against; *trepo*, I turn), in *bot.*, at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as the embryo—or inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle.

antitype, n. *án-tí-típ* (Gr. *anti*, against; *typos*, a pattern), the reality, of which the resemblance or pattern is called the type—thus, the paschal lamb is called the type, and Christ the antitype: **antityp'al**, a. *án-tí-típ'ál*, that which explains the type: **anti'typ'ally**, ad. *-tí*.

antler, n. *án-tí-ler* (F. *andouiller*), a branch of a stag's horn: **antlered**, a. *án-tí-ler'd*, furnished with antlers.

antre, n. *án-tér* (L. *antrum*, a cave), in *poetry*, a cavern; a den.

antœci, *án-té-sí*—see *antecians*.

antorse, a. *án-trórs'* (L. *ante*, before; *versum*, to turn), in *bot.*, having an upward direction towards the summit of some part.

anus, n. *á-nús* (L.), the lower orifice of the bowels. **anvil**, n. *án-víl* (AS. *anfil*: low Ger. *ambolt*: Dut. *aenbeld*, a block to hammer on), an iron block with a smooth face and a horn, on which smiths shape their work.

anxiety, n. *áng-zí-é-tí* (L. *anxius*—from *anxi*, I have vexed), distress of mind about something future; great uneasiness: **anxious**, a. *ángk'shús*, distressed in mind; perplexed: **anxiously**, ad. *-tí*: **anxiousness**, n.

any, a. *én-nt* (AS. *aenig*: Ger. *einig*: Dut. *aenig*), every; whoever; one or some: **anywise**, ad. *én-ní-wíz*, in any degree: **anywhere**, ad. *-hwár*, in any place: **anyhow**, ad. *én-ní-hóo*, at any rate; in any event: **anybody**, n. *én-ní-bód-í*, one out of many selected indifferently.

Aonian, a. *á-ní-an* (from Aonia, in Greece), pert. to the Muses or to Aonia.

aorist, n. *á-ó-ríst* (Gr. *aoristos*, unlimited), name of an indefinite past tense in the grammar of the Greek language: **aoristic**, a. *á-ó-ríst'ík*, pert. to.

aorta, n. *á-ó-rá* (Gr. *aorte*, the great artery), in the human body, the great or trunk artery: **aortal**, a. *á-ó-r'al*; also **aortic**, a. *á-ó-r'ík*, pert. to.

apace, ad. *á-pás* (AS. *a*, on: F. *pas*: L. *passus*, a step), with some degree of speed; in haste; quickly; by-and-by.

apagoge, n. *áp-á-gó-jé* (Gr. *apo*, from; *ago*, I lead), in *logic*, a kind of argument or proposition not very evident; in *math.*, the step leading from one proposition to another when the first, after demonstration, is employed in proving the second or others: **apagogi'cal**, a. *áp-á-gó-jí-k'al*, proving indirectly.

apart, ad. *á-párt* (F. *à part*, aside, separate: L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part), separately; at a distance: **apart'ment**, n. a room in a house: plu. **apart'ments**, a set of rooms.

apathy, n. *áp-á-thí* (Gr. *a*, without; *pathos*, any emotion of the mind), want of feeling; freedom from passion: **apathist**, n. one who: **apathetic**, a. *áp-á-thét'ík*; also **apathet'ical**, a. *-tál*, wanting in feeling; insensible: **apathet'ically**, ad. *-tí*.

apatite, n. *áp-á-tít* (Gr. *apate*, deception), phosphate of lime of every variety of colour, occurring both massive and crystallised, and very apt to be mistaken for another mineral.

ape, n. *áp* (AS. *apa*: Icel. *apt*: Dan. *abe*), a kind of monkey; a vain imitator; a mimic: v. foolishly to try to imitate: **a'ping**, imp.: **aped**, pp. *áp*: **a'per**, n. one who: **apish**, a. *áp'ish*, like an ape; foolish; imitating the manners of superiors: **a'pishly**, ad. *-tí*: **a'pishness**, n. foppery.

apeak, ad. *á-pék'*, (a and *peak*), on the peak or point; in a posture to pierce.

Apennine, n. *áp-é-nín*, a range of mountains running through Italy: **adj.** pert. to the Apennines.

aperient, n. *á-pér-i-ént* (L. *aperiens*, opening), a medicine that opens the bowels; a laxative: **adj.** opening; gently purgative: **aperitive**, a. *á-pér-í-tí*, purgative.

aperture, n. *áp-ér-túr* (L. *apertum*, to open), an opening; a cleft or gap.

petalous, a. *á-pét-á-lús* (Gr. *a*, without; *petalon*,

a flower-leaf, having no petals or flower-leaves: **apetalousness**, *n.*

apex, *n.* *á-péks* (L.)—**plu.** *apexes*, *á-péks-és*, or *apices*, *á-pí-sés*—the top point or summit of anything: **apical**, *a.* *á-pí-kál*, relating to the top; **apiculus**, *n.* *á-pí-kú-ús*, in *bot.*, a short but sharp point in which a leaf or other organ terminates, but not very stiff: **apiculate**, *a.* *á-pí-kú-ú-lát*, suddenly terminated by a distinct point.

aphæresis or **apheresis**, *n.* *á-fé-ré-sis* (Gr. *apo*, from; (*h*) *aireo*, I take or seize), the taking away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphanite, *n.* *á-fán-ít'* (Gr. *aphanes*, obscure, not apparent—from *a*, not; *phaino*, I bring to light), a compact sort of trap-rock, consisting of hornblende, quartz, and feldspar so intimately combined that they cannot be individually distinguished: **aphanistic**, *a.* *á-fán-ís-tík*, *pert.* to: indistinct.

aphelion, *n.* *á-fé-lí-on*, *plu.* *aphelia*, *á-fé-lí-a*, (Gr. *apo*, from; (*h*) *helios*, the sun), the position of a planet in the heavens when farthest from the sun—when nearest to the sun, the position is called its *perihelion*.

aphis, *n.* *á-fis*, *plu.* *aphides*, *á-fí-déz* (L.), the vine-fretter or plant-louse.

aphlogistic, *a.* *á-flo-jís-tík* (Gr. *a*, without; *phlogizo*, I burn up), flameless.

aphony, *n.* *á-fó-ní*; also *aphonia*, *á-fó-ní-a* (Gr. *a*, without; *phone*, voice), a loss of voice; dumbness.

aphorism, *n.* *á-fó-rí-zm* (Gr. *aphorismos*, a definition; *apo*, from; *orizo*, I mark bounds or limits), a short sentence expressing some important truth; a maxim: **aphoristic**, *a.* *á-fó-rís-tík*; also **aphoristical**, *a.* *-kál*, expressing some truth in a short sentence: **aphoristically**, *ad. -ly*: **aphorist**, *n.* one who.

aprite, *n.* *á-frít* (Gr. *aphros*, froth or foam), a scaly variety of calcareous spar, having a shining pearly lustre and a greasy feel.

aphrodisiac, *a.* *á-fro-dís-iák* (Gr. *aphrodisios*, *pert.* to Venus), that which excites to sexual intercourse.

apthæ, *n.* *á-thé* (Gr. *apthai*, ulcers in the mouth), small white ulcers on the tongue, gums, palate, &c.: **apthous**, *a.* *á-thús*, pertaining to thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth.

apthong, *n.* *á-thóng* (Gr. *a*, without; *phthongos*, a sound), a silent letter or letters.

aphyllous, *a.* *á-fý-lú-s* or *á-f*, (Gr. *a*, without; *phulon*, a leaf, in *bot.*, destitute of leaves.

apiary, *n.* *á-pí-á-rí* (L. *apis*, a bee), a stand or shed for bees; place where bees are kept: **apiarist**, *n.* one who rears bees.

apical, *apices*, **apiculate**, &c.—see **apex**.
apiece, *ad.* *á-pés* (AS. *a* and *piece*), to each, as a separate share.

apiciornite, *n.* *á-pí-ók-rín-ít* (Gr. *apion*, a pear; *krinon*, a lily), a sub-genus of fossil radiata, like the star-fish or sea-urchin, distinguished by their pear-shaped receptacle.

apish, &c.—see **ape**.

aplanatic, *a.* *á-pí-an-át-ík* (Gr. *a*, without; *planao*, I wander), applied to a telescope which entirely corrects the aberration of the rays of light.

aplomb, *n.* *á-pí-óm* (F. *aplomb*, perpendicular line), settling down into its fit place as naturally as if by simple gravitation.

apnea, *n.* *á-pné-a* (Gr. *a*, without; *pneo*, I breathe), loss of breath; suffocation.

apo, *á-pó*, a Greek prefix signifying away, from.

apocalypse, *n.* *á-pók-á-lí-ps* (F.: L. *apocalypsis*: Gr. *apokalypsis*, an uncovering; *apo*, from; *kalypto*, I cover or conceal), a revelation; a vision; the last book of the New Testament: **apocalyptic**, *a.* *á-pók-á-líp-tík*; also **apocalyptical**, *a.* *-kál*, pertaining to revelation: **apocalyptically**, *ad. -kál-ly*.

apocarpous, *a.* *á-pó-kár-pús* (Gr. *apo*; *karpos*, fruit), applied to fruits when their carpels are either quite separate or only partially united.

apocope, *n.* *á-pókó-pé* (Gr. *apo*, from; *kopto*, I cut), omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; **apocopated**, *a.* shortened by cutting off the last letter or syllable.

Apocrypha, *n.* *á-pók-rí-fá* (Gr. *apo*, from; *krupio*, I hide), some disputed books, received as parts of inspired Scripture by Catholics and others, but generally rejected by Protestants: **apocryphal**, *a.* *á-pók-rí-fál*, doubtful; uncertain: **apocryphally**, *ad. -ly*: **apocryphalness**, *n.*

apodal, *a.* *á-pó-dál* (Gr. *a*, without; *pous*, gen. *podos*,

a foot), destitute of feet or ventral fins—applied to such fishes as the eel, sword-fish, wolf-fish, &c.

apodixis, *n.* *á-pó-díks-ís* (L.: Gr. *apodexis*, a setting forth—from *apo*; *deiknumi*, I show), full demonstration: **apodictic**, *a.* *á-pó-dík-tík*; also, **apodictical**, *a.* *-kál*, evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving: **apodictically**, *ad. -ly*.

apodosis, *n.* *á-pód-ó-sis* (L.: Gr. *apo*, from; *didomi*, I give), in *gram.*, the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, expressing the result—the clause expressing the condition being called the *protasis*.

apogee, *n.* *á-pó-jé* (Gr. *apo*, from; *ge*, the earth), the point in the moon's orbit, or that of a planet, most remote from the earth: **apogean**, *a.* *á-pó-jé-an*, *pert.* to.

Apollyon, *n.* *á-pól-lí-on* (Gr. *apolluo*, I destroy), a name used in the Revelation of St John to designate the destroying angel of the bottomless pit.

apology, *n.* *á-pó-ló-jí* (L. and Gr. *apologia*; *apo*, from; *logos*, speech), an excuse; a defence: **apologetic**, *a.* *á-pó-ló-jé-tík*; also **apologetical**, *a.* *-kál*, excusing; defending by words: **apologetically**, *ad. -ly*: **apologetic**, *n.* *plu.* *á-pó-ló-jé-tík-es*, that branch of theology which defends the Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their Divine authority: **apologist**, *n.* *á-pó-ló-jíst*; also **apologist's**, *n.* *-jíz-ér*, one who makes an apology, or writes in defence of another: **apologise**, *v.* *á-pó-ló-jíz*, to make an excuse for; to speak in defence of: **apologising**, *imp.*: **apologised**, *pp.* *-jíz-éd*: **apologue**, *n.* *á-pó-lóg*, a story; a moral fable.

apophysis, *n.* *á-pó-fí-sis* (Gr. *apo*, from; *phuo*, I grow), in *anat.*, a process or protuberance on the surface of a bone, generally at the ends: in *bot.*, any irregular swelling on the surface; a tubercle at the base of the seed-vessel of certain mosses.

apophthegm or **apothegm**, *n.* *á-pó-thém*—see **apothegm**.

apoplexy, *n.* *á-pó-plé-sí* (Gr. *apoplexia*, stupor; *apo*, from; *pleo*, I strike), a disease or an affection of the brain that causes stupor; a fit in which all sensation and power of movement are suspended: **apoplectic**, *a.* *á-pó-plé-tík*, or **apoplectic**, *a.* *-kál*, *pert.* to the disease of apoplexy.

apostasy, *n.*; also **apostacy**, *n.* *á-pós-tá-sí* (L. and Gr. *apostasia*, a standing off from; *apo*, from; *stasis*, a placing, a standing), a departure from a former profession or belief: **apostate**, *n.* *á-pós-tát*, one who forsakes his former principles or party: *ad.* false; traitorous: **apostatical**, *a.* *-tát-kál*: **apostatise**, *v.* *á-pós-tát-íz*, to forsake a former profession or belief: **apostatising**, *imp.*: **apostatised**, *pp.* *-tíz-éd*.
a posteriori, *a.* *á-pós-té-rí-ó-rí* (L. *posterior*, after), arguments drawn from consequences or facts—see **a priori**.

apostle, *n.* *á-pós-lí* (Gr. *apo*, away; *stello*, I send), a person sent to perform important business; one of the immediate followers of Christ: **apostleship**, *n.* the office or dignity of an apostle: **apostolic**, *a.* *á-pós-tól-ík*; also **apostolical**, *a.* *-kál*, relating to the apostles or to the office of an apostle: **apostolically**, *ad. -ly*: **apostolicalness**, *n.* *á-pós-tó-lát*, a mission; the dignity or office of an apostle: **apostolic fathers**, the early Christian writers, generally of the first century: **apostolic see**, a title applied to the government of the pope of Rome in reference to his claim of being the successor of St Peter.

apostrophe, *n.* *á-pós-tró-fé* (Gr. *apo*, away; *strophe*, I turn), a figure of speech; a digressive address; a mark (') put in a word to show the omission of a letter or letters, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns: **apostrophic**, *a.* *á-pós-tróf-ík*, *pert.* to an apostrophe: **apostrophically**, *ad. -ly*: **apostrophise**, *v.* *á-pós-tró-fíz*, to make a short detached address to, in speaking; to omit a letter or letters in a word: **apostrophising**, *imp.*: **apostrophised**, *pp.* *-fíz-éd*.

apothecary, *n.* *á-pó-thé-ká-rí* (L. *apotheca*, a storehouse: Gr. *apothēke*; *apo*, from; *thēke*, a box or chest), one who prepares and sells drugs as medicines: **apothecium**, *n.* *á-pó-thé-sí-um*, in *bot.*, a cluster or case of spore-cells in lichens, frequently cup-shaped.

apothegm, *n.* *á-pó-thém* (Gr. *apo*, from; *phthegma*, a word), a sententious saying; a pithy instructive remark: **apothegmatic**, *a.* *á-pó-thég-mát-ík*; also **apothegmatically**, *a.* *-kál*, after the manner of an apothegm: **apothegmatist**, *n.* one who utters short maxims, or a maker of them.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pînc, pîn; nôte, nôf, môve;

apotheosis, *n.* *ap'ô-thê-ô-sis* (L. and Gr.; *apo*, from; *theos*, God), in ancient times, the ceremony of placing some illustrious man among their gods.
apoteome, *n.* *ap'ô-tô-mê* (Gr. *apo*, from; *temno*, I cut or lop), in math., the difference between two incommensurable quantities.

appal or **appall**, *v.* *ap-pâl'v* (F. *pâlir*, to grow pale; L. *ad*, at; *pallio*, I become pale), to lose the vital powers through sudden terror; to fill with dismay;
appalling, *imp.* *appalled*, *pp.* *pâld'*: **appalment**, *n.* *appâlling'*, *ad.* *ll*.

appanage, *n.* *ap-pân-aj* (L. *ad*, to; *panis*, food; F. *apanage*), lands set aside for the maintenance of younger sons of a prince.

apparatus, *n.* *ap-pâ-ra'tis* (L. *ad*, to or for; *paratum*, to prepare), a set of instruments or tools to be used for a particular purpose.

apparel, *n.* *ap-pâr-êl* (F. *apparel*, outfit; Sp. *aparejar*, to fit, to suit; L. *ad*, for; *paro*, I prepare), clothing; dress; *v.* to dress; to clothe; to adorn;
apparel, *imp.* *ap-pâr-êl-ing*: **appareled**, *pp.* *ap-pâr-êld*.

appeal, *v.* *ap-pêl* (L. *appello*, I accuse; F. *appeler*, to call), to apply for justice; to refer a disputed matter to another, as to a higher judge or court, or to a superior; *n.* the removing of a cause from a lower to a higher court; a reference to another; an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience; an application for justice; **appealing**, *imp.* *appealed*, *pp.* *ap-pêld*: **appealable**, *a.* *ap-pêl-â-bl*, that may or can be appealed; **appellant**, *n.* *ap-pêl-lân*, the person who appeals; **appealer**, *n.* one who *appellate*, *a.* *ap-pêl-lât*; also **appellatory**, *a.* *-tôr-î*, relating to appeals; **appellation**, *n.* *ap-pêl-lâ-shun*, a name; the word by which a thing is known; **appellative**, *a.* *-tîv*, pert. to a common name; *n.* a common name as distinguished from a proper name; **appellatively**, *ad.* *-tîv-ly*: **appellee**, *n.* *ap-pêl-lê*, the defendant in an appeal; one tried for a crime at the instance of another; **appellor**, *n.* *ap-pêl-lôr*, one who appeals.

appear, *v.* *ap-pêr* (L. *ad*, to; *pareo*, I am seen, I appear; F. *apparoir*), to be visible; to come in sight;
appearing, *imp.* *appeared*, *pp.* *ap-pêrd*: **appearance**, *n.* *ap-pê-râns*, a coming in sight; the thing seen; the look of a person or thing; pretence; show;
appearer, *n.* the person that appears; **apparent**, *a.* *ap-pâr-ênt*, that may be easily seen; obvious; plain; in science, not real—as *apparent motion*; **apparently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **apparition**, *n.* *ap-pâr-î-shun*, a ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit; **apparitor**, *n.* *ap-pâr-î-tôr*, the attending officer of an ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

appease, *v.* *ap-pêz* (L. *ad*; *pax*, gen. *pacis*, peace; F. *apaiser*, to appease), to quiet; to pacify;
appeasing, *imp.* *appeased*, *pp.* *ap-pêzd*: **appeaser**, *n.* one who *appeases*; *n.* *appeasable*, *a.* *ap-pêz-â-bl*, that may be appeased; **appeasableness**, *n.* *appeasive*, *a.* *-tîv*, quieting; *appeasively*, *ad.* *-ly*.

append, *v.* *ap-pênd* (L. *ad*, to; *pender*, I hang), to attach or hang to; to add to; **appending**, *imp.* *appended*, *pp.* *ap-pênd-êd*; also **appendant**, *n.* something added to; **appendant**, *a.* belonging to; attached; **appendicle**, *n.* *ap-pên-dî-kl*, a small appendage; **appendix**, *n.* *ap-pên-dîks* (L.)—*plu.* *appendices*, *-dîks-êz*, or *appendices*, *-dî-sêz*—something appended or added, as at the end of a book; a supplement.

appertain, *v.* *ap-pêr-tân* (L. *ad*, to; *per*, through; *teneo*, I hold; F. *appartenir*), to belong to; to relate to; **appertaining**, *imp.* *appertained*, *pp.* *-tând*: **appertainment**, *n.* *appertenance*, *n.* *ap-pêr-tê-nâns*, that which relates to another thing; **appertinent**, *a.* belonging; *n.* that which belongs.

appetent, *a.* *ap-pê-tênt* (L. *ad*, to; *peto*, I seek; I desire), desiring; very desirous; **appetence**, *n.* *-têns*, or **appetency**, *n.* *-tên-sî*, desire; appetite; the propensity in living creatures to select and feed upon such substances as are suited for their nourishment; **appetible**, *a.* *ap-pê-tî-bl*, pleasing; engaging; desirable; **appetibility**, *n.* *ap-pê-tî-bîl-tî*; **appetite**, *n.* *ap-pê-tî*, the natural desire or craving for food or drink; a strong desire for anything that affords pleasure; **appetitive**, *a.* *ap-pê-tî-tîv*, desiring gratification.

applaud, *v.* *ap-plâud* (L. *ad*, for; *plaudo*, I make a noise by clapping the hands; F. *applaudir*), to praise by clapping the hands or by some loud noise; to express approbation of; to commend; **applauding**, *imp.* *applauded*, *pp.* *ap-plâud-êr*, *n.* one who *ap-*

plause, *n.* *ap-plâuz* (L. *ad*; *plausum*, to clap the hands), the act of praising; approbation by shouts or clapping of hands, or in some other noisy way; **applausive**, *a.* *ap-plâuz-îv*, that contains applause.

apple, *n.* *ap-pl* (A.S. *æpel*; W. *apal*; Icel. *æpli*; Dan. *æble*), a well-known fruit; **apple of the eye**, the pupil; **apple of discord**, a subject of contention and envy; **apples of Sodom**, fruit fair to the eye, but dissolving into dust and ashes when plucked.

aplicate, *n.* *ap-plî-kât* (L. *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold), in geom., a straight line drawn across a curve so as to be bisected by the diameter; the ordinate.

apply, *v.* *ap-pl* (L. *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold), to lay on; to put one thing to another; to use or employ for a particular purpose; to fix the mind with attention; to make application; to suit; **applying**, *imp.* *applied*, *pp.* *ap-plîd*: **applier**, *n.* one who *applies*, *a.* *ap-plî-â-bl*, that may be applied; **applicably**, *ad.* *-bl*: **appliance**, *n.* *ap-plî-âns*, the act of applying; the thing applied; **applicable**, *a.* *ap-plî-kâ-bl*, fit to be applied; suitable; **applicability**, *n.* *-kâ-bîl-tî*: **applicableness**, *n.* *-bl*; **applicant**, *n.* *ap-plî-kânt*, one who applies; a petitioner; **applicancy**, *n.* *ap-plî-kân-sî*, the state of being applicable; **application**, *n.* *-kân-shun*, the act of applying; close study; great attention to, as to business; entreaty; employment of means; **applicative**, *a.* *-kâ-tîv*: **applotory**, *a.* *-kâ-tôr-î*, *n.* the which applies.

appogiatura, *n.* *ap-pôj-â-tô-râ* (It.), in music, a grace-note.

appoint, *v.* *ap-pôint* (F. *appointer*, to give wages; L. *ad*, to; *punctum*, a point), to fix upon; to settle; to ordain; to furnish; **appointing**, *imp.* *appointed*, *pp.* *ap-pôint-êr*, *n.* one who *appoints*, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be appointed; **appointment**, *n.* state of being appointed; being named for an office; a situation or office; established order; *plu.* the accoutrements of an officer; **appointee**, *n.* *ap-pôint-ê*, one appointed.

apportion, *v.* *ap-pôr-shun* (L. *ad*, to; *partio*, a part), to give a share to; to divide; to assign; **apportioning**, *imp.* *apportioned*, *pp.* *-shund*: **apportionment**, *n.* a dividing into shares or portions; **apportioner**, *n.* one who.

aposite, *a.* *ap-pô-zît* (L. *ad*; *positus*, placed or put), fit; suitable; well adapted to; in bot., when similar parts are similarly placed; **apositely**, *ad.* *-zît-ly*: **apositeness**, *n.* fitness; suitability; **aposition**, *n.* *ap-pô-zîsh-un*, the act of adding to; in gram., two nouns following each other in the same case, the latter explanatory of the former, or modifying it in some way.

appraise, *v.* *ap-prâz* (F. *apprécier*, to value—from L. *ad*, to; *pretium*, a price), to fix the value of an article for the purpose of sale; **appraising**, *imp.* *appraised*, *pp.* *-prâzd*: **appraiser**, *n.* one who *appraises*, *n.* *ap-prâz-mênt*, a valuation put on an article; **appréciate**, *v.* *ap-prê-shî-â* (L. *ad*; *pretium*, a price; F. *apprécier*), to set a proper value to; to esteem rightly; **appréciating**, *imp.* *appréciated*, *pp.* *appréciable*, *a.* *ap-prê-shî-â-bl*, that may be properly valued; capable of being estimated; **appréciably**, *ad.* *-bl*: **appreciation**, *n.* *ap-prê-shî-â-shun*, the setting a value on; a just estimate of.

apprehend, *v.* *ap-prê-hênd* (L. *ad*, to; *prehendo*, I take or seize), to take hold of; to seize; to understand; to think on with fear; **apprehending**, *imp.* *apprehended*, *pp.* *ap-prê-hênd-êr*, *n.* one who *apprehends*, *a.* *-shî-bl*, that may be apprehended; **apprehension**, *n.* *-hên-shun*, the act of taking or seizing; the being able to understand; suspicion; fear; **apprehensive**, *a.* *-sîv*, fearful; in expectation of evil; **apprehensively**, *ad.* *-sîv-ly*: **apprehensiveness**, *n.*

apprentice, *n.* *ap-prên-tîs* (F. *apprentis*, a beginner—from *apprendre*, to learn; L. *ad*, to; *prehendo*, I take), a young person learning a trade or profession; *v.* to put under a master to learn a trade or profession; **apprenticing**, *imp.* *apprenticed*, *pp.* *-tîst*: **apprenticeship**, *n.* the service or condition of an apprentice.

apprise, *v.* *ap-prîz* (F. *appris*, learned, instructed), to inform; to give notice of; **apprising**, *imp.* *apprised*, *pp.* *-prîzd*.

approach, *v.* *ap-prôch* (F. *approcher*, to draw near—from L. *ad*, to; *prope*, near), to draw near; to come up to; *n.* a coming or drawing near; a path or avenue; *plu.* **approaches**, *-êz*, siege-works; means of access; **approaching**, *imp.* *approached*, *pp.* *ap-prôch-êr*: **approacher**, *n.* one who *approaches*, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be reached; accessible; **approachment**, *n.* *approachless*, *a.* that cannot be come near to or approached.

approbation, *n.* *-â*—see *approve*.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thîng, thêre, zeal.

appropriate, *v.* *ap-prô'pri-âd* (L. *ad*, to; *proprius*, private, one's own), to set apart for a particular use; to claim or use as by right; to apply to one's own use; **adj.** limited or set apart to a particular person or use; **fit**; suitable: *ap-pro-pria'ting*, *imp.* *ap-pro-pria'ted*, *pp.* *ap-pro-pria'te-ness*, *n.* peculiar fitness; suitability; *ap-pro-pria'tely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ap-pro-pria'tion*, *n.* *-shun*, the act of setting apart for a particular use or purpose: *ap-pro-pria'tor*, *n.* one who: *ap-pro-pria'ble*, *a.* *-bl*: *ap-pro-pria'tive*, *a.* *-prî-â'tiv*, that appropriates.

approve, *v.* *ap-prôv'* (L. *ad*, to; *probo*, I prove or test; *probus*, good: *F. approver*), to be pleased with; to like; to commend: *ap-pro-ving*, *imp.* *ap-pro-ved*; *pp.* *ap-pro-vingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ap-pro-ver*, *n.* an accuser: **approval**, *n.* *ap-pro-ba'tion*, *n.* *ap-prô-bâ'shün*, the act of approving; commendation; expression of approval or satisfaction with: *approbative*, *a.* *ap-prô-bâ'tiv*; also *approbatory*, *a.* *ap-prô-bâ'tôr-î*, containing or implying approbation: *ap-pro-ba'tively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ap-pro-ba'tiveness*, *n.* in *phren.*, the love of approbation: *approvable*, *a.* *ap-prô-vâ-bl*, that merits approval: *approvableness*, *n.* *approval*, *n.* *ap-prô-vâ-l*, approbation.

approximate, *v.* *ap-prôks'i-mât* (L. *ad*, to; *proximus*, next), to come near; to approach; to cause to approach: **adj.** nearest to or next: *approx'imating*, *imp.* *approx'imated*, *pp.* *approx'imation*, *n.* *-shün*, a near approach; an advancing near: *approx'imat'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *approx'imative*, *a.* *-tiv*, that approaches closely.

appulse, *n.* *ap-pûls'* (L. *ad*, at; *pulsus*, to push, to strike), the act of striking against; in *astron.*, near approach of two heavenly bodies to one another: also **appulsion, *n.* *-shün*: *appulsive*, *a.* striking against: *appulsively*, *ad.* *-stiv*.**

appurtenance, *n.* *ap-pûr'tê-nâns* (L. *ad*, to; *pertineo*, I pertain or belong: *F. appurtenance*), that which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage: *appur'tenant*, *a.* joined to, or belonging to: **apricot**, *n.* *â-prî-kôt* (*F. abricot*: L. *præcocia*—from *præ*, before; *cogno*, I ripen), a fruit of the plum kind.

April, *n.* *â-prîl* (L. *aprilis*—from *aperio*, I open: *F. avril*: Sp. *abril*: It. *aprile*), the fourth month of the year.

a priori, *a.* *â-prî-ôr-î* (L. *a*, from; *prior*, former), the correlative of *a posteriori*, the one implying the cause, the other the effect. The argument *a priori* is a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the antecedent cause to the consequent effect, or from anticipation rather than from experience: mathematical proofs are examples of *a priori* reasoning. The argument *a posteriori* is the opposite, and reasons from the effect to the cause, from the individual case to the law, or generally from experience, and not from anticipation.

apron, *n.* *â-prôn* (old *F. naperon*, a large cloth—from *nappe*, table-cloth), a made-up piece of cloth or leather worn in front; a covering, as of lead or zinc: **aproned**, *a.* *â-prônâd*, wearing an apron.

apropos, *ad.* *â-prô-pô'* (*F.*), to the purpose; seasonably.

apsis, *n.* *âp'sis*, or *apse*, *aps*, *plu.* *apsides*, *âp'sî-dêz* (Gr. *(h)apsis*, a junction, an arch), the two points in the orbits of planets in which they are at the greatest and at the least distance from the sun or the earth: **apse**, in a church, the rounded end of a basilica at the back of the altar; the arched roof of a room.

apt, *a.* *âpt* (L. *aptus*: *F. apte*, fit), ready; quick; fit; suitable: **aptly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **aptness**, *n.* readiness or quickness in learning; fitness: **aptitude**, *n.* *âp-ti-tûd*, a disposition for; readiness; docility.

apteral, *a.* *âptêr-âl* (Gr. *a*, without; *pteron*, a wing), without wings: **apteryx**, *n.* *âptêr-iks*, a rare bird, peculiar to New Zealand, having only small rudiments of wings, and without a tail, a little larger than a guinea-fowl: **apterous**, *a.* *âptêr-ûs*, wingless; belonging to the class of insects called the aptera, *âptêr-â*, or wingless insects.

aptote, *n.* *âp-tôt* (Gr. *a*, without; *ptotos*, that can, or is wont to fall), an indeclinable noun.

apus, *n.* *â-pûs* (Gr. *a*, without; *pous*, a foot), a bird so called because it did not use its feet; a martinet; in *astron.*, a constellation near the S. pole.

apryx, *n.* *â-prî-êk'st* (Gr. *a*; *purusso*, I have a fever—from *pur*, fire), the intermission of a fever: **apryous**, *a.* *â-prî-ûs*, fire-proof; incombustible; that sustains a strong heat without alteration: **apryetic**, *a.* *â-prî-êt-ik*, without fever.

apyrenus, *n.* *â-pî-rê-nûs* (Gr. *a*, without; *pyren*,

a seed), in *bot.*, fruit which produces no seeds, as cultivated varieties of the orange, pine-apple, &c.

aqua, *n.* *â-kwêd* (L. *aqua*, water), a word now much used as part of a compound: *aqua vita*, *-rî-tê* (L. *vita*, life), water of life; brandy or other spirit: *aqua fortis*, *-fôr-tis* (L. *fortis*, strong), strong water; a powerful acid, now named nitric acid: *aqua marina*, *-mâ-rê-nâ* (L. *mare*, the sea), sea-water; applied to the beryl from its colour: *aqua regia*, *-rê-jî-â* (L. *rex*, gen. *regis*, a king), royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids; a dissolvent of gold, the king of the metals; now called *nitro-muriatic acid*: **aquatic**, *a.* *â-kwêd-ik*, living in the water, or much on it, as some fowls: **aquarium**, *n.* *â-kwêd-â-ri-ûm*, a glass case containing water, &c., for plants and creatures that live in water: **aquarius**, *n.* *â-kwêd-â-ri-ûs* (L. a water-carrier), a sign of the zodiac: *aqua tinta*, *â-kwêd tîntâ* (L. *aqua*: It. *tinta*, a tint or dye—from *T. tingo*, I stain), a variety of engraving, imitating drawings made with Indian ink: **aqueduct**, *n.* *â-kwêd-ûkt* (L. *aqua*, water; *ductus*, led), a course or channel made for conveying water either under or above ground: **aqueous**, *a.* *â-kwê-ûs*, watery; pert. to or arising from water: **aqueousness**, *n.*

aquiline, *a.* *â-kwê-lîn* or *-lîn* (L. *aquila*, an eagle), hooked or curved like the beak of an eagle.

Arab, *n.* *â-râb*, also **Arabian**, *n.* *â-râ-bî-ân*, a native of Arabia: **Arabic**, *a.* *â-râ-bîk*, also **Arabian**, *a.* *â-râ-bî-ân*, pertaining to Arabia or to the language of its people: **Arabic**, *n.* the language: **Arabist**, *n.* *â-râ-bîst*, one versed in Arabic: **Arabesque**, *a.* *â-râ-bêsk* (*F.*), in the manner of the Arabian architecture: **n. an ornament in *arch.*, consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c.; the Arabic language: **Arabism**, *n.* *-îz-m*, an Arabic idiom: **Araby**, *n.* *â-râ-bî*, poetic for Arabia: **Arabs**, *n.* *plu.*, the wandering tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa; now applied to the destitute children wandering in the streets of towns.**

arable, *a.* *â-râ-bl* (L. *arabilis*—from *aro*, I plough: Gr. *aroo*: *F.*), land that can be ploughed or cultivated.

arachnoid, *a.* *â-râk-nôyd* (Gr. *arachne*, a spider; *eidos*, form), in *anat.*, a semi-transparent fine membrane spread over the brain and *pia-mater*, like a spider's web; in *bot.*, composed of soft downy fibres.

Aralo-Caspian, *a.* *â-râ-lô-kâs-pî-ân* or *â-râ-lô-*, a term applied to the extensive basin or depressed area occupied by the Aral and Caspian seas and surrounding districts of country; in *geol.*, applied to the limestone and associated sandy beds of brackish-water origin which have been traced over much more than the area indicated.

Aramaic, *a.* *â-râ-mâ-îk* (from Aram, a son of Shem), a name applied to the Syro-Chaldean language: **Arame'an** or **Aramean**, *â-râ-mê-ân*, pert. to the Syrians and Chaldeans or their language.

araneous, *a.* *â-râ-nê-ûs* (L. *aranea*, a spider or cobweb), resembling a cobweb.

araucarites, *a.* *plu.* *â-râw-kâr-its'*, a term employed to designate the fossil wood whose structure is identical with that of the living *araucaria*, *-kâr-tê-* trees, natives of the southern hemisphere.

arbalist, *n.* *â-râ-bâ-list* (L. *arcus*, a bow; *balista*, an engine for throwing stones or darts), a cross-bow: **arbalist**, *n.* *â-râ-bâ-lîst-êr*, a cross-bow-man.

arbit, *n.* *â-rî-bî-têr* (L. an umpire or judge: Fin. *arpa*, a lot or symbol), one appointed to settle a matter in dispute between two or more persons: **arbitrament**, *n.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-mênt*, decision; determination: **arbitrable**, *a.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-bl*, determinable: **arbitral**, *a.* *â-rî-bî-trâl*, of arbitration: **arbitrary**, *a.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-rî*, despotic; tyrannical; guided by will only: **arbitrar'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **arbitrariness**, *n.* *-rî-tis*: **arbitrate**, *v.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-tê*, to hear and decide in a disputed matter, to determine: **arbitrating**, *imp.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-têd*, *pp.* *arbitration*, *n.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-shün*, the hearing and deciding of a disputed matter by one or more persons: **arbitrator**, *n.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-tôr*, a person chosen to decide a dispute: **arbitress**, *n.* *â-rî-bî-trê-s*, or **arbitratix**, *n.* *â-rî-bî-trâ-tîks*, a woman who decides.

arbour or **arbor**, *n.* *â-rî-bêr* (L. *arbor*, a tree: old *E. herbere* (*hêr-bêr*), a garden), a seat shaded with trees; a bower; an axis or spindle (spelt *arbor*): **arborator**, *a.* *â-rî-bô-râ-tôr*, one who grows trees: **arboresc**, *a.* *â-rî-bêr-d*, furnished with an arbour: **arborous**, *a.* *â-rî-bô-rûs*, or **arborescent**, *a.* *â-rî-bô-rê-ûs*, resembling or belonging to a tree: **arborescent, *a.* *â-rî-bô-rê-sênt* (L. *arboresco*, I grow to a tree), resembling a tree; becoming woody: **arborescence**, *n.* *-êns*, also **arborisation**, *n.* *-î-zâ'shün*, the resemblance of a tree in**

mâte, mât, fâr, lâto; mête, mêt, hêr; yîne, yîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

minerals; groups of crystals in the form of a tree: **arboresc.** n. a small tree; a shubbery: **arborescent**, n. *ar-bô-rê-tim* (L.), a place for cultivating rare trees and shrubs: **arboriculture**, n. *ar-bô-rî-kul-tûr* (L. *arbor*, a tree; *cultus*, cultivated), the art of planting and managing trees and shrubs: **arboricultural**, a. pert. to: **arboriculturalist**, n. *ar-bû-tû-rîst*, one who: **arbovine**, -*vin* (L. *vinea*, a vine), a sort of bind-weed: **arborist**, n. one who studies trees.

arbutus, n. *ar-bûs-sî* (L. *arbutus*, a small tree), a dwarf tree; a small shrub with the appearance of a tree, as many heaths: **arbutus**, a. *ar-bûs-kû-lâr*, shrub-like.

arbutus, n. *ar-bûs-sî* (L. *arbutus*), the strawberry tree: **arbutus**, a. *ar-bû-tû-an*, pert. to.

arco, n. *ar-k* (L. *arcus*, a bow), a part of a circle or curved line: **arcade**, a. *ar-kâd* (F., from L. *arcus*), a series of arches; a roadway under a continued series of arches; a covered street: **arcaded**, a. furnished with an arcade.

arca, n. *ar-kâ* (L. a chest or box), the ark shell; a genus of equivale shells found in almost every part of the world, thick and strongly-ribbed.

Arcadian, a. *ar-kâ-dî-an*, pert. to Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus; much used in poetry, rural or pastoral: **arcadian**, n. *ar-kâ-nûm*, plu. *ar-kâ-na* (L. *arcadianus*, secret, concealed), things secret, as if locked up; **arcanite**, n. *ar-kâ-nî-t*, a mineral, a colourless or white sulphate of potash, occurring mostly in crusts in lavas.

arch, n. *ar-kh* (L. *arcus*, a bow), the circular part of any building; the hollow or concave part of a bridge or gateway: **v.** to cover with an arch; to form an arch: **arching**, imp. **arched**, pp. **archt**: **court of arches**, n. *ar-khês*, a very anc. court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury for deciding ecclesiastical matters, so called from the Church of St Mary le Bow, or "de arcubus": **archway**, a way or passage under an arch.

arch, a. *ar-kh*, (Ger. *arg*, crafty; *Der. erg*, wicked; *Dan. arrig*, ill-natured; *Icel. argr*, lazy, cowardly; *AS. erg*, bad), **waggish**; **mischievous**: **archly**, ad. -*ly*, shrewdly; **roughly**: **archness**, n. sly humour; **waggishness**.

arch, a. *ar-kh* or *ar-k* (Gr. *archos*, chief; Ger. *erz*, eminence, good or bad), chief of the first class: **archangel**, n. *ar-kân-jel*, an angel of the highest order: **archbishop**, n. *ar-khî-bîsh-ôp*, a metropolitan having jurisdiction over the bishops of his province: **archiepiscopacy**, a. *ar-khî-ê-pîs-kô-pal*, pert. to: **archiepiscopal**, a. *ar-khî-ê-pîs-kô-pâ-sî*: **archbishop**, n. *ar-kh*, pert. to: **archdeacon**, n. *ar-kh-dê-kôn*, one who assists the bishop in the government of his diocese: **archdeaconship**, n., or **archdeaconry**, n. *ar-kh-dê-kôn-rî*: **archidiaconal**, a. *ar-khî-dî-kôn-nal*, pert. to an archdeacon: **arch-enemy**, n. the evil one; the devil: **archduke**, n. *ar-kh-dûk*, a title of some foreign princes: **archduchess**, n. *ar-khî-ê-sî*, his wife, sister, or daughter.

archæoidaris, n. *ar-khê-ôî-dâr-îs* (Gr. *archaios*, ancient; L. *cidaris*, a turban), the sea-egg; a genus of fossil sea-urchins characterised by their small hexagonal plates and long spines.

archæology, n. *ar-khê-ôî-ô-jî*, also **archæology**, n. *ar-khâ-ôî-ô-jî* (Gr. *archaios*, ancient; *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of ancient things or antiquities; knowledge about ancient art, particularly of the middle ages: **archæologist**, n. one skilled in ancient things and learning: **archæological**, *ar-khê-ôî-ô-jî-kâl*, a. pert. to: **archæologically**, ad. -*ly*: **archaism**, n. *ar-khâ-îzm*, an ancient expression, or one not now used: **archaic**, a. *ar-khâ-îk*, also **archaical**, a. -*kâl*, ancient; peculiar to remote antiquity; obsolete.

archæoniscus, n. *ar-khê-ôî-nîs-kûs* (Gr. *archaios*; *oniscus*, a wood-louse), a genus of fossil isopods or equal-foot crustaceans.

archæopteryx, n. *ar-khê-ôptê-rî-khs* (Gr. *archaios*; *pteryx*, a wing), a unique specimen of fossil bird remains—now in the British Museum.

archangel, n. *ar-kân-jel* (Gr. *archos*, chief; L. *angelus*, a messenger), an angel of the highest order: **archangelic**, a. *jêl-îk*, pert. to. **Note**.—Most of the other words beginning with *arch* are to be looked for under the simple words; *arch* always meaning *chief*, of the first class—as *archbishop*, the chief bishop.

archegosaurus, n. *ar-khê-gô-sâv-rûs* (Gr. *archegos*, founder, or *arche*, beginning; *saurus*, a lizard), a fossil reptile of the carboniferous era.

archer, n. *ar-khî-êr* (L. *arcus*, a bow), one who uses or is skilled in the use of the bow: **archery**, n. *ar-khî-ê-rî*, the art of using the bow.

colu, *bôy*, *jût*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

archetype, n. *ar-khî-tîp* (Gr. *arche*, beginning; *typos*, form), the original or model from which copies are made; a pattern: **archetypal**, a. *ar-khî-tîp-al*, original.

archil, n. *ar-khîl* (F. *orchell*; Sp. *orchilla*—from Sp. *roca*, a rock), a rich purple colour obtained from a lichen found growing on the rocks of the Canary and other islands.

Archimedean, a. *ar-khî-mê-dê-an*, pert. to Archimedes, a great mathematician of ancient times: **Archimedean screw**, a machine for raising water; now applied to propel vessels through water—see *screw*.

Archipelago, n. *ar-khî-pêl-â-gô* (Gr. *archos*, chief; *pelagos*, sea; L. *arcipelago*), the Aegean Sea; any sea closely interspersed with islands—now frequently applied simply to a cluster of islands: **archipelagic**, a. *ar-khî-pêl-â-jîk*, pert. to an archipelago.

architect, n. *ar-khî-tek-t* (Gr. *archos*, chief; *tekton*, a workman), one who designs and plans buildings; a former or maker: **architective**, a. *ar-khî-tek-tîv*, used in, or proper for, building: **architectonic**, a. *ar-khî-tôn-îk*, that has the power or skill to build: **architectonics**, n. -*îks*, the science of architecture: **architectural**, a. *ar-khî-tek-tû-râl*, pert. to the art of designing buildings: **architecture**, n. *ar-khî-tek-tû-r*, the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the appearance of them when built or framed.

architrave, n. *ar-khî-trâv* (Gr. *archos*, chief; *It. trave*, a beam of timber—from L. *trabs*), in *arch*, that part of the entablature which rests immediately upon the capital.

archives, n. plu. *ar-khîv* (F., from Gr. *archeton*, the public hall, or *archaios*, ancient), a collection of records or documents; the place where such are kept: **archival**, a. *ar-khî-val*, of or containing archives: **archivist**, n. *ar-khî-vîst*, a keeper of records.

archon, n. *ar-kôn* (Gr. a prince), a chief magistrate among the ancient Athenians.

arctic, a. *ar-khîk* (Gr. *arktos*, a bear, a cluster of stars in the north heavens called the Bear), pertaining to the north; northern: **arctic regions**, the lands surrounding the north pole: **arctic circle**, an imaginary line passing round the north pole at a distance of 23° from it: **arctic current**, an ocean-current which originates in the N. polar regions, and flows southwards to the equator: **arctic sea**, the sea lying around the N. pole.

Arcturus, n. *ar-khî-tû-rûs* (Gr. *arktos*, a bear; *oura*, a tail), a fixed star of the first magnitude, near the tail of the Great Bear.

arcuation, n. *ar-khî-â-shûn* (L. *arcus*, a bow), the act of bending; crookedness: **arcuate**, a. *ar-khî-â-t*, bent in the form of a bow.

ardency, n. *ar-khî-dên-sî* (L. *ardens*, burning), warmth of passion; zeal; eagerness: **ardent**, a. *ar-khî-dên*, eager; zealous: **ardently**, ad. -*ly*: **ardour**, n. *ar-khî-dên*, warmth; fervency; affection: **ardent spirits**, distilled spirits: **arduous**, a. *ar-khî-â-ûs* (L. *arduus*, steep, inaccessible), of difficult attainment; attended with great labour: **arduously**, ad. -*ûs-ly*: **arduousness**, n. *ar-khî-â-ûs-nês*.

are, v. *âr* (Sw. *vara*: *Dan. vaere*, to be, to exist), part of the verb *be*.

are, n. *âr*, a French measure of 119.60 sq. yards.

area, n. *âr-î-â* (L.), any enclosed or open space; an open space in front of or around a sunk flat of a building.

areca, n. *âr-rê-kâ*, the betel-nut, from the areca palm.

arefaction, n. *âr-rê-fak-shûn* (L. *areo*, I am dry; *facio*, I make), the state of growing dry; the act of drying: **arify**, v. *âr-rê-fî*, to dry.

arena, n. *âr-rê-nâ* (L. *arena*, sand), an open space for a public exhibition: **arenaceous**, a. *âr-rê-nâ-shûs*, composed of grains or particles of sand; having the properties of sand.

arenicolites, n. plu. *âr-rê-nîk-ô-lîs* (L. *arena*, sand; *colu*, I inhabit): **ar. lithos**, a stone, a term used to designate those circular holes or markings which appear on the upper surface of many sandstones, having apparently been worm-burrows.

arenilite, a. *âr-rê-nî-lî-îk* (L. *arena*; Gr. *lithos*, a stone), of or like sandstone: **arenose**, a. *âr-rê-nôz*, or **arenous**, a. *âr-rê-nûs*, sandy.

areola, n. *âr-rê-ô-lâ* (L.: F. *arête*), the coloured circle round the nipple or a pustule: **areolar**, a. *âr-rê-ô-lâr*, of or like an areola: **areolate**, a. *âr-rê-ô-lât*, marked by areolations: **areolation**, n. -*shûn*, any small space distinctly bounded by something different in colour, texture, &c.

areometer, n. *âr-rê-ô-mê-têr* (Gr. *araios*, rare, thin;

metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids: ar'eom'etry, n. -tri: ar'eomet'rical, a. -ri-kal, pert. to.

Areopagus, n. *ár'ē-ōp'ā-gūs* (L.: Gr. *Ares*, Mars; *pagos*, a hill), in ancient times a famous court of justice at Athens, so called from its being held on Mars' hill: *areopagite*, n. *ár'ē-ōp'ā-jit*, a member of the Areopagus.

Argand, a. *âr'gänd*, applied to a lamp-wick or form of burner invented by M. Argand.

argean, a. *âr-jé'an* (from Argo, the ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece), pert. to the Argo or the ark.

argent, *n.* **arjént** (*L. argentum*, silver; *argenteus*, of the lustre of silver), the white colour in coats of arms: **adj.** **silver**; bright: **argentine**, *a.* **arjén-tín**, like silver: *n.* a mineral: **argental**, *a.* **arjén-tál**, also **argentic**, *a.* **arjén-tík**, of or like silver: **argentan**, *n.* **arjén-tán**, German silver: **argenteation**, *n.* **arjén-tá-shún**, an overlying with silver: **argenteiferous**, *a.* **arjén-tí-fér-us** (*L. argentum*; *fero*, I bear), containing silver: **argentic**, *a.* **arjén-tík**, sulphuret of silver, the most important and richest ore of silver, of a blackish lead-grey colour.

argil, *n.* *ārg'il* (L. *argilla*, white clay: F. *argile*), pure clay; potter's clay: argillaceous, *a.* *ārg'il-lā-shūs*, consisting of clay or argil; clayey: *ārg'ilif-er-ous*, *a.* *-ārg'il-er-ūs* (L. *argilla*, clay; *fero*, I produce), producing clay, or abounding in clay: *argillite*, *n.* *ārg'il-līt*, a term applied to clay-slate.

Argive, n. *ăr'gīv* (Argos, in Greece), a Greek.
argonaut, n. *ăr'gō-nawŭt'* (Argo, and Gr. *naus*, a ship—see *argean*), one who sailed in the ship Argos;
argosy, n. *ăr'gō-sŭ*, a merchant ship richly laden; a large merchant ship.

argue, v. *ă-ră-gă* (L. *arguo*, I show, I decide; cf. F. *arguer*, v. *l'arguer*), to debate or discuss; to reason; to dispute; arguing, imp. *argued*, pp. *ă-ră-găd*; arguer, n. one who argues; argument, n. *ă-ră-gă-mănt*, a reason for or against a discussion; argumentable, a. *ă-ră-gă-mănt-ă-bl*, that may be argued; argumentum, n. *ă-ră-gă-mănt*, reasoning; the act of reasoning; argumentative, a. *ă-ră-tiv*, consisting of argument; argumentatively, ad. *ă-ră-tiv*; argumentativeness, n.: argumentum ad hominem, n. *ă-ră-gă-măntăm ad hōm-ă-nēm* (L. *arguo*, I show; *ad*, to; *hominem*, the man), unexpected consequences pressed against a man with arguments drawn from his own principles or conduct.

Argus, n. *ár'gūs*, a fabled being with one hundred eyes; a very watchful person.

argute, a. *âr-gûl'* (L. *argutus*, sharp, piercing), acute; shrewd; subtle: **argute**'ness, n.

aria, n. *ar'ē-ā* (It.: F. *air*, breath: L. *aer*, air), an air or tune: *arietta*, n. *ar'ē-ēt-tā*, a little air or tune.

Arian, *n. a'ri-an*, one adhering to the doctrines of Arius, who taught that Jesus was inferior to God, and that the Holy Spirit is not God: *adj. pert. to Arius*: **Arianism**, *n. a'ri-an-izm'*, the doctrines of the Arians.

aricena, n. *Ar'ik-sē'nā*, (Arica, in Peru), an alkaloid found in Arica bark.

arid, *a. ar'id* (L. *aridus*, dry; F. *aride*), dry; devoid of moisture: **aridity**, *n. ar'id-i-ti*, also **aridness**, *n.* dryness: want of moisture.

Aries, n. *är-ē-ēz* (L. a ram), a constellation of fixed stars, and one of the signs of the zodiac; an anc. battering-ram.

aright, ad. *ă-rīt'* (AS. *ariht*), in a proper form;
rightly.

aril, n. *ār'īl*, also *arillus*, *ār-īl'ūs* (F. *arille*: Sp. *arillo*—from L. *aridus*, dry), the exterior coat or cover.

arillo—from *L. arillus*, dry the exterior coat or covering of a seed fixed to it at the base only, and enveloping the seed partially, as in the hazel-nut—the mace of commerce is the *arillus* of the nutmeg: arilled, a. *arill'd* also arilated, a. *ar'il-lat'ed*, having an aril.

arise, v. *ā-rīz'* (AS. *arisan*: Goth. *reisan*: Icel. *risa*, to arise: Ger. *reisen*, to start), to get up; to ascend: *arī'sing*, imp.: *arose*, pt. *ā-rōz'*: *arisen*, pp. *ā-rīzen'*

Aristarch, n. *ăr'is-tărk* (from Aristarchus of Alexandria) a severe critic

aristate, a. *ă-ris'tāt* (L. *arista*, a beard of corn), furnished with beards, like barley and many grasses; awned.

aristocracy, n. *ăr'is-tōk'ră-sī* (Gr. *aristos*, best; *kratos*, rule, strength), government by nobles; the nobility or chief persons of a country: *aristocrat*, n. *ăr'is-tō-krăt'*, one who favours an aristocracy: one of

the nobles; *familiarly*, a haughty person: **aristocratic**, a. *ar-is-to-kra'tik*, also **aristocratical**, a. *-i-kal*, belonging to the aristocracy; *familiarly*, haughty: **aristocratically**, ad. *-li*: **aristocraticalness**, n.: **aristocratism**, n. *ar-is-to-kra't-izm*, the principles or habits of aristocrats.

Aristophanic, a. *ăr-îs-tô-făn-îk* (from Aristophanes, a celebrated comic poet of ancient Greece), shrewd; witty.

Aristotelian, a. *ăr-îs'tô-tel'î-ăn*, also **Aristotel'ic**, a. *ăr-îs'tô-tel'îk* (from Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher of ancient Greece, instructor of Alexander the Great), pert. to Aristotle or his philosophy.

arithmetic, n. *a-rith-mé-tik* (Gr. *arithmeo*, I compute, I number), the science of numbers; the art of counting or computing: **arithmetical**, a. *a-rith-mé-ti-kal*, pertaining to arithmetic: **arithmetically**, ad. *-kál*: **arithmetician**, n. *a-rith-mé-tish-án*, one skilled in arithmetic: **arithmancy**, n. *a-rith-mán-si* (Gr. *arithmeo*; *manteia*, divination), divination by numbers: **arithmometer**, n. (Gr. *arithmeo*; *metron*, a measure), an abacus.

ark, *n.* *ark* (AS. *earc*: L. Sp. and It. *arca*, a chest), among the *anc.* *Jews*, an oblong chest or case in which were deposited the two tables of the law, and over which was the mercy-seat; a chest; a vessel; the large ship that was a place of safety to Noah and his family at the Flood; a shelter: **arkite**, *n.* *dr'kit*, one of the persons saved in the ark: **adj.** pert. to the ark of Noah.

arkose, a. *ar'kôz*, a mineral compound formed of the same materials as granite, from the disintegration of which it has evidently been derived.

arm, v. *arm* (F. *armer*: Sp. *armar*—from *arma*, weapons of war), to furnish with arms; to take up arms: *arming*, *imp.*: *armed*, *pp.*: *armed*: *adj.* morally fortified: in *her*, coloured: *arms*, n. plu. *arms*, weapons of war; signs *armorial*: *army*, n. *árm-é*, a body of men armed for war; a host: *pass of arms*, a kind of combat with swords: *stand of arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier: *coats of arms*, in *her*, any signs of arms or devices, painted or engraved, used as symbols of quality: *distinction*: *arms*, n. plu. *árm-á*, in *bot.* such appendages of plants as prickles and thorns: *armistice*, n. *árm-ís-ts* (L. *arma*; *sisto*, I stand still), a stopping from war for a short time; a truce: *armour*, n. *árm-ér*, dress for war; weapons of war: *armourer*, or *armoror*, n. *árm-ér-ér*, one who makes weapons of war: *armorial*, a. *árm-ó-r-é-l*, belonging to arms; pertaining to coats of arms; heraldic: *armorist*, n. one skilled in heraldry: *armory*, n. *árm-ó-r-í*, a place where weapons of war are kept, or where they are made: *armour-bearer*, one who carries the arms of a warrior: *armour-pitted*, a. *plát-é-d*, covered with defensive plates: *mail*, n. ships of war: *army-list*, n. list of officers of the army.

arm, *n.* **arm** (AS. *armr*; *L.* *armus*, the shoulder-joint, the arm; Icel. *armr*), a limb of a body; a branch of a tree; inlet of the sea: **armful**, *n.* **armhole**, *arm's-hole*, as much as the arms can embrace: **armhole**, *arm's-hole*, the cavity under the shoulder; the hole in a garment for the arm: **arm-like**, *a.* **lik**, of the form or appearance of an arm: **armless**, *a.* without arms: **armlet**, a little arm; a bracelet: **arm-chair**, a chair with arms to support the elbows: **arm-pit**, *n.* the cavity under the fore-arm, the part of the arm lying between the elbow and the shoulder: **arm's-reach**, *n.* the reach of the arm, a part which runs far into the land: **arm's-length**, *n.* the length of the arm: **adj.** at a distance.

Armada, n. *ár-ma-da* (Sp. the navy), a fleet of war-ships: the hostile Spanish fleet of war-ships which attempted the invasion of England in the reign of Elizabeth. A.D. 1588.

armadillo, *n.* *ármá-dí-llo* (Sp., from *L. arma*, arms, from its scaly covering), a small S. Amer. quadruped, covered on the back with hard bony plates, and able to roll itself up within them like a hedgehog.

armament, *n.* *ármá-mént* (*L. arma*, weapons of war), a land or naval force fitted out for war: **armature**, *n.* *ármá-túr*, armour which defends; a piece of iron used to connect the poles of magnets; in *bot.*, the hairs, prickles, &c. covering an organ.

Armenian, *a. ār-mē-nī-ān*, pert. to the country of Armenia; an inhabitant: **armenium**, *n. ār-mē-nī-ūm*, a pigment of the ancients, produced by grinding the Armenian stone, a supposed blue carbonate of copper combined with lime.

armiger, n. ár'-má-í-er (L. arma, arms: gero, I carry).

măte, măt, făr, laŭ; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

in *her.*, esquire; one with a right to armorial bearings: **armigerous**, a. *ārmijēr-ūs*, bearing arms.

armilla, n. *ārmīl-lā* (L. *armilla*, an ornament for the arm, a hoop), in *mech.*, an iron ring, hoop, or brace; in *anat.*, the circular ligament of the hand: **armillary**, a. *ārmīl-lār-ī*, consisting of rings or circles; applied to an artificial sphere composed of a number of circles or movable rings: **armil**, n. a kind of sun-dial. **Arminian**, n. *ārmīn-ī-ān* (from Arminius), one who holds the doctrines of Arminius: **adj.** pertaining to the doctrines of Arminius: **Arminianism**, n. *ārmīn-ī-izm*, the peculiar doctrines of Arminius.

armipotence, n. *ārmīpō-tēns* (L. *arma*, weapons of war; *potens*, powerful), power in arms: **armipotent**, a. powerful in arms.

Armoric, a. *ārmōr-īk*, also **Armorican**, a. *ī-kān*, relating to Armorica or Brittany, in France.

arnatto or **arnotto**, n. *ārnātō* or *ārnōtō*, a vegetable substance of an orange-red colour, used in dyeing.

arnica, n. *ār-nī-kā* (Gr. *arnion*, a little lamb—from *ars*, a lamb,—from the resemblance of the leaf to the soft coat of a lamb), leopard's bane—the expressed juice of the root is used in medicine.

arnott or **arnut**, n. *ār-nūt* (AS. *eorhnot*), contr. for earth-nut—commonly found in hilly grass-pastures, its presence in the earth being indicated by a tuft of white flowers on a slender stem.

aroma, n. *ā-rō-mā* (Gr. *f. aromē*), the fragrant principle in plants; an agreeable odour or smell: **aromatic**, a. *ār-ō-māt-īk*, also **aromatical**, a. *ī-kā*, spicy; fragrant: **aromatically**, ad. *-ī*: **aromatics**, n. plu. *ār-ō-māt-īks*, spices or perfumes: **aromatise**, v. *ā-rō-mā-tīz*, to render fragrant; to perfume: **aromatizing**, imp.: **aromatised**, pp. *-tīz*: **aromatisation**, n. *ā-rō-mā-tīz-ā-shūn*, the act of rendering aromatic: **aromatiser**, n. *ā-rō-mā-tīz-ēr*, one who.

arose, v. *ā-rōz*—see *arise*.

around, prep. *ā-rōvnd* (a and round), about; in all sides: **ad.** in a circle; on every side.

arouse, v. *ā-rōvz* (a and rouse, a secondary form of raise), to stir up; to excite; to stir from rest to activity: **arousing**, imp.: **aroused**, pp. *ā-rōvz-d*.

arpeggio, n. *ār-pē-jō* (It., in music, notes of a chord struck in quick succession, so as to imitate the sound of a harp; a harp accompaniment).

arquebuse, n. *ār-kē-bōōz* (F.: It. *archibuso*: Dut. *hach-busse*, a gun fired from a rest), an old-fashioned hand-gun: **arquebuser**, n. *ār-kē-bōō-zēr*, a soldier armed with an arquebuse: **arquebusade**, n. *ār-kē-bōō-zād*, originally a shot-wound from an arquebuse, now applied to a distilled water used for the cure of wounds or bruises.

arquerite, n. *ār-kē-rīt*, a native silver amalgam, occurring in crystals and arborescent crusts in the mines of Arqueros, near Coquimbo, in Chili.

arrack, n. *ār-rāk*, (Ar. *arqā*, sweat; juice), spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies, from rice, cocoa-nut, &c.

Arragonite, n. *ār-rāg-ō-nīt*, one of the calc-spar family—from Arragon, in Spain.

arraign, v. *ār-rān* (old F. *arraigner*—from L. *ad rationes stare*, to plead), to set as a prisoner at the bar of a court of justice; to charge with faults; to accuse publicly: **arraigning**, imp.: **arraigned**, pp. *ār-rānd*: **arraigner**, n. one who: **arraignment**, n. *ār-rān-mēt*, the act of setting a prisoner before a court.

arrange, v. *ār-rānj* (F. *arranger*, to set in order), to put into proper order; to adjust; to dispose: **arranging**, imp.: **arranged**, pp. *ār-rānj-d*: **arranger**, n. one who: **arrangement**, n. *ār-rānj-mēt*, putting into proper order; settlement; a classification.

arrant, a. *ār-rānt* (L. *errans*, wandering; Ger. *arg*, bad; AS. *earg*, evil; see *arch*, sly), notorious; habit and repute; impudent; infamous: **arrantly**, ad. *-ī*.

arras, n. *ār-rās* (name of a town in France where first made), tapestry; hangings for rooms woven with figures.

array, v. *ār-rā* (old F. *arroyer*, to set in order; It. *arredare*, to get ready; Ice. *reida*, to lay out), to prepare or dispose; to put in order; to dress; to envelop: **n.** men drawn up for battle; dress: **arraying**, imp.: **arrayed**, pp. *ār-rād*: **arrayer**, n. one who.

arrears, n. *ār-rērz* (F. *arriere*, away, behind; L. *ad*, to; *retro*, backward), a sum of money past due; what remains unpaid.

arrest, v. *ār-rēs* (L. *ad*; *resto*, I stop; F. *arrestar*: It. *arrestare*), to stop; to hinder; to restrain; to seize

by authority: **n.** hindrance; restraint; seizure by authority: **arresting**, imp.: **arrested**, pp. *ār-rēs-tēd*: **arrest er**, n., also **arrest or**, n. one who: **arrest ment**, n. an order by a judge to hinder or detain: **arrestation**, n. *-tā-shūn*.

arris, n. *ār-rīs* (old F. *areste*), in joinery and masonry, the line or edge of meeting of two surfaces.

arrive, v. *ār-rīv* (F. *arriver*, to reach; It. *arrivare*: L. *ad*, *ripam*, to come on shore; to come to; to reach a place; to gain by effort: **arriving**, imp.: **arrived**, pp. *ār-rīv-d*: **arrival**, n. reaching a place from a distance; the act of coming to.

arrogate, v. *ār-rō-gāt* (L. *ad*; *rogo*, I ask), to assume more than is proper; to prefer a claim in a spirit of pride; to claim undue power: **arrogating**, imp.: **arrogated**, pp.: **arrogance**, n. *-gāns*, also **arrogancy**, n. *-gān-sē*, or **arrogation**, n. *ār-rō-gā-shūn*, the act or quality of taking too much upon one's self; conceitedness; presumption: **arrogant**, a. *-gānt*, assuming too much importance; presuming and overbearing: **arrogantly**, ad. *-ī*: **arrogative**, a. *ār-rō-gāt-īv*, claiming unduly.

arrondissement, n. *ār-rōng-tēz-mōng* (F.), in France, a district or division of territory for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

arrow, n. *ār-rō* (AS. *arewe*: W. *aro*, a weapon: Ice. *ör*, an arrow; Sw. *hurra*, to hurl), a pointed and barbed weapon of war shot from a bow, not now used as such in Europe; a long rod pointed sharply, and barbed: **arroy**, a. *ār-rō-ī*, of or like an arrow: **arrow-headed**, a. *ār-rō-hēd-ēd*, a name applied to wedge-like alphabetic figures, very ancient; also called cuneiform: **arrow-root**, n. a farina or flour, prepared from the root of a family of West Indian plants, so called from the Indians having employed the bruised root in the cure of wounds made by poisoned arrows.

arsenal, n. *ār-sē-nāl* (old F. *arsenal*: It. *arsenale*: L. *ars navalis*, a naval citadel: Arab. *dārsanah*, a place of work), a place where weapons of war, and warlike equipments, are manufactured and stored up; a magazine for military stores of all kinds.

arsenic, n. *ār-sē-nīk* (L. *arsenicum*: Gr. *arsenikon*), a metal; a poisonous mineral substance, in the form of a white or steel-grey powder; also called **arsenious acid**, *-ī-ī*: **adj.** pert. to: **arsenic**, a. *ār-sē-nīk*, or **arsenical**, a. *ār-sē-nī-kāl*, containing arsenic: **arsenicate**, v. *ār-sē-nī-kāt*, to combine with arsenic: **arsenica'tion**, imp.: **arsenica'ted**, pp.: **arseniate**, n. *ār-sē-nī-āt*, a salt of arsenic acid: **arsenite**, n. *ār-sē-nīt*, a salt of arsenious acid.

arsis, n. *ār-sīs* (Gr. *arsis*, the rise of the voice in a syllable—from *airo*, I raise), in poetry, the accented syllable of a foot, or that on which the stress of the voice is set, the other part of the foot being called the *thesis*.

arson, n. *ār-sōn* (L. *arsum*, to burn), the crime of wilfully setting on fire a dwelling-house or other building.

art, v. *ārt* (see *are*), the 2d sing. of the pres. tense of *am*.

art, n. *ārt* (L. *ars*, gen. *artis*, an art), anything done by human skill—the opposite of nature; knowledge applied to the uses of everyday life—the opposite of science; a trade; skill; cunning: **art and part**, a share in contrivance and execution: **artful**, a. *ār-tfūl*, cunning; crafty: **artfully**, ad. *-ī*: **artless**, a. unskillful; natural; simple: **artlessly**, ad. *-ī*: **artlessness**, n.: **artfulness**, n. skill; cunning: **artifice**, n. *ār-tī-fīs* (L. *ars*; *ficio*, I make), a trick; an ingenious contrivance, in a good or bad sense: **artificer**, n. *ār-tī-fī-sēr*, a workman; a contriver: **artificial**, *ār-tī-fīsh-āl*, made by art; not produced by nature: **artificially**, ad. *-ī*: **artificialness**, n.: **artificiality**, n. *ār-tī-fīsh-āl-ī-tī*, appearance or result of art: **art union**, *-ūn-yūn*, a subscription lottery of paintings, engravings, &c.: **artisan**, n. *ār-tī-zān*, a workman; a mechanic: **fine arts**, *fīn-ārts*, those productions of human skill and genius more immediately addressed to the sentiments of taste, or to the imagination—such as painting, sculpture, engraving, music, &c. **artemisia**, n. *ār-tē-mī-sī-ā* (Artemis, one of the names of Diana, who presided over women in childhood), mother-herb, a genus of plants including the mugwort, wormwood, &c.

artery, n. *ār-tēr-ī* (L. and Gr. *arteria*—from Gr. *aēr*, air; *tereo*, I preserve, because believed by the ancients to circulate air), one of the vessels that convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body: **arterial**, a. *ār-tēr-ī-āl*, of or contained in arteries: **ar-**

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

terialise, v. *âr-tê-ri-âl-lîs'*, to render the blood from the veins similar to that contained in the arteries; **arterialisation**, imp.: **arterialised**, pp. *-lied*: **arterialisation**, n. *âr-tê-ri-âl-lî-sâ-shûn*, the process of making into arterial blood; **arteriotomy**, n. *âr-tê-ri-ôt-ô-mî* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting; and *artery*), opening an artery to let blood.

artesian, n. *âr-tê-zhî-ân*, applied to a boring or perforation made in the earth, in order to obtain a constant flow of water—so called from Artois, in France (the anc. Artesium), where first used.

arthritic, a. *âr-thrî-tîk*, also **arthritical**, a. *âr-thrî-tî-kâl* (Gr. *arthron*, a joint), pert. to the joints or to the gout; **arthritis**, n. *âr-thrî-tîs*, inflammation of the joints; the gout; **arthrodia**, n. *âr-thrô-dî-â* (Gr. *arthro*, I fasten by joints), a joint in which the head of one bone is received into the socket of another; a ball-and-socket joint.

artichoke, n. *âr-tî-chôk* (F. *artichaut*; It. *artichocco*), a well-known garden vegetable.

artful, artifice, &c.—see **art**.

article, n. *âr-tî-kîl* (L. *articulus*, a joint; F. *article*; It. *articolo*), a clause or item; a particular thing; a contribution in a periodical; in grammar, a word put before a noun to point it out and limit its application; v. to bind by conditions; to stipulate; **articled**, pp. *âr-tî-kîd*; **articulate**, v. *âr-tî-kû-â-lât*, to pronounce words distinctly; adj. distinct; joined: **articulately**, ad. *-lî*; **articulateness**, n. *âr-tî-kû-lî-tîs*, n. *âr-tî-kû-lî-tî-sûn*, distinct pronunciation; a joint; **articulating**, imp.: **articulated**, pp.: **articlar**, a. *âr-tî-kû-â-lâr*, belonging to the joints; **articulary**, ad. *-lî*; **articles of war**, the military code of laws for the government of soldiers and the punishment of their crimes: **articulata**, n. *âr-tî-kû-â-lât-â*, one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, designating those creatures which are encircled by jointed rings, as worms, lobsters, &c.

artillery, n. *âr-tî-lî-î* (F. *artillerie*, ordnance—from mid. L. *artificium*, implement with which anything is done), weapons of war; cannon; great guns, &c.: **artilleryman**, the man who assists to manage a cannon: **artillerist**, n. one skilled in gunnery.

artisan, n.—see **art**.

artist, n. *âr-tîst* (L. *ars*, gen. *artis*, an art), one who exercises any art or craft, particularly that of a painter, a sculptor, an architect, a photographer, or suchlike; **artiste**, n. *âr-têst* (F. an artist—from L.), a professional singer, dancer, athlete, or suchlike; **artistic**, a. *âr-tîstîk*, also **artistical**, a. *-kâl*, of an artist; according to a high degree of art; **artistically**, ad. *-lî*.

artocarpus, n. *âr-tô-kâr-pûs* (Gr. *artos*, bread; *karpós*, fruit), the bread-fruit tree of the S. Sea Islands.

arum, n. *âr-rûm* (L.: Gr. *aron*, supposed to be anc. Egyptian word), the wake-robin found in many British woods—a plant esteemed for its medicinal qualities.

Arundellian, a. *âr-ûn-dêl-lî-ân* (from the Earl of Arundel), a name applied to certain ancient marbles. **arundinaceous**, a. *âr-ûn-dî-nâ-shûs* (L. *arundo*, a reed), resembling or having the structure of reeds; **arundineous**, a. *âr-ûn-dînî-ûs*, abounding with reeds. **aruspic**, n. *âr-rûspîs* (L. *aruspeus* or *haruspex*, a soothsayer), in anc. Rome, a diviner by the inspection of the entrails of beasts: **aruspic**, n. *âr-rûspî-sî*, the art of foretelling events by the inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

as, conj. prep. or ad. *dz* (contr. of AS. *eallswa*, all so; Ger. *als*), signifying agreement in manner in general; likeness of manner; for example; equally.

as, n. *ds* (L.), the anc. Roman pound, consisting of twelve parts or ounces.

asafoetida, n. *ds-â-fêlî-dâ* (L. *asa*, a gum; *fœtidus*, fetid; Ar. *asâ*, healing), a gum-resin, having a highly offensive odour, obtained from an Indian tree—much used in medicine.

asarabacca, n. *ds-âr-â-bâ-kâ* (L. *asarrum*, wild spikenard; *bacca*, a berry), a plant whose leaves have a bitter acrid taste, and very nauseous—used in medicated snuffs: **asarine**, n. *ds-âr-în*, a substance obtained from *asarrum*.

asbestos, n. *ds-bêstôs*, also **asbestus** (Gr. *asbestos*, unquenchable), a fibrous mineral of the hornblende family, having the fibres elastic and flexible, somewhat resembling flax, and which cannot be consumed by fire; the different varieties receive the names of *rock-wood*, *rock-cork*, *mountain-leather*, *fossil-paper* or *flax*, &c.: **asbestine**, a. *ds-bêstî-n*, of or like asbestos: **asbestiform**, n. *î-tî-fôr-m* (Gr. *asbestos*; L. *forma*, shape), of the form of asbestos.

ascarides, n. plu. *ds-kârî-dêz*, sing. *as-caris* (Gr.),

the small intestinal threadworms: **ascarina**, n. *as-kârî-nâ*, a plant whose antler resembles an intestinal worm.

ascend, v. *ds-sênd* (L. *ad*; *scando*, I mount up; *scansum*, to mount up; It. *ascendere*), to mount; to go up; to rise: **ascending**, imp.: **ascended**, pp.: **ascendant**, a. superior; surpassing; in *astron.*, above the horizon: n. commanding influence; superiority: **ascendency**, n. *ds-sênd-ên-sî*, power; controlling influence: **ascensive**, a. *ds-sên-sîv*, rising or tending to rise: **ascension**, n. *ds-sên-shîn*, the act of going up; **right ascension**, in *astron.*, the arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the first point of Aries and the circle of declination passing through the pole of the heavenly body: **ascend**, n. *ds-sênt*, act of rising; rising of a hill: **ascendable**, a. *ds-sênd-â-bl*, that may be ascended: **ascension-day**, n. the day on which our Lord's ascension is commemorated.

ascertain, v. *ds-sêr-tân'* (L. *ad*, to; *certus*, sure), to make sure by examination; to establish: **ascertain'ing**, imp.: **ascertained**, pp. *-tând*: **ascertainable**, a. *ds-sêr-tân-â-bl*, that may be made sure of by search or examination: **ascertainment**, n. *ds-sêr-tân-mênt*: **ascertain'er**, n. one who.

ascetic, n. *ds-sê-tîk* (Gr. *asketos*, exercised), one unduly rigid or austere; one who retires from the world: **adj.** retired from the world; austere; also **ascetical**, a. *-tî-kâl*; **asceticism**, n. *ds-sê-tî-sîzm*, the practice of ascetics.

ascit, n. plu. *ds-hî-tî*, or **ascians**, n. plu. *ds-hî-dnz* (L. *ascit*—from Gr. *a*, without; *skia*, a shadow), applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone who are shadowless at noon. They are also called **amphis'ci**, because when not shadowless their shadows will at noon fall northwards one part of the year and southwards at another. The inhabitants of the N. temperate zone at noon have their shadows always falling northwards, and those of the S. temperate zone always south, and are called **antis'ci**. In the frigid zones, when the sun is above the horizon, the shadows of the inhabitants are directed to every point of the compass in succession, and they are called **peris'ci**.

ascidia, n. plu. *ds-sîdî-d*, or **ascidians**, n. plu. *ds-hî-dnz* (Gr. *askidia*, a little bag), an order of shell-less molluscs having the appearance of small leatheren pouches or paps, found as a pap-like gelatinous substance on rocks, old shells, &c.: **ascidium**, n. *ds-sîdî-ûm*, in bot., a form of leaf in which the stalk is hollowed out and closed by the blade as by a lid; a pitcher-leaf.

ascites, n. plu. *ds-sî-têz* (Gr. *askos*, a cavity or bladder), dropsy of the belly: **ascitic**, a. *ds-sî-tîk*, also **ascitical**, a. *-tî-kâl*, dropsical: **ascitically**, ad. *-lî*.

ascitious, a. *ds-sî-tîshûs* (L. *ascisco*, I receive, I adopt), additional; supplemental.

Asclepiad, n. *ds-kê-pî-ad*, a choriambic verse first used by Asclepias.

ascribe, v. *ds-krîb'* (L. *ad*, to; *scribo*, I write), to impute to; to assign to as a cause; to attribute: **ascribable**, a. *-bâ-bl*, that may be attributed to; **ascrib'ing**, imp.: **ascribed**, pp. *ds-krîb*: **ascription**, n. *ds-krîp-shîn*, the act of attributing to.

ascus, n. *ds-kîus* (Gr. *askos*, a cavity or bladder), in bot., a membranous tubular cell, of which several are sunk in the substance of lichens and fungi containing their spores.

ash, n. *ash* (AS. *æsc*; Icel. *askr*), a well-known tree; **adj.** made of or pertaining to the ash: **ashen**, a. *ash-ên*, made of ash; often used for *ashes*, as in *potash*: **ash-coloured**, a. coloured between brown and grey, like ashes.

ashamed, pp. or a. *â-shâmd'* (AS. *ascamian*, to be ashamed), confused from a sense of guilt or unworthiness; covered with shame.

ashes, n. plu. *ds-âsh* (AS. *asca*; Icel. *aska*; Goth. *azgo*; Ger. *asche*, dust, refuse), the dust or matter that remains from a burnt body; the remains of any body reduced to dust: **ashy**, a. *ashî*, pale; like ashes: **ashery**, n. *ash-êr-î*, an ash-pit: **ash y-pale**, pale as ashes: **Ash-Wednesday**, the first day of Lent.

ashler or **ashlar**, *ash-lî-êr* (It. *asciare*, to cut or hew smoothly with an axe), rough-hewn stones used for facing walls; free or common stone as it comes from the quarry: **ash'lering**, n. in *carpen.*, the fixing of short upright quarterings between the rafters and the floor.

ashore, ad. *â-shôr'* (AS. *a*, on, and *shore*), on shore; on the land.

Ashareth, n. *ash-tâ-rêth* (Phen. the wife of Baal), a goddess of the ancient Sidonians and Philistines, identified with Venus of the Romans.

mâte, mât, fôr, lâûn; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, nôve;

Asian, *a. d'zhī-ān*, also **Asiatic**, *a. d'zhī-ā-t'ik*, of or pert. to Asia; **Asiaticism**, *n. d'zhī-ā-t'isizm*, imitation of Oriental manners.

aside, *ad. d'ā-sīd'* (AS. *a*, on, and *side*), to one side; apart from the rest; at a little distance from the straight line.

asinine, *ad. d'ī-nīn*—see under **ass**.

ask, *v. ask* (AS. *ascian*; Icel. *heisken*; Ger. *heischen*, to inquire, to demand), to beg; to solicit; to seek from; to question; to inquire; **asking**, *imp.*: **asked**, *pp.*: **ask't**, *ad.*: **ask'er**, *n.* one who.

askance, *ad. d'ā-kāns'* (It. *schiancio*, athwart, across; *scansare*, to turn aside; Dut. *schuins*, aslant), sideways; looking towards one corner of the eye: **askant**, *ad. d'ā-kānt'*, obliquely, on one side.

askew, *ad. d'ā-kū* (Gr. *skavos*; L. *scævus*, on the left hand; Ger. *schief*, oblique, awry; obliquely; aside. **askant**, *ad. d'ā-kānt'* (AS. *a*, on, and *slant*), on one side.

asleep, *ad. d'ā-slep'* (AS. *a*, on, and *sleep*), in a state of sleep; at rest.

aslope, *ad. d'ā-slop'* (AS. *a*, on, and *slope*), in a sloping manner.

Asmonean, *a. d'ā-mō-nē-ān*, also written **Asmonean**, pert. to the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

asomatous, *a. d'ā-sōm-d'tūs* (Gr. *a*, without; *soma*, gen. *somatos*, a body), without a material body.

asp, *n. dsp*, also **aspic**, *n. d'sp'ik* (L. *aspis*, a venomous serpent), a small serpent whose bite is fatal.

asparagus, *n. d'spār-d'gūs* (L., from Gr. *asparagos*), a well-known plant, the young shoots of which are used at table: **asparaginous**, *a. d'spār-d'jī-nūs*, eaten like asparagus: **asparagine**, *n. d'spār-d'jīn*, a crystalline substance obtained from asparagus: **asparagus stone**, a translucent mineral of a greenish-yellow colour, sometimes passing into a wine colour: **aspartic acid**, an acid obtained from asparagine.

aspect, *n. d'sp'ekt* (L. *ad*; *specto*, I look), look; appearance; position or situation; view.

aspen, *n. d'sp'en*, also **asp** (AS. *aspe*; Icel. *aspi*), a tree of the poplar kind whose leaves quiver or shake at the slightest breath of air: **adj.** pert. to an aspen.

asperate, *v. d'sp'er-āt* (L. *asper*, rough), to make rough or uneven: **asperating**, *imp.*: **asperated**, *pp.*:

asperation, *n. d'sp'er-d'shūn*: **asperifolious**, *a. d'sp'er-ī-fō-lī-ūs* (L. *asper*; *folium*, a leaf), having leaves rough to the touch: **asperity**, *n. d'sp'er-ī-tē*, roughness of surface; the quality that grates on the ear; sourness; harshness.

aspergill, *n. d'sp'er-jil*, or **aspergillus**, *n. d'sp'er-jil'lis* (L. *aspergo*, I scatter or throw), in the R. Cath. Ch., a short staff surmounted by a brush for sprinkling holy water: **aspergilliflor mis**, *n. d'jil'it-for-mis* (L. *aspergo*; *forma*, shape), in bot., applied to little tufts of hair which assume the form of a brush.

aspermous, *a. d'sp'er-mīs* (Gr. *a*, without; *sperma*, seed), in bot., without seed.

asperse, *v. d'sp'ers'* (L. *aspersus*, besprinkled), to cover all over with evil reports; to slander: **aspersing**, *imp.*: **aspersed**, *pp.*: **asperst**, *ad.*: **asper'ser**, *n.* one who: **asper'sion**, *n. d'sp'er-shūn*, a sprinkling, as with dust or water; the act of spreading foul or slanderous reports: **aspersory**, *a. d'sp'er-sōr-ē*, defamatory.

asphalt or **asphaltum**, *n. d'sfāl'* or *d'sfāl-tūm* (L.: Gr. *asphaltos*, bitumen), a blackish substance found in various parts of the world; melted and mixed with gravel, it is used for making floors and pavements: **asphaltic**, *a. d'sfāl'tik*, pert. to asphalt.

asphodel, *n. d'sfō-dēl* (Gr. *asphodelos*, a plant sacred to Proserpine), the day-lily, called also the king's spear.

asphyxy, *n. d'sfīk's*, also **asphyxia**, *n. d'sfīk-sī-d* (Gr. *a*, without; *spheuxis*, the pulse), the temporary ceasing of the motion of the heart and arteries as in drowning or suffocation; swooning: **asphyxiated**, *a. d'sfīk-sī-d'ēd*, suffocated as by hanging or drowning, or by an accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood.

aspidaria, *n. d'spīd-ā-rī-dā* (Gr. *aspis*, gen. *aspidos*, a shield), a genus of fossil stems found in the coal-measures, so called from the shape of the leaf-scars: **aspidium**, *n. d'spīd-ūm*, a genus of ferns.

aspidorhynchus, *n. d'spī-dō-rīn-kūs* (Gr. *aspis*; *rhynchos*, a beak), a genus of fossil fishes characterised by the tapering or beak-like prolongation of their upper jaws, armed with numerous sharp-pointed conical teeth.

aspidura, *n. d'spī-dō-rā* (Gr. *aspis*, a shield; *oura*, a tail), a genus of fossil star-fishes having a buckler arrangement of the ossicles that protect the arms.

aspire, *v. d'spīr'* (L. *aspiro*, I breathe or blow towards—from *ad*, and *spiro*, I breathe: F. *aspirer*), to desire with eagerness; to pant after; to aim at something that can be obtained with difficulty: **aspiring**, *imp.*: **adj.** ambitious: **aspired**, *pp.*: **d'spīr-ā'**: **aspirer**, *n.* one who: **aspiringly**, *ad.*: **aspirant**, *n. d'spī-rānt*, one who seeks with eagerness: **aspirate**, *v. d'spī-rāt*, to pronounce with a full breath: *n.* a letter with a mark to show it must be pronounced with a full breath: **adj.** pronounced with a breathing: **aspirating**, *imp.*: **aspirated**, *pp.*: **d'spī-rāt'ēd: **aspiration**, *n. d'spī-rā-shūn*, the act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath; an ardent wish or desire to attain: **aspiratory**, *a. d'spī-rā-tōr-ē*, pert. to breathing.**

asportation, *n. d'spōr-tā-shūn* (L. *ab*, from; *porto*, I carry), act of carrying or conveying away.

asquint, *ad. d'skwīnt'* (Dut. *schuinte*, a slope, obliquity), towards one side; obliquely.

ass, *n. d's* (L. *asinus*, an ass; Ger. *esel*; Pol. *osioł*), a well-known beast of burden, dull and slow, but patient and hardy; a dull, stupid person: **asinine**, *a. d'sī-nīn*, pertaining to an ass; like an ass.

assagay or **assagai**, *n. d'sā-gā* (Sp. *azagaya*, a spear or half-pike), a dart or javelin used by the Caffres, &c.

assail, *v. d'sāl'* (F. *assailir*, to assault—from L. *ad*, to; *salio*, I leap), to leap or fall upon by violence; to attack with a view to overcome or injure, as in words or writing: **assailing**, *imp.*: **assailed**, *pp.*: **d'sāl-d'**: **assailable**, *a. d'sāl-d'ā-bl*, that may be attacked: **assailant**, *n. d'sāl-d'ānt*, one who assails or attacks: **adj.** assailing; attacking.

assassin, *n. d'sās-sīn* (Ar. *hashishin*, herb-eaters, viz., of the resin or extract of hemp), one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or by secret attack; one of a famous Eastern sect of professional murderers, called Assassins, stimulated thereto by the use of extract of hemp: **assassinate**, *v. d'sās-sī-nāt*, to kill, or to attempt to kill, by surprise; to murder by a secret attack: **assasina'ting**, *imp.*: **assasina'ted**, *pp.*: **d'ā-tēd**: **assassination**, *n. d'sās-sī-nā-shūn*, the act of murdering by secret violence or by surprise: **assassinator**, *n. d'sī-nā-tōr*, a murderer by surprise.

assault, *n. d'sā-ult'* (L. *saltus*, a leaping—see **assail**), a violent attack, with the intention of injuring; a hostile attack: *v.* to fall upon with violence, as in words or writing: **assaulting**, *imp.*: **assaulted**, *pp.*: **d'sā-ult'ēd**: **assaulter**, *n.* one who: **assaultable**, *a. d'sā-ult'ā-bl*.

assay, *v. d'sā'* (F. *essayer*, to try; low L. *exagium*; Gr. *exagion*, a weighing), to try or prove, as metals; to attempt; to endeavour: *n.* examination; trial, as of the purity of silver or gold: **assaying**, *imp.*: **assayed**, *pp.*: **d'sād'**: **assayer**, *n.* one who.

assemble, *v. d'sēm-bl'* (F. *assembler*, to gather: AS. *samod*, together: L. *ad*; *simul*, together), to gather a number of persons or things together; to meet together: **assembling**, *imp.*: **assembled**, *pp.*: **d'sēm-bl'd**: **assembler**, *n.* one who: **assemblage**, *n. d'sēm-blāj*, a mass of persons; a collection of particulars: **assembly**, *n. d'sēm-blī*, a number of persons met in the same place for a common object; a congregation; a convocation: **General Assembly**, the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland.

assent, *v. d'sēnt'* (L. *assentior*, I assent—from *ad*, to; *sentio*, I think), to admit as true; to yield; to agree: *n.* act of admitting or agreeing to; consent: **assenting**, *imp.*: **assented**, *pp.*: **assentingly**, *ad.*: **assent**, *v. d'sēnt'* (L. *assentum*, to bind or fasten to one's self), to affirm positively; to maintain: **assenting**, *imp.*: **assented**, *pp.*: **assertion**, *n. d'sēr-shūn*, the act of asserting; an affirmation: **assertive**, *a. d'sēr-tīv*, that affirms positively: **assertively**, *ad.*: **assert**, *or*, *one* who.

assess, *v. d'sēs'* (L. *assessum*, to sit down—from *ad*, to; *sessum*, to sit or remain, to set), to set or fix a tax to be paid; to value: **assessing**, *imp.*: **assessed**, *pp.*: **d'sēs'**: **asses'sable**, *a. d'ā-bl*, that may or ought to be assessed: **asses'sably**, *ad.*: **bits**: **assessment**, *n.* the amount of a tax laid on a property: **asses'sor**, *n.* one who: **assessorial, *a. d'sēs-sōr-ī-āl*, also **assessionary**, *a. d'sēs-shōn-ār-ē*, pertaining to an assessor.**

assets, *n. plu.* **ās'sēts** (L. *ad*, for; *satis*, enough: F. *assez*, enough; Ger. *satt*, satisfied), funds or property available for payment of debts, &c.

asseverate, *v. d'sēv-ēr-āt* (L. *assevero*, I state earnestly), to declare positively; to affirm solemnly: **assevera'ting**, *imp.*: **assevera'ted**, *pp.*: **assevera'tion**, *n. d'sēv-ēr-d'shūn*, a positive declaration; a solemn affirmation or assertion.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

assident, *a. ds-si-dent* (L. *assidens*, sitting by or near—from *ad*, to; *sedo*, I sit), associating with or sitting by others—applied to symptoms or signs of a disease.

assiduus, *a. ds-si-dū-si* (L. *assiduus*, sitting closely), very attentive; careful; diligent: **assiduous**, *ad. -ti*: **assiduousness**, *n. ds-si-dū-si-ti*, close application; great diligence.

assign, *v. ds-sin* (L. *ad*, to; *signo*, I mark out; F. *assigner*), to point out; to allot to; to transfer: *n.* a person to whom property is transferred: **assigning**, *imp.*: **assigned**, *pp. ds-sin-d*: **assigner**, *n. ds-sin-er*: **assignor**, *n. ds-sin-ōr*, one who; **assignable**, *a. ds-sin-d-bi*, that may be transferred; that can be allotted or specified: **assignment**, *n. ds-sin-nā-shūn*, a making over to; an appointment to meet, as of lovers: **assignee**, *n. ds-sin-nē*, a person appointed to do something; one to whom an assignment is made: **assignment**, *n. ds-sin-mēt* the thing assigned; the transference of some right or interest.

assignata, *n. ds-sin-yds* (F.), paper money issued by the French Government during the first Revolution.

assimilate, *v. ds-sin-t-lāt* (L. *ad*, to; *similis*, like), to make like; to bring to a likeness; to change into its own substance: **assimilating**, *imp.*: **assimilated**, *pp.*: **assimilable**, *a. -bi*: **assimilative**, *a. ds-sin-t-lāt-ti*, also **assimilator**, *a. -tōr*, that can make into a like or similar substance: **assimilation**, *n. ds-sin-t-lāt-shūn*, the process by which plants and animals convert food into the various tissues of their own proper substance.

assist, *v. ds-sist* (F. *assister*, to assist—from L. *ad*, to; *sisto*, I am made to stand), to help; to relieve; to aid; to succour: **assisting**, *imp.*: **assisted**, *pp.*: **assistance**, *n. ds-sis-tāns*, help; succour; aid: **assist**, *ad.*: **assistant**, *a. helping*; lending aid: *n.* one who helps or lends aid.

assize, *n. ds-siz*, plu. **assizes**, *ds-siz-zē* (L. *ad*, to; *sessum*, to sit: old F. *assise*, a set rate), plu., a court of justice in England held twice a-year in every county; *sing.*, a statute regulating the measure and price of commodities: **assize**, *v.* to fix measures or rates; to settle: **assizing**, *imp.*: **assized**, *pp. ds-siz-d*: **assizer**, *n.* one who.

associate, *v. ds-sō-sht-āt* (L. *ad*, to; *socio*, I join; *socius*, a companion; F. *associer*), to join in company as a friend or companion: *n.* a companion; a partner: **asso'cia'ting**, *imp.*: **asso'cia'ted**, *pp.*: **association**, *n. ds-sō-shi-d-shūn*, the union of persons in a company for mutual benefit; a society; connection, applied to ideas: **asso'cia'tive**, *a. -tiv*: **asso'cia'tor**, *n.* one who: **asso'ciable**, *a. -bi*, companionable: **asso'ciableness**, *n.*: **asso'ciability**, *n. -bi-ti*: **asso'ciate ship**, *n.*: **asso'cia'tional**, *a. -shi-d-shūn-āt*, *pert.* to.

assolzie, *v. ds-sōj-tē* (old F. *absollier*—from L. *ab*, from; *solvere*, I loose), in Scots law, to free one accused from a charge; to find a criminal not guilty; to set at liberty: **assol'zieing**, *imp. -ing*: **assol'zied**, *pp. -ēd*.

assonant, *a. ds-sō-nānt* (L. *ad*, to; *sonans*, sounding), resembling in sound: **assonance**, *n. ds-sō-nāns*.

assort, *v. ds-sōrt* (L. *ad*, to; *sors*, gen. *sortis*, a lot), to arrange into sorts or classes; to agree or suit: **assorting**, *imp.*: **assorted**, *pp.*: **assorter**, *n.* one who: **assortment**, *n.* the act of separating into lots or arranging into classes; a number of things of the same kind.

assuage, *v. ds-svā* (L. *ad*, to; *suavis*, sweet: old F. *assouager*, to soften), to soften; to mitigate; to allay; to abate or subside: **assuaging**, *imp.*: **assuaged**, *pp. ds-svā-d*: **assuagement**, *n.* mitigation: **assuasive**, *a. ds-svā-tiv*, soothing; mitigating: **assuager**, *n.* one who.

assuetude, *n. ds-svō-tūd* (L. *assuetudo*, custom—from *ad*; *suesco*, I become used), custom; habit.

assume, *v. ds-sūm* (L. *assumo*, I take to myself—from *ad*, to; *sumo*, I take; *sumptus*, taken), to take upon one's self; to appropriate; to pretend to possess; to take for granted or without proof: **assuming**, *imp.*: **adj.** haughty, arrogant: **assumed**, *pp.*: **assu'mingly**, *ad. -ti*: **assu'mer**, *n.*: **assumption**, *n. ds-sūm-shūn*, the act of assuming; supposition; the taking up into heaven, applied to the Virgin Mary: **assump'tive**, *a.* that may be assumed: **assump'tively**, *ad. -tē-ti*: **assump'sit**, *n. ds-sūm-p'sit*, in law, a voluntary promise to perform for, or to pay to another.

assure, *v. ds-shōr* (L. *ad*, to; *securus*, sure, certain: F. *assurer*), to make certain; to give confidence by a promise; to insure: **assuring**, *imp.*: **assured**, *pp. ds-shōr-d*: **assuredly**, *ad. ds-shōr-dē-ti*: **assu'redness**,

n.: **assu'rer**, *n.*: **assurance**, *n. ds-shōrāns*, a declaration to dispel doubt; the utmost certainty; impudence; conviction; a contract to make good a loss by death or by fire, now restricted to life contingencies.

Assyrian, *a. ds-sir-i-an*, of or pert. to Assyria: *n.* an inhabitant of.

astacolite, *n. ds-tāk-ō-lit* (Gr. *astakos*, the crayfish or lobster; *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to the fossil remains of crustaceans, like the crayfish or lobster.

astatic, *a. ds-tāt-ik* (Gr. *a*, without; *statos*, that stands or remains), being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.

aster, *n. ds-tēr* (Gr. *aster*, a star), an extensive genus of plants whose flowers have a star-like arrangement.

asteracanthus, *n. ds-tēr-d-kān-thūs* (Gr. *aster*, a star; *akantha*, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil fin-spines of fishes, often of large size, having their surfaces richly ornamented with star-like tubercles.

asteria, *n. ds-tēr-d*, also **asterite**, *n. ds-tēr-it* (Gr. *aster*, a star), a variety of corundum or star sapphire, which, when cut in a certain way, shows a bright opalescent star of six rays: **asteriated**, *a. ds-tēr-t-āt-dē*, radiated; star-like: **asteridæ**, *n. plu. ds-tēr-t-dē*, the star-fish family, of which the common five-rayed star-fish is taken as the type.

asterisk, *n. ds-tēr-isk* (Gr. *asteriskos*, a little star), a small star (*) used to refer to a note, or to mark the omission of words; a constellation or star cluster.

astern, *ad. ds-tēr-n* (AS. *a*, on, and *stern*), at the stern; the hinder part of a ship; behind.

asteroid, *n. ds-tēr-ōyd* (Gr. *aster* a star; *eidōs*, likeness), one of the minor planets: **asteroida**, *n. ds-tēr-ōy-dā*, an order of polypes having a star-like or rayed arrangement of their tentacles when fully expanded: **asteroidal**, *ad. pert.* to the small planets.

asterolepis, *n. ds-tēr-ō-lēps* or *-ōl* (Gr. *aster*; *lepis*, a scale), a gigantic ganoid fossil fish of the old red sandstone.

astrophyllites, *n. plu. ds-tēr-d-fū-lits* (Gr. *aster*, a star; *phyllon*, a leaf), fossil plants found abundantly in the coal-measures, having star-like whorls of linear leaves.

asthenic, *a. ds-thēn-ik* (Gr. *a*, without; *sthenos*, strength), weak; debilitated: **asthenology**, *n. nōl-ō-jē* (Gr. *a*; *sthenos*; *logos*, discourse), a discourse on diseases connected with debility.

asthma, *n. ds-tmā* (Gr.—from *a*, without; *hō*, I breathe), a disease of the organs of breathing attended with cough and difficulty of breathing: **asthmatic**, *a. ds-tmāt-ik*, also **asthmatical**, *a. -tēl*, troubled with difficulty of breathing.

astir, *ad. ds-tēr* (a, on, and *stir*), on the move; active: **astomatous**, *a. ds-stōm-tūs* (Gr. *a*, without; *stoma*, gen. *stomatos*, a mouth), mouthless; also spelt **astomē**, *ds-tō-mūs*.

astonied, *v. ds-tōn-ēd*, for **astonished**, a word frequently occurring in Scripture.

astonish, *v. ds-tōn-ish* (old F. *estonner*, to amaze: L. *ad*, to; *tono*, I thunder: AS. *stunian*, to make stupid with noise), to fill with sudden fear and wonder; to amaze; to confound with surprise: **aston'ishing**, *imp.*: **aston'ished**, *pp. -ish*: **aston'ishingly**, *ad. -ti*: **aston'ishment**, *n.*

astound, *v. ds-tōund* (see above), to strike dumb with amazement: **astound'ing**, *imp.*: **astound'ed**, *pp.*: **astraddle**, *ad. ds-strād-d* (AS.—see **straddle**), with the legs on opposite sides of a thing.

astrea, *n. ds-trē-d* (Gr. *aster*, a star), the goddess of justice: one of the minor planets: **astridæ**, *ds-trē-dā*, the family of star corals, so called from the arrangement and number of their cell rays.

astragal, *n. ds-trā-gal* (Gr. *astragalos*, the upper joint of the neck, the ankle-joint), the ring-like moulding round the top and bottom of the column of a pillar; the beaded zinc bars used by zinc-workers in making diamond and ornamental window-frames.

astral, *a. ds-trāl* (Gr. *aster*, a star), belonging to the stars; starry.

astray, *ad. ds-strā* (AS. *a*, on, and *stray*), out of the right way or proper place.

striction, *n. ds-strīk-shūn* (L. *ad*, to; *strictum*, to bind), the act of binding close or contracting: **astric-tive**, *a. ds-strīk-tiv*, binding; also **astrictory**, *a. ds-strīk-tōr-t*.

astride, *ad. ds-strīd* (a and *stride*), with the legs apart.

astringe, *v. ds-strīng* (L. *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind fast), to bind together; to contract by pressing together: **astring'ing**, *imp.*: **astringed**, *pp. -strīng-d*: **astrin-**

gent, *n.* *as-trin-jent*, that which contracts or draws together muscular fibre; the principle in bark that tans hides for leather: **adj.** binding: *astringency*, *n.* *jén-st: astrin-gently*, *ad.* -*li*.

astrography, *n.* *as-tróg-rá-fé* (Gr. *aster* or *astron*, a star; *grapho*, I describe), a description of the stars.
astrolabe, *n.* *as-tró-láb* (Gr. *astron*, a star; *labein*, to take), an instrument formerly used to take altitudes of the sun and stars, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant.

astrology, *n.* *as-tról'ó-jí* (Gr. *astron*, a star; *logos*, discourse), a science that pretends to foretell events by observing the stars: **astrologer**, *n.* the person who pretends to foretell events by the stars: **astrological**, *ad.* *as-tró-lój'í-kál*, *pert. to:* **astrologically**, *ad.* *-i-kál'í*: **astrologise**, *v.* *as-tró-lój'íz*, to practise astrology: **astrologising**, *imp.* *as-tró-lój'íz*, *pp.* *-jíz'd*.

astronomy, *n.* *as-trón'ó-mí* (Gr. *astron*; *nomos*, a law), the science that treats of the motions, magnitudes, and everything connected with the heavenly bodies: **astronomer**, *n.* *as-trón'ó-mér*, one given to the study of the heavenly bodies: **astronomic**, *a.* *as-trón'óm'ík*, also *as-trón'óm'í-kál*, *ad.* *-li*: **astronomically**, *ad.* *-li*: **astronomise**, *v.* *as-trón'ó-míz*, to assume the habits and study of an astronomer: **astronomising**, *imp.* *as-trón'óm'íz*, *pp.* *-míz'd*.

astro-theology, *n.* *as-tró-thé'ól'ó-jí* (Gr. *astron*, and *theology*), natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

astute, *a.* *as-tút* (L. *astutus*, crafty; It. *astuto*), sagacious; sharp; discerning; crafty: **astuteness**, *n.* *as-tút'ly*, *ad.* -*li*.

asunder, *ad.* *a-sún'dér* (AS. *a*, on, and *sunder*), apart; separately; in a divided state.

asylum, *n.* *a-s'í-lím* (L.—from Gr. *a*, not; *syllō*, I rob; It. *asilo*; F. *asile*), a place of refuge; a sanctuary; a place out of which he that has fled to it may not be taken.

asymmetrical, *a.* *as'im-mét'r'í-kál* (Gr. *a*, without; *symmetria*, symmetry), not agreeing; inharmonious.

asymtote, *n.* *as'im-tót* (Gr. *asumptōtos*, not falling together—from *a*, not; *sun*, together; *ptōtos*, apt to fall), a line which, though approaching nearer and nearer to a curve, can never reach it: **adj.** approaching but never meeting.

asyndeton, *n.* *a-sin'dé-tón* (Gr. *a*, not; *syndeton*, bound together), a figure in *rhet.* which keeps the parts of speech together without the use of conjunctions.

at, *prep.* *át* (AS. *aet*; Icel. *at*; Dan. *ad*; Sans. *adhi*, upon; L. *ad*, to), near to; with; towards.

atacamite, *n.* *a-ták'am-ít'*, a native ore of copper, called also copper-sand, found in the desert of Atacama between Chili and Peru.

ataxic, *a.* *a-ták'sík* (Gr. *a*, without; *tasso*, I put in order), wanting order; irregular: **ataxia**, *n.* *a-ták'sí-d*, irregularity.

ate, *v.* *ét*, *pt.* of *eat*, which see.

atelier, *n.* *át'lé-á* (F.), the workshop of a painter or sculptor—called also a studio.

a tempo, *ad.* *a-tém'pó* (It. in time), in music, used to indicate that the interrupted time is to be restored.

ater, *át'tér* (L. *ater*, black), pure black; as a prefix, spelt *atro*.

Athanasian, *a.* *át'há-ná-zh'án*, *pert.* to Athanasius, a bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, or to the creed called by his name.

atheism, *n.* *á-thé-izm* (Gr. *a*, without; *theos*, God), the disbelief in the existence of a God: **atheist**, *n.* *á-thé-íst*, one who does not believe in the existence of a God: **atheistic**, *a.* *á-thé-íst'ík*, *pert.* to; also *á-thé-íst'í-kál*: **atheistically**, *ad.* *-kál'í*: *á-thé-íst'í-kál*, *ad.* *-kál'í*: *á-thé-íst'í-kál*, *ad.* *-kál'í*: *á-thé-íst'í-kál*, *ad.* *-kál'í*.

atheling, *n.* *á-thé-l'ing* (AS. *athel*, noble; *ing*, son of), one of noble or royal descent.

atheneum or **atheneum**, *n.* *á-thé-né'úm* (Gr. *Athenaion*, the temple of Minerva at Athens), a public reading or lecture room: **Athenian**, *a.* *á-thé-ní-án*, of Athens: *n.* one who.

athericera, *n.* *á-thér-is'é-rá* (Gr. *ather*, a spike of corn, the point of a sword or arrow; *keras*, a horn), a family or section of dipterous insects, having only two or three joints to the antennae: **atheric'erous**, *a.* *-is'é-r'ús*, *pert.* to.

atheroma, *n.* *á-thé-ró-má* (Gr. or L. *atheroma*, a tumour filled with matter), a species of wen; a curdy tumour: **atheromatous**, *a.* *á-thér-óm'a-t'ús*, having matter resembling milk-curd.

athirst, *a.* *á-thér'st'* (AS.), wanting drink; thirsty.

athlete, *n.* *á-thl'et*; *plu.* *athletes*, *á-thl'et'és*, or *athletas*, *á-thl'et'és* (Gr. *athletes*, a wrestler), a wrestler; one who contends in public games in trials of strength: **athletic**, *a.* *á-thl'et'ík*, *pert.* to trials of strength; strong; robust; vigorous: **athletically**, *ad.* *-kál'í*: **athletism**, *n.* *á-thl'et-izm*.

athwart, *prep.* *a-thu-wárt'* (AS. *a*, on, and *thwart*), across; from side to side: *ad.* among seamen, across the line of the ship's course; in a manner to cross or perplex.

atill, *ad.* *a-t'ill'* (*a* and *till*), in the position of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised behind.

Atlantic, *a.* *át-lán'tík*, of the Atlantic Ocean.

atlas, *n.* *át-lás* (Gr. name of a giant who, the ancient Greeks pretended, bore up the earth upon his shoulders), a collection of maps bound together; the top joint of the neck-bones, or that which supports the head: **atlantes**, *n.* *plu.* *át-lán'téz*, in *arch.*, the whole or half figures of men employed instead of columns or pillars: **Atlantean**, *a.* *át-lán-té-án*, also **Atlantian**, *át-lán-shí-án*, *pert.* to Atlas, or to the isle of Atlantis; strong; gigantic.

atmology, *n.* *át-mól'ó-jí* (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *logos*, discourse), the science of vapour: **atmological**, *a.* *át-mól'ó-kál*, *pert.* to the science of vapour: **atmologist**, *n.* *-ó-jíst*, one who.

atmometer, *n.* *át-móm'et-ér* (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation from any moist surface in a given time.

atmosphere, *n.* *át-mós-fér* (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *sphaira*, a sphere), the whole mass of air, clouds, and vapour surrounding the earth: **atmospheric**, *át-mós-fér'ík*, also **atmospherical**, *a.* *-i-kál*, *pert.* to the air: **atmospherically**, *ad.* *-li*: **atmospheric pressure**, the weight of the atmosphere on a surface, being about 14 lb. to the square inch.

atoll, *n.* *át-ól*, (a Malayan word), a coral island, consisting of a ring or circular belt, with a lagoon or lake in the centre.

atom, *n.* *át-óm* (Gr. *a*, not; *temno*, I cut), a particle of matter that cannot be made smaller; anything extremely small: **atomed**, *ad.* *át-ómd*, small as atoms: **atomic**, *a.* *át-óm'ík*, also **atomical**, *a.* *-i-kál*, relating to atoms; consisting of atoms: **atomically**, *ad.* *-li*: **atomist**, *n.* *át-óm-íst*, one who holds to the doctrine of atoms: **atomise**, *v.* *át-óm-íz*, to reduce to atoms: **atomising**, *imp.* *át-óm-íz*, *pp.* *át-óm-ízd*: **atomless**, *a.* *át-óm-izm*, the doctrine of atoms: **atomic theory**, in *chem.*, the supposed resolution of bodies into ultimate particles or atoms, and the relative proportions in which they combine in compound substances.

atone, *v.* *át-on'* (from *at one*, denoting to be or to cause to be at one), to agree; to make amends; to give satisfaction for an offence or a crime; to expiate by sacrifice; to reconcile: **atoning**, *imp.* *át-on'ing*, *adj.* making amends or satisfaction: **atoned**, *pp.* *át-on'ed*: **atonement**, *n.* *át-on'mént*, reconciliation after enmity; satisfaction; expiation: **atoner**, *n.* one who.

atonic, *a.* *át-tón'ík* (Gr. *a*, not; *tonos*, tone), wanting tone; debilitated: **atony**, *n.* *át-ón'í*, loss of vital energy.

atop, *ad.* *át-óp'* (AS. *a*, on, and *top*), at or on the top: **atrabiliary**, *a.* *át-rá-b'íl'á-r'í*, also **atrabiliar**, *a.* *át-rá-b'íl'ár* (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile), melancholic; hypochondriac, also **atrabilius**, *a.* *át-rá-b'íl'ús*.

atrocious, *a.* *át-ró'shús* (L. *atrox*, gen. *atrocis*), cruel, very wicked; extremely cruel; criminal in the highest degree: **atrociously**, *ad.* *-li*: **atrociousness**, *n.* *át-ró'sh'ús*, *ad.* *-sh'ús*, enormous wickedness; cruelty in the highest degree.

atrophy, *n.* *át-ró-fí* (Gr. *a*, without; *trophe*, nourishment), a wasting away without manifest cause; a consumption.

atropia, *n.* *át-ró-p'í-á*, also **atropine**, *n.* *át-ró-p'ín*, or **atropina**, *n.* *át-ró-p'í-ná* (Atropis, in *anc. myth.*, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut short the thread of life), a very poisonous alkaloid extracted from the root of the deadly nightshade—the Atropa Belladonna.

atrypa, *n.* *át-rí-pá* (Gr. *a*, not; *trupa*, a hole), a genus of fossil shells, rounded, ornamented with scaly lines of growth, and having the foramen generally concealed or very small.

attach, *v.* *át-tách* (F. *attacher*, to tie, to bind; It. *attaccare*, to attach), to take by legal authority; to

cóie, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

arrest; to fix; to win or gain over: **attach'ing**, imp.: **attached**, pp. **at-tach't**: **attachable**, a. **-a-bl**: **attach'ment**, n. seizing of goods by legal authority; warm affection; fidelity; strong regard to: **attache**, n. **at-tā-shā'** (F.), one attached to an ambassador as one of his suite or attendants.

attack, v. **at-tāk'** (F. *attaquer*; Sp. *atacar*, to attack—see **attach**), to fall upon with force or violence; to assault; to assail in words: n. a falling upon with violence; satire; unfriendly criticism: **attacking**, imp.: **attacked**, pp. **at-tāk't**.

attain, v. **at-tān'** (L. *ad*; *tango*, I touch; F. *atteindre*, to reach), to come to or reach by exertion; to arrive at; to gain; to achieve: **attain'ing**, imp.: **attained**, pp. **at-tān'd**: **attainable**, a. **at-tān'-a-bl**: **attain'ability**, n. **-bū'ti-ti**: **attain'ableness**, n. **-bl-nēs**: **attain'ment**, n. the act of arriving at or reaching by effort; proficiency in any branch of knowledge.

attaint, v. **at-tānt'** (L. *ad*, to; *tingo*, I stain, or *tango*, I touch; old F. *attaindre*, to accuse, to stain), to corrupt; to taint; to disgrace; to find guilty of treason or felony; to render infamous: n. a stain; reproach; hurt: **attain'ting**, imp.: **attaint'ed**, pp.: **attainture**, n. **at-tānt'ūr**: **attaint'ur**, n. **at-tān'-ūr**, that which renders impure, the loss of civil rights and whole estate for the crime of treason or other capital offence by a judicial sentence, is called an act of **attainder**.

attar, n. **at-tār**, or **otto** of roses, **at-tō** (Hind. *utr*, essence: Arab. *sīr*, perfume), a precious oil made in Eastern countries from roses; a valuable perfume.

attemper, v. **at-tēm-pēr'** (L. *ad*, to; *tempero*, I mix in due proportion), to soften or moderate; to modify; to mingle: **attemper'ing**, imp.: **attem-per'**, pp. **-pērd**.

attempt, v. **at-tēmt'** (L. *ad*, to; *tento*, I try; F. *attenter*, to attempt; old F. *temper*, to try), to try; to make an effort to accomplish; to endeavour: n. an attack; an endeavour to gain a point: **attempt'ing**, imp.: **attempt'ed**, pp.: **attempt'er**, n. one who: **attempt'able**, a. **-a-bl**.

attend, v. **at-tēnd'** (L. *ad*, to; *tendo*, I stretch out; F. *attendre*, to expect), to wait on; to accompany; to be present; to listen to: to fix the attention upon:

attending, imp.: **attend'ed**, pp.: **attēn'dant**, n. a follower; a servant: adj. accompanying; being present: **attendance**, n. **at-tēn'-dāns**, act of serving or waiting on; duty: **attention**, n. **at-tēn'-shūn**, the act of attending; paying heed to; steady application of the mind; act of courtesy: **attentive**, a. **at-tēn'tiv**, paying due regard to; mindful: **attent**, contr. for **attentive**: **atten'tively**, adv. **-tēv-lē**: **atten'tiveness**, n. the quality of being attentive.

attenuate, v. **at-tēn'-ū-at** (L. *ad*, to; *tenuo*, I make thin; F. *attenuer*), to make thin; to reduce in thickness or density: **atten'uating**, imp.: **atten'uated**, pp.: **attenuation**, n. **at-tēn'-ū-a'shūn**, the act of making thin, fine, or slender: **attenuant**, a. **at-tēn'-ū-ant**, making thin: n. a medicine which attenuates.

attest, v. **at-tēst'** (L. *ad*, to; *testor*, I bear witness; F. *attester*), to certify; to bear witness to; to affirm solemnly in words or writing: **attest'ing**, imp.: **attest'ed**, pp.: **attēs'tor** or **attēs'ter**, n. one who: **attestation**, n. **at-tēs-tā'shūn**, the act of bearing witness to; putting a name to a writing in order to show it to be authentic.

Attica, a. **at-tīk'** (L. *atticus*: Gr. *attikos*, pert. to Attica or Athens), pert. to Attica, a town in Greece; elegant; classical: n. in *arch.*, a plain or decorated parapet-wall on the upper part of the façade of a building; an Athenian: **atticism**, n. **at-tīk'-izm**, the purest style of the Greek language: **atticise**, v. **at-tīk'-iz**, to make use of atticisms: **attici'sing**, imp.: **atticised**, pp. **at-tīk'-izd**.

attic, n. **at-tīk'** (Sans. *attaka*—pronounced *attak*—the room on the top of the house: F. *attique*), the flat or floor on the upper part of a house; a garret.

attire, v. **at-tīr'** (old F. *atour*, female head-dress; *attire*, to adorn), to dress; to adorn with garments; to array: n. clothes apparel: **attir'ing**, imp.: **attir'ed**, pp. **at-tīr'-ēd**: **attir'er**, n. one who.

attitude, n. **at-tī-tūd'** (F. *attitude*, posture; It. *attitudine*, disposition to act), position of persons or things; posture: **attitudinal**, a. **at-tī-tū-dī-nāl**, pert. to: **attitudinise**, v. **at-tī-tū-dī-nīz**, to assume affected airs or postures: **attitū'din'is'ing**, imp.: **attitū'dinised**, pp. **-nīz-d**.

attle, n. **at-tū**, a term used in Cornwall for rubbish thrown out of a mine, containing little or no ore.

attollent, a. **at-tōl'lēnt'** (L. *ad*, to; *tollens*, lifting or raising), raising or lifting up.

attorney, n. **at-tēr-n'**, plu. **attor'neys** (Norm. *attourne*: low L. *attornatus*, put in the place of any one), one who acts for another, as in a court of law; a lawyer: **attorneyship**, n. the office of an attorney: **attorney-general**, in *Eng.*, the head law-officer of the crown.

attract, v. **at-trakt'** (L. *ad*, to; *tractus*, drawn), to draw to by some kind of influence; to allure: **attract'ing**, imp.: **attracted**, pp. **at-trakt'ēd**: **attractor**, n. one who: **attractable**, a. **at-trakt'-a-bl**, that may be attracted: **attract'ability**, n. **-bū'ti-ti**: **attractile**, a. **at-trakt'-il**, that can attract: **attraction**, n. **at-trakt'-shūn**, the act of drawing to; the power that bodies have of coming together and uniting.—**attractions** take place between bodies—**affinities** between the particles of a body: **attractive**, a. **at-trakt'-tiv**, drawing to; alluring: **attractively**, adv. **-tēv-lē**: **attractiveness**, n.: **attract'ingly**, adv. **-it**. **attraction of gravitation**, that power which acts at all distances throughout the universe: **capillary attraction**, that power which causes liquids to rise in small tubes or porous substances: **chemical attraction or affinity**, the power by which the ultimate particles of bodies of unlike kinds unite themselves to form a new body possessing new and specific properties.

atrahent, a. **at-trā-hēnt'** (L. *ad*, to; *traho*, I draw), drawing or attracting.

attribute, v. **at-trīb-ūt'** (L. *ad*, to; *tributum*, to grant, to bestow. F. *attribuer*), to give as due; to ascribe to: **attributing**, imp.: **attributed**, pp. **at-trīb-ū-tēd**: **attribute**, n. **at-trīb-ūt**, a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, any person or thing: **attributive**, a. **at-trīb-ūt-iv**, pert. to an attribute: **attributable**, a. **at-trīb-ūt-ā-bl**, that may be ascribed to: **attribution**, n. **-bū'ti-shūn**, commendation.

attrition, n. **at-trīsh-ūn'** (F. from L. *ad*, to; *tritūs*, rubbed), the act of wearing by rubbing; state of being worn by friction; the least measure of sorrow, or lowest degree of repentance—as opposed to **contrition**, the highest degree of real repentance.

attune, v. **at-tūn'** (L. *ad*, and *tune*), to put in tune; to make musical; to arrange fitly: **attun'ing**, imp.: **attuned**, pp. **at-tūn'd**.

auburn, a. **au-būrn'** (old F. or Sp. *albran*, a wild duck in its first year, having generally a peculiar brown), of a tan or dark colour; of a rich chestnut colour.

auction, n. **auk'tshūn'** (L. *auctio*, increase), a public sale of any description of property to the highest bidder: **auctionary**, a. **-dri**, pert. to: **auctioneer**, n. **-tēn'**, one empowered to sell property by auction: **auctioneer'ing**.

audacious, a. **au-dā'shūs'** (L. *audax*, gen. *audacis*, bold: F. *audacieux*; It. *audace*), very bold and daring; impudent; forward: **audaciously**, adv. **-it**: **audacity**, n. **au-dās-i'ti**, boldness; impudence: **audaciousness**, n.

audible, a. **au-dī-bl'** (L. *audio*, I hear; It. *audibile*, audible), that may be heard; loud enough to be perceived by the ear: **au'dibly**, adv. **-blē**: **audibleness**, n. **au-dī-bl-nēs**: **au'dibility**, n. **-bū'ti-ti**, the being loud enough to be heard: **audience**, n. **au-dī-ēns**, admittance to a hearing; an interview; an assembly of hearers: **audib**, n. **au-dīt'** (L. *audī*, he hears), an examination of accounts by a person or persons appointed for the purpose, in order to ascertain whether they be correct: v. to examine and settle as to the correctness of accounts: **au'diting**, imp.: **audited**, pp. **au-dīt'-ēd**: **au'ditor**, n. a hearer: one who examines accounts: **au'ditors'hip**, n. the office of an auditor: **auditory**, n. **au-dī-tōr-i**, an assembly of hearers: **adj.** able to hear; pert. to the sense of hearing.

auf, n.—see **oaf**, a silly fellow.

Augean stable, n. **au-jē-an stā-bl'**, in *Grecian myth.*, a stable belonging to Augeus, king of Elis, in which he kept a great number of oxen; having never been cleaned, it was regarded as almost an impossibility to clean it, till it was assigned to Hercules as one of his labours; hence what is impracticable or what would be very difficult to clean.

auger, n. **au-jēr'** (AS. *naf-par*: Fin. *näpa*, a navel, the middle of a thing), an iron tool for boring holes. **aught**, n., or **ought**, **au't** (AS. *a-wiht*: Goth. *waithts*, a thing), anything; a tittle or jot.

augite, n. **au-jīt'** (Gr. *auge*, brilliancy), a mineral of the hornblende family of a greenish-black, pitch, or velvet, or sometimes of a leek-green colour: **augitic**, a. **au-jīt-ik'**, pert. to.

augment, v. **au-gmēnt'** (L. *augere*, I increase; *aug-*

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *laū*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pūne*, *pūn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

mentum, an increase: F. *augmenter*, to increase; to make or become large in size or extent: *augment*, n. *aug-ment*, an increase; a prefix; *augmenting*, imp.: *augmented*, pp.: *augmentable*, a. *aug-ment-ā-bil*, that may be increased: *augmenta'tion*, n. *-tā-shūn*, an increase; the act of enlarging: *augmentative*, a. *-tiv*, having the power to augment: n. in *gram.*, opposite of diminutive: *augmenter*, n. one who.

augur, n. *āw-gūr* (L. — from *avis*, a bird), among the anc. Romans, one who professed to tell future events by natural tokens, as the singing and flying of birds, and the flashing of lightning: v. to profess to foretell events; to guess; to be a sign: *auguring*, imp.: *augured*, pp. *āw-gūrd*; to *augur*, v. *āw-gūral*, a. *āw-gūrd*, pert. to: *augurous*, a. *āw-gū-rūs*, foreboding; predicting: *augurate*, v. *āw-gū-rāt*, to predict: *augura'ting*, imp.: *augurated*, pp.: *augury*, n. *āw-gūr-ī*, the art of foretelling events; an omen or prediction.

august, a. *āw-gūst* (L. *Augustus*, sacred, majestic: It. *augusto*; F. *auguste*), grand; inspiring awe; majestic: *augustness*, n. dignity of appearance; grandeur in mien: *augustly*, ad. *-lī*.

August, n. *āw-gūst*, the eighth month in the year, named from Cæsar Augustus: *Augustan*, a. *āw-gūst-ān*, pert. to Augustus or his age; literary or refined.

Augustinus, n. plu. *āw-gūstīn*, monks who follow the doctrines and rules of St. Augustine.

auk, n. *āw-k* (Dan. *alke*), the name of various seabirds.

aularian, n. *āw-lā-rī-ān* (L. *aula*, a hall), at Oxford, the member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

aulic, n. *āw-līk* (L. *aulicus*; Gr. *aulikos*—from Gr. *aulē*, a royal palace), of or pert. to a royal court.

aunt, n. *ānt* (contr. from L. *amita*, an aunt), the sister of one's father or mother.

aura, n. *āw-rā* (L. and Gr. *aura*—from Gr. *ao*, I blow or breathe), a very gentle breeze; a breath; a subtle invisible vapour supposed to proceed from a body.

aural—see under *aureic*.

aurate, n. *āw-rāt* (L. *aurum*, gold), a salt of auric acid: *aurated*, a. of or like gold: *auric*, a. *āw-rīk*, of or from gold.

aurelia, n. *āw-rē-lī-ā* (L. *aurum*, gold; *aureolus*, golden), the chrysalis of an insect: *aurelian*, a. *-ī-ān*, pert. to the aurelia; n. an amateur collection of insects: *aureola*, n. *āw-rē-ō-lā*, a circle of rays round the head of a portrait, to indicate something more than human—popularly called a glory.

auricle, n. *āw-rī-kī* (L. *auricula*, the ear-flap; F. *auricule*), the outside ear; a venous chamber situated at the base of the heart, resembling the external ear;

auricled, a. *āw-rī-kī-d*, having ears, or things like ears;

auricular, a. *āw-rī-kī-lār*, pert. to the ear; secret:

auricularly, ad. *-lī*: *auricular confession*, confession of sins made to a priest with a view to absolution: *auriculate*, a. *-lāt*, also *auriculatēd*, a. shaped like the ear: *auriform*, n. *āw-rī-fōrm* (L. *auris*, an ear; *forma*, a shape), in the shape of an ear: *aurist*, n. one who studies diseases of the ear: *auricula*, n. *āw-rī-kū-lā*, a species of primrose called *bear's ear*, a native of Swiss Alps.

auriferous, a. *āw-rī-fēr-ūs* (L. *aurum*, gold; *fero*, I produce), that yields or produces gold.

aurora, n. *āw-rō-rā* (L. the goddess of the morning), the rising light of the morning; the plant crowfoot: *auroral*, a. belonging to the northern lights: *aurora borealis*, n. *bōr-ē-dālīs*, shooting lights of varied colours seen in the northern parts of the heavens, generally called the northern lights: *-australis*, n. *-āwstrālīs*, the southern lights.

auscultation, n. *āwskūlt-ā-shūn* (L. *auscultatio*, a listening with attention—from Gr. *ous*: L. *auris*, an ear; and *cultus*, used or exercised; F.), the method of discovering the extent and seat of any disease connected with the respiratory organs, by applying the ear to the part alone, or with the help of an instrument called a *stethoscope*: *auscultatory*, a. *āwskūlt-ā-tōrī*: *auscultator*, n. one who.

auspices, n. plu. *āwspīz-ēz* (L. *auspicium*, augury from birds—from *avis*, a bird; *specio*, I inspect), omens; influence; patronage and care; protection: *auspicious*, a. *āwspīsh-ūs*, prosperous; lucky; fortunate; favourable: *auspiciously*, ad. *-lī*: *auspiciousness*, n. *āwspīsh-ūs-nēs*, a state of favourable promise.

austere, a. *āw-ter* (L. *austerus*, rough; Gr. *austeros*: It. *austero*; F. *austere*), severe; harsh; stern; sour: *austere*ly, ad. *-lī*: *austere*ness, n.: *auster*ity,

n. *āw-ter-ī-tī*, strictness in manners or life; severity; rigour: plu. *austerities*, *-ī-tīz*.

austral, a. *āwstrāl* (L. *australis*, southern—from *auster*, the south: It. *australe*; F. *austral*), pert. to the south: *Australasian*, a. *āwstrāl-āzhī-ān* (L. *auster*, and *Asia*), pert. to Australasia: *Australian*, a. *āwstrālī-ān*, pert. to Australia.

Austrian, a. *āwstrī-ān*, of or from Austria. *authentic*, a. *āw-thēnī-tīk*, also *authentic*, a. *-ī-kāl* (F. *authentique*; Gr. *authentēs*, the real author of any act—from *autōn entos*, that sets himself about his own business), not false; being what it professes to be; not a fiction; genuine: *authentically*, ad. *-ī-kāl-ī*: *authenticate*, v. *āw-thēnī-tī-kāt*, to establish by proof; to prove to be genuine or true: *authentica'ting*, imp.: *authentica'ted*, pp.: *authentica'tion*, n. *-hā-shūn*, the act of proving by authority: *authenticity*, n. *-tīs-ī-tī*, correctness as to facts; the not being false; reality; truth. *Note*.—A genuine book is one written by the person whose name it bears; an *authentic* book is one which relates matters of fact as they really happened.

author, n. *āw-thēr* (L. *actor*, an author—from *augere*, I increase; F. *auteur*), one who creates or produces; a first mover; a writer of a book: *authorless*, n. fem. *āw-thēr-ēs*, a woman who: *authority*, n. *āw-thōr-ī-tī*, legal power; rule; influence; credit: *authorities*, n. plu. *-īz*, persons in power; standard books quoted: *authoritative*, a. *āw-thōr-ī-tā-tīv*, having an air of authority; positive; peremptory: *authorita'tively*, ad. *-lī*: *authorita'tiveness*, n.: *authorise*, v. *āw-thōrīz*, to empower; to make legal; to justify: *authorising*, imp.: *authorised*, pp. *-īz*: *authorisa'tion*, n. *-zhā-shūn*, the act of empowering or giving authority to: *authorless*, a.: *authorship*, n.

autobiography, n. *āw-tō-bī-ōgrā-fī* (Gr. *autos*, himself; *bios*, life; *grapho*, I write), a life written by the individual himself: *autobiographical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, pert. to: *autobiographically*, ad. *-lī*: *-biographer*, n. one who.

autocracy, n. *āw-tōkr-ā-sī* (Gr. *autos*, self; *kratos*, power), government resting in a single person; supremacy: *autocrat*, n. *āw-tōkrāt*, a sovereign exercising absolute power; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia: *autocratrix*, n. fem. *-trīks*, a woman who: *autocratic*, a. *-īk*, pert. to: also *autocratīcal*, a.: *autocratīcally*, ad. *-krātī-kāl-ī*: *autocratīcalness*, n.

autogeneal, a. *āw-tō-jēnī-āl*, also *autogenous*, a. *āw-tō-jē-nūs* (Gr. *autos*, self; *gennao*, I produce or generate), self-begotten or self-generating.

autograph, n. *āw-tō-grāf* (Gr. *autos*, self; *graphe*, writing), a person's own handwriting: *autographic*, a. *-īk*, also *autographīcal*, a. *-ī-kāl*, pert. to: *autographically*, ad. *-lī*: *autography*, n. *āw-tōgrā-fī*, a process in lithographic printing by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone; original of a treatise.

automalite, n. *āw-tōm-d-līt* (Gr. *automolos*, a deserter—alluding to oxide of zinc being present in a mineral not resembling an ore; *lithos*, a stone), a mineral—a variety of corundum of a dark-green or black colour.

automath, n. *āw-tō-māth* (Gr. *autos*, self; *manthano*, I learn), one who is self-taught.

automaton, n. *āw-tōm-d-tōn* (L. and Gr. *automaton*,—from Gr. *autos*, self, and *mateo*, being eagerly desirous), a self-moving figure or machine; plu. *automata* or *automatons*: *automatic*, a. *āw-tōmātīk*, also *automatīcal*, a. *-ī-kāl*, having power of motion in itself; acting from concealed machinery; self-regulating: *automatical*ly, ad. *-lī*.

autonomasy, n. *āw-tō-nōm-d-sī* (Gr. *autos*, self; *onoma*, a name), in *rhet.*, a common name used in the same sense as a proper name—as, he has gone to the city, instead of London.

autonomy, n. *āw-tōnō-mī* (Gr. *autos*, self; *nomos*, a law; F. *autonomie*, freedom), the power or right of self-government; retention of national laws and constitution: *autonomous*, a. *āw-tōnō-mūs*, under self-government.

autopsy, n. *āw-tōp-sī*, also *autopsia*, n. *āw-tōp-sī-d* (Gr. *autos*, self; *opsis*, sight), seeing a thing one's self; ocular observation: *autoptical*, a. *āw-tōp-tī-kāl*, seeing with one's own eyes: *autoptical*ly, ad. *-lī*.

autumn, n. *āw-tūm* (L. *autumnus*, the autumn—from *autus*, increased, abundant, the third season of the year, popularly beginning with August, but really about 21st Sept.: *autum'nal*, a. of or pert. to autumn,

coû, dōj, fōt; pûre, būd; chair, game jog, shun, thing, there, zeål.

Auvergne, n. *ô-vern'*, a district in central France noted for its extinct volcanoes and other objects of great interest to geologists.

auxesis, a. *ôg-zê-sis* (Gr. *auxesis*, increase), in rhet., a figure by which things are magnified too much.

auxiliary, a. *ôg-zil'-âr-i* (L. *auxilium*, help—from *auxil*, it has increased), helping; assisting: n. a helper; an assistant; applied to the verbs shall, will, may, can, must, &c.: plu. *auxiliaries*, *ris*, foreign troops; *auxiliaries*, helping.

avail, v. *â-val'* (L. *ad*, to; *valere*, I am strong; F. *valoir*, to be worth), to turn to advantage; to be of use; to profit; n. profit; advantage: **availing**, imp.: **availed**, pp.: **available**, a. *â-val'-â-bl*, profitable; that can be turned to advantage: **availably**, ad. *-bl*: **avail'ability**, n. *-blit-ti*, also **availableness**, n. *-bl-nês*, the power of furthering an object in view.

avalanche, n. *âv-â-lânsh'* (F. *avalanche*—from *â val*, downwards: L. *-ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley), a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain; a sudden or violent impulse of any mass of human beings: **avanturine**, n., also **aventurine**, n. *â-vân-tû-rin* (F. *par aventure*, by accident), a variety of quartz deriving its peculiar play of colours from imbedded spangles, or by minute fissures of mica; an artificial mineral far exceeding the natural in brilliancy; a bright brown colour.

avant-courier, n. *â-vông-kôr'-i-â* (F. *avant*, before), a runner; a person sent beforehand to give notice of the approach of another: **avant-guard**, n. *-gârd*, the van; the first body of an army.

avarice, n. *âv-â-ris* (L. *avaritia*, an eager desire—from *avarus*, greedy: It. *avarizia*; F. *avarice*), an unbounded desire of getting and possessing wealth; greediness; covetousness: **avaricious**, a. *âv-â-rish'-is*, greedy of gain; covetous: **avariciousness**, n. *-is-nês*, greediness of gain: **avariciously**, ad. *-li*.

avast, int., ad. *â-vâst'* (It. *basta*, enough, cease: Dut. *houd vast*, hold fast), a nautical term; hold; stop; stay.

avatar, n. *âv-â-târ'* (Sansk. *avatâra*, descent), the descent of a Hindoo deity in a visible form or incarnation.

avaunt, int. *â-valônt'* (F. *avant*, before), begone; go forward.

ave, n. *â-ve'* (L. *ave*, hail—from *aveo*, I am happy or safe): **ave Maria**, *â-ve-mâ-ri-â*, hail Mary—the first words of an address to the Virgin Mary.

avenaceous, a. *âv-ê-nâ-shûs* (L. *avena*, oats), or like oats: **avenage**, n. *âv-ê-nâj*, a stipulated quantity of oats paid as rent.

avenge, v. *â-vênj'* (old F. *avengier*; new F. *venger*, to revenge—from L. *vindicare*, to avenge), to take satisfaction for an injury by justly punishing in some way the person that injures: to revenge, is to punish for a real or supposed injury in a malicious or spiteful manner: **avenging**, imp.: **avenged**, pp. *â-vênj'd'*: **avenger**, n. one who: **avengement**, n.

aventurine—see **avanturine**.

avenue, n. *âv-ê-nû* (F. *avenue*—from L. *ad*, to, and *venio*, I come), a passage; a road to; an entrance into; a shady walk under trees.

aver, v. *â-ver'* (F. *avérer*, to maintain as true—from L. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true), to declare positively; to assert: **aver'ing**, imp.: **averred**, pp. *â-ver'd'*: **averm'ent**, n. a positive declaration or assertion.

average, n. *â-ver-âj* (Gr. *hafferai*, sea-damage—from Scand. *haf* or *hav*, the open sea, applied to the money paid by those who have received their goods in safety to indemnify the others whose goods had been thrown overboard in a storm: It. *avaria*, calculation and distribution of the loss arising from goods thrown overboard), a mean proportion; the mean of any collection of sums, numbers, or quantities, found by dividing the totals by the number of the sums or quantities: adj. being in the calculation common to many,—as a man of *average height*, an *average crop*: v. to make equal to others; to reduce to a level; to proportion: **av'era'ing**, imp.: **averaged**, pp. *â-ver-âj'd'*.

averse, a. *â-vers'* (L. a. from; *verto*, I turn; *versus*, turned), disinclined to; unfavourable to; unwilling: **aversely**, ad. *-li*: **averse'ness**, n. *â-ver-sin'*, dislike to; hatred; repugnance of mind: **avert**, v. *â-vert'*, to turn aside or away from; to take off: **avert'ing**, imp.: **avert'ed**, pp.: **avert'er**, n. one who.

aviary, n. *â-vi-âr'-i* (L. *avis*, a bird), a bird-cage; a place where birds are kept.

avicula, n. *â-vik'-û-lâ* (L. a little bird), a free un-

equal-valved fossil shell fixing itself by a byssus, the living types of which are the *pearl oysters*.

aviculopecten, n. *â-vik'-û-lô-pêk-tên* (L. *avicula*; *pecten*, a comb), an extensive genus of fossil bivalves: **avidity**, n. *â-vîd'-it-ti* (L. *aviditas*, vehement desire—from *avidus*, greedy: It. *aviditate*; F. *avidité*), eagerness; greediness; intense desire.

avocation, n. *âv-ô-kâ-shûn* (L. *avocatio*, a calling off from any occupation—from a. from; *voco*, I call), a calling from; occupation; business.

avoid, v. *â-vôjd'* (L. a. from; *vitio*, I shun; *vacuus*, empty; F. *vuide*, empty), to keep at a distance from; to shun; to evacuate; to become vacant: **avoidable**, a. *â-vôjd'-â-bl*, that can be kept from or shunned: **avoidance**, n. *-âns*, the act of: **avoid'ing**, imp.: **avoid'ed**, pp.: **avoid'er**, n. one who.

avoldupois, n. or a. *âv-êr-dû-pôys'* (F. *avoir*, to have; *du*, of the; *poids*, weight), goods that sell by weight; the weight of 16 oz. to the pound employed in the selling of all kinds of goods sold by weight, except silver and gold.

avouch, v. *â-vôv'och* (F. *avouer*, to avow—applied to the admission by a tenant of a certain person as his feudal superior; called in L. *advocare*), to affirm; to assert; to affirm in favour of: **avouch'ing**, imp.: **avouch'ed**, pp.: **avouch't**: **avouch'er**, n. one who.

avow, v. *â-vôv'* (see above), to declare openly with a view to justify; to own or confess: **avow'ing**, imp.: **avow'ed**, pp.: **avow'ing**: **avow'er**, n. one who: **avowable**, a. *â-vôv'-â-bl*, that may be openly acknowledged: **avow'al**, n. an open confession or declaration: **avow'edly**, ad. *-li*.

avulsi, a. *â-vûl'st'* (L. a. from; *vulsus*, plucked or pulled), plucked or pulled off: **avulsion**, n. *â-vûl'-shûn* (F. *avulsion*), a pulling or tearing asunder one thing from another.

await, v. *â-wâ't'* (F. *guetter*, to watch; a and *wait*—which see), to look for; to be ready for: **await'ing**, imp.: **await'ed**, pp.

awake, v. *â-wâk'* (AS. *awacian*—see *wake*), to rouse from sleep; to infuse new life into: adj. not sleeping: **awak'ing**, imp.: **awaked**, pp. *â-wâk't*: **awoke**, pt. *â-wôk'*: **awaken**, v. *â-wâk'-n*, same meaning as *awake*: **awakening**, imp. *â-wâk'-n'ng*: n. a revival of religion: **awakened**, pp. *â-wâk'-end*: **awaken'er**, n. one who.

award, v. *â-wârd'* (prov. F. *estuarder*, to inspect goods: It. *guardare*: F. *regarder*, to look at), to assign to by sentence: n. a sentence; the decision of arbitrators: **award'ing**, imp.: **award'ed**, pp.: **award'er**, n. one who.

aware, a. *â-wâ'r'* (AS. *geware*: old H. Ger. *gawar*), informed of; foreseeing; vigilant.

away, ad. *â-wâ'* (AS. *aweg*: prov. Ger. *eweg*), at a distance; absent: int. begone.

awe, n. *â-wê* (AS. *ege*: Dan. *æge*, correction, fear: Icel. *ægir*, terrible), fear mingled with reverence; solemn dread: v. to influence by fear; to strike with reverence: **aw'ing**, imp.: **awed**, pp. *â-wêd*: **aweless**, a. *â-wê'-struck*, impressed or struck with awe: **awful**, a. *â-wô'fûl*, terrible; dreadful: **aw'fully**, ad. *-li*: **aw'fulness**, n.

awearry, a. *â-wê-r'î* (AS. a and *weary*), weary; tired: **awhile**, ad. *â-hwîl'* (a and *while*), for a short time.

awkward, a. *â-wôk-wêrd'* (AS. *awoh*, awry: Icel. *af-gata*, a side-way: Swed. *afvigis*, inside out: F. *gauche*, left hand), clumsy; bungling; unable to use hands or tools easily: **awkwardly**, ad. *-li*: **awkwardness**, n.

awl, n. *â-wîl* (AS. *awl*: Icel. *ahle*: Icel. *alr*), a shoe-maker's tool for boring holes: **awl-shaped**.

awme or **aume**, n. *â-ôm* (Gr. *aum*), a German measure of capacity for liquids, especially for the Rhenish wines, containing 41 English wine-gallons.

awn, n. *â-wîn* (Icel. *agn*: Sw. *agn*: Gr. *achne*, chaff), the beard of corn or grass: **awnless**, a. *â-wû-y*: a. *â-wîn'-li*, pert: to **awned**, a. *â-wînd*, furnished with awns.

awning, n. *â-wîn'ing* (Low Ger. *haveruung*—from *haver*, a place for shelter from wind or rain), a cover spread above the deck of a vessel, or any open place, to afford a shade.

awry, a. or ad. *â-r'î* (AS. a. and *wrihte*, to twist—which see), askint; unevenly; uneven; crooked.

axe, n. *âks* (AS. *æx*: Icel. *ôxi*: Dan. *ôkse*: Gr. *axine*, an axe), a well-known iron instrument: **axe'-head**, n.: **axe-shaped**, a.: **axe'-stone**, a mineral; a sub-species of jade, of a deep sea-green or leek colour, used by the New Zealanders and certain South Sea islanders in making hatchets, &c.: **axinite**, n. *âk-sîn'-it*, a mineral, one of the garnet family—so called from the axe-like form of its crystals.

mâte, mat, fân, lãw; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

axial, *a.*—see **axis**.

axil, *n.* *ak'sil* (L. *axilla*, the arm-pit: Dut. *axel*: Scot. *axter*), the arm-pit; in *bot.*, the upper angle formed by the attachment of a leaf or branch to its support: **axillar**, *a.* *ak'si-lar*, or **axillary**, *a.* pert. to the arm-pit; arising from the axil in plants.

axiom, *n.* *ak'si-um* (Gr. *axioma*, an established principle: F. *axiome*), a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science: **axiomatic**, *a.* *ak'si-ô-mât'ik*, also **axiomatical**, *a.* *-ikâl*: **axiomatically**, *ad.* *-kal-i*.

axis, *n.* *ak'sis* (L. *axis*: Gr. *axon*, a pole or axle-tree: Sans. *aksha*, a wheel), the line, real or supposed, round which anything revolves: **axial**, *a.* of or relating to an axis: **axle**, *n.* *ak'sl*, called also **axle-tree**, the wooden or iron bar round the ends of which wheels can turn; in *bot.*, the central portion of the young plant whence the plumule and radicle are given off; the central organ-bearing buds: **axled**, *a.* *ak'sid*, furnished with axils.

axotomous, *a.* *ak-sôt-ô-müs* (Gr. *axon*, an axis; *temno*, I cut) applied to minerals that can be cleaved in one particular direction.

axunge, *n.* *ak-sung*, also **axungea**, *ak-sün-jî-d* (L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, I smear), the hardest and firmest part of the fat of animals; hog's lard.

ay, *ad.* *ä'*, or as pron. I (AS. *gea*: Ger. *ja*, yea, yes), yea; yes; certainly; indeed; more than that: *int.* noting a complaint: **ayes**, *n.* plu. *ä'iz*, used in the House of Commons when counting the votes—those voting in favour of a motion are called the **ayes**, those voting against it are called the **noes**, *nöz*: **ay**, *ay*, yes, yes.

aye, *ad.* *ä* (AS. *ava*: L. *ævum*, an age: Gr. *aiet*, al-ways), always; ever; to eternity.

Aymestry limestone, *ä'mës-trî*, according to Murchison, the middle member of the Ludlow group of Silurian strata—from Aymestry, Hereford, where it is well exposed.

Ayrstone, *n.* *ar'stôn*, a soft variety of whetstone found on the Water of Ayr—called also **snake-stone**, from its mottled appearance.

azimuth, *n.* *äz'i-müth* (Ar. *assamt*, a way or path), in *astron.*, the angular distance of a celestial object from the north or south point of the horizon (according as it is the north or south pole which is elevated) when the object is referred to the horizon by a vertical circle: **azimuthal**, *a.* *äz'i-müth'al*, pert. to: **azimuth compass**, an instrument adapted for observing bearings, consisting of a magnetic bar or needle moving freely in a horizontal plane on a vertical pivot.

azoic, *a.* *ä-zô'ik* (Gr. *a.*, without; *zoe*, life), without life; wholly destitute of life: **azote**, *n.* *äz-ô't*, nitrogen gas, the breathing of which causes death: **azotic**, *a.* *ä-zô't'ik*, pert. to: **azotised**, *a.* *äz-ô-tîz*, containing nitrogen or azote.

azure, *n.* *äz'höör* (F. *azur*: It. *azzurro* blue—from Pers. *lazur*), the blue colour of the sky: *adj.* of a sky-blue colour: **azured**, *a.* *äz'höör'd*, being of an azure colour: **azure-stone**, so named from its colour; a familiar name for the lapis lazuli: **azurite**, *n.* *äz'ü-rî't*, blue carbonate of copper; a prismatic azure spar.

azygous, *a.* *äz'i-güs* (Gr. *a.*, without; *zugon*, a yoke), in *anat.*, without a fellow or corresponding part.

azymous, *a.* *äz'i-müs* (Gr. *a.*, without; *zume*, leaven), unfermented or unleavened—applied to sea-biscuit.

B

B.A., bachelor of arts—see **A.B.**: **B.C.**, initial letters of "Before Christ": **B.D.**, bachelor of divinity: **B.L.**, bachelor of laws: **B.**, name of a musical sound.

Beal, *n.* *bä'al* (Ar. *the idol*: Heb. *lord*), a high object of worship among the anc. Chaldeans and Syrians, supposed to represent the sun.

babble, *v.* *bäb-bl* (F. *babiller*, to prattle: Dut. *babbel*, babbling; *babbelen*, to chatter), to talk idly; to utter words imperfectly as children; to tell secrets: *n.* senseless talk: **bab'bler**, *n.* an idler talker: **bab'bling**, *imp.* *n.* foolish talk: **babbled**, *pp.* *bäb-bl'd*.

babe, *n.* *bäb*, also **baby**, *n.* *bä-bi* (W. *baban*: F. *poupee*: It. *bambino*, a babe: Dut. *poppe*, a bunch of flax, a doll), a young child of either sex: **babish**, *a.* *bä'bîsh*, childish; also **babyish**, *a.* *bä'bî-ish*: **ba'bîsh-ly**, *ad.* *-li*; also, **babyishly**, *ad.* *bä'bî-ish'li*: **ba'bîsh-ness**, *n.* *bä'byhood*, *n.* *babyism*, *n.* *bä'bî-tem*.

babel, *n.* *bä-bêl* (Heb.), confusion like that of the Tower of Babel, where the confusion of languages took place: **ba'bél-quartz**, a variety of rock-crystal.

babingtonite, *n.* *bäb'ing-tôn'it* (after Dr Babington), a mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in small black attached crystals.

baboon, *n.* *bä-bôn* (Dut. *baviaan*: old E. *baber-lipped*, from its large lips: F. *babouin*, a monkey—from *babines*, the large lips of a beast), a monkey of the largest kind.

Babylonian, *a.* *bäb'i-lôn'ân*, **Bab'ylonian**, *a.* or **Babylonic**, *a.* *bäb'i-lôn'ik*, of or relating to Babylon; mixed or confused.

baccate, *a.* *bä-kät* (L. *bacca*, a berry), resembling berries: **baccated**, *a.* *bä-kä-têd*, having many berries: **bacciferous**, *a.* *bä-k'sî-fêr'üs* (L. *bacca*; *fero*, I produce), producing berries: **baccivorous**, *a.* *bä-k'sîv'ôr'üs* (L. *bacca*; *voro*, I devour), berry-eating.

bacchanal, *n.* *bä-kä-näl*, also **bacchanalian**, *n.* *bä-kä-nä'ü-an* (L. and Gr. *Bacchus*, the heathen god placed over drinking and feasting), one who indulges to excess in intoxicating drinks; one engaged in noisy and drunken revels: *adj.* riotous; pertaining to reveling and drinking: **bacchanals**, *n.* plu. *-nälz*, also **bacchanalia**, *n.* plu. *-näl'ü-a*, drunken feasts; feasts in honour of Bacchus: **bacchic**, *a.* *bä-k'ik*, jovial; drunken: **bacchantes**, *n.* plu. *bä-kän'têz*, the persons who took part in the festivals of Bacchus.

bachelor, *n.* *bä-kî-lêr* (old F. *bachelier*, a lad: W. *bachgen*, a boy: low L. *baccalarius*, an unmarried man of any age; one who has taken the first degree in arts in a college or university; a knight: **bachelorship**, *n.* *bach elorism*, *n.*

back, *n.* *bäk* (Icel. *bak*: Pol. *opak*, the wrong way: Fin. *paha*, bad), the upper part in animals, and the hinder part in man; the rear; the part out of sight; a miner's term for joints; that part of a mineral lode nearest the surface: *adj.* that is situated behind; previous: *v.* to mount; to support; to put or move back: *ad.* to the place from whence one came; to a former state or condition; behind; not advancing again: **back'ing**, *imp.* *backed*, *bäkt*, *pp.* *backer*, *n.* *bä-k'êr*, one who supports another in a contest: **backs** and **cutters**, applied to a jointed structure—the **backs** running in lines less or more parallel to the strike of the strata, the **cutters** crossing these, generally at right angles: **backs**, *n.* plu., among *leather-dealers*, the leather selected from the thickest and stoutest ox-hides: **backing of the wind**, when the wind appears to shift against the sun's course, being a sign of more wind or bad weather.

back, *n.* *bäk*, also **bac**, *n.* *bäk* (Bret. *bac*, a boat: Dut. *back*, a trough: Dan. *bakke*, a tray), a brewer's vat or large open tub for containing beer; a ferry-boat: **bucket**, *n.* *bä-k'ê't* (from *back*, in the sense of a wide open vessel; F. *baquet*, a tub or pail), in a kitchen, a wooden or iron vessel for carrying coal or ash.

backbite, *v.* *bä-k'bî't* (see **back**), to slander; to speak ill of a person behind his back: **back'bîting**, *imp.* *n.* the act of slandering the absent: **back bitten**, *pp.* *bä-k'bî-tên*: **backbiter**, *n.* *-bî-êr*, one who.

backbone, *n.* *bä-k'bôn* (see **back**), the bone of the back; the vertebral column; the watershed of a district.

backdoor, *n.* *bä-k'dör* (see **back**), a back or private passage; an indirect way.

backgammon, *n.* *bä-k-gäm'môn* (Dan. *bakke*, a tray; *gammen*, a game), a game played with a box and dice.

background, *n.* *bä-k'grôund* (see **back**), ground in the rear or behind: parts dimly seen; in a picture, the part behind and subordinate to the principal figures: **backroom**, *n.* *bä-k'rôm*, a room in the back part of the house: **backside**, *n.* *bä-k'sîd*, the hinder part; the rear: **backpiece**, *n.* *bä-k'pês*, piece of armour which covers the back: **backsetter**, *n.* *bä-k-sê'ttêr*, one settled in the outlying districts of a new country: **back-handed**, *a.* (*back* and *hand*), with the hand turned backward; indirect: **back'ing-up**, in *cricket* and *other games*, the act of stopping the ball and driving it back: **backshish** or **backsheesh**, *n.* *bä-k'shêsh* (Pers. *bakshish*, to give), in the East, a present or gratuity of money.

backslide, *v.* *bä-k'slîd* (see **back**), to fall off; to turn

côw, böy, fööt; pûre, büd, chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

măte, măt, făr, laŭ; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

balderdash, *n.* *baldér-dér-dásh* (W. *baldorddi*, to babble or prate; *Dut. balderen*, to bawl; *Dan. buldre*, to make a loud noise), words jumbled together without sense, taste, or judgment.

baldrick, *n.* *baldér-drík* (Icel. *belti*: L. *balleus*, a belt), a girdle or richly ornamented belt; a shoulder-belt.

bale, *n.* *bál* (F. *balle*: Swed. *bal*; It. *balla*, a pack of goods; *Dut. baal*, a bag; a bundle or package of goods.

bale, *v.* *bál*, (Swed. *balja*: *Dan. balle*, *Dut. baatien*, to empty out water with a pail), to free from water by laying it out, as in a boat: **bal'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of freeing from water, as a boat: **baled**, *pp.* *bála*.

baletful, *a.* *bál'fúl* (AS. *bealo*, torment; Icel. *bol*, calamity), mischievous; destructive; sorrowful: **balet'fully**, *ad.* *-li*: **bale'fulness**, *n.*

Balearic, *a.* *bál'é-ár'ík* (L. *baleares*: from Gr. *balkein*, to throw—the inhabitants being good slingers), of or relating to Majorca and Minorca, islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

balister or **ballister**, *n.* *bál'is-tér*—see **baluster**.
balistes, *n.* *bál'is-téz* (Gr. *ballo* or *balios*, I strike, as with a dart), an extensive genus of fishes; the filefish, so called from its rough, jagged, and dart-like spines.

balk, *v.* *báuk* (Icel. *balkr*, a division between stalls; Sw. *balka*, to partition off; *balk*, a hewn beam), to disappoint; to frustrate; to refuse: *n.* a ridge of unploughed land; a beam; sudden disappointment: **balk'ing**, *imp.*: **balked**, *pp.* *báukt*: the balks, a place situated among the rafters, as a hay-loft: **balk'er**, *n.* one who signals to the fishermen the course of the herring-shoals.

ball, *n.* *bául* (F. *balle*: It. *palla*: Sp. *bola*: L. *pila*), a round body; a globe; a bullet; a child's toy: *v.* to form into a ball: **ball'ing**, *imp.*: **ballied**, *pp.* *báulid*: **ball-cock**, a hollow metal globe attached to the end of a lever to regulate the supply of water in a cistern, by floating on the surface of the water: **ball and socket**, an instrument or joint of brass with a perpetual screw, movable in any direction, very useful in scientific instruments, &c.: **ball-cartridge**, a cartridge having a bullet besides powder.

ball, *n.* *bául* (It. *ballare*, to shake or jog; old F. *baler*, to move or stir; mid. L. *ballare*, to move backwards and forwards; Gr. *ballo*, I leap or bound), an entertainment of dancing.

ballad, *n.* *bál'ád* (F. *ballade*, a song; It. *ballata*, a song sung in dancing), a simple popular song: **balladry**, *n.* *bál'ád-ri*, the subject or style of ballads: **ballad-singer**, one who sings ballads on the streets.

ballast, *n.* *bál'ást* (AS. *bat*, a boat; *hlaest*, load; *Dan. bag-lest*, the back load or worthless load), any heavy substance placed at the bottom of a ship or boat to steady it; the load of sand, stones, &c., which a ship carries when there is no cargo; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the permanent way of a railway, immediately under the sleepers and rails, in order to steady them: *v.* to steady; to load with ballast: **ball'asting**, *imp.*: **ballasted**, *pp.*

ballet, *n.* *bál'ia* (F.: It. *ballo*, a dance), a kind of dance; a scena acted in dancing in a theatre, and associated with music.

ballista, *n.* *bál'is-tá* (L.—from Gr. *ballo*, I throw), a military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones.

balloon, *n.* *bál-lón* (F. *ballon*, a football; It. *ballone*—see **ball**), any round hollow body; a spherical body filled with light gas, so as to rise and float in the air: **ballooning**, *n.* the art of ascending in balloons: **balloonist**, *n.* one who: **air-balloon**, one raised into the atmosphere by being filled with a gas lighter than air: **fire-balloon**, one filled and raised by rarefied or heated air by placing fire under its mouth.

ballon, *n.* *bál-lón* (F.—see **ball**), a round globe on the top of a pillar; a round short-necked vessel used as receiver in distillation.

ballot, *n.* *bál'ót* (F. *ballotte*, a little ball—from *ballo*, a ball), a little ball used in voting; a ticket or written vote: *v.* to choose or vote by ballot: **ballot'ing**, *imp.*: **balloted**, *pp.* *bál'ótid*.

balm, *n.* *bám* (F. *baume*—from Gr. *balsamon*: L. *balsamum*, balsam), a fragrant plant; a valuable ointment that soothes and heals; that which soothes, mitigates, or heals: *v.* to anoint with balm; to soothe: **balm'ing**, *imp.*: **balmied**, *pp.* *bámd*: **balm'y**, *a.* *bám'y*, like balm; mild; soothing: **balm'ily**, *ad.* *-li*: **balm'iness**, *n.*: **balsam**, *n.* *bál'sám*, a soothing ointment of an oily nature; a semi-fluid resin: **balsamic**, *a.* *bál-sám'ík*, or **balsamical**, *a.* *-í-kál*,

like balsam; soft; unctuous; mitigating: **balsam'ically**, *ad.* *-li*: **balsamiferous**, *a.* *-fér'ús* (L. —; *féro*, I produce): **balm** of Gilead, or the resinous juice of the balsam-tree of Syria, reckoned very precious: **balsam** of sulphur, an ointment prepared from sulphur and oil of turpentine: **balsam** of Saturn, an ointment prepared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine, &c.: **balsam'ics**, *n.* *plu.* *-íks*, in *med.*, applied to several preparations for external use.

Baltic, *a.* *bál'tík* (old Sw. *belt*, as two of its entrances are still called; L. *balleus*, a belt), from the Baltic or its shores, or relating to them.

baluster, *n.* *bál'ús-tér* (F. *balustre*: It. *balaustra*: Sp. *baravista*—from *bara* or *vára*, a rod), a little pillar; a small column or pilaster; corruptly spelt **bannisters** when placed as a guard to a staircase: **balustered**, *a.* *bál'ús-tér'd*, furnished with balusters: **balustrade**, *n.* *bál'ús-trád* (F.), a row of little pillars united by a coping, serving as a fence for staircases, &c.

bamboo, *n.* *bám-bó'* (Malay, *bambu*), a strong Indian reed, with hollow-jointed stems.

bamboozle, *v.* *bám-bó-zl* (Dut. *bum*, to hum, and *baesen*, to rave or talk idly), to deceive; to confound; to mislead: **bambooz'ing**, *imp.*: **bambooz'ed**, *pp.* *-zld*.

ban, *n.* *bán* (L. *bannire*, to call to the ban or standard; Sp. or It. *bando*, a decree, bans of marriage; Sw. *bann*, excommunication), a public notice; a curse; a censure; an interdict; in Slavonia, the viceroy or lord-lieutenant: *v.* to curse; to interdict; to proclaim: **ban'ning**, *imp.*: **banned**, *pp.* *bánd*: **bans** or **banns**, a proclamation in church necessary to constitute a legal marriage.

banana, *n.* *bá-ná-ná* (Sp.), an herbaceous plant and its fruit, differing from the plantain in having its stalks marked with dark purple stripes and spots, and the fruit shorter and rounder.

banco, *n.* *báng-kó* (It. a bench, a bank), a word used in commerce to denote the difference in value between bank-money and current money on the Continent; a bench: **sittings** in **banco**, so called when all the judges of a court are present.

band, *n.* *bánd* (from the verb to bind; Goth. *bandi*: F. *bande*: It. *banda*, a strip, a band; Ger. *bande*, border, margin), that with which anything is bound; a narrow strip of cloth or similar material for binding or swathing; a stripe or streak of different colour or material; a cord; a fillet; a tie: in *arch.*, a low moulding: *v.* to join or tie together: **band'ing**, *imp.*: **band'ed**, *pp.*: **bandage**, *n.* *bán-dáj*, a fillet; a swath; a long narrow strip of cloth used in binding up a wound or an infirmity: *v.* to tie up with a strip of cloth; to dress with a bandage: **band'aging**, *imp.*: **bandaged**, *pp.* *bán-dájd*: **bandbox**, *n.* *bánd'bóks*, a slight paper box: **bandiet**, *n.* *bánd'tét*, also **band'et** (F. *bandelette*, a little band), in *arch.*, a flat moulding or fillet: **bandoleers, *n.* *plu.* *bán-dó-lérs'* (F. *bandouliere*), small wooden cases covered with leather, each containing powder sufficient for a charge; the shoulder-belts worn by anc. musketeers: **band'dog**, a kind of large dog; a mastiff.**

band, *n.* *bánd* (It. *banda*: F. *bande*, a band or company; It. *bandare*, to side; Sp. *banda*, a side or party; F. *bander*, to join in league with), a company of men united for any common object or design; a body of soldiers; a body of musicians: *v.* to unite together in confederacy; to associate: **band'ing**, *imp.*: **band'ed**, *pp.*: **band'er**, one who: **train-bands**, *trán-bánds*, regiments composed of citizens of London, who used to be drilled after the manner of the militia.

bandit, *n.* *bán-dít*; **banditti**, *n.* *plu.* *bán-dít'é*, also **bandits** (It. *bandito*, one proclaimed or denounced—from It. and mid. L. *bandire*, to proclaim, to denounce), an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.

bandore, *n.* *bán-dór* (Sp. *bandurria*—from Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument with three strings), a stringed musical instrument like a lute.

bandrol, *n.* *bán-dról*, also written **ban'nerol** (F. *banderole*, a little flag or streamer), in the army, the little flag attached to a trumpet.

bandy, *v.* *bán-dít* (F. *bander*, to drive the ball from side to side at tennis—from Sp. *banda*, a side), to beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to exchange; to retort; to give by turns to contend: *n.* a bent club for striking a ball at play: **band'y'ing**, *imp.*: **bandied**, *pp.* *bán-dít*: **band'ier**, *n.* one who: **band'y-legs**, (F. *bander*, to bend), crooked legs.

cóto, *bóy*, *fóot*; *páre*, *búcl*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

bane, *n.* *bân* (AS. *bana*, murderer; Icel. *bana*, to slay; old H. Ger. *bana*, death-blow), a poison of a deadly quality; any fatal cause of mischief: **bane**ful, *a.* *bân'fôol*, poisonous; pernicious: **bane**'fully, *ad.* *-it*: **bane**'fulness, *n.* **bane**-wort, *n.* *bân-wêrt*, deadly nightshade.

bang, *v.* *bâng* (Sw. *bang*, stir, tumult; Goth. *banja*, a blow; imitative of the sound of a blow), to treat or handle roughly; to shut with a loud noise, as a door: **n. a heavy blow; the thump or sound of a stroke; an intoxicating Turkish drug: **bang**'ing, *imp.*: **banged**, *pp.* *bângd*.**

bangles, *n.* *bâng'gls*, ornaments worn on the arms and ankles in India and Africa.

bangue, *n.* *bâng*, also spelt **bang** (Sans. *bhangga*, hemp: F. and Sp. *bangue*), the prepared leaf of Indian hemp, used as a stimulant in the East.

Banian, *a.* *bân-yân* (from the Banians in India, who abstain from animal food), among *seamen*, applied to those days on which they receive no butcher's meat: *n.* the Indian fig-tree; a Hindoo of the trading caste.

banish, *v.* *bân'ish* (F. *bannir*, to banish; mid. I. *bannire*, to proclaim, to denounce—see **ban** and **bandit**), to condemn to exile; to compel to leave a country; to send as a prisoner to another country: **ban**'ishing, *imp.*: **banished**, *pp.* *bân'isht*: **ban**'ishment, *n.* the state of being sent out of a country as a criminal; a driving away.

banister, *n.* *bân'is-têr*, corrupted from **baluster**, which see.

bank, *n.* *bângk* (F. *banco*; Ger. *bank*, a bench, a bank; It. *banco*, a bench, a merchant's place of business), a mound or ridge of earth; any steep ascent; a heap of anything; a place where a collection of money is kept; the margin of a river or the sea: **v. to raise up a mound of earth or a dyke to enclose; to deposit money in a bank: **bank**'ing, *imp.*: **adj.** *pert.* to a bank: **banked**, *pp.* *bângkt*: **bank'er**, *n.* one who deals in money: **bank**'ing, *n.* the business or employment of a bank: **adj.** of or relating to the business of banking: **bank**'able, *a.* *-âbl*, receivable at a bank: **bank**'note, an engraved form or bill, properly signed and attested, issued by a bank, and bearing a promise to pay on demand, in gold or silver, a certain specified sum: **bank**-stock, shares in the trading capital of a bank.**

bankrupt, *n.* *bângk'rûpt* (It. *banco*, a merchant's place of business: L. *ruptus*, broken; It. *banca*rotta), any one who becomes unable to pay his just debts: **adj.** declared to be in debt beyond the power of payment: **v. to disable one from paying the claims of his creditors: **bank**'rupting, *imp.*: **bank**'rupted, *pp.*: **bankruptcy**, *n.* *bângk'rûpt'si*, the state of being a bankrupt; failure in trade.**

banner, *n.* *bân'nêr* (F. *banniere*; It. *bandiera*—from *banda*, a strip of cloth; Goth. *bandea*, a sign), a square flag; a flag or ensign: **bann**'ered, *a.* *bân'nêrd*, bearing banners: **ban**'nerless, *a.* without a banner: **bann**'eret, *n.* *bân'nêr-êt*, a little banner: **knight** **ban**'neret, a knight of a higher order privileged to raise his own banner in the field: **ban**'nerol, *n.* a little flag.

Banians, *n.* *plu.* *bân'yân's*, a religious sect among the East Indians who believe in the transmigration of souls, and consequently abstain from the use of the flesh of animals.

bannock, *n.* *bân'nôk* (Scot.), a cake made of oatmeal or pease meal.

banns, *n.* *bân's* (see **ban**), public notice of an intended marriage given in a church.

banquet, *n.* *bâng'kwet* (F.—from *banque*, a bench or table; It. *banchetto*, diminutive of *banco*, a bench or table), a feast; a rich entertainment; anything delightful: **v. to feast; to treat with a feast: **ban**'queter, *n.* one who **ban**'queting, *imp.*: **banquet**'ed, *pp.*: **banquette**, *n.* *bân'kêl* (F.—from *banco*, a bank), in *fort.*, a raised way or foot-bank, from three to four feet wide, running along the inside of a parapet.**

bantam, *n.* *bân'tâm*, a small breed of fowls with feathered legs—probably from Bantam in Java: **adj.** applied to the breed.

banter, *v.* *bân'têr* (unknown, but probably originated as a slang word: F. *badiner*, to joke), to joke with in words and in good-humour; to rally: *n.* wit at the expense of another: **ban**'tering, *imp.*: **ban**'tered, *pp.* *-êrd*.

banding, *n.* *bân'tîng* (from the bands in which the child was wrapped), a young child; an infant.

banyan—see **banian**.

baobab, *n.* *bâ'bâb'*, called also **A'danso'nîa**, a large tree, a native of Africa.

baptism, *n.* *bâp'tîzm* (L. and Gr. *baptisma*—from Gr. *bapto*, I dip in water), the initiatory sacrament of the Christian religion; the dipping among water, or sprinkling with water: **baptis**'mal, *a.* *bâp'tis'mâl*, *pert.* to baptism: **baptis**'mally, *ad.* *-it*: **bap**'tist, *n.* one of a religious sect which opposes infant baptism; John the Baptist: **bap**'tize, *v.* *bâp'tîz*, to administer the rite of baptism: **bap**'tiser, *n.* one who baptises: **bap**'tising, *imp.*: **baptised**, *pp.* *bâp'tîz'*: **baptis**'sable, *a.* *bâp'tîz-â-bl*, that may be baptised: **bap**'tistery, *n.* *bâp'tis-têr'i*, a place for baptising: **baptistic**, *a.* *bâp'tis-tîk*, also **baptis**'tical, *a.* *-it-kâl*, *pert.* to baptism: **baptis**'tical'y, *ad.* *-it*.

bar, *n.* *bâr* (F. *barre*; It. *barra*, a bolt; Celt. *bar*, the top, a branch; AS. *beorgan*, to shut in, to shelter), a bolt; a long piece or rod of any solid substance of small diameter; an enclosed place at an inn or a court; a division in music, or the line that makes the division; a sandbank at the entrance to a river; the body of lawyers that plead; any hindrance; a stop: **v. to secure; to fasten; to hinder; to shut out; to restrain: **bar**'ring, *imp.*: **barred**, *pp.* *bârd*: **bar**'ry, *a.* *bâr'ri*, in *her.*, applied to an escutcheon having bars or equal divisions across from side to side: **bar**'less, *a.* *bar*'wise, *a.* *-wis*: **bar**'shot, *n.* doubled shot joined by a bar, used for destroying masts and rigging in a naval engagement: **bar**'iron, a long thick rod of malleable iron prepared from pig-iron for the use of blacksmiths: **bar**'maid, a woman who attends at the bar of a tavern, &c.: **bar**'ricade, *n.* *bâr'ri-kâd* (Sp. *barricada*; Gael. *barrach*, branches, brushwood; F. *barrer*, to stop the way), an obstruction hastily thrown up; an impediment; a defence: **v. to fasten; to fortify; to secure: **bar**'ricad'ing, *imp.*: **bar**'ricaded, *pp.*: **bar**'ricader, *n.* one who **bar**'rier, *n.* *bâr'ri-êr* (F. *barrière*), a boundary; a limit; defence; line of separation: **barrister**, *n.* *bâr'ris-têr*, one who pleads in defence of any person near the bar in a court of law; an advocate.****

barb, *n.* *bârb* (F. *barbe*—from L. *barba*, a beard), a beard, or that which resembles it; a horse from Barbary (Dut. *paard*, a horse), the sharp shoulder of an arrow-head or of a hook to prevent its being easily drawn back again; the trappings of a horse: **v. to furnish with barbs: **bar**'ber, *n.* (F. *barbier*), one who shaves beards: **bar**'bing, *imp.*: **barbed**, *pp.* *bârbd*, bearded; armed.**

Barbadoes, *n.* *bâr-bâ-dô's*, or from Barbadoes, one of the West India islands: **Barbadoes** tar, a mineral tar of commerce found in several of the West India islands.

barbarian, *n.* *bâr-bâr'ân* (Gr. *barbaros*: L. *barbarus*, rude; a word imitative of the confused sound of voices, conveying no meaning, by repeating the syllables *bar*, *bar*; F. *barbote*, to mumble, to mutter; *baragouin*, gibberish, jargon), a rude savage man; an uncivilised man; a foreigner: **adj.** belonging to a savage; uncivilised: **barbaric**, *a.* *bâr-bâr'ik*, *pert.* to semicivilised or uncivilised nations: **barbarism**, *n.* *bâr-bâr'izm*, an impropriety of speech; an uncivilised state; rudeness of manners: **barbarity**, *n.* *bâr-bâr'it*, extreme rudeness; cruelty, like a savage; inhumanity: **bar**'barise, *v.* *bâr-bâr'is*, to make barbarous: **bar**'bariser, *imp.*: **bar**'barised, *pp.* *-rîz'*: **barbarous**, *a.* *bâr-bâr'is*, uncivilised; savage; ignorant; cruel: **bar**'barously, *ad.* *-it*: **barbarous** ness, *n.* **barbate**, *a.* *bâr'bât*, or **barbated**, *a.* *bâr'bâ-têd* (L. *barbatus*, having a beard), in *bot.*, bearded: **bar**'bule, *n.* *bâr'bûl*, a very minute hair or beard.

barbecue, *n.* *bâr-bû-kû* (F. *barbe-a-queue*, from snout to tail), in the West Indies, a term used for dressing a hog whole by splitting it to the backbone and laying it upon a gridiron above a fire, which also surrounds it: **v. to roast or dress a hog whole, or any other animal in some way: **bar**'becu'ing, *imp.*: **bar**'becued, *pp.* *bâr-bû-kûd*.**

barbel, *n.* *bâr'bêl* (Dut. *barbeel*—from L. *barba*, a beard), a certain river-fish having on its upper jaw four beard-like appendages or wattles.

barberry, *n.* *bâr-bêr'ri* (Sp. *berberis*), a wild bush, or its fruit—see **berbery**.

barbet, *n.* *bâr'bêl* (F.—from *barbe*, a beard), a species of dog having long coarse hair; a bird of warm climates almost covered with bristles and very stupid; a kind of worm that feeds on the aphides.

barbette, *n.* *bâr'bê-tê* (F.: It. *barbetta*, a tuft of hair on the pattern-joint of a horse), an earthen tower inside a parapet, raised to such a height as to admit of

guns being fired over the crest of the parapet. Guns are said to be *en barbette* when placed on such an earthen mound, or on a high carriage.

barbican, *n.* *bār-bi-kān* (AS. *barbacan*: F. and It. *barbacane*: Sp. *barbacana*), a watch-tower; an out-work or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

barcarolles, *n. plu.* *bār-kā-rō-lēs* (It. *barca*, a barge), the songs of the Venetian gondoliers.

bard, *n.* *bārd* (F. *barde*: It. *bardò*: L. *bardus*—from W. *bardd*), one who sung his own poems among the ancient Celts; a poet: **bardic**, *a.* *bār-dik*, pert. to bards or minstrelsy: **bardism**, *n.* *bār-dizm*, the learning and maxims of bards.

bards, *n. plu.* *bārdz* (F. *bardes*, trappings for horses, covering the front, back, and flanks: Sp. *barda*), thin broad slices of bacon with which capons, pullets, &c., are dressed and baked for table.

bare, *a.* *bār* (AS. *bær*: Ger. *baar*: Icel. *ber*, bare: Fris. *baer*, clear), naked; without covering; plain; simple; poor: **v.** to make naked; to strip or uncover:

baring, *imp.*: **bared**, *pp.* *bārd*: **barely**, *ad.* *bār-ly*, with difficulty: **bareness**, *n.*: **barefaced**, *a.* *bār-fast*, shameless; impudent: **barefacedly**, *ad.* *-fāst-ed-ly*:

barefacedness, *n.* effrontery; assurance; impudence: **bare-poles**, applied to a ship lying-to without any sails set: **bare foot**, *a.* *ad.* with the feet bare.

baragine, *n.* *bār-ā-jin*, a curious infusorial deposit occurring in certain thermal waters, first discovered in the hot springs of Barèges, in the Pyrenees.

bargain, *n.* *bār-gēn* (old F. *baraigner*, to haggle: It. *baratta*, strife—from the syllables *bar*, bar—see *barbarian*), an agreement; a cheapened commodity: **v.** to make a contract or agreement; to sell on speculation: **bargaining**, *imp.* *bār-gēn-ing*: **bargained**, *pp.* *bār-gēnd*: **bargaine**, *n.* *bār-gēn-ē*, he who accepts a bargain.

barge, *n.* *bārj* (Dut. *barsie*: old F. *barge*, a boat: Icel. *barki*, the throat, the bows of a ship), a boat, generally a pleasure-vessel; a flat-bottomed boat for conveying goods from vessels; another word for *bark*: **barge-man**, *n.*: **barge-couples**, pieces of wood mortised into others to strengthen a building.

barilla, *n.* *bār-ri-lā* (Sp.), a plant cultivated in Spain from whose ashes the best alkali is obtained, being an impure carbonate of soda. The *barilla* obtained from the ashes of sea-weed growing on the coast of Scotland is called *kelp*.

barium, *n.* *bār-ri-ūm* (Gr. *barus*, heavy), the metallic basis of *baryta*, discovered in 1803 by Sir H. Davy.

bark, *n.* *bārk* (Dan. *bark*: Icel. *börkr*), the outside covering of a tree: **v.** to peel or strip off bark: **bark-ing**, *imp.*: **barked**, *pp.* *bārkt*: **barker**, *n.* one who: **barkery**, *n.* *bārkt-ēr-ā*, a tan-house.

bark, *n.* *bārk* (AS. *beorcan*, to bark: Icel. *barki*, the throat), the peculiar noise or clamour of a dog: **v.** to make the noise of a dog: **barking**, *imp.*: **barked**, *pp.* *bārkt*: **barker**, one which.

bark or barque, *n.* *bārk* (F. *barque*: low L. *barca*), a small ship; a ship that carries three masts, without a mizen top-sail.

Barker's mill, *n.* *bār-kēr-z*, a machine moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr Barker more than a century ago.

barley, *n.* *bār-ly* (AS. *bere*: W. *barlys*—from *bara*, bread, and *lys*, a plant), a well-known grain much used for making malt: **barley-corn**, *n.* a grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length—said to be the origin of our measure of length, three barley-corns placed end to end being one inch: **barley-sugar**, a sweetmeat, formerly made with a decoction of barley: **barley-water**, an infusion of barley: **barley-brake**, a rural play: **pearl-barley**, barley dressed for domestic use.

barin, *n.* *bārm* (AS. *beorm*: Ger. *berm*: Dan. *berme*, the dregs of oil, wine, or beer), yeast; leaven for bread; the scum or slimy substance from beer: **bariny**, *a.* *bār-mi*, containing yeast.

barin, *n.* *bārm* (AS. *beorm*—from *bere*, barley; *ern*, a place: Dut. *berm*, a heap: Dan. *baarm*, a load), a covered building for farm produce.

barnacle, *n.* *bār-nā-kl* (F. *barnache*: Gael. *bair-neach*: Manx, *barnagh*, a limpet, conical-shaped: properly AS. *beorn*, a child; *aac*, oak—expressive of the old belief that the barnacle, externally resembling an acorn, grew on oak-trees), a conical shell-fish found on bottoms of ships, and on planks or stones under water; a sort of goose: **barnacles**, *n. plu.* *-kls* (prov. F. *ber-niques*, spectacles—from *borni*, blind), iron puffs on the noses of horses to make them stand quiet.

barolite, *n.* *bār-ō-lit* (Gr. *barus*, heavy; *lithos*, a

stone), a carbonate of baryta—also called *Witherite*, from its discoverer.

barometer, *n.* *bār-ōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *baros*, weight; *metron*, a measure), an instrument that indicates changes in the weather, and used to ascertain the heights of mountains from the pressure of the atmosphere: **barometric**, *a.* *bār-ō-mē-trik*, also **barometrical**, *a.* *bār-ō-mē-tri-kāl*: **barometrically**, *ad.* *-kāl-ly*: **barometry**, *n.* *bār-ō-mē-tri*: **aneroid barometer**, *n.* *ān-ēr-ōyd* (Gr. *a*, without; *neros*, moist; *eidos*, a form), a barometer which indicates the varying pressure of the atmosphere, not by the varying height of a column of a fluid, but by the compression and expansion of a small metal vessel.

baron, *n.* *bār-ōn* (F.: It. *barone*: Sp. *varon*: originally signifying man or husband), a rank of nobility next to a viscount; two sirloins not cut asunder:

baronage, *n.* *bār-ōn-āj*, the dignity or estate of a baron: **bar-ones**, *n.* the wife of a baron: **barony**, *n.* *bār-ō-ni*, the lordship of a baron; a division of a county in Ireland answering to an English hundred: **baronial**, *a.* *bār-ō-ni-āl*, pert. to a barony:

baronet, *n.* *bār-ō-nēt*, the title next below a baron, established in England as an order in the reign of James I.: **baronetage**, *n.* *bār-ō-nēt-āj*, the dignity of a baronet; baronets as a body: **baronetcy**, *n.* *bār-ō-nēt-si*, the title and dignity of a baronet.

baroselenite, *n.* *bār-ō-sē-lēn-īt* (Gr. *barus*, heavy; *selenē*, the moon), a name applied to *barytes*, in allusion to its high specific gravity, and the resemblance of some of its crystals to those of *selenite*.

barouche, *n.* *bār-rōsh* (Gr. *barutsche*: L. *birotus*—from *bis*, twice; *rota*, a wheel), a four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

barque, *n.* *bār-k*—see *bark*, a small ship.

barrack, *n.* *bār-rāk* (Sp. *barraca*, a cabin or hut: Gael. *barrach*, brushwood: F. *baraque*), a house for soldiers, commonly used in the plu., being originally a collection of huts clad or covered with boughs:

bar-rack-master, the officer who superintends soldiers' barracks.

barracoen, *n.* *bār-rā-kēn* (from *barrack*), in Africa, a fort or castle; an enclosure where slaves are quartered.

barras, *n.* *bār-rās* (F.), a substance consisting of resin and oil that exudes from the wounds in fir-trees.

barrator, *n.* *bār-rā-tōr* (old F. *barreter*, to deceive: Icel. *baratta*, a contest—see *barter*), an encourager of lawsuits; fraud in a shipmaster: **barratry**, *n.* *bār-rā-tri*, a fraud in a shipmaster against the owners or underwriters, as embezzling the goods or running away with the ship: **barratrous**, *a.* *bār-rā-trūs*, guilty of the crime of barratry: **bar-ratrous-ly**, *ad.* *-trūs-ly*.

barrel, *n.* *bār-rēl* (F. *baril*: It. *barile*: Sp. *barril*), a vessel or cask having more length than breadth, bulging in the middle: **v.** to pack or put into a barrel: **bar-relling**, *imp.*: **barrelled**, *bār-rēld*: **barrel-bulk**, in shipping, a measure of capacity for freight equal to five cubic feet.

barren, *a.* *bār-rēn* (old F. *brehaigne* or *baraigne*, unfruitful), not producing young; not fertile; dull; in bot., without pistils: **bar-renly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **barrenness**, *n.* *bār-rēn-nēs*, unfruitfulness; sterility.

barricade, *n.*: **barrier**, *n.*: **barrister**, *n.*—see under *bark*: **barrier-reef**, a name given to those coral-reefs which run parallel to the shores, chiefly of islands, and enclosing a lagoon-channel more or less extensive.

barrow, *n.* *bār-rō* (AS. *berewe*—from *beran*, to carry: It. *bara*, a litter: Ger. *bahre*, a barrow), a hand-carriage.

barrow, *n.* *bār-rō* (AS. *beorg* or *beorh*, a hill or mound), a hillock or mound raised over the graves of warriors or nobles, especially those killed in battle.

barter, *v.* *bār-tēr* (old F. *barreter*, to deceive: Sp. *baratar*, to truck or exchange: It. *barattare*, to truck or barter—see *bargain*), to traffic by exchanging one kind of goods for another; to exchange; to trade: **n.** traffic by exchanging: **bar-tering**, *imp.*: **bartered**, *pp.* *bār-tērd*: **bar-terer**, *n.* one who.

bartizan, *n.* *bār-ti-zān* (a corruption of *bratticing*, which see: F. *brèches*, a portal of defence: It. *bertesca*, a kind of rampart), a small overhanging turret which projects from the angles of towers, or the parapet and other parts of the building.

barwood, *n.* *bār-wōd*, a red dyewood brought from Africa.

baryta, *n.* *bār-ri-tā*, also **barytes**, *n.* *bār-ri-tēs* (Gr. *barus*, heavy), a mineral, one of the simple earths, of great specific gravity, widely diffused and commonly occurring in beds or veins of metallic ores; the na-

tive sulphate of *baryta* is generally known as *cawk* or *heavy spar*: *barytic*, *a. bā-rī-tik*, of or containing *baryta*: *baryto-calcite*, *n. bā-rī-tō-kāl'sīt* (Gr. *barus*, heavy: *L. calx*, gen. *calcis*, lime), a mineral of a white, yellowish, or greenish colour, occurring massive and crystallised.

barytone, *a. bār'ī-tōn* (Gr. *barus*, heavy; *tonos*, a tone), pert. to a grave deep sound: *n.* a male voice between tenor and bass.

basal, *a. bā-sāl*—see *base*.

basalt, *n. bā-sāl't* (Gr. and *L. basaltēs*; Ethiopic, *basal*, iron), a dark greyish-black stone of volcanic origin, often occurring in the form of columns or prisms, three, five, or more sided, regular and jointed: *basaltic*, *a. bā-sāl'tik*, pert. to or containing *basalt*: *basaltine*, *a. bā-sāl'tīn*, crystallised horn blende: *basaltiform*, *n. bā-sāl'tī-fōrm* (*basalt*; *L. forma*, shape), resembling *basalt* in its columnar structure.

basanite, *n. bās'an-īt* (Gr. *basanizo*, I test; *basanos*, a touchstone), a mineral—called also *Lydian stone* or *Lydite*, from the province of Lydia, where first found; a compound variety of flinty slate of a velvet-black colour, used for testing the purity of gold and silver—seldom used in this way now; applied to a rock having a base of *basalt* and more or less crystals of *augite*.

base, *a. bās* (F. *bas*, mean, low: It. *basso*; *L. bassus*; Gr. *bathus*, deep, mean; worthless; of low station; deep; grave: *basely*, *ad. -ly*: *base-ness*, *n.* vileness; worthlessness: *base-born*, *a.* born out of wedlock; vile: *base-hearted*, *a.* also *base-souled*, *a.* vile in heart or spirit.

base, *n. bās* (L. and Gr. *basis*, the foundation), the bottom; the foundation; the foot; the support; the principal ingredient in a compound body; the low or grave parts in music: *v.* to found or establish on a base: *ba'sing*, *imp. p.* *based*, *pp. bas'd*: *basic*, *a. bā'sik*, acting as a base; possessing the base in excess: *basal*, *a. bā'sāl*, forming the base: *baseless*, *a. bās'lēs*, without foundation: *basilar*, *a. bās'ī-lār*, in *bot.*, attached to the base of an organ: *base-ment*, *n.* the ground floor; the part below the level of the street; the part on which the base is placed: *basis*, *n. bā'sis* (L.), the pedestal of a column; that on which anything is raised: *plu. bases*, *bā'sēs*: *base-court*, the outer or lower yard of a castle, appropriated to stables, offices, &c.: *base-line*, in *perspec.*, the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane; in *surv.*, a line, sometimes exceeding 100 miles in length, measured with the greatest possible exactness, with the view of determining the relative positions of objects and places: longer *base-lines* are measured by triangulation: *base of operations*, the line of country or fortresses from which military operations can be advanced by troops, and munitions of war supplied, and to which retreat can be made in case of necessity.

bashaw, *n. bā-shāw'* (Ar. *basha*: Pers. *pasha*), a Turkish governor; an imperious person.

bashful, *a. bāsh'fūl* (see *abash*), very modest; shy; easily confused: *bash fully*, *ad. -ly*: *bash fulness*, *n.* modesty in excess.

basify, *v. bā'sī-fy* (see *base*), to convert into a base: *ba'sifying*, *imp. p.* *basified*, *pp. bā'sī-fūl*: *basifier*, *n. bā'sī-fēr*, he or that which *basifies*.

basil, *n. bās'īl* (Sp. *bisel*, bevel-edge of a thing—from *base*), the slope of the edge of a tool: *v.* to grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle: *ba'silling*, *imp. p.* *basiled*, *pp. bā'sī-l'd*.

basil, *n. bās'īl* (F. *basilic*: It. *basilico*, the basil—from Gr. *basilikos*, royal), literally the royal herb—a highly aromatic plant; a pot-herb: *basil-weed*, wild basil.

basilica, *n. bā-zū'ī-kā* (Gr. *basilikos*, kingly), a royal or public hall where justice was administered; the middle vein of the arm; a magnificent church: *basilicon*, *n. bā-zū'ī-kōn*, a yellow ointment: *basilic*, *a. bā-zū'īk*, also *basical*, *a. bā-zū'ī-kāl*, pert. to a public or regal edifice; pert. to the middle vein of the arm.

basilisk, *n. bās'ī-līsk* (L. *basiliscus*—from Gr. *basileus*, a king), the cockatrice; a fabulous serpent having a white spot on its head resembling a royal crown.

basin, *n. bā'sn* (F. *basin*: Ger. *becken*: It. *bacino*), a circular hollow vessel for containing water, &c.; a pond; a bay; a dock; the district of country drained by a river: *ba'sin-shaped*, *a.* *basined*, *a. bā'snd*, enclosed in a basin; in *geol.*, any dipping or disposi-

tion of strata towards a common centre or axis; the depressions and receptacles of seas or lakes.

ba'sis—see *base*.

bask, *v. bāsk* (Icel. *baka*, to warm: Dut. *bakern*, to bask, as in the sun), to lie at ease enjoying the heat of the sun or of a fire; to be prosperous under benign influence: *bask ing*, *imp. p.* *basked*, *pp. bāskt*.

basket, *n. bās'ket* (W. *basged*—from *bask*, a netting, a plaiting, as of twigs or splinters: L. *bascauda*), an article of domestic use, made of osier-twigs or any pliable substance: *v.* to put into baskets: *ba'sketing*, *imp. p.* *basketed*, *pp. basket-hilt*, the hilt of a sword made to defend the whole hand from being wounded: *ba'sket-hil'ted*, *a.* having a basket-hilt.

Basquish, *a. bās'kish*, of or pert. to Biscay or its inhabitants.

bass, *n. bās* (It. *basso*, low, deep), the lowest part in a harmonised musical composition: *adj.* low; deep; grave: *basist*, *n. bās'ist*, in music, a singer of bass: *bass-clef*, *ba's'klēf*, the character placed at the beginning of the stave containing the bass part of a musical composition: *bass-singer*, one who sings the deepest or lowest part in music.

bass, *n. bās* (Dut. *bast*, bark or peel: Dan. *baste*, to bind), a mat made of bast; a door-mat.

bass, *n. bās* (AS. *bærs*, a perch), a name given to several species of the perch.

bass-relief, *n. bās'rē-lēf'* (It. *basso*, low; *rilievare*, to raise up again), sculptured figures which do not stand far out from the surface; when they stand further out they are said to be in *alto-relievo*: *It. basso-relievo*, *bās'sō-rē-lēvō*: *F. bas-relief*, *bā'rē-lēf'*.

basset, *n. bās'sēt* (see *basil*), a miner's term for the outcrop or surface-edge of any inclined stratum: *v.* to incline in a direction towards the surface of the earth, as a stratum or seam of coal: *ba's'eting*, *imp. p.* *baseted*, *pp. ba'sēd*, *pp. ba'sēd* also with *it*.

basset, *n. bās'sēt* (F. *bassette*), a game at cards invented at Venice.

bassetto, *n. bās'sēt'tō* (It.), a small bass viol.

bassinet, *n. bās'sī-nēt'* (F.), a wicker basket, with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

bassoon, *n. bās-sōn'* (F. *basson*: It. *basone*—from *basso*, low or deep), in music, a bass wind-instrument, consisting of a very long tube and a reed for the admission of the wind: *bassoon list*, *n.* a player on.

bassorine, *n. bās'sō-rīn* (first discovered in *ba's'sora-gum*), a substance obtained by treating gum-resin successively with ether, alcohol, and water.

bast, *n. bās't* (Dut. *bast*, bark, peel: Sw. *basta*, to bind), proper spelling of *bass*; a mat; inner bark of the lime-tree, from which matting is made; a thick mat: *basta*, impera. *bās'tā* (It.), in music, enough; stop—used by the leader of the band.

bastard, *n. bās'tārd* (old F. *bastard*; Gael. *baos*, fornication: old E. *baste*, fornication—from old F. *bast*, a pack-saddle), a child born out of wedlock; anything spurious: *adj.* spurious; not genuine; false; applied to metallic ores containing a very small percentage of metal, or to an impure mineral—as *bastard-iron*, *stone*, *bastard-limestone*: *ba's'tardism*, *n. -dīzm*, the state of a bastard: *bastardise*, *v. bās'tārd-īz*, to prove to be a bastard; to reduce to the condition of a bastard: *ba's'tard'ising*, *imp. p.* *ba's'tardised*, *pp. -dīz'd*: *ba's'tardly*, *a.* or *ad. -ly*: *ba's'tardly*, *n. bās'tārd-ī*, state of being illegitimate.

baste, *v. bāst* (F. *baston* or *bâton*, a stick: Icel. *beysta*, to beat: Sw. *bosta*, to thump: Dan. *bask*, a slap), to beat with a stick; to moisten meat with fat whilst roasting, to hinder it from burning: *ba'sting*, *imp. p.* *basted*, *pp. bā'stēd*: *ba's'ter*, *n.* one who *bastes*.

baste, *v. bāst* (It. *basta*, a long stitch: Sp. *bastear*, to sew slightly: F. *batir*, to stitch), to sew with long stitches to keep the pieces of a garment in shape while it is being permanently sewn: *ba'sting*, *imp. p.* *ba's'tēd*, *pp.*

Bastile, *n. bās-tēl'* (F. *bastille*), a famous castle or state prison in Paris, destroyed by the populace in 1789.

bastinado, *v. bās'tī-nād'*, or *bastinado*, *bās'tī-nā-dō* (Sp. *bastonada*, a blow with a stick: F. *bastonnade*—from *baton*, a stick), to give a sound beating with a stick: *n.* a punishment in use among many Eastern nations by which the offender is beaten on the soles of the feet: *ba's'tinād'ing*, *imp. p.* *ba's'tinād'ed*, *pp.*

bastion, *n. bās'tī-yōn* (Sp. and F.: It. *bastione*—from F. *batir*, for *bastir*, to build), a mass of earth built as

a wall and faced with sods or bricks, standing out from a fortified work to protect its walls: **bastioned**, a. *bast'yond*, furnished with bastions.

bat, n. *bât* (It. *battere*: F. *battre*, to beat: Hung. *bot*, a stick: Gael. *bat*, a staff), a heavy stick; a piece of wood broader at one end than at the other; the management of a bat at play; cotton in sheets for quilting; a piece of brick: v. to play with a bat at cricket: **batting**, imp.: **batted**, pp. *bât-téd*: **batsman**, n. *bats'mán*, in cricket, the man who holds the bat.

bat, n. *bât* (*bak*, as the common name of an animal: Scot. *bak*, *baki* or *bakie-bird*: Sw. *nattbaka*, the night-bark: L. *blatta*, a night-moth), name of a small animal like a mouse, but with wings without feathers, which only comes abroad at night: **bat'tish**, a. like a bat: **bat'fowling**, a method of catching birds at night.

batardeau, n. *bât-ár-dô* (F.), in mil., a strong wall of masonry built across a ditch to sustain the pressure of the water, containing a sluice-gate, armed at the top with iron pikes, and rendered impassable by a tower with a conical top, raised in the middle.

Bathavian, a. *bâ-tâ-vi-ân*, Dutch.

bat, n. *bâch* (AS. *bacan*: Dut. *baksel*, an ovenful—from *bakken*, to bake), a quantity of bread baked at one time; an assortment of things of the same kind.

bate, v. *bât* (F. *abattre*, to break down: Sp. *batir*, to lose courage, to lessen), to lessen anything; to retrench; to take away: **bat'ing**, imp.: **bated**, pp.

bath, n. *bâth* (AS. *baeth*: Icel. *bada*: Ger. *baden*, to bathe: Icel. *baka*, to heat), a place to bathe in; that in which the body or a part of it is bathed; in *chem.*, hot water, hot sand, &c., used as a source of heat or for modifying it; a Heb. measure: **bathe**, v. *bâth*, to wash the body or a part of it with water, &c.; to lie in a bath: **bathing**, *bâ-th'ing*, imp.: **bathed**, pp. *bâth-ed*: **bather**, n. one who: **dry-bath**, one made of hot sand, ashes, &c.: **air-bath** exposure of the body to the refreshing influence of the air; also one among *hot air*, as in a Turkish bath: **plunge-bath**, a bath in which the whole body is immersed: **douche-bath**, *dôsh'*, in which a stream of water is made to fall from above on the body: **shower-bath**, in which the water is poured upon the body in the form of a shower: **medicated-baths**, *mê-dî-kâ-téd-bâths*, in which the water is impregnated with medical preparations: **bath-metal**, a mixed metal called prince's metal: **bath-stone**, n. *bâth'stôn*, oolitic freestone extensively quarried for building purposes near Bath, very soft, but becoming hard on exposure to the atmosphere: **bath-brick**, n. *-brîk*, a well-known kind of stone used for cleaning and polishing metal utensils.

Bath, n. *bâth*, a high order of British knighthood.

bathos, n. *bâ-thôs*, (Gr. *bathus*, deep; *bathos*, depth), a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in speaking or writing: the *profound*, ironically, in contradistinction to the *sublime*.

bathymetrical, a. *bâth'y-mê-tri-kâl* (Gr. *bathus*, deep; *metron*, a measure), applied to the distribution of plants and animals along the sea-bottom which they inhabit.

batlet, n. *bât-lét* (see *bat*), a flat piece of wood for beating linen in the washing.

batman, n. *bât'mán* (Ger. *bauer*, a peasant, a countryman: old E. *bawn*, a fortified enclosure for cattle), a person appointed to every company of a regiment to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c., usually an officer's servant: **bat-horse**, *bâw*, the pack or baggage horse allowed to a batman.

baton, n. *bâ-tông*, more rarely *batoon*, n. *bâ-tôn'*, (F. *baton*, for *baston*, a stick), in *her.*, a mark of illegitimate descent; a staff; a club; a marshal's staff of office; a short staff as a badge of office.

batrachia, n. *bâ-trâk'i-â* (Gr. *batrachos*, a frog), an order of reptiles comprising the frog, toad, salamander, and siren: **batrachian**, a. of or relating to the frog tribe: n. one of the frog tribe: **batrachoid**, a. *bâ-trâk'ô-îd*, formed like a frog: **batracholites**, *bâ-trâk'ô-lîtz* (Gr. —; *lithos*, a stone), fossil remains of animals of the frog kind.

batra, n. *bât-tâ* (Hind.), an allowance to the officers serving in the East Indies in addition to their pay.

battalion, n. *bât-tâl'yôn* (F. *bataillon*—from *battre*, to beat: It. *battaglia*—from *battere*, to beat: L. *battuere*, to strike or beat), a body of soldiers of from 500 to 800 men—less than a regiment: **battalion** and **regiment** are often synonymous: **battalia**, n. *bât-tâl-yâ*, the order of battle; the main body in array: **battalioned**, a. *bât-tâl'yôn-d*, formed into battalions.

batten, v. *bât'n* (Goth. *gabatnan*, to thrive: Icel., *bât-na*, to get better, to fatten; to grow or become fat; to live in ease and luxury: **bat'tening**, imp.: **battened**, pp. *bât-n'd*).

batten, n. *bât'n* (F. *baton*, a staff or stick—from *bat*, which see), a small piece of wood used by carpenters and plumbers: v. to fasten or form with battens: **bat'tening**, imp.: n. narrow flat rods of wood fixed to the wall on which the laths for the plaster-work are nailed: **battened**, pp. *bât-n'd*.

batter, v. *bât'tér* (F. *battre*, to beat—from L. *battuere*, to beat or strike), to beat with repeated blows; to beat with great force or violence; to wear out with service: n. a mixture of various ingredients beaten together: **bat'tering**, imp.: **battered**, pp. *bât'tér-d*: **bat'terer**, n. one who: **bat'tering-ram**, n. an ancient military engine for beating down walls, consisting of a long beam having a head like a ram's, and swung.

battery, n. *bât'tér-î* (F. *batterie*—from *battre*, to beat), in mil., a parapet or wall breast high, thrown up to protect the gunners and others, or as a position for guns; any number of guns and mortars ranged in order for firing; an apparatus for generating the electric fluid: **masked-bat'tery**, a battery screened from the sight of the enemy by any contrivance.

battle, n. *bât'l* (F. *bataille*: It. *battaglia*—from *battere*, to beat), a fight between enemies; an encounter between armies: v. to contend in fight: **bat'tle-array**, n. *bât'tl-ár-râ'*, order of battle: **bat'tle-axe**, n. *-âks*, a weapon of war not now in use: **bat'tle-field**, the place where a battle between armies has been fought: **bat'tling**, imp.: **battled**, pp. *bât'tl-d*: **bat'tlement**, n. *bât'tl-mênt*, a wall pierced with openings, or made notch-like, for military purposes or for ornament: **bat'tlemen** *bat'tl*, as having battlements.

battledore, n. *bât'tl-dôr* (Sp. *badador*, a washing-beetle), a toy used in play, with a handle and flat part, for striking a shuttlecock upwards.

bat'tue, n. *bât-tôo* (F.—from L. *battuere*, to beat), a beating up of game to gather it into a limited area; the game beaten up.

bauble, n. *bâw-bl*—see *bawble*.

baulk, n. *bâwk* (see *balk*), a piece of foreign timber of from 8 to 16 inches square: **bawk**, n. *bâwk*, a cross-beam in the roof of a house uniting and supporting the rafters.

bawbee, n. *bâw-bê'*, (F. *bas-billon*, base bullion or coin), the name in Scotland and north of England for a halfpenny.

bawble, n. *bâw-bl*, also spelt *bauble* (F. *babiole*, a toy: Hung. *bub*, a bunch; *buba*, a doll), a showy trifle; a worthless piece of finery.

bawd, n. *bâwd* (W. *baw*, dirt, filth: old F. *baude*), one who promotes debauchery: **bawdy**, a. *bâw-dî*, filthy; unchaste.

bawl, v. *bâwl* (AS. *bau* or *bow*, the cry of a dog: L. *baubari*, to bark as a dog: Icel. *baula*, to low as an ox), to cry out with a loud full sound: **baw'ling**, imp.: **bawled**, pp. *bâwld*: **bawler**, n. one who.

bay, a. *bâ* L. *badius*, brown: Sp. *bayo*: It. *bajo*: F. *bai*, brown or reddish; inclining to a chestnut colour: **bayard**, n. *bâ-ârd* (F. *bai*, a chestnut-brown: Dut. *paard*, a horse), a bay horse: **adj. blind; stupid**.

bay, n. *bâ* (Sp. *bahia*—from prov. Sp. *badar*, to open, to gape: It. *baja*: F. *baie*), an arm of the sea bending into the land; state of being hemmed in: **bay-window**, a window that projects outwards, forming a kind of bay within: **bay-salt**, a sort of coarse salt, formed by the natural evaporation of seawaters.

bay, n. *bâ* (It. *abbaiare*: F. *abbayer*: L. *baubari*, to bow-wow as a dog), the bark of a dog when his prey is brought to a stand: **at bay**, at a stand, and turned to keep the enemy in check; a stag is *at bay* when he turns and faces his pursuers: v. to bark as a dog at his game; to keep an enemy from closing in: **bay'ing**, imp.: **bayed**, pp. *bâd*.

bay, n. *bâ* (F. *baie*, a berry—from L. *baca*, a berry: Sp. *bayra*, the cod of peas, a husk), the laurel-tree, which bears red berries: **bays**, n. plu. *bâz*, an honorary garland or crown of victory, originally made of laurel branches with its berries.

bayonet, n. *bâ-nê-t* (from Bayonne, in France, where first made; F. *bayonnette*) a steel dagger at the end of a gun or musket: v. to stab or kill with a bayonet: **bayonet'ing**, imp.: **bayonet'ed**, pp. Participles more properly spelt with *t*.

bazaar, n. *bâ-zâr'*, (Pers. *bazar*, a market), a covered place where goods are exposed to sale; a large

coö, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair,

game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

room for the sale of goods; a sale of miscellaneous goods for a charitable object.

B. C., first letters of "Before Christ": B.C.L., bachelor of civil laws: B.D., bachelor of divinity: B.A., bachelor of arts.

bellium, *n.* *dell'ium* (L.—from Gr. *bellion*), a gummy substance of an agreeable odour brought from the East.

be, *v.* *bē* (AS. *beon*: Gael. *beo*, alive: Gr. *bios*, life: Sans. *bhu*, to be), infin. of the verb *am*, denoting to exist, to become, to remain; used in hypothetical and secondary propositions—as "If I *be*," "If thou *be*:" being, imp. *bē'ing*: *been*, pp.

be (AS.) a prefix, signifying to make. When *be* is prefixed to a noun, the noun becomes a verb—thus, calm and friend are nouns, but *becalm* and *befriend* are verbs: *be* prefixed to a verb signifies *about*, *over*, *for*—thus, *speak* and *think* become *bespeak* and *be-think*: *be* in a preposition, an adverb, or a conjunction, signifies, by the cause of; *behind*, prep. in the rear of.

beach, *n.* *bēch* (AS. *becc*, a brook: Icel. *bakki*, a bank), the shore; the space on the margin of a sea over which the tide alternately flows and ebbs; the margin of the sea or of a large river: *v.* to run a ship on shore: *beach'ing*, imp.: *beached*, pp. *bēcht*, run on shore—as a boat or ship: *beachy*, *a.* *bēch'y*, having beaches.

beacon, *n.* *bē'kn* (AS. *beacen*, a sign, a nod: Icel. *bakna*, to signify by nodding), a lighthouse or signal to direct navigation; something that gives notice of danger: *v.* to afford light or direction, as a beacon: *beaconed*, *a.* *bē'kōnd*; *beacon'ing*, imp.: *beaconage*, *n.* *bē'kōn-aj*, money paid for the support of a beacon.

bead, *n.* *bēd* (AS. *bead*; *gebēd*, a prayer, as formerly helping the memory in reciting prayers), a small ball pierced for hanging on a string; a round moulding, also called *beading*: *bead-tree*, a tree the pips and nuts of whose fruit are pierced and strung as beads: *beadproof*, liquors, as alcohol, that carry bubbles when shaken: *beadroll*, in R. Cath. Ch. a list of those to be mentioned at prayers: *beadsman*, *n.* or *-woman*, one employed to pray for others; a recipient of certain charities.

beadle, *n.* *bē'dl* (AS. *bydel*—from *bidan*, to wait: F. *bedeau*; It. *bidello*), a messenger; a church or parish officer: *beadleship*, *n.* the office of a beadle.

beagle, *n.* *bē'gl* (Gael. *beag*; W. *bac*, little), a small hunting-dog, tracking by scent.

beak, *n.* *bēk* (F. *bēc*: It. *becco*; Gael. *beic*), the bill or nib of a bird; any pointed thing: *beaked*, *a.* *bēkt*, having a beak; pointed: *beaker*, *n.* (Ger. *berher*, a goblet), a large beaked cup or glass; a flagon.

beam, *n.* *bēm* (AS. *beam*, a tree: Ger. *baum*: Icel. *badmr*), any large and long piece of timber or iron; the principal piece of timber in a building; the rod from which the scales are suspended; the horn of a stag; ray of light: *v.* to throw out rays, as the sun; to dart; to glitter or shine: *beaming*, imp.: *ad.* darting of light in rays: *n.* dawn; first indication: *beamed*, pp. *bēm'd*: *beamless*, *a.* giving out no rays of light: *beamy*, *a.* *bēm'y*, radiant; antlered as a stag: *beam-bird*, the spotted fly-catcher: *beam-ends*, a ship is said to be on her beam-ends when she inclines very much to one side: *beams*, *n.* plu. strong thick pieces of timber stretching across a ship from side to side to support the decks.

bean, *n.* *bēn* (Ger. *bohne*: Icel. *baun*: W. *faen*: L. *fabia*), a longish-round or flattish-round vegetable contained in a pod: *bean-tre-foil*, *bean-tres'el*, *bean-ca'per*, plants: *bean-fly*, a fly of a pale purple colour found on bean-flowers: *bean-geese*, a migratory bird visiting England.

bear, *v.* *bār* (AS. *beran*: Goth. *bairan*, to carry: L. *fero*: Gr. *phero*, I bear: Sans. *bhāri*), to carry; to support; to suffer; to produce; to bring forth: *bore*, pt. *bōr*, or *bare*, *bār*: *born*, pp. *bōrn*, brought forth: *borne*, pp. *bōrn*, carried: *bearer*, *n.* *bār'er*, one that carries or brings forth; a messenger: *bear'ing*, imp. carrying; producing: *n.* behaviour; gesture; the situation of one object with respect to another; the figures, called *charges*, on an escutcheon: *bearable*, *a.* *bār'a-bl*, that can be endured: *bearably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *bear with*, to endure: *bear up*, not to faint or fail: *bear off*, to restrain; among *seamen*, to remove to a distance: *bear down*, to overthrow or crush by force: *bear out*, to maintain and support to the end: *bear through*, to conduct or manage: *bear a hand*, among *seamen*, to

make haste; to be quick: *bear away*, in *navi.*, to change the course of a ship and make her run before the wind.

bear, *n.* *bār* (AS. *bera*: Ger. *bär*: Icel. *biörn*: L. *fera*, a wild beast), a wild animal covered with rough shaggy hair; name of two constellations—the "Ursa Major" and the "Ursa Minor"; a name applied to a speculative jobber on the stock exchange; any brutal or ill-behaved person: *bearish*, *a.* *bār-ish*, rude; violent in conduct: *bear-bait'ing*, the sport or diversion of causing dogs to fight with a bear, formerly common in this country: *bear's-grease*, the fat or tallow of a bear, extensively used as a pomatum: *bear-garden*, a place where bears are kept for sport: *bear-ber'y*, *bear-bind*, *bear's-breech*, *bear's-ear*, *bear's-foot*, *bear's-wort*, popular names of plants: *bear-fly*, an insect.

beard, *n.* *bērd* (Ger. *bart*: Russ. *boroda*: W. *barf*: L. *barba*, a beard: Icel. *barð*, a lip or border), hair that grows on the lips and chin of a man; the awn of corn; the gills of oysters and other shell-fish: *v.* to set at defiance; to oppose openly: *bearding*, imp. *bērd'ing*: *bearded*, pp. *bērd'ed*: *beardless*, *a.* without a beard; young: *beardlessness*, *n.*: *beard-grass*, a plant.

beast, *n.* *bēst* (Gael. *biast*: Dut. *beest*: L. *bestia*, a beast: Gael. *beo*, living), any four-footed animal; a person rude, coarse, and filthy: *beastly*, *a.* *-li*, like a beast: *beastliness*, *n.* *-li-nēs*, great coarseness: *bestial*, *a.* *bēst'y-āl*, pert, to a beast, or having the qualities of one: *beast-like*, *a.* resembling a beast: *bestiality*, *n.* *bēst'y-āl'ty*, the quality of beasts: *bestially*, *ad.* *-li*.

beat, *v.* *bēt* (AS. *beatan*: It. *battere*: F. *battre*, to beat or strike), to knock; to strike; to strike often; to crush or mix by blows; to overcome in a fight, in battle, or in strife; to throb like the pulse: *n.* a stroke; a throb; the rise or fall of the hand or foot to mark the time in music: *beating*, imp.: *beaten*, pp. *bē't-n*: *beater*, *n.* one who; a crushing instrument: *to beat about*, to search diligently for: *to beat down*, to lower the price: *to beat off*, to drive back: *to beat time*, to regulate time by the measured motion of the hand or foot: *to beat out*, to extend by hammering: *to beat the general*, to give notice to soldiers to march: *to beat the tattoo*, to give notice to soldiers to retire to quarters: *to beat to arms*, to command soldiers to get ready their arms and prepare for battle: *to beat a parley*, to give a signal to an enemy for a conference: *to beat up*, to attack suddenly, as an enemy's quarters: *to beat up for*, to go diligently about in order to procure: *police-man's beat*, district to be walked over and watched by a policeman: *beat'er up*, one who searches for and starts game for a sportsman.

beatify, *v.* *bē-dī'fī* (L. *beatus*, happy; *facio*, I make), to make happy; to bless with complete enjoyment in heaven: *beatify'ing*, imp.: *beatified*, pp. *-fīd*: *beatific*, *a.* *bē-dī'fī-k*, also *beatifical*, *a.* *-k-āl*, that has the power to make happy: *beatifically*, *ad.* *-li*: *beatification*, *-k-ā'shūn*, in the Church of Rome, the pronouncing of a deceased person to be blessed: *beatitude*, *n.* *bē-dī'fī-tūd*, happiness of the highest kind; the blessedness pronounced by our Lord on the virtues.

beatrice, *n.* *bē-dī-trī-sē-d*, a remarkable fossil occurring in the middle silurians of Canada.

beau, *n.* *bō* (F. *beau*, good, fair: L. *bellus*, gay, handsome), a gay man that attends much to dress; in *familiar language*, a man who pays attention to a lady; a lover: plu. *beaux*, *bōz*: *beausish*, *a.* *bō'ish*, like a beau; foppish: *beau-esprit*, *n.* *bō-ēs-prē* (F.), a man of wit: *beau-ideal*, *n.* *bō'ī-dē-āl* (F. *beau*; *ideal*, imaginary), an imaginary standard of absolute perfection; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy: *beau-monde*, *n.* *bō-nōng'ē* (F. *beau*; *monde*, the world), polite people; the fashionable world.

beauty, *n.* *bū'tī* (F. *beaute*, beauty: It. *bello*: L. *bellus*, pretty, handsome), the appearance and properties in any person or thing that please and delight the eye; those qualities in a thing that delight the mind or any of the senses; a lovely and pleasing person: *beauteous*, *a.* *bū'tī-ūs*, pleasing; lovely: *beau-teously*, *ad.* *-li*: *beaut'ousness*, *n.*: *beautiful*, *a.* *bū'tī-fūl*, lovely; fair; elegant: *beau'tifully*, *ad.* *-li*: *beautify*, *v.* *bū'tī'fī*, to make beautiful; to adorn: *beautify'ing*, imp.: *beautified*, pp. *bū'tī'fīd*: *beautif'er*, *n.* one who adorns.

beaver, *n.* *bē'ver* (AS. *beofer*: Ger. *biber*: F. *bievre*—from L. *iber*), an amphibious animal valued for its fur; a hat or cap made of the fur.

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lûô*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

beaver, *n.* *bé-vér* (old *F. bavière*—from *baver*, to slaver), the movable part of a helmet which covered the face, and was raised or let down to enable the wearer to eat or drink.

bebeerin, *n.* *bé-bér-in*, a vegetable alkali found in the *bebecera*, *bé-bér-é-na*, or greenheart tree of British Guiana.

becafico, *n.* *bé-ká-fé-kó* (It.—from *piceo*, a beak or peak; *fico*, a fig), a fig-pecker, a bird of passage resembling a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes.

becalm, *v.* *bé-kám* (*be* and *calm*) to still; to make quiet: **becalming**, *imp.* **becalmed**, *pp.* *bé-ká-m'd*: **adj.** applied to a vessel that lies still for want of wind.

became, *v.* *bé-kám*—see **become**.

because, *conj.* *bé-ká-uz* (*be* and *cause*), for this cause that; on this account that.

beck, *n.* *bék* (AS. *beacen*, a sign: Icel. *bakna*, to nod), a nod of the head meant to invite attention; an English weight of 16 lb. or a measure of 2 gals.: **v.** to make a sign with the head; to call by a nod: **becking**, *imp.* **becked**, *pp.* *békt*.

beck, *n.* *bék* (AS. *becc*; Ger. *bach*: Icel. *beckr*), a little stream; a brook.

beckety, *n.* *bék-ét*, among seamen, a piece of rope placed to confine another rope or a spar; a small circle or hoop of rope used as a handle.

beckon, *v.* *bék-n* (from *beck*), to make a sign to another by nodding or by a motion of the hand or finger: **beckoning**, *imp.* *bék-ning*: **beckoned**, *pp.* *bék-n'd*.

becloud, *v.* *bé-klóüd* (*be* and *cloud*), to obscure; to dim: **beclouding**, *imp.* **beclouded**, *pp.*

become, *v.* *bé-kám* (AS. *becuman*, to attain to, to befall: Ger. *bekommen*, to get; *bequem*, fit, proper), to pass from one state to another; to befit; to sit gracefully: **becoming**, *imp.* *adj.* appropriate; graceful: **became**, *pt.* **becomingly**, *adv.* *fitly*: **becomingness**, *n.*

bed, *n.* *béd* (Icel. *bedr*: Ger. *bett*: Goth. *badī*), something on which to sleep; a couch; the bottom or channel of a river; a plot of ground in a garden; a layer; in *geol.*, a stratum of considerable thickness: **v.** to lie; to sleep; to sow: **bedding**, *imp.* **bedded**, *pp.* **bedding**, *n.* materials of a bed: **bedchamber**, *n.* *chám-bér*, a room in which there is a bed: **bedrid**, *a.* also **bedridden**, *a.* (AS. *bed-rida*, one who rides on his bed), wholly confined to bed by age or sickness: **bedclothes**, *n.* plu. the blankets, sheets, &c., of a bed: **bedfellow**, *n.* one who lies in the same bed: **bedpost**, *n.* one of the four standards that support a bed: **bedstead**, *n.* *-stéd*, the wooden or iron framework of a bed: **bedtick**, *n.* *béd-tík*, the case for holding the materials of a bed: **bedhangings**, curtains for a bed: **bed-place**, the foundation plate of a marine or a direct action engine: **bedrite**, *n.* *béd-rít*, privilege of the marriage-bed.

bedabble, *v.* *bé-dáb-bí* (*be* and *dabble*), to sprinkle with; to cover with: **bedabbling**, *imp.* **bedabbled**, *pp.* *bíd*.

bedaub, *v.* *bé-dáub* (*be* and *daub*), to besmear; to sprinkle; to soil with anything thick and dirty: **bedaubing**, *imp.* **bedaubed**, *pp.* *bé-dáub'd*.

bedazzle, *v.* *bé-dáz-zí* (*be* and *dazzle*), to confuse the sight by a too strong light; to make dim by lustre or glitter: **bedazzling**, *imp.* **bedazzled**, *pp.* *-zíd*.

bede, *n.* *béd*, among miners, a kind of pickaxe used for separating the ores from the rocks in which they are imbedded.

bedell, *n.* *bé-dél* (AS. *bydel*: It. *bidello*: L. *bedellus*), a higher beadle or officer of a court or university: **bedelry**, *n.* *bé-dél-ri*, the extent of a beadle's office.

bedeck, *v.* *bé-dék* (*be* and *deck*), to adorn; to grace: **bedecking**, *imp.* **bedecked**, *pp.* *bé-dék't*.

bedeguar or **bedegar**, *n.* *béd-é-gár* (Pers. *bádward*, a kind of white thorn or thistle), a spongy excrescence found on rose-bushes, caused by the puncture of a small insect.

bedew, *v.* *bé-dú* (*be* and *dew*), to wet, as with dew; to moisten gently: **bedewing**, *imp.* **bedewed**, *pp.* *bé-dú'd*: **bedewer**, *n.* one who.

bedehouse, *n.* *béd-hóus* (AS. *bead*, a prayer), a charity house where the poor prayed for their benefactors—see **bead**.

bedim, *v.* *bé-dím* (*be* and *dim*), to darken; to obscure: **bedimming**, *imp.* **bedimmed**, *pp.* *bé-dím'd*.

bedizen, *v.* *bé-díz-n* (F. *badigeonner*, to rough-cast in plaster), to load with ornament; to dress with unbecoming richness: **bedizening**, *imp.* **bedizened**, *pp.* *bé-díz-n'd*.

bedlam, *n.* *béd-lám* (contr. from the hospital of St

Mary of Bethlehem in London, used as a house for the insane), a madhouse; a lunatic asylum; a place where there is a great deal of noise and uproar: **bedlamite**, *n.* *-it*, one confined in a madhouse.

bedouin, *n.* *béd-ó-ín* (Ar. *bedawi*, living in the desert—from *badu*, a desert), an Arab of one of the unsettled tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa.

bedraggle, *v.* *bé-drag-gl* (*be* and *draggle*), to soil the clothes by suffering them in walking to reach the dirt: **bedraggling**, *imp.* **bedraggled**, *pp.* *-gl'd*.

bee, *n.* *bé* (AS. *beo*: Ger. *bienen*: Gael. *beach*), an insect that makes honey and wax; an industrious and careful person: **beehive**, *bé-hív*, a case or box in which domestic bees build their honeycombs and store their honey: **bee-flower**, a plant whose flowers represent singular figures of bees and flies: **bee-garden**, an enclosure where bees are reared: **bee-line**, the most direct line from one place to another: **bee-master**, one who keeps and rears bees: **bee's-wax**, *bé-s-wáks*, a wax collected by bees: **bee's-wing**, a crust in portwine: **bee-bread**, the pollen or dust of flowers collected by bees: **bee-eater**, a bird that feeds on bees.

beech, *n.* *béch* (Ger. *buche*: Icel. *beyke*: L. *fagus*), a large forest-tree having a smooth bark, producing mast or nuts: **beech-mast**, the nuts of the beech-tree: **beech-oil**, an oil obtained from beech-nuts: **beechen**, *a.* *bé-chén*, made of beech.

beef, *n.* *béf* (F. *bœuf*, an ox: It. *bove*: L. *bos*, gen. *bovis*, an ox), the flesh of animals of the ox, bull, or cow kind: **beeves**, *bévz*, plu. of **beef** when the animals are meant: **adj.** consisting of beef: **beef-steak**, *n.* *-sták*, a slice of beef-flesh raw or cooked: **beef-eater** (old F. *buffetier*—from *buffet*, a sideboard), a yeoman of the guards in England, who used to be a keeper of the sideboard or buffet: **beef-wood**, the wood of an Australian tree resembling beef in appearance.

beekites, *n.* *bék-its* (after Dr Beke, dean of Bristol, by whom they were first publicly noticed), a particular form of chalcedony deposited on fossils, as sponges, corals, or shells.

beeld or **beild**, *n.* *béld* (AS. *byld*), a place of shelter; a low thatched house; protection.

Beelzebub, *n.* *bé-él-zé-búb* (Gr.—from Heb. *baal*, lord; *zebub*, a fly), in *Script.* the prince of devils.

been, *bén* (AS. *beon*), *pp.* of the verb *be*.

beer, *n.* *bér* (AS. *beor*: Ger. *bier*: F. *biere*, beer, drink: L. *bibere*, to drink), an intoxicating liquor made from prepared barley, called malt, and hops; a liquor made by infusion and fermentation from any vegetable substance.

beestings, *n.* plu. *bést-ingz*, also spelt **biesting**, and **beest'ing** (AS. *beost* or *byst*), first milk given by a cow after calving.

beet, *n.* *bél* (F. *bette*: Ger. *beete*: L. *beta*), a garden or field vegetable with large roots, from which sugar is extensively manufactured in France: **beet-rave**, a variety of beet.

beetle, *n.* *bétl* (AS. *bittel*, the biter), a general name of insects having a horny wing-cover: **beetle-headed**, dull; stupid: **beetle-stone**, a name given to nodules of ironstone, &c., which, when split up, bear a fancied resemblance to the body and limbs of a beetle.

beetle, *n.* *bétl* (AS. *bytel*, a mallet—from *bat*, which see), a heavy wooden hammer or mallet.

beetle, *v.* *bétl* (AS. *beotan*, to threaten), to hang or extend out: **beetling**, *imp.* **beetled**, *pp.* *bé-tl'd*: **beetle-browed**, *a.* having prominent brows.

beeves, *n.* plu. *bévz* (see **beef**), sing. **beef**; black cattle.

befall, *v.* *bé-fál* (*be* and *fall*), to happen to; to come to pass: **befell**, *pt.* *bé-fél*: **befallen**, *pp.* *bé-fál-lén*: **befalling**, *imp.*

beft, *v.* *bé-ft* (F. *fait*, wrought), to suit; to become: **beft'ing**, *imp.* **beft'ed**, *pp.*

befool, *v.* *bé-fól* (AS. *be*: F. *fol*, idle), to lead astray; to delude: **befooling**, *imp.* **befooled**, *pp.* *bé-fól'd*.

before, *prep.* *bé-fór* (*be* and *fore*; AS. *beforan*), in front of; in presence of: **ad.** in front; further onwards: **conj.** further onward in time: **beforehand**, *ad.* *bé-fór-hánd*, sooner in time; previously; at first: **before'time**, *ad.* *-tim*, formerly; of old time.

befriend, *v.* *bé-frénd* (*be* and *friend*), to assist; to favour; to aid in a difficulty: **befriending**, *imp.* **befriended**, *pp.* *bé-frénd'ed*.

beg, *v.* *bég* (from *bag*, as when alms were uniformly given in kind, the bag was a universal characteristic of the beggar), to ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit charity; to take for granted; to assume: **begging**, *imp.* **begged**, *pp.* *bégd*: **beggar**, *n.*

bēg'gēr (Sw. *begaera*, to ask; Gael. *baigan*, a little bag), one much reduced in circumstances; one who assumes what he does not prove; one who is poor and asks charity: **v.** to reduce to poverty: **beg'garing**, **imp.**: **beggared**, **pp.** *bēg'gār'd*; **beg'garly**, **a.** -*ly*, mean; poor: **ad.** *meanly*: **beg'garliness**, **n.** -*ness*, poverty; meanness: **beggary**, **n.** *bēg'gēr-i*, a state of great poverty: **beg'garman**, **n.** a man who is a beggar.

beget, **v.** *bē-gēt'* (AS. *begettan*, to obtain), to generate; to produce; to cause to exist: **beget'ing**, **imp.**: **beget'**, **pt.**: **begotten**, **pp.** *bē-gōt'*: **beget'er**, **n.** one who.

begin, **v.** *bē-gīn'* (AS. *beginnan*), to commence; to enter upon something new; to take the first step: **begin'ning**, **imp.**: **n.** first cause; origin; first state; the rudiments: **began**, **pt.** *bē-gān'*: **begin**, **pp.** *bē-gūn'*: **begin'ner**, **n.** one who takes the first step; an author of a thing; one without experience.

begird, **v.** *bē-gērd'* (AS. *begyrdan*), to surround; to encompass; to encircle: **begird'ing**, **imp.**: **begird'ed** or **begirt'**, **pp.**

begone, **int.** *bē-gōn'* (impera. of *be*, and *pp.* of *go*; Dut. *begaan*, touched with emotion), depart; go away, emphatically: **woe-begone**, *wō'-bē-gōn'*, oppressed with woe.

begonia, **n.** *bē-gōn'i-d* (after M. Begon, a French botanist), an interesting genus of plants common in our gardens.

begot, **v.**, **begot'ten**, **v.** (see *beget*), procreated: **begrime**, **v.** *bē-grīm'* (AS. *be*: Sw. *grum*, dregs, mud), to soil deeply all over with dirt: **begrim'ing**, **imp.**: **begrimed**, **pp.** *bē-grīm'd*.

begrudge, **v.** *bē-grūj'* (AS. *be*: F. *gruger*, to grieve; Gr. *grudsein*, to mutter), to grudge; to envy the possession of: **begrudg'ing**, **imp.**: **begrudged**, **pp.**

beguile, **v.** *bē-gūl'* (AS. *be*: old F. *quille*, deceit), to deceive; to cheat; to amuse: **beguili'ing**, **imp.**: **beguiled**, **pp.** *-guil'd*: **beguili'ingly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **beguiler**, **n.** one who: **beguile'ment**, **n.** act of deceiving.

beguins, **n.** *plu.* *bē-gūw'iz* (F. *beginu*, a linen cap; low L. *beghina*), a sect of religious women in Germany who devote themselves to works of piety and charity: **begum**, **n.** *bē-gūm*, or *begama*, -*gām*, in the E. Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

begun, **v.** -see *begin*: **behalf**, **n.** *bē-hāf'* (AS. *behefe*, profit; Goth. *halbs*, half), support; favour; side or cause; defence.

behave, **v.** *bē-hāv'* (AS. *behabban*, to restrain—from *habban*, to have; Ger. *gehaben*, to behave), to govern; to conduct; to act: **beha'ving**, **imp.**: **behaved**, **pp.** *-hāv'd*: **behaviour**, **n.** *bē-hāv-yēr*, conduct, good or bad; manners.

behead, **v.** *bē-hēd'* (*be* and *head*), to cut off the head; **behead'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** the act of cutting off the head—a punishment for great crimes formerly common in this country: **beheaded**, **pp.**

behemoth, **n.** *bē-hē-mōth'* (Heb.), the animal described by Job, and supposed to be the hippopotamus or river-horse.

behen, **n.** *bē-hēn'* (Ar.), the name of a plant whose root is medicinal.

behest, **n.** *bē-hēst'* (AS. *beheas*, a vow; Icel. *heita*, to be named), command; order; precept.

behind, **prep.** *bē-hīnd'* (AS. *behindan*; Fin. *hanta*, the tail), at the back of; after: **ad.** remaining; at a distance; out of view: **behind'hand**, **a.** backward; tardy: **ad.** in arrears.

behold, **v.** *bē-hōld'* (AS. *be*; *healdan*, to observe), to look steadily upon; to view; to see with attention: **behold'ing**, **imp.**: **beheld**, **pt.** and **pp.**: **beholden**, **a.** *bē-hōld'en*, indebted; obliged: **behold'er**, **n.** one who: **behold'**, **int.** see! lo!

behoove, **v.** *bē-hōv'* (AS. *behofoan*, to be fit; *behefe*, advantage; L. *habere*: Dut. *hebben*, to have), to be fit; to be necessary for; used chiefly in the 3d *pp.* sing.: **beho'ving**, **imp.**: *bē-hōv'ing*: **beho'ved**, **pp.** *bē-hōv'd*: **behoof**, **n.** *bē-hōf'*, need; profit; advantage.

being, **v.** *bē-ing* (see *be*), **imp.** of *be*: **n.** existence; a state of existence; a person existing; any living creature.

belabour, **v.** *bē-lā-bēr'* (AS. *be*: L. *labor*, toil, exertion), to beat soundly; to thump: **belab'ouring**, **imp.**: **belab'oured**, **pp.** *-bērd*.

belate, **v.** *bē-lāt'* (AS. *be*: L. *latus*, carried), to make a person too late: **belat'ing**, **imp.**: **belat'ed**, **pp.**: **ad.** too late; benighted.

belay, **v.** *bē-lā'* (Dut. *beleggen*, to lay around), to block up; among *seamen*, to fasten, as a rope: **belay'ing**, **imp.**: *bē-lād'*: **belay'ing-pins**,

the wooden pins on which the ropes are belayed or wound.

belch, **v.** *bēlsh'* (AS. *bealcen*: Dut. *bolken*, to bellow), to throw up anything violently, as from the stomach, or from a mountain: **n.** the act of throwing up or out; eruption: **belch'ing**, **imp.**: **belched**, **pp.** *bēlsh't*.

beldam, **n.** *bēl-dām'* (F. *belle*, handsome; *dame*, lady), *anciently*, a good lady—*now*, an old noisy woman; a hag.

beleaguer, **v.** *bē-lē-gēr'* (Dut. *beleggen*, to besiege; AS. *be*: Ger. *lager*, a camp), to besiege; to surround a place with an army so as to prevent any one escaping from it; **belea'guering**, **imp.**: **beleaguered**, **pp.** *bē-lē-gērd*.

belemnite, **n.** *bē-lēm-nīt'* (Gr. *belemnion*, a dart), a fossil abundant in chalk and limestone, apparently the internal bone or shell of extinct naked cephalopods, allied to the existing squid and cuttlefish—commonly called arrow-head or finger-stone, also thunder-bolt or thunder-stone: **belemniteuthis**, **n.** *bē-lēm-nō-tūth'is* (Gr. *belemnion*, a dart; *teuthis*, the squid or cuttlefish), a fossil of the belemnite family of cephalopods, sometimes so well preserved that the receptacle and ink bag have been found in their natural positions.

bellfry, **n.** *bēl-frī'* (F. *beffroi*, a watch-tower; low L. *bellfredum*), the part of a steeple or building where a bell is hung.

Belgian, **a.** *bēl-jī-an*, also *Belgie*, **a.** *bēl-jik*, of or from *Belgium*, *bēl-jī-um*, a country of Europe lying north of France: **n.** an inhabitant of.

Belgravian, **a.** *bēl-grā-vi-an* (*Belgravia*, a fashionable quarter of London), **pert.** to *Belgravia*, or fashionable life.

Belial, **n.** *bē-lī-āl'* (Heb. unprofitableness), wickedness; an evil spirit: **adj.** worthless.

belibel, **v.** *bē-līb'* (AS. *be*: F. *libelle*, a bill, a lampoon), to traduce; to libel; to slander.

belie, **v.** *bē-lī'* (AS. *belegcan*; Ger. *beugen*, to deceive by lies), to show to be false; to feign; to pretend: **bely'ing**, **imp.** *bē-lī'ing*: **belied**, **pp.** *bē-lī'd*.

belief, **n.** *bē-lēf'* (AS. *geleafa*, belief; Goth. *galaufjan*, to believe; Ger. *glauben*, to believe), trust in a thing as true; credit; persuasion: **believe**, **v.** *bē-lēf'*, to trust in as true; to credit; to be persuaded of: **believ'ing**, **imp.**: **believed**, **pp.** *bē-lēd'*: **believer**, **n.** one who; a Christian: **believable**, **a.** -*abl*, able to be believed: **believ'ingly**, **ad.** -*ly*.

bell, **n.** *bēll'* (AS. *bellan*; Icel. *bellia*, to sound loudly), a hollow body producing musical sounds when struck; anything expanding mouth outwards like a bell, as the cups of flowers: **v.** to grow in the form of bells; to make a loud noise: **bell'ing**, **imp.**: **belled**, **pp.** *bēld'*: **bell-founder**, **n.** one engaged in the making of bells: **bell-hanger**, **n.** one whose trade is to fit up bells in houses: **bell-shaped**, **in bot.**, applied to a corolla when it bellies or swells out like a bell, as the Canterbury bells: **bell-metal**, **n.** a mixed metal for making bells, consisting of a mixture of copper and tin: **bell-ringer**, **n.** one who rings a bell: **bell-man**, a town-crier: **bell book**, and **candle**, a phrase for excommunication, derived from the ceremonies of excommunication in the *R. Cath. Ch.*: **to bear the bell**, to be the first or leader, as the foremost horse in a team, or a wether in a flock of sheep which wore a bell; to take the prize: **to shake the bells** (from the bells of a hawk), to affright: **bell-flower**, *bluebell*, **n.** a flower of flowers shaped like a bell; **diving-bell**, a bell-shaped machine, or usually square, so constructed that a person can descend in it among water—used by workmen in laying foundations of piers on river or sea bottoms, and in descending to wrecks, &c.: **bells**, on board a ship, the half-hours of the watch, marked by striking a bell at the end of each: **bell-crank**, a bent lever, used for changing a vertical into a horizontal motion: **bell-metal-ore**, a Cornish miner's term for sulphuret of tin, an ore consisting of tin and copper pyrites, and having a brilliant bell-metal colour.

belladonna, **n.** *bē-lā-dōn-nā'* (It. fair lady, from its having been used as a cosmetic by ladies—from It. *bella*, beautiful; *donna*, lady), an extract of the deadly nightshade—a valuable medicine in very small doses, but a deadly poison if exceeded; systematic name, **atropa belladonna** (Gr. *atropos*, one of the three Fates whose duty it was to cut the thread of life—in allusion to its deadly effects).

belie, **n.** *bēl'* (F. beauty), a young lady much admired: **belies-lettres**, **n.** *plu.* *bēl-lē-t'r'* (F.), polite literature

in all its branches, particularly poetry; the rules of eloquence.

Bellerophon, n. *bēl-lē-ō-fōn* (from Bellerophon, a fabulous hero of antiquity), an extensive genus of fossil nautilus shells, consisting of a single chamber, like the living Argonaut.

bellicose, a. *bēl-lī-kōz* (L. *bellicosus*, very warlike, —from *bellum*, war), inclined to war; warlike.

beligerent, a. *bēl-lī-jēr-ēnt* (L. *bellum*, war; *gero*, I carry on), waging war; carrying on war: n. a nation or state carrying on war.

below, v. *bē-lō* (AS. *bellan*, to sound loudly), to make a loud noise; to roar: n. a loud shout; a roar: **belowing**, imp.: **belowed**, *bēl-lōd*: **belower**, n. one who.

bellows, n. *bēl-lōz* (AS. and Sw. *baelg*, a bag or pouch; Gael. *baig*, a leather bag; L. *bulga*, a womb or belly), an instrument or machine for blowing up a fire, or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.

belly, n. *bē-lī* (see **bellows**, above), that part of the body of an animal which contains the bowels; that part of a thing which swells out; a hollow place or cavity: v. to fill or swell out; to become protuberant: **bellying**, imp.: **belled**, pp. *bēl-līd*: **belly'd**, adj. puffed up; swelled: **bellyful**, a. *bē-lī-fūl*, as much as fills the belly: **bellyache**, n. *bē-lī-āk*, pain in the bowels.

belomancy, n. *bē-lō-mān-sī* (Gr. *belos*, an arrow; *manteia*, divination), a kind of divination in which arrows were used as lots.

belong, v. *bē-lōng* (Dut. *belangen*, to attain to, to concern; Ger. *gelangen*, to arrive at; L. *pertinere*, to reach or extend to), to be the property of or business of; to be an inherent quality of; to be related to or connected with; to have a residence in: **belonging**, imp.: **belonged**, pp. *bē-lōngd*: **belongings**, n. plu. those things which pertain to one, as qualities or endowments.

Beloochee, n. *bē-lō-čē*, a native of Beloochistan: **adj.** pert. to.

beloptera, n. *bē-lōp-tēr-ā* (Gr. *belos*, a dart; *pteron*, a wing), a curious fossil organism, like a belemnite, occurring in tertiary strata, and evidently the internal bone of a cephalopod.

beloteuthis, n. *bē-lō-tū-thīs* (Gr. *belos*, a dart; *teuthis*, the squid or cuttlefish), a genus of flattened spear-head-shaped belemnites, allied to the cuttlefish of existing seas.

beloved, a. *bē-lūv-ēd*; pp. *bē-lūvd* (*be* and *loved*), much loved; greatly esteemed; dear to the heart.

below, prep. *bē-lō* (*be* and *low*), under; unworthy of: **ad.** in a lower place.

belt, n. *bēlt* (L. *balteus*, a girdle or belt; Icel. *belti*), a band or girdle; a strap by which a sword or other thing is hung: v. to encircle: **belting**, imp.: **belt'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having a belt; arrayed in armour.

beltane, n. *bēl-tān*, or **beltain**, *bēl-tān* (Gael. *bealtaine*, Bel's fire—Bel being the name for the sun; *teine*, fire), a festival of remote antiquity, but now going into disuse,—still partially observed in Scotland on 1st May, generally among trade corporations—and in Ireland on 21st June; supposed to be the relics of the worship of the sun, such as kindling fires on hills, and other ceremonies, the significance of some of which is not known.

beluga, n. *bē-lō-gā* (Russ. white fish), a cetaceous fish from 12 to 18 feet in length.

belvedere, n. *bē-lē-vēr* (It.—from L. *bellus*, fine, neat; *videre*, to see), in arch., a turret or cupola raised above the roof of a building; in Italy, an open gallery or corridor; a lookout-place in a garden or on a hill; a plant.

bema, n. *bē-mā* (Gr. a tribunal) a raised structure for an elevated seat; a chancel; a bishop's throne.

bemire, v. *bē-mīr* (AS. *bēc*: Icel. *myri*, a swamp), to soil by passing through dirty places: **bemiring**, imp.: **bemired**, pp. *bē-mīrd*.

bemoan, v. *bē-mōn* (*be* and *moan*), to lament; to express sorrow for; to bewail: **bemoaning**, imp.: **bemoaned**, pp. *bē-mōnd*.

bench, n. *bēnsh* (AS. *benc*: Dan. *bänk*: Icel. *dekr*: see *bank*), a long seat of wood or stone; a strong table; the seat of the judges; the judges or magistrates on it: v. to furnish with benches: **bencher**, n. *bēnsh-ēr*, a gentleman of the Inns of Court.

bend, v. *bēnd* (AS. *bendan*: Icel. *benda*, to stretch), to crook; to incline; to turn over or round: n. a turn; a curve: **bending**, imp.: **bend'ed** or **bent**, pp.: **bend'er**, n. one who: **bendable**, a. *bēnd-ā-bl*, that may be bent: **bend'let**, n. in *her*., a little bend.

beneath, prep. *bē-nēth* (AS. *bē*, and *neothan*, beneath), under; lower in position or rank: **ad.** in a lower place; below.

Benedick, n. *bēn-ē-dīk*, also spelt **Benedict** (one of Shakespeare's characters in *Much Ado about Nothing*, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying Beatrice), a late, unwilling, or unexpected convert to matrimony; sometimes applied to a bachelor.

Benedictines, n. plu. *bēn-ē-dīkt-ins*, the followers of St Benedict of Norcia, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century; called also **blackfriars**.

benediction, n. *bēn-ē-dīk-shūn* (L. *bene*, well; *dic-tum*, to speak), a blessing pronounced; kind wishes for success: **benedictory**, a. *bēn-ē-dīk-tōr-ā*, expressing wishes for good.

benefaction, n. *bēn-ē-fak-shūn* (L. *bene*, well; *fac-tum*, to do), doing good to another; a benefit or good conferred: **ben'efac'tor**, n. one who bestows a benefit or good: **ben'efac'tress**, n. a woman who confers a benefit.

benefice, n. *bēn-ē-fīs* (L. *beneficium*, a favour—from *bene*, well; *facio*, I make or do), a church-living or preferment: **beneficed**, a. *bēn-ē-fīst*, possessed of a church-living: **beneficence**, n. *bēn-ē-fīsh-ēns*, active goodness; the practice of doing kindness to those in need: **beneficent**, a. *bēn-ē-fīt*, kind; charitable: **beneficently**, **ad.** *-ly*: **beneficial**, a. *bēn-ē-fīsh-ād*, useful; profitable; helpful: **ben'efic'ially**, **ad.** *-ly*: **beneficiary**, n. *bēn-ē-fīsh-ī-ār-ī*, one who receives anything as a gift; one who holds a benefice: **benefit**, n. *bēn-ē-fīt*, anything tending to the good of another; a favour; profit: v. to do good to; to gain advantage from: **ben'efiting**, imp.: **ben'efit'ed**, pp. *-fīt-ēd*: **benefit of clergy**, a privilege once enjoyed by persons in *holy orders* of being exempted from the punishment of death, and only burnt in the hand if convicted of certain crimes, which exemption was extended to all who could read.

benevolence, n. *bē-nēv-ō-lēns* (L. *bene*, well; *volo*, I wish), goodwill; the disposition to do good; the good done; a compulsory tax or assessment, formerly imposed on the people by the kings of England: **benevolent**, a. kind; possessing the desire to do good: **benevolently**, **ad.** *-ly*.

Bengal, n. *bēn-gā-ōl*, a thin stuff made of silk and hair, so called from Bengal, in India, where first made: **Bengal light**, a firework used for signals: **Bengalee**, n. *bēng-gāl-ē*, the language of Bengal: **Bengalese**, n. sing. or plu. *bēng-gā-lēz*, a native of Bengal.

beng, n. *bēng*, also spelt **bang** or **banque** (Pers. *bengh*), the prepared leaf of the Indian hemp, used as a narcotic.

benight, v. *bē-nīt* (*be* and *night*), to overtake with darkness: **benighting**, imp.: **benight'ed**, pp.: **adj.** involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition.

benign, a. *bē-nīn* (L. *benignus*, kind), of a kind and gentle disposition; gracious: **benignant**, a. *bē-nīg-nānt*, kind; gracious: **benignity**, n. *-nīt-ī*, kindness; goodness of heart: **benignly**, **ad.** *bē-nīn-lī*: **benignantly**, **ad.** *-ly*.

benison, n. *bēn-ī-sūn* (old F. *benoison*, benediction), blessing; benediction.

benjamin, n. *bēn-jā-mīn*, common name of the gum benzoin, of which *benjamin* is a vulgar corruption.

benet, n. *bēn-ēt* (L. *benedictus*, praised or commended: F. *benoite*), the common name for the *Geum urbanum* or herb avens, a medicinal plant.

bent, n. *bēnt* (see *bend*), curvature; the tension or strain of the mental powers; disposition towards something; inclination: **adj.** curved; inclined; prone to; determined; in *bot.*, hanging down towards the ground.

bent, n. *bēnt* (Ger. *binse*, reed or bent grass), the culms or dry stalks of pasture grasses; a coarse grass which creeps and roots rapidly through the soil by its wiry and jointed stems, and thus binds it together, very difficult to eradicate.

benumb, v. *bē-nūm* (AS. *benæman*: Ger. *benäh-men*, to take away, to stupefy), to deprive of feeling; to make torpid; to stupefy: **benumbing**, imp.: **benumbed**, pp. *bē-nūmd*: **benumbed**, n.

benzoate, n. *bēn-zō-āt* (F.), a salt of benzoic acid: **benzoine**, n. *bēn-zō-īn*, a compound obtained from oil of bitter almonds in brilliant prismatic crystals which are inodorous and tasteless: **benzole**, n. *bēn-zōl*: or **benzin**, n. *bēn-zīn*, a clear colourless fluid of a peculiar, agreeable, ether-like odour, obtained from coal-tar: **benzyle**, n. *bēn-zīl*: or **benzoyle**, n. *bēn-zōyl* (*benzoïn*; and Gr. *hyle*, the substance from which anything is

cōw, bōy, jōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

made), an assumed compound forming the radical of oil of bitter almonds, benzoic acid, &c.

benzoin, *n.* *bén-sō'in* or *bén-sō'yn* (said to be from *Ar. benzoin*), called also by a vulgar corruption *benjamin*; a fragrant resin obtained from a large tree of Sumatra: **benzoic**, *a.* *bén-sō'ik*, applied to an acid obtained from the gum benzoin, commonly called *benjamin flowers*.

bequeath, *v.* *bé-kwéth'* (AS. *becwæthan*—from *be*, and *cwæthan*, to say), to give or leave by will; to hand down to posterity: **bequeathing**, *imp.*: **bequeathed**, *pp.* *bé-kwéth'ed*: **bequest**, *n.* *bé-kwést'*, something left by will; a legacy.

berberine, *n.* *bér-bér'in* (L. *berberis*, the berberry—from *Ar. berberi*, wild), an alkaline substance in the form of needle-like crystals of a beautiful bright yellow, obtained from the root of the berberry shrub.

bere, *n.* *bér* (AS. *bere*), a variety of barley; bigg or barley-bigg.

bereave, *v.* *bé-rév'* (AS. *bereafian*, to deprive of), to take from; to deprive of; to render destitute: **bereaving**, *imp.*: **bereft**, *bé-réft'*, or **bereaved**, *pp.* *bé-révd'*: **bereaver**, *n.* one who: **bereavement**, *n.* *bé-rév'mént*, a heavy loss, particularly of friends, by death.

berengellite, *n.* *bér-éng'gél-it* (from St Berengela, in Peru, S. Amer., where found abundantly; *Gr. lithos*, a stone), one of the mineral resins, of a dark-brown colour with a green tinge, having a disagreeable odour and bitter taste.

berg, *n.* *bérg* (Sw. *berg*, a mountain), a hill, generally of ice; a contr. of iceberg, which see: **berg-mahl or **mehl**, *bérg-máhl'* (Sw. mountain-meal), a recent infusorial earth of a whitish colour and mealy grain, also called *fossil farina*, of common occurrence in bog and ancient lake deposits.**

bergamot, *n.* *bér-gá-mót* (F. and Sp. *bergamote*), a kind of pear or citron highly esteemed; a perfume obtained from its rind; tapestry of a coarse kind, first made at Bergamo, in Italy.

bergmaster, *n.* *bérg-más-tér* (AS., Ger., or Sw. *berg*, a mountain or mine; and *master*), the chief officer or judge among the Derbyshire miners: **bergmote**, *n.* *bérg-mót* (AS. *berg*; *gemote*, an assembly), a court or assembly for deciding all causes and disputes among the Derbyshire miners.

Berlin, *n.* *bér-lín'* or *bér-lín*, a kind of carriage first made in Berlin; fine worsted for fancy-work.

berm, *n.* *bérm* (F. *berme*; Ger. *brame*) in *fort*, a path or space of ground from 3 to 5 feet in width left between the exterior slope of the parapet and the ditch.

bernacle, *n.* *bér-ná-ké*—see **barncle**.

berry, *n.* *bér-ri*, plu. *berries*, *bér-ríz* (AS. *berie*; Icel. *ber*; Ger. *beere*: L. *bacca*), any small juicy fruit: **berried**, *a.* *bér-ri'd*, furnished with berries.

berth, *n.* *bérth* (Icel. *byrdi*; Dan. *byrde*, a burden; a supposed corruption of *breath*), the position of a ship at anchor; a space or room in a ship; a place to sleep in: to **give a wide berth**, to leave considerable room for.

beryl, *n.* *bér'il* (L. *beryllus*; Pers. *bulur*, a crystal), a precious stone of a deep rich green colour: **berylline**, *a.* *bér'il'in*, like the beryl; a lapidary's term for the less brilliant and colourless varieties of the emerald.

beryx, *n.* *bér'iks*, a fossil fish belonging to the perch family, known to the quarrymen by the name of *John Dories*.

berzeline, *n.* *bér-zél'in* (after Berzelius, a Swedish chemist), a mineral; selenite of copper, occurring in thin dendritic crusts of a silver-white colour and metallic lustre: **berzelite**, *n.* *bér-zél-it*, a name applied to several minerals.

besech, *v.* *bé-séch'* (old Eng. *beseke*; AS. *be*, and *secan*, to seek), to ask for earnestly; to entreat; to implore: **beseching**, *imp.*: **beseought**, *pp.* and *pt.* *bé-séit'*: **besech'er**, *n.* one who: **besech'ingly**, *ad.* *-li*. **beseem**, *v.* *bé-sém'* (old Sw. *seama*; Ger. *geziemen*; Dut. *betamen*, to be fitting, to become), to become; to befit; to be decent for: **beseeming**, *imp.*: **beseemed**, *pp.* *bé-sém'd'*: **beseem'ingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

beseet, *v.* *bé-sét'* (AS. *bessettan*), to surround; to enclose; to press on all sides; to perplex: **beseet'ing**, *imp.*: **beseet'ed**, *pp.* *bé-sét'ed*: **beseet'**, *pt.* *pp.*

beside, *prep.* *bé-síd'* (*be* and *side*; by the side), at the side of a person or thing; over and above: **besides**, *prep.* *bé-síd'*, over and above: *ad.* or *conj.* more than that; moreover: **beside himself**, out of his wits.

besiege, *v.* *bé-séj'* (AS. *be*: F. *siege*, to besiege), to surround any place with soldiers, as a city or town, in order to take possession of it by force; to beset: **besieging**, *imp.*: *ad.* employed in a siege; surrounding with armed forces: **besieged**, *pp.* *bé-séj'd'*: **besieger**, *n.* one who.

besmear, *v.* *bé-smér'* (*be* and *smear*), to cover all over; to soil with dirt: **besmear'ing**, *imp.*: **besmeared**, *pp.* *bé-smér'd'*.

besom, *n.* *bé-zúm* (AS. *beseem*—from *besmas*, rods; Ger. *besen*), a large brush of birch or hair for sweeping; a broom: *v.* to sweep: **besom'ing**, *imp.*: **besomed**, *pp.* *bé-zúm'd*.

besot, *bé-sót'* (AS. *be*: Ger. *satt*, full; F. *sot*, dull, gross), to stupefy; to make dull or senseless: **besot'ing**, *imp.*: **besotted**, *pp.*: **besot'tedly**, *ad.* *-li*: **besot'tedness**, *n.* *bé-sót'téd'*; inebriation: **besot'tingly**, *ad.* *-li*. **besought**—see **besech**.

bespangle, *v.* *bé-spáng'gl* (AS. *be*: Gael. *spang*, anything sparkling; Dut. *spang*, a spangle), to adorn with spangles; to cover with glittering objects: **bespang'ling**, *imp.*: **bespangled**, *pp.* *bé-spáng'gl'd*.

bespatter, *v.* *bé-spát'tér* (Dut. *betspatten*, to splash), to sprinkle with water or mud: **bespatter'ing**, *imp.*: **bespattered**, *pp.* *-tér'd*.

bespeak, *v.* *bé-spék'* (*be* and *speak*), to speak for beforehand; to engage for a future time; to forebode; to show: **bespeak'er**, *n.* one who: **bespeak'ing**, *imp.*: **bespoke**, *pt.* *bé-spók'*: **bespoken**, *pp.* *bé-spók'én*.

bespread, *v.* *bé-spréd'* (AS. *be*: Dut. *spreeden*; Dan. *sprede*, to spread or scatter), to spread over; to cover over: **bespread'ing**, *imp.*: **bespread**, *pp.*

besprinkle, *v.* *bé-sprín'kl* (AS. *be*: Dut. *sprengen*, to sprinkle), to scatter over: **besprín'kling**, *imp.*: **besprinkled**, *pp.* *-kl'd*.

best, *a.* *bést* (AS. *besta*: Dut. *best*: Icel. *bestr*), superl. of good; good in the highest degree: *ad.* in the highest degree; beyond all others: *n.* the utmost; the highest endeavour, as to do one's best: **the best**, the highest perfection: **do the best**, use the utmost power: **make the best**, improve or do to the utmost.

bestial, *a.* *bést'yal* (L. *bestia*, a beast), like a beast; beastly; brutal; filthy: **bestiality**, *n.* *bést'yal-i-ti*, the quality of a beast; an unnatural crime: **best'ially**, *ad.* *-li*.

bestir, *v.* *bé-stér'* (AS. *be* and *stir*), to rouse into vigorous action: **bestir'ing**, *imp.*: **bestirred**, *pp.* *bé-stér'd'*.

bestow, *v.* *bé-stó'* (AS. *be*, and *stow*, a place), to give; to confer; to apply; to impart: **bestow'ing**, *imp.*: **bestowed**, *pp.* *bé-stód'*: **bestow'al**, *n.* the act of bestowing: **bestow'ment**, *n.* the act of giving or conferring: **bestower**, *n.* one who.

bestrew, *v.* *bé-stró'* (*be* and *strew*), to scatter or sprinkle over—see **strew**.

bestride, *v.* *bé-stríd'* (*be* and *stride*), to stand with the legs open; to extend the legs across: **bestrid'ing**, *imp.*: **bestrid**, *bé-stríd'*, or **bestrod**, *bé-stród'*, *pt.*: **bestriden**, *pp.* *bé-stríd'n*.

bestud, *v.* *bé-stúd'* (*be* and *stud*), to adorn with studs or shining points: **bestud'ing**, *imp.*: **bestud**, *pp.*

bet, *n.* *bét* (AS. *bad*; Goth. *vadi*, a pledge), a wager: that which is pledged on a contest: *v.* to lay a wager: **bet'ting**, *imp.*: **bet'ted**, *pp.*: **bet'ting**, *a.* in the habit of making bets: *n.* the proposing or laying of a wager: **bet'tor**, *n.* one who bets.

beta, *n.* *bé'tá* (Gr.), second letter of the Greek alphabet; systematic name for an order of plants (Celt. *bett*, red, in allusion to the red colour of the roots) of which the beet-root is the type.

betake, *v.* *bé-ták'* (AS. *betacan*), to take one's self to; to have recourse to; to apply: **betak'ing**, *imp.*: **betook**, *pt.* *bé-tók'*: **betaken**, *pp.* *bé-ták'n*.

betel, *n.* *bét'* (F. *betel*; Sp. *belle*; Sans. *patra*), a sort of pepper-plant, the fruit of the Areca Catechu; a compound whose principal ingredients are the fruit of the Areca Catechu, the leaf of the betel pepper, a little chunam, and lime—in universal use for chewing in all central and tropical Asia, affording the same sort of enjoyment as chewing tobacco in other countries.

bethink, *v.* *bé-thínk'* (*be* and *think*), to bring or call to mind by reflection: **bethink'ing**, *imp.*: **bethought**, *pp.* *bé-thá'ót'*.

betide, *v.* *bé-tíd'* (AS. *be*; *tidan*, to happen), to happen; to come to; to come to pass; to befall: **betided**, *pp.* *bé-tíd'ed*.

betimes, *ad.* *bé-tímz'*, or **betime**' (AS. *be* and *time*), before it is too late; seasonably.

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láu*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pin*; *móte*, *nót*, *móve*;

betoken, v. *bē-tō'kən* (*bē* and *token*), to show by marks or signs; to point out something future by a thing known; to indicate; to foreshow: **betokening**, imp. *bē-tō'k'ning*, showing by a sign: **betokened**, pp. *bē-tō'k'nd*.

betony, n. *bē-tō'n-ē*, or **betonica**, *bē-tō'n-ē-kā* (originally *vetonica*, said to be from the Vettones, a people of Spain, who discovered it), a genus of plants, of various species, esteemed for their medicinal properties.

betook, v.—see **betake**.

betray, v. *bē-trā'* (AS. *be*; and L. *trado*, I give up or surrender: F. *trahir*, to betray), to give into the hands of an enemy by treachery; to be unfaithful to a friend; to violate trust or confidence; to mislead; to entrap: **betraying**, imp.: **betrayed**, pp. *bē-trād'*: **betrayal**, n. act of betraying; breach of trust: **betray'er**, n. one who betrays.

betroth, v. *bē-trōth'* (*bē* and *troth* or *truth*), to pledge or promise in order to marriage; to contract with the view to marriage: **betrothing**, imp.: **betrothed**, pp. *bē-trōth't*: **betrothal**, n. *bē-trōth'id*, and **betrothment**, n. a contract or agreement with a view to marriage.

better, a *bē-tēr*, comp. of good (AS. *betera*: Dut. *baet*, better, more), good in a higher degree; more advanced: **ad.** with greater excellence; more correctly: **v.** to improve; to raise higher in the good qualities of: **bettters**, n. plu. *bē-tē'z*, superiors in social rank:

bettering, imp.: **bettered**, pp. *bē-tē'rd*.
between, prep. *bē-twēn'* (AS. *betwēoh*, in the middle of two—from *bē*, by, and *twēoh*, two), in the middle; from one to another; noting difference or distinction of one from another: **between decks**, among seamen, the space contained between two decks: **betwixt**, prep. *bē-twixt'*, between; in the midst of two.

bevel, n. *bē-vē'l* (F. *beveau*, a square rule), an instrument for drawing angles, consisting of two legs moving on a pivot; any slope or inclination: **adj.** angular; crooked: **v.** to slant to any angle less than a right-angle: **bevelling**, imp. *bē-vēl'ing*: **adj.** curving or bending from a straight line—said of timber: n. in *shipbuilding*, the winding of a timber, &c., agreeably to directions given from the mould loft: **bevelled**, pp. *bē-vē'ld*: **bevelment**, n. a name used for certain edges or faces formed in mineral bodies: **bevel-gear**, *-gēr*, in *mech.*, a species of wheelwork where the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or wheel driven: **bevel-wheel**, a wheel having teeth to work at an angle either greater or less than half a right angle.

beverage, n. *bē-vēr-aj* (ft. *bevere*, to drink: L. *bi-vere*, to drink: F. *beverage*, a beverage), a liquor for drinking; an agreeable drink.

bevy, n. *bē-vē'* (ft. *beva*, a bevy: F. *bevee*, a flock or brood), a flock of birds; a company; a number of young women.

bewail, v. *bē-wā'l* (AS. *be*: Ice. *vāla*, to lament), to lament; to express grief or sorrow for: **bewailing**, imp.: **bewailed**, pp. *bē-wā'ld*: **bewailingly**, **ad.** *-li*: **bewailable**, a *bē-wā'l-a-bl*, that may be sorrowed for: **bewailing** and **bewailment**, n. lamentation; the act of mourning for: **bewailer**, n. one who.

beware, v. *bē-wār'* (AS. *bewarian*: Dan. *beware*), to take care of; to regard with caution; to avoid.

bewilder, v. *bē-wīl'dēr* (Ger. *verwildern*, to grow wild or unruly), to perplex; to puzzle; to lead astray: **bewildering**, imp.: **bewildered**, pp. *-dērd*: **bewilderedly**, **ad.** *bē-wīl'dērd-li*: **bewilderment**, n. confusion.

bewitch, v. *bē-wīch'* (AS. *bē*; *vice*, a witch), to gain power over by charms or incantations; to please in the highest degree; to fascinate—used generally in a bad sense: **bewitching**, imp.: **adj.** having power to charm or fascinate: **bewitched**, pp. *bē-wīch't*: **bewitch'er**, n. one who: **bewitch'ery**, n. *-ēr-ē*, irresistible power possessed by any person or thing over a creature; fascination: **bewitch'ingly**, **ad.** *-li*: **bewitchment**, n. irresistible power over; fascination.

bewray, v. *bē-rā'* (AS. *bē*; *vregan*, to accuse, to discover), to point out; to show; to discover; to betray: **bewraying**, imp.: **bewrayed**, pp. *bē-rād'*.

bey, n. *bā* (Turk. *beg*, a prince or chief), governor of a Turkish province; a prince.

beyond, **ad.**, prep. *bē-yōn'd* (AS. *beyond*—from *geond*, thither, yonder), at a distance; at the further side; out of reach; above: **to go beyond**, to surpass.

beyrichia, n. *bā-rik'ē-dā* (after M. Beyrich), a genus of minute fossil crustaceans, bivalved, and found attached to other crustaceans as parasites.

bezel, n. *bē-zē'l* (Sp. *bisel*, the basil edge of a plate of looking-glass: F. *biseau*, aslant), the ledge which surrounds and retains a jewel or other object in the cavity in which it is set.

bezoar-stones, *bē-zōr-stōnz* (Pers. *pa*, against; *zahar*, poison), stony concretions found in the intestines of certain land-animals, and formerly used as medicines or antidotes for poisons; in *geol.*, stony concretions usually composed of several crusts one within the other, and closely cohering: **bezoardic**, a *bē-zō-dr'ātk*, of or like bezoar.

bi, *bī* or *bi*, also *bis*, *bis* (L. twice), a common prefix, meaning *two*, *twice*, *double*, in *two*. *Note*.—When compounds beginning with *bi* are not found, mark the meaning of *bi*, and turn to the principal word.

bia, n. *bā'd*, a Siamese name for the small shells called *courtes* throughout the East Indies.

biangular, a *bī-āng-gū-lār* (L. *bis*; *angulus*, a corner), having two angles or corners.

bias, n. *bī-as* (F. *biais*, a slope; It. *sbiescio*, slant, on one side), a disposition or leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession: **v.** to incline to; to prejudice in favour of: **bī-asing**, imp.: **biased**, pp. *bī-as't*, inclined in favour of.

bib, v. *bīb* (L. *bibo*, I drink: Dut. *biberen*, to drink to excess: F. *biberon*, a tippler), to sip: **bīb'ing**, imp.: **bibbed**, pp. *bīb'ed*: **bibber**, n. *bīb-ber*, one who sips or tips.

bib, n. *bīb*, a species of codfish, growing to a foot in length, of a pale-olive colour, sides tinged with gold, belly white: **bibbs**, n. plu. *bībz*, in *shipbuilding*, pieces of timber bolted to certain parts of a mast to support the trestle-trees.

bib, n. *bīb* (F. *bavon*, a bib; *baver*, to slaver—from *bave*, spittle: Fris. *babbe*, the mouth), a piece of cloth put on the breasts of children for cleanliness when feeding them.

bibacious, a *bī-bā'shūs* (L. *bibo*, I drink—see *bib*), given to drinking: **bibacity**, n. *bī-bā'sh-ē*, love for drinking: **bibulous**, a *bīb-ū-lūs*, drinking in; spongy: **bibio**, n. *bīb-ō*, the wine-fly.

bibasic, a *bī-bā'sik* (L. *bis*, two; *basis*, a base), having two bases—applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.

Bible, n. *bī-bl* (Gr. *biblion*, a book), the book; the Holy Scriptures: **Biblical**, a *bīb-ū-kāl*, relating to the Bible: **Bib'lically**, **ad.** *-li*: **Biblicist**, n. *bīb-ū-skt*, also **Bib'list**, n. one skilled in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

bibliography, n. *bīb-ū-ōg-rā-fī*, (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *grapho*, I write), knowledge and history of books: **bibliographer**, n. *bīb-ū-ōg-rā-fēr* one who is skilled in the knowledge of books: **bīb'liographic**, a. *-grā-fīk*, also **bīb'liographical**, a. *-kāl*, pert. to the history of books: **bibliolatri**, n. *bīb-ū-ōl'ā-trē*, book-worship, especially applied to an extreme reverence for the Bible: **bibliomania**, n. *bīb-ū-ō-mā-nī'st*, (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *mania*, prophecy), divination by the Bible: **bibliology**, n. *bīb-ū-ōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *logos*, discourse), a treatise on books; **Biblical literature** or **theology**: **bīb'liological**, a. *-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: **bibliomania**, n. *bīb-ū-ō-mā-nī-dā* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *mania*, madness), a rage for the possession of rare and curious books: **bīb'lōmā-nīe**, n. *-nī-dā*, one who has a rage for books: **bīb'liopolist**, n. *bīb-ū-ōp'ō-lst*, and **bīb'liopole**, n. *-pōl* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *polis*, I sell), a bookseller: **bīb'liotheca**, n. *bīb-ū-ō-thē-kā* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *theka*, a case, or box), a repository for books; a library: **bīb'liothecal**, a. *-ōth-ē-kāl*, pert. to.

bicapsular, a. *bī-kāp'sū-lār* (L. *bis*, twice, and *capsula*), in *bot.*, having two seed-capsules to each flower.

bicarbonate, n. *bī-kār'bō-nāt* (L. *bis*, twice; and *carbonate*), a salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of a base: **bisulphate**, n. *bī-sul'fat*, constituted as preceding—and many other similar formations in *bi*.

bice, n. *bīs* (old F. *bis*; *bes*, in composition, being often employed to signify perversion or inferiority), a pale-blue or green colour.

biceps, n. *bī-sēps* (L. *bis*, twice; *caput*, the head), double-headed; in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles that divide into two portions: **bicipital**, a *bī-sip'it-āl*, and **bicipitous**, a *bī-sip'it-ūs*, having two heads; also **bicephalous**, a *bī-sēf'ā-lūs* (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *kephale*, the head), double-headed.

bicker, n. *bī-kēr* (Scott.: Dut. *bickler*, a stone-picker—from *picker*), in *Scott.*, a fight between two parties of boys by throwing stones and using sticks;

cōo, dōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

a bowl or dish made of wood: **v.** to quarrel; to fight without a set battle; to contend in words: **bickering**, imp.: **bickered**, pp. **bick'erd**.

biconjugate, a. **bi-kón-joo-gat** (L. *bis*, twice; *con*, together; *jungo*, I join), in **bot.**, in pairs—applied to a leaf in which the common petiole divides into two branches, each of which bears two leaflets.

bicorn, a. **bi-körn**, or **bicornous**, a. **bi-körn'nis** (L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn), two-horned; in **bot.**, applied to any parts of plants that have the likeness of two horns.

bicuspid, a. **bi-kúsp'id** (L. *bis*, twice; *cusps*, the point of a spear), in **anat.**, applied to teeth that have two fangs or points, as the first two molars on each side; in **bot.**, leaves that end in two points; two-fanged; two-pronged.

bid, **v. bid** (AS. *beodan*; Ger. *bieten*, to offer: Dut. *beden*), to tell to do; to request; to offer a price; to wish: **bade**, pt. **bád**: **bidden** or **bid**, pp. **bid'n**: **bidding**, imp. **bid'ding**: **n.** an invitation; an order: **bid der**, **n.** one who offers a price: **bid**, **n.** **bid**, an offer at an auction.

bide, **v. bid** (AS. *bídan*, to wait, to remain), to suffer; to endure; to live; to remain in a place; to continue in a state: **biding**, imp. **bid'ding**, dwelling; remaining.

bidental, a. **bi-dén'tál** (L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), having two teeth: **bidentate**, a. **bi-dén'tát**, in **bot.**, applied to leaves that have their marginal incisions or teeth edged by smaller teeth.

bidet, **n.** **bi-dét** (F. *bidet*; It. *bidetto*), a small horse; an article of bedroom furniture.

biennial, a. **bi-én'ni-ál** (L. *bis*, twice; *annus*, a year), continuing or lasting throughout two years—applied to plants that do not bear flowers and seed till the second year, and then die: **n.** a plant that stands two years: **biennially**, ad. **-ly**.

bier, **n.** **bér** (AS. *baer*: F. *diere*: Ger. *bära*), a frame of wood, or a carriage, on which the dead are borne to the grave.

beestings, **n. plu.** **bést'ingz** (see **beestings**), the first milk given by a cow after calving.

bifacial, a. **bi-fá-shi-ál** (L. *bis*, twice; *facies*, the face), having two like faces.

biferous, a. **bi-fér'ús** (L. *bis*, twice; *fero*, I carry), bearing fruit twice a year.

biffin, **n.** **bi-fín** (supposed corruption of *beefin*, from its resemblance to raw beef), an apple so called, dried in an oven and flattened for keeping.

bid, a. **bi-fíd** (L. *bis*, twice; *fid*, I cleft or split), cleft in two; opening with a cleft, but not deeply divided: also **bídate**, a. **bi-fí-dát**.

ifold, a. **bi-fold** (L. *bis* and *fold*), double; of two kinds: **bi-form**, a. **bi-fórm** (L. *forma*, shape), having two forms.

bifurcated, a. **bi-fér-kát'éd**, or **bifur'ous**, a. **-kús** (L. *bis*, twice; *furca*, a fork), forked; separated into two heads or branches: **bi-fur'ca-tion**, **n.** **-ká-shún**, a dividing into two, as the division of the trunk of vessels, or of the stem of a plant.

big, a. **big** (original spelling *bug*: Icel. *bolga*, a swelling: Dan. *bug*, belly), large; great in size or bulk; full of pride; distended; ready to burst: **bigly**, ad. **-ly**: **bigness**, **n.**

big, **v. big**, or **bigg** (Dan. *byg*), winter barley.

bigamy, **n.** **bi-gá-mi** (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *gameo*, I marry), the crime of marrying a second wife or husband while a first is still alive: **big'amist**, **n.** **-míst**, one who has two wives or husbands at one time.

biggin, **n.** **bi-gín** (F. *beguine*, an order of nuns who do not take vows), a cap of a certain shape worn by the beguins; a child's cap; a small wooden vessel.

bight, **n.** **bit** (Icel. *bugt*, a bend or curve: AS. *bugan*; Ger. *biegen*, to bend), a sudden bend inwards of the sea into the land; a small bay; the double part or coil of a rope.

bigot, **n.** **bi-gót** (It. *bigotto*, a bigot; *bizzoco*, a hypocrite—from *bigio*, grey—applied to certain secular aspirants to superior holiness of life in thirteenth century), one who is obstinately and blindly attached to a particular religious belief, to a party, or to an opinion; a blind zealot: **big'ot-é-d**, a. **unreasonably** attached to: **big'ot-ed-ly**, ad.: **bigotry**, **n.** **bi-gót-ri**, blind zeal in favour of something.

bijou, **n.** **bi-jów** (F.—*plu.* *bijoux*), a jewel, a trinket: **bi-jouterie**, **n.** **bi-jót-ri**, jewellery, the making or dealing in trinkets or jewellery.

bigulate, a. **bi-joo-gút** (L. *bis*, twice; *jugum*, a yoke), in **bot.**, having two pairs of leaflets on a pinnate leaf.

bilabiate, a. **bi-lá-bi-át** (L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, a lip), in **bot.**, having the mouth of any tubular organ divided into two principal portions, termed lips.

bilateral, a. **bi-lát'er-ál** (L. *bis*, twice; *latus*, a side), in **bot.**, arranged on or towards opposite sides: **bilateral symmetry**, that construction in vertebrate animals where the organs of the body are arranged more or less distinctly in pairs.

bilberry, **n.** **bi-lb'er-ri** (AS. *bleo*, blue: Dan. *blan-bær*, blue berry), name of a small wild fruit of a dark-blue colour, called in Scotland blaeberry; whortle-berry.

bilboes, **n. plu.** **bi-lb'öz** (*Bilboa*: L. *boia*, a shackle: Dut. *boeye*), among *mariners*, a sort of stocks or wooden shackles for the feet, used for offenders.

bile, **n.** **bi** (L. *bilis*, bile: F. *bile*), a thick, yellow, bitter liquor separated in the liver, and collected in the gall-bladder; gall; ill humour: **bilious**, a. **bi-l'yús**, having excess of bile: **bil'iousness**, **n.** **bi-l'yá-ry**, a -*gert*, of or relating to bile: **bile-duct**, **n.** a vessel or canal to convey bile.

bile, **n.** **bi** (AS. *byl*, a blotch), more frequently **boil**—a soft tumour upon the flesh.

bilge, **n.** **bi-j** (Gael. *bulg*, a belly; Icel. *bulki*, a hump: Dan. *bulk*, a lump—a different spelling of *bulge*), the swelled out or bellied part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom on which she rests when aground: also called **biage**, **bi-áj**: **v.** to have a fracture in a ship's bottom: to spring a leak: **bilge-water**, **n.** water lying on a ship's bottom or bilge: **bilged**, pp. **bi-géd**: **bil'ging**, imp.: **bilge-pump**, the pump employed to draw off the bilge-water.

bilingsgate, **n.** **bi-lín-gat** (the great fish-market in London), rough or foul language, such as is spoken at Billingsgate.

bilingual, a. **bi-lín-gwál** (L. *bis*, twice; *lingua*, a tongue), in two languages: **bi-lín'guous**, a. **-gwús**, speaking two languages.

biliteral, a. **bi-lít'er-ál** (L. *bis*, twice; *littera*, a letter), of two letters.

bill, **v. bill** (Sw. *balika*, to partition off—another spelling of *balk*), to defraud; to cheat; to leave in the lurch: **bilking**, imp.: **bilked**, pp. **bilkt**.

bill, **n.** **bi** (AS. *bi*; Ger. *bei*, an axe: Dut. *bille*, a stone-mason's pick, an instrument for hewing; an anc. military weapon; a hooked instrument for cutting hedges, pruning, &c.; the beak of a fowl or bird: **billed**, a. **bi**, furnished with a bill).

bill, **n.** **bi** (mid. L. *bulia*, a seal: Dut. *biljet*, a note), an account for goods; a printed advertisement; in *law*, a declaration in writing of some fault or wrong; a written promise to pay money in a certain time; a form or draft of a proposed law before parliament; a written list of particulars in law, in commerce, or in other social usages: **bill of exchange**, a written order on a person in a distant place requesting him to pay money to another—the person who draws the *bill* is called the *drawer*, the person requested to pay the money the *drawee*, the person to whom the money is payable is called the *payee*: **bill of fare**, in a hotel, a list of articles ready for food: **bill of entry**, in *com.*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house: **bill of lading**, a written account of goods shipped by a person on board an outward-bound vessel, and signed by the master or captain: **bill of health**, a certificate of the health of a ship's crew: **bill of mortality**, an official return of deaths in any place: **bill of rights**, a summary or list of the rights and privileges claimed by a people: **bill of sale**, a written inventory or list given by the seller of personal property to the purchaser: **bill of exceptions**, a written statement of errors in law tendered to the presiding judge before a verdict is given: **bill in chancery**, a written statement put in or filed in the Court of Chancery: **true bill**, an attested written statement by a grand jury of sufficient evidence against a prisoner to warrant a trial: **bill chamber**, in *Scot.*, a particular department of the Court of Session for dealing with certain written documents: **bill of suspension**, in *Scot.*, a written application or appeal from a lower to a higher court, to prevent execution of a sentence in a criminal trial: **bill of divorce**, in the *Jewish law*, a certain form of writing given by a husband to a wife by which his marriage with her was dissolved: **bill-sticker**, one who posts placards, &c.

bill, **v.** **bi** (from *bill*, a beak), to caress as doves joining bills; to be fond: **bi'lling**, imp.: **billed**, pp. **bi'd**.

billet, **n.** **bi-lét** (F. *billet*, ticket, diminutive of *bill*), a small letter; a ticket directing soldiers where to

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pûre, pûn; nôte, nôt, môve;

lodge: **v.** to quartersoldiers: **bil'leting**, imp.: **bil'leted**, pp.

billet, *n.* **bil'let** (F. *billet*, a stick or log of wood cut for firewood), a small log of wood for firewood.

billet-doux, *n.* **bi'lét-dô'** (F. *billet*, a letter; *doux*, sweet), a short love-letter.

billiards, *n.* plu. **bi'll-yards** (F. *billard*—from F. *bille*; *L. pilum*, a ball), a game played on a long table covered with cloth, with ivory balls and a cue or mace: **billiard**, *a.* pert. to.

million, *n.* **bi'll-yân** (L. *bis*, twice, and *million*), a million of millions.

billow, *n.* **bi'llô** (Dan. *bolge*; Sw. *bolja*; Dut. *bolghe*, a wave of the sea), a very large wave or surge of the sea: **v.** to swell or rise into large waves; to surge: **bill'owing**, imp.: **bill'owed**, pp. **-lôd**: **bill'owy**, *a.* **-lô-i**, full of billows; swelling into great waves.

bilobate, *a.* **bi-lô-bât** (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *lobos*, the ear-leaf or lower part of the ear), having two lobes.

bilocular, *a.* **bi-lôk'ü-lâr** (L. *bis*, twice; *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, containing two cavities or cells.

bimanous, *a.* **bi-mân'is** (L. *bis*, twice; *manus*, the hand), having two hands; two-handed: **imana**, *n.* **-mân'd**, the order of mammalia of which man is the sole representative—the apes and monkeys being quadrumanous, or four-handed.

bimensal, *a.* **bi-mên'sâl** (L. *bis*; *mensis*, a month), occurring once in two months.

bin, *n.* **bin** (AS. *bin*, a manger, a hutch; Sw. *binge*, a heap), a wooden box or chest used for holding corn or flour, &c.; a compartment in a wine-cellar.

bin (L. *bin*, two by two), a prefix meaning double; by twos; of two; another form of *bis*, twice.

binary, *a.* **bi-nér'ä** (L. *bin*, two by two; F. *binnaire*), consisting of two, or two parts: dual; in *astron.*, applied to double stars; in *chem.*, applied to compounds consisting of two elements: *n.* constitution of two: **binat**, *a.* **bi'nât**, growing in pairs; double.

bind, *v.* **bind** (AS. or Goth. *bindan*, to bind or tie; Icel. *binda*, to bind or knot—see *bunch*), to tie together; to fasten; to confine or restrain; to obligate by a promise, an oath, or an agreement; to form or sew on a border; to render captive or hard: **bind'ing**, imp.: *n.* the cover of a book, &c.; adj. obligatory: **bound**, pt. and pp. **boûnd**: **bind'er**, *n.* a person or thing that binds: **bindery**, *n.* **bind'ér-ry**, a binder's workshop.

bind, *n.* **bind**, or **bine**, *bin* (Ger. *bund*, a bunch, a truss), a miner's term for tough, argillaceous, or clayey shales.

bind, *n.* **bind** (Icel. *binda*, to bind; Lith. *pinnu*, to wreath, to plait; L. *vinca*, a vine), the winding or climbing stem of a climbing plant,—thus, **hop-bine**, the shoots of hops: **woodbine**, the honeysuckle: **bindwood** or **binwood**, in *Scot.*, the ivy: **bindweed**, a wild plant with twining stems; a convolvulus.

bing, *n.* **bing** (Sw. *binge*, a heap; Icel. *bunga*, to swell—same as *bin*), a heap; a miner's term for a heap of ore or other mineral of a certain size.

binacle or **binacle**, *n.* **bin'ä-k'l** (formerly written **bitacle**, *n.* **bi'tä-k'l**; F. *habitacle*), a turret-shaped box placed on board a ship near the helm in which the compass is kept.

binocle, *n.* **bin'ô-k'l** (L. *binus*, double; *oculus*, an eye), a telescope fitted with two tubes for both eyes: **binocular**, *a.* **bi-nôk'ü-lâr**, having two eyes; employing both eyes at once—as *binocular vision*.

binomial, *n.* **bi-nô-mi-äl** (L. *bis*, twice; *nomen*, a name), in *alg.*, a quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+), or minus (−); adj. pert. to: **binominous**, *a.* **bi-nô-mi-nis**: **binomial system**, in *zool.*, the system according to which every animal receives two names, the one indicating the genus to which it belongs, the other being its own specific name—as *canis familiaris*, the domestic dog.

binous, *a.* **bi-nûs** (L. *bin*, two by two), double; in a pair, as leaves.

binoxalate, *n.* **bin-ôks'äl-ät** (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel—from Gr. *oxus*, acid), a combination of oxalic acid with a base in which the former is in excess: **binoxide**, *n.* **-ôks'id** (L. *bis*, twice, and *oxigen*), the second degree of oxidation of a metal or other substance.

biography, *n.* **bi-ôg'rä-fî** (Gr. *bios*, life; *grapho*, I write), the written history of the life and character of a particular person: **bi'ographic**, *a.* **-ô-grä'fik**, also **bi'ographical**, *a.* **-ä-käl**, pert. to the written life of any one: **bi'graphically**, *adv.* **-ä-käl'ly**: **biographer**, *n.* **bi-ôg'rä-fér**, a writer of lives.

biology, *n.* **bi-ô'ô-jî** (Gr. *bios*, life; *logos*, a discourse),

the science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether vegetable or animal: **biologic**, *a.* **bi-ô-lôj'ik**, also **bi'ological**, *a.* **-ô-lôj'ä-käl**, relating to the science of life: **bi'ologist**, *n.* **-ô'ô-jist**, one who treats of the phenomena of life.

biparous, *a.* **bi-pär'ûs** (L. *bis*, twice; *pario*, I bring forth), having two at a birth: **bi'artite**, *a.* **-it** (L. *bis*, twice; *partitus*, divided), divided into two parts, as a leaf; having two corresponding parts: **bi'artition**, *n.* **-ish'in**, the act of dividing or making into two corresponding parts: **bi'artile**, *a.* **-il**, that may be divided into two parts.

biped, *n.* **bi-péd** (L. *bis*, twice; *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an animal having two feet: **bipedal**, *a.* **bi-péd-äl** or **bi-péd-äl**, having two feet.

bipennate, *a.* **bi-pên'nät**, and **bipen'nated**, *a.* (L. *bis*, twice; *penna*, a feather), having two wings or wing-like organs.

bipetalous, *a.* **bi-pét'äl-tis** (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *petalon*, a leaf), having two flower-leaves or petals.

biplicate, *a.* **bi-p'lî-kät** (L. *bis*, twice; *plico*, I fold), in *bot.*, doubly folded in a transverse manner, as in the section of some cotyledons or seed-leaves.

bipinnate, *a.* **bi-pin'nät** (L. *bis*, twice; *pinna* or *penna*, a feather), in *bot.*, having the leaflets on the secondary petioles of a doubly compound leaf arranged in a pinnate manner.

biquadrate, *n.* **bi-kwôd'rät** (L. *bis*, twice; *quadratus*, squared), the fourth power of a number, or the square of the square: **bi'quadratic**, *n.* or *a.* **-rä'd'ik**, relating to the fourth power.

birch, *n.* **berch** (AS. *birce*; Sw. *björk*), name of a tree; a bundle of twigs used as a rod of correction: **birch** or **birchen**, *a.* **-ên**, made of birch.

bird, *n.* **berd** (AS. *brîd*, the young of birds; Ger. *brut*, a brood of young), a feathered animal; a chicken; a young fowl: **v.** to catch birds: **bird-bolt**, a small arrow: **bird's-eye**, seen at a glance; seen from a great height, as by a bird; a plant; a variety of cut tobacco: **bird-cage**, an enclosure of wire or wicker work for the confinement of birds: **bird-catcher**, one whose employment it is to snare birds: **bird-like**, resembling a bird: **bird-lime**, any glutinous or sticky substance spread upon twigs for catching birds: **bird-limed**, spread to ensnare: **bird-willed**, flighty; incapable of sustained attention: **bird's-eye limestone**, a member of the lower silurian of N. Amer., so named from the dark circular markings studding many portions of its mass: **bird-tongues**, a familiar term for fossil shark's teeth: **bird's-eye maple**, curled maple, a species of wood used in cabinet-work.

birostrate, *a.* **bi-rô's-trät** (L. *bis*, twice; *rostrum*, a beak), having two beaks.

birr, *v.* **ber** (Scot.), to make a whirling rattling noise: **birring**, imp.: **birred**, pp. **berd**: **bir**, **bir**, **bir**, **bir**, **ber**, **ber**, are used in the same sense.

birth, *n.* **berth** (AS. *beorht*; Sw. *bord*, a birth—from AS. *beran*, to bring forth), the act of coming into life; being born; descent; family; condition in which one is born; origin; beginning; the thing produced: **birthplace**, *n.* place where born: **birthright**, a right or privilege which any one is entitled to by birth: **birthday**, *n.* the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of it.

biscuit, *n.* **bi's-küt** (F. *biscuit*—from L. *bis*, twice, and F. *cuit*, done or baked—from L. *coctus*, cooked or dressed), bread baked hard for keeping; articles of pottery before they are glazed and ornamented.

bisect, *v.* **bi-sêkt** (L. *bis*, twice; *sectus*, cut), to cut or divide into two equal parts: **bisect'ing**, imp.: **bisec'ted**, pp.: **bisection**, *n.* **-sêkshun**, the act of cutting into two equal parts: **biseg'ment**, *n.* the exact half of a line.

biserial, *a.* **bi-sér'äl** (L. *bis*, twice; *series*, an order or row), arranged in a double series or two courses.

biserrate, *a.* **bi-sér'rät** (L. *bis*, twice; *serra*, a saw), being doubly marked or notched like the teeth of a saw, as in certain leaves.

bisexual, *a.* **bi-sêks'ü-äl** (L. *bis*, twice; *sexus*, male or female), of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

bishop, *n.* **bi'sh'öp** (AS. *bisceop*; L. *episcopus*; Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer), a clergyman of high rank who has the oversight of the clergy within a district called a diocese: **bish'opric**, *n.* **-rik**, a diocese; the office and jurisdiction of a bishop.

bisk, *n.* **bisk** (F. *bisque*, rich soup), soup made by boiling together several sorts of flesh.

bismuth, *n.* **bi-z'müth** (Ger. *weisemuth*—from *wisz*, white, and *muth*, lively; F. *bismuth*), a hard brit-

colic, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

the reddish-white metal, used in making pewter, printers' types, &c., non-malleable, but easily fusible: **bismuthine**, *n.* *m.*, sulphuret of bismuth of a greyish-tin colour: **bismuthite**, *n.* *it*, or **bismutite**, *mü-tit*, a yellowish-grey ore of bismuth, or of a white or dull mountain-green: **bismuthal**, *a.* *al*, and **bismuthic**, *a.* *ik*, of or from bismuth: **bismuth-blende**, *blënd*, a mixture of silicate of iron and bismuth with phosphate of alumina.

bison, *n.* *bî-zôn* (L. or Gr.), a kind of wild ox, with short black rounded horns, and a large fleshy hunch on the shoulders.

bisextile, *n.* *bis-sêks-tîl* (L. *bissextilis*—from *bis*, and *sextus*, sixth), every fourth year—so called by the anc. Romans, because in that year the sixth day of the calends of March (Feb. 24) was reckoned twice; leap year: **adj.** *pert.* to leap year.

bistort, *n.* *bis-tört* (L. *bis*, twice; *tortus*, twisted), a plant so called from the twisted or contorted appearance of its root; snakeweed.

bistoury, *n.* *bis-tôry* (F. *bistouri*, an incision-knife—from Pistoria, now Pistoja, in Tuscany, once celebrated for their manufacture), a small knife or scalpel for surgical purposes.

bistre, *n.* *bis-tër* (F. prepared soot), a brown paint made from wood-soot.

bisulcous, *a.* *bi-sül-küs* (L. *bis*, twice; *sulcus*, a furrow), cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.

bisulphate, *n.* *bi-sül-fat* (L. *bis*, twice; *sulphur*, sulphur), a sulphate containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

bit, *n.* *bît* (AS. *bîtol*: Icel. *bittill*), the iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a small piece of anything; a tool: **v.** to put the bit in a horse's mouth; to restrain: **bitt'ing**, *imp.*: **bit'ted**, *pp.*

bitch, *n.* *bitch* (AS. *bitch*: Icel. *bikkia*, a little dog, a bitch: Ger. *betze*, a bitch), the female of the dog-kind; opprobrious term.

bite, *v.* *bî* (Goth. *beitan*: Icel. *bital*), to tear; to pierce; to break or crush with the teeth; to pinch with cold; to approach by stinging words; to pain or wound: **n. the seizure of anything by the teeth; wound made by the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful: **biting**, *imp.* **bit'ting**: **adj.** severe; sharp; sarcastic: **bit**, *pt.* **bît**: **bitten**, *pp.* *bit'n*: **adj.** in *bot*, applied to a leaf, root, or corolla terminating abruptly, as if bitten off short: **biter**, *n.* *bî-tër*: **bit'tingly**, *ad.* *it*.**

biternate, *a.* *bi-tër-nät* (L. *bis*, twice; *terni*, three by three), in *bot.*, applied to compound leaves which form three leaflets on each secondary petiole or leaf-stalk.

binnacle, *n.* *bî-tä-kl*—see *binnacle*.

bitter, *a.* *bî-tër* (Icel. *beitr*: Goth. *baitrs*; Ger. *bitter*, biting, stinging), sharp; biting to the taste; severe; reproachful; painful to the feelings or mind; distressing: **n. a plant: **bit'terness**, *n.* sharpness: **bitterly**, *ad.* *it*: **bitters**, *n.* *plu.* *bî-tër-z*, a liquor, generally spirits, in which bit herbs or roots have been steeped: **bit'terish**, *a.* slightly bitter: **bit'terish-ness**, *n.*: **bitter-spar**, *n.* the largely crystalline and easily-cleavable kinds of *dolomite* or magnesian limestone: **bitter-sweet**, woody nightshade: **bitterwort**, the plant gentian: **bittern**, *n.* *bî-tër-n*, the bitter liquor remaining after the salt in the salt-works is concreted, used in the preparation of Epsom salts.**

bittern, *n.* *bî-tër-n* (It. *bittore*), a bird of the heron tribe, of retiring habits, frequenting marshes.

bitts, *n.* *plu.* *bîts* (Icel. *bîti*, a beam in a house or ship: F. *bites*: Sp. *bítas*), two strong pieces of timber in the fore part of a ship on which the cables are fastened when she lies at anchor: **v.** to *bitt*, to put round the bitts.

bitumen, *n.* *bi-tü-mên* (L. *bitumen*—from Gr. *pîtus*, the pine or pitch tree), mineral pitch or tar; one of the family of mineral resins or hydro-carbons, highly inflammable, and burning with much smoke and flame—in its purest and most fluid state it is called *naphtha*—of the consistency of oil, *petroleum*—as sluggy mineral pitch, *maltha*—as elastic mineral pitch or caoutchouc, *elastide*—as a black, hard, brittle, and glossy mineral, *asphalt*: **bitu'minate**, *v.* *mî-nät*, to impregnate with bitumen: **bitu'mina'ting**, *imp.*: **bitu'mina'ted**, *pp.*: **bitu'miniferous**, *a.* *if-ër-üs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing bitumen: **bitu'minise**, *v.* *mî-nîz*, to prepare or coat with bitumen: **bitu'minise'ing**, *imp.*: **bitu'minised**, *pp.* *nî-zed*: **bitu'minisa'tion**, *n.* *nî-zä-shün*, the natural process of being converted into bituminous matter: **bitu'minous**, *a.* *mî-nüs*, full of or containing bitumen.

bivalve, *n.* *bî-väl-v* (L. *bis*, twice; *valve*, folding doors), a shell consisting of two parts which shut and open, as the mussel or oyster; in *bot.*, a seed case or vessel of like kind: **adj.**, also **bival'vular**, *vü-lär*, and **bival'vous**, *vüs*, having two shells, as the oyster or mussel.

bivouac, *n.* *bî-vö-ök* (F. Ger. *bei-wache*, an additional watch: Sp. *vivac*, town-guard), the encampment of an army for the night in the open air: **v.** to take rest or refreshment in the open air, as an army on march, or travellers on a journey: **biv'ouac'ing**, *imp.*: **biv'ouaced**, *pp.* *akt*.

bizarre, *a.* *bi-zär* (F. odd; fantastical: *bizar'ro*, *zär-rö* (It.), in music, strange and fantastical, as applied to the style of movement.

blab, *v.* *blab* (Dan. *blabbe*, to babble: Ger. *plappern*, to speak confusedly or thoughtlessly: Gael. *blabaran*, a stammerer: Dut. *labben*, to tell tales), to tattle; to tell tales; to tell secrets in a thoughtless manner: **n. a tell-tale; one who reveals things which ought not to be told: **blab'ber**, *n.* *bër*, a tell-tale: **blab'bing**, *imp.*: **blabbed**, *pp.* *bläbd*.**

black, *a.* *bläk* (Ger. *bleich*, and Dut. *bleek*, pale, or black, which seems to be the original meaning of black: Icel. *blackr*, bluish-grey or pale), the opposite of white; dark; cloudy; dismal; sullen; very wicked: **n. name of the darkest of colours; a negro: **v.** to make black; to dirty or soil: **black'ing**, *imp.*: **n. a substance used in polishing boots and shoes; that which makes black: **black'ed**, *pp.* *bläkt*: **black'ish**, *a.* a little black: **black'ly**, *ad.* *it*: **black'ness**, *n.*: **black-act**, a law which makes it felony to appear armed with the face blackened: **black-amber**, *n.* the name given by Prussian amber-diggers to jet: **black-art**, magic or conjuration: **black-ball**, *v.* in a society, to reject a proposed member by putting black balls in the voting or ballot box: **balling**, *imp.*: **ball'd**, *pp.*: **black-band**, a Scotch miner's term for the ironstones of the coal-measures which contain coaly matter sufficient for calcining the ore without the addition of coal: **black-berry**, the fruit of the bramble: **blackbird**, a species of singing-bird: **black-board**, a board painted black, used in schools for teaching purposes: **black-book**, an old book said to have been composed in 1175, containing a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, privileges, &c.: a book compiled under the authority of Henry VIII. in regard to monasteries; a book treating on necromancy: **blackcap**, a bird, so called from its black crown; an apple roasted till black: **black-cattle**, a general term for bulls, oxen, and cows: **black-chalk**, a soft black or bluish-black clay or shale found in subordinate layers in several formations, also called *Italian chalk*, *German chalk*, &c.: **black-cock**, the heath-cock or black grouse: **black-friar**, one of an order of monks, also called *Dominicans*: **black-flux**, *n.* a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used in chemical operations: **black-hole**, a place of confinement for soldiers: **black-jack**, a miner's term for sulphuret of zinc or blende: **black-lead**, a familiar name for *graphite*, from its resemblance to the metal lead, called also *plumbago*, used in making lead pencils: **black-legs**, a disease among calves and sheep: **black-leg**, a common gambler; a cheat: **black-letter**, *n.* the old English alphabetic character: **black-mail**, a tax in money or kind paid in olden times to robbers for protection; any tax unjustly or unfairly exacted: **black-pudding**, a pudding made of blood thickened with meal: **black-sheep**, *n.* an outcast; a person ill-behaved and of low habits: **black-strakes**, a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side covered with tar and lamp-black: **black-thorn**, a tree very branchy, armed with strong sharp spines, and bearing small round black fruit like plums or cherries—also called the *sloe*: **black-vomit**, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: **black-wad**, an earthy ore of manganese, usually called *wad*, which see: **blackamoor**, *n.* *bläkö-mör*, a negro; a black man: **black-brow'd**, *a.* applied to a person with black eyebrows; gloomy; threatening; dismal.****

blacken, *v.* *bläkö-n* (from black), to make black; to soil; to defame: **blackening**, *imp.* **bläkö-n'ing**: **black'en'd**, *pp.*: **black'ener**, *n.* one who.

blackguard, *n.* *bläkö-gärd* (a name originally given in derision to the lowest class of menials or hangers-on about a court or great household, a mean low fellow; one who uses foul language; any dirty useless man or boy; a scoundrel: **v.** to defame; to employ foul or abusive language in speaking of any one:

mäte, mä't, fär, läu; mête, mêt, hër; pine, pîn; nôte, nô't, môve;

'black-guarding, imp.: black-guarded, pp.: black-guardian, n. -ism, the conduct or language of a black-guard.

black-rod, n. *blákk-röð*, a high officer of the queen's household, and of the order of the garter, so called from the black staff which he carries as a badge of office.

blacksmith, n. *blákk-smíth*, one who manufactures articles from iron.

bladder, n. *bláð-dér* (AS. *blædre*: Icel. *bládra*, a bubble, a blister: Ger. *blatter*, a pustule, a thin sack or bag in animals for containing particular fluids, such as the urine and the gall: *bláð-dér*, a -*dér*, swelled like a bladder: *bláð-dery*, a -*dér*-t, like a bladder.

blade, n. *bláð* (Icel. *bláð*, leaf of a tree, blade of a sword: Ger. *blatt*; Dut. *blad*, a leaf, a plate), the long leaf or spire of grass, or of a leafy plant; the cutting part of a knife; the broad part of an oar; the part of a tool that is broad or thin; a brisk, gay, bold fellow: v. to furnish with a blade: *bláð-ing*, imp.: *bláð-ed*, pp.: adj. applied to crystals composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife; laminated: blade-bone, the upper flat bone of the shoulder: blades, n. plu. *bláðs*, the principal rafters or breaks of a roof.

blain, n. *blán* (AS. *blegen*; Dut. or Dan. *blegne*; Icel. *blína*, a boil or pimple), a sore; a blister.

blame, v. *blám* (F. *blâmer*, to blame: Norm. F. *blasmer*; L. *blasphemare*, to revile, to defame: Gr. *blasphemēin*, to speak impiously: It. *blasimare*, to blame), to find fault with; to censure: n. censure; crime; expression of disapprobation; reproach: *blá-ming*, imp.: *blá-med*, pp. *blá-med*: *blá-meworthy*, a.: *blá-meworthy-ness*, n.: *blá-meful*, a. -*full*: *blá-mefully*, ad. -*full*: *blá-mefulness*, n.: *blá-m'er*, n. one who: *blá-m'able*, a. *blá-m'ed*, deserving of censure; faulty; culpable: *blá-m'ably*, ad. -*ly*: *blá-m'ableness*, n. -*ness*: *blá-m'less*, a. *blá-m'less*, without fault; innocent; free from blame; guiltless: *blá-m'lessly*, ad. -*ly*: *blá-m'lessness*, n.

blanch, v. *bláns* (F. *blanchir*, to whiten—from *blanc*, white: Dan. *blank*, shining, polished), to make white; to take out the colour: *blánc'ing*, imp.: adj. whitening: n. the operation of brightening pieces of silver, or of making white like silver other metals; the operation of whitening vegetables by covering them from the light: *blánc'ed*, pp. *blánsht*: *blánc'er*, n. one who.

blancmange, n. *bláng-mángzh'*, or *blancman'ger*, n. -*zhá* (F. white food or jelly), a confectioned white jelly.

bland, a. *blánd* (L. *blandus*, gentle: Dan. *lind*, soft), mild; soft; gentle: *blánd-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *blánd-ness*, n.: *blándation*, n. *blánd-dá-shún*, gross flattery: *blándiloquence*, n. *blánd-dú'ó-kwéns* (L. *loquor*, I speak), fair, mild, flattering speech: *blándish*, v. *blánd-dish*, to caress; to soothe; to soften: *blánd'isher*, n. one who: *blánd'ishing*, imp.: *blánd'ished*, pp. -*dish*: *blánd'ishment*, n., and *blánd'ishing*, n. soft words tending to win the heart; caresses.

blank, a. *blángk* (F. *blank*, white: Dan. *blank*, shining: Ger. *blinken*, to shine), denoting an unwritten ticket, or one not obtaining a prize; empty; void; confused; confounded; in *verse*, without rhyme: n. a void; any empty space; paper unwritten on or without marks; a ticket without value: v. to make void or empty; to confuse; to efface or rub off: *blángk'ing*, imp.: *blángk-ed*, pp. *blángkt*: *blángk-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *blángk-ness*, n.: *point-blank*, the shot of a gun levelled horizontally, the shot proceeding in a straight line without curving: *blángk verse*, verse without, or void of rhyme.

blanket, n. *blángk'et* (F. *blanchet*—from *blanc*, white), a woollen cover for a bed: v. to toss in or cover with a blanket: *blángk'eting*, imp.: n. cloth for blankets: *blángk'eted*, pp.

blare, n. *blár* (Dut. *blaeren*, to bubble, to bluster: Gael. *blare*, a loud noise), a roar; a bellowing noise: v. to bellow; to roar: *blá'r-ing*, imp.: *blá-red*, pp. *blá-red*.

blarney, n. *blá-rín* (from a legend connected with Blarney Castle, Ireland), smooth deceitful talk; flattering words meant neither to be honest nor true.

blaspheme, v. *blás-fém'* (see *blame*), to speak of God with irreverence; to speak in impious terms of any of God's names and attributes; to curse or swear: *blás-phém'ing*, imp.: *blás-phém'ed*, pp. -*fém'*: *blás-phém'er*, n. one who: *blás-phém'ous*, a. -*fém'ous*, impious; containing blasphemy: *blás-phém'ously*, ad. -*us-ly*: *blás-phém'y*, n. -*y*, irreverence in speaking of God; profane language.

blast, n. *blást* (AS. *blæsen*, to blow; *blæst*, a blast), a violent rush of wind; the sound of a wind-instrument; any destructive influence; an explosion of gunpowder; the air introduced into a furnace: v. to cause to wither; to blight; to affect with a sudden calamity; to destroy; to confound; to split rocks by gunpowder: *blást'ing*, imp.: n. the act of separating stones or rocks from their beds by blowing them up with gunpowder: *blást-ed*, pp.: *blást-pipe*, the waste-steam pipe in locomotive engines, of prime importance in causing a greater draught in the fire-tubes and through the fire-grate: *blást-furnace*, a furnace for smelting iron ore, &c., whose heat is vastly increased by air, generally heated, being forced into it by machinery—the air so introduced is called *the blast*.

blastema, n. *blás-té-má* (Gr. *blastano*, I germinate), in *surg.*, a subtransparent glairy matter, containing a multitude of minute corpuscles forming the basis of part of an animal, as the *blastema* of bone; in *bot.*, the whole of the embryo after the cotyledons have been abstracted: *blást'mal*, a. -*mal*, pert.: rudimentary.

blastoderm, n. *blás-tó-dér'm* (Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *dér'ma*, a skin), the germinal disc or spot which forms on the egg in the early stage of incubation.

blatant, a. *blá-tánt* (Dut. *blaet*, a boaster: Gael. *blare*, a loud noise; L. *blatero*, I talk idly or prate), bellowing as a beast: *blá'tér*, v. *blá'tér*, to make a senseless noise; to prate.

blaze, n. *bláz* (AS. *blase* or *blæse*, a torch or lamp: Icel. *blási*, a flame: Dan. *blus*, a torch), the strong flame of any burning body; the full light of day.

blaze, n. *bláz* (Dut. *blesse*, a white streak on the forehead: Ger. *blasse*: Dan. *blis*), the white mark on the face of an animal; a white mark on a tree when a part of the bark is stripped off.

blaze, v. *bláz* (AS. *blasian*; Dut. *blaesen*, to blow), to blow abroad; to spread news; to publish: *bláz'ing*, imp.: *blázed*, pp. *blázed*: *bláz'ingly*, ad. -*ly*.

blazon, v. *blá-zn* (AS. *blæse*, a flame, splendour: F. *blason*, a coat of arms), to portray armorial bearings in their proper colours; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to make known far and wide: n. show; pompous display: *bláz'oning*, imp.: *blázoned*, pp. *bláz'nd*: *bláz'onnement*, n.: *bláz'oner*, n. one who: *bláz'only*, n. *bláz'only-ty*, that branch of heraldry which describes or explains coats of arms in proper terms; the art of delineating the figures and devices of a coat of arms in their proper colours or metals.

bleach, v. *bléch* (AS. *blæcan*—from *blac*, pale: Dut. *blaken*—see *black*), to make white; to take out colour; to grow white in any way: *bléach'ing*, imp.: n. the art of making anything white, especially cloth: *bléach-ed*, pp. *bléach't*: *bléach'er*, n. one who: *bléach'ery*, n. -*ry*, a place for bleaching: *bléach'ing-powder*, a salt of lime—the chloride.

bleak, a. *blék* (AS. *blæc*, black: Ger. *bleich*; Dut. *bleek*, pale), cold; open; exposed; cheerless; solitary: *bléak'ish*, a. cheerless and open in a certain degree: *bléak'y*, a. -*y*: *bléak-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *bléak-ness*, n.

blear, a. *blér* (Dan. *blære*, a blister: low Ger. *barren*, to cry or weep—hence, *blair-oge*, a red watery eye), sore, watery, and tender in the eye: v. to make sore and tender: *bléar'ing*, imp.: *bléar-ed*, pp. *blér'd*: *bléar'ed-ness*, n. state of one whose eyes are bleary: *bléar-eyed*, having sore eyes: *bléar'ness*, n. soreness of the eyes.

bleat, n. *blét* (an imitative word: Ger. *blöken*, to bleat as a sheep), the cry of a sheep: v. to cry as a sheep: *bléat'ing*, imp.: *bléat-ed*, pp.: *blá'tant*, a. making a noise like a calf or sheep.

bleed, v. *bléd* (AS. *bledan*—see *blood*), to lose blood by any means; to draw blood; to run sap from a tree: *bléed'ing*, imp.: n. a flow of blood; operation of letting blood; hæmorrhage: adj. flowing with blood or juice: *bléd*, pp. *bléed'er*, n. one who.

blemish, n. *blém'ish* (old F. *blesmir*, to soil or spot, to make livid with blows—from *blesme*, pale, wan: Icel. *blami*, the livid colour of a bruise), any defect; any mark or scar that lessens the beauty and proportion; deformity; imperfection in character: v. to impair or injure; to tarnish: *blém'ishing*, imp.: *blém'ished*, pp. -*ish*: *blém'ishable*, a. -*d-ly*: *blém'ishless*, a.: *blém'isher*, n. one who.

blench, v. *blénsh* (same as *blink*, and probably *flinch*), to shrink; to start back; to give way.

blend, v. *blénd* (AS. *blendan*: Dut. *blansen*, to dabble in water: Icel. *blanda*, to mix), to mingle together so as not to be able to separate; to confound: *blénd'ing*, imp.: n. in *painting*, so laying on different tints as to render it impossible to tell where one colour

ców, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

begins and another ends: **blend**'ed, pp.: **blend**'er, one who.

blende, n. *blēnd* (Ger. *blenden*, to dazzle), a term applied to several minerals having a peculiar lustre or glimmer, variously coloured, as hornblende, zincblende, &c., now generally restricted to the sulphuret of zinc; the blackjack or mock ore of English miners: **blendous**, a. *b'en-dūs*, relating to blende.

blennorrhœa, n. *blēn'ōr-rē-d* (Gr. *blenna*, mucus; *rhœa*, I flow), an excessive flow or secretion from mucous glands in any situation.

blenny, n. *blēn'ni* (Gr. *blenna*, mucus, slime), name of a fish of several species, so called from the mucous matter covering the body.

bles, v. *blēs* (AS. *bliesian*, to bless—from *blithe*, merry, joyful; Bohem. *blaze*, happily, to make happy; to prosper; to praise; to give thanks to; to glorify or praise for benefits received: **bles**'ing, imp.: n. a wish of happiness to another; gift; benefit or advantage; divine favour: **bles**sed or **blest**, pp. *blēst*: **bles**sed, a. *blēs-sēd*, happy and prosperous; enjoying spiritual happiness: **bles**sedly, ad. *blēs-sēdness*, n.: **bles**-set, n. one who.

blew, v. *blē*—see **blow**.

blight, n. *blīt* (AS. *blac*, pale; low Ger. *bleken*, to shine; old H. Ger. *blīch-flur*, blight-fire or lightning—from the idea of being blasted with lightning, a disease common to plants, by which they are withered either wholly or partially; anything nipping or blasting: v. to retard growth or prevent fertility; to blast; to frustrate: **blight**'ing, imp.: **blight**'ed, pp.: **blight**-ingly, ad. *blīt*).

blind, a. *blīnd* (AS. *blind*; Goth. *blinds*; Icel. *blīndr*—connected with *blink*, deprived of sight; wanting discernment; heedless; inconsiderate; morally depraved: v. to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive: n. something that darkens or obscures; a cover or screen: **blind**'ing, imp.: **blind**'ed, pp.: **blind**'ly, ad. *blīt*: **blindness**, n. want of sight; intellectual darkness: **blind**'fold, a. having the eyes covered: v. to hinder from seeing: **blind**'folding, imp.: **blind**'folded, pp.: **blindman's-buff** (Ger. *blinzel-maus*), a play or game, in which one having his eyes covered tries to catch any other of the players: **blindman's-ball**, a common fungus: **blind coal**, a miner's term for those coals which, deficient in bitumen, burn away without flame: **blinds**, *blīndz*, in *mil.*, a temporary defence in presence of an enemy made of branches interwoven: **blind side**, a familiar term for a weakness or foible: **blind-worm**, a small reptile covered with scales, and having a forked tongue, but harmless—called also **slow-worm**.

blink, n. *blīngk* (AS. *blīcan*, to dazzle; Ger. *blicken*, to shine, or *blinken*, to twinkle), a wink; a glance; a look; a moment: v. to wink; to twinkle with the eye; to see dimly or obscurely; to evade: **blink**'ing, imp.: **blink**'ed, pp.: **blink**'ers, n. plu. *blīngk'ērs*, coverings for the eyes of a horse to keep it from seeing on either side: to **blink** the question, to shut one's eyes to it; to make one's self wilfully blind to it: **blink'y**, a. liable to wink by overstraining the eyes: **snow or ice blink**, the peculiar reflection from snow or ice in arctic regions.

bliss, n. *blīs* (AS. *blīs*, joy—see **bless**), happiness in a very high degree; felicity; joys of heaven: **bliss**'ful, a. *-fōl*, full of bliss: **bliss**'fully, ad. *blīt*: **bliss**'fulness, n.: **bliss**'less, a.

blister, n. *blīst'ēr* (AS. *blāsan*, to blow; L. *pustula*, a bubble, a pimple: Dut. *bluyster*), a thin white swelling on the skin, generally filled with watery fluid; the scales on iron or steel: v. to raise blisters; to rise in blisters: **blis**'tering, imp.: **blis**'tered, pp. *-tēr-d*: **blis**'tery, a. *-tēr-t*, full of blisters.

blite, n. *blīt* (Gr. *bliton*: L. *blitum*), a kind of amaranth; a genus of plants called strawberry blite, from the appearance of the fruit which succeeds the flower.

blithe, a. *blīth* (AS. *blithe*, merry, joyful; Goth. *blēths*, mild: Dut. *blīde*, cheerful), gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; also in same sense *blithely*, a. *-fōl*, and *blitheness*, n. *-sēm*, mirthful: *blithely*, ad. *blīt*: *blitheness*, n.: *blithesomeness*, n.: *blithesomely*, ad. *-sēm-lik*.

bloat, v. *blōt* (Icel. *blautr*, soft: Dan. *blod*; Sw. *blot*, soft), to swell; to puff up; to make vain; to grow turgid: **bloat**'ing, imp.: **bloat**'ed, pp.: **bloat**'edness, n.: **bloat**'er, n. small fish partially dried, generally applied to half-cured herrings.

block, n. *blōk* (F. *bloc*, a log or mass; Gael. *blac*,

round: Dut. *blok*; Ger. *block*), a heavy piece of timber or stone; any mass of matter; the lump of wood on which persons were beheaded; any hindrance or obstruction; the piece of wood in which the wheels of a pulley run; a row of houses: v. to shut up; to stop; to obstruct: **block**'ing, imp.: **block**'ed, pp. *blōkt*: **block**-head, n. *blōk'hēd*, a stupid fellow; a dolt: **block**'ish, a. dull; stupid: **block**'ingly, ad. *blīt*: **block**'ishness, n.: **block**'like, a.: **block**'-tin, n. pure tin in stamped bars or blocks: **adj.** noting a vessel made of double or triple plates of tinued iron: **block**'house, n. a kind of fort chiefly constructed of hewn timber.

blockade, n. *blōk-kād'* (It. *bloccare*, to block up: Sp. *bloquear*, to blockade—from *block*), the surrounding or shutting up any place with a sufficient number of soldiers or ships, in order to prevent any intercourse with its inhabitants: v. to shut up a town or a fortress with an army or with ships, to compel it to surrender: **block**'ad'ing, imp.: **block**'ad'ed, pp.: to **raise** a **block**-ade, to force or drive away the troops or ships from their positions.

blonde, n. *blōnd* (F. *blond*, light yellow, flaxen: Pol. *blady*, pale), a fair woman, opposed to *brunette*; a kind of silk lace: **blond**, a. fair; having a fair complexion.

blood, n. *blūd* (AS. *blod*; Dut. *bloed*; Ger. *blut*), the fluid which circulates through the veins and arteries of animals, essential to life; kindred; honourable birth or extraction: v. to stain with blood; to give a taste of blood, or to provoke the desire for it; to heat or exasperate: **blood**'ing, imp.: **blood**'ed, pp.: **blood**'-stained, a. stained with blood; guilty of murder: **blood**'thirsty, a. cruel: **blood**'shot, a. red; inflamed: **blood**'shed, n. waste of life: **blood**'shedder, n. one who: **blood**'shedding, n. act of shedding blood: **blood**'sucker, n. any animal that sucks blood, as a leech; a cruel man: **blood**'-bought, a. purchased by shedding blood: **blood**'-guiltiness, n. crime of shedding blood: **blood**'-horse, one of a full or high bred: **blood**'-vessel, a vein or artery: **blood**'stone, a variety of chalcidony of a dark green colour, sprinkled with deep red spots—also called *heliotrope*: **blood**'hot, of the same heat as blood: **blood**'-hound, a hound for tracking human beings by scent; a hunter after human blood: **blood**'-money, money obtained as the reward for supporting a capital charge: **bloody**'-flux, the disease called *dysentery*, in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood: **blood**'-spavin, a distemper in horses, consisting of a soft swelling growing through the hoof, and usually full of discharge: **bloody**'-sweat, a sweat accompanied with a discharge of blood: a disease called the sweating sickness: **flesh and blood**, human nature; mortal man: **cold blood**, free from excitement or passion: **cold**'-blooded, a. cool and calculating, used in a bad sense; not having warm blood: **hot**'-blood, in a state of excitement and blind fury: **hot**'-blooded, a. very impulsive; fiery: **prince of the blood**, one of royal descent: **blood**'less, a. *-lēś*, without blood; lifeless; inactive: **blood**'lessly, ad. *blīt*: **bloody**'ly, ad. *blīt*, stained with blood; cruel: **murderous**: **bloody**'ly, ad. *blīt*: **blood**'iness, n.: **blood**'letter, one who lets blood: **blood**'letting, n. act of one who lets blood.

bloom, n. *blōm* (Icel. *blomi*; Dut. *bloeme*; Ger. *blume*, a flower—see **blow**), blossom; the flower of any plant; the beginning of youth or manhood; life; vigour; beauty; bright or blue colour on fruit: **in bloom** on the peach or grape; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture; a whitish waxy secretion produced on the surface of some leaves and fruits: v. to yield blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of vigour; to have the freshness and beauty of early life: **bloom**'ing, imp.: **adj.**, healthful; fresh-coloured: **bloomed**, pp. *blōmd*: **bloom**'ingly, ad. *blīt*: **bloom**'ingness, n.: **bloom**'y, a. *-i*, full of bloom.

bloom, n. *blōm* (AS. *blōma*, a mass, a lump), the rough mass of iron from the puddling-furnace after undergoing the first hammering: **bloom**'ery or **-ary**, n. *-ēr-i*, the furnace in which cast is converted into malleable iron: **bloom**'ing, n. the process of converting cast into malleable iron.

blossom, n. *blōs-sūm* (AS. *blōsm*; Dan. *blusse*, to blaze: Dut. *blosem*, a blossom), the flower of any plant, especially when it precedes fruit: v. to put forth blossoms before the fruit begins to grow: **blōs**'-soming, imp.: n. the flowering of plants: **blōs**'somed, pp. *-sūmd*: **blōs**'somy, a. *-sūm-t*, full of blossoms: **blōs**'-somesly, a.

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mē, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve:

blot, *v.* *blōt* (Dan. *plet*, a stain; Fris. *blat*, bare; Scot. *blad*, a lump of anything soft), to spot or stain with ink or any other colouring matter; to destroy; to efface; to defame: *n.* a spot or stain; a blemish: **blotting**, *imp.* **blotted**, *pp.* **blotter**, *n.* one who, or that which: **blotting-paper**, a soft unsized paper, used for drying freshly-written paper by imbibing a portion of the ink: **blot'ty**, *a.* *blō'ty*, full of blots.

blotch, *n.* *blōch* (Ger. *plet*, a blow or the sound of it—see *blot*), a scab or eruption on the skin: *v.* to blacken or spot: **blotching**, *imp.* **blotched**, *pp.* **blotcht**, *adj.* irregularly discoloured in broad patches: **blotch'y**, *a.* -i, full of blotches.

blote, *v.* *blōt* (Sw. *blota*, to soak, to steep—see *blot*), to dry by smoke as fish: **blot'ing**, *imp.* **blot'ed**, *pp.* **bloter**, *n.* a smoked or dried herring, now usually spelt *bloter*.

blouse, *n.* *blōus* (F.), a loose overcoat made of a light material; a smock-frock.

blow, *n.* *blō* (Gr. *plege*, a stroke: L. *plaga*, a blow; Goth. *bligwan*; Dut. *blowen*, to strike), a stroke; first act of hostility; a sudden calamity.

blow, *v.* *blō* (AS. *blawan*, to blow or breathe; Ger. *blähen*, to puff up), to move as air; to pant or puff; to throw or drive a current of air into or upon; to warm by the breath; to deposit eggs as flies: **blow'ing**, *imp.* **blew**, *pt.* **blōwn**, *pp.* **blōn**: **blower**, *n.* one who: **blow'y**, *a.* *blō'y*, windy: **blow-pipe**, *n.* *plūp*, a tube through which a current of air is driven as a flame to obtain an increased heat: **blow-off-pipe**, in a steam-engine, the pipe fixed to the bottom of a boiler for discharging the sediment: **blowers**, *n.* *plū-ers*, in coal-mining, the puffs or jets of carburetted hydrogen given off by fissures in the coal: **blow-ball**, the downy head of the dandelion: **blow-fly**, the carrion-fly: **to blow over**, to pass away; **to blow up**, to drive up into the air by gunpowder; to raise or swell with the breath: **to blow out**, to extinguish by the wind or by the breath: **blowing-house**, the blast-furnace in which tin-ore is fused: **blow' upon**, made stale or disreputable—applied to persons.

blow, *v.* *blō* (AS. *blowan*, to bloom; Ger. *blühen*, to bloom or blossom), to come into flower; to show flower: **blow'ing**, *imp.* **blown**, *pp.* **blōn**.

blowze, *n.* *blōiz* (AS. *blȳsa*, a torch: Dut. *blōse*, the redness of the cheeks), a girl whose face looks red by running much in the open air; a ruddy fat-faced woman: **blowzy**, *a.* *blō'zy*, fat and ruddy.

blubber, *n.* *blub'ber* (an imitative word, noting the noise made by a mixture of air and water spluttering, as the water blubbers up, in the sense of froth), the coating of fat of a whale or seal; the sea-nettle, jelly-fish, or medusa: *v.* to shed tears and slaver; to weep in a noisy manner: **blub'bering**, *imp.* *adj.* slavering and childish weeping: **blub'bered**, *pp.* *blub'berer*, *n.* one who.

bludgeon, *n.* *bludj'ān* (Goth. *bluggwan*, to strike; Gr. *plego*, I strike; a probable corruption of *blood*, as being able to cause bloodshed), a short heavy stick.

blue, *n.* *blō* (AS. *blēo*: old H. Ger. *blaw*: F. *bleu*: mid. L. *blavus*), one of the primary colours; azure: *adj.* resembling blue; dejected: *v.* to make blue: **blu'ing**, *imp.* **blued**, *pp.* **blōd**: **blue'ness**, *n.* *blū'ish*, a tinged with blue: *blū'ishly*, *ad.* -ly: **blū'ishness**, *n.* *blue-pill*, a pill containing mercury: **blue-stocking**, *n.* (a literary club chiefly of ladies, so called from the leading member, a gentleman, always appearing in blue stockings), a woman devoted to literature: **blue-stone**, *n.* also called *blue-vitriol*, sulphate of copper, used as a caustic; **blue-shone**, an Australian miner's term for the basaltic lava through which they have sometimes to dig in search of gold: **blue-John**, a miner's term for fluor or Derbyshire spar: **blue-bonet** (also in Scot. a cap woven of thick blue worsted yarn), **blue-bell**, **blue-bottle** (also a large fly), names of plants: **blue-book**, a book containing a government official return or report, so called from its blue cover: **blue-breast**, a bird: **blue-cap**, a small bird; a fish: **blue-devils**, or the blues, *blōs*, colloquial name for certain appearances presented to the diseased brain after a drinking debauch; **lowness of spirits**: **blue-light**, a signal-rocket; **blue-peter**, a small flag used as a signal for sailing: **prussian-blue**, a colour or dye.

bluff, *n.* *blūf* (Dut. *blaf*, plain, level, not sloping but rising straight up), a high steep bank generally facing the sea or a river; an abrupt manner: *adj.* abruptly rising as a shore; big; vainglorious; swaggering; blustering: **bluffly**, *ad.* -ly: **bluff'ness**, *n.* **bluffy**, *a.* -y, having bold projecting points of land:

bluff-headed, not pointed; obtuse—applied to a ship that has her stem too straight up: **bluff-bowed**, applied to a vessel having broad and flat bows.

blunder, *n.* *blūn'd-er* (Dan. *pludder*, earth and water mixed together—hence confusion, trouble), a gross mistake; a stupid error: *v.* to mistake grossly; to err stupidly; to act without reflection: **blun'dering**, *imp.* *adj.* stupid; floundering: **blun'dered**, *pp.* *blun'd-er*: **blun'derer**, *n.* one who: **blunder-head**, *n.* -head, a stupid fellow: **blun'der'ing**, *ad.* -ly.

blun'derbuss, *n.* *blūn* (Dut. *donder-bus*—from *buis* a firearm; Ger. *donner-buchse*, thunder-gun), a short, wide-mouthed, very noisy hand-gun.

blunt, *a.* *blānt* (Sw. *blōd*, naked, bare; Swiss *bluntsch*, the sound of a round heavy body falling into the water plump; Ger. *plump*, rough, heavy, dull), not sharp; having a thick edge; plain; unceremonious; wanting in manners: *v.* to take away the sharpness of an edge; to weaken any appetite or passion; to impair any power or affection of the mind: **blunt'ing**, *imp.* **blunt'ed**, *pp.* **blunt'ly**, *ad.* -ly: **blunt'ness**, *n.*

blur, *n.* *blūr* (Bav. *plerren*, a blotch on the skin; Dut. *blaar*, a blister), a spot; a stain: *v.* to sully or stain; to blemish: **blur'ing**, *imp.* **blurred**, *pp.* *blurd*.

blurt, *v.* *blūrt* (Scot. *blirt*, a burst—as a blirt of greeting, i.e., a burst of weeping; Dut. *blader*, a bladder), to throw at random; to utter words hastily and unadvisedly: **blur'ting**, *imp.* **blurt'ed**, *pp.*

blush, *n.* *blush* (AS. *blȳsa*; Icei. *blȳs*, a torch; Dan. *blusse*, to blaze; Dut. *bloem*, a blossom), a glow of red on the cheeks or face excited by a sense of modesty, shame, or indignation: *v.* to reddens on the cheeks or face; to carry a blooming colour: **blush'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* showing a blush: **blushed**, *pp.* *blācht*: **blush'ingly**, *ad.* -ly: **blush'ful**, *a.* *fool*: **blush'fully**, *ad.* -ly: **blush'less**, *a.*

bluster, *n.* *blūst-er* (from *blast*: Bav. *blasten*, to snuff, to be out of temper), noise; tumult; irregular noise from idle boasting and vainglorious talk; swagger; fitful gusts of wind: *v.* to be loud and noisy in talking; to puff; to bully; to swagger: **blus'tering**, *imp.* *noisy*; **boastful**; windy: **blus'tered**, *pp.* *blū-ter'd*: **blus'terer**, *n.* one who: **blus'ter'ing**, *ad.* -ly.

boa, *n.* *boā* (It. *boa* or *bora*, any filthy mud, a venomous serpent that lives in mud: L. *boa*, from *bos* a cow, because supposed to suck cows), a general name for the largest kind of serpents; a fur cravat for the neck: **boa-constrictor**, *n.* *kōn-strīk'tōr*, the great boa, a native of Africa, India, &c.

boar, *n.* *bār* (AS. *bar*: Dut. *beer*), the male swine; *fem.* *soy*: **boar'ish**, *a.* like a boar.

board, *n.* *bōrd* (AS. *bord*; Dut. *berd*; Ger. *brett*, a board or plank), a slab, or flat piece of wood sawn from a log; a table; food or diet; a council, or meeting of managers convened for business; the deck of a ship: **boards**, *bōrds*, planks; the covers of a book; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: **board**, *v.* to cover with flat pieces of wood; to enter a ship by force; to furnish with food and lodging for a price: **board'ing**, *imp.* **board'ed**, *pp.* *a.* *past*: **board**, layers of paper pasted together to make a board: **board'er**, *n.* one furnished with food at a price; one who boards a ship in action: **board'able**, *a.* *ad.* -ly, that may be boarded: **to fall over-board**, to fall over a ship's side: **the weather-board**, the side of a ship which is to windward: **boarding-house**, a house in which persons are provided with lodging and food for a price: **board-wages**, money given to servants when they provide food for themselves: **boarding-pike**, a sword-like weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship: **to make short boards**, to tack frequently: **starboard**, right-hand side: **boarding-school**, a school where the pupils are lodged, educated, and provided with food for a price.

boast, *v.* *bōst* (Ger. *pausten*, to swell the cheeks; Fris. *poesten*, to blow), to speak in high praise of self; to speak in exulting language of another; to brag; to vaunt: *n.* a brag; self-praise or commendation; occasion of exultation; exaggerated or ostentatious expression: **boast'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* ostentatious in words; glorying; vaunting: *n.* the act of boasting: **boast'ed**, *pp.* **boast'ingly**, *ad.* -ly: **boast'er**, *n.* one who: **boast'ful**, *a.* *fool*, given to boasting: **boast'fully**, *ad.* -ly: **boast'fulness**, *n.* *boast'ing*, *n.* the paring of stones by stone-cutters with the broad chisel; among carvers, the rough cutting round the ornaments, to reduce the whole to their proper contour or outlines.

boat, *n.* *bōt* (AS. *bat*: Dut. *boot*: Icei. *batr*: F. *bateau*),

cōw, *bōy*, *foōt*; *pūre*, *būā*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

a small open vessel: **v.** to sail in a boat: **boating**, imp.: **n.** sailing or rowing in a boat: **boat**, **ed**, pp.: **boat-hook**, **n.** a long pole hooked with iron to pull or push a boat: **boat-shaped**, **a.** in appearance like a boat: **boatfly**, an insect, so called from swimming in water on its back: **boatswain**, **n.** *bō'sen* (AS. *batscan*), a ship's officer who has charge of the boats, sails, &c., and calls the crew to duty.

bob, **n.** *bōb* (Gael. *babag*, a tassel), any small thing playing loosely at the end of a string; a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels; a blow: **v.** to play loosely against anything; to mock; to dangle; to fish with a bob: **bobbing**, imp.: **bobbed**, pp.: **bōbd**: **bobbin**, **n.** *bōb-bīn* (F. *bobine*, a pin for silk), a round pin with a head on which silk or thread is wound; a little knob hanging by a piece of thread: **bobbinet**, **n.** *bōb-bī-net*, a kind of lace wrought in machines: **bobstay**, **n.** *bōb-stā*, a rope used to confine the bowsprit to the stem: **bobtail**, **n.** *bōb-tāl*, a tail cut short; the rabble, in contempt—as *rag-tag and bob-tail*: **bobtailed**, **a.** having the tail cut short: **bobwig**, **n.** a short wig.

bode, **v.** *bōd* (AS. *bōdian*, to deliver a message; *bod*, a message), to foretell; to foreshadow; to portend; to be ominous: **bōding**, imp.: **bōded**, pp.: **bōding** or **bode**ment, **n.** an omen; a portent; a foreshadowing: **bodeful**, **a.** ominous.

bodice, **n.** *bōd-īs* (formerly *bodies*—from fitting closely to the body), stays; a quilted waistcoat worn by females.

bodkin, **n.** *bōd-kīn* (Bohem. *bod*, a prick or stitch; *bodak*, a prickle or point; probably *body* and *kin*, a little body), an instrument for boring holes in cloth, or for tying up and dressing the hair; a large blunt needle for drawing thread or tape through hemmed spaces.

body, **n.** *bōd-ī* (AS. *bōdig*; Gael. *bodhag*, a body; Ger. *bōtlich*, a cask), the frame of an animal; a mass of living or dead matter; an individual or single person, as *no body*; a substance, as opposed to spirit; a collection of individuals; quality of a material: **v.** to produce in some form: **bodied**, **a.** *-īd*: **bōdily**, **ad.** *-ī-ī*. **adj.** containing a body; having a material form: **bodiless**, **a.** **body politic**, a state in its national or political capacity; **body-guard**, a select body of troops who attend on a sovereign for his protection.

bog, **n.** *bōg* (Ir. *bogach*, a bog or marsh; Gael. *bog*, soft), a deep soft marsh; a tract of land, consisting of decayed vegetable matter, rendered soft by water: **bog-earth**, a soil consisting mainly of decomposed vegetable matter: **bog-butter**, a name given to fatty masses occasionally found in peat-mosses: **bog-iron-ore**, a stratum or deposit of iron ore found in the bottoms of many bogs and peat-mosses: **bog-wood**, the trunks and larger branches of trees dug up from peat-bogs: **bog-trotter**, one who lives among bogs—formerly applied to the Scotch border trappers or robbers, now sometimes applied to a certain class of Irishmen: **bog-rush**, a bird the size of a wren, inhabiting the bogs of Sweden: **bog-spavin**, a tumour in the inside of the hough of a horse: **boggy**, **a.** *bōg-gī*, full of bogs.

boggle, **v.** *bōg-gī* (imitative of a stammer or stutter, and represented by the syllables *gag* or *gog*, *bag* or *bog*: Bret. *gagoula*; Port. *gaguejar*, to stutter; F. *gagouler*, to gabble), to doubt; to hesitate; to waver; to make difficulties over a matter: **bogging**, imp.: **boggled**, pp.: *bōg-gīd*: **bog-gler**, **n.** one who: **bog-glish**, **a.** doubtful.

bogle or **boggle**, **n.** *bō-gī* (from *bo* or *boo*, the cry made by a person with his face covered by his hands to frighten children: W. *bu*: It. *bau*), a bugbear; something that terrifies.

bogy, **n.** *bō-gī* (W. *bog*, something to frighten: Slav. *bog*, a god), a nursery name for an evil spirit; some goblin in particular: **bug** applies to goblins in general.

bohea, **n.** *bō-hē* (from Bouy or Booy, a mountain in China), a common black tea.

boiar, **n.** *bō-yēr*, more usually spelt *boyar*, a Russian nobleman; a person of rank; a soldier: **boiarin**, **n.** *bō-yēr-in*, a gentleman.

boil, **v.** *bōyl* (Icel. *bulia*, to bubble up; *bōla*, a bubble: F. *bouillir*, to boil; Dut. *bol*, swelling; Ger. *deule*, a tumour, a boil: L. *bulia*, a bubble), to swell; to heave; to bubble as water by heat; to be agitated or moved violently by any cause; to dress or cook in water: **n.** a tumour upon the flesh; a sore inflamed swelling: **boiling**, imp.: **n.** the act of bubbling by

heat; dressing by hot water: **boiled**, pp.: *bōyld*: **boilingly**, **ad.** *-ī*: **boiler**, **n.** a vessel in which any liquid is boiled; that part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated: **boilery**, **n.** *-ēr-ī*, the boiler-house in salt-works: **boiling-point**, **n.** the degree of heat at which water or any other liquid bubbles up: **to boil over**, to run over the vessel with heat, as a liquid.

boisterous, **a.** *bōys-tēr-ās* (W. *buyst*, wild; low Ger. *buster*, wild or fearful), roaring; stormy; tumultuous; noisy; violent: **boisterously**, **ad.** *-ī*: **bois'terousness**, **n.**

bolary—see **bole**.

bold, **a.** *bōld* (Ger. *bold*, quick; Dan. *bold*, intrepid; Icel. *balldr*, strong), daring; courageous; fearless; confident; rude; steep: **boldly**, **ad.** *-ī*: **boldness**, **n.** *bōle*, **n.** *bōl* (W. *bol*, the belly; Icel. *bolr*, the trunk of a man's body, or of a tree), the body or trunk of a tree.

bole, **n.** *bōl* (Gr. *bolos*, a clod or lump of earth), in *geol.*, a term applied to friable clayey earths, usually highly coloured by peroxide of iron; hydrous silicates of alumina and iron peroxide; when the *boles* become soapy in feel, they are known by the name *mountain soap*: **bolary**, **a.** *bō-lār-ī*, pert. to bole or clay.

bolero, **n.** *bō-lēr-ō* (Sp.), a Spanish dance.

boletus, **n.** *bō-lēt-ūs* (L.), a species of fungus: **boletic**, **n.** *bō-lēt-īk*, of or from.

boll, **n.** *bōl* (Dut. *bolle*, a head: W. *bul*, the husk that encloses the seed of flax), a measure of two bushels; in *bot.*, the pod or capsule of a plant: **v.** to form into a pericarp or seed-vessel: **bolting**, imp.: **bolled**, pp.: *bōld*: **boltings**, **n.** plu. *bōl-tīngs*, pollard trees topped and stripped.

bollards, **n.** plu. *bōl-lārds* (Icel. *bolr*, the trunk of a tree), large posts set in the ground, at each side of the docks, to lash and secure masts for docking ships.

Bolognese-stone, *bō-lō-nēz*, **Bolognian**, *bō-lō-nī-an*, of or from Bologna—a ponderous spar, native sulphate of barytes, found in rounded masses near Bologna.

bolster, **n.** *bōl-stēr* (AS. *bolster*: Dut. *buil*, a hump; Sp. *bulto*, a swelling), a long pillow or cushion for laying the head on in bed; a pad for support; a quilt; a tool for punching holes and making bolts: **v.** to support; to hold up: **bolstering**, imp.: **bolstered**, pp.: *-stērd*: **bolsterer**, **n.** one who.

bolt, **n.** *bōlt* (Ger. *bolzen*, a cross-bow bolt; Swiss, *bolz*, an upright beam on another: F. *boulon*, a big-headed peg of wood: Dut. *bul*, a knob or hump), an arrow; a dart; a small round bar of wood or metal; a stream of lightning; a meteoric stone: **v.** to fasten with a bolt; to make secure; to utter or throw out precipitately: **boltsprit**, same as *bowsprit*, which see: **bolt-upright**, perpendicular; perfectly upright.

bolt, **v.** *bōlt* (Dut. *buydel*, a small bag; Ger. *beutel*, to bolt meal—from *beut*, a bag; F. *bluter*, to bolt meal), to separate the bran from the flour by shaking the mass backwards and forwards in a cloth of loose texture: **bolting**, imp.: **bolt'ed**, pp.: *bōlt-ēr*, **n.** one who: **bolt-head**, a mattress or receiver; a sifting apparatus: **bolting-hutch**, **n.** *-hutch*, the bin or tub for the bolted meal: **bolting-tub**, a tub to sift meal in.

bolus, **n.** *bō-lūs* (L. *bolus*, a mass: Gr. *bolos*, a lump), a soft mass of medicine to be swallowed at once like a pill, but larger.

bomb, **n.** *bōm* (L. *dombus*, a humming or buzz; F. *bombe*: It. *bomba*—from an imitation of the noise of the explosion), a hollow iron ball filled with gunpowder and fitted with a fuse, and fired from a mortar; a stroke on a bell: **bombard**, **v.** *bōm-bārd* (F. *bombarder*—from *bombe*), to throw bomb-shells, &c., into a town or fortified place in order to destroy it: **bombarding**, imp.: **bombarded**, pp.: **bombardment**, **n.** *bōm-bārd-ēnt*, **n.** the soldier who attends the firing of bombs: **bomb-ketch** or **bomb-vessel**, a strong ship from which bombs can be thrown into a town or fortress from sea: **bomb-proof**, **a.** a building sufficiently strong to resist the explosive force and weight of falling bombs.

bombasine or **bombasin**, **n.** *būm-bā-zēn* (F. *dombasin*, a cotton stuff; L. *bombycinus*, silken: Gr. *bombux*, the silk-worm), a twilled cloth of silk, or silk and cotton.

bombast, **n.** *būm-bāst* (It. *bambagia*, cotton: Gr. *bambux*, raw silk: Ger. *baumbast*—from *baum*, tree, and *bast*, bark), a soft loose stuff used to swell out garments; an inflated swelling style in speaking or writing: **bombastic**, **a.** *-bāst-īk*, high-sounding; big and puffing without much meaning: **bombastically**, **ad.**

māte, māt, fār, bōō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

ad. *-kalt*: **bombic**, *n. bóm'bík*, relating to the silk-worm: **bombycenous, *a. -bis-t-nús*, silken; of or like the silk-worm.**

bona-fide, *a. bó-na-fí-de* (L. with good faith), without fraud or deception; real.

bonasus, *n. bó-nás'us* (L. *bonasus*), an animal of the ox kind, having a mane like a horse, found in Central Europe; the *bison* or *aurochs*.

bonbon, *n. bóm-bóng* (F.), a sweetmeat; a sugar-plum.

bond, *n. bánd* (AS. *bindan*, to bind; Ger. *band*, a string; old Dut. *band*, tie), anything that binds, as a rope, a chain, &c.; union; an obligation; a vow or promise; a written agreement; a government store for goods on which the duty remains unpaid: **v.** to place in government storehouses; to secure; to give bond for: **bond'ing**, *imp.* **bond'ed**, *pp.* **adj.** applied to goods left in bond-stores: **bonds**, *plu.* **bóndz**, chains; imprisonment; in *carp.*, all the timbers disposed in the wall of a house: **bond-stores**, *-stórz*, *n. plu.*, places where goods are stored on which the duty has not been paid: **bond**, *a.* in a state of servitude or slavery; bound—as **bondman**, **bondmaid**, **bond-servant**, **bond-service**, **bond-slave**: **bondage**, *n. bón-dáj*, slavery; imprisonment: **bondaman**, *n. bóndz-mán*, a slave; a surety.

bone, *n. bón* (AS. *ban*; Ger. *bein*, the bone of the leg; Dut. *been*; W. *bon*, a stem or base, the legs being the stems or supports of the body), the firm hard substance that composes the framework or skeleton of vertebrate animals; any part of the skeleton: **adj.** made of bone: **v.** to stiffen with whalebone; to take out bones: **boning**, *imp.*, sometimes spelt **boning**: **boned**, *bónd*, *pp.* **boneless**, *a. -lés*, without bones: **bon'y**, *a. -í*, full of bones; stout; strong; consisting of bone; hard and brittle: **bone-black, *n.* charred bones: **bone-brown** or **ivory-brown**, bone and ivory roasted till they become of a brown colour throughout: **bone-dust**, ground bones: **bone-earth**, the earthy or mineral part of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime: **bone-ache**, pain in the bones: **bone-bed**, thin strata or layers found in several places in the earth's crust, so called from their containing innumerable fragments of fossil bones, scales, teeth, coprolites, &c.: **bone-breccia**, an admixture of fragments of limestone and bones cemented together into a hard rock by a reddish calcareous concretion: **bone-lace**, flaxen lace: **bone-spavin**, a hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg: **body and bones**, altogether; wholly: **bone-setter**, one who is skilled in the setting of broken bones: **bone-setting**, *n.* the restoration of a broken bone to its proper place.**

bonfire, *n. bón-fír* (Dan. *baun*, a beacon, and *fire*), a large fire made in the open air as a sign of rejoicing, or for display.

bonito, *n. bó-ní-tó* (Sp.), a species of tunny-fish, celebrated on account of its pursuit of the flying-fish.

bon-mot, *n. bóm-mó* (F. *bon*, good; *mot*, a word), a jest; a witty saying or reply.

bonnet, *n. bón-nét* (F. *bonnet*; Gael. *boineid*, a head-dress; Ir. *boinead*, a cap—from *beann*, the top; *eide*, dress), a covering for the head worn by women; in *Scot.*, a round worsted cap, of a dark-blue colour, formerly much worn by men: **bon'netted**, *a.* wearing a bonnet; in *navy*, an additional piece of canvass made to lace on to the foot of a sail in order to make more way in calm weather: **bonnette**, *bón-nét* (F.), in *fort.*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades: **bon'net-a-pre'tre**, *-á-prá'tr* (F., priest's cap), a field-work, having at the head three salient and two re-entering angles, so called from its resemblance to a bishop's mitre: **bonnets**, the cast-iron plates which cover the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.

bonny, *a. bón-ní* (F. *bon* or *bonne*, good—from L. *bonus*, good), handsome; beautiful; merry: *n.* a distinct bed of ore which has no communication with a vein.

bon-ton, *n. bóm-tóng* (F.), the height of fashion. **bonus**, *n. bó-nús* (L. good), a premium for a loan; a consideration for some service done; an extra dividend to shareholders; a division of the profits of an assurance office to its policy-holders.

bonze, *n. bónz*, *plu.* **bonzes**, *bón-zés*, a name given by Europeans to the heathen priests of Japan, China, &c.

booby, *n. bó-bí* (Sp. *bobo*, foolish; It. *babbeo*, a simpleton; F. *badaud*, a dolt), a dunce; a stupid fellow; a pupil at the foot of a form or class; a water-bird of the pelican tribe.

Boodhism, *n. bód'd'izm*, also spelt **Buddhism**, *n. bú'd'izm*, the religion of some Eastern nations who worship **Boodh**, *bód*, or **Buddha**, *bú'd'dá*: **Bood'híst or **Budd'híst**, *n.* a worshipper of Buddha: **adj.** pert. to.**

book, *n. bók* (AS. *boc*; Goth. *boka*, writing; *bokos*, the Scriptures; Russ. *bukva*, the alphabet; Ger. *buch*), printed sheets of paper stitched and bound together; a volume or part of a volume; a division: **v.** to enter or write in a book: **booking**, *imp.* registering in a book: **adj.** applied to the office at a railway station where the tickets are sold to travellers: **booked**, *pp.* **book't**, entered in a book as a passenger by rail, coach, or steamer: **book'less**, *a.* without a book: **book'binder**, *n.* one whose trade it is to cover the sewed leaves of a book with boards and leather: **bookbinding**, the art or process of covering books with boards, or with boards and leather: **book-debt**, *n.* money due to a tradesman or dealer for work done, or for goods: **book-keeper**, *n.* an accountant: **book-keeping**, *n.* the method of entering sales of goods, and all kinds of transactions in business, in books in a regular manner: **book-learning**, *n.* that obtained from books only: **bookcase**, *n.* a case for holding books: **bookseller**, *n.* one who deals in books: **bookstand** or **bookstall**, *n.* a stand in an open place, or on the street, on which are placed books for sale: **bookworm**, *n.* an insect destructive to books; one too much given to books: **book-learned**, *a.* well read in books: **without book**, by memory: **book'ish**, *a. -ish*, given to reading; acquainted only with books: **book'ishly**, *ad. -ly*: **book'ishness**, *n.* **bookland**, *n.* (AS. *bocland*), charter land, held by deed under certain rents and services.

boom, *n. bóm* (Dut. *boom*, a tree or pole; Ger. *baum*, a beam), a long pole or spar used in a ship to stretch out any particular sail at the bottom; a chain, a rope, spars, or some other obstacle placed across a river or harbour to prevent the entry or approach of hostile ships: **booms**, *bóms*, in *navy*, space in a ship's waist set apart for the boats and spare spars.

boom, *v. bóm* (Dut. *dommen*, to sound like an empty barrel when beaten upon), to sound loud and dull like a gun; to roll and roar; to rush quickly, as a ship through the water: *n.* a hollow roar, as shot rushing through the air: **booming**, *imp.* **boomed**, *pp.* **bómd**.

boomerang, *n. bóm'er-áng*, a curved wooden war-club thrown by the natives of Australia with wonderful precision.

boon, *n. bón* (AS. *ben*, petition, prayer; Icel. *beidne*, a petition), request; answer to a prayer or petition; a favour granted; a free gift.

boon, *n. bón*, the woody heart of dried flax.

boon, *a. bón* (L. *bonus*; F. *bon*, good), gay; merry, as *boon companion*.

boor, *n. bór* (AS. *geburu*, a peasant; Dut. *boer*; Ger. *bauer*), a countryman; a rustic; a clown; an ill-mannered, coarse, and ignorant man: **boor'ish**, *a.* rustic; awkward and rude in manners: **boor'ishly**, *ad. -ly*: **boor'ishness**, *n.* coarseness of manners.

boose or **bouse**, *v. bóz* (see *bouse*), to drink much with others: **boosy**, *a. bóz'y*, fuddled; merry: **boos'ing**, *imp.* **boosed**, *pp.* **bózd**.

boot, *v. bót* (AS. *botan*, to pay the price of; Dut. *boete*, fine, forfeit), to profit; to do good; to enrich: *n.* profit; gain; advantage: **to boot**, *ad.* into the bargain: **boot'y**, *n. -í*, plunder; pillage: **boot'less**, *a.* without advantage; not contributing to further the end in view: **boot'lessly**, *ad. -ly*: **boot'lessness**, *n.*

boot, *n. bót* (F. *botte*, a boot; Dut. *bote*—same as Irish brogue; Sp. *bota*; It. *botta*, a hollow skin), a covering for the foot and ankle, and sometimes part of the leg; a box for luggage in the fore part of a coach: *v.* to put on boots; to make ready for riding: **booting**, *imp.* **boot'ed**, *pp.* **boot'jack**, *n.* an article for taking off boots: **boot-tree**, *n.* a boot-last; a block on which boots are stretched: **bootee**, *n. bót'é*, a short or half boot: **boots**, *n. plu.* **bóts**, an under-servant in a hotel or inn, whose duty it is to clean the boots of travellers; a familiar term for the youngest officer at a regimental mess: **boot-topping**, scraping off the adhering matter from a ship's bottom, and then daubing it with tallow: **boot and saddle**, the trumpet call which precedes the march of cavalry.

bootes, *n. bú-d'és* (Gr. or L. *boötēs*, a ploughman), the constellation following the Great Bear.

booth, *n. bóth* (Gael. *boith* or *bothan*, a cottage or hut; Icel. *búð*, a hut; Dut. *boed*), a house or shed built of light materials, as wood or boughs of trees; a

stall at a fair: **boothy** or **bothy**, *n.* **bóth'í**, in many parts of Scotland, a hut built of whatever materials is nearest at hand—wood, turf, or stone—for the accommodation of unmarried farm-servants.

booty, *n.* **bóit** (Sw. *byte*—from *byta*, to exchange or divide: *F. butin*; *It. bottino*, plunder: *Ger. beute*, booty), spoil gained from the enemy; plunder; pillage.

bo-peep, *n.* **bó-pép** (see *gogle*), children in play looking from a place of concealment and drawing back again.

borachio, *n.* **bó-rák-ké-ó** (Sp. *borrachia*, a bottle, usually of a pig's skin, with the hair inside, dressed with resin and pitch, to keep wine or liquor sweet), a bottle or cask; a drunkard.

boracic, *a.* **bó-rás'ík** (see *borax*), of or from borax: **boracic acid**, a compound of boron and oxygen: **boracite**, *n.* **bó-rá-sít**, an anhydrous compound of magnesia and boracic acid: **borate**, *n.* **bó-rát**, a salt of boracic acid.

borage, *n.* **bó-ráj** (new *L. borago*, a corruption of *corago*—from *L. cor*, the heart, and *ago*, I bring), a plant used in the belief that it strengthened or exhilarated the heart.

borax, *n.* **bó-ráks** (Ar. *baurac*, a species of nitre: *F. borax*: *Sp. borraz*), a salt in appearance like crystals of alum, found in Japan, Italy, and Peru, used in soldering metals—a compound of boracic acid and soda.

borborygmus, *n.* **bór-bór'ig-mús** (Gr. *borborudzo*, I produce a rumbling in the bowels), the purging noise produced by the movement of wind in the intestines.

borcer, *n.* **bó-rí-sér** (from *bore*), an instrument for boring holes in large rocks in order to blow them up.

bord, *n.* **bórd**, a miner's term for the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Borda's circle, **bó-ráz-sér-ík**, a repeating reflecting circle, invented by J. C. Borda, an eminent French surveyor, who died 1799.

border, *n.* **bó-rí-dér** (*F. bordure*, border, welt: *AS. and Icel. bord*), the outer edge or part of anything; the surrounding line or limits of a large or small tract of land: *v.* to be near to; to reach to; to adjoin; to adorn with a border; to ornament; to limit: **bordering**, *imp.*: **bordered**, *pp.*: **borderer**, *n.* one who dwells at or near the boundary of a country.

bore, *v.* **bór** (*Ger. bohren*; *Icel. bora*; *L. forare*, to bore: *Fin. purra*, to bite), to make a hole in a hard body with some tool: to perforate; to pierce; to annoy by repeated applications: *n.* the hole made by piercing or boring with a tool; the cavity or hollow in anything, as in a gun-barrel; a person or thing that annoys: **bo'ring**, *imp.*: *n.* the operation of piercing holes; a perforation: **bored**, *pp.*: **bó-réd**; **bo'rer**, *n.* one who, or that which: **boredom**, *n.* **bó-réd-úm**, realm or domain of bores.

bore, *n.* **bór** (a word imitative of the sound produced: *F. barre*: *Icel. bara*; *Norm. baara*, a wave or swell: variously expressed in Eng. by *aigre*, *eagre*, or *hygre*), the advancing front of the tidal wave as it ascends certain rivers or estuaries, especially at a spring tide.

boreal, *a.* **bó-ré-ál** (*L. boreas*, the north wind: *Russ. borei*), northern; *pert.* to the north, or to the north wind.

borecole, *n.* **bó-r'kól**, or **curled colewort**, a hardy species of kale.

boree, *n.* **bó-ré**, an Irish dance.

born, *pp.* **bó-rn**—see *bear*, to bring forth: **born** again, having received spiritual life.

borne, *pp.* **bó-rn**, to bear to carry.

boron, *n.* **bó-rón** (from the root *bor* in *borax*), in chem., one of the elementary substances, the base of boracic acid: **boruret**, *n.* **bó-rór-ét**, a combination of boron with a simple body.

borough, *n.* **bú-r'ó** (*AS. burg*, a city: *Icel. borg*; *It. borgo*; *F. bourg*, a town—from *Goth. baigan*; *AS. beorgan*, to protect), a corporate town; a town which sends a Burgess to Parliament: **borough-English**, a customary descent of lands to the youngest son: **boroughmonger**, one who traffics in the patronage of parliamentary boroughs.

borrow, *v.* **bó-r'ró** (*AS. borgan* or *bork*, a surety, a loan—from *AS. beorgan*, to protect), to solicit from another on loan; to receive on credit for a time; to imitate; to copy: **borrowing**, *imp.*: **borrowed**, *pp.*: **bor-rower**, *n.* *ér*, one who.

bort, *n.* **bórt**, or **boort**, *n.* **bóort**, a kind of impure diamond imported from Brazil, used for polishing other stones.

boscage, *n.* **bós-káj** (old *F. boscage*; *It. bosco*, a wood),

underwood; a thicket; a landscape in which thickets are painted: **bosket** or **bosquet**, *n.* **bós-két**, a grove; a bower: **bos'ky**, *a.* **-kí**, wooded; shady.

bosh, *n.* **bósh** (Turk. *bosh*, empty, vain: *Scot. boss*, hollow, empty), silly nonsense.

bosom, *n.* **bóó-z'úm** (*AS. bosum*, bosom: *Ger. busen*), the breast of a human being and the parts adjacent; the clothes about the breast; the seat of the passions; embrace; retreat; asylum: *adj.* intimate; dear; confidential: *v.* to conceal; to cherish; to preserve with care: **bos'oming**, *imp.*: **bos'omed**, *pp.*: *úmd*.

Bosporus, *n.* **bós-pó-rús**, also spelt **Bosphorus** (*L.*—from *Gr. bosporos*, the heifer's ford: from *Gr. bous*, heifer, and *poros*, a ford), a narrow sea; a strait: **Bospo'rian**, *a.* **-rí-an**, *pert.* to.

boss, *n.* **bós** (*F. bosse*, a bunch: *Dut. busse*, knob of a buckler: *Ger. bausch*, a projection: *Scot. boss*, hollow), something raised from the surface; a protuberance; a stud or knob; in *geol.*, a rounded mass of rock that has resisted denudation, or a sudden protrusion of trap or other igneous rock; a short trough for holding mortar when tiling a roof: **bossed**, *a.* **bóst**, studded: in *bot.*, having a rounded surface with a projecting point in the centre: **bossy**, *a.* **bó-sét**, raised: **bos'ses**, *n.* *plu.* *-és*, projecting ornaments used in *arch.* in various situations.

botany, *n.* **bót'á-ní** (*Gr. botane*, herbage—from *boskein*, to feed, to graze), that branch of natural history which treats of plants, their structure, functions, properties, and habits, by which they are distinguished from each other: **botanic**, *a.* **bót'án-ík**, also **botan'ical**, *a.* **-í-kál**, relating to plants in general: **botan'ically**, *ad.* **-lí**: **botanist**, *n.* **bót'á-níst**, one skilled in the nature and structure of plants: **bot'anise**, *v.* *-níz*, to seek for plants for the purpose of study: **botan'ising**, *imp.* *a.*: **bot'anised**, *pp.*: *nízd*.

botch, *n.* **bóch** (*It. bozza*, a swelling: *Dut. botse*, a lump or boil: *Gael. boc*, a blow, a pimple), a red swelling on the skin, particularly the face; a blotch; work ill done: *v.* to mend or patch clumsily: **botch'ing**, *imp.*: **botched**, *pp.*: **bócht**; **botchy**, *a.* **bóch'í**, marked with botches: **botcher**, *n.* one who: **botch'ery**, *n.* *-ér-í*, clumsy addition; patchwork.

bot-fly—see *bots*.

both, *adj. conj.* **bóth** (*AS. butu* or *batwa*: *Icel. bádr*: *Sans. ubhau*: *Ger. beide*), the one and the other; the two; as well.

bother, *n.* **bóth'é** (*Gael. both*, perturbation), fuss; budge; confusion: *v.* to annoy; to tease; to perplex: **bothering**, *imp.*: **bothered**, *pp.*: *érd*: **both'er'ation**, *n.* *-á-shún*.

bothrodedron, *n.* **bóth'réd-én'drón** (*Gr. bothros*, a pit or cavity; *dendron*, a tree), in *geol.*, a genus of coal-measure stems with dotted surfaces, and with opposite rows of deep oval cavities.

bothy—see *booth*.

bo-tree, *n.* **bó-tré**, in India, the sacred tree of the Buddhists, planted close to every temple.

botryoidal, *a.* **bót'rí-óy'dál** (*Gr. botrus*, a bunch of grapes; *eidós*, shape), resembling a cluster of grapes.

bots, *n.* or **botts**, **bóts** (*Gael. boireag*, a maggot; *bouds*, maggots in barley), a disease of horses caused by small worms hatched in their intestines from the larvae of the *bot-fly*: **bott**, *n.* **bóf**, a belly-worm, especially in horses.

bottel, *n.* **bót'** (*F. botel*, diminutive of *botte*, a bunch or bundle: *Gael. boireal*), a bundle of hay.

bottle, *n.* **bótl** (*F. bouteille*), a bottle, a bubble—from *botte*, *a.* **bót** (*It. bottiglia*), a vessel with a narrow neck, for holding liquids: *v.* to shut up into a bottle:

bot'tling, *imp.*: *úling*: **bot'tled**, *pp.*: *údl*: **bottle-head**, a sort of whale: **bottle-nosed**, with a nose full and swollen at the end: **bottle-holder**, one who administers refreshment to a combatant; a backer; a second—usually in a prize-fight.

bottom, *n.* **bót'tóm** (*AS. botm*; *Dut. bodem*; *Ger. boden*; *Icel. botn*, the lowest part), the lowest part of anything; the foundation or base; that on which anything rests; the deepest part of a subject; the lowest part of a declivity; the end; natural strength; a ship: *v.* to found or build upon; to rest upon as a support: **bot'toming**, *imp.*: **bot'tomed**, *pp.*: *tómd*: **bot'tomless**, *a.* without a bottom; very deep: **at bot'tom**, in reality: on one's own bottom, independent or independently: **bot'tomry**, *n.* *-rí*, money borrowed on the security of the bottom of a ship—that is, of the ship itself: **bot'toms**, *n.* *plu.* the deepest working parts of a mine.

bottom, *n.* **bót'tóm** (*W. botwm*, a button—from

mate, máit, fár, láw; mète, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, míve;

bol, a round body), a ball of thread wound up; a cocoon.

bouch, v. *bōsh* (F. *bouche*, mouth, entrance), to drill a new vent in a gun which has been spiked: **n.** the piece sloped out of the upper part of a shield of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to allow the lance free motion: **bouching**, imp.: **bouched**, pp. *bōsh*.

boudoir, n. *bōdwa* (F.), a private apartment; a lady's dressing-room.

bough, n. *bōie* (AS. *bog*—from *bugan*, to bend), a branch or arm of a tree.

bought, *bōit*, pt. of **buy**, which see.

bougie, n. *bōzhē* (F.), a long slender instrument, made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, for removing obstructions in the bladder; a wax-taper.

bouilli, n. *bōl-yē*, (F.—from *bouillir*, to boil), meat boiled or stewed with vegetables: **bouillon**, n. *bōl-yōng*, soup; broth; a disease in horses, consisting of a fleshy excrescence on the heel.

boulders, n. plu. *bōl-dérz* (Dut. *bolle*, a globe or sphere: F. *boule*, a ball or sphere of wood, metal, &c.: Icel. *bólur*, the round trunk of a tree: L. *bultra*, any small round body), in *geol.*, the rounded or water-worn blocks of stone found imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation; the rounded stones found on the surface of the earth, or on the seashore: **boulder-clay**, in *geol.*, the clays of the glacial or drift epoch, distinguished by the numerous boulders and pebbles found among them.

bout, v.—see **bolt**.

bounce, n. *bōtens* (Dut. *bonzen*, to knock—from *bons*, a blow), the rebound of a heavy blow or thump; a sudden fall; a loud sound; an untruthful boast: **v.** to leap, rush, or spring out suddenly: to boast boldly; to lie; to bully: **bouncing**, imp.: **adj.** large; heavy; stout and active: **bouncier**, pp. *bōtens*: **bounc'er**, n. *-ér*, a bully; a bold boaster; a liar: **bounc'ing**, *ad.* *-li*.

bound, *bōind*, pt. and pp. of **bind**, which see; confined or restrained—as *wind-bound*, *ice-bound*; obliged by moral ties.

bound, a *bōind* (Icel. *buinn*, prepared, ready—from *dua*, to prepare, to set out), destined; going; or ready to go to.

bound, n. *bōind* (F. *borne*, a limit; mid. L. *bodina*, a limit or march), a limit; a boundary: **v.** to limit; to restrain or confine: **bounding**, imp.: **bound'ed**, pp.: **boundless**, a. without limits: **boundlessly**, *ad.* *-li*: **boundlessness**, n.: **boundary**, n. *bōind-ér-é*, the bounds, or what marks the bounds; a limit.

bound, v. *bōind* (F. *bindir*, to spring or leap), to spring or leap; to move forward by leaps or jumps: **n.** a leap; a spring; a rebound: **bounding**, imp.: **bound'ed**, pp.

bounden, a. *bōien-dēn* (from *bind*), morally imperative; obligatory.

bounty, n. *bōunt-ē* (F. *bonté*, goodness: L. *bonitas*—from *bonus*, good: *it. bonitate*), liberality in giving; kind favours; anything given over and above what is due; a premium: **bounteous**, a. *bōunt-ēus*, liberal and generous; very kind in bestowing favours: **bounteously**, *ad.* *-li*: **bounteousness**, n.: **bountiful**, a. *bōunt-ē-fōl*, liberal in bestowing gifts and favours: **bountifully**, *ad.* *-li*: **bountifulness**, n.

bouquet, n. *bōkā* (F.), a bunch of flowers; a nosegay.

bourdon, n. *bōr-dōng* (F.: *It. bordone*, a staff, a prop), the tall walking-staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages.

bourgeois, n. *būr-jōys* (F.), a kind of printing-type in size between longprimer and brier: *bōrzh-wā*, in *France*, the middle order of inhabitants in towns, as distinguished from the nobility and gentry.

bourgeon, v. *bōr-jōn*, (F. *bourgeon*, the young bud or sprout of a vine: Norm. F. *bourgeonner*, to bud), to sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot into branches: **bourgeoning**, imp.: **bourgeoned**, pp. *jōnd*.

bourne, n. *bōrn* (F. *borne*, a limit), bounds; limits; confines.

bournoite, n. *bōrn-nō-nī* (after Count Bournon), a mineral of a steel-grey colour—known also as *endelionite*.

bourrans, n. *bōr-dnz* (Russ. *boret*, the N. wind), the name given to the fierce snow-storms that blow from the north-east over the steppes of Russia.

bouse, v. *bōz* (Dut. *buysen*, to drink largely—from *buysen*, a large two-handed flagon), to drink intoxicants deeply; to guzzle: **bousing**, imp.: **boused**, pp.: **bous'y**, a. *-i*—see **boose**.

bourse, n. *bōrs* (F.), place where merchants meet; the exchange in towns, particularly in Paris.

bout, n. *bōt* (Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a turn), as much as can be done at one turn; an attempt; a drinking-match; a debauch.

bovine, a. *bō-vin* (L. *bos*, an ox—gen. *bovis*), pert to animals of the ox kind: **boviform**, *bō-vi-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling the ox.

bow, v. *bōie* (AS. *beogan*; Icel. *buga*; Goth. *biugan*, to bend), to bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to crush; to depress; to stoop: **n.** an act of respect by bending the body, or by inclining the head: **bowing**, imp.: **bow'ed**, pp. *bōid*.

bow, n. *bō* (Ger. *bogen*, a curve: Dan. *bug*, belly, bow of a ship: W. *bog*, a swell, a rising up), an instrument for shooting arrows with; a name given to various instruments; the curved doubling of a ribbon or string in a slip-knot: **adj.** anything curved or arched, as a *bow-window*: **bow** or **bows**, *bōw* or *bōwz*, the rounding fore part of a ship: **bow-compass**, *bō-* a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that bend a lath of wood or steel to any arch: **bow-shot**, n. *bō*—the space over which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow; a place not far distant: **bow-sprit, n. *bō-sprīt*, or **boltsprit** (*bou*, and Dut. *spriet*, properly a piece of cleft wood, the yard of a sail), a pole or spar that projects outwards from the stem or head of a ship: **bow-window**, n. *bō-* a bay-window, which see: **bow string**, n. string of a bow; a string or cord used by the Turks in putting criminals to death by strangling them: **bow-grace**, n. *bōw-grās*, a frame of old rope or junk placed round the bows and sides of a vessel to prevent injury from ice: **bowline**, n. *bōw-līn*, also spelt **bowling** or **bolin**, in *nav.* a rope fastened near the middle or perpendicular side of a square sail leading towards the bow, to enable the ship to keep near the wind: **bow net**, n. *bōw-net*, an engine made of wicker-work for catching lobsters, crawfish, &c.: **bow-legged**, a. *bō-* having crooked legs: **bowman**, n. *bōw-mān*, the man who rows the foremost oar in a boat: *bō-mān*, an archer: **bow-saw**, *bō-sāw*, a flexible saw for cutting curves.**

bowels, n. plu. *bōw-ēlz* (It. *budello*; old F. *boel*; mid. L. *botellus*, a gut, one of the intestines: Bret. *bouda*, to hum, to murmur), entrails; intestines; tenderness; pity; compassion—among *surgeons*, used often in the singular, **bowel**: *bōw-ēl*, v. to take out the entrails: **bow'elling**, imp.: **bow'elled**, pp. *-ēld*, having bowels or a belly: **bow'elless**, a. without tenderness or pity.

bower, n. *bōw-er* (Icel. *bur*, a separate apartment: AS. *bur*, a chamber: W. *bur*, an inclosure), in a garden, a place covered with trees bent and entwined; a shady retreat; a cottage covered with creeping plants: **bowery**, a. *bōw-ri*, shady; containing bowers: **bow-cr-anchor** (Dut. *boeganker*—from *boeg*, a bow), the second anchor in size in a ship: **bow'ered**, a. *-ērd*, supplied with bowers.

bowie-knife, n. *bōi-nīf*, a long knife or short sword used in North America by hunters and others.

bowl, n. *bōl* (F. *boule*, a wooden ball, a drinking vessel: Icel. *bolli*, a bubble; *bolli*, a tea-cup), a circular hollow vessel; a basin; a fountain; a wooden ball or large marble, used for play on a level plat of ground or in the room of a house: **v.** to roll as a bowl; to play at bowls: **bowling**, imp.: **bowled**, pp. *bōld*: **bowler**, n. one who: **bowling-green** n. or **bowling-alley**, n. a place for playing at bowls.

bows, n. plu. *bōwz* (from *bow*, anything bent or rounded; Ger. *bogen*, a curve), the two sides of the fore part of a ship: **bowse, v. *bōwz*, among *seamen*, to pull or haul hard: **bow'sing**, imp.: **bow'sed**, pp. *bōws*: **bowse away**, to pull altogether.**

box, n. *bōks* (AS. *box*; Gr. *paris*; Ger. *buchse*, a box: Gr. *pusos*; L. *boxus*, a box-tree), a case or hollow vessel of any size and shape, and made of any material; a seat separated from others; a shrub having a fine close-grained wood: **v.** to enclose: **boxen**, a. *bōks-n*, made of boxwood: **boxing the compass**, repeating the points of the compass in any order: **in the wrong box**, mistaken: **box of a coach** (Ger. *bock*, a buck or he goat, then a trestle or support upon which anything rests), the driver's seat on a carriage.

box, v. *bōks* (Dan. *boks*, a sounding blow; *daske*, to slap), to fight with the fists or with clenched hands; to strike: **n.** a blow with the fists or clenched hands: **boxing**, imp.: **n.** the act of fighting with the fists: **boxed**, pp. *bōkst*: **box'er**, n. one who.

boy, n. *bōy* (Ger. *bube*; Swiss, *bub*; L. *pupus*; It.

pulto, a boy: *It. puppa*, a child's baby, a male child; a young lad; a familiar name for a man; applied to a man in contempt to indicate some defect: **boyhood**, *n. hood*: **boyish**, *a. ish*, like a boy: **boyishly**, *ad. -ly*: **boyishness**, *n.* manners or appearance of a boy: **boy's play**, amusement of a boy, as opposed to the earnest business of a man.

boyar, *n. boyár*, a Russian nobleman.

boyau, *boy-ó*, *plu. boyaux* (F.), in *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches.

brace, *n. brás*, (containing the idea of straining, compressing, or confining: F. *bras*, the arm, strength: *It. braccia*, a rope resisting a strain: see **brake**), that which holds anything tight or supports anything; a couple or pair; a crooked mark in printing; trowsers' supporter: **v.** to bind; to support; to strengthen: **bracing**, *imp.*: **adj.** giving strength or tone: **braced**, *pp.* *brást*.

bracelet, *n. brás-lét* (F. *brasselet*, a bracelet: *Sp. braci*, armour for the arm—from F. *bras*, the arm), an ornamental band for the wrist.

brachial, *a. brá-kí-ál* (L. *brachium*, the arm: *Gr. brachion*: *It. braccio*), of or pert. to the arm: **brachiate**, *a. -kí-at*, in *bot.*, having opposite pairs of branches placed at right angles to each other: **brachiolites**, *n. plu. brák-i-ó-lits* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil zoophyte presenting a puckered or folded fungiform appearance, and furnished with lateral processes: **brachio-poda**, *n. plu. -óp-i-da*, also **brachipods**, *-póds* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), an order of mollusca with one shell on the back and another in front, and having two long spiral ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth.

brachy, *a. brák-í* (Gr. *brachus*, short), a word frequently made use of in scientific compounds as a prefix, and signifying short: **brachypterous**, *a. brá-kíp-tér-us* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing): **brachycephalic**, *a. brák-i-sé-fál-ík* (Gr. *kephale*, the head), short-headed—applied to the form of the head in animals: **brachyphyllum**, *n. brák-i-fú-lúm* (Gr. *phyllo*, a leaf), a coniferous-looking fossil plant, occurring in terminal twigs and branches, and having short, ovate, ribless, and scale-like leaves: **brachyuros**, *a. brák-i-ó-rús* (Gr. *oura*, a tail), short-tailed: **brachygraphy**, *n. brák-í-g-ráf-í* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), art or practice of writing in a short compass: **brachygrapher**, *n.* one who: **brachylogy**, *n. brák-kí-ó-jí* (Gr. *logos*, a word or term), conciseness of expression.

bracken, *n. or a. brák-én* (W. *bruk*, heath: *Icel. brok*, sedge—see **brake**), ferns.

bracket, *n. brák-ét* (F. *brague*, a mortise for holding things together: *Piedm. braga*, an iron for binding anything together—see **brace**), a piece of wood or metal placed for supporting anything, generally against a wall; crooked lines used in printing—thus, []—to mark off or isolate a part of the text of a book: **v.** to place within brackets: **bracketing**, *brák-é-ted*, *pp.*

brackish, *a. brák-ísh* (*It. braco*, a puddle: old F. *brac*, mud: *Dut. brack*, refuse, damaged), not quite fresh; salt in a small degree: **brackishness**, *n.*

bracts, *n. plu. brák-ts* (L. *bractea*, a thin leaf of metal), in *bot.*, the leaves, more or less modified in form, which are seated on the peduncles: **bracteate**, *a. brák-tí-at*, having bracts: **bracteole**, *n. -ti-ól*, or **bracketlet**, *n. brák-lét*, a small bract seated on the flower-stalk.

brad, *n. brád* (Dan. *braad*, a goad; *bred*, an edge: *Sw. bradd*, an edge), a nail with little or no head.

brag, *n. brág* (F. *braguer*, to flaunt: *Icel. braka*; *Dan. brag*, a crack, a crash: *Gael. bragh*, a burst or explosion), a boast; proud expressions; thing boasted: **v.** to boast; to speak highly of one's self in regard to anything: **bragging**, *imp.*: **bragged**, *pp. brá-gét*: **bragger**, *n.* one who: **braggart**, *a. brág-gárt*, boastful: **n.** a vain boasting person: **braggartism**, *n. -tism*, boastfulness: **braggadocio**, *n. brág-gá-dó-sí-ó* (*It.*), a puffing boasting flow: *a. swaggerer*.

bragget, *n. brág-gét* (W. *brag*, malt—from *bragio*, to sprout), sweet-wort; a liquor made from ale-wort and mead.

Brahma, *n. brá-má* (Indian *Brahman*), the Creator, the chief person of the Hindoo Trinity: **Brahmanic**, *a. brá-mán-ík*, relating to the Brahmans: **Brahmin**, *n. brá-mín*, an Indian of the highest or priestly caste: **Brahminism**, *n. -tism*, the religion of the Brahmans: **Brahminical**, *a. -kal*, relating to the office or character of a Brahmin.

braid, *n. brád* (AS. *bredan*, to weave: *Icel. bregða*, to weave nets), flat cord; trimming; a band of hair formed by plaiting three or more folds together: **v.** to weave or plait: **braiding**, *imp.*: **braided**, *pp.*: **adj.** edged with plaits or knots.

brails, *n. plu. bráls* (F. *brailles*, breeches, drawers: *F. brailleur*—from *desbrailleur*, to tie up), in a ship, small ropes used to truss up sails.

brain, *n. brán* (AS. *brægen*: *Dut. breghe*), a soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull of man or animals, in which the spinal marrow and all the nerves terminate; the understanding; imagination: **v.** to kill by dashing out the brains: **brain-ing**, *imp.*: **brained**, *pp. bránd*: **brain-pan**, the skull containing the brains: **brain-sick**, a disease in the understanding; giddy; addle-headed: **brainless**, *a.* without understanding: **brainish**, *a.* hot-headed: **no brains**, no understanding; witless.

braird, *n. brárá* (AS. *brord*, a prick or point, the first blade or spine of grass or corn), in *agri.*, the first appearance of a crop after the seed has been sown.

brait, *n. brát* (prov. F. *braed*, to rub or grind down), a rough diamond.

brake, *n. brák* (Gael. *brac*; L. *brachium*, the arm, as the type of exertion and strength: *Icel. braka*, to subdue: *It. braca*, a horse's twitch: AS. *bracan*, to pound or knead: *Dan. brage*, to break flax), a skeleton carriage for training horses; a large heavy harrow for breaking clods; a kneading-trough; an instrument for checking the motion of a wheel—also spelt **break**; an inclosure for cattle; a bit for horses; a wooden frame for confining the feet of vicious horses in shoeing: **brake-man**, *n.* one who manages a brake of a carriage: **brake-van**, *n.* in railway trains, a carriage furnished with powerful brakes.

brake, *n. brák* (*Dut. broeck*, a fen or marsh: *Ger. bruch*, a wood in a marshy place: old F. *broi*, coppice-wood, cover for game), broken ground covered with a tangled growth of bushes: **brák'y**, *a. -y*, rough; thorny; prickly.

brake, *n. brák*, or **bracken**, *n. brák-én* (connected with last as the natural growth of waste places: W. *bruk*, heath: *Icel. brok*, sedge: *Dan. bregne*, bracken or fern), fern.

bramble, *n. brám-bl* (AS. *bremel* or *brembel*: *Dut. braeme*, bramble: *Swiss. brom*, a bud: *It. bromboli*, cabbage-sprouts), a creeping shrub, very rough and prickly, producing a black berry like the raspberry: **brambled**, *a. -bl-d*: **brambly**, *a. -bl*, full of brambles.

bran, *n. brán* (Bret. *brenn*; W. *bran*; *It. brenna*; *F. bran*—from F. *brén*, excrement, ordure), the husks or shells from ground wheat; the husks of any grain: **branny**, *a. -n*.

bran-new (a corruption of **brand-new**), bright as a firebrand, or fresh like a trade-mark.

branch, *n. bránsh* (Bret. *brank*; *It. branco*; *F. branche*, the branch of a tree: *It. branca*, the fang or claw of a beast), the shoot of a tree or plant; an arm; any part of a body or system; a descendant from a common parent: **v.** to divide into parts; to spread out: **branching**, *imp.*: **branched**, *pp. bránsh-t*: **branchless**, *a.* branch *y. a. -y*, full of branches: **branchiness**, *n.*: **branchlet**, *n.* a little branch: **root and branch**, wholly, totally.

branchie, *n. plu. bráng-kí-é* (Gr. *branchia*, the gills of a fish), the gills or breathing organs of animals living entirely in water: **brán-chial**, *a. -kí-ál*, relating to the gills of fishes: **branchiopods**, *n. plu. -kí-ó-póds* (Gr. *pous* a foot—gen. *podos*), crustacean animals having gills attached to the feet: **brán-chi-óp-óds, *a. -óp-i-óds*, gill-footed: **brán-chi-óstegal**, *a. -kí-ós-té-gál*, also **brán-chi-óstegous**, *a. -tég-ús* (Gr. *stego*, I cover), gill covering—applied to certain bones or bent rays which support the membrane covering and protecting the gills of fishes.**

brand, *n. bránd* (*Icel. brandr*; *Ger. brand*, a firebrand: *It. brandone*, a large piece of anything: *F. brandon*, a stake), a burning piece of wood; a sword; a mark made by pressing a hot iron mould, as on a barrel; a trade-mark; a mark of infamy; a stigma: **v.** to burn or mark anything with an iron mould red-hot; to fix a mark of infamy on any one; to stigmatise: **branding**, *imp.*: **brand'ed**, *pp.* **brand'-iron** or **branding-iron**, *n.* an iron mould to brand with: **brand-new**—see **bran**: **brandling**, *n. bránd-líng*, a red worm used by anglers; a fish: **bránlin**, *n. brán-lín*, a fish of the salmon kind.

brandish, *v. brán-dísh* (F. *brandir*, to make a thing shake by the force it is cast with: *Manx. brans*, dash:

máte, mât, fâr, láw; mête, mêt, hér; píne, pín; nôte, nôt, móve;

old *F. bransler*, to shake), to move up and down; to shake as a spear or stick; to wave or flourish: *bran-dishing*, imp.: *brandished*, pp. *brán-disht*: *brandisher*, n. one who.

brandy, n. *brán-dt* (formerly *brandy-wine*: *Ger. brandwein*, burnt-wine: *Dut. brandwijn*), spirit distilled from wine; any strong spirit from other substances: *brán-died*, a.-*did*, strengthened with brandy.

brangle, n. *brán-gl* (*F. branler*, to shake: *It. brania*, a French brawl), a squabble; a wrangle; confusion: *v.* to wrangle: *brangling*, imp.: *brangled*, pp. *-gled*.

brank, n. *brán-óg* (*L. brance*, a Gallic name for a certain bread-corn), buckwheat.

branny, a. *brán-ni*—see *bram*.

braah, n. *bráh* (from brush: *Sp. broza*, chips: *Gael. bruis*, splinters: *F. brosse*, bushy ground), a name, in many parts of England, applied to a mass of broken and angular fragments derived from the sub-jacent rocks; broken fragments; refuse; boughs of trees; a rush or eruption: *water-brash*—see *water*.

brasier, n. *brá-zí-ér* (*F. braise*, embers—see *brazil-wood*), pan for holding burning coals; one who works in brass—better spelt *brazier*: *brasil*, n. *brá-zil*, a pigment.

brass, n. *brás* (*AS. braes*, from being used in soldering: *Icel. bras*, solder: *It. bronze*, burning coals: *bronzo*, brass), a compound of copper and zinc of a yellow colour; impudence: *brasses*, n. plu. *-sés*, slabs or plates of brass on tombstones or monuments having engraved or raised figures on them, much used in the middle ages: *brash*, a. coating with brass: *bras sy*, a.-*st*, made of brass; like brass: *brás'siness*, a.-*st-nés*: *brass-band*, an instrumental band.

brat, n. *brát* (*AS. brát*, a cloak, a clout: *W. brát*, a rag: *Gael. brát*, a mantle), a name given in reproach to a child.

brattice, n. *brát-tis* (*Ger. Brett*; *Dut. berd*, a plank or board: *Scot. Brettys*, a fortification: *It. bertesca*, a kind of rampart), a fence or wall of boards in a coal-mine, or round dangerous machinery; also spelt *brette*, *bretage*.

braunite, n. *bráun-ít* (in honour of M. Braun of Gotha), an abundant ore of manganese.

bravado, n. *brá-vá-dó* (*Sp. bravada*—see *brave*), a boast or brag; a menacing display meant to frighten.

brave, a. *bráv* (*F. brave*, brave, gay: *It. bravare*; *F. braver*, to swagger, to affront: *Sp. bravo*, bullying—see *brag*), bold; daring; courageous; gallant: *brave-ly*, ad. *It. bravery*, n. *brá-vér-á*, courage; heroism; fearlessness of danger: *brave*, n. a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior: *v.* to defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage: *braving*, imp.: *braved*, pp. *brávd*.

bravo, int. *brá-vó* (*It. Sp.*) well done: n. an assassin; a murderer for hire.

bravura, n. *brá-vó-rá* (*Sp.* courage, brag), a song difficult to sing: *adj.* difficult; brilliant.

brawl, n. *bráwl* (*F. brasier*, to cry often: *Dan. bralle*, to talk much and high: *Gael. brao-chlach*, noise, discord), a noisy quarrel; uproar: *v.* to quarrel noisily; to make an uproar: *brawling*, imp.: *adj.* noisy; quarrelsome: *brawlingly*, ad. *-li*: *brawled*, pp. *bráwld*: *brawler*, n. one who.

brawn, n. *bráwn* (*It. brano*, a piece of flesh violently pulled away from the whole: *old H. Ger. bráto*; *Fris. braede*, a lump of flesh: *old F. brasion*, muscular parts of the body), the flesh of a boar prepared in a particular manner; the muscular part of the body; the arm: *brawn'y*, a. *-y*, or *brawn'd*, a. *bráwmd*, muscular; hard, bulky: *brawn'er*, n. a boar killed and dressed for the table: *brawniness*, n.

braxy, n. *brák-sí*, a disease among sheep—also called dysentery or gall-scur, the mutton of animals so affected.

bray, n. *brá* (*F. braire*, to cry like an ass: *Gr. bracho*, to crash, to roar: *Icel. brak*, crash, noise: *Dan. brage*, to crash), the cry of an ass; any similar loud harsh sound: *v.* to make a loud harsh noise like an ass: *braying*, imp.: *brayed*, pp. *brádd*: *brayer*, n. one who.

bray, v. *brá* (*Sp. bregar*, to work up paste or dough: *F. broyeur*; *Bret. braea*, to bray in a mortar: *W. breuan*, a mill), to rub or grind down in a mortar; to pound; to grind small: *braying*, imp.: *brayed*, pp. *brádd*.

braze, v. *bráz* (*F. braser*, to solder: *AS. brás*, brass, from being used in solder: *Icel. bras*, solder—see *brass*), to solder with brass: *brazing*, imp.: *brazed*, pp. *brázd*: *brázen*, a. *brá-zén*, made of brass;

impudent; shameless: *brázenly*, ad. *-ly*: *brá'zenness*, n.: *brázen-faced*, a. remarkably impudent: *brázen-face*, n.: *brazier*, n., also *brasier*, *brá-zí-ér*, a worker in brass; a pan for holding burning coals.

brazil-wood, n. *brá-zél'*, (*Port. brazza*, glowing embers: *old E. brasil*, of a bright red: *Sw. brasa*, to blaze), a heavy wood of a red colour, used in dying red, imported from Brazil: *brazilian*, a. *brá-zí-lí-an*, of or from Brazil: *brazilletto*, n. *brá-zí-lét-tó*, an inferior kind of brazil-wood: *brazil-nut*, fruit of a palm of Brazil. *Note*.—The modern name of part of S. Amer. Brazil, is derived from furnishing the *brazil-wood*.

breach, n. *bréch* (*AS. brice*; *F. breche*, a breach or opening in a wall), a gap or opening; the act of breaking, or state of being broken; the breaking of a law, or the non-fulfilment of an agreement; a neglect of duty: *v.* to make an opening or gap in anything: *breach-ing*, imp.: *breached*, pp. *brécht*: *breachless*, a.

bread, n. *bréd* (*Icel. braud*; *Ger. brot*; *AS. bread*, bread), food in general; loaves; cakes or biscuits prepared from flour of any kind of grain; sustenance: *breadless*, a. without bread: *bread-fruit*, the fruit of a tree whose pulp resembles bread when baked: *bread-stuff*, corn, meal, or flour for bread.

breadth, n. *brédth* (*Dan. bred*, an edge or border: *Sw. bradd*, edge—see *broad*), a noun formed from the adj. *broad*; extent of surface in the shortest direction; width: *breadthless*, a. having no breadth.

break, n. *brák* (*Goth. brikon*; *Ger. brechen*; *L. frangere*, to break: *AS. breccan*, to break, to overcome), an opening; a rent; a tear; a pause or interruption; a stop: *v.* to separate or divide by force; to rend; to crush; to weaken or impair; to tame or train; to interrupt; to lessen the force of; to dissolve or abandon; to explain or open a matter to any one; to decline in health: *breaking*, imp.: *broke*, pt. *brók*: *broken*, pp. *brókn*: *break er*, n. *brák-ér*, one who, or that which, a wave broken into foam by dashing on a rocky shore; something placed in a river for breaking the force of floating ice, or for breaking it up: *break-age*, n. *-áj*, a breaking; an allowance for articles destroyed in the carriage: *breaking or breaking-in*, taming or training horses: *breaking*, n. bankruptcy: *break-neck*, a. *-nek*, steep; dangerous: *break-water*, n. *-uá-ló-ter*, a mound or wall built in the sea, or at the mouth of a harbour, to break the force of the waves and protect the shipping: *to break ground*, in *mil.*, to commence a siege by opening trenches: *to break down*, to fall or cause to fall: *a break-down*, a failure; an accident: *to break the heart*, to injure much or to destroy with grief: *to break up*, to dissolve; to put a sudden end to: *a break-up*, a failure; a dissolution: *to break upon the wheel*, to punish a criminal capitally by stretching his body upon a wheel and breaking his bones: *to break forth*, to burst out; to exclaim: *to break from*, to go away with some vehemence: *to break in*, to enter unexpectedly: *to break into*, to enter by force: *to break loose*, to free from restraint; to escape into freedom: *to break off*, to desist suddenly; to abandon: *to break out*, to discover itself in sudden effects; to arise or spring up: *to break through*, to force a passage: *to break upon*, to discover itself suddenly: *break of day*, dawn; the light preceding the appearance of the sun above the horizon.

breakfast, n. *brék-fast* (*break and fast*), first meal in the day, or the food so taken: *v.* to take the first meal: *breakfasting*, n. the act of taking breakfast.

bream, n. *brém* (*F. breme*; *Dut. braessem*), a broad-shaped fresh-water fish of the carp family: *v.* among *seamen*, to burn off the sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom: *breaming*, imp.: *breamed*, pp. *brém'd*.

breast, n. *brést* (*AS. brest*: *Goth. brustis*; *Dut. borst*, the breast), the fore part of the human body between the neck and the belly; in quadrupeds, the part between the fore feet; the heart; the conscience; the affections; in *mining*, the face of coal-workings; the wooden partition that divides a shaft from bottom to top into two compartments: *v.* to meet in front: *breast-ing*, imp.: *breast'ed*, pp. *v.* *breast-deep* or *breast-high*, up to the breast: *breast-hooks*, among *seamen*, pieces of compass or knee timber placed withinside a ship to keep the bows together: *breast-knees*, timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side: *breast-plate*, n. armour for the breast: *breast-rail*, the upper rail of the balcony on the quarter-deck: *breast-work*, in *fort.*, a mass of earth hastily thrown up for defence as high as the breast; in *nav.*, a set of framing termi-

cráp, brý, fútt; pure, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

nating the quarter-deck and poop at the foremast and after end of the forecastle; a parapet not high enough to require a banquette: **breast-bone**, the bone at the breast; the sternum: **breast-pin**, an ornamental pin used to fasten a necktie or any similar covering over the breast.

breath, *n.* *brêth* (AS. *bræth*, an odour, scent), air drawn into the lungs of animals and driven out from the same—in man and the more highly organised animals through the mouth and nostrils; respiration; a single drawing in and driving out of air; a gentle breeze of air; life; pause; time to breathe; an instant: **breath**, *v.* *brêth*, to draw in and give out air; to live; to rest; to speak softly to; to express, as words: **breathing**, *imp.* *n.* respiration; utterance; an ardent desire or longing after; secret prayer; accent: *adj.* living; vital: **breathed**, *pp.* *brêthd*: **breather**, *n.* one who; **breathful**, *a.* *brêthfûl*: **breathless**, *a.* out of breath; **breathlessly**, *ad.* *l.*: **breathlessness**, *n.* state of being out of breath: **breathing-place**, *n.* *brêth'ing*, a pause; **breathing-time**, *n.* pause; relaxation.

breccia, *n.* *brêk'shi-a* (It. a crumb or fragment) in *geol.*, any rock composed of an agglutination of angular fragments—a *conglomerate* being composed of rounded water-worn pebbles: **brecciated**, *a.* composed of angular fragments cemented together; **osæous-breccia**, *n.* a rock composed of fragments of bone cemented together.

bred, *pp.* of **breed**, which see.

breach, *n.* *brîch*, more usually in the plu. *breeches*, *brîch'ez* (AS. *bræc*; L. *bracæ*; Icel. *brok*; It. *brache*; old F. *bragues*, trousers), a close-fitting garment worn by men, lads, and boys, covering the lower part of the body: **breach**, *v.* *brîch*, to put into breeches; to whip on the breech: **breaching**, *imp.* *n.* the part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a horse; plu. the ropes with which cannon are lashed or fastened to the ship's side: **breached**, *pp.* *brîchd*: **breach**, *n.* *brêch*, the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun; the part where the body separates into two legs: **breach-loading**, *a.* in *mil.*, receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: **breach-loader**, *n.* a firearm that receives its load at the breech.

breed, *v.* *brêd* (AS. *brædan*, to nourish, to cherish; Dut. *broeden*, to hatch as eggs; Ger. *brüten*, to hatch eggs or spawn into active life: W. *brud*, hot, warm), to generate; to hatch; to produce young; to occasion; to educate; to train; to instruct; to raise from the best kinds: *n.* a race of men or other animals from the same stock; a kind; a caste; offspring; a variety; a hatch; a brood: **breeding**, *imp.* *n.* education; manners: **bred**, *pp.* *brêd*: **breeder**, *n.* one who.

breeze, *n.* *brêz* (F. *brise*, a cool wind; It. *brezza*, chilliness or shivering; imitative of a rustling noise), a soft-blowing wind; a gentle gale: *v.* to blow gently: **breezy**, *brê'iz*, subject to frequent breezes: **breezeless**, *a.*

breeze, *n.* *brêz* (AS. *brîosa*; Ger. *bremse*, a gad-fly—from Ger. *brummen*, *brîs*, *brimme*, to hum), a gad-fly; a stinging-fly—also spelt **brize**, **breese**.

breeze, *n.* *brêz* (F. *brûr* or *débris*, rubbish; Ger. *brosame*, a crumb; Gael. *bris*, to break), dust; rubbish—also spelt **briss**, **brist**.

breithaupt, *n.* *brêth'hôp-tit* (after Professor Breithaupt, a mineral nickel of a light copper-red with a violet-blue tarnish).

brent-goose, *n.* *brênt'gôs* (Ger. *halber ente*, a half-duck), a migratory sea-bird; the smallest species of geese.

brethren, *n.* plu. *brêth'rên* (plu. of brother, which see), members of the same society or profession.

breve, *n.* *brêv* (It. *breve*—from L. *brevis*, short), a figure that marks the longest sound in music.

brevet, *n.* *brêv'et* (F. *brevet*, a commission—from L. *brevis*, short), the commission which confers on an officer the next highest rank to the one he holds, but does not entitle him to the increased pay: *adj.* taking rank by brevet: **brevetcy**, *n.* -*st*, the rank or condition of a brevet.

breviary, *n.* *brêv'êr-î* (F. *breviaire*, a breviary; L. *breviarium*, an abridgment or abstract—from L. *brevis*, short; It. *breviario*), an abridgment; the book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches.

brevery, *n.* *brêv'et-î* (F. *breveté*; L. *brevitas*, shortness—from *brevis*, short), shortness; conciseness; con-

tained in few words: **brevier**, *n.* *brê-vêr*, small printing-types.

brew, *v.* *brô* (old F. *braux*; Gael. *braich*; W. *brag*, sprouted corn, malt; Icel. *brugga*, to brew—from AS. *brug*, malt; Ger. *brauen*; Dut. *brouwen*, to brew), to make beer, ale, &c., by boiling and mixing the materials and fermenting them; to contrive; to plot: **brewing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of making beer from malt, &c.; the quantity made at one time: **brewed**, *pp.* *brôd*: **brew'er**, *n.* one who: **brewery**, *n.* *brô-êr-î*, the house containing the apparatus where brewing is carried on; also brew-house.

brewsterite, *n.* *brôst-êr-î* (after Sir David Brewster), a mineral occurring in short prismatic crystals of a greyish-white or yellowish colour, and vitreous lustre: **brews toline**, *n.* -*to-lîn*, a transparent colourless fluid occurring in the minute cavities of rock-crystals, &c., said to be liquid carbonic acid.

bribe, *n.* *brîb* (F. *brûbe*, a lump of bread: W. *brivo*, to break; *brîw*, broken; It. *bribanti*, a cheat), a price or reward given to induce any one to do a criminal or immoral action; a gift for the purpose of obtaining an undue compliance—unless in familiar language, never used in a good sense: *v.* to give or promise a reward with the view of perverting the judgment or conduct of another: *to bribe* for a bad purpose: **bribing**, *imp.* *n.*: **bribed**, *pp.* *brîbd*: **brîber**, *n.* one who: **bribery**, *n.* *brîb-êr-î*, the practice of giving or taking bribes: **bribeless**, *a.* *brîb-â-â*, capable of being bribed.

brick, *n.* *brîk* (F. *brigue*, a brick: AS. *brice*, a fragment; It. *briccia*, a collop or slice), a shaped mass of clay burned hard in a kiln, and used for building purposes; a small loaf of bread: *v.* to lay or pave with bricks; to imitate brickwork on plastered walls: **brick'y**, *a.* -*î*, full of or formed of bricks: **brickbat**, *n.* a piece of a brick: **brick-kiln**, *n.* a furnace in which bricks are hardened by fire: **bricklayer**, *n.* -*î-êr*, the man who builds with bricks: **brick-clay**, the clay used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c.; in *geol.*, used in contradistinction to *boulder-clay*, and denoting the finely-laminated clays which overlie the true boulder-clay: **brick'nogging**, *n.* -*nog'g'ing*, brickwork built up between timber framing: **brickmaker**, *n.* one who makes bricks: **brickmaking**, *n.*

bride, *n.* *brîd* (AS. *brîd*; Ger. *bräut*, a bride; Goth. *bruths*, daughter-in-law: W. *prîd*, married), a woman about to be married, or newly married: **bridal**, *a.* *brîd'âl* (AS. *brîd-eale*, bride-ale, the marriage-feast, then the marriage itself), pert. to a wedding: *n.* a wedding or marriage: **bride or bride's man**: **bride or bride's maid**, a female attendant on a bride: **bride or bride's cake**, a wedding-cake: **bridegroom**, *n.* (AS. *brîd-guma*—from *brîd*, and *guma*, a man), the man about to be married, or newly married.

bridewell, *n.* *brîd'wêl* (from St Bride's Well in London, near which a palace was built, afterwards turned into an hospital), a house of correction; a place where criminals are confined.

bridge, *n.* *brîj* (AS. *brîcge*; Ger. *brücke*), a roadway over arches spanning a river, a valley, &c.; the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched: *v.* to stretch a roadway across, as over a river: **bridg'ing**, *imp.* *n.*: **bridged**, *pp.* *brîjd*: **bridgeless**, *a.*

bride, *n.* *brîd'âl* (AS. *brîdel*; Icel. *bríðill*; Dan. *bidsel*), the bit and reins by which a rider is able to guide and restrain a horse; any restraint or check; a curb: *v.* to put on a bride; to restrain; to govern; to curb; to check: **bridling**, *imp.* *n.*: **bridled**, *pp.* *brîd'âld*: **bridler**, *n.* *brîd'êr*: **bride-way**, *n.* a horse-track.

brief, *a.* *brêf* (F. *brêf*—from L. *brevis*, short; Ger. *brief*, an epistle or letter), short; concise: *n.* an abridged writing; an epitome; short written instructions to counsel in conducting a case before a court of law: **briefless**, *a.* *brêf-â-â*: **briefly**, *ad.* *l.*: **briefness**, *n.*

brier or **brîar**, *n.* *brîêr* (AS. *bræc*; F. *bruyère*, a heath), a prickly plant or shrub, as the sweet brier: **briery**, *a.* -*î*, full of briars; thorny.

brig, *n.* *brîg* (contr. of *brigantine*—see *brigantine*), a small sailing vessel with square rigged.

brigade, *n.* *brî-gâd'* (F. *brigade*—from It. *brigata*, a troop), a body of soldiers, whether of infantry or cavalry, consisting of several regiments, but of no fixed number: *v.* to form into brigades: **brigad'ing**, *imp.* *n.*: **briga'ded**, *pp.* *n.*: **brigadier**, *n.* *brî-gâ-dêr*, or **brigadier-general**, *n.* the officer who commands a brigade.

brigand, *n.* *brîg'ând* (old F. *brigand*, skirmishers—from It. *briga*, strife; mid L. *brigant*, a light-armed

foot-soldier), one of a band of robbers; a freebooter: **brig-andage**, *n.* *brí-andj*, theft; robbery.

brigantine, *n.* *brí-án-tín* (It. *brigante*, a pirate; *brigandare*, to play the pirate at sea), a light swift vessel formerly used by pirates.

bright, *a.* *brít* (AS. *beorht*; Icel. *biartr*, bright; Goth. *beirhts*, clear, manifest), shining; clear; illustrious; evident: **brightly**, *adv.* *brít-lý*, *ad. -ly*: **brightness**, *n.* *bríhten*, *v.* *brít-a*, to make clear or shining; to increase the lustre of; to cheer; to clear up: **brightening**, *imp.* *brít-níng*: **brightened**, *pp.* *brít-nd*.

**brill, *n.* *brít*, a fish of the turbot kind.
brilliant, *a.* *brít-lýnd* (F. *brillant*, to shine; L. *beryllus*, a bright shining precious stone; It. *brillare*, to quaver with the voice), sparkling with lustre; glittering; splendid: *n.* a diamond cut in such a way as to refract the light and make it more glittering: **brilliantly**, *adv.* *-ly*: **brilliantness**, *n.*: **brilliance**, *n.* *-st*, great brightness.**

brills, *n.* *plu.* *brítz* (Ger. *brille*, spectacles), the hair on the eyelids of a horse.

brim, *n.* *brím* (Ger. *brame*; Lith. *bremas*, border; Icel. *barmr*, the edge; AS. *brymme*, the edge, rim, or border of any vessel: *v.* to fill or be filled up to the edge or rim: **brimming**, *imp.* *adv.* full to the top: **brimmed**, *pp.*: **brimless**, *a.*: **brimful**, *a.* *-fól*: **brimmer**, *n.* a glass full to the rim.

brimstone, *n.* *brím-stón* (AS. *bryne*, a burning and stone), a hard brittle substance of a yellow colour; sulphur; reduced to powder by sublimation, it is called *flowers of brimstone*: **brim'stony**, *a.* *-t*, containing brimstone.

brinded, *brín-déd*, and **brindled**, *a.* *brín-dld* (Icel. *brondrott*, cross-banded in colour; It. *brano*, a bit; F. *brin*, a morsel), streaked; spotted; coloured in stripes.

brine, *n.* *brín* (AS. *bryne*, saltiness; Dut. *brijn*, pickle; Icel. *brim*, the surge on the sea-shore), water mixed with a large quantity of salt; water of the ocean: *v.* to steep among salt and water: **brining**, *imp.* *pp.* **brined**, *pp.* **brind**: **briny**, *a.* *brín-ét*, pert. to the sea or to brine: **brinish**, *a.* *-nsh*, salt: **brinishness**, *n.*

bring, *v.* *bríng* (AS. *bringan*; Dut. *brenge*), to fetch; to bear; to convey; to produce; to cause to come: **bringing**, *imp.* *brought*, *pt.* *pp.* *bráut*: **bringer**, *n.* one who: to **bring back**, to recall: to **bring about**, to effect or accomplish: to **bring forth**, to produce as fruit: to **bring forward**, to produce to view: to **bring out**, to expose: to **bring in**, to import: to introduce: to **bring on**, to cause to begin: to **bring up**, to nurse; to educate; to cause to come up: to **bring to**, to check or arrest the progress of a ship while sailing: to **bring to light**, to make clear; to discover: to **bring to mind**, to recall to memory: to **bring off**, to clear; to procure to be acquitted: to **bring over**, to convert; to draw to a new party: to **bring to pass**, to effect.

brink, *n.* *bríngk* (Dan. and Sw. *brink*, declivity; Icel. *bringr*, hillock; W. *bryn*, a hill), the edge or margin of a steep place.

brisk, *a.* *brísk* (F. *brusque*, lively, quick; It. *brusco*, eager; W. *brys*, haste), active; nimble; full of life and spirit; lively; sparkling: **briskly**, *adv.* *-ly*: **briskness**, *n.*: to **brisk up**, to enliven; to appear with life and spirit: **brisking up**, *imp.* *pp.* **brisked up**, *pp.* **briskt**.

brisket, *n.* *brísk-ét* (F. *brichet*, the breast of an animal; Icel. *brísk*; Sw. *brusk*, gristle; Bohem. *brísko*, a little belly), that part of the breast of an animal that lies next the ribs.

bristle, *n.* *brís-ét* (AS. *byrst*; Sw. *borst*; Dut. *borstel*; Scot. *birse*, a thick elastic hair; Swiss. *borsen*, to stand out), the stiff hair on the backs of swine, particularly wild boars; any stiff hair: *v.* to stand erect as bristles; to strut about with head erect in anger or defiance: **bristling**, *imp.* *-líng*: **bristled**, *pp.* *-sld*: **bristly**, *a.* *-ly*, thick set with bristles; rough.

bristol-board, *n.* *brís-tól-bórd* (from the town of Bristol), a kind of fine pasteboard having a smooth surface: **bristol-stone**, *n.* a quartz crystal of great purity.

Britannic, *a.* *brít-án-ník* (L. *Britannia*, Britain), pert. to Great Britain; British: **britannia metal**, *n.* *-ní-tá*, a metallic alloy of block-tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper: **British**, *a.* *brít-ísh* (AS. *Brittisc*, pert. to Britain or its people: *Brít-on*, *-ón*, a native of Britain).

brittle, *a.* *brít-ét* (AS. *bryttan*; Icel. *bríota*; Dan. *bryde*, to break), easily broken; not tough: **brittle-**

ness, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being easily broken into fragments; want of tenacity.

britzka, *n.* *brít-ská* (Russ. *brítshka*), a long open carriage that can be closed at pleasure.

broach, *n.* *bróch* (W. *procio*, to thrust; Gael. *brog*, to goad; F. *brocher*, to spit), a spit; a spire: *v.* to pierce as with a spit; to tap, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor; to let out; to utter; to make public: **broaching**, *imp.* *pp.* **broached**, *pp.* **brocht**: **broacher**, *n.* a spit; one who opens or utters: to **broach to**, among seamen, to incline a vessel suddenly to windward so as to expose it to the danger of oversetting.

broad, *a.* *bráud* (AS. *brád*; Goth. *bráids*; Icel. *breidr*; Ger. *breit*), wide; not narrow; extensive; open; coarse; not delicate; bold: **broadly**, *adv.* *-ly*: **breadth**, *n.* *bréðth*: **broadness**, *n.*: **broad cast**, *n.* the act of throwing the seed from the hand in sowing: **adj.** thrown from the hand upon the earth as in sowing; not planted in rows: *adv.* by scattering or throwing as from the hand: **broadcloth**, *n.* fine woollen cloth double the usual width: **broad-seal**, the great seal of England: **broad gauge**, in railways, the width of 6 or 7 feet between the rails, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.: **broadside**, *n.* the side of a ship above the water-line; in a war-ship, all the guns on one side discharged at once: **broad-sword**, *n.* a sword with a broad blade; the claymore of the Highlanders: **broaden**, *v.* *bráud-n*, to make or grow broad: **broadening**, *imp.* *-níng*: **broadened**, *pp.* *-énd*.

Broddingnagian, *a.* *bróð-íng-ná-í-t-án*, a gigantic person, like an inhabitant of Broddingnag in 'Gulliver's Travels.'

brocade, *n.* *bró-kád* (It. *broccata*, a sort of cloth wrought with gold or silver; F. *brocher*, to stitch or embroider), silk stuff, woven with variegated gold and silver threads, and raised flowers: **brocaded**, *a.* woven with figures, &c.

brocard, *n.* *brók-árd* (after Burkhard, bishop of Worms), an elementary principle or maxim; a proverbial rule in law, ethics, or metaphysics.

brocatello, *n.* *brók-a-tél-ét* (It. *Sp. brocatel*), a species of brecciated marble, the component fragments of which are of various colours; a coarse-figured fabric.

broccoli, *n.* *brók-kó-lt* (It.), a variety of cauliflower. **brochure**, *n.* *bró-shór* (F.—from *brocher*, to stitch), a pamphlet; a small book of only a few leaves.

brock, *n.* *brók* (AS. *broc*), a badger.

brocket, *n.* *brók-ét* (F. *brocart*—from *broche*, a sharp snag), a two-year old red-deer, having a single sharp snag to his antler.

brogan, *bró-gán*, or **brogue**, *bróg* *n.* (Gael. *brog*, a shoe), a coarse light kind of shoe; a heavy shoe having the sole studded with nails; a dialect or manner of pronunciation, as Irish brogue.

broil, *n.* *bróyl* (F. *brouller*, to jumble or mix; It. *broglia*; Gael. *broighlich*, noise, confusion), a tumult; a jumbled noisy quarrel; discord.

broil, *v.* *bróyl* (contracted from F. *brasiller*, to roast on the braise or glowing coals; Scot. *bristle*, to parch or broil; It. *brustolare*, to scorch), to agitate by exposure to the fire; to dress meat over a fire on a grid-iron; to be subjected to the action of great heat; to be in a great heat: **broiling**, *imp.* *pp.* **broiled**, *pp.* *bróyld*: **broiler**, *n.* one who.

broke, *v.* *brók*, *pt.* *broken*, *pp.* *brók'en* (from *break*, which see): **brók'en**, a rent asunder; rugged; uneven; infirm: **brók'enly**, *adv.* *-ly*: **brók'eness**, *n.* *-kén-nēs*, state of being broken: **broken-hearted**, depressed or crushed by grief or despair: **broken-winded**, *a.* having short breath or disordered respiration.

broker, *n.* *brók-ér* (Lith. *brokas*, a fault, matter of blame; Russ. *braknvet*, to pick and choose; Dut. *broek*, damaged), one employed by merchants to buy and sell for them; one who deals in second-hand goods: **exchange-broker**, *n.* one who deals in home and foreign money: **stock-broker**, *n.* one who buys and sells shares for others: **pawn-broker**, *n.* one who lends money on goods left with him: **insurance-broker**, *n.* one who secures, at a certain rate per cent, that the value of a ship and cargo shall be paid, if lost at sea: **brokerage**, *n.* *-áj*, the fee, wages, or commission paid to a broker for buying or selling for another: **bro'king**, *imp.* doing business as a broker: *adv.* *pert. to*.

bromine, *n.* *bró-mín* (L. *bromium*—from Gr. *bromos*, a bad smell), one of the elements related to chlorine and iodine in its chemical qualities: **bromal**, *n.* *bró-mal*, an oily colourless fluid, obtained by the action of

bromine on alcohol: **bro'mic**, a. -*mik*, an acid compounded of bromine and oxygen: **bro'mate**, n. -*mát*, a compound of bromic acid with a base: **bro'mide**, n. -*mid*, a compound of bromine with a metallic base: **bro'mite**, n. -*mit*, or **bromic silver**, an ore of silver occurring in olive-green grains: **bro'muret**, n. *bróm'á-rét*, a basic compound of bromine and another element.

bronchia, n. *brón'gí-kí-d*, **bron'kiz**, n. plu. *-kí-s* (Gr. *brongchos*, the windpipe), the tubes that branch off from the windpipe to the lungs: **bron'chial**, a. -*kí-al*, pert. to the bronchiae: also **bron'chic**, a. -*kík*: **bron'chitis**, n. -*kí'tis* (*itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the air-tubes or bronchia that lead to the lungs: **bron'chocele**, n. -*ko-sél* (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a tumour on the fore part of the neck—also called **goitre**: **bron'cho'tomy**, n. -*kó't-ó-mí* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), an incision into the windpipe or larynx between the rings—also called **tracheotomy** or **laryngotomy**: **bron'chus**, n. -*kús*, one of the subdivisions of the trachea or windpipe; plu. **bron'chi**, -*kí*: **bron'chophony**, n. -*kó'f-ó-ní* (Gr. *phone*, voice), the muffled and indistinct speech of any one labouring under a bronchial affection.

brontes, n. *brón'téz* (Gr. *brontes*, a giant, one of the Cyclops), in *geol.*, a genus of Devonian trilobites, characterised by a broad, radiating, fan-like tail.

bronze, n. *brónz* (It. *bronzo*; Sp. *bronce*, pan-metal: Icel. *brázo*, to braze or solder), a metallic substance made of copper and tin; a colour to imitate bronze; any ancient figure or medal made of bronze is called a **bronze**: v. to imitate bronze by a colouring matter: **bron'zing**, imp. n. the art or act of giving to articles the appearance of bronze: **bronzed**, pp. a. *brónzéd* (It. *bronzare*, embers), coloured like bronze; tanned; sunburnt: **bron'zy**, a. -*zí*, like bronze: **bron'zite**, n. -*zit*, a variety of diallage or schiller-spar, so called from its metallic lustre and pinchbeck colour: **bronze powder**, a metallic powder used to give to tin and iron goods, &c., a bronze-like appearance.

brooch, n. *bróch* (Sp. *broca*, a tack or button; *broche*, a clasp), an ornament for the breast; a jewel: v. to adorn with jewels.

brood, v. *bród* (AS. *broda*, a brood: Dut. *broeden*, to sit on eggs: W. *brud*, hot), to sit over, as a bird over her eggs; to spread over as with wings; to dwell on a subject in anxious thought; to cherish: n. offspring; progeny; the number of birds hatched at a time: **brood'ing**, imp. p. *brooded*, pp. *brood-mare*, a mare kept for breeding.

brook, n. *brók* (AS. *broca*, a brook: W. *brucken*, the bubbling or springing up of water: Gael. *brúich*, to simmer: Gr. *brúcho*, I roar), a small stream of water less than a river; a streamlet: **brook'let**, n. -*lét*, a small brook: **brook'y**, a. -*y*, abounding in brooks.

brook, v. *bróok* (AS. *brucan*, to use, to enjoy: Goth. *brukjan*; Ger. *brauchen*, to use), to bear; to endure: **brook'ing**, imp. p. *brooked*, pp. *bróokét*.

broom, n. *bróm* (AS. *brom*: Dut. *brem*), a wild shrub producing yellow flowers and pods; a besom or brush with a long handle, made originally of the *broom* bush: **broom'y**, a. -*y*, full of broom: **broom-stick**, n. -*stík*, the staff or handle of a broom.

brose, n. *brós* (a softened form of broth: low Ger. *brót*, boiling water: old Eng. *broveys*, pottage), a Scotch dish, made by pouring a boiling liquid over dry oatmeal or peasemeal, and then stirring it up.

broth, n. *bróth* (It. *brodo*: Fr. *broet*, broth: Dut. *broey*; Ger. *brühe*, boiling water: Gael. *brúich*, to boil), a dish consisting of flesh, barley and vegetables, with the water in which they are boiled.

brothel, n. *bróth-él* (Sp. *borde*, a hut or cottage: F. *borde*, a little cottage), a house of ill fame.

brother, n. *brúth-ér* (Sans. *bhratr*: Gael. *brathair*: W. *bradw*: L. *frater*), son of the same parents; one that resembles another in appearance or manners; a relation or kinsman; **broth'ers**, plu.: **brethren**, plu. *bréth-rén*, members of the same society or profession: **broth'erless**, a.: **broth'erlike**, a.: **broth'erhood**, n. an association; a fraternity: **broth'erly**, a. -*ly*, kind; affectionate; pert. to: **broth'erliness**, n.: **broth'er-german** or **germain**, n. -*jer'mán* (L. *germanus*, come of the same stock), a full brother: **broth'er-utérine**, n. -*ú'tér-in* (L. *uterus*, the womb), a brother by the same mother only: **broth'er-in-law**, n., **brothers-in-law**, plu. a sister's husband; the brother of a husband or wife.

brougham, n. *bró-dám* (after Lord Brougham), a light four-wheeled close carriage.

brought, v. *brá'ót*, pt. pp. of bring, which see.

brow, n. *bróu* (AS. *braew*; Russ. *brov*, brow: Dut. *brauwe*, an eyelid, margin: Icel. *bra*, eyelid), the ridge over the eye; the forehead; the edge or brink of a steep place, as of a river or hill: **eyebrow**, n. *í-bróú*, the hair over the eye: to **knit the brows**, to frown; to scowl: **browbeat**, v. *bróú-bét*, to daunt or depress by haughty and stern looks; to bully into submission by arrogant and impudent language: **brow beating**, imp. n.: **browbeaten**, pp. *-bét'n*.

brown, a. *bróúen* (Ger. *braun*; Icel. and F. *brun*; It. *bruno*, perhaps the colour of things burnt—from Goth. *brinnan*, to burn), of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness: v. to make dusky or dark: **brown'ing**, imp.: **browned**, pp. *bróúwéd*: **brown'ish**, a. somewhat brown: **brown'ness**, n.: **brown-coal**, n. lignite: **brown'study**, n. gloomy or dull thoughtfulness or reverie: **brown'ing**, n. liquid burnt sugar used for colouring gravy, &c.; the act or operation of giving a brown colour to.

browse, v. *bróúez* (F. *brouser*, to nibble off the sprigs and buds; *broust*, a sprig: Sp. *broza*, brushwood), to eat the tender leaves and branches of trees and shrubs, as cattle or sheep: n. the tender branches of trees or shrubs: **brow'ing**, imp.: **browsed**, pp. *bróúwéd*.

brucine, n. *bróú-in* (after Bruce, the traveller), a vegetable alkaloid extracted from an African plant.

brucite, n. *bróú-ít* (after Dr Bruce of New York), a mineral, a native hydrate of magnesia.

bruin, n. *bróú-in* (Dan. *bruin*; Icel. *brun*, brown), a name of a bear.

bruise, n. *brús* (F. *briser*, to break: old F. *bruiser*; Gael. *brisd*, to break), an injury on the flesh by its being crushed with a heavy or blunt substance; a contusion: v. to crush or hurt by pressure; to pound or reduce to coarse powder, as minerals or grain: **bruis'ing**, imp.: **bruised**, pp. *bróúéd*: **bruiser**, n. *bróú-sér*, he who, or that which; a prize-fighter.

bruit, n. *bróú-ít* (F.: It. *bruito*, a muttering), a report; fame: v. to report; to noise abroad: **bru'iting**, imp.: **bruited**, pp. noised or rumoured abroad.

brumal, a. *bró-mál* (F.—from L. *bruma*, winter), of or relating to winter.

brunette, n. *bróú-nét'* (F.—from *brun*, brown, dusky), a woman with a dark or brownish complexion; opposite of blonde.

brunt, n. *brúnt* (Serv. *bronza*, a cattle-bell, which the leading beast of the herd bore on its neck: Gris. *brunza*, the first train of baggage-animals), the first shock of an onset; the greatest fury of the battle; the force of a blow.

brush, n. *brúsh* (Ger. and Sw. *borste*, a bristle, a brush: F. *brosse*, a bush, a head-brush: It. *brusca*, heath for brushes: Icel. *brúsker*, a tuft of grass), an article made of hair, bristle, &c., set in wood, for cleaning, as dust from clothes, or for painting; a skirmish; a slight encounter; the tail of a fox: v. to rub or sweep as with a brush; to touch or strike lightly: **brush'ing**, imp.: **brushed**, pp. *brúsh-ét*: **brush'er**, n. one who: **brush-wood**, n. a lot of small trees or bushes growing closely together; a coppice or thicket: **brush'y**, a. -*y*, rough; shaggy: **brush'iness**, n. shagginess: **brush-wheels**, wheels without teeth, which move others by friction.

brusque, a. *bróúsk* (F.: It. *brusco*, harsh), rude; rough or blunt in manners: **brusque'ness**, n. a blunt rough manner.

brute, n. *brót* (L. *brutus*; It. *bruto*, stupid, irrational):

F. *brut*, raw, rough), a beast; any animal except man: a savage unfeeling man or woman: adj. irrational; rough; uncivilised: **brut'al**, a. -*ál*, pert. to a brute; cruel; unfeeling: **brut'al'ly**, adv. -*ly*: **brut'al'ity**, n. -*ít-í*, inhumanity; savageness: **brut'al'ise**, v. -*íz*, to make brutal or inhuman; to become like a beast:

brut'al'ising, imp.: **brut'alised**, pp. -*ít-éd*: **brut'ify**, v. -*ít-í*, to reduce to the state of a brute: **brut'ifying**, imp.: **brut'ified**, pp. -*ít-éd*: adj. reduced to the condition of a brute: **brut'ish**, a. -*ísh*, like a brute or beast; ferocious: **brut'ishly**, adv. -*ly*: **brut'ishness**, n.

bryony, n. *brí-ó-ní*, also *bryonia*, n. *brí-ó-ní-d* (L. *bryonia*: Gr. *brúon*—from *brúo*, I abound, from its abundance: F. *bryone*), plants of different genera—the roots are powerfully acrid: **bryonine**, n. *brí-ó-nín*, a yellowish-brown bitter substance obtained from the root.

bryozoa, n. *brí-ó-zó-á* (Gr. *brúon*, moss; *zóon*, an animal), the minute mollusca which live united in masses in a branched and moss-like manner: **bryozó'an**, a. pert. to.

máte, má't, fár, láúo; méte, met, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nó't, móve;

bubalus, *n.* bú-bú-lús (L. a buffalo), in *geol.*, the remains of the musk-buffalo.

bubble, *n.* bú-bí (an imitative word; Dut. *bobbel*; It. *bubola*, a bubble; Bohem. *bublati*, to murmur; Scot. *bub*, a blast of wind), a round film or skin of water full of air; anything empty; a false show; something not real; v. to rise up in air-bells, as on the top of a liquid; to run with a gentle gurgling noise; to cheat; **bubbling**, *imp.* bú-bling; **adj.** running with a gurgling sound; **bubbled**, *pp.* bú-bly, *a.* bú, consisting of bubbles; **bubbler**, *n.* one who cheats.

bubo, *n.* bú-bó, *plu.* buboes, bú-bós (Gr. *boubon*, the groin; F. *bubon*), a swelling of the lymphatic glands, especially those of the groin and armpit: **bubonocoele**, *n.* bú-bón-ó-sél (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a rupture in which the intestines break down into the groin.

buccal, *a.* bú-kál (L. *bucca*, the cheek), belonging to the cheek.

buccaneers, *n.* plu. bú-ká-nérz' (from the Carib language.—*burbacoa*, a kind of grate on which the flesh of their prisoners was cooked; *boucan*, the place of such a feast; F. *boucaner*, to cook and smoke flesh at the same time), persons who, in the W. I. and S. Amer., hunted wild animals for their skins, and rudely preserved much of the flesh by drying it after the Indian fashion, called *bucanering*; pirates or sea-robbers, who in former times principally attacked the Spanish settlements in Amer.: **bucaneering**, *n.* *nér'ing*, the practice or profession of a buccaneer.

bucentaur, *n.* bú-sen-táur (Gr. *bous*, an ox; *kentauros*, a centaur), in *myth.*, a monster, half-man, half-ox: (It. *bucentoro*), the state-barge of Venice used in the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

buccinator, *n.* bú-kín-á-tór (L. *buccina*, a kind of trumpet), a muscle forming a large part of the cheek—so called from being used in blowing wind-instruments: **buccinal**, *a.* bú, trumpet-like.

buck, *n.* búk (AS. *bucca*; W. *buch*; F. *bouc*—probably from the tendency of the animal to but or strike with the forehead; Gael. *boc*, a knock or a blow), male of the deer, the goat, the rabbit, &c.; a fop; a dashing young fellow: **buck'ish**, *a.* foppish: **buckskin**, *n.* a kind of leather.

buck, *n.* búk (Gael. *bog*, moist, to steep or soak; Bret. *bouk*, soft; Dan. *bóg-aske*, the ashes of beach-wood), lye or suds in which clothes are bleached or washed; v. to wash or steep clothes in lye: **buck'ing**, *imp.* *n.* in *min'ing*, crushing ore: **buck'ed**, *pp.* búk't.

bucket, *n.* bú-két (F. *baquet*, a pail; Russ. *buk*, a washing-vessel), a domestic vessel of various shapes for containing water, rubbish, or ashes; a pail used by sailors: **buck'etful**, *a.*

buckle, *n.* bú-kí (F. *boucle*, a curl or buckle; Pol. *pukeł*, a lock of hair; Ger. *buckel*, a boss or stud), an article consisting of a rim and tongue, used for fastening together parts of dress; a curl: v. to fasten with a buckle; to engage in a matter with zeal: **buck'ling**, *imp.* *buck'led*, *pp.* bú-kíld.

buckler, *n.* bú-kí-ér (F. *bouclier*, a shield with a central boss; from *boucle*, protuberance), a kind of shield.

buckra, *n.* bú-k-rá (in Calabar, a demon, a powerful being), among the blacks, a white man: **adj.** white.

buckram, *n.* bú-k-rám (F. *bougran*; It. *bucherame*,—from *bucca*, a hole), coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue: **adj.** stiff; precise.

buckwheat, *n.* bú-k-hwét (Dan. *bog-hvete*—from Ger. *büche*; Dan. *bog*, beech-mast), a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds resembling beech-nuts: **buck-thorn**, a genus of plants.

bucolic, *n.* bú-kó-lík (L. *bucolicus*; Gr. *bukolikos*—from Gr. *boukotos*, a cowherd), a pastoral poem: **adj.** relating to country affairs.

bud, *n.* búd (Bohem. *bodka*, a point; *bodek*, a thorn), the shoot or sprout on a plant containing the future leaf or flower; a flower not blown or expanded: v. to put forth shoots; to sprout; to grow as buds: **bud'ding**, *imp.* *bud'ded*, *pp.* búd'let, *n.* a bud growing from another bud.

Buddha, *n.* bú-dá-dá, **Buddhism**, *n.* bú-dá-díz-m, &c.—see **Bodhism**.

buddle, *n.* bú-dál, among *miners*, a wooden frame used for washing ore: v. to wash ore: **bud'dling**, *imp.* bú-dling; **buddled**, *pp.* bú-dáled.

budge, *v.* búj (F. *bouger*, to move; Bret. *boulg*, movement; Icel. *buli*, frequent motion), to move off; to stir: **bud'ging**, *imp.* *budged*, *pp.* búj'd; **bud'ger**, *n.* one who.

budge, *n.* búj (Russ. *push'*, fur-skins; *pushit'*, to line with fur), dressed skin or fur of lambs, formerly used

as an edging or ornament, especially of scholastic habits; **adj.** solemn, like a doctor in his fur; stern: **budge-barrel**, *n.* a small barrel with one head, the other having a loose leathern cover, used in carrying powder in a sieve.

budget, *n.* bú-jét (F. *bougette*, a leather bag; It. *bolgetta*, a leathern bucket—from *bulga*, a skin), a bag with its contents; a stock or store; the annual financial scheme of the British nation.

buff, *n.* búf (L. *bubalus*; Russ. *buival*; F. *buffle*, the wild ox or buffalo; It. *buffalo*), a sort of soft leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a colour near to yellow; yellow substance on blood in inflammations: **adj.** of the colour of buff-leather, or made of it: **buffs**, a regiment of soldiers, so called from their buff-coloured facings: **buff'ry**, *a.* bú, pert, to the colour on the surface of blood; resembling buff: **buffalo**, *n.* bú-fá-ló, a kind of wild ox: **buffle-headed**, *a.* bú-fí-héd'd, having a large head like a buffalo; dull; stupid.

buffer, *n.* bú-fér (low Ger. *buffen*, to strike; It. *buffetto*, a cuff), apparatus at the ends of railway carriages, which, when driven in, spring out again, and so prevent injury to the carriages coming into contact; any cushion-like article to take away the force of a blow: **buffer-head**, *n.* in *railway carriages*, the part of the buffer apparatus which receives the concussion: **buffet**, *n.* bú-fét, a blow with the fist; a box; a slap: v. to strike with the fist or hand; to box or beat; to contend against: **buffeting**, *imp.* *buffeted*, *pp.* *buffeter*, *n.* one who.

buffet, *n.* bú-fét, (F. *buffet*, primarily, the tap of a tavern, then a sideboard), a cupboard or set of shelves for crockery; a sideboard.

buffoon, *n.* bú-fón' (F. *bouffon*, a jester—from It. *buffare*, to puff, to blow hard), a man who amuses others by tricks, antic gestures, and jokes: v. to make ridiculous: **buffoon'ing**, *imp.* *buffoon'ery*, *n.* bú-fón'ish, *a.* *buffoonism*, *n.* bú-fón'ish, the comic actor in an opera.

bufonites, *n.* plu. bú-fó-níts (L. *bufo*, a toad), toad-stones; serpents' eyes; fossil palatal teeth of extinct shark-like fishes.

bug, *n.* búg (W. *bucat*, what produces dread or disgust; Alb. *boube*; Russ. *buka*, a bugbear), a name applied to various insects; an offensive insect common in dirty dwelling-houses: **bug'gy**, *a.* bú, full of bugs: **bug'iness**, *n.*

bugbear, *n.* búg-bár (bug, with bear, as an object of dread), anything that scares or frightens, real or imaginary: v. to alarm or scare by any means: **bug-bearing**, *imp.* *bug'bearing*, *pp.*

buggy, *n.* búg-gí, a light one-horse vehicle open at top; a gig.

bugle, *n.* bú-gl (F. *buffle*; It. *buffalo*, a wild ox), a hunting-horn, formerly spelt *buffalo-horn*; a musical instrument; a genus of plants; a long slender glass bead, generally black.

bugloss, *n.* bú-glós (L. *buglossa*—from Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *glossa*, a tongue), the plant ox-tongue; a plant used in dyeing and colouring.

buhl, *n.* búl (after Boule, a French carver in wood), unburnished gold, mother-of-pearl, &c., used for inlaying in dark wood, &c.: **buhl-work**, inlaid wood, &c., with metal or mother-of-pearl.

burrstone or **burrstone**, *n.* bú-rístón (old Eng. *bur*, a whetstone for scythes), a rough silicious stone used in making millstones for grinding corn.

build, *v.* búld (Ger. *bilden* to form, to fashion: old Sw. *bylja*, to raise a habitation), to construct; to make or raise anything—as a wall, a house, or a ship; to shape into a particular form; to raise on a foundation; to increase; to depend on as a foundation: **build'ing**, *imp.* *n.* an edifice; a fixed structure—as a house, a church: **built**, *pt.* *pp.* búlt, or *built*, *pp.* bú-déd: **builder**, *n.* bú-der, one who erects buildings.

bukshisha—see **backshish**.

bulb, *n.* búlb (L. *bulbus*, a globular root, an onion; Gr. *bolbos*), a root consisting of scales or layers, as the onion—or solid, as the crocus: **bulbed**, *a.* búlb'd, round-headed: **bulbiferous**, *a.* búlb-í-fér-ús (L. *fero*, I bear), producing bulbs: **bulbous**, *a.* búlb-ús, globular; containing bulbs: **bulb'ul** or **bulb'let**, *n.* búlb'ul, *bulb'let*, in bot., separable buds in the axil of leaves, as in some lilies: **bulbous-based**, in bot., applied to leaves which are turned at the base.

bulbul, *n.* búlb'bul (Pers.), the Persian nightingale.

bulge, *n.* búj (Gael. *bolg*, a swell or blister; *bulg*, a ship's bilge or convexity; Icel. *bolga*, a tumour), the

broadest part of a cask; a protuberance; a swelling out: *v.* to swell out; to bilge as a ship: **bul'ging**, *imp.*: **bulged**, *pp.* **bul'gd**.

bulimia, *n.* **bū-līm'ē-d**, or **bulim'y**, *n.* **bū-līm'ē** (Gr. *bou*, a particle which augments the meaning of words, and *limos*, hunger), excessive appetite for food.

bulk, *n.* **būlk** (Dan. *bialke*, a beam; another form of **balk**, which see), size; magnitude; the main mass or body; the whole cargo of a ship in the hold; to break **bulk**, to begin to unload a ship; to break open a package of goods: **in bulk**, in the mass; cargo loose in the hold of a ship and not enclosed in boxes or packages: **bulk head**, *n.* **hēd**, a partition across the hold of a ship: **bul'ky**, *a.* **-kī**, large; of great size: **bul'kiness**, *n.* **-nēs**, greatness in bulk or size.

bull, *n.* **bōōl** (W. *bula*: Icel. *bolli*; Gr. *bulle*), the male of the cow kind: in *Script*, a fierce and powerful enemy: **bul'lish**, *-ish*, **bull-headed**, **bull-like**, *a.* **-līk**, a bull; dogged and self-willed: **bull-baiting**, *n.* the rendering bulls furious by setting dogs to attack them: **bull-dog**, *n.* a large-headed, strong-jawed, variety of dog: **bull-fight**, *n.* an amusement among the Spanish and Portuguese, consisting of an exhibition of men fighting with wild bulls: **bull-fiy**, *n.* a gadfly: **bullock**, *n.* **bōōl'ōk** (AS. *buluca*), a castrated bull or ox fed for slaughter: **bull-calf**, a male calf; a young stupid fellow.

bull, *n.* **bōōl** (It. *bolle*, a seal; L. *bulle*, a boss or ornament), a name at first applied to the seal attached to an edict of the Pope, but now applied to the edict itself; a blunder; in the Stock Exchange, those who try to raise the price of stocks are called **bulls**, and those who try to lower their price, **bears**: **bull's-eye**, *n.* **bōōl'ē**, among *seamen*, a piece of wood shaped like a ring; a dark distant cloud, ruddy in the centre, foretelling a storm; the centre mark on a target for shooting at; a small round window or opening.

bullate, *a.* **bū-lāt** (L. *bulle*, a bubble), in *bot.*, garnished with studs like bubbles or blisters.

bullet, *n.* **bōōl'ēt** (F. *bullet*—from L. *bulle*, a bubble), a round or oblong ball of metal, used for loading pistols, guns, or rifles.

bulletin, *n.* **bōōl'ēt'n** (F. a packet: It. *bulletino*—from *bulle*, an edict of the Pope), an official report or notice; a public announcement.

bull-finch, *n.* **bōōl'fīnsh** (corruption of *bud-finch*, as causing destruction among buds), a song-bird.

bullion, *n.* **bōōl'yūn** (F. *billon*, base coin; Sp. *velton*, an alloy of silver and copper; mod. Gr. *boullono*, I seal or stamp; formerly the mint where the precious metals were alloyed and made into money), gold or silver of the standard fineness, in any form not money—generally in small bars called ingots; gold and silver in the mass; foreign or uncurrent coin.

bully, *n.* **bōōl'y** (Dut. *bulderen*, to bluster; Ger. *poltern*, to make a noise; Sw. *buller*, noise), a quarrelsome cowardly fellow; one who blusters and threatens: *v.* to insult with noise; to surmount by threats: **bullying**, *imp.* **-līng**; **bul'lied**, *pp.* **-līd**: **bul'liar**, *v.* **-rāg**, to insult in a bullying manner.

bulrush, *n.* **bōōl'rūsh** (*bull*, meaning large, and *rush*), a large strong kind of rush.

bulse, *n.* **būls** (Port. *bolsa*, a purse), in *India*, a bag or purse in which to carry or measure valuables—as diamonds.

bulwark, *n.* **bōōl'wērk** (Dut. *bolwerck*, a fortified wall; F. *boulevard*, the ramparts of a town, a broad street at Paris (boulevard) surrounding what was once the city: It. *baluarte*, a rampart; a fortification; any means of defence or protection, originally made of the boles or trunks of trees; the railroads of a ship: *v.* to fortify with a rampart; to protect.

bun, *v.* **būm** (Dut. *bommen*, to beat a drum: L. *bombus*; Gr. *bombos*, a humming, buzzing noise), to make a whirling noise: **bumble-bee**, *n.* **būm'bl**—or **humble-bee**, *hūm'bl*—a large bee, so called from the noise it makes—contracted into *bumble*.

bumastos, *n.* **bōō-mās'tōs** (Gr., an immense bunch of grapes), in *geol.*, a genus of silurian trilobites—so called from their oblong-oval or grape-like form, and known to collectors as the *Barr trilobite*.

bumballif, *n.* **būm'bal'if** (from the notion of a humming or dunning noise), colloquially, an under-bailiff; one employed to dun or arrest for debt.

bumboat, *n.* **būm'bōt** (Dut. *bum-boot*, a very wide fishing-boat: Fris. *bom*, ground, a floor: Dut. *boom*, a beam), a boat employed in conveying provisions, &c., to outlying vessels.

bump, *n.* **būmp** (W. *pumpio*, to thump, to bang; *pump*, a round mass: F. *pompette*, a pimple on the skin), a swelling; a thump: *v.* to make a noise; to strike against; to thump: **bumping**, *imp.*: **bumped**, *pp.* **būmpt**: **bumper**, *n.* **būm'pēr**, a cup or glass swelled or filled to the brim.

bumpkin, *n.* **būm'kīn** (Ger. *baum*; Dut. *boom*, a beam, a leg), an awkward country fellow; a rustic: **bumpkinly**, *ad.* **-lī**.

bun or **bunna**, *n.* **būn** (F. *bigne*, a knob rising after a knock; *bignet*, a little round loaf: It. *bugno*, a boil or blain: Gael. *bornnach*; Scot. *bannock*, a little cake), a sweet cake.

bunch, *n.* **būnsh** (Icel. *bangs*, to beat; *bunki*, a heap: Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bunch), a lump or knot; a cluster; a protuberance; a number of things growing together or tied together; a miner's term for an irregular lump of ore: *v.* to swell out in roundness; to form or tie in a lot or bunch: **bunching**, *imp.*: **bunched**, *pp.* **būnsh**: **bunchy**, *a.* **būnsh'y**, growing in bunches; having tufts: **bunch'iness**, *n.*

bundle, *n.* **būn'dl** (AS. *byndel*; Dut. *bondel*, something bound up: Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bundle), a number of things put together and tied: *v.* to tie up together: **bundling**, *imp.*: **bundled**, *pp.* **būn'dl'd**.

bundle-pillar, a column or pier with others of small dimensions attached to it.

bung, *n.* **būng** (old Ger. *bunge*, a drum: Dut. and F. *boude*, a bung; W. *bung*, a bung-hole), a large round cork or wooden stopper for the hole in a cask: *v.* to stop up the opening in a cask with a bung: **bunging**, *imp.*: **bunged**, *pp.* **būngd**: **bung-hole**, *n.* the hole in a cask by which it is filled or emptied.

bungalow, *n.* **būng-gā-lō** (native name, *bangla*), in *India*, a country-house of one floor or flat only.

bungle, *n.* **būng'gl** (Icel. *böngun*, a rude performance: Dan. *banke*; Icel. *bunga*, to strike, as nailing on a patch), anything ill done; a botch; an affair mismanaged: *v.* to do anything clumsily; to mismanage an affair; to botch: **bungling**, *imp.*: **ad. **awkwardly** done: **bungled**, *pp.* **būng'gl'd**; **bung'lingly**, *ad.* **-lī**: **bungler**, *n.* **-glēr**, one who.**

bunion, *n.* **būn'yūn** (from *bun*, which see), a horny excrescence on a toe.

bunker, *n.* **būng'kēr** (Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel: Icel. *bunki*, a heap), a large wooden box for containing coals; a bin: **bunk**, *n.* **būng'k**, a large wooden case serving for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night.

bunkum, *n.* **būng'kūm** (from Buncombe, North Carolina, U.S.), speech-making for mere show.

bunt, *n.* **būnt** (Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bunch, a bundle), the belly or protuberance or bagging part of a sail: **bunt-lines**, *n.* **plu.** ropes on the bottoms of sails to draw them upwards: **bunting**, *n.* **būn'tīng**, a thin woollen cloth used for flags, and variously coloured.

bunting, *n.* **būn'tīng** (Ger. *bunt*, variegated), a name for different kinds of birds, as *yellow bunting*, *corn-bunting*, *snow-bunting*: **bunter**, *n.* **-tēr**, in *geol.*, the upper new red sandstone.

buoy, *n.* **bōy** (Dut. *boei*; F. *bouée*; Sp. *boya*; Fris. *boye*, a lump or cluster), an empty cask, or a small structure of wood, made for floating on the water, to point out shallows or rocks, &c.: **life-buoys**, articles kept in ships to be thrown into the water when any person falls overboard to keep him afloat; a float: *v.* to keep afloat; to bear up; to support; to sustain; to place buoys; to float: **buoying**, *imp.*: **buoyed**, *pp.* **boyd**: **buoyancy**, *n.* **bōy'ān-sī**, the quality of floating on water or in air; lightness: **buoyant**, *a.* floating; light; that cannot sink: **buoyantly**, *ad.* **-lī**: **buoyantness**, *n.*

burpethis, *n.* **bū-prē'thīs** (Gr. *bouprestis*, an insect that causes inflammation in oxen—*from bou*, an ox, and *pretho*, I set on fire), a genus of coleopterous insects remarkable for their brilliant metallic tints.

bur or **burr**, *n.* **bēr** (F. *bourre*, flocks or locks of wool: It. *borra*, any kind of stuffing; Gael. *borr*, to swell), a rough prickly covering of the seeds of some plants; the seed-vessel of the burdock; the rough edge left by a tool in cutting metal; the guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*: **burr stone**, certain siliceous rocks used as millstones.

burbot, *n.* **bēr'bōt** (F. *barbote*—from *barbe*, beard), a fish like an eel, but thicker and shorter—called also *celtpout*.

burden, *n.* **bēr'dn**—sometimes written **bur'then** (AS. *byrthen*: Ger. *bürde*—from *beran*, to bear), something

māte, māt, fār, lūō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīnē, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

carried; a load; something grievous or oppressive; the prevailing sentiment in a song; the chorus; a ship's capacity for carrying: **v.** to lay on a load; to oppress: **bur'dening**, imp. *-dn-ing*; **bur'dened**, pp. *-dn'd*; **bur'dener**, n. one who: **bur'densome**, a. *-dn-süm*, grievous to be borne; fatiguing; oppressive: **bur'densomely**, ad. *-li*: **bur'densomeness**, n.

burdock, n. *bér'dök*, or **bur-weed**, n. (see **bur**), a wild plant with a rough prickly head, having heart-shaped leaves and purple blossoms.

bureau, n. *bü-rö* (F. a writing-table: It. *buio*, dark: Pol. *bury*, dark-grey: old F. *bure*, reddish-brown—the kind of cloth which covered the table), a table or chest of drawers with conveniences for writing and keeping papers; an office of an ambassador, state secretary, &c., for business: **bureaucracy**, n. *-rök-rä-si* (F. *bureau*, and Gr. *krato*, I govern), the system by which the public service of a country is carried on in departments, each one under the control of a head; government by or under the influence of officials: **bu'raucrat'ic**, a. *-rök-rät'ik*, relating to or having the form of a bureaucracy; also **bu'raucrat'ical**: **bu'raucrat'ically**, ad. *-li*: **bu'raucrat'ist**, n. *-rök-rät'ist*, an advocate for or supporter of.

urette, n. *böo-rél* (F. a cruet, a vase), a graduated glass tube with stop-cock for delivering measured quantities of liquids.

burg, **burgh**, n. *bérg*—in Scot., *bér'ü*; also **borough**. *bür'ö*, which see (AS. *burg*)—the same words differently spelt; at first a fortified town, now a city or town that sends, or unites in sending, a member to Parliament; a town with certain privileges: **royal burgh**, a town holding a charter from the crown: **burgh of barony**, one erected by a feudal lord or superior.

burgess, n. *bér'gäs* (old F. *burgois*: mid. L. *burgensis*), a tenure by which property is held in cities and towns: **burg'ess**, n. *-jäs*, a citizen or freeman of a town: **burgess-ship**, n. *burg'ér*, the freeman or inhabitant of a burgh; one of a religious sect in Scotland: **burgh'erish**, n. *burg'ois*, n. *bér'zhüä* (F.), a burgess: **burg'ois**, n. *böör-jöüs*, a small printing-type; also spelt *burg'ois*: **burg-mote**, n. *bürg'mót*, in AS. times, a borough court.

burglar, n. *bér'g-lér* (Norm. F. *burglaire*—from low L. *burg-latro*, the robber of a dwelling), one who breaks into a house at night to steal; a housebreaker: **burglarious**, a. *-lä-rü-s*, pert. to a theft by house-breaking: **burglariously**, ad. *-li*: **burg lary**, n. *lär'ä*, the breaking into a house by night to steal.

burgomaster, n. *bér'gö-mäs'tér*, or **burgh'master** (*burg and master*), one employed in the government of a city; chief magistrate in one of the large towns in Holland, &c.

burgout, n. *bér'güt* (W. *burym*, yeast; *gaul*, gruel), thick gruel used by seamen.

Burgundy, n. *bér'gän-dé*, a fine French wine from Burgundy: **burgundy pitch**, a resin collected from the spruce fir.

burial, n. *bér'äl*—see under **bury**.

burin, n. *bür'in* (F. *burin*; It. *borino*, a sharp chisel for cutting stone with—probably from Fin. *purra*, to bite), an engraver's tool made of steel: **bu'rinist**, n. an engraver.

burk, v. *bérk* (name of an Irishman notorious for the crime), to murder by suffocation; to smother: **burk'ing**, imp. *burked*, pp. *bürkt*.

bur, v. *bér* (Dut. *borrel*, a bubble: Sp. *borla*, a tuft), to pick knots and loose threads from cloth when fulling it: **bur'ler**, n. one who: **bur'ling**, imp. *burled*, pp. *burled*: **bur'ling-iron**, n. an instrument like large tweezers used in bur'ling cloth.

burlesque, n. *bér-läk* (F. It. *burlesco*, to make a jest of: Gael. *bur*, mockery), the turning any matter into ridicule; the representation of a subject in mock gravity with the view of exciting laughter: **adj.** tending to raise laughter; droll; comic: **v.** to turn a subject into ridicule; to treat a trifling matter with mock gravity to excite laughter: **burlesquing**, imp. *burlesqued*, pp. *-lèsk't*: **burlesqu'er**, n. *-lèsk'ér*, one who: **burlet'ta**, n. *-lè'tä* (It.), a comic opera; a musical farce.

burly, a. *bér'li* (Fr. *borram*, to grow big and prosperous: Gael. *borr*, a swelling), big and fresh-looking; stout and jolly; big and blustering: **bur'liness**, n. *-li-nès*, the being big and blustering: **hurly-burly**, n. confusion; uproar.

burn, n. *bérn* (Goth. *brinnan*; Dut. *brennen*; AS. *byrnan*, to burn), an injury to the flesh by the action

of fire: **v.** to injure by fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire; to harden by fire; to scorch, as the clothes; to be on fire; to shine; to rage with violence or passion; to feel excess of heat in the body: **burn'ing**, imp. *adj.* very hot; scorching; powerful: **n.** the act of reducing to ashes; a fire; the vehemence or raging of passion: **burned** or **burnt**, pt. and pp. *bérnd*, *bérnt*: **burn'er**, n. the small movable part of a lamp or gas lustre, &c., next the flame: **burning-glass**, n. a convex lens of glass for collecting the rays of the sun so as to produce heat: **burning-mirror**, n. a concave surface, usually of polished metal, for the same purpose.

burn, n. *bérn* (Goth. *brunna*; Icel. *brunnr*; Ger. *born*, a well, a spring; Gael. *burn*, water), a brook; a small running stream.

burnish, v. *bér'nish* (F. *brunir*, to polish: Sw. *bryna*, to sharpen; *brynsten*, a whetstone), to polish by friction; to make smooth and bright by rubbing; to become bright by friction: **n.** lustre; brightness: **burn'ishing**, imp. *burnished*, pp. *-nish't*, polished: **burn'isher**, n. the person or tool that burnishes.

burnoose, n. *bér'nös* or *-nöz* (Ar. *burnus*, a kind of high-crowned cap: Sp. *albornoz*, a Moorish cloak), an upper garment with a hood worn by the Moors and Arabs.

burnt, pt. and pp. of **burn**, which see.

burnt-ear, n. *bérnt-ér*, a disease in corn in which the whole ear appears black.

burnt-offering, n. *bérnt-offér-ing*, something burnt on an altar, as an offering for sin, called also *burnt-sacrifice*.

bury, n. *bér*, the lobe of the ear; a roughness in sounding the letter *r*—(see **bur**).

burrock, n. *bér-rök* (AS. *burg*, hill, and *ock*, diminutive termination), a small dam in a river for catching fish.

burrow, n. *bér-rö* (AS. *beorgan*, to protect, to shelter: Dut. *berghen*, to hide, to cover), an underground hole or excavation, where small animals such as the rabbit live: **v.** to make holes underground and live in them; to live in a concealed place: **bur'rowing**, imp. *bur'rowed*, pp. *-röd*.

burse, n. *bérs* (F. *bourse*, a purse, an exchange: low. L. *bursa*), a public building where merchants and money-dealers meet on business; an exchange: **n.** **bur'sar**, n. *bér'sér*, the treasurer of a college or monastery; a student in a Scotch university to whom a sum of money is paid out of a fund set aside for that purpose; an exhibitor: **bur'sarship**, n. the position or office of a bursar: **bur'sary**, n. *-ä*, the treasury of a college or monastery; the sum allowed to a bursar; an exhibition.

burst, n. *bérst* (Ger. *bersten*; AS. *berstan*; Sw. *brista*; F. *briser*, to break), a sudden breakage; an explosion; a violent outbreak: **v.** to break open forcibly or with sudden violence; to break away from; to come upon unexpectedly; to break forth, or into, with violence; to rend by force: **burst'ing**, imp. *burst*, pp. *burst'er*, n. one who.

burthen, n. *bér'thn*: **bur'thensome**, a. *bur'then-someness*, n.—see **burden**.

burton, n. *bér'tn*, in a ship, a small tackle of two single blocks, said to be named from the inventor.

bury, v. *bér'ü* (AS. *birgan*; Dut. *berghen*, to hide, to stow away: Ger. *bergen*, to conceal), to put or place anything in the earth; to lay a dead body in the grave; to inter; to hide or conceal; to overwhelm: **buried**, pp. *-äd*: **bury'ing**, imp. *-ä-ing*, the act of placing the dead in the earth: **bury'ing-place**, n. a graveyard; a cemetery: **bur'ial**, n. *-äl* (AS. *byrigelä*, a sepulchre), the act of laying a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, in a vault, or among water, as at sea.

bush, n. *böösh* (Icel. *buskr*, a tuft of hair; *buski*, a bunch of twigs: F. *bousche*, a tuft, a wisp: Dut. *bos*, a bunch), a shrub or small tree; a collection of shrubs of various kinds; a tract of uncultivated country covered with trees and shrubs of natural growth; a fox's tail: **bush-beater**, n. *bét'ér*, one who beats amongst the cover to rouse game: **bush-fighting**, n. *-fit'ing*, irregular warfare in a woody country: **bush'et**, n. *-ét*, a copse; a wood: **bush'man**, n. one who lives in the back settlements of a new country: **bushy**, a. *böösh'ü*, full of bushes; thick like the branches of a bush: **bush'iness**, n.: **bushranger**, a robber, especially an escaped criminal, roaming about the woods and outlying parts of a new country.

bush, n. *böösh* (Dut. *busse*; Ger. *büchse*; Dan. *bosse*, a box), a round open piece of metal put into sheaves of

coö, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

blocks to prevent them wearing; a circlet of metal put into anything to lessen friction: *v.* to line any hole or orifice with metal: **bushing**, *imp.*: **bushed**, *pp.* *bōshē*, lined with metal: **bushtel**, *n.* *-ēl*, a measure for dry goods, containing 8 gall. or 4 pks.; a large quantity.

business, *busied*—see **busy**.

busk, *n.* *būsk* (Icel. *búsk*, the trunk of an animal: Sp. *buche*, stomach, breast: F. *busche*, a log), a thin flat piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, worn by females in their stays.

busk, *v.* *būsk* (Icel. *búsk*, to prepare, to dress; *at búast*, to bend one's steps), to dress; to attire one's self; to deck: **busing**, *imp.*: **busked**, *pp.* *būskt*.

buskin, *n.* *būs'kin* (Sp. *bolsquín*, buskins: Dut. *broseken*; F. *brodequin*, buskin), a kind of half boot worn by the ancient actors in tragedy: **bus'kined**, *a.-kind*.

bus, *n.* *būs*, a contraction of *omnibus*.

buss, *n.* *būs* (Ger. *buse*: Dut. *buysse*: Sp. *bucha*), a boat for fishing.

buss, *n.* *būs* (Gael. *bus*, a mouth: Sp. *buz*, a kiss: L. *basiūm*; It. *bacio*, a kiss: F. *baiser*, to kiss), a salute with the lips; a rude or playful kiss: *v.* to kiss in a rude and playful manner: **buss'ing**, *imp.*: **bussed**, *pp.* *būst*.

bust, *n.* *būst* (F. *buste*, the body of a man from the face to the middle: It. *busto*, a trunk without a head: Icel. *bútr*, the trunk of a tree), the figure of a person showing the head, shoulders, and breast.

bustard, *n.* *būst'erd* (F. *outard*, a great sluggish fowl: L. *avis tarda*, the sluggish bird), a kind of wild turkey.

bustle, *n.* *būs'sl* (Icel. *bustla*, to make a splash in the water, to bustle), hurry and noise; great stir; rapid motion with noise; a pad formerly used to expand petticoats: *v.* to be very active; to stir quickly with noise: **bustling**, *imp.* *-ing*: **bustled**, *pp.* *būs'sld*: **bustler**, *n.* *-ler*, one who.

busy, *a.* *bīs'ē* (AS. *biseg*, occupation: Dut. *besig*, busy: F. *besogne*, work), very closely engaged; constantly and actively employed; meddling; troublesome: *v.* to employ constantly; to keep employed; to make busy: **busing**, *imp.* *-ing*: **bused**, *pp.* *būd*: **busily**, *ad.* *-lī*: **business**, *n.* *bīs'nēs*, employment; occupation; anything that demands attention; affairs; matter under consideration; something to be done: **business-like**, *a.* as it ought to be done; thorough: **busy-body**, *n.* *-bōdī*, a meddling person: **busy-minded**, *a.* having an active mind.

but, *conj.* *būt* (AS. *butan*; Dut. *butten*, without), something more to supply; unless: *ad.* only: *prep.* except: *int.* expressing surprise or dissent: **but** and **ben** (AS. *butan*, without; *binnan*, within), without the house and within; applied to the outer and inner rooms of a house of two apartments.

but-end, *n.* *būt'ēnd*, the blunt or larger end—see **butt**.

butcher, *n.* *bōtch'ēr* (F. *boucher*—from *boc*, a goat: It. *becaro*—from *becco*, a goat), one who slaughters animals for food; one who cuts up and sells meat or flesh; a cruel man; one who delights in blood: *v.* to kill or slaughter animals for food; to murder with unusual cruelty: **butcher'ing**, *imp.*: **butch'ered**, *pp.* *-erd*: **butch'ery**, *n.* *-ēry*, great slaughter; murder with great barbarity: **butch'ery**, *ad.* *-lī*: **butch'erness**, *n.*: **butcher-meat**, *n.* the flesh of animals slaughtered for the table: **butcher's-broom**, *n.* the plant knoe-holly, the branches of which are used by butchers for brooms.

butler, *n.* *būt'lēr* (F. *bouteillier*—from *bouteille*, a bottle; rather from *butt*, a barrel: Sp. *boteria*, the store of barrels), a servant in wealthy families who has the charge of the plate, liquors, &c.: **but'lerage**, *n.* *-lē-āj*, a duty on wine: **butlership**, *n.* the office of butler.

butment—see **abutment**.

butt, *v.* *būt* (Dut. *botten*, to thrust: It. *botto*, a blow), to strike with the head like a goat or a ram: *n.* a push or thrust given by an animal with its head: **but'ting**, *imp.*: **butted**, *pp.*: to come full butt against, to come upon suddenly, so as to make a sounding blow: **butt-end** of a thing (Icel. *bútr*, the trunk: F. *bout*, end: W. *put*, a stump: Ger. *butt*, a short, thick thing), the striking end; the thick end, as of a plank in a ship: **butt**, *n.* a mound of turf in a field to support a target for shooting at; the prick in the middle of a target (F. *but*): to make a butt of a person, to make him a mark for the jests of the com-

pany; to touch at the end (F. *buter*): **butts**, *n.* strips at the edges of a ploughed field: **but-lands**, waste ground: **butts** and **butt**, joining end to end without overlapping.

butt, *n.* *būt* (F. *botte*; mod. Gr. *boutis*, a cask: Sp. *bota*, a wine-skin), a large barrel; a butt of wine contains 126 gallons; a butt of beer, 108 gallons.

butte, *n.* *būt* (F. a small rising ground), in the western parts of North America, detached hills and ridges which rise abruptly, intermediate in height between hills and mountains.

butter, *n.* *būt'tēr* (Bav. *buttern*, to shake backwards and forwards: L. *butyrum*; Gr. *boutyrum*, butter), an oily or fatty substance got from milk or cream by churning or shaking it: *v.* to cover or spread with butter, as bread: **butter'ing**, *imp.*: **buted**, *pp.* *-tērd*: **buttermilk**, *n.* the milk left after the butter has been separated: **butter'y**, *a.* *-tēr-y*, like butter: **buttercups**, bright yellow wild flowers in the form of a cup: **butterfly** (Dut. *boterschijfte*—from the resemblance of the excrement of certain species to butter), a common insect with large wings, so called from the colour of a yellow species: **butterman**, a vendor of butter: **butter-tree**, a tree whose seeds yield a substance closely resembling butter.

butteris, *n.* *būt'tēr-is* (F. *boutoir*—from *bouter*, to thrust), a steel tool for paring the hoofs of horses.

buttery, *n.* *būt'tēr-y* (Sp. *bateria*, the store of wine in a ship kept in *botas* or leather bags), a store for drinkables; the room where provisions are laid up.

buttocks, *n.* *plu.* *būt'tōks* (Dut. *bout*, the leg or thigh of an animal; *boutje*, a little gigot—from *butt*, the thick end), the rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of the hinder part of a ship.

button, *n.* *būt'tn* (F. *bouton*, a bud, a button: W. *both*, a boss; *bottom*, a button), a small round article used for fastening parts of the dress together: *v.* to fasten with a button: **buttoning**, *imp.* *būt'ning*: **buttoned**, *pp.* *būt'tnd*: **button-hole**, the slit in which the button is caught.

butteress, *n.* *būt'tēr-is* (F. *boutier*, to thrust; *boutant*, a butteress or shoe-pest), a prop or support for a wall; any prop or support; constructed of open masonry, it is called a *flying butteress*: *v.* to support; to prop: **but'tressing**, *imp.*: **but'tressed**, *pp.* *-trēst*.

butyraceous, *a.* *būt't-rā'shēis* (L. *butyrum*, butter), having the properties of or containing butter: **but'yric**, *a.* *-tēr'ik*, pert. to or derived from butter—applied to an acid found in butter.

buxeous, *a.* *būks'ē-ūs* (L. *buxus*, the box-tree), pert. to the box-tree.

buxom, *a.* *būks'ām* (AS. *bocsam*, obedient: Fris. *bocsum*, flexible, obedient), gay; lively; brisk and healthy—applied to a woman: **bux'only**, *ad.* *-lī*: **bux'somness**, *n.*

buy, *v.* *bī* (AS. *bycgan*; Goth. *bugjan*, to buy, to purchase), to obtain a right to anything by giving money or value for it; to purchase; to bribe or corrupt: **buy'ing**, *imp.*: **bought**, *pt.* *pp.* *bātōt*, purchased: **buyer**, *n.* *bīēr*, one who buys.

buzz, *būz* (an imitative word: It. *buzzicare*, to whisper, to buzz), to make a noise like bees; to whisper; to make a hissing or murmuring noise; to spread secretly: *n.* a hum; a noise like bees and insects; a hissing or murmuring noise caused by the whispering of great numbers: **buzz'ing**, *imp.*: **buzzed**, *pp.* *būzdz*: **buzzingly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **buzzer**, *n.* one who.

buzzard, *n.* *būz'zērd* (F. *buzard*: It. *bozzago*), a species of hawk; a blockhead or dunce: *adj.* senseless; stupid: **buzzarded**, *n.* *būz'zērd-dēt*, a species of hawk much like the buzzard.

by, *prep.* *bī* (AS. *bē*: Ger. *bei*: Dut. *bij*: Sans. *abhi*), near; close; at hand, &c.: *ad.* near: *by*, sometimes **bye**, as a prefix, means concealed; quiet; out of the direct way; private, &c.: *by-corner*, *n.* a private place: *by-lane*, *n.* a private lane: *by-law*, *n.* a law made by a town or society to regulate its affairs: *by-name*, *n.* nickname: *by-past*, *a.* past; gone by: *by-path*, *n.* or *by-road*, *n.* a quiet or private road: *by-stander*, *n.* one who stands near; a spectator: *by-street*, *n.* a street off the main street: *by-stroke*, *a.* sly or secret stroke: *by-walk*, *n.* or *by-way*, a private walk: *by-word*, *n.* a common saying; a proverb: *by-gone*, *n.* a past incident or event: let *by-gones* be *by-gones*, let the past be forgotten: to stand *by*, to stand aside: to stand *by one*, to stand at his side; to assist: to pass *by*, to pass at the side of: *by-and-by* or *by-and-bye*, *ad.* soon; shortly: *by-the-by*, *ad.* by

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mêle, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôt, móve;

the way; introductory to some things not in the direct course of conversation.

byre, *n.* *bir*, in Scotland, a house for sheltering cows.

bysuss, *n.* *bis'sis* (L.—from Gr. *bussos*, fine flax), in *conch.*, the fine silky filaments by which the mussel and other bivalves attach themselves to the rocks and sea-bottom; in *bot.*, the silky tufts of mould or fungus-growth springing from damp and decaying

substances: **bys'solite**, *n.* *-ò-lit* (Gr. *bussos*: *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to fine fibrous varieties of amianthus, tremolite, &c.: **bys'sine**, *a.* *-sin*, of or like silk: **byssa'ceous**, *a.* *-sa'shüs*, in *bot.*, composed of delicate filaments resembling cotton or wool: **bys'soid**, *a.* *-soyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), in *bot.*, very slender, like a cobweb.

Byzantine, *a.* *biz-dn'tin*, relating to Byzantium: **byzantine**, *n.* *biz-dn'tin*, a large gold coin.

C

c, contr. for L. *centum*, a hundred.

caaba, *n.* *kā'-ā-bā* (Ar. *ka'bah*, a square building), a black sacred stone in the temple at Mecca, said to have been given by an angel to Abraham; the temple itself.

cab, *n.* *kāb* (Heb. *gabab*, to hollow), in *Eastern countries*, a measure for dry goods.

cab, *n.* *kāb* (contraction for *cabriolet*), a one-horse coach: **cab'man**, *n.* *cab'stand*, *n.*

cabal, *n.* *kā-bāl* (F. *cabale*, a club, a party: Heb. *gabbalah*, tradition, mysterious doctrine), a few men united secretly for some party purpose; a junto: **v.** to design secretly; to intrigue: **cabal'ing**, *imp.* **caballed**, *pp.* **-bald**: **cabal'ler**, *n.* one who. *Note.*—In its modern sense of "political intrigue or plotting," *cabal* was first used in 1671, when, by "a whimsical coincidence," it was found to be formed by the initial letters of the names of the members of the Cabinet—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

cabala, *n.* *kāb'-ā-lā*, or *ca'bal*, sometimes *ca'balism*, *n.* (see above), a secret science or knowledge which the Jewish rabbins alleged they possessed, and by which they professed to be able to explain all Scripture difficulties: **cab'al'ist**, *n.* *-ist*, one skilled in the secrets of the cabala: **cab'al'is'tic**, *a.* *-tik*, or *cab'al'is'tical*, *a.* *-tik*, having a secret meaning: **cab'al'istically**, *ad.* *-tik*.

caballine, *a.* *kāb'-āl-lin* (L. *caballus*, an inferior riding or pack horse: Gr. *kaballos*: It. *cavallo*: F. *cheval*), pert. to a horse: *n.* a coarse variety of alces used as a medicine for horses.

cabaret, *n.* *kāb'-ā-rā* (F.), a house where liquors are retailed; a tavern.

cabbage, *n.* *kāb'-baj* (F. *caboche*: It. *capo*: old Sp. *cabo*, a head), a well-known vegetable; **v.** (F. *cabas*: Dut. *kabas*: Sp. *cabacho*, a frail or rush basket), to retain part of an article; to pilfer: *n.* any part of a thing retained unjustly: **cab'bage**, *imp.* **cab'bagged**, *pp.* **-bajd**: **cab'bage-tree**, *n.* a species of palm-tree, bearing a substance which is eaten like cabbage.

cabbling, *n.* *kāb'-ling*, the breaking up of puddled iron into small pieces, which are reheated and then wrought into bar-iron.

cabin, *n.* *kāb'-in* (F. *cabane*: It. *capanna*, a shed or hovel: W. *caban*, a booth or hut), a small room or enclosure; a shed; a small apartment in a ship: **v.** to live or confine in a cabin: **cab'in'ing**, *imp.* **cab'ined**, *pp.* **-ind**: **cabin-boy**, *n.* a boy who waits on the passengers and officers of a ship: **cab'in'et**, *n.* *-net*, a small private room or closet; the secret council of a sovereign; the executive government of a country, so called because originally held in a small room or cabinet; a piece of furniture containing boxes and drawers: **adj.** pert. to: **cabin'et-council**, *n.* a confidential meeting of a sovereign's advisers: **cabin'et-maker**, *n.* a man who makes articles of household furniture.

cable, *n.* *kā-bl* (F. *câble*: Sp. *cable*—from old F. *chauble*; mid. L. *cabulus*, an engine of war: Ice. *kadal*, a rope: Ar. *habl*, a rope), a rope or chain of various degrees of thickness, used in ships: **a cable's-length**, 720 feet: **cabled**, *a.* *kā-bl'd*, fastened with a strong rope: **cablet**, *-blēt*, a small cable: **cable-mo'ings**, in *arch.*, wretched mouldings resembling the twisted strands of a rope.

caboche, *a.* *kā-bōch* (F. *caboche*, head: L. *caput*, head), in *her.*, having the head of a beast with a full-faced view, and nothing of the neck seen.

cabocle, *n.* *kāb'-ō-kl*, in *Brazil*, a compact brick-red mineral, resembling jasper.

caboose, *n.* *kā-bōs* (Dut. *kabuis*: Dan. *kabyis*: Sw. *kabyssa*, a cook's room in a ship), the kitchen or cooking-place of a ship, called a *galley* in a ship of war.

cabriolet, *n.* *kāb'-ri-ō-lā* (F.—from *cabriolet*, a goat-

leap, a caper), a one-horse coach with a hood and a cover for the legs.

cacao, *n.* *kā-kā'ò* (Mexican, *cacaatl*), the chocolate tree: *cocoa*, *n.* *kō-kō*, a substance prepared from the *cacao nibe* or nuts.

cachalong, *n.* *kāsh'-d-lōng* (found on the banks of the river Cach, in Bucharia, whence the name), a milk or blue white variety of opal.

cachalot, *n.* *kāsh'-d-lōt* (F.: Dut. *kazilot*: Sw. *kaselot*), the sperm or spermaceti whale.

cache, *n.* *kāsh* (F. a lurking-hole), a secret store or deposit of supplies, as of food.

cachectic, *a.* *kā-kēk'tik*, also **cachect'ical**, *a.* *-ti-kāl* (Gr. *kakos*, bad; (*hexis*, habit), pert. to a vitiated or deranged state of the body called **cachex'ia**, *-kēk'si-ā*; also **cachex'y**, *n.* *-si*.

cachinnation, *n.* *kāk'-in-nā'shūn* (L. *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud), loud or immoderate laughter: **cachinnatory**, *a.* *kā-kūn'-nā-tōr'i-ā*, laughing immoderately.

cacique, *n.* *kā-sēk* (Sp.), a petty king, particularly of anc. Mexico.

cak, *n.* *kāk* (Dan. *kakke*: Dut. *kakken*: Ger. *kacken*: L. *caere*, to go to stool), to go to stool; to ease the body by stool: **cak'ing**, *imp.* **cak'ed**, *pp.* **kāk**.

cackle, *v.* *kāk'kl* (an imitative word: Sw. *kakla*: F. *caqueter*, to chatter: Dut. *kaeckelen*: Turk. *kakulla*, to cackle), to make a noise like a hen or other domestic fowl; to make a silly noise: *n.* the noise of a fowl, as a hen; idle talk: **cak'ling**, *imp.* *n.* the noise of a hen or goose: **cak'led**, *pp.* **kāk'id**: **cackler**, *n.* *-lēr*, one who.

cacoethes, *n.* *kāk'-ē-thēs* (Gr. *kakos*, bad; *ethos*, custom, habit), bad custom or habit, generally applied to scribblers: **cacography**, *n.* *kā-kō'grā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), bad spelling: **cacology**, *n.* *kā-kōl'-ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a word), bad grammar or speaking: **cacophony**, *n.* *kā-kōf'-ō-nī* (Gr. *phone*, a voice), disagreeable or harsh sound of words; discord: **cacoph'onous**, *a.* *-ō-nūs*, and **cac'ophon'ic**, *a.* *-ō-fōn'ik*, harsh-sounding.

cactus, *n.* *kāk'tūs* (L. a prickly plant), a tribe of tropical plants with fleshy prickly stems and leaves; a genus of flowering plants; the Indian fig tribe.

cad, *n.* *kād* (a contr. of *cadger*, which see), an omnibus-guard; an errand-boy; a person employed under another in job-work.

cadaverous, *a.* *kā-dāv'-ēr-ūs* (L. *cadaver*, a dead body), pale; wan; ghastly: **cadaver'ously**, *ad.* *-li*: **cadaver'ousness**, *n.*

caddis, *n.* *kād'dis*, or **caddis-worm** (corruption of cod-bait: Ger. *köder*, bait), a grub found in a case of broken shells, gravel, &c., a favourite bait with anglers.

caddis, *n.* *kād'dis* (Scot. *caddis*, lint for dressing a wound: Gael. *cadhas*, cotton: F. *cadis*, a sort of serge), a kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

caddy, *n.* *kād'ds* (Chin. *catty*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up), a small box for tea.

cade, *n.* *kād* (L. *cadus*, a bottle), a barrel; a cask.

cadence, *n.* *kā-dēns* (L. *cadens*, a falling: It. *cadenza*: F. *cadence*), a fall; a decline; the modulation of the tones of the voice in reading; tone; sound; the manner of ending a piece of music: **v.** to regulate by musical measure: **cad'enced**, *pp.* **-dēns**: **cadenza**, *n.* *kā-dēn'zā* (It.), modulation of the voice in singing.

cadet, *n.* *kā-dēt* (F. *cadet*, the younger son of a family: Sp. *cabdillo*, lord, master: Ice. *cad*, a newborn offspring), a young man in a military school; a youth appointed to the army, but not yet holding a commission; a younger son: **cadetship**, *n.*

cadger, *n.* *kā'jēr* (*cadge*, the round frame of wood on which the hawks were carried: W. *cōd*, a bag or pouch), one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to the market; a luxter.

cōlo, *boŷ*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

cadi, *n.* *kā'dī*, a Turkish magistrate or judge.
cadmean, *a.* *kād-mé-an*, relating to Cadmus, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet, hence called *Cadmean letters*.

cadmium, *n.* *kād-mī-um* (L. *cadmia*, an ore of zinc), a bluish-white metal discovered in 1818; an old term for zinc ore: **cadmium yellow**, a pigment of an intense yellow colour.

caducean, *a.* *kād-ā-sē-an* (L. *caduceum*; Gr. *kerukeion*, a herald's staff: It. *caduceo*: F. *caducée*), belonging to Mercury's caduceus or wand.

caducous, *a.* *kā-dū-kūs* (L. *caducus*, falling—from *cado*, I fall), falling early, as a leaf; having a tendency to fall off.

cæcum, *n.* *sē-kūm* (L. *cæcus*, blind), in *anat.*, the blind gut, applied to a part of the intestinal canal: **cæcal**, *a.* *sē-kāl*, pert. to; having a closed end.

cæspitose, *a.* *sēs-pī-toz*, also *cæs-* (L. *cæspes*, turf), in *bot.*, applied to plants which are densely crowded in turf-like patches.

cæsura, *n.* *sē-cār-ā*, also *cæs-* (L. from *cæsum*, to cut), in verse, the resting of the voice on a syllable; in *Latin* verse, the *cæsura* divides the verse or line into two parts: **cæsural**, *a.* *-rāl*, pert. to.

café, *n.* *kā'fā* (F.—see *coffee*), a coffee-house: **caffé**, *a.* *-fē'ik*, of or pert. to coffee: **caffeine**, *n.* *-in*, a bitter stimulating principle found in coffee.

Caffre, *n.* *kā'fīr* (Ar. *kāfir*, infidel), one of a powerful race or tribe in South Africa.

caftan, *n.* *kā'f-tān* (Turk. *qaftan*: Russ. *kaftan*: F. *caftan*), a Persian or Turkish vest.

cafe, *n.* *kā'j* (L. *cavea*, a hollow place, a coop: Sp. *gavia*: It. *gabbia*: F. *cage*), a box for birds, generally made of wire-work; an enclosure for wild beasts; outer work of timber; the vessel for bringing up coals, &c. from pits: *v.* to shut up or confine: **ca'ging**, *imp.*: **caged**, *pp.* *kājā*.

calman or **calyman**, *n.* *kā'mān* (name given by natives of Guiana), the American crocodile.

calnozoic, *a.* *kā'nō-zō'ik* (Gr. *kainos*, recent; *zoe*, life), in *geol.*, applied to the upper stratified systems holding recent forms of life.

calique, *n.* *kā-ek* (F. and Sp.: Turk. *qaiq*, a boat), a small Spanish ship of war; a light skiff used on the Bosphorus.

cairn, *n.* *kārn* (Gael. and W. *cam*, a heap), a heap of stones of a conical form and crowned by a flat stone, found in various parts of the country, generally over an anc. place of sepulture.

cairngorm, *n.* *kārn-gā'orm*, a brownish-yellow or amber-coloured variety of rock-crystal found in the Cairngorm mountains.

caisson, *n.* *kās-sōn* or *kās-sōn'* (F.), a wooden box filled with military stores, an ammunition-wagon; a wooden frame used in laying foundations in water.

caltiff, *a.* *kāl'tī* (F. *châti*, poor, wretched: It. *caltivo*, a wretch), base; vile; wicked and mean: *n.* a mean, despicable person.

caljeput, *n.* *kā'jē-pūt* (Malay), an oil from the East Indies.

cajole, *v.* *kā-jōl'* (F. *cajoler*, to flatter), to deceive by flattery; to coax: **cajoling**, *imp.*: **cajoled**, *pp.*: **cajoled**: **cajo'ler**, *n.* one who: **cajo'lerly**, *a.* *-lēr-ī*, flatteringly.

cake, *n.* *kāk* (Sw. *kaka*, a cake or loaf: Dan. *kage*: Dut. *koek*: Ger. *kuchen*), a mass of dough baked of various shapes; thin flat pieces of oatmeal dough baked; a flattish mass of anything adhering or sticking together: *v.* to form into a flattish mass; to harden into a lump: **ca'king**, *imp.*: **caked**, *pp.*: **caking**-coal, the kinds of coal which cake or run together in the fire.

calabash, *n.* *kāl-ā-bāsh'* (Sp. *calabaza*: F. *calabasse*—from Ar. *garah*, a kind of gourd; *abas*, dry), a vessel or cup made of the shell of a gourd; a large fruit shaped like a pear.

calamary, *n.* *kāl-ā-mā'rī*, (mod. Gr. *kalamarī*, inkstand: L. *calamus*, a reed-pen), the cuttle-fish.

calamine, *n.* *kāl-ā-mīn* (L. *calamus*, a reed—because when smelting it adheres to the furnace in the form of reeds), common name for the carbonate of zinc: **calamite**, *n.* *-mī*, a soft asparagus-green variety of tremolite: **calamites**, *n. plu.*, in *geol.*, fossil stems occurring in the coal-measures—so called from their resemblance to gigantic reeds: **calamus**, *n.* *kāl-ā-mūs*, a rush; a reed, anciently used as a pen to write with, or made into a musical instrument; in *bot.*, a hollow inarticulate stem: **calamiferous**, *a.* *-mī'fēr-ūs* (L.

calamus, a reed; *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, producing reeds; reedy.

calamity, *n.* *kāl-lām-ī-tī* (F. *calamité*; L. *calamitas*, adversity), a great misfortune or cause of misery: **calamitous**, *a.* *-iūs*, producing distress and misery; full of misery: **calamitously**, *ad.* *-it*: **calamitousness**, *n.*

calash, *n.* *kā-lāsh'* (F. *caleche*: It. *calessa*: Sp. *caleza*—from Serv. and Pol. *kolo*, a circle or wheel), a light carriage with low wheels; a hooded carriage; a lady's hood.

calathiform, *a.* *kāl-lāth-ī'fōrm* (Gr. *kalathis*, a basket; L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

calcaneum, *n.* *kāl-kā-nē-um* (L. the heel), in *anat.*, the great bone of the heel: **calca**, *a.* *-nē-āl*, pert. to.

calcar, *n.* *kāl-kār* (L. a spur), in *bot.*, a projecting hollow or solid process from the base of an organ; the furnace in which the first calcination of sand and potashes for making glass is effected: **calcarate**, *a.* *-āt*, having a spur, or like one.

calcareous, *a.* *kāl-kār-ūs* (L. *calcaris*, pert. to lime—from *calc*, lime: F. *calcaire*: It. *calcario*), having the qualities of lime; containing lime: **calcareousness**, *n.*: **calcareous tufa**, a loose and friable variety of carbonate of lime: **cal'cariferous**, *a.* *-kār-rīfēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), lime-yielding.

calcedony, *n.* *kāl-sē-dō-nī* (from Chalcedon in Bithynia), a mineral of the quartz family, closely allied to the opal and agate—also written **calcedony**: **calcedonyx**, *n.* *-nīks*, varieties of agates of an opaque white colour, alternating with translucent greyish.

calceola, *n.* *kāl-sē-ō-lā* (L. *calceolus*, a small shoe), in *geol.*, a fossil brachiopod, having its under or central valve flatly conical, or compressed like the point of a shoe, and fitted with a lid-like upper valve: **calceolaria**, *n.* *kāl-sē-ō-lā-rī-ā*, slipperwort; a plant producing clusters of beautiful yellow or purple flowers.

calcene, *v.* *kāl'stēn* (It. *calcina*, lime—from L. *calc*, lime—gen. *calcis*: F. *calciner*, to calcine), to reduce to powder by means of heat; to reduce a substance by heat to a calx state: **cal'cining**, *imp.*: **cal'cined**, *pp.*: **calcinable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*: **cal'cination**, *n.* *-sī-nā'shūn*, the act of reducing to powder by heat; the process of reducing any ore or mineral to a calx by heat: **cal'ciferous**, *a.* *-sīfēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I produce), containing lime: **cal'ciform**, *a.* *-sī'fōrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in the form of calx or lime: **cal'cite**, *n.* *-sī*, crystallised varieties of carbonate of lime: **calcium**, *n.* *-sī-um*, the metallic base of calx or lime.

calceography, *n.* *kāl-kō'grā-fī* (L. *calc*, lime—gen. *calcis*: Fr. *grapho*, I write), the art of engraving in the style of a chalk-drawing.

calc-sinter, *a.* *kāl'sīn-tēr* (L. *calc*, lime—gen. *calcis*: Ger. *sinter*, to drop), a stalagmitical or stalagmitical deposit from calcareous waters: **calc-spar** or **calcareous-spar**, crystallised carbonate of lime or calcite: **calc-tuff**, *-tūf*, or **calcareous-tufa**, *-tō'fā*, a porous carbonate of lime, generally deposited from springs.

calculate, *v.* *kāl-kā-lāt* (L. *calculus*, a pebble; F. *calculer*, to calculate), to perform any operation in arithmetic or mathematics in order to find a result; to compute; to estimate anything: **cal'culating**, *imp.*: **cal'culated**, *pp.*: **cal'culator**, *n.* one who: **cal'culable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*: **cal'culation**, *n.* *-lā'shūn*, computation; the result of an operation in arithmetic: an estimate arrived at in the mind by comparing various facts: **cal'culative**, *a.* *-tīv*, tending to calculate.

calculus, *n.* *kāl-kā-lūs* (L. a pebble), in *surg.*, the stone in the bladder; a part of the mathematics: **cal'culary**, *a.* *-lēr-ī*, relating to the disease of the stone: *n.* the mass of little stony knots in some fruits: **cal'culous**, *a.* *-iūs*, stony; gritty; also **cal'culose**, *a.* *-lōz*.
caldron, *n.* *kāl-ā-drōn* (L. *caldarium*, a vessel for supplying hot water to a bath: F. *chaudron*: Sp. *calderon*), a large kettle or boiler: **caldera**, *kāl-dē-rā*, a Spanish term for the deep caldron-like cavities which occur on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

Caledonian, *a.* *kāl-ē-dō-nī-an* (Caledonia, name of Scotland), Scotch: *n.* a Scotchman: **caledonite**, *n.* *kāl-ē-dō-nī-tī*, the cupreous sulphato-carbonate of lead, found at the Leadhills in Scotland.

cafacient, *a.* *kāl-ī-fā'sh-ēnt* (L. *caleo*, I am warm; *facio*, I make), warming; giving heat: *n.* a substance which excites heat at the part where applied: **cal'efaction**, *n.* *-fāk'shūn*, the operation of making warm; state of being warm: **cal'efy**, *v.* *-fē*,

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāto*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

to become hot; to be heated: *cal'efying*, imp.: *cal'cied*, pp. -*fid*.

calendar, *n.* *kāl'ên-dêr* (L. *calendarium*, an account-book: It. *calendario*,—from *calendae*, the first day of the Roman month—from *calo*, I proclaim), an almanac; a register of the days, weeks, and months in the year, &c.: **v.** to register: *cal'endaring*, imp.: *cal'endared*, pp. -*dêr*: *calends*, *n.* plu. *kāl'êndz*, first day of each month among the Romans: *calen'drical*, *a.* *dri-kâl*, pert. to.

calender, *n.* *kāl'ên-dêr* (F. *calandre*; L. *cylindrus*; Gr. *kulindros*, a cylinder), a press, consisting of heated rollers, between which cloths are passed to finish them off: **v.** to press between heated rollers: *cal'endering*, imp.: *cal'endered*, pp. -*dêr*: *cal'enderer*, *n.* -*dêr*, one who calenders cloths.

calendula, *n.* *kā-lên-dū-lā* (L. *calendula*, the first day of the Roman month), a genus of plants including the common marigold; a substance obtained from the marigold, used in medicine.

calenture, *n.* *kāl'ên-tūr* (Sp. *calentar*, to heat), a violent fever, chiefly affecting sailors in hot climates.

calescence, *n.* *kā-lê-sêns* (L. *caleo*, I am warm), a growing warm.

calf, *n.* *kāf*; *calves*, plu. *kāvz* (AS. *cealf*; Ger. *kalb*: Dan. *kalv*), the young of the cow kind; a stupid or cowardly person: *calve*, *v.* *kār*, to bring forth a calf, as a cow: *cal'ving*, imp.: *calved*, pp. *kāvd*: *cal'ish*, *a.* -*ish*, stupid: *calf-skin*, the skin of a calf dressed or made into leather.

calf of the leg (Gael. *calpa*; Icel. *kalfi*)—the primary meaning being (a lump), the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

calibre or caliber, *n.* *kāl'i-bêr* (Sp. *calibre*, bore, diameter, quality—from Ar. *kalib*, form, mould: F. *calibre*; It. *calibro*), the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun; capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities possessed by any one: *cal'ibered*, pp. *a.* -*bêrd*, measured with compasses called *callipers*.

calico, *n.* *kāl'i-kô* (from Calicut in E. Indies: F. *calicot*), unprinted cotton cloth: *calico-printing*, *n.* the art of dyeing cotton cloth, or covering cotton cloth with figures of various colours: *calico-printer*, *n.* one who.

calid, *a.* *kāl'id* (L. *calidus*, warm), hot; burning; ardent: *calidity*, *n.* *kāl'id-î-tî*.

calligraphy or calligraphy, *n.* *kāl'î-grā-fî* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, fair; *grapho*, I write), elegant or beautiful writing: *calligraphist*, *n.* one who writes beautifully: *calligraphic*, *a.* *kāl'î-grāf'îk*, pert. to.

calipash, *n.* *kāl'i-pāsh* (F. *carapace*; Sp. *galapago*, fresh-water tortoise), the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell: *cal'ipee*, *n.* -*pê*, the part belonging to the under shell.

calipers, *n.* plu. *kāl'i-pêrz*, also spelt *callipers* (from *calbre*, a kind of compasses for measuring the diameters of round bodies).

caliph, *n.* *kāl'îf* (Ar. *khalîf*, a successor: Sp. *califa*), the title assumed by the successors of Mahomet; *caliphate*, *n.* -*tāt*, the office or government of the caliph.

calisthenics, *n.* plu. *kāl'îs-thên'îks* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *sthenos*, strength), the art of promoting the health of the body by exercise: *cal'isthen'ic*, *a.* pert. to.

calc, *v.* *kāl'ek* (L. *calcare*, to press or stuff: F. *caugue*, a piece of lint placed in the orifice of a wound: Gael. *calc*, to ram, to drive), to close the seams between a ship's planking with oakum to prevent them admitting water; to point or rough the shoe of a horse to prevent its slipping on ice: *cal'king*, imp.: *cal'ked*, pp. *kāl'ek*: *cal'ker*, *n.* one who: *cal'kins*, *n.* plu. *kāl'ek'îns*, the prominent parts of a horse's shoes sharpened to prevent its slipping on the ice.

call, *v.* *kāl'i* (L. *calo*, I call; Icel. *kalla*: Dan. *kalde*), to name; to invite to come; to summon; to warn; to exhort; to visit: *n.* a summons or invitation; a command; a short visit: *cal'ling*, imp.: *n.* business; employment: *cal'led*, pp. *kāl'îd*: *cal'ler*, *n.* one who: **to call down**, to invite or bring down; **to call back**, to bring again; to revoke: **to call for**, to claim or require: **to call to mind**, to remember: **to call out**, to speak aloud; to summon to service; **to call in**, to withdraw from circulation; to collect: **to call forth**, to bring out; **to call off**, to bring away; to divert: **to call up**, to bring before; to bring to recollection: **to call over**, to read aloud the several items or particulars of anything: **to call on**, to pay a visit; to pray to or worship: **to call at**, to visit a place.

callipers, *n.* plu.—see *calipers*.

callous, *a.* *kāl'ûs* (L. *callus*, hard thick skin: Fin. *kallo*, the scalp or skull), hard; hardened in mind; unfeeling: *cal'ously*, ad. -*ly*: *cal'lousness*, *n.*: *cal'losity*, *n.* -*lôs'î-tî*, a horny hardness on the skin: *cal'lose*, *a.* -*lôz*, in bot., having hard spots or callosities.

callow, *a.* *kāl'ô* (L. *calvus*, bare: AS. *calo*; Dut. *kael*, bald), naked; destitute of feathers, as a bird.

calm, *a.* *kām* (F. *calme*; It. Sp. *calma*, absence of wind, quiet), still; quiet; tranquil; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; quiet; repose; freedom from agitation or motion: **v.** to still; to quiet; to free from agitation; to pacify; to tranquillise: *cal'ming*, imp.: *cal'med*, pp. *kāmd*: *cal'm'er*, *n.* one who: *cal'm'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *cal'm'ness*, *n.*

calomel, *n.* *kāl'ô-mêl* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *melas*, black), a preparation of mercury much used in medicine; an ore of mercury.

caloric, *n.* *kā-lôr'îk* (L. *calor*, heat: F. *calorique*; It. *calore*), the cause or matter which produces heat: *cal'or'îc*, *a.* -*î'îk* (L. *facio*, I make), causing heat: *cal'or'îfication*, *n.* -*î-kā'shûn*: *cal'or'îfere*, *n.* *kā-lôr'î-fêr* (F.—from L. *calor*, heat; *ferre*, to bring), an apparatus for conveying and distributing heat, particularly in conservatories: *cal'or'îf'er*, *n.* -*î-mê-têr* (L. *calor*, heat; Gr. *metron*, a measure), an apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies.

calotte, *n.* *kā-lô't* (F.), a cap worn on the top of the head as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

calotype, *n.* *kāl'ô-tîp* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *typos*, a type or stamp), photographic process.

caloyer, *n.* *kā-lô'yêr* (mod. Gr. *kalogeros*, a monk—from Gr. *kalos*, good; *geron*, an old man), a Greek monk.

caltrop or calthrop, *n.* *kāl'trôp* (AS. *coltræppe*, a species of thistle), an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches or breaches as an obstacle to the advance of troops; a plant whose fruit is armed with spines.

calumba, *n.* *kā-lûm'bā* (*kalumb*, the name given to it in Mozambique), the root of a plant used as a tonic: *calumbine*, -*bîn*, the bitter extract of calumba root.

calumet, *n.* *kāl'ô-mê't* (F.—from L. *calamus*, a reed), a pipe smoked by the American Indians when they make peace or a treaty—hence a symbol of peace.

calumniate, *v.* *kā-lûm'î-ât* (L. *calumniā*, a malicious slander: F. *calomnie*), to accuse falsely and maliciously; to slander; to spread evil reports of any one maliciously: *calum'î-ā'ting*, imp.: *calum'î-ā'ted*, pp.: *calum'î-ā'tor*, *n.* one who: *calum'î-ā'tion*, *n.* -*ā'shûn*: *calum'î-ōus*, *a.* -*î-ûs*, slanderous; injurious to character: *calum'î-ōusly*, ad. -*ly*: *calum'î-ōy*, *a.* -*tôr'â*, slanderous: *calum'ny*, *n.* *kāl'ûm'î-â't*, slander; false accusation; the making and spreading of reports injurious to character.

Calvary, *n.* *kāl'vā-rî* (L. *calvaria*, the skull of a man or beast: F. *calvaire*, Calvary), the place where Christ was crucified; a small chapel in a Rom. Cath. country wherein are represented the scenes of Christ's passion and crucifixion.

calve, *v.* *kāv*—see *calc*.

Calvinism, *n.* *kāl'vîn-îzm*, the doctrines of Calvin, the Swiss Protestant reformer: *Cal'vinist*, *n.* one who holds these: *Cal'vinis'tic*, *a.* -*îs'tîk*, also *Cal'vinis'tical*, *a.* -*îk'îk*.

calc, *n.* *kāl'ks*, plu. *calxes*, *kāl'k'ss*, or *calces*, *kāl'sêz* (L. *calx*, limestone), lime or chalk; the ashes or residuum left after burning a metal or mineral.

calymene, *n.* *kāl'î-mê-nê* (Gr. *kalemenas*, to call by name), in geol., a genus of trilobites having deeply-trilobed shells—called also "Dudley locusts."

calyptra, *n.* *kā-lîp'trā* (Gr. *kalyptra*, a covering for the head of a woman), in bot., little hoods covering the inflorescence of mosses: *calyp'trate*, *a.* -*trāt*, having a calyptra.

calyx, *n.* *kāl'îks*, plu. *calyxes*, *kāl'îk'ss*, or *calyces*, *kāl'î-sêz* (L.—from Gr. *kalux*, the cup of a flower), in bot., the envelope or outer covering of a flower: *cal'ycine*, *a.* *kāl'î-sîn*, or *cal'ycinal*, *a.* *kā-lîs'î-nāl*, of or relating to a calyx; of the nature or appearance of a calyx: *cal'ycle*, *n.* *kāl'î-k'l*, also *calyculus*, *n.* *kāl'îk'û-lûs*, a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside: *cal'ycled*, *a.* *kāl'î-k'id*, also *cal'yculate*, *a.* *kā-lîk'û-â-tāt*, having the appearance as if possessing a double calyx.

cam, *n.* *kām* (W. *cam*, crooked, bent), in *mech.*, a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, intended to produce an alternate or variable motion.

camaieu, *n.* *kā-mā'yû* (F.) a stone engraved in relief; a painting in a single colour.

cōia, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *bīd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

camber, *n.* *kám'bér* (F. *cambrer*, to bow, to crook: Sp. *combar*, to bend; Gr. *kampto*, I bend), a beam of wood slightly arched upon the upper surface: **cambering**, *a.* bending—applied to the deck of a ship higher in the middle than at the ends: **cambered**, *a.* *béréd*, arched.

camblast, *n.* *kám'bíst* (F. *cambiste*; It. and Sp. *cambista*, a money-changer), a banker or money-changer; one skilled in the science of exchange: **camblistry**, *n.* *-trí*, the science of exchanges, weights, &c.: **cam'bial**, *a.* *-bí-ál*, pert. to.

camblum, *n.* *kám'bl-úm* (new L.), in *bot.*, the mucilaginous fluid which lies between the young wood and the bark of a tree.

Cambrian, *a.* *kám'bri-án* (Cambria, anc. name of Wales), in *geol.*, a term used to designate the lowest fossiliferous rocks as developed in Wales, and their equivalents in other countries; pert. to Wales: *n.* a native or inhabitant of Wales.

cambric, *n.* *kám'brik* (from Cambray, in Flanders), a kind of fine white linen: **adj.** pert. to or made of.

came, *v.* *kám*, pt. of **come**, which see.

camel, *n.* *kám-él* (L. *camelus*; Gr. *kamelos*: Ar. *gamal*), a large quadruped used in the East for the transport of goods, and for riding on.

camellia, *n.* *ká-mél'-i-á* (after Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller in Asia), a genus of plants admired for their beautiful flowers and elegant leaves.

camelopard, *n.* *kám-él'-ó-pér-á* (L. *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, the female panther), a wild animal with a long slender neck and spotted skin; a giraffe.

cameo, *n.* *kám-é-ó* (It. *cameo*; F. *cameus*—said to be from Pers. *camachen*, loadstone, as having been first employed for signets), a stone on which figures are engraved in relief; shells are now commonly used as a substitute for gems.

camera, *n.* *kám-ér-á* (L. *camera*; Gr. *kamara*, an arched roof, a chamber: It. *camera*), a chamber or compartment for exhibiting, by means of reflection, any external thing: **camera-lucida**, *-lú-sít-dá* (L. a light chamber), an instrument for so reflecting distant landscapes on paper, &c., as to allow them to be sketched: **camera-obscura**, *-ób-skú-rá* (L. dark chamber), a darkened chamber or box, in which, by means of lenses, external objects, in their natural colours, are exhibited on any white flat surface within it: **cam'erated**, *a.* *-á-téd*, divided into chambers, as certain shells; arched.

Cameronian, *n.* *kám-ér-ró-n'-án*, a follower of Richard Cameron, in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted by Charles II. to the Presbyterian clergy.

camisade, *n.* *kám-i-ád* (F.—from F. *chemise*; Sp. *camisa*, a shirt), an attack made by soldiers in the dark—so called from their putting their shirts over their dress to distinguish each other by.

camlet, *n.* *kám-lét* (F. *camelot*), a cloth first made of camel's or goat's hair, now of wool or goat's hair, with silk: **cam'leted**, *a.* wavy like camlet; veined.

cammock, *n.* *kám-mók* (AS. *cammoc*), the plant rest-harrow—so called from the length and toughness of its roots, by which the harrow is arrested.

camomile, *n.* *kám-ó-míl* (Gr. *chamai-melon*, earthen apple, so called from the smell of its flower), a plant whose flowers have a fragrant smell and a bitter aromatic taste, much used in medicine—spelt also **chamomile**.

camp, *n.* *kámp* (L. *campus*, a plain; It. *campo*), the ground occupied by an army at rest: *v.* to rest an army in the open country (see **encamp**): **camping**, *imp.* **camped**, pp. **camp't**: **camp-follower**, *n.* one who follows an army without serving.

campaign, *n.* *kám-pán* (F. *campagne*; It. *campagna*, the plain open field), an extensive tract of country not hilly; the time an army is engaged either in marching, fighting, or in camp: *v.* to serve in a campaign: **campaign'ing**, *imp.* **campaign'ed**, pp. **-pánd**: **campaign'er**, *n.* one who.

campanology, *n.* *kám-pá-nól'-ó-jí* (low L. *campana*, a bell; Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.

campanula, *n.* *kám-pán'-ú-lá* (low L. *campanula*, a little bell) a genus of plants bearing bell-shaped flowers; the bell-flower: **campan'ulate**, *a.* *-ú-lát*, in *bot.*, bell-shaped, as the *hare-bell*.

campestral, *a.* *kám-pés-trál* (L. *campestris*, pert. to a level field), relating to fields or growing in them.

camphine, *n.* or **camphene**, *kám'fín* (a contr. of **camphogen**), rectified oil of turpentine.

camphor, *n.* *kám'fór* (F. *camphre*: Ar. *kafur*: Mal. *kaphur*: Sp. *canfor*), a whitish substance of an aromatic bitter taste and fragrant smell, much used in medicine: **cam phorate**, *v.* *-át*, to saturate or tincture with camphor: **adj.** pert. to camphor: **camphora'ting**, *imp.* **camphora'ted**, pp. **adj.** impregnated with camphor: **camphor-tree**, *n.* the tree producing camphor: **camphogen**, *n.* *kám'fó-jén* or *-jén* (new L. *camphora*, camphor, and Gr. *gênin*, to bring forth), the product of the distillation of camphor with dry phosphoric acid: **cam phoraceous**, *a.* *-d'shús*, of or like camphor: **camphoric**, *a.* *-fór-ík*, of or from camphor: **campulitropous**, *a.* *kám'pú-lít-róp-ús* (Gr. *kampulos*, curved; *trepo*, I turn), in *bot.*, having the ovule and its integuments so bent that the apex is brought near the hilum, the hilum and chalaze being together—also **cam pult ropal**.

camwood, *n.* *kám'wú-d*, a red dyewood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called **kambí**, whence the name.

can, *n.* *kán* (Icel. *kanna*, a large drinking-vessel: W. *cannu*, to contain: AS. *canne*), a cup or other vessel made of metal: **can'akin**, a little can.

can, *v.* *kán* (AS. *cunnan*: Icel. *kunna*) can denote power when joined to another verb, as, I can eat—that is, I have the power to eat: could, pt. *kóod*.

Canadian, *a.* *ká-ná-dí-án*, of or from Canada: *n.* a native or inhabitant of.

canaille, *n.* *ká-nú'* (F.), the lowest people; the rabble.

canal, *n.* *ká-nál'* (L. *canalis*, a pipe for water—from *canna*, a pipe or reed: It. *canale*), a water-course navigable for boats or ships, an artificial river; in *anat.*, a duct or tube in the body for the passage of fluids: **canaliculate**, *a.* *kán'-á-lík-ú-lát*, in *bot.*, channelled; having a longitudinal groove or furrow.

canary, *n.* *ká-ná-rí*, a wine from the Canary Islands; a fine song-bird of yellowish plumage.

cancel, *v.* *kám'sél* (L. *cancellare*, to make like lattice-work: F. *canceller*, to erase), to deface writing by crossing it; to annul; to destroy: **can'celling**, *imp.* **can'celled**, pp. *-sèld*: **can'cella'ted**, *a.* *-í-á-téd* (L. *cancelli*, a grating of bars, lattice-work), marked with cross lines; **cancel'late**, *a.* *-sèl'-át*, in *bot.*, lattice-like; consisting of a network of veins: **can'cella'tion**, *n.* *-í-á-shún*.

cancer, *n.* *kán'sér* (L. *cancer*, a crab, an eating sore: AS. *cancere*: It. *cancro*: F. *chancre*), a spreading sore on the body or in some internal part, very painful and very fatal; a crab; one of the signs of the zodiac: **can'cerate**, *v.* *-át*, to grow into a cancer: **can'cera'ting**, *imp.* **can'cera'ted**, pp. **can'cera'tion**, *n.* *-rá-shún*: **can'cerous**, *a.* *-sér-ús*, like a cancer: **can'cerously**, *adv.*

can'cerousness, *n.* *can'cérif'm*, *a.* *kán'kér-tí-fórm* (L. *forma*, shape), cancerous; having the form of a cancer or crab: **can'crine**, *a.* *-krín*, having the qualities of a crab: **can'cro'id**, *a.* *-kró'id* (Gr. *eidos*, form), pert. to a crab; like cancer: **tropic of cancer**, that parallel in the northern hemisphere whose latitude is equal to the sun's greatest declination, about 23° 28'.

candelabrum, *n.* *kán-dé-lá-brám*; **can'dela'bra**, *plu.-brá* (L.—from *candela*, a candle: It. *candelabro*: F. *candelabre*), a large ornamental candlestick with branches.

candid, *a.* *kán'díd* (L. *candidus*, white: It. *candido*: F. *candide*), open; sincere; frank; fair; free from malice: **can'didly**, *adv.* *-lú*: **can'dour**, *n.* *-dér*, openness; sincerity; frankness; freedom from any intention to deceive: **can'didness**, *n.* *can'dídate*, *n.* *-dí-tád* (persons in Rome seeking offices having worn white gowns), a person who seeks for a vacant office; one who offers himself as a fit person to fill an appointment: **can'didature**, *n.* *-dí-táré*, the position of a candidate for an office; a canvass: **can'didateship**, *n.* state of being a candidate.

candied, *kán'díd*—see **candy**.

candle, *n.* *kán'díl* (AS. *candel*; L. *candela*, a candle—from *candeo*, I shine), a round body made of tallow or any fatty matter, with a wick in the centre, used to give light; a light or luminary: **rush-candles**, the pith of rushes dipped in tallow: **can'diestick**, *n.* the stand or stick for a candle: **Can'dlemas**, *-ál-más*, a quarterly term, 2d Feb.; a feast in the Ch. of Eng. and in the R. Cath. Ch. in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary—on which occasion, in the R. Cath. Ch., many candles are used, and those intended for use in the churches for the whole year are blessed.

candock, *n.* *kán'dók* (probably from *can* and *dock*), a plant that grows in rivers.

candour, *n.* *kán'dér* (L. *candor*, a dazzling white-

máte, márt, hír, láó; mète, mël, hér; pín, pín; nóte, nóit, móve;

ness: *It. candore*, fairness; frankness; openness; sincerity.

candy, *n. kán-dí* (Turk. *cand*, sugar), crystallised sugar; sugar compounded with anything else: *v.* to boil or dress in sugar; to cover or incrust with sugar; to form sugar into crystals: *can'dying*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of forming into crystals, as sugar: *candied*, *pp. kán-dít*.

cane, *n. kán* (*L. canna*, a reed or cane: *It. canna*: *F. canne*), a long, strong reed; a walking-stick: *v.* to beat or flog with a cane: *can'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a flogging with a cane: *caned*, *pp. kánd*: *cany*, *a. kán't*, pert. to; abounding in canes.

canescent, *a. ká-né'sént* (*L. canescens*, becoming white), in bot., hoary; approaching to white.

canine, *a. kán-nín* (*L. canis*, a dog; *It. cane*), of or pert. to a dog; having the qualities of a dog: *canine madness*, the madness of a dog; hydrophobia: *canine teeth*, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side—often simply termed *canines*, *ká-níns*.

canister, *n. kán-ís-tér* (*L. canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds: *It. canestro*), a box or case for tea, coffee, &c., in *mít*, a tin canister having a wooden bottom, packed with balls, and shot from a cannon—called also *case-shot*.

canker, *n. káng-kér* (*L. cancer*; *F. chancre*, an eating sore—see *cancer*), a disease in trees which causes the bark to rot and fall off; a corroding ulcer: *v.* to eat; to corrode; to consume, as a cancer does the body; to grow corrupt; to waste away by degrees: *can'kering*, *imp.*: *can kered*, *pp. -kerd*: *can kerish*, *a.*: *canker-like*, *a.*: *canker-bit*, *a.* bitten by an animal with ulcerous teeth: *canker-fly*, *n.* a fly that lives on fruit: *canker-worm*, *n.* a worm very destructive to plants and the leaves and fruit of trees: *can'kerous*, *a. -ús*, corroding like a canker.

cannel-coal, *n. kán-nél-kól* (a corruption of candle-coal, from its giving out much flame: *Norm. kynnél*, a torch), a hard, black, inflammable coal, known to the Scotch miners as *parrot-coal*—chiefly used for the manufacture of gas.

cannibal, *n. kán-ní-bál* (from the *Caribs* or *Caribbees*, the original inhabitants of W. India Islands), a savage that eats human flesh; an anthropophagite: *can'nibally*, *ad. -ít*: *can'nibalism*, *n. -izm*.

cannon, *n. kán-nón* (*F. canon*, a gun: *It. cannonne*, a cannon—from *canna*, a reed, a tube), a great gun: *cannon-ball*, *n.* ball for shooting from a cannon: *can'nonade*, *n. -ád* (*F.*—from *canon*), the act of throwing balls from cannons: *v.* to attack with cannons; to batter with balls or shot: *can'nona'ding*, *imp.*: *can'nona'ded*, *pp.*: *can'noneer* or *can'nonier*, *n. -ér*, the man who manages cannon.

cannot, *v. and ad. kán-nót* (*can and not*), to be unable.

canny, *a. kán-ní* (Scot. *Icel. kenna*, to perceive by sense), gentle; cautious and obliging; harmless; safe: *not canny*, dangerous; not safe.

canoe, *n. ká-nó* (of Indian origin: *Sp. canoa*; *Ger. Kahn*, a boat), a boat made by hollowing and shaping the trunk of a tree; a boat made of skin, or the bark of trees.

canon, *n. kán-ón* (*Gr. kanon*, a measuring or marking pole, a ruler: *L. canon*, a rule; *canonicus*, regular), in *Church affairs*, a rule or law in discipline or doctrine; a rule in general; a catalogue of saints; the Holy Scriptures, called the *sacred canon*; a repeating piece of music; every last step in an equation; a dignity of the church: bone in the fore leg of a horse: in *print*, a large size of type: *canon law*, the laws that regulate church government: *can'ones*, *n.* a woman who enjoys an income attached to a church, but who has no duty to perform; *canonic*, *ká-nón-ík*, also *canon'ical*, *a. -í-kál*, according to the rules or laws of the church: *canonical Scriptures*, the books of Scripture admitted to be of divine origin; also *canonical epistles*: *canon'ically*, *ad. -ít*: *canon'icals*, *n. plu. -í-káls*, the full dress of a clergyman while officiating in church: *canon'icate*, *n.* the office of a canon: *can'onist*, *n.* a man versed in ecclesiastical law: *can'onis'tic*, *a. pert.* to: *can'onic'ity*, *n. -ís-í-tí*, agreement with the canon of Scripture, or comprehension within it: *canonise*, *v. kán-ón-íz*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, to declare a man or woman a saint, and to inscribe his or her name in the catalogue, called a *canon*: *can'on'ising*, *imp.*: *can'onised*, *pp. -ízd*: *can'onisa'tion*, *n. -sú'shún*, the act of declaring any person a saint: *can'onship*, *n.* the benefice filled by a canon; also *can'onry*, *n. -rí*.

canon, *n. kán-yón* (*Sp.*), in Western America, a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks.

canopy, *n. kán-ó-pí* (*Gr. konopeion*, a bed with gauze curtains to keep off flies—from *konops*, a gnat: *L. conopseum*: *F. canapé*), a covering over a throne or a bed; a covering over the head; in *arch.*, an ornamental projection over a door, a window, &c.: *v.* to cover with a canopy: *can'opying*, *imp. -pí-ting*: *can'opied*, *pp. -píd*.

canorous, *a. ká-nó-rús* (*L. canorus*, melodious—from *cano*, I sing), musical; tuneful: *can'orously*, *ad. -ít*: *can'orousness*, *n.*

cant, *v. kánt* (*Gael. caimt*, speech, language: *can*, to sing, to name: *L. canto*, I sing), to speak in a whining tone of voice; *n.* whining affected speech; hypocritical jargon; slang: *can'ting*, *imp. + adj.* speaking in a whining tone of voice: *n.* the talk of a would-be religious person: *can't'ed*, *pp.*: *can'tingly*, *ad. -ít*.

cant, *v. kánt* (*Ger. kanten*, to put a thing upon its edge, to tilt: *Dan. kant*; *Sp. canto*, edge, angle), to pitch forward; to place upon the edge, as a cask; to jerk; to throw; among *carpen.*, to cut off an angle from a square piece of timber; *n.* an inclination from a horizontal line; a thrust; a push: *can'ting*, *imp.*: *adj.* turning up on edge; giving a sudden thrust.

can't, *kánt*, contracted for *cannot*.

Contab, *kán'tab*, or **Contabrigian**, *n. -ta-bri'j-án*, a member or scholar of Cambridge university.

Contabrian, *a. kán-tá-bri-án*, pert. to *Contabria*, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

cantankerous, *a. kán-táng-kér-ús*, in *familiar language*, cross-grained; ill-conditioned in temper: *can'tan'kerousness*, *n.* crossness; ill-humour; petulance.

cantata, *n. kán-tá-tá* (*It.*—from *L. canto*, I sing), a poem set to music.

canteen, *n. kán-tén* (*It. cantina*, a wine-cellar), a tin vessel for carrying a liquid; the store and tavern attached to a barracks.

canter, *n. kán-tér* (a contr. of *Canterbury gallop*), a moderate gallop: *v.* to run, as a horse in an easy gallop: *can'tering*, *imp.*: *can'tered*, *pp. -tér*.

canterbury, *n. kán-tér-bér-tá* (from a city in England), a stand or receptacle for music, &c.: *canterbury-bells*, a species of *campanula*.

cantharis, *n. kán-thá-ris*, or *canthar'ides*, *n. plu. -í-déz* (*Gr. kantharis*, a kind of beetle), the Spanish fly, used in making blistering plasters: *canthar'idine*, *n. -í-dín*, the blistering principle in Spanish flies.

canthus, *n. kán-thús* (*L. canthus*; *Gr. kanthos*, the iron ring around a wheel), the angle or corner of the eye.

canticle, *n. kán-tí-kl* (*L. canto*, I sing), a song: *plu.* the Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs.

canto, *n. kán-tó* (*It. canto*, a song: *L. cantus*, singing), a part or division of a poem; in *music*, the leading part; a song: *cantillate*, *v. kán-tí-lá-té*, to chant; to recite musically: *can'tilla'ting*, *imp.*: *can'tilla'ted*, *pp.*: *can'tilla'tion*, *n. -lá'shún*, chanting; reading or reciting with musical cadence.

canton, *n. kán-tón* (*F.*: *It. cantone*—from *canto*, a corner), a division of a country: *v.* to divide into districts or cantons; to allot quarters to troops: *can'toning*, *imp.*: *can'toned*, *pp. -tóng*: *can'tonal*, *a. pert.* to or divided into cantons: *can'tonnement*, *n.* the part of a town or village assigned to a body of troops; separate quarters for soldiers. *Note*.—The verb *canton* and the words derived from it are now more usually, and always among military men, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, thus—*canton'*, *canto'ning*, *canton'ment*, &c.

canvas, *n. kán-vás* (*F. canevae*, canvas: *L. cannabis*; *It. canneo*, hemp), a coarse cloth made of flax or hemp, used for tents, sails, painting on, &c.; in a *ship*, the sails are called the *canvas*: *adj.* made of canvas: *can'vassed*, *v.* (a metaphorical meaning taken from sitting a substance through canvas), to discuss; to examine into; to solicit votes or interest; to make interest in favour of: *n.* a close inspection into; discussion; debate; a seeking; a solicitation: *can'vas'sing*, *imp.*: *can'vassed*, *pp. -vást*: *can'vasser*, *n.* one who.

cany, *a. ká-ní* (see *canne*), full of canes; consisting of canes.

canzonet, *n. kán-zón-ét* (*It. canzona*, a song: *L. canere*, to sing), a little or short song in one, two, or three parts.

caoutchouc, *n. kóó-chóók* (a native Indian word), india-rubber; the dried juice of various tropical plants, used in the manufacture of waterproof cloths,

also **capsulated**, a. *-lā'tēd*, inclosed in a capsule, or as in a box.

captain, n. *kāp'tān* (F. *capitaine*; It. *capitano*—from L. *caput*, the head), an officer who commands a company of foot, a troop of horse-soldiers, or a ship; a leader or chief: **captain-general**, the commander-in-chief of an army: **captaincy**, n. *-sī*, the rank or commission of a captain: **captainship**, n.

captious, a. *kāp'shūs* (L. *captiosus*, captious, deceptive—*from capere*, to take: F. *captieux*), disposed to find fault; apt to cavil or raise objections; insidious: **captiously**, ad. *-lī*: **captiousness**, n.

captivate, v. *kāp'it-vāt* (L. *captivus*, taken prisoner—*from capere*, to take: F. *captiver*, to enslave), to take prisoner; to charm or subdue by beauty; to gain by excellence in manners or conduct; to enslave by love: **captiva-ting**, imp.: **captivated**, pp.: **captivation**, n. *-vā'shūn*: **captive**, n. *kāp'it-iv*, a prisoner taken in war; one who is charmed by beauty or enslaved by love: **adj.** made prisoner in war: **captivity**, n. *-tī*, bondage; the state of being in the power of an enemy; state of being under subjection or control: **capture**, n. *-tūr*, the act of taking or seizing by an enemy, as a ship; the thing taken; a prize; seizure, as of a criminal: **v.** to take or lay hold of by force; to seize by stratagem: **capturing**, imp.: **captured**, pp. *-tūrd*: **cap'tor**, n. one who seizes or captures, as a ship.

capuchin, n. *kāp'ōō-shēn* (F. *capucin*—*from capuce*, a cowl: It. *cappuccio*—*see cap*), a monk of St Francis; a cloak and hood for females.

car, n. *kār* (L. *carrus*: It. *carro*; F. *char*, a car, a cart; Dut. *karren*, to creak: F. *charrier*, to carry), a small light carriage drawn by one horse; a railway carriage; a chariot.

carabine, n. *kār'ā-bīn*, or **carbine**, *kār'bīn* (F. *carabine*, It. *calabrin*), a short gun carried by a cavalry soldier: **carabineer** or **carbineer**, n. *-bīn-ēr*, one who carries a carbine.

caracole, n. *kār'ā-kōl* (Sp. *caracol*, a winding staircase: Gael. *car*, a twist: AS. *ceran*, to turn), the half-turn which a horseman makes to the right or left; in arch., a winding staircase.

caramel, n. *kār'ā-mēl* (F.), burnt sugar; a black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°.

carapace, n. *kār'ā-pās* (F.—*from Gr. karabos*, a crustaceous animal like the crab or lobster), the crustaceous and horny coverings of certain classes of animals, as the tortoise, the crab, &c.

carat, n. *kār'āt* (F.: Gr. *keration*, seed of pulse: Ar. *kīrat*, a small weight; *kuara*, name of a plant whose beans in Africa are used as weights for gold), a weight of 4 grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; the weight that expresses the purity of gold, 24 carats being the standard of purity.

caravan, n. *kār'ā-vān* (Pers. *kervan*: Ar. *qairavan*, F. *caravane*), a large close carriage; in the East, a company of merchants journeying together for mutual safety: **caravan'sary**, *-sēr-ī*, or **caravan'sera**, n. *-sēr-ā* (caravan, and Pers. *sarai*, a large place), a station for unloading the camels and beasts of burden for the night.

caravel, n. *kār'ā-vēl* (F.: It. *caravela*, a kind of ship: Gael. *carbh*, a ship), a small French herring-vessel; a light vessel formerly used by Spaniards and Portuguese.

caraway, n. *kār'ā-vā* (F. and It. *carvi*—*from Caria* in Asia Minor: *carum carvi*, the plant), a plant, the seeds of which are used as the kernel in confections, and for giving a flavour to cakes.

carbazotic, a. *kār'bā-zō'tīk* (carbon and azote), applied to an acid which consists of carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

carbine—*see carbine*.

carbo-vegetabilis, n. *kār'bō-vēj-ē-tāb'ū-līs* (L. *carbo*, coal; and new L. *vegetabilis*, vegetable), a name for charcoal.

carbon, n. *kār'bōn* (It. *carbone*; F. *charbon*; L. *carbo*, a coal), pure charcoal, existing pure only in the diamond: **carbon'ic**, *-īk*, or **carbonaceous**, a. *-bō-nā'shūs*, containing charcoal; **coaly**: **carbonate**, n. *-nāt*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, &c.: **carbonated**, a. combined or saturated with carbon: **carboniferous**, a. *-nīf-ēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I carry), producing carbon or coal: **carbonise**, v. *-nīz*, to change into carbon: **carbonising**, imp.: **carbonised**, pp. *-nīzd*: **carbonisation**, n. *-zā'shūn*, the act or process of carbonising: **carbonic acid**, an acid composed of one part of carbon and two of oxygen: **car-**

bolic acid, *kār'bōl'īk*, a colourless oily liquid obtained from coal-tar: **carboline**, n. *kār'bō-lēn*, a non-volatile hydro-carbon, may be used for increasing the illuminating power of coal-gas.

carbony, n. *kār'bōy* (mod. Gr. *carbonyia*, coppers or green vitriol: Turk. *karabaya*, black dye; Sic. *carabba*, a bottle with a big belly and narrow neck), a large globular bottle generally covered with basket-work.

carbuncle, n. *kār'būng-kūl* (L. *carbunculus*, a little coal—*from carbo*, coal), a red fiery round blotch on the skin; an inflammatory boil; a precious stone of a deep-red colour: **carbuncled**, a. *-klēd*, set with carbuncles; spotted with red fiery sores: **carbuncular**, a. *-kū-lār*, pert. to or resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet, n. *kār'bū-rēt* (F. *carbure*—*from L. carbo*, a coal), carbon in combination with some other substance, the result not being an acid: **v.** to combine some other substance with carbon: **carbureted**, imp.: **carbureted**, a. combined with carbon: **carburetter**, n. that which: **carburation**, *-rā'shūn*, the act of: **carburetted hydrogen gas**, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, as common coal-gas.

carcanet, n. *kār'kā-nēt* (F. *carcan*), a chain or collar of jewels.

carcass, n. *kār'kās* (F. *carquasse*, a dead body: mod. Gr. *karkasi*, a quiver, a carcass: It. *carcasso*, the hard core of fruits), the dead body of an animal; applied to the living body in contempt; the framework or principal parts of a thing unfinished, as a house: **carcasse**, n. *-kās*, an iron case filled with combustibles to be thrown into a besieged town from a mortar.

carcerule, n. *kār'sēr-ūl* (L. *carcer*, a jail), in bot., a dry, indehiscent, many-celled fruit, with few seeds in each cell, the cells cohering round a common style placed in the axis.

carcharodon, n. *kār'kār'ō-dōn* (Gr. *karcharodon*, having rough or jagged teeth—*from karcharos*, sharp-pointed, and *odontes*, teeth), in geol., a genus of sharks whose fossil teeth, &c., are often of great size.

carcharopsis, n. *kār'kār'ōp-sīs* (Gr. *karcharos*, sharp-pointed; *opsis*, appearance), in geol., a genus of carboniferous shark-like fishes.

carcinoma, n. *kār'sī-nō-mā* (Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, cancer), cancer in general; ulcerative stage of cancer: **carcinomatous**, a. *-nōm'ā-tūs*, pert. to cancer in general.

card, n. *kārd* (F. *carte*: L. *charta*, paper; It. *carta*), a piece of pasteboard usually written or printed on for social or business purposes; oblong pieces of pasteboard on which figures are printed, used in games: **card-table**, n.: **card-maker**, n., one who.

card, n. *kārd* (It. *cardo*, a thistle; Gael. *card*, to card wool: Ger. *scharren*, to scrape: L. *carduus*, a thistle, a teasel—*from carere*, to comb wool), an instr. for combing out wool or flax: **v.** to comb out wool, flax, or hemp; to separate the finer from the coarser fibres: **card'ing**, imp.: **card'ed**, pp.: **card'er**, n. one who.

cardamom, n. *kār'dā-mōm* (F. *cardamome*: L. *cardamomum*), an Indian spice plant, whose seeds are used in med.

cardiac, *kār'dī-āk*, also **card'acal**, a. *-dī-āk-kāl* (Gr. *kardia*, the heart or the upper orifice of the stomach), pert. to the heart; invigorating the heart by stimulants: **card'iac**, n. a medicine that excites action in the heart, and animates the spirits: **card'ial'gia**, n. *-dī-āl'gi-ā* (Gr. *algos*, pain), pain in the stomach; heart-burn: **carditis**, n. *kār'dīt-is*, inflammation of the heart.

cardinal, a. *kār'dī-nāl* (L. *cardinalis*, pert. to a hinge—*from cardo*, a hinge: It. *cardinale*; F. *cardinal*, principal), that on which other things turn: chief; principal; fundamental: **n.** a dignitary of the R. Cath. Ch. next in rank to the Pope: **cardinalate**, *kār'dī-nā-lāt*, also **card'inalship**, n. the office or rank of a cardinal: **cardinal points of the compass**, the four principal points—north, south, east, and west.

cardium, n. *kār'dī-ūm* (Gr. *kardia*, the heart), the cockle, so named in allusion to its heart-like form. **care**, n. *kār* (AS. *cearian*, to take heed: Goth. *kara*, care: L. *carus*, dear), thoughtful attention; uneasiness of mind; concern; regard; charge: **v.** to be anxious or uneasy in mind; to heed or regard: **car'ing**, imp.: **cared**, pp. *kār'd*: **careful**, a. *kār'fūl*, full of concern; attentive to; watchful; cautious: **careless**, a. without concern or thought; regardless; inattentive: **care'fully**, ad. *-lī*: **carefulness**, n.: **care'lessly**, ad. *-lī*: **carelessness**, n.: **care worn**, a. crushed with

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, bīd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

care; fatigued with anxiety: to take care, also have a care, be careful; take heed.

careen, v. *kā-rēn'* (F. *caréner*, to reef; L. *carina*, the bottom of a ship; It. *carena*, bottom of a ship; Dut. *krenge*, to sail on one side), to lay a ship on one side in order to repair the other; a ship to incline to one side while sailing: **careening**, imp.: n. the act of heaving down a ship on one side: **careened'**, pp. *rēnd'*: **careenage**, n. *kā-rēn-āj*, place for careening a ship; expense of careening.

career, v. *kā-rēs'* (F. *carrière*; It. *carriera*, a race, a highway; L. *currus*, a two-wheeled cart), course of action; progress in life; procedure; a race or running; speed in motion: **v.** to run or move rapidly: **careering**, imp.: **career'd**, pp. *rērd'*.

careful, a.—see **care**.

caress, v. *kā-rēs'* (F. *caresse*; It. *carezza*, an endearment: W. *caru*, to love), to treat with fond affection; to embrace with affection and love, as a parent a child; to fondle: n. an act of endearment; an expression of affection: **caresing**, imp.: **caressed'**, pp. *rēst'*: **caresingly**, ad. *-li*.

caret, n. *kā-rēt'* (L. *caret*, it wants or is wanting), a mark thus (A) to show in written compositions that something has been omitted in a line.

cargo, n. *kār-gō* (Sp. *cargo*, the load of a ship; It. *caricare*; Sp. *carpar*; F. *charger*, to load), the whole goods conveyed in a ship: **supercargo**, n. (L. *super*, over), the person who has the charge of the cargo on board a ship.

caricature, n. *kār'ik-kā-tūr'* (It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation of anything—from *carriicare*, to load), a figure or description of a person or thing in which defects are greatly exaggerated in order to make ridiculous: **v.** to sketch or describe in order to turn into ridicule: **v.** to represent as very ugly: **car'icatur'ing**, imp.: **car'icature'd**, pp. *tūr'd'*: **car'icatur'ist**, n. *-tūr'ist*, one who.

caries, n. *kār'ri-ēs'* (L. *caries*, rottenness; It. and F. *carie*), the mortification of a bone in the living body; decay or rottenness of a bone: **car'ious**, a. *-tis*, decayed or rotten: **car'iosity**, n. *-s'is-ti*, rottenness of a bone.

carinate, a. *kār'ri-nāt'*, or *car'ina'ted*, a. *-nāt'ed* (L. *carina*, a keel, in bot., keel-shaped, as the two lower petals of a papilionaceous flower: **car'inal**, a. *-nāl*, applied to aestivation when the carina embraces the other parts of the flower).

cariole, n. *kār'ri-ōl'* (F.), a small open carriage; a covered cart.

carl or **carle**, n. *kār'l* (AS. *ceorl*; Icel. *karl*, a man), a rude, rough man.

carlings, n. plu. *kār'lingz* (F. *carlingue*), in a ship, short pieces of timber ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, used to sustain and fortify the smaller beams of the ship.

Carlovingian, a. *kār'lo-vīn'jān* (F.), pert. to or descended from Charlemagne.

carman, n.—see **car**.

Carmelite, n. *kār'mē-lit*, a monk of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel.

carminative, n. *kār'mīn'ā-tiv* (It. *carminare*, to card wool, to make gross humours fine and thin by medicines), a medicine used to expel wind or to cure flatulence: **adj.** expelling wind from; warming.

carmine, n. *kār'mīn* (F. *carmin*; It. *carminio*), a powder of a beautiful red or crimson colour bordering on purple; the colouring matter of cochineal: **car'minic**, a. *-mīn'ik*, pert. to.

carnage, n. *kār'nāj* (F. *carnage*,—from L. *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), great destruction of life by violence—literally, heaps of flesh, as in slaughter-houses; havoc; massacre: **car'nal**, a. *-nāl*, fleshly; sensual; opposed to spiritual, as *carnal pleasure*; unregenerate: **car'nal'ist**, n. one who: **car'nally**, ad. *-li*: **carnal-minded**, a. worldly-minded: **carnal-mindedness**, n. *-ness*: **car'nalism**, n.

plant, also **carnality**, n. *-nāl'itē*, grossness of mind or desire: **carnat'ion**, n. *-nā'shūn*, flesh colour; a plant so called from the colour of its flower: **carnat'ioned**, a. *-shūn'd*, coloured like the carnation: **carne'lian**, n. *-nē-lī-ān* (F. *cornaline*), a silicious stone of a deep flesh or whitish-red colour.

carneous, a. *kār'nē-ūs* (L. *caro* flesh—gen. *carnis*), like flesh; fleshy: **car'nival**, n. *-vāl* (L. *caro*, flesh; *vale*, farewell; low L. *carnis* *levamen*, the solace of the flesh), the season of rejoicing before Lent in Catholic countries.

carnivora, n. plu. *kār'nīv'ō-rā* (L. *caro*, flesh; *voro*, I eat greedily), flesh-eating animals: **carnivorac'ity**,

n. *-rās'itē*, greediness for flesh: **carniv'orous**, a. *-v'ūs*, feeding on flesh: **carnos'ity**, n. *-nōs'itē*, a small fleshy excrescence: **car'nosē**, a. *-zē*, in bot., fleshy—applied to albumen having a fleshy consistence.

carol, n. *kār'ōl* (properly a round dance: F. *carole*, a dance; W. *caroli*, to dance; L. *corolla*, a garland, a chaplet), a song of joy and exultation; a song in general: **v.** to praise or celebrate in song; to sing in joy; to warble: **car'olling**, imp.: **carolled**, pp. *-ōld'*: **car'olet'ic**, a. *-ōlēt'ik*, also *-lītē*, in arch., adorned with festoons or foliage.

carotid, a. *kār'rōt'id* (Gr. *karos*, deep sleep; Gr. plu. *karotides*), the *carotids* are the two great arteries of the neck that convey the blood to the head and brain.

carouse, v. *kā-rōwēz* (Ger. *gar aus*, all out; Sp. *carauz* or *caraoz*, act of drinking a full bumper to one's health), to drink hard; to revel: n. a drinking-match; a revel: **carou'sing**, imp.: **caroused'**, pp. *-rōwēz'*: **carou'ser**, n. one who: **carou'singly**, ad. *-li*: **carou'sal**, n. *-zāl*, a feast or banquet.

carp, n. *kārp* (Ger. *karpfen*; Dut. *karper*; F. *carpe*), a fresh-water fish.

carp, v. *kārp* (L. *carpere*, to seize; Bohem. *krapati*, to chatter; Port. *carpire*, to cry or weep), to snatch or catch at; to find fault, generally without sufficient reason; to cavil; to censure: **car'ping**, imp.: **carped**, pp. *kārp'*: **car'pingly**, ad. *-li*: **car'per**, n. one who.

carpal, a. *kār-pāl* (new L. *carpus*, the wrist), belonging to the wrist.

carpel, n. *kār'pēl* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), in bot., one of the parts which compose the innermost of the four sets of floral whorls, into which the complete flower is separable: **carpel'lary**, a. *-pēl'lēr'ē*, pert. to a carpel: **carpol'ogy**, n. *pōl'ō-jē* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the study of fruits; a treatise on fruit: **carpol'ogist**, n. one who: **car'pophore**, n. *-pō-fōr* (Gr. *phero*, I carry), in bot., a stalk bearing the pistil, and raising it above the whorl of the stamens, as in the caper.

carpenter, n. *kār'pēn'tēr* (L. *carpentarius*, pert. to a chariot, a wheelwright; F. *charpentier*, a carpenter; Gael. *carbh*, a plank), a man who works in timber; a builder or framer in wood, as in houses and ships; a joiner; a wright: **car'pentry**, n. *-trē*, the art of framing and joining timber in the construction of buildings.

carpet, n. *kār'pēt* (mid L. *carpeta*, plucked wool, any quilted fabric—from L. *carpere*, to pluck; F. *charpie*, lint; It. *carpetta*, a kind of petticoat), the woven or felted stuff made of wool, used to cover rooms, stairs, &c.: **v.** to cover with a carpet: **car'peting**, imp.: n. carpets in general; stuff for making carpets: **car'peted**, pp.: **to be on the carpet**, or **to be on the tapis** (F. *tapis*, a carpet), means that a matter is under consideration: **carpet-knight**, a soldier who has never known the hardships of actual service: **carpet-bag**, a travelling-bag made of the same materials as carpets.

carpolites, n. plu. *kār'pō-līts*, also **car'polithes**, *-lithz* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *lithos*, a stone), in geol., a general term for fossil fruits.

Carrara marble, *kā-rā-rā*, a pure white marble from Massa Carrara in Italy.

carriage, n. *kār'ij* (old Eng. *carroche*; It. *carroccio*; F. *carrosse*, a conveyance with springs—from L. *currus*, a cart), the act of carrying or conveying; the thing that carries; any vehicle with springs; a coach; behaviour or conduct; the charge or cost of conveyance of goods.

carrier, n. *kār'ri-ēr*—see **carry**.

carriion, n. *kār'ri-ōn* (It. *carogna*; F. *charogne*—from L. *caro*, flesh), flesh unfit for human food: **adj.** relating to: **carriion-crow**, the species of crow common in England which feeds on carriion, insects, &c.

carronade, n. *kār'rōn-ād* (from Carron in Scot., where first made), a short cannon formerly used in the navy.

carrot, n. *kār'rōt* (F. *carotte*; It. *carota*), a long esculent root of a reddish colour: **carroty**, a. *kār'rōt'*, like a carrot in colour.

carry, v. *kār'ri* (F. *charrier*, to convey in a car: Wal. *carare*, to convey in a cart; L. *currus*, a cart), to bear; to convey; to effect or accomplish; to lead or draw; to produce; to transact or conduct; in mil., to obtain possession of a military position by force: **car'rying**, imp.: **carried**, pp. *-rīd*: **carrier**, n. *-rēr*, one who: **to carry away**, in naval language, to break a spar; to part a rope: **to carry off**, to kill; to bear away: **to carry on**, to promote; to help forward: **to carry out**, fully to accomplish; to put into execution: **to**

māle, māt, fār, lāw; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

carry through, to succeed by perseverance: **carrier-pigeon**, a variety of the pigeon employed for carrying letters.

carse, *n.* **kārs** (W. *cors*, a bog), in Scotland, low, fertile, alluvial land near a river, or the valley through which a river flows.

cart, *n.* **kārt** (AS. *krat*; It. *carretto*; F. *charrette*—from *L. carrus*, a two-wheeled cart), a carriage for the conveyance of goods, &c.: **v.** to carry away in a cart: **carting**, *imp.*: **cartage**, *pp.*: **carter**, *n.* one who drives a cart; **cartage**, *n.* **kār'taj**, conveyance in a cart; cost of goods so conveyed: **cart-horse**, *n.* a strong horse for drawing a cart: **cart-load**, *n.* as much as can be carried in a cart: **cart-wright**, *n.* one who constructs carts.

carte, *n.* **klārt** (F.), a card; a bill of fare at a hotel. **carte-blanche**, *n.* **cārt-blānsh** (F. *carte*, paper; *blanche*, white), a paper signed but not filled up; unconditional power to do some business for another: **carte-de-visite**, *n.* **kārt-dé-vé-zét** (F.—literally, a card of visit), a small photographic likeness gummed on a card—so called from its original use as a visiting card: **plu. cartes-de-visite**.

cartel, *n.* **kār'tēl** (It. *cartella*, pasteboard), a written agreement between states at war for an exchange of prisoners: **cartel-ship**, *n.* a ship employed in conveying exchanged prisoners, or the messenger to obtain an exchange.

Cartesian, *a.* **kār'tē-zh'ān**, *pert.* to the doctrines of the French philosopher Descartes: *n.* a person who believes in the philosophy of Descartes.

Carthaginian, *a.* **kār'thā-jīn'i-ān**, *pert.* to anc. Carthage: *n.* a native of.

carthamus, *n.* **kār'thā-mūs** (L.—from Gr. *kathairo*, I purify, I purify), the wild or bastard saffron; safflower: **carthamine**, *n.* **-mīn**, a colouring matter obtained from the safflower.

Cartusian, *n.* **kār'thō-zh'ān**, one of an order of monks, named from Chartreux in France: *adj.* *pert.* to.

cartilage, *n.* **kār'til-āj** (F.—from *L. cartilago*, gristle), gristle; a whitish elastic substance, softer than bone, and harder than ligament: **cartilaginous**, *a.* **-tī-lāj'i-nūs**, having gristle instead of bones.

cartoon, *n.* **kār'tōn** (It. *cartone*, pasteboard—from *carta*, paper: *L. charta*), a sketch made on paper, &c., as a design to be executed in tapestry, in mosaics, or on glass; a design on paper to be transferred from the paper on to the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

cartouch, *n.* **kār'tōsh** (F. *cartouche*; It. *cartoccio*, a paper case), a cartridge-box; a small wooden case filled with rifle-balls or small cannon-balls for being discharged from a gun; in *arch.*, an ornament representing a scroll of paper.

cartridge, *n.* **kār'trīj** (a corruption of *cartouche*: *L. charta*, paper), a small bag or case made of paper, pasteboard, wool, &c., for containing powder and balls, used for loading rifles or cannon—containing powder alone they are called **blank-cartridges**—with ball, they are called **ball-cartridges**: **cartridge-box**, *n.* the small leather case in which the soldier holds his cartridges: **cartridge-paper**, *n.* a thick sort of paper.

cartulary, *n.* **kār'tū-lēr'ī** (F. *cartulaire*: low *L. cartularium*), a register book; one who keeps records, &c.

caruncle, *n.* **kār'ūng-kī** (L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh—from *carō*, flesh), a small fleshy excrescence, diseased or natural, as the comb of a cock; in *bot.*, a fleshy or thickened appendage of the seed: **caruncular**, *a.* **-kū-lēr**, *pert.* to, or having the form of a caruncle: **carunculated**, *a.* or having a fleshy excrescence.

carve, *v.* **kārv** (AS. *ceorfan*; Dut. *kervan*, to cut or carve; Ger. *kerben*, to notch), to cut into pieces, as meat; to cut into forms or shapes; to engrave or sculpture: **carving**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of cutting; the art of cutting figures in wood, &c.; sculpture: **carved**, *pp.* **kārvd**: **carver**, *n.* one who: **carving-knife**, *n.* a knife for cutting and slicing meat at table: to **carve out**, to cut or take out from some large thing; to lay out by design.

carvel, *n.* **kār-vēl** (another form of *caravel*), a small ship; jelly-fish.

caryatides, *n.* **plu. kār'i-āt'i-dēs**, in *arch.*, female figures used to support entablatures—so called from the women of Carya in Arcadia: **caryat'ic**, *a.* **-īk**, *pert.* to.

caryocaris, *n.* **kār'i-ōk'ā-rīs** (Gr. *karuon*, a nut, and

karis, a shrimp), in *geol.*, a small crustacean, having a long, pod-shaped, bivalved carapace.

caryophyllia, *n.* **kār'i-ō-fīl'i-ā** (Gr. *karuophyllon*, a clove), literally "clove-shaped;" in *geol.*, a section of lamellated flower-like corals: **caryophyllaceous**, *a.* **-īd'shūs**, in *bot.*, having corollas of five petals with long claws, as in the pink: **caryophylline**, *n.* **-ō-fīl'īn**, a crystalline substance extracted from cloves.

caryopsis, *n.* **kār'i-ō-pīs** (Gr. *karuon*, a nut, a kernel; *opsis*, sight, form), in *bot.*, a dry, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, incorporated with a thin pericarp, forming a single grain—as in wheat, barley, &c.

casava, *n.* **kā-sā-vā** (Sp. *cazabe*), bread made from the starch obtained from the root of the tapioca plant.

cascade, *n.* **kās-kād'** (It. *cascata*; F. *cascade*, a fall of water—from *It. cascare*, to fall), a waterfall; water flowing over steep rocks.

cascalho, *n.* **kās-kāl'yō** (Port. *cascalho*, gravel), a name given in Brazil to the gravelly deposit in which diamonds and gold are found.

cascarilla, *n.* **kās-kār'il'ā** (Sp. *cascara*, bark of trees), the bark of a tree of Jamaica; a powerful tonic.

case, *n.* **kās** (F. *caisse*, a box; *It. cassa*, a chest; Sp. *casco*, a cask; Dut. *kast*; Ger. *kiste*, a chest; *L. cassus*, hollow), a covering; a box; a sheath; a frame; a certain quantity: **v.** to cover in; to put in a case or box: **cas'ing**, *imp.*: **n. a covering: **cased**, *pp.* **kāst**: **case-harden**, *v.* **-hārd'ēn**, to harden the outer part—as iron, by converting it into steel: **case-hard'ening**, *imp.*: **case-hard'ened**, *pp.*: **case-knife**, *n.* **-nīf**, a long kitchen-knife: **caseworm**, *n.* caddis-worm; a worm or grub which makes itself a case: **case-shot**, *n.* shot in a case: **case-man**, *n.* a compositor.**

case, *n.* **kās** (L. *casus*, a fall; F. *cas*, a case, a matter), that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; condition or state in which any person or thing may chance to be; a question for discussion; a cause in a court; the inflection of nouns: in **case**, if it should so happen: in **good case**, in good condition or health of body.

caseine, *n.* **kā'sē-in** (F.—from *L. caseus*, cheese; *It. cascio*), the cheesy portion of the curd of milk: **ca'seous**, *a.* **-īs**, like cheese; having the qualities of cheese: **ca'seic**, *a.* **-īk**, of or from cheese.

casemate, *n.* **kās-māt** (F.: *Sp. casa-mata*—from *casa*, a house, and *matar*, to slay), a vault of mason-work in the flank of a bastion serving as a battery: **cas'e-mated**, *a.* having casemates.

casement, *n.* **kās'mēt** (It. *casamento*, a large house), a window made to turn and open on hinges; a hollow moulding: **casemented**, *a.* having casements. **casementing**, *v.* **-ēn** see *casetine*.

casern, *n.* **kā'sēr-n** (F. *caserne*—from *L. casa*, a hut), small sleeping-places for soldiers near the ramparts.

cash, *n.* **kāsh** (F. *caisse*; *It. cassa*, a merchant's cash or counter), money on hand, or at command, as in a chest or in the bank; ready money; a Chinese copper coin: **v.** to turn into money; to exchange for money: **cash-account**, *n.* in *Scot.*, an account of advances made by a banker to a merchant or trader who has given security for the repayment of them: **cash-credit**, the privilege of drawing money out of a bank on security being given: **cash-book**, *n.* the book in which money paid out and received is written down: **cash'ing**, *imp.*: **cash'd**, *pp.* **kāsh't**: **cashier**, *n.* **kā-shēr**, a clerk who has charge of the money and the cash-book.

cashew, *n.* **kā-shō'** (F. *acajou*—from the native name), a tree of W. I. and S. Amer. and its fruit, which yields an acid juice, there growing at the apex of the fruit a flattened kidney-shaped nut yielding a caustic oil.

cashier, *v.* **kā-shēr'** (Dut. *kasseren*; F. *casser*, to break—from *L. cassus*, empty), to dismiss from an office of trust for bad conduct; to reject or discard: **cashier'ing**, *imp.*: **cashiered**, *pp.* **-shēr'd**, dismissed; discarded.

cashmere, *n.* **kāsh'mēr** a rich and costly shawl, so called from the place in India where first made: *adj.* of or pert. to.

casino, *n.* **kā-sē-nō** (It.—from *casa*, a house), a small country-house; a saloon for dancing, &c.

cask, *n.* **kāsk** (Sp. *casco*, a vessel for holding liquids; F. *casque*, a case), a round, close, wooden vessel for holding liquors, formed of staves and hoops.

casket, *n.* **kāsk'ēt** (dim. of *cask*: F. *cassette*, a case for jewels), a small chest or box for holding jewels, trinkets, &c.

casque, *n.* **kāsk** (F.—from Sp. *casco*, a helmet, a cask), a helmet or head-piece for a soldier.

cōo, *bōy*, *fōt*; *piāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game* *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

cassation, *n.* *kās-sā'shūn* (F.—from *casser*, to make void), the act of repealing or annulling: **court of cassation**, *n.* the highest court of appeal in France.

cassava—see *casava*.

cassia, *n.* *cāsh'it-ā* (L. and Gr.) a name for many species of aromatic plants; a spice; a medicine.

cassideous, *a.* *kā-sid'it-ūs* (L. *cassis*, a helmet), in *bot.*, having one large helmet-shaped petal, as the aconite.

Cassiopaia, *n.* *kās'i-ō-pē-yā* (after the mythical wife of Cepheus), a constellation on the opposite side of the pole to the Great Bear, and at about the same distance from it.

cassiterite, *n.* *kās-sit'er-it* (Gr. *kassiteros*, tin), the oxide of tin, being the ordinary tin ore.

cassock, *n.* *kās'sōk* (F. *casaque*; It. *casacca*, a man's long gown; Gael. *casag*, a long coat), a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen under their pulpit-gowns: **cassocked**, *a.* *sōkt*, clothed with a cassock.

cassowary, *n.* *kās'sō-wā'ri* (Hind. *kassuaris*), a large bird which runs with great rapidity, a native of the E. I.

cast, *v.* *kāst* (Icel. *kasta*; Sp. *cascar*, to crack, to burst; F. *casser*, to break; It. *cascare*, to fall), to throw or fling; to sow seed; to reject; to reckon; to contrive or plan; to mould or shape; to ponder or weigh, as in the mind: **n. a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; a glance or a turn of the eye; chance or hazard; a form or shape; a tinge; manner; whatever is run into a mould: **casting**, *imp.* **cast**, *pt.* and *pp.* to **cast aside**, to dismiss or reject: to **cast away**, to reject; to **lavish**: to **cast down**, to deject or depress: to **cast forth**, to throw out; to **exhale**: to **cast off**, to discard, or to put away: to **cast out**, to reject; to throw or turn out: to **cast up**, to compute; to reckon; to eject or vomit: to **cast on**, to put or place on, as laps or wires: to **cast one's self on**, to resign or yield to the disposal of, without reserve: to **cast in the teeth**, to upbraid; to blame for: to **cast in one's lot with any one**, to take the chance; to share the fortune: **last-cast**, all ventured on one effort: **cast-iron**, *n.* iron melted from the ore, and run into moulds—called also **pig-iron** or **cast-metal**: **cast-steel**—see **steel**: **casting-vote**, a vote that decides, when the votes are equally divided.**

Castalian, *a.* *kās-tā'it-ān* (L. *castalius*), *pert.* to Castalia, a spring on Mount Parnassus sacred to the Muses.

castanets, *n. plu.* *kās'tā-nēts* (Sp. *castana*, a chestnut), small concave shells of ivory or hardwood, shaped like spoons, rattled with the fingers in dancing.

castaway, *n.* *kāst'ā-wā* (*cast* and *away*), a person lost or abandoned: *adj.* useless; of no value.

caste, *n.* *kāst* (Port. *casta*, breed, race), a name applied to each of the four classes into which the Hindus are divided; a class or circle of persons in any community who chiefly hold intercourse within their own limits.

castellated, *a.* *kās'tēl-lā'tēd* (It. *castello*; L. *castellum*, a fortified place—from L. *castra*, a camp), having turrets and battlements like a castle: **castle**, *n.* *kās'tl*, a building fortified; a fortress: **forecastle**, a short deck in the fore part of a ship, at one time a castle: **castle-in-the-air**, an empty scheme; the forming of hopes on no solid foundation; visionary expectations: **cast'led**, *a.* *sld*: **cast'liery**, *n.* *ēr-i*, government of a castle: **castle-building**, the forming in the mind of wild or visionary schemes.

caster, *n.* *kās'tēr* (see *cast*), one who casts; a small spice bottle or cruet: **cast'ers**, *n. plu.* small wheels attached to the legs of sofas, tables, &c.—sometimes written **cast'ors**.

castigate, *v.* *kās'ti-gāt* (L. *castigatum*, to correct, to chastise: It. *castigare*, to correct or chastise; to criticize severely in writing; to punish with stripes: **cast'igating**, *imp.* **cast'igated**, *pp.* **cast'igation**, *n.* *gō'shūn*, correction by stripes; a whipping: **cast'igator**, *n.* one who: **cast'igatory**, *a.* *tēr-i*, corrective: **n. the thing used in correction.**

castle-soap, *n.* *kās'tēl* (from *Castile* in Spain), a very pure variety of soap: **Castil'ian**, *a.* *tū't-ān*, of or from *Castile*: **n. a native.**

castle, *n.* *kās'tl*—see **castellated**.

castor, *n.* *kās'tōr* (L.), a beaver; also a drug taken from it: **cast'orine**, *n.* *in*, a substance extracted from the drug *castor*.

castors, *n.* *kās'tōrs* (see *caster*), small wheels on the legs of tables, sofas, &c.

Castor and Pollux, *kās'tōr, pōl'lūks* (mythical

names), an electrical phenomenon, seen as a flame on the mast-head at sea, sometimes double, and then called C. and P.; names of stars.

castoroides, *n.* *kās'tōr-ōy'dēz* (Gr. *castor*, beaver; *eidos*, like), in *geol.*, a large fossil rodent allied to the beaver.

castor-oil, *n.* *kās'tōr-ōyl* (said to be a corruption of *castus-oil*, the sacred oil), the oil of the Palma Christi (palm of Christ), a plant of the W. I., used in medicine.

castrametation, *n.* *kās'trā-mē-tā'shūn* (L. *castra*, a camp; *meto*, I measure), the art or practice of encamping.

castrate, *v.* *kās'trat* (L. and It. *castrare*, to deprive of generative power), to emasculate; to geld: **cas'trating**, *imp.* **cas'trated**, *pp.* **castration**, *n.* *trā'shūn*, the act of emasculating.

castrel, *n.* *kās'trēl* (F. *crecerelle*), a kind of hawk resembling the sparrow-hawk; same as **kestrel**.

casual, *a.* *kās'ū-āl* (F. *casuel*—from L. *casus*, a fall), happening without design; coming to pass without being expected or foreseen; accidental: **cas'ually**, *ad. -ly*: **cas'ualty**, *n.* *āl-ti*, an injury or hurt to the body by accident; death or other misfortune by accident: **cas'uistry**, *n.* *āl-tis-tri*, the science or system of rules that undertakes to decide in matters of conscience as to what is lawful or unlawful; the art of quibbling; the art of drawing fine distinctions: **cas'uist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who resolves doubts of conscience in matters of duty: **cas'uistic**, *a.* *-is-tik*: **cas'us'tical**, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, *pert.* to casuistry: **cas'us'tically**, *ad. -ly*.

cat, *n.* *kāt* (Ger. *katze*; Gael. *cat*; Icel. *kottr*), a well-known domestic animal: **cat-gut**, *n.* strings for musical instruments made of the entrails of animals: **cat's-paw**, a term of contempt, applied to a person who is made the tool of another; a dupe; a puff of wind: **cat'kin**, a kind of flower, long and slender, resembling a cat's tail, as in the hazel, the birch, &c.: **cat-like**, *a.* stealthily, like a cat: **cat's-eye**, a variety of chalcidonic quartz: **cat-block**, in a ship, tacked under to raise the anchor: **cat-call**, a small squealing instr.: **cat's-foot**, **cat-mint**, &c., plants: **cat'ling**, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees; in *surg.*, a kind of knife.

cata, *kāt'ā* (Gr.), prefix, signifying down; against; opposition or contrariety; completeness; intensity.

catacaustics, *n. plu.* *kāt'ā-kōus'tiks* (Gr. *kata*, against; *kaustikos*, burning), in *opt.*, the curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light: **cat'-acaustic**, *n.* a particular curve formed by reflection: *adj.* *pert.* to.

catachresis, *n.* *kāt'ā-kre'sts* (L. and Gr. *misuse*), in *rhet.*, an abuse of a trope or of words; the use of a word in a sense different from its own: **cat'achres'tic**, *a.* *-krē'stik*, or *cat'achres'tical*, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, forced; far-fetched: **cat'achres'tically**, *ad. -ly*.

catadysm, *n.* *kāt'ā-kīsm* (Gr. *katadysmos*, inundation—from *kata*, down, and *dysmōn*, to wash), any violent inundation that sweeps over a country: **cat'-adys'mal**, *a.* *-kīz'-māl*, *pert.* to an inundation or to its destructive effects.

catacomb, *n.* *kāt'ā-kōm* (Gr. *kata*, under, down; *kumbos*, a hollow or recess), burial-places in caves or hollow recesses under ground; divisions or niches in a cellar for storing liquors; certain old quarries near Rome, in Egypt, Paris, &c., used as burial-places.

catacoustics, *n. plu.* *kāt'ā-kōus'tiks* (Gr. *kata*, against, and *acoustics*), the doctrine of reflected sounds or echoes.

catalectic, *a.* *kāt'ā-tēk'tik* (Gr. *katalektikos*, incomplete), ending suddenly, as a verse wanting a syllable: **cat'alepsy**, *n.* *kāt'ā-lēp'si* (Gr. *kata*, down; *lepsis*, a taking or seizing), a disease in which motion and sensation are suddenly suspended; a trance: **cat'aleptic**, *a.* *-tīk*, *pert.* to.

catalogue, *n.* *kāt'ā-lōg* (Gr. *kata*, down; *logos*, a word), a list of names in regular order: *v.* to make a list of: **cat'aloguing**, *imp.* **cat'alogued**, *pp.* *-lōgd*.

catalysis, *n.* *kāt'ā-tī'sis* (Gr. *katalusis*—from *kata*, down; *luo*, I loosen), in *chem.*, a term used to designate certain phenomena, in which changes in the composition of substances are effected by the action of one body on another by contact: **catalytic**, *a.* *kāt'ā-tī'tik*, relating to catalysis.

catamaran, *n.* *kāt'ā-mā-rān* (*catamaran*, floating trees—native name), a kind of raft used by the natives of the E. I.

catamenia, *n.* *kāt'ā-mē-nī-ā* (Gr. *katamenios*, monthly—from *kata*, down; *men*, month), the monthly courses of females: **cat'amē'nial**, *a.* *-mē-nī-āl*, *pert.* to: **catamount**, *n.* *kāt'ā-mōwnt*, also **-mountain** (*cat*,

māte māl, fār, tāw; mēte, mēth, hēr; pāne, pān; nōte, nōt, mōve;

and mount or mountain, the wild mountain-cat; the N. Amer. tiger.

catapetalous, a. *kát'-pét'-lús* (Gr. *kata*, under; *petalon*, a petal), in bot., having the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases.

cataphract, n. *kát'-frákt* (Gr. *kataphraktos*, encased, fortified), defensive armour; a horseman in complete armour: **cat'aphract'ed**, a. *-frákt'éd*, covered with armour or scales.

cataplasm, n. *kát'-pláz'm* (L.—from Gr. *kata*, down; *plasso*, I mould), a poultice or plaster.

catapult, n. *kát'-púlt* (L. *catapulta*—from Gr. *kata*, down, and *pallo*, I hurl), a war-engine, used anciently to throw large stones.

cataract, n. *kát'-rákt* (L. *cataracta*, a waterfall— from Gr. *kata*, down; *raktos*, a precipice), the rushing of a great body of water over steep rocks; a disease in the eye by which the vision becomes impaired or destroyed.

catarrh, n. *ká-tár' (L. catarrhus—*from Gr. *kata*, down; *rheo*, I flow), a cold in the head causing a running at the nose, &c.: **catarrhal**, a. *-rál*, pert. to.

catastrophe, n. *kát'-stró-fé* (Gr. *katastrophé*, an overthrow—from *kata*, down; *strophé*, a turning), a great calamity; a violent convulsion in nature; a final event; the conclusion of a series of events.

catch, v. *kách* (Fr. *chasser*; prov. Fr. *cacher*, to hunt; Ger. *klatsch*, a slap, a clap; Gael. *glac*, to seize), to seize suddenly; to lay hold on with the hands; to take or receive by exposure, as a cold, or a disease by infection; to ensnare; to overtake: **n.** anything that seizes or holds; the act of seizing; a sudden advantage taken; a song in parts, in which those singing catch up the strain one after the other at various intervals: **catching**, imp.: **adj.** apt to catch; infectious: **caught**, pp. pt. *káwt*: **catch'er**, n. one who: **catch-penny**, n. something worthless; a book published for the public taste, but without value: **catch-word**, n. the word placed under the last line of a page, and made to begin the first line of the next: **catching a tartar**, being caught in the trap one has laid for another.

catch-poll, n. *kách'-pól* (*catch*, and *poll*, the head: Fr. *chacpoll*, a servant; a bailiff's follower).

catchup, n. *kách'-úp*, or **catup**, n. *kát'-úp* (of E. I. origin), a sauce made from mushrooms.

catechise, v. *kát'-kíz* (Gr. *katechesis*, the act of stunning by loud sound, instruction in the elements of a science—from *kata*, down; *echos*, a sound), to instruct or examine by asking questions and receiving answers; to interrogate; to try by asking questions: **catechising**, imp.: **catechised**, pp. *-kízd*: **cat'echi-ser**, n. one who: **cat'echism**, n. *-kíz'm*, a book on any subject arranged for instruction in the form of question and answer: **cat'echist**, n. one who instructs in the principles of religion; a catechiser: **cat'echis'tic**, *-kís'tík*, or **cat'echis'tical**, a. *-tík*: **cat'echetic**, *-két'ík*, **cat'echet'ical**, a. *-tík*: **cat'echet'ically**, ad. *-tík*: **cat'echu-men**, n. *-kú'mén*, in the anc. church, one not yet fully instructed in the principles of Christianity; one being prepared for baptism.

catechu, n. *kát'-é-shú*, a dry brown extract obtained from the *acacia catechu*, an E. I. plant, used in medicine and the arts: **cat'echu'ic**, a. *-ík*, of or from catechu.

category, n. *kát'-é-gór-í* (Gr. *kategoria*, an accusation—from *kata*, against; *agoreuo*, I speak in an assembly), in logic, the general head of a class, to one among a certain number of which anything whatever is referable; a class; an order of ideas: **category'ical**, a. *-íkál*, absolute; positive; direct; without possibility of evasion: **category'ically**, ad. *-tík*: **cat'egore-mat'ic**, a. *-é-mát'ík* (Gr. *katagorema*, a predicate), in logic, capable of being employed by itself as a term; also **cat'egoremat'ical**, a. *-íkál*: **-matically**, ad. *-tík*.

catenate, v. *kát'-é-nát* (L. *catena*, a chain), to connect, as a series of links in a chain: **cat'ena'ting**, imp.: **cat'ena'ted**, pp.: **cat'ena'tion**, n. *-ná'shún*, regular connection, as the links of a chain: **cat'enary**, a. *-né-rí*, relating to a chain; also **cat'ena'rian**, a. *-ná-rí-an*: **catenary curve**, the curve or bend made by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension.

catenipora, n. plu. *kát'-én-íp'-ó-r-é*, or **catenipores**, n. plu. *ká-tén-í-pórs* (L. *catena*, a chain; *porus*, a channel, a pore), chainpore coral, so termed from the chain-like arrangement of its pores in polished specimens.

cater, v. *ká-tér* (Norm. F. *acater*, to buy; mod. F.

acheter; It. *acquistare*, to acquire, to get: L. *captare*, to lay hold of, to provide food; to purchase provisions: **cat'ering**, imp.: **cat'ered**, pp. *-kér*: **cat'er'er**, n. one who: **cat'er'ess**, n. fem., a woman who seeks to procure food.

caterpillar, n. *kát'-píll-ér* (old Eng. *cates*, food; F. *pillier*, to plunder—probably named from its resemblance to the catkins of a nut), a hairy, ringed, worm-like creature, the grub of an insect, and very voracious.

caterwaul, v. *kát'-wáwl* (from *cat*, and *waul*, to cry as a cat), to make a noise, as cats at night under the influence of the sexual instinct; to make a harsh disagreeable noise: **cat'erwau'ling**, imp.: **cat'er-wauled**, pp. *-wáwld*.

cates, n. plu. *káts* (Norm. F. *acater*, to buy), dainties; cakes; nice food.

catgut, n.—see *cat*.

Catharine-wheel, n. *káth'-ér'-ín* (so called from St Catharine of Alexandria, in allusion to the manner of her intended martyrdom), in arch., an ornamental window of a circular form, having radiating divisions or spokes like a wheel; a firework of similar form.

cathartic, a. *ká-thár'tík* (Gr. *kathairo*, I clean or purge), purgative: **n.** a purging medicine: also **cat'har'tical**, a.: **cat'har'tine**, n. *-tín*, the purgative principle of senna.

cathedral, n. *ká-thé'drál* (L. or Gr. *cathedra*, a chair—from Gr. *kata*, down, and *hedra*, a seat or chair), the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's official seat or throne: **adj.** pert. to the principal church of a diocese: **cathe'dra**, n. *-drá*, the seat or chair of a professor; a pulpit.

catheter, n. *káth'-ét-ér* (L. or Gr. *catheter*, a thing let down or put in), in surg., a small tube introduced into the bladder to draw off the water.

cathode, n. *káth'-ód* (Gr. *kata*, down; *(h)odos*, a way), the surface at which electricity passes out of a body.

catholic, a. *káth'-ó-tík* (Gr. *katholikos*, universal—from *kata*, down; *(h)olos*, the whole: L. *catholicus*), universal; general; liberal; not narrow-minded or bigoted: **n.** a name commonly applied to the adherents of the Church of Rome: **catholicism**, n. *ká-thót'-íz'm*, universality: **liberality of sentiments**; adherence to the Church of Rome: **catholicity**, n. *káth'-ó-tís-tík*, the quality of being universal or catholic; the religion of the Church of Rome: **catholicon**, n. *ká-thót'-kón*, a universal medicine.

cation, n. *kát'-i-ón* (Gr. *kata*, down; *ion*, a going), an electro-positive substance which appears or is evolved at the cathode.

catkin, catling—see *cat*.

catlinite, n. *kát'-lín'-ít* (after Catlin, the Amer. traveller), a reddish variety of claystone found west of the Mississippi.

Catonian, a. *kát'-ón'-án*, severe and inflexible, like the ancient Roman Cato.

cat-o'-nine-tails (Pol. *kat*, executioner; *kota woti*, to scourge or torture: Russ. *koshka*, a cat), nine pieces of leather or cord knotted at intervals, used to flog offenders.

catoptrics, n. plu. *ká-tóp'-tríks* (Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror—from *kata*, down or against, and *optomai*, I see), that part of optics which treats of the properties of light reflected from polished bodies: **catop'tron**, n. *-trón*, an optical glass or instrument: **catop'tric**, *-trík*, or **catop'trical**, a. *-tríkál*, pert. to.

cattle, n. *kát'-il* (mid L. *cattala*, chattels, goods in general, specially applied to cattle as the principal wealth in an early stage of society: old F. *catel*, goods, movables), quadrupeds, being domestic animals used for labour or for food—more especially applied to oxen, bulls, and cows: **cattle-show**, n. an exhibition of domestic animals in competition for prizes: **cattle-pen**, n. pen for cattle.

catty, n. *kát'-í*, a Chinese weight of about 1½ lb.

Caucasian, a. *káw'-ká-zhí-an*, pert. to Mount Caucasus in Europe: **n.** one belonging to the Indo-European race originating near Mount Caucasus.

caucus, n. *káw'-kus* (a supposed corruption of *Calkers*, who, along with others, used to meet in Boston for political purposes previous to the independence of the U.S. of Amer.), in U.S. of Amer., a meeting preliminary to a public meeting of citizens for election or for other purposes, generally political.

caudal, a. *káw'-dál* (L. *cauda*, a tail), pert. to the tail of an animal, or the thread at the bottom of the seed of a plant: **cau'date**, a. *-dát*, and **cau'dated**, a.

cōto, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

in *bot.*, applied to seeds that have a tail-like appendage: *caudicle*, *n.* *-di-kl*, in *bot.*, the tail-like process supporting the masses of pollen in orchids: *caudex*, *n.* *-dēks* (L. the trunk), in *bot.*, the main trunk or axis of a plant.

caudie, *n.* *kāw'-di* (L. *caudis*, hot, warm—or a probable corruption of *cordial*), a warm drink containing wine or other liquors given to women at childbirth: *v.* to prepare caudie: *v.* to treat tenderly: *caudling*, *imp.*: *caudled*, *pp.* *kāw'-dld*: *caudle-cup*, the drink given to women at childbirth; the glass of wine, &c., drunk in honour of the child born.

cauf, *n.* *kāuf* (Celt. *kaff*; L. *cavus*, hollow: L. *cophinus*, a basket), a chest for holding live fish; the box or cage for raising coral from the mine.

caught, *v.* pt. or *pp.* *kāut*—see *catch*.

caul, *n.* *kāul* (AS. *cavi*: F. *câle*, a kind of little cap), a netted membrane covering the lower intestines; the membrane covering the head of a child when born; a net for enclosing the hair.

cauldron, *n.* *kāul'-drōn*—see *caldron*.

caulescent, *a.* *kāul'-lē-ent* (L. *caulis*, a stalk), in *bot.*, having a true stem: *caulicle*, *n.* *-li-kl*, a short stem: *caulicle*, *n.* *-li-kl*, in *bot.*, a short stem, one of the curled tips in a Corinthian capital; *plu.* in *bot.*, small stems rising immediately from the neck of the root: *cauliform*, *a.* *-li-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), same as *caulescent*: *cauline*, *a.* *-lin*, growing on a caulis or stem.

cauliflower, *n.* *kāul'-flōr* (L. *caulis*, a stem, and *flower*), a kind of cabbage with a thick, soft, white flower.

caulk, *n.* *kāuk* (see *calc*), in a ship, the operation of driving oakum into the seams between the planks of a ship: *caulking-iron*, an iron chisel for driving in the oakum.

cause, *n.* *kāuz* (L. *causa*, a cause: It. *causa*; F. *cause*), anything that produces an effect; the person or thing that brings about or does something; a reason; a motive or inducement that urges or impels; a suit at law; a party or side: *v.* to effect or produce; to occasion: *causing*, *imp.*: *caused*, *pp.* *kāuzd*: *causal*, *a.* *kāuz'-al*, relating to or expressing cause: *causality*, *n.* *kāuz'-al-ty*, agency of a cause; quality of causing: *causally*, *adv.* *kāuz'-al-ly*: *causable*, *a.* *kāuz'-a-bl*: *causation*, *n.* *kāuz'-shān*, the act or power of causing or producing: *causative*, *a.* *-tiv*, that effects as a cause: *causeless*, *a.* having no cause: *causelessly*, *adv.* *-ly*: *causelessness*, *n.* *causer*, *n.* one who.

causeway, *n.* *kāuz'-wā* (F. *chaussée*, a raised way: mid. L. *calciata*, a road), a raised roadway paved; a raised road over wet or marshy ground: *causey*, *n.* *kāuz'-y*, a contr. for *causeway*: *caused*, *a.* *-sd*, or *causewayed*, *a.* *-wd*, paved with blocks of stone.

caustic, *a.* *kāus'-tik*, or *caustical*, *a.* *-ti-kāl* (Gr. *kaustikos*, having the power to burn), burning; corroding; that has power to destroy a living texture: *caustic*, *n.* a substance that acts like fire when applied to a living body; nitrate of silver: *causticity*, *n.* *-ti-ty*, the quality of being caustic.

cautery, *n.* *kāut'-ē-ri* (Gr. *kauterion*, a hot iron for marking—from *kao*, I burn: L. *cauterium*), a burning or searing of living flesh with a hot iron, or by caustic medicine, so as to remove a diseased part: *cauterise*, *v.* *-ēr-iz*, to burn or sear living flesh: *cauterising*, *imp.*: *cauterised*, *pp.* *-ēr-izd*: *cauterisation*, *n.* *-i-zā-shān*, the act of burning or searing with a hot iron; also *cauterism*, *n.* *-izm*.

caution, *n.* *kāw'-shūn* (L. *cautio*, a taking heed: It. *cauzione*; F. *caution*), great care in the midst of dangers; forethought; a prudent course of conduct; security for; an advice; a warning: *v.* to warn; to exhort: *cautioning*, *imp.*: *cautioned*, *pp.* *-shūnd*: *cautionary*, *a.* *-ē-ri*, containing warning; given as a pledge: *cautionary*, *n.* in *Scot.*, one bound for another: *cautionary*, *n.* *-ri*, in *Scot.*, suretyship; the obligation of suretyship: *cautious*, *a.* *-shūs*, very careful in conduct; wary; watchful; discreet: *cautiously*, *adv.* *-ly*: *cautionousness*, *n.*

cavalcade, *n.* *kāw'-al-kād* (F.—see *cavalry*), a procession of persons on horseback.

cavalry, *n.* *kāw'-al-ri* (It. *cavallo*: F. *cheval*; L. *caballus*; Gr. *kaballēs*; old Eng. *caple*, a horse), horse-soldiers: *cavalier*, *n.* *-ā-ler* (It. *cavaliere*; F. *chevalier*), a horseman; an armed horseman; a knight; a gay soldier; in *mil.*, an elevation of earth situated within a work overlooking the surrounding parts: *adv.* sprightly; gay; brave; generous; haughty: *cavaliers*, *n.* *plu.* *-lē-rz*, in *Eng. hist.*, the partisans of

Charles I.: *cavalierly*, *adv.* *-ly*, arrogantly; disdainfully: *cavalierness*, *n.*

cavatina, *n.* *kāw'-ā-tē-nā* (It.), in *music*, an air of one movement, frequently preceded by a recitative.

cavazion, *n.* *kā-wā'-shūn* (It. *cavazione*, excavation), in *arch.*, an excavation for the foundation of a building or for cellars.

cave, *n.* *kāv* (L. *cavus*, hollow: Fin. *koppa*, anything hollowed or vaulted), a hollow place under earth or rocks, as at the side of a hill; a den; a cavern: *v.* to hollow or scoop out; to dwell in a cave; (followed by *in*), to fall in, as earth in digging a pit: *caving*, *imp.*: *caved*, *pp.* *kāv'd*: *cavity*, *n.* *kāv'-it-ty*, a hollow in anything: *cave-earth*, the reddish calcareous earth accumulated in anc. caverns.

caveat, *n.* *kāv'-it* (L. let him beware), in a court of law, an intimation to stop proceedings; a caution; a warning: *ca'vea'tor*, *n.* one who.

cavern, *n.* *kāv'-ern* (L. *cavus*, hollow), a large hollow place below the earth or rocks; a cavern is larger than a cave: *caverned*, *a.* *-ērd*, or *cavernous*, *a.* *-ērn-ūs*, full of caverns: *cavernulous*, *a.* *kā-vern'-ū-lūs*, full of little caves or hollows.

cavetto, *n.* *kā-wē'tō* (It.—from *cavo*, hollow), in *arch.*, a hollow moulding used principally in cornices: *caviare*, *n.* *kāv'-i-ar* (F. *caviar*; mod. Gr. *kabiar*), a prepared article of food consisting of the salted roes of several kinds of large fish, chiefly of the sturgeon.

cavil, *v.* *kāv'il* (L. *cavillor*, I taunt—from *cavus*, hollow: old F. *caviller*, to wrangle), to raise frivolous objections; to find fault unreasonably; to wrangle; to carp at: *n.* a false or frivolous objection: *cavilling*, *imp.*: *cavilled*, *pp.* *-ild*: *caviller*, *n.* one who: *cavillingly*, *adv.* *-ly*: *cavillous*, *a.* *-ūs*, captious: *cavilously*, *adv.* *-ly*.

cavity, *n.*—see *cave*.

caw, *v.* *kāv* (from the sound), to cry like a crow or rook: *cawing*, *imp.*: *cawed*, *pp.* *kāv'd*.

cawk, *n.* *kāuk*, (prov. Eng. *cawk*), a familiar term for heavy spar or native sulphate of barytes: *cawk'y*, *a.* *-i*, like cawk or pert: *to it*.

cayenne, *n.* *kā-yēn'* or *kā-ēn'*, a very strong pungent pepper of a red colour that comes from Cayenne: *adj.* *pert*.

cayman, *n.* *kā-mān* (a negro name), the Amer. alligator; also spelt *caiman*.

cazique, *n.* *kā-zēk'* (native or Amer. name), a W. I. or Amer. chief; also spelt *casique*.

cease, *v.* *sēs* (F. *cesser*, to cease: L. *cessum*, to go from, to yield: It. *cessare* to dismiss), to leave off; to stop doing; to fail; to be at an end: *ceasing*, *imp.*: *ceased*, *pp.* *sēs*: *ceaseless*, *a.* without a stop or pause; incessant; endless: *ceaselessly*, *adv.* *-ly*: *cessation*, *n.* *sēs'-shān*, a stop; a pause; a leaving off.

cedar, *n.* *sē-dēr* (L. *cedrus*; Gr. *kedros*), a large evergreen tree: *cedared*, *a.* *-dērd*: *cedar-like*, *a.* *ce'drine*, *a.* *-drin*, *pert.* to the cedar.

cede, *v.* *sēd* (L. *cedere*, to go, to give up: F. *céder*: It. *cedere*), to give up; to yield; to relinquish or surrender: *to cede*, *imp.*: *ceded*, *pp.* *ced*: *cession*, *n.* *sēs'-shūn* (L. *cessum*, to give up), the act of yielding up or granting: *cessible*, *a.* *sēs'-bl*, liable to give way: *cessibility*, *n.* *-shū-ty*, quality of giving way.

cedilla, *n.* *sē-dī-lā* (Sp. *cedilla*: F. *cedille*), a mark put under the letter *c* (thus, *ç*) to show that it must be sounded like an *s*.

cell, *v.* *sēl* (It. *cielo*: F. *ciel*, heaven, sky; then applied to a canopy, the inner roof of a room; afterwards confounded with *seal*, in the sense of *to close*), to cover the inner roof of a building with anything, as with plaster or wood: *celling*, *imp.*: *n.* the roof of a room: *celled*, *pp.* *sēld*.

celandine, *n.* *sē-lān-dīn* (Gr. *chelidonium*; L. *chelidonia*—from Gr. *chélidon*, the swallow), a genus of plants of the ranunculaceae family; a plant called swallow-wort.

celebrate, *v.* *sēl'-brāt* (L. *celebratus*, celebrated: It. *celebrato*), to praise or extol; to render famous; to keep holy; to honour by marks of joy or by ceremonies: *celebrating*, *imp.*: *celebrated*, *pp.* *adj.* famous; renowned: *celebrator*, *n.* one who: *celebrant*, *n.* one who performs a religious act in a church publicly; the officiating Roman Catholic priest: *celebration*, *n.* *-brā-shūn*, the performance of solemn rites; the distinguishing by marks of joy or respect; praise; renown: *celebrity*, *n.* *sē-lēb'-rī-ty*, fame; renown; distinction or notoriety.

celerity, *n.* *sē-lēr'-i-ty* (L. *celeritas*, swiftness—from

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lūw*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hër*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

celer, swift: *F. celerité*: *It. celerità*, quickness, speed in anything, as actions, words, thoughts, or of bodies on or near the earth;—*velocity* is more frequently applied to objects remote or inappreciable, as the planets, sound, light, &c.;—*swiftness*.

celery, *n. sél-ér-i* (*F. céleri*), a kitchen vegetable.

celestial, *a. sél-lést-yal* (*L. cælum*, heaven; *caelestis*, heavenly; *It. celeste*; *F. céleste*), heavenly; or pert. to heaven: *n. an inhabitant of heaven*: **celestially**, *ad. -ly*: **celestialise**, *v. -yál-iz*, to make fit for heaven: **celestial imp.**, *imp.*: **celestialised**, *pp. -tíz-d*: **celestine**, *n. sél-lést-in*, a mineral, sulphate of strontian, so named in allusion to its sky-blue colour.

Celestins, *n. plu. sél-és-tín-z*, a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch. who eat no flesh unless when sick, and fast often—named after Pope Celestin.

celiac, *a. -see celiae*.

celibacy, *n. sél-ít-bá-sí* (*L. cœlebs*, unmarried, single), a single life; an unmarried condition: **celibate**, *n. sél-ít-bát*, the state of being unmarried; one who.

cell, *n. sél* (*L. cella*, a hiding-place; *F. cellier*: *It. cella*), a small confined room; an apartment in a prison; a small cavity; a private room in a nunnery or monastery: **cella**, *n. sél-ít*, the body or principal part of a temple: **cellar**, *n. -lér*, a room or place under a house used for storing coals, &c.: **cellarage**, *n. -áj*, the capacity of a cellar: **charge for cellar-room**: **cellaret**, *n. -ét*, an ornamental case for bottles: **cellarist**, *n. -lér-lármán*, n. one who has charge of the cellar: **cellular**, *a. sél-ít-lár*, consisting of small cavities or hollows: **cellulose**, *n. -láz*, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, forming the fundamental material or cell-structure of plants: **adj.** containing cells.

Celt, *n. sél* (*L. celtas*; *Gr. keltai*, the Celts; *W. celtiad*, an inhabitant of the wood or covert—from *L. celo*, I conceal), one who speaks the Celtic language; one of the great parent stock of Southern and Western Europe; a stone or bronze cutting instrument found in ancient barrows or tumuli: **Celtic**, *a. sél-ít-ik*, pert. to a Celt; the language of the Celts: **Celticism**, *n. -ít-sím*, a custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

cement, *n. sél-mént* (*L. cœmentum*, quarried stone; *F. ciment*, cement), the substance that unites two bodies together, or the parts of a broken thing; bond of union; mortar: **v.** to unite by a glutinous substance; to unite firmly and closely; to cohere: **cementing**, *imp.*: **cement ed**, *pp.*: **cementer**, *n. one who*: **cementation**, *n. sém-én-tá-shún*, the act of cementing; the process by which iron is converted into steel: **cementer**, *a. sém-én-tá-shún*, also *cementer*, *a. sém-én-tá-shún*, having the quality of cementing.

cemetery, *n. sém-ít-ér-í* (*Gr. koimēterion*, a sleeping-place: *L. cœmeterium*), a place for the burial of the dead.

cenobite, *n. sél-nó-bit* (*Gr. koinos*, common; *bios*, life), one of a religious order who lives in a convent or monastery with others, and not alone, like an anchorite or hermit: **cenobitic**, *sél-nó-bit-ik*, and **cenobitical**, *a. -í-kál*, living in community as a monk.

cenotaph, *n. sém-ít-óf* (*Gr. kenos*, empty; *taphos*, a tomb: *F. cénotaphe*), a monument in honour of one who is buried elsewhere.

cense, *v. séns* (*F. encenser*, to perfume; *contr.* from *incense*), to perfume with burning odoriferous substances: **cen'ser**, *n. -sér*, a vase or pan in which incense is burned: **cen'sing**, *imp.*: **censed**, *pp. sénst*.

ensor, *n. sém-sór* (*L. censor*, a Roman magistrate), an officer in anc. Rome who imposed taxes and punished immorality; in some countries, a person who inspects all MSS. before they are permitted to be printed or published; one given to fault-finding: **ensorious**, *sém-rí-ús*, also **ensorial**, *a. -rí-ál*, given to blame or to condemn; severe in making remarks on the conduct or writings of others: **ensoriously**, *ad. -ly*: **ensoriousness**, *n.* disposition to find fault: **ensorship**, *n.* the office or dignity of a censor.

censure, *n. sém-shóór* (*L. censura*, severe judgment; *It. censura*; *F. censure*), the act of blaming or finding fault; reproof: **v.** to find fault with; to blame; to condemn as wrong: **cen'suring**, *imp.*: **cen'sured**, *pp. -shóórd*: **cen'surer**, *n. one who*: **cen'surable**, *a. -áb-il*,

worthy of blame: **cen'surably**, *ad. -bíl*: **cen'surableness**, *n.*

census, *n. sém-sús* (*L. census*, a registering and rating of citizens: *It. senso*; *F. sens*), an authoritative enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country: **cen'sual**, *a. -shóó-ál*, of or relating to a census.

cent, *a. sém* (*L. centum*, a hundred, of which *cent* is an abbreviation: *It. cento*; *F. cent*), a hundred: **per cent**, a certain rate for each hundred of any thing; in the U.S. of Amer., a copper coin, in value the hundredth part of a dollar, being a little more than a halfpenny sterling: **per-centage**, *n. -táj*, so much for each hundred: **centenary**, *n. sém-tén-ér-í*, the number of a hundred: **centenarian**, *n.* a person a hundred years old: **centennial**, *a. -tén-ít-ál* (*L. annus*, a year), pert. to a hundred years: **centesimal**, *a. -tész-mál* (*L. centesimus*), the hundredth: **centesimally**, *ad. -ly*: **centipede** or **centipied**, *n. -ít-péd* (*L. pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*), an insect with many feet, reputed 100: **cent per cent**, £100 for each £100, as profit or interest.

centaur, *n. sém-táur* (*L. centaurus*; *Gr. kentaurus*, a herdsman who fought on horseback—from *Gr. kentoe*, I spur; *tauros*, a bull), a fabulous being said to have been half man and half horse; in *astron.*, a constellation, part of a bright group in the southern hemisphere.

centering, *n. sém-ér-ing* (see *centre*), the temporary frame on which an arch is built.

centigrade, *n. sém-ít-grad* (*L. centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a step), a thermometer divided between the freezing and boiling points of water, into 100 parts or degrees.

centime, *n. sém-tém* (*F. -from L. centum*, a hundred), the hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre, *n. sém-ít-mé-ter*, or **sém-ít-má-tr** (*F. -from L. centum*, a hundred; *Gr. metron*, a measure), a French measure of length, equal to .394 in., or about 2-5ths in. English.

centre, *n. sém-ér* (*Gr. kentron*, anything with a sharp point: *L. centrum*, the middle point), the middle point or place: **v.** to place on the middle point; to collect to one point; to settle exclusively on one object; to rest on: **cen'tring**, *-tríng*, or **cen'tering**, *-tér-ing*, *imp.*: **centred** or **centered**, *pp. -tér-d*: **cen'tral**, *a. -tál*, placed at or near the middle: **centrally**, *ad. -ly*: **centralise**, *v. -íz*, to draw or bring to a centre: **cen'trallising**, *imp.*: **centralised**, *pp. -tíz-d*: **centralisation**, *n. -táz-shún*: **centralism**, *n. -tíz-m*, the combination of several parts into one whole: **centrality**, *n. -tí-ti*, state of being central: **centre-bit**, *n. -tér-bít*, an instrument with a projecting conical point, nearly in the middle, for boring circular holes: **centre of gravity**, that point of a body which, being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, even though acted upon by gravity: **centre of motion**, the point in a body which remains at rest, while all the other parts move round it: **centrical**, *-trík-ál*, and **centric**, *a. -trík*, placed in or near the centre or middle: **centrically**, *ad. -ly*; **centricness**, *n.*

centrifugal, *a. sém-tríf-ú-gál* (*L. centrum*, the centre, and *fugio*, I flee), tending to fly or go off from the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the central flower opens first: **centripetal**, *a. -tríf-ú-tál* (*L. peto*, I seek, I move to a place), tending to the centre; having a desire to move to the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the flowers expand from below upwards: **centrifugal force**, the force by which bodies, when set in motion round a centre, have a tendency to fly off at a tangent from the circle round which they move: **centripetal force**, the force which drives or impels a body towards some point as a centre; the force or gravity by which bodies tend to a point or centre.

centuple, *n. sém-tá-pl* (*L. centum*, a hundred, and *plico*, I fold; *F. centuple*), a hundred fold: **v.** to multiply a hundred fold: **centuplicate**, *v. -túp-plí-kál*, to make a hundred-fold: **centuplication**, *imp.*: **centuplicated**, *pp.*

centurion, *n. sém-tá-rí-ón* (*L. centurio*—from *centum*, a hundred), among the anc. Romans, the captain of 100 men: **century**, *n. sém-tá-rí*, a period of a hundred years: **cent'rial**, *a. -rí-ál*, pert. to a century.

cephalaspis, *n. sém-fá-lás-pís* (*Gr. kephale*, the head; *aspis*, a shield), in *geol.*, a fossil fish, so called from having the bones of the head united into a single shield-like case.

cephalic, *a. sém-fál-ík* (*Gr. kephale*, the head), pert. to the head: **n.** a medicine for headache: **cephalalgia**,

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

n. sêf-â-lâi-jû-â, or cephalalg'y, n. -jû (Gr. *algos*, pain), pain in the head; headache: **ceph'alalgic, a. -jûk**, pert. to.

cephalopods, n. plu. sêf-â-l-ô-pôdz (Gr. *kephale*, the head; *pous*, the foot—gen. *podos*), the highest class of mollusca—so called from the principal organs of locomotion being arranged round the head, as in the cuttlefish.

ceramic, a. sê-râm-îk (Gr. *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware), pert. to pottery, or the art.

ceramidium, n. sê-râ-mîd-î-um (Gr. *keramîdôb*), I cover with tiles; *keramion*, a jar), in bot., an ovate conceptacle having a terminal opening, and with a tuft of spores arising from the base, as in algae.

cerate, n. sê-rât (L. *cera*, wax; It. *cero*; F. *cire*), a thick ointment containing wax: **cerat'ed, a.** covered with wax: **cere, v. sêr**, to cover with wax: **n.** the naked skin covering the base of the bill in some birds: **cê-ring, imp.** spreading over with melted wax: **cered, pp. sêrâ**: **cere-cloth, n. -klôth**, a cloth covered with melted wax, or with some gummy matter: **cer'e-ment, n. -mênt**, a cloth dipped in melted wax in which dead bodies are wrapped: **cerasine, n. sê-râ-sîn**, a variety of gum: **cereotus, a. sêr-î-ûs**, and **cerac'ious, a. -râ-shûs**, of or like wax; **waxen: ceru'men, n. -rô'mên**, the wax of the ear: **ceru'menous, a. -ûs**, relating to or containing cerumen: **cêr'use, n. -rûs** (L. *cerussa*, white lead—from *cera*, wax), a kind of paint like wax; **white lead: cê'rine, n. -rîn**, the part of bees' wax soluble in boiling alcohol.

ceratiocaris, n. sê-râsh-î-ôk-â-rîs (Gr. *keration*, a pod; *karis*, a shrimp), in geol., a fossil crustacean having a pod-like carapace and a shrimp-like body.

ceratites, n. plu. sê-râ-tîts (Gr. *keras*, a horn), in geol., a genus of ammonitoid peculiar to the triassic strata: **ceratodus, n. sê-râd-ô-dûs** (Gr. *odous*, a tooth), fossil fish-teeth occurring between the trias and lias formations: **ceratose, a. sê-râ-tôz**, horny; having the texture and consistence of horn: **ceratium, n. sê-râ-shî-um**, in bot., a long one-celled pericarp with two valves, containing many seeds.

cereal, a. sê-rî-âl (L. *cerealis*, pert. to Ceres or grain—from *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture: It. and F. *céréale*), pert. to all kinds of grain used for food: **n.** one of the grain kind: **ceres'ia, n. plu. -rî-â-î-â**, or **cereals, sê-rî-â-îz**, the different grains used for food.

cerebellum, n. sê-rê-bêl-î-um (L.: It. *cerebello*; F. *cervelle*), the hinder or lower part of the brain: **cer'e-bel-lar, a. -lêr**, pert. to the cerebellum: **cer'e-bral, a. -brâl**, pert. to the brain: **cer'e-brum, n. -brî-um** (L.), the brain proper; the front or larger brain: **cerebic, a. sê-rêb-îk**, of or from the brain: **cereb'riform, a. -rî-fôr'm** (L. *cerebrum*, and *forma*, shape), shaped like the brain: **cerebritis, n. sê-rê-brit-îs**, inflammation of the brain: **cer'e-broid, a. -brôyd** (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; Gr. *êidos*, shape), like or analogous to brain: **cerebe-spinal, a. -brô-spî-nâl** (L. *spina*, the spine), belonging to the brain and spinal cord.

ceremony, n. sê-rê-môn-î (L. *cæremonia*, pomp or state in religious rites; F. *cérémonie*), outward forms or rites in religion; formal rules or regulations; certain kinds of social intercourse; state etiquette: **cer'e-mo-nial, a. -môn-î-âl**, according to established forms or rites, as of the Jewish religion; **ritual: n.** outward form; a system of rites or rules established by authority: **cer'e-mo-nially, ad. -î**: **cer'e-mo-nious, a. -ûs**, full of ceremony; formal; exact and precise: **cer'e-mo-niously, ad. -î**: **cer'e-mo-niousness, n.** the practice of too much ceremony or formality.

cerithium, n. sê-rîth-î-um (Gr. *keration*, a small horn), in zool., a gastropod, with an elongated, many-whorled, turreted shell.

cerium, n. sê-rî-um (from the planet Ceres), one of the rarer metals found in the mineral cerite, *sê-rî-t*. **ceruous, a. sê-rû-ûs** (L. *cernuus*, bending or stooping with the head to the ground), in bot., pendulous; nodding.

cerography, n. sê-rôgrâ-fî (L. *cera*, wax; Gr. *graphe*, a writing), the art of engraving on a waxed copper plate.

ceroon, n. sê-rôn (Sp. *seron*—from *cera*, a large basket), a bale or package in skins or hides.

ceroplastic, n. sê-rô-plâst-îk (L. *cera*, wax; Gr. *plâsein*, to form), the art of modelling in wax: **adj.** modelled in wax.

cerosine, n. sê-rô-sîn (L. *cera*, wax), a waxy substance found on the surface of the sugar-cane.

certain, a. sê-rân (F.—from L. *certus*, sure: It. *certo*), not doubtful; sure; that cannot be denied; un-

failing; fixed or regular: **cer'tainly, ad. -î**: **cer'tainty, n. -î**, a real state; exemption from doubt or failure: **cer'tes, ad. -têz**, assuredly; in truth.

certify, v. sê-rî-tî-fî (L. *certus*, sure, and *facio*, I make: F. *certifier*), to testify to in writing; to declare or inform positively: **cer'tifying, imp. : cer'tified, pp. -fîd**: **adj.** testified to in writing; assured: **cer'tifier, n.** one who: **certificate, n. -tîf-î-kat**, a declaration in writing to testify something; a testimonial of character: **v. to** give a status or position to by a written declaration, as to a parishoner by a clergyman, or to a teacher by the Committee of Privy Council on Education: **cer'tificat'ing, imp. : cer'tificat'ed, pp. : adj.** declared in writing to have a certain status: **certification, n. -kâ-shûn**, the act of certifying: **cer'titude, n. -tî-tûd**, certainty; freedom from doubt.

certiorari, n. plu. sê-rîsh-ô-râ-rî (low L. *certiorare*, to certify—from L. *certior*, more certain), a writ issued from a superior court to an inferior one, to remove a cause depending in it.

cerulean, a. sê-rû-ân (L. *caeruleus*, dark blue), blue; sky-coloured: **cerulif'ic, a. sê-rô-î-f'îk**, producing a blue or sky colour: **cer'uline, n. -lîn**, a preparation of indigo.

ceruse, n. an ore of lead—see under *cerate*.

cerussite, n. sê-rûs-sî (L. *cerussa*, white lead: F. *céruse*), a common ore of lead found in beds or veins with galena.

cervical, a. sê-rê-kâl, (L. *cervix*, the neck—gen. *cervicis*: It. *cervice*), pert. to the neck.

cervine, a. sê-rî-vîn (L. *cervus*, a deer), pert. to a stag or deer: **cervinuous, a. -vî-nûs**, dark, tawny, or deep yellow with much grey.

cervix, n. sê-rîvîks (L. the neck), the back part of the neck; any part of an organ resembling a neck.

cesarian, a. sê-sê-rî-ân, in surg., the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting—said to be that by which Caesar was born.

cespitose, n. sê-sîp-tôz (L. *cespes*, a turf), turfy; in bot., having a turf-like root.

cess, n. sêz (from assess: L. *cenusus*, the rating of Roman citizens according to their property), a permanent land-tax in Scotland: **v. to rate: ces'sing, imp. : cessed, pp. sêst**.

cessation, n. sêz-sâ-shûn (L. *cessatio*, an idling; F. *cessation*—see *cease*), a ceasing; a stopping; a rest; a pause.

cession, n. sêz-shûn (L. *cessio*, a giving up—from *cessum*, to yield, to give way: F. *cession*), the act of giving way; a surrender of property, rights, or territory to another: **ces'sionary, a. -êr-î**, having surrendered effects; yielding.

cesspool, n. sêz-pôol (AS. *sesse*, a settle, a seat, and *pool*), a receptacle for filth; a collection of offensive stagnant water.

cestoid, a. sê-tôyd (Gr. *kestos*, a girdle; *êidos*, form), like a girdle—applied to intestinal worms with long flat bodies, as the tape-worm.

cestrac'ions, n. plu. sêz-trâ-shî-ônts (Gr. *kestra*, a kind of fish, a pike), the oldest sub-family of sharks, mostly fossil.

cestus, n. sêz-tûs (L.—from Gr. *kestos*, a girdle embroidered), the Venus or marriage girdle; among the ancients, a kind of boxing-glove loaded with some metal.

cesura, n. sê-zû-râ (see *cesura*), in prosody, the division of a foot or measure between two words for the sake of securing an accent on a certain syllable.

cetaceous, a. sê-tâ-shûs (Gr. *ketos*; L. *cetus*, a whale: It. *ceto*), pert. to the whale kind: **ceta'cea, n. -shî-â**, also **ceta ceans, n. -shî-ânz**, animals of the whale kind: **cetine, n. sê-tîn**, the solid crystalline mass of spermaceti: **cetiosaurus, n. sê-shî-ô-sâw-rûs** (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), in geol., a genus of marine saurians: **cetology, n. sê-tôl-ô-jî** (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the natural history of cetaceous animals.

cetotolites, n. plu. sê-tôf-ô-tîts (Gr. *ketos*, a whale; *oto*, the ears; *lithos*, a stone), the fossil ear-bones of whales.

chabasite, n. kâbâ-tîz (Gr. *chabos*, narrow, compressed), a crystal of a white colour; one of the zeolite family.

chad, n. shâd, a kind of fish—see *shad*.

chafe, v. cháf (F. *chauffer*, to heat, to warm: L. *calefacere*, to make hot), to warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume: **n.** heat by friction: **cha'fing, imp. : chafed, pp. châft**: **cha'fer, n.** or **chafing-dish**, a portable grate for coals: **cha'fery, n. -fêr-î**, a forge in iron-works.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, nôve;

chafe, *v.* *cháf* (Bav. *kauchen*, to breathe, to puff; *It. sborfare*, to puff with snorting), to excite passion; to rage; to fret; to fume: *chaf'ing*, *imp.*: **chafed**, *pp.*
chafer, *n.* *cháf'er* (Ger. *kafer*: AS. *caef*: *Dut. kever*, any insect of the beetle kind), a buzzing insect, as *cock-chafer*, *fern-chafer*.

chaff, *n.* *cháf* (AS. *caef*: Ger. *kaff*: Pers. *kahh*), the husks of grain or grasses; anything worthless: **chaffy**, *a.* -*ft*, like chaff.

chaff, *v.* *cháf* (*Dut. keffen*, to yap, to bark: Ger. *kaff*, idle words), in familiar language, to rally one; to chatter or talk lightly: **chaffer**, *v.* *cháf'er*, to treat about a purchase; to haggle; to bargain: **chaffering**, *imp.*: **chaffered**, *pp.* -*ferd*.

chaffinch, *n.* *cháf'ínsh*, a bird of the finch family.
chagrin, *n.* *shá-grén* (F. *chagrin*, care, grief, the rough substance called shagreen—a type of the gnawing of care and grief: *Piedm. saggin*, care), ill-humour; vexation: *v.* to excite ill-humour in; to vex: **chagrin'ing**, *imp.*: **chagrined**, *pp.* -*grénd*, vexed; displeased.

chain, *n.* *chán* (F. *chaîne*: L. *catena*: Sp. *cadena*), a series of links or rings loosely but strongly connected, generally of some metal; something that binds or restrains; any connected series or range of things, as chain of ideas, chain of mountains; bondage; a measure of length of 66 feet or 100 links: **v.** to fasten; to bind with a chain, or in the manner of a chain; to enslave; to fix temporarily to one spot by the sudden exhibition or expression in words of something which can excite strong mental emotion, as fear, awe: **chain'ing**, *imp.*: **chained**, *pp.* *chánd*: **chainless**, *a.* without chains: **chain-shot**, *n.* two cannon-balls connected by a short chain: **chain-work**, *n.* any sort of work in the form of links or rings: **chain-rule**, *n.* in *arith.*, a theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios or compound proportion: **chain-pump**, *n.* pump consisting of an endless chain carrying small buckets.

chair, *n.* *chár* (F. *chaire*, a pulpit: L. *cathedra*: Gr. *kathedra*, a seat), a movable seat with a support for the back; any seat; by a metonymy, the person who presides at a public assembly; one of the grooved iron blocks resting on the sleepers that secure and support the rails of a railway: **v.** to carry in procession in a chair: **chair'ing**, *imp.*: **chaired**, *pp.* *chárd*: **chairman**, *n.* the person that presides over a public or private assembly; the chief officer of a public company: **chairmanship**, *n.* the office of a chairman.

chaise, *n.* *sház* (F. *chaise*, a pulpit, a chair), a light two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

chalaza, *n.* *ká-lá-zá*, or *chalazé*, *n.* *láz* (Gr. *chalaza*, a small tubercle), in *bot.*, the disc-like scar where the nourishing vessels enter the nucleus of the ovule.

chalcadony, *n.* *kál-séd-ó-ní* (from Chalcadon, a town in Asia Minor), a variety of quartz with some opal disseminated through it: **chalcedonic**, *a.* *sé-don'ík*, *pert.*: **chalcedony**, *n.* *séd-ó-níks* (Chalcadony, and onyx), a variety of chalcadony.

chalcolite, *n.* *kál-kó-lít* (Gr. *chalkos*, copper, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral occurring in scales of an emerald-green colour: **chalcography**, *n.* *kál-kó-grá-fí* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), engraving on copper: **chalcographer**, *n.* one who; also **chalcographist**: **chalcopyrites**, *n.* *plu.* *kál-kó-p'írtis* (Gr. *chalkos*, copper, and *pyrites*), copper pyrites, a common ore of copper.

Chaldaic, *a.* *kál-dá'ík*, or **Chalde**, *a.* *dé* (L. *chaldæi*: Gr. *chaldæoi*, the Chaldeans), *pert.* to Chaldaea: *n.* the language or dialect of the Chaldeans: **Chalde'an**, *n.* *dé-án*, a native of: *adj.* *pert.* to: **Chalda'ism**, *n.* *dá-ízm*, an idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldean dialect.

chaldér, *n.* *cháu-dér* (old F. *chauldron*, a kettle), in *Scotland*, a dry measure containing nearly eight imperial quarters: **chaldron**, *n.* *cháu-drón*, a measure for coals containing thirty-six bushels.

chalice, *n.* *chál'is* (It. and F. *calice*: L. *calix*, a cup: Gr. *kalix*), a cup or bowl; a communion-cup: **chaliced**, *a.* -*ist*, having a cell or cup.

chalk, *n.* *cháu'k* (F. *chaux*: from L. *calx*, lime), a soft calcareous stone of a white colour: **v.** to rub or mark with chalk: **chalk'ing**, *imp.*: **chalked**, *pp.* *cháu'kt*: **chalkiness**, *n.*: **chalky**, *a.* -*í*, like chalk: to chalk out, to lay out; to plan; to describe: **red-chalk**, a natural clay containing carbonate of iron: **brown-chalk**, a familiar name for umber: **black-chalk**, a variety of drawing-slate: **French-chalk**, a variety of steatite or soapstone.

challenge, *n.* *chál'ténj* (F. *challenger*, to challenge—from L. *calumniare*, to institute an action at law), a

call or summons to fight in single combat; the letter or message containing the summons; an exception taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry: **v.** to call or summon to fight; to call to answer; to call to prove an assertion; to take exception to a juror: **chall'enging**, *imp.*: **chall'enged**, *pp.* and *a.* -*lénj*: **chall'enger**, *n.* one who: **chall'engeable**, *a.* -*á-bl*, that may be challenged or called in question.

chalybeate, *n.* *ká-lú-bé-át* (L. *chalybs*: Gr. *chalybs*, very hard iron: F. *chalybe*, chalybeate), medicine or water containing a solution of iron: **adj.** impregnated with iron; having a taste like that of iron: **chalybite**, *n.* *kál't-bít*, an iron ore—called also sparry or spathose iron, carbonate of iron, or siderite.

Cham, *n.* *kám*, the sovereign prince of Tartary—also written **Kham**.

chamade, *n.* *shá-mád'* (Port. *chamar*: L. *clamare*, to call: F. *chamade*), the beat of a drum or the sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

chamber, *n.* *chám-bér* (F. *chambre*, a chamber: L. *camera*: Gr. *kamara*, a vault or arched roof), an apartment in a house; a retired room; a political or commercial body, as a *chamber of commerce*; a hollow or cavity; that part of a gun which contains the powder, &c., called the charge; in a mine, the spot where the powder is placed: **cham'bering**, *n.* immodest behaviour: **cham'bered**, *a.* -*bér*, consisting of chambers or cavities; divided into cavities: **cham'berlain**, *n.* *-lán* (F. *chambellan*: It. *camerlengo*), one who has the charge of the apartments, &c., of a sovereign or noble; a servant who has the care of chambers; the treasurer of a corporation: **cham'berlainship**, *n.* the office of: **cham'ber-maid**, *n.* a woman who cleans and arranges bedrooms: **chamber practice**, the practice of a barrister who gives his opinions privately or in his chambers.

chameleon, *n.* *ká-mé-lé-on* (L. *chamaeleon*: Gr. *chamaeleon*, ground-lion—from *chamai*, on the ground; *leon*, a lion), an animal of the lizard kind that can change the colour of its skin; in *chem.*, manganate of potash, from the changes in colour which its solution undergoes.

chanfer, *n.* *chám'fér* (F. *échancre*, to slope or slant: Port. *chanfrar*, to slope, to hollow), a small gutter or channel; a bevel or slope: **v.** to cut a furrow in; to channel; to slope; to wrinkle: **chanfer'ing**, *imp.*: **chanfered**, *pp.* -*ferd*.

chamois, *n.* *shám-wá* (F. *chamois*; It. *camoscio*), a kind of goat or antelope; a soft leather originally made from its skin.

chamomile, *n.* *kám-ó-míl* or *míl* (Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *melon*, an apple), a plant so called from the smell of its flowers.

champ, *v.* *chám* (old F. *champayer*, to feed, to graze: Icel. *kampa*, to chew—from *kiammi*, a jaw), to bite with repeated action of the teeth so as to be heard; to chew; to devour; to bite frequently: **champ'ing**, *imp.*: **champed**, *pp.* *chámpt*: **cham'per**, *n.* one who.

champagne, *n.* *shám-pán'* (F.), a kind of sparkling wine from Champagne, in France.

champaign, *n.* *shám-pán* (L. *campus*, a plain: It. *campo*: F. *champ*), a flat open country: *adj.* level; open.

champignon, *n.* *shám-pín'yóng* (F.), an edible mushroom; the small mushroom of the fairy rings.

champion, *n.* *chám-pt-ón* (Icel. *kapp*, contention: W. *camp*, a feat: Sp. *compare*, to be eminent: Ger. *kampeln*, to dispute), a man who undertakes to defend the cause of another in combat or otherwise; one who is bold or successful in a contest; a hero: **cham'pionship**, *n.* state of being a champion.

chance, *n.* *cháns* (F. *chance*, chance: L. *cadere*: Sp. *caer*: Port. *cahir*, to fall), an unforeseen event; accident; what fortune may bring; an opportunity: **v.** to happen; to occur without design; to risk: *adj.* casual: **chan'cing**, *imp.*: **chanced**, *pp.* *chánst*.

chance-medley, *n.* *chám-méd'li* (F. *chauce meslée*—from *chaut*, hot, and *meslée*, bickering, fight), an accidental conflict not prepared beforehand; in law, unintentional homicide in self-defence, or on a sudden quarrel.

chancel, *n.* *chán'sél* (old F. *chancel*: L. *cancelli*, lattices with which the chancel was enclosed), that part in a church where the altar is placed.

chancellor, *n.* *chán'sél-ér* (F. *chancelier*: L. *cancelli*, lattices, as anciently sitting behind them), a judge or officer in a court who possesses the highest power and dignity; a great officer of state; the head of a uni-

cóo, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

versity: a lawyer attached to an ecclesiastical court: **chan**cancellorship, *n.* **chan**cery, *n.* *-sɜr-t*, the high court of equity in England and Ireland presided over by the Lord Chancellor; in *Scot.*, a court for registration of charters, patents of dignity, &c.

chancre, *n.* *shàng-kér* (F.), a venereal ulcer: **chan**crous, *a.* *shàng-kris*, ulcerous.

chandler, *n.* *shàn-dè-lér* (F. a dealer in candles), a hanging branched lamp: **chandler**, *n.* *chând-lér* (Ger. *handler*, a dealer in small-wares), a maker of candles, or dealer in them; a dealer or shopkeeper: **chandlery**, *n.* *-t*, goods sold by a chandler.

change, *n.* *chàng* (F. *changer*; It. *cambiare*, to exchange: Icel. *kaupa*, to deal), an alteration or variation on anything; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; variety; small money:

change, contracted for *exchange*, a place where persons meet for the transaction of business: *v.* to alter; to make different; to shift; to put one thing in the place of another; to give one kind of money for another; to undergo variation: **chang**ing, *imp.*: **changed**, *pp.* *chàng*; **chan**ger, *n.* one who: **change**-able, *a.* *-d-bl*, fickle; prone to change: **change**-ability, *n.* *-bù-ti*; **change**-ableness, *n.* **change**-ably, *ad.* *-bù*: **change**-ful, *a.* *-fùl*, full of change; inconstant: **change**-less, *a.* constant; not allowing of alteration: **change**-ling, *n.* a child left in place of another; a fool; a waverer; any one apt to change.

channel, *n.* *chân-nèl* (L. *canalis*, a pipe for water—from *canna*, a reed; It. *canale*: F. *canal*), a water-course; the hollow or bed of running water; the deepest part of a river, harbour, or strait; that through which anything passes, as news; a passage of water wider than a strait; a gutter; a furrow: *v.* to groove; to cut or form into a channel: **channel**ing, *imp.*: **chan**neled, *pp.* *-nèd*.

chant, *n.* *chânt* (F. *chanter*; L. *cantare*, to sing), a song; words recited to musical tones in church service: *v.* to sing; to intone the words of a hymn or psalm, as in church service; to make melody with the voice: **chant**ing, *imp.*: **chant**'ed, *pp.*: **chant**'er, *n.* mase, one who: **chant**ress, *n.* fem. one who: **chant**-icle, *n.* *-t-clér* (*chant*, and *clear*: L. *canticularius*, a singer or chanter), a cock, from the loudness and clearness of his tones: **chantry**, *n.* *chânt-ri*, a chapel endowed for the saying or singing of masses for the souls of donors or founders.

chaos, *n.* *ká-òs* (L. and Gr. *chaos*, a yawning gulf, immense void), the confused mass in which this earth is supposed to have existed prior to its being made a fit habitation for man; any mixed and confused mass; confusion; disorder: **chaotic**, *a.* *-òt-ik*, confused; thrown together into a vast heap without any order or arrangement.

chap, *n.* *cháp* (Scot. *chap*, to strike; Dut. *kappen*, to cut; to prune: W. *cobio*, to strike), a gap or chink; a crack in the hands or feet; the jaw, applied to animals (*cháp*); a stroke; a blow: *v.* to split; to crack, as the hands or feet; to open in long splits: **chapping**, *imp.*: **chapped**, *pp.* *cháp*: **chapp**y, *a.* *-pt*, full of chaps.

chap, *n.* *cháp* (old E. *chuff*, fat, full-bodied; AS. *ceaplas*, the chaps, the jaws), a familiar term for a man or boy.

chape, *n.* *cháp* (F. *chape*; It. *chiappa*; Sp. *chapa*, a small plate of metal), a metal plate at the end of a scabbard; a catch by which a thing is held in its place.

chapeau, *n.* *sháp-pó* (F.), a hat; a cap or head-dress. **chapel**, *n.* *cháp-èl* (F. *chapelle*; mid. L. *capella*, a hood, the canopy or covering of an altar where mass was celebrated—afterwards extended to the recess in a church in which an altar dedicated to a saint was placed), a subordinate place of public worship; a church; a dissenter's meeting-house: **chap**elry, *n.* *-ri*, the bounds assigned to a chapel.

chaperon, *n.* *sháp-ér-óng* (F.: It. *capperone*, a cloak worn by peasants), a hood or cap: an elderly female attendant on a young lady in public; any attendant and guide: *v.* to attend as a guide or protector: **chap**eroning, *imp.* *-ón-ing*: **chap**eroned, *pp.* *-ònd*: **chap**erone, *n.* *-ón-áj*, patronage or protection afforded by a chaperon.

chappfallen, *a.* *cháp-fáülín* (*chap*, the jaw, and *fallen*), having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited; silenced.

chapiter, *n.* *cháp-t-èr* (old F. *chapitel*; It. *capitello*—from L. *caput*, the head), the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain, *n.* *cháp-plán* (F. *chaplain*; It. *cappellano*, a chaplain: low L. *capella*, a hood), a clergyman attached to a ship in the navy, to a regiment in the army, to a family, &c.: **chap**laincy, *-st*, and **chap**lainship, *n.* the office, station, or business of a chaplain.

chaplet, *n.* *cháp-lét* (F. *chapelet*—from L. *caput*, the head), a garland or wreath encircling the head; a string of beads, called a paternoster or rosary, used by Roman Catholics to keep count of their prayers; a little moulding carved into beads, &c.

chapman, *n.* *cháp-mán* (AS. *ceap-man*, a merchant—see *cheap*), an itinerant dealer; a travelling merchant.

chapped, **chappy**—see *chap*.

chapter, *n.* *cháp-tér* (F. *chapitre*; It. *capitolo*, head or division of a book—from L. *caput*, the head), the division of a book; an assembly of the dean, canons, and prebendaries, or of the dean and canons residually alone, attached to a cathedral.

chaptrel, *n.* *cháp-trèl* (L. *caput*, the head), the upper part of a pillar that supports an arch.

char, *n.* *chár* (Gael. *cear*, red, blood-coloured), an esteemed lake-fish.

char, *v.* *chár* (old Eng. *chark* or *chirk*, applied to the creaking or grating noise which charcoal makes when struck together—from AS. *cearcian*, to creak: F. *charrée*, ashes), to burn to a black cinder; to blacken wood by exposure to fire; to reduce wood to coal or carbon by burning it slowly under cover: **char**ing, *imp.*: **char**red, *pp.* *chárd*: **char**coal, *n.* *-kól*, wood burnt into carbon, or made black all through like coal: **animal charcoal**, lamp-black derived from oils and fat: **wood charcoal**, from twigs and faggots: **mineral charcoal** or **coke**, from ordinary pit-coal.

char or **chare**, *n.* *chár* (AS. *cýre*, a turn; Dut. *keeren*, to turn: Gael. *car*, a twist), work done by the day: a single job: *v.* to work at the house of another by the day; to do jobs: **char**ing, *imp.*: **char**ed, *pp.* *chárd*: **char**-woman, *n.* a woman that works by the day; an occasional servant.

character, *n.* *kár-ák-tér* (Gr. *charakter*: L. *character*: F. *caractère*), a mark cut on any thing; a mark or figure to represent a sound, as a letter or a note in music; a picture to convey an idea; manner of writing, speaking, or acting; peculiar qualities in a person; an account or representation of the qualities of a person or thing; moral excellence; reputation: *v.* to inscribe; to engrave: **character**ing, *imp.*: **character**ed, *pp.* *-tèrd*: **character**ise, *v.* *-tèz*, to describe by peculiar qualities; to distinguish: **character**'ing, *imp.*: **character**ised, *pp.* *-tèz*: **character**istic, *n.* *-tè-tik*, that which distinguishes a person or thing from another: *adj.* applied to the principal letter of a word, retained in all its derivatives and compounds, or nearly all: *adj.* and **character**istic, *a.* *-tè-kál*, that marks the peculiar and distinctive qualities of a person or thing: **character**istically, *ad.* *-tè*: **character**less, *a.* without any character; destitute of any distinguishing peculiarity.

charade, *n.* *shá-rád* (F.: Norm. *charer*: Lang. *chara*, to converse), a riddle; a witty playing on the syllables of a word, and then on the word itself.

charcoal, *n.*—see *char*.

chard, *n.* *chárd* (F. *carde*; It. *carda*; L. *carduus*, the wild and esculent thistle), the leaves or centre stalks of artichokes, beet, &c., blanched in their growth.

charge, *n.* *chárj* (It. *caricare*; F. *charger*, to load, to place in a car), that which is laid or imposed on; the quantity of powder and shot or balls necessary to load a gun or cannon; an onset or attack, as on an enemy in battle; any person, thing, or business intrusted or delivered over to another; a trust; exhortation or instructions by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy; a solemn direction or command; accusation or imputation; the transactions that constitute a debt; cost; expense; rent or tax on property; the quantity of electricity sent into a coated jar: *v.* to rush on; to attack; to load, as a gun; to lay on, as a tax; to intrust to; to set down to, as a debt; to blame; to censure; to accuse; to command, exhort, or enjoin; to give directions to, as a judge to a jury, or a bishop to his clergy; to fill with the electrical fluid: **char**ing, *imp.*: **charg**ed, *pp.* *chárdj*: **char**ger, *n.* the person who charges; a war-horse; a large dish: **charge**able, *a.* *chárj-á-bl*, that may be laid upon or charged to; liable to be charged: **charge**-ably, *ad.* *-bù*: **charge**-ableness, *n.* **charge**-less, *a.* **charge** d'affaires, *n.* *shár-shá-dáf-fár* (F. *charge* or

mâte, mât, fâr, láw; mète, mèt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

care of matters), one who transacts diplomatic business at foreign courts, in the absence of an ambassador.

charily, ad.: **chariness**, n.—see **chary**.

chariot, n. *châr-i-tî* (F. *chariot*—from *char*, a car: L. *carrus*; It. *carro*, a two-wheeled cart), a light kind of coach with a front seat only; a war-coach; a car: **charioteer**, n. *-ô-têr*, the driver of a war-chariot in ancient times.

charity, n. *châr-i-tî* (F. *charité*; It. *carità*—from L. *caritas*, high regard, high price or value), kindness; love; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think well of others, and do them good; liberality to the poor; candour; an institution for the poor: **charitable**, a. *-tâ-bl*, benevolent in disposition; kind in words and actions; liberal in relieving the necessities of the distressed according to ability: **charitably**, ad. *-bl-i*: **charitableness**, n. *-tâ-bl-nês*.

charlatan, n. *shâr-lâ-tân* (F. and Sp.—from Sp. *charlar*, to chatter: It. *carlatano*, a quack doctor), a quack; a prating pretender; a mountebank: **charlatanical**, a. *-tâ-kâl*, making undue pretensions to skill; quackish: **charlatanry**, n. *-rî*, quackery; deceit: **charlatanism**, n. *-izm*.

Charles's-wain, n. *châr-lîz-wân* (AS. *carles-wæn*, the churl's or farmer's wain), a familiar name, from the shape of their arrangement, of the cluster of seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

charlock, n. *châr-lôk* (AS. *cerlice*), a wild plant of the mustard family—also called **ketlock**.

charm, n. *chârm* (F. *charme*; It. *carme*, a charm, a spell—from L. *carmen*, a song), words, figures, or things supposed to possess some hidden or mysterious power; anything supposed to possess a magic power or spell; that which can subdue or delight: **v.** to subdue or control; to exercise irresistible power over; to please or delight greatly; to yield exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to fortify against evil: **charming**, imp.: **adj.** pleasing in the highest degree: **charmed**, pp. *chârmd*, greatly delighted: **charmer**, n.: **charmless**, a.: **charms**, n. plu. what pleases irresistibly; that which delights and attracts, as beauty, music, conversation: **charmingly**, ad. *-li*: **charmingsness**, n.

charnel, a. *châr-nêl* (F. *charnier*, a churchyard—from L. *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), containing flesh or carcases: **charnel-house**, n. a place in some burial-grounds where the bones of the dead are stored up; a burial-ground where too many dead are interred.

Charon, n. *kârôn*, in fabulous history, the son of Erebus (darkness) and Nox (night), who was employed to ferry the souls of the dead over the waters of Acheron and Styx.

chart, n. *chârt* (L. *charta*, paper; Gr. *chartes*: It. *carta*: F. *carte*), a map of any part of a sea or river for the use of navigators; the representation of a ship's course; a map: **chartless**, a. without a chart: **chartaceous**, a. *-tâ-shûs*, in bot., resembling paper; thin; flexible: **charter**, n. *châr-têr*, any written paper or document conferring privileges or confirming rights; privilege; exemption: **v.** to hire or let a ship under a written agreement: **chartering**, imp.: **chartered**, pp. *-têrd*: **charter-party**, n. the written agreement regarding the hire of a vessel and its freight, of which two copies are written: **Magna-Charta**, *mâg-dâ-r-tâ* (L. great charter), the great charter of English liberties obtained from King John, A.D. 1215: **Chartist**, n. *châr-tîst*, one of a body of political agitators who demand certain radical changes in the government: **Chartism**, n. *-izm*, the political opinions and principles of the Chartists: **chartographer**, n. *châr-tôg-râ-fêr* (L. *charta*, paper, and Gr. *grapho*, I delineate, I write), a constructor of charts or sea-maps: **chartographic**, a. *-tô-grâf-ik*, relating to charts.

charwoman, n.: **char-work**—see **char**.

chary, a. *châr-i* (AS. *ceorig*, careful: Dut. *karigh*, sparing, niggard: Ger. *karg*, niggardly), careful; cautious; frugal: **charily**, ad. *-li*: **chariness**, n. caution; nicety.

chase, n. *chås*—sometimes spelt **chace** (F. *chasser*; Sp. *cazar*, to hunt), eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; an earnest seeking after, as pleasure, fame, &c.; the thing sought for or hunted; open ground or retreat for the larger game: **v.** to pursue eagerly; to drive away; to follow eagerly after, as pleasure, profit, &c.: **chasing**, imp.: **chased**, pp. *châst*: **chaser**, n. one who: **chaseable**, a. *-â-bl*, that may be chased: **chase-gun**, a gun placed at the bow or stern of a vessel.

chase, v. *chås* (F. *chasse*, a shrine for a relic: contr. of *chase*), to work or emboss plate as silversmiths do: **chasing**, imp.: **n.** the art of embossing or representing figures on metals: **chased**, pp. *châst*.

chase, n. *chås* (F. *chasse*—from L. *capsa*, a box; a case), an iron frame in which to confine types.

chaasm, n. *kâsm* (Gr. and L. *chasma*, a gaping or wide opening), a deep gap or opening in the earth, or between rocks; a void space: **chasmed**, a. *kâsmâd*, having gaps or deep openings: **chas'my**, a. *-mî*, full of chasms.

chasseurs, n. *shås-sêrs* (F. a huntsman—from *chasser*, to hunt), horse or foot soldiers trained for rapid movements.

chaste, a. *châst* (F. *chaste*—from L. *castus*, pure: Pol. *czysty*, clean, pure: It. *casto*), pure; undefiled; in language, free from barbarous or affected words and phrases; refined in expressions; in works of art, pure in taste or design; not vulgar in style: **chastely**, ad. *-li*: **chaste ness**, n.: **chastity**, n. *chås-tî-tî*, purity of body and of speech.

chasten, v. *chås-n* (F. *châtier*, to correct—from L. *castigare*, to correct), to correct; to punish for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; to afflict in any way; to purify: **chastening**, imp.: **chastening**: **chastened**, pp. *chås-nêd*: **chastener**, n. *-nêr*: **chastise**, v. *chås-îz*, to punish or correct with the rod; to inflict a pain as punishment for an offence; to correct or purify in any way: **chastising**, imp.: **chastised**, pp. *-îzd*: **chastiser**, n. one who: **chastisable**, a. *-sâ-bl*: **chastisement**, n. *chås-îz-mênt*, correction; punishment.

chat, n. *chât* (It. *gazolare*, to chat or chatter: Malay, *kata*, to speak: an imitative word), familiar talk; idle conversation: **v.** to converse in a familiar easy way; to talk idly: **chatting**, imp.: **chatted**, pp. *-têd*: **chat ty**, a. *-tî*, talkative: **chatter**, v. *chât-têr*, to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; to talk idly or carelessly; to rattle the teeth, as in shivering: **n.** the rapid sounds, as of a monkey: **chat'ering**, imp.: **chat'ered**, pp. *-têrd*: **chat'erer**, n. one who: **chat'erbbox**, n. one that talks idly and incessantly.

chateau, n. *shâ-tô* (F.), a castle; a country seat; plu. **châteaux**, *-tôz*: **chatelet**, n. *shât-ê-lâ*, a little castle; the common jail and session-house in Paris: **châtelain**, n. *chât-ê-lân* (F. *châtel*, old F. *chaptel*, a piece of movable property—from mid L. *capitale*, the principal, as distinguished from interest), goods in general, with the exception of land—anciently applied to cattle, as being the principal wealth of the country.

chauffer, n. *châf-fêr* (F. *chauffer*, to heat), a small furnace; a round box of sheet-iron for containing a fire, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

cheap, a. *chêp* (AS. *ceap*, cattle, price: Goth. *kaupōn*, to deal: Icel. *kaupa*, to buy: Dut. *koopen*; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy), low in price for the quality; not dear as prices go; common or little in value: **cheaply**, ad. *-li*: **cheapness**, n.: **cheaper**, v. *chêp-n*, to lessen in value: **cheapening**, imp. *-ning*: **cheapened**, pp. *-end*: **cheapener**, n. *-ner*.

cheat, v. *chê* (see *escheat*—the escheators or cheaters were officers appointed to look after the king's escheats, giving many opportunities of oppression—hence *cheater* came to signify a fraudulent person), to deceive and defraud; to impose on; to trick: **n.** a fraud committed by deception; a trick of dishonesty; an imposition or imposture; one who cheats: **cheating**, imp.: **cheated**, pp. *-têd*: **cheater**, n. one who: **cheat'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

check, n. *chêk* (F. *déche*, a repulse, a rebuke—a metaphor taken from the game of chess, when a player is stopped by receiving *check* to his king), stop; restraint; continued restraint; curb; that which stops or controls; a term in chess; a pass, ticket, or token; cloth woven in squares of different colours: **v.** to stop; to restrain; to moderate; to chide or reprove; to control; to compare and examine papers or accounts to ascertain their accuracy—(to *check an account*, in the sense of ascertaining its correctness, is derived from the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were compared and corrected by means of counters upon a checked cloth): **checking**, imp.: **checked**, pp. *chêkt*: **check'er**, *-êr*, n. one who, or that which: **check'ered**, a. *-êrd*, as *checkered* cloth, cloth consisting of squares or stripes of different colours: **checkless**, a. uncontrollable; violent: **checker or chequer**, v. *-êr* (from the squares of a chessboard), to variegate by cross lines; to form into squares like a chessboard by lines or stripes; to diversify; to vary or mix with different qualities,

chôu, bôy, fôot; yûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

scenes, or events: **check'ring**, imp.: **check'ered**, pp. **-erd**: adj. crossed with good and bad fortune in the career of life: **check'mate**, *n.* **-mat** (Pers. *shah-mat*, king dead), a movement that finishes a game of chess: **v.** to hinder from moving and so to finish; to defeat; to overthrow: **check'mating**, imp.: **check'mated**, pp.: **check'ers**, *n.* plu. device of alternate white and black squares used as a tavern sign: **check'ework**, work having a pattern of squares varied alternately in colours or materials: **check-roll**, a list of servants in a household: **check'string**, a cord by which the occupant of a carriage may arrest the attention of the driver.

cheddar, *n.* **chéd-dér**, a kind of cheese manufactured at Cheddar, in England.

cheek, *n.* **chék** (AS. *ceac*, the cheek, the jaw: Dut. *kaecke*, the jaw), the side of the face below either eye: **cheek-by-jowl** (AS. *geagl*, a jaw, a jowl), nearness; closeness; side by side: **cheek-bone**, *n.* bone of the cheek: **cheeka**, *n.* plu. two upright, equal, and similar parts of any piece of timber-work; the two solid parts upon the sides of a mortise; the projection on each side of a mast.

cheep, *v.* **chép** (an imitative word), to make a shrill noise like a young chicken: **cheep'ing**, imp.: **cheeped**, pp. **chépt**.

cheer, *v.* **chér** (prov. Sp. *cara*: old F. *chier*: It. *cera*, the countenance: F. *chère*, the face, favour, entertainment), to receive with shouts of joy; to applaud; to comfort; to gladden; to infuse life into; to encourage; to become glad some: *n.* a joyful shout; applause; mirth; provisions for a feast: **cheer'ing**, imp.: adj. animating; encouraging: **cheered**, pp. **chérd**: **cheer'ingly**, ad. *-ly*: **cheer'ily**, ad. *-ly*, with spirit: **cheerful**, *a.* **chérfól**, lively; in good spirits; full of life: **cheer'fully**, ad. *-ly*: **cheer'fulness**, *n.* liveliness; gaiety: **cheerless**, *a.* **chérlés**, without cheer; cold; gloomy; dispiriting: **cheer'lessly**, ad. *-ly*: **cheerlessness**, *n.*: **cheer'er**, *n.* one who: **cheer'y**, *a.* *-y*, gay; sprightly: **cheer up**, to become cheerful; to enliven.

cheese, *n.* **chéz** (AS. *cese*, curdled milk: L. *caseus*, cheese: Fin. *kasa*, a heap), the curd of milk pressed into a mass of various shapes and sizes, and suffered to dry: **cheesy**, *a.* **chéz**, having the taste of cheese: **cheese-cake**, *n.* a sweet cake: **cheese-press**, *n.* and **cheese-vat**, the one for pressing and the other for holding the curd to be formed into a cheese: **cheesemonger**, *n.* **-mäng'gér**, one who deals in or sells cheese.

cheetah, *n.* **ché'tá**, the hunting leopard of India. **chef-d'œuvre**, *n.* **shéf-dóv'er** or **shá** (F.), a masterpiece; a very fine work of art.

chegue, *n.* **chégó** (of Peruvian origin: Sp. *chico*, small), in tropical countries, a small insect that enters the skin of the feet in man; also written **chigger**, **chig'gér**: **chigoe**, **chig'ó**: **jigger**, **jig'gér**: **chigre**, **chig'ér**: **chegre**, **chég'ér**.

cheiracanthus, *n.* **kí'r-á-kán'thús** (Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *akantha*, a thorn), a small fossil fish armed with defensive spines: **cheirolepis**, *n.* **ró-lé-pis** (Gr. *lepis*, a scale), a fossil fish having lozenge-shaped scales, and a great development of its pectoral and ventral fins: **cheiroptera**, *n.* plu. **ké-róp'tér-á** (Gr. *pteron*, a wing), the systematic name for bats and the bat-kind: **cheiropter**, *n.* one of the *cheiroptera*: **cheiropterous**, *a.* *-is*, pert. to: **cheirolurus**, *n.* **ró-rús** (Gr. *oura*, a tail), in *geol.*, a genus of Lower Silurian trilobites, so termed from their tail presenting four or five finger-like spines.

chela, *n.* plu. **ké-lé** (Gr. *chele*, a claw), applied particularly to the bifid claws or pincers of the crustaceans, &c.: **cheliferous**, *a.* **-lí-fér-ús** (L. *ferre*, to bear), having claws as a crab: **chelliform**, *a.* **kéll'fórm** (L. *forma*, a shape), having the form of a claw: **chelate**, *a.* **ké-lát**, having chela or two-cleft claws.

chelonia, *n.* **ké-ló-ni-án** (Gr. *chelone*, the tortoise), pert. to the *chelonia* or tortoise and turtle tribe.

chemical, *a.*—see **chemistry**.

chemise, *n.* **shé-méz** (F. Sp. *camisa*, a chemise), an undergarment worn by females; a shift; a wall lining any earthwork in order to support it: **chemisette**, *shém'í-sét*, an under waistcoat for a female.

chemistry, *n.* **kém'í-strí** (Ar. *kímia*, the occult art: Gr. *chumos*, juice; It. *chimica*: F. *chimie*), the science that ascertains the nature and constituent parts of any body, investigates the laws that regulate the action of bodies on each other, and determines in what proportion their elements unite: **chem'ical**, *a.* *-i-kál*, pert. to chemistry: **chem'ically**, ad. *-ly*: **chem'ist**, *n.*

one skilled in chemistry: **chem'icals**, *n.* plu. *-kál*, substances used for producing chemical effects: **organic chemistry**, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of animals or vegetables, and their products: **inorganic chemistry**, that which treats of the substances which form mineral bodies: **practical or applied chemistry**, that which treats of the products of chemistry useful in the arts, and for economical purposes: **pure chemistry**, that which treats of the elemental constitution of substances, and of the laws of combination.

cheque, *n.* **chék** (see **check**), an order for money on a banker, to be paid on demand.

cherish, *v.* **chér'ish** (F. *chérir*, to love dearly, to cherish), to treat with tenderness and affection; to foster; to protect and aid; to harbour in the mind, as feelings of ill-will: **cher'ishing**, imp.: *n.* support; encouragement: **cher'ished**, pp. **-isht**: adj. comforted; fostered: **cher'isher**, *n.* one who: **cher'ishingly**, ad. *-ly*.

cheroot, *n.* **shé-rót**, a kind of cigar.

cheropotamus, *n.* **kér'ó-pót-á-mis** (Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *potamus*, a river), a fossil animal very closely related to the hog family.

cherry, *n.* **chér'í** (L. *cerasus*: F. *cerise*: Ger. *kirsche*), a well-known fruit, consisting of a pulp surrounding a pip or kernel: **ad. **cherry**, **cherry-pit**, *n.* a child's play: **cherry-brandy**, brandy in which cherries have been steeped: **cherry-stone**, the hard kernel of the cherry.**

chersonese, *n.* **kér'só-néz** (Gr. *chersos*, land; and *nesos*, an isle), a tract of land, of any extent, nearly surrounded by water; a peninsula.

chert, *n.* **chért** (W. *cell*, flintstone; a probable corruption of *quartz*), an impure flinty rock resembling some varieties of flint and hornstone; a limestone so silicious as to be worthless for the limekiln, is said to be **cherty**: *cherty*, *a.* *-ly*, flinty.

cherub, *n.* **chér'úb**, plu. **cher'úb's** or **cher'úbim** (Heb. *kerub*—from *kárb*, to grasp), any figure of a creature; a heavenly being: **cher'ubic**, ad. *-bik*, also **cheru'bical**, *a.* *-kál*, angelic: **cher'úbim**, *n.* plu. *-bím* (Heb. plu. of *cherub*), angels; heavenly beings.

chérup, *v.* **chér'úp** (for *chirp*), to twitter; to make a noise as a bird: *n.* a short, sharp noise: **cher'up'ing**, imp.: **cher'up'ped**, pp. **-up'**.

cheshire, *n.* **chéz'shí**, or **chasable**, **cház'ó-bl**, a Roman priest's garment.

chess, *n.* **chés** (F. *echec*: It. *scacco*: Sp. *zague*: Ger. *schach*—from the cry of check: Pers. *schach*, a king), a game played on a board divided into sixty-four squares: **chess-board**, the board used in the game of chess: **chess-player**, one skilled in the game of chess.

chessil-bank, **chés'il-bá'k** (Ger. *kiesel*, a pebble), the shifting pebble-beach extending from Portland to Abbotsbury, on the southern coast of England.

chest, *n.* **chést** (AS. *cist*: Ger. *kasten*: L. *cista*), a large box; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods, as tea: *v.* to lay in a chest; to hoard: **chest'ing**, imp.: **chest'ed**, pp.: *ad.* having a chest; placed in a chest: **chest of drawers**, a case of movable boxes, called *drawers*.

chestnut, *n.* **chés'nút** (F. *chastagne*: Dut. *kastante*: Ger. *kesten*), the seed or nut of a large forest-tree: *ad.* of a bright-brown colour; also **chesnut**.

cheetah, *n.* **ché'tá**—see **cheetah**.

cheval-de-frise, *n.* **shé-vál-dé-fréz**: **chevaux-de-frise**, *n.* plu. **shé-vó** (F. *cheval*, a horse; *frise*, anything curled), a long piece of timber pierced by wooden spikes four or six feet long, pointed with iron, which cross each other, used to fill a breach or to hinder the advance of cavalry.

chevalier, *n.* **shév-á-lér** (F.—from *cheval*, a horse), a horseman; a knight; a gallant young man.

chevron, *n.* **chév'rón** (F. Sp. *cabrio*, a rafter), a figure of two rafters meeting at the top; a term in heraldry; a variety of fret ornament, called also zigzag; the badge on the coat-sleeve of a non-commissioned officer: **chev'roned**, *a.* **-rónd**, having a chevron.

chew, *v.* **chó** (AS. *ceowan*, to chew—from *ceac*, the jaw: Dut. *kauwen*, to chew—from *kauwe*, the jaw), to crush with the teeth; to masticate: **chewing**, imp.: **chewed**, pp. **chód**: **chew the cud**, to eat the food over again, as a cow; to think; to meditate.

Chian, *a.* **ch'án**, pert. to Chios, an island in the Aegean Sea.

chiaro-oscuro, *n.* **ké-á-ró-ós-kó-ró** (It. *chiaro*, clear; *oscuro*, dark), a drawing in black and white; the art of advantageously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture.

chiasma, *n.* *ki-ás-má* (Gr. *chiasmos*, a marking with the letter X, a cut crosswise), in anat., the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerves.

chiastolite, *n.* *ki-ás-to-lít* (Gr. *chiastos*, marked with the Greek letter X, or cleft, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral, so called from the resemblance of the lines on the summits of the crystals to the Greek letter X.

chibogue, *n.* *chí-book* (Turk., with F. spelling), a Turkish tobacco-pipe.

chicane, *n.* *shí-kán'*, or *chica'nery*, *n.* *né-rí* (F. *chicaner*, to wrangle or pettifog lit—from *chique*, originally a jac or rag, a lump of bread), from an unfair artifice to obscure the truth; trick; sophistry; wrangling; *v.* to use shifts or artifices: *chica'ning*, *imp.*: *chicaned*, *pp.* *kánd'*: *chica'ner*, *n.* one who.

chick, *n.* *chík*, or *chick'en*, *n.* *én* (imitative of the cry: Dut. *kicken*; AS. *ciccn*, a chicken: Hung. *tyuk*, a hen), the young of the domestic cock and hen; a child; a word of endearment: *chicken-hearted*, a timid; cowardly; fearful: *chicken-pox*, *n.* a mild eruptive disease among children: *chick-weed*, a common wild plant with white blossoms: *chick'ling*, *n.* a small chick: *chick-pea*, a variety of pea or vetch.

chicory, *n.* *chík-ór-á* (F. *chicorée*; It. *cicoria*; L. *echiorium*, chicory or endive), a plant with a root like the carrot, the root of which cleaned, dried, roasted, and ground, is extensively used to mix with coffee.

chide, *v.* *chíd* (AS. *cídan*, to scold: Swiss *kiden*, to reound as a bell), to reprove by words; to scold at; to rebuke; to quarrel: *chíd'ing*, *imp.*: *chíd*, *pt.* *chíd*, or *chode*, *pt.* *chód*: *chidden* or *chíd*, *pp.* *chíd'n*: *chíd'ingly*, *ad.* *í*: *chider*, *n.* *chí-dér*, one who.

chief, *a.* *chéf* (F. *chef*, the head, or highest point: It. *capo*—from L. *caput*, the head: Ger. *kopf*: Dut. *cop*, a cap, a head), highest; principal; the most eminent or distinguished; the most important; first: *n.* a commander or leader; the head man of a clan, or tribe, or family: *chiefly*, *ad.* *í*, especially; mainly; principally; in the first place: *chiefless*, *a.* without a leader: *chief'tain*, *n.* *tán*, a leader; the head of a clan or family: *chief'taincy*, *-st*, and *chief'tainship*, *n.* the government over a clan: *chief-justice*, the principal judge of a court.

chiffonier, *n.* *shíf-fó-nér'* (F. *chiffonnier*, a rag-picker—from *chiffon*, a rag), a rag-picker; a kind of cupboard for holding scraps.

chigoe, *n.* *chíg-ó*—see *chegoe*.

chilblain, *n.* *chíl-blán* (chill and blain), an inflammatory sore on the skin produced by cold.

child, *n.* *chíld*, *plu.* *chíldren*, *chíld'rén* (AS. *cild*, *plu.* *cildra*; Dut. and Ger. *kind*, a child), a son or daughter; an infant or very young person; one weak in knowledge or experience of the world: *plu.* offspring; descendants; the inhabitants of a country: *childhood*, *n.* the time in which persons are children: *child'ish*, *a.* like a child; trifling; ignorant; silly: *child'ishly*, *ad.* *í*: *child'ishness*, *n.* the qualities of a child in regard to conduct; simplicity; weakness of mind: *childless*, *a.* without children: *child'lessness*, *n.*: *childlike*, *a.*: *child-bearing*, the act of producing or bringing forth children: *child-bed*, the state of a woman bringing forth a child: *child-birth*, the act of bringing forth a child; travail: *child's-play*, trifling contest; light work.

childe, *n.* *chíld* (from *child*), formerly a noble youth: **childermas-day**, *n.* *chíld-ér-más*, a feast of the Church held on 28th December, in remembrance of the children slain at Bethlehem by Herod—called usually *Innocent's Day*.

chilad, *n.* *kíl'í-dád* (Gr. *chiliás*, a thousand), 1000 years.

chill, *a.* *chíl* (AS. *cyle*, cool: Sp. *chillar*, to crackle: low Ger. *kíllen*, to smart), moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; not warm; cool: *n.* a cold; a shivering with cold; the sensation of cold; a depressing influence or sensation: *v.* to cause a shivering; to check the circulation of the blood; to make cold; to blast with cold; to deject: *chíld'ing*, *imp.*: *chíld'ingly*, *ad.* *í*: *chíld'y*, *a.* *í*, rather cold: *chíld'iness*, *n.* *í*-*nés*, sensation of shivering; cold: *chíld'ness*, *n.* *nés*, coldness.

chillies, *n.* *plu.* *chíltz* (Sp. *chili*), the pods of the Cayenne or Guiana pepper.

Chiltern Hundreds, *n.* *plu.* *chílt-érn hún'á-rédz*, a hilly district in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England, belonging to the Crown, to which a nominal office is attached, called the "Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds," which a member of the House

of Commons accepts when he wishes to vacate his seat.

chime, *n.* *chím* (imitative of a loud, clear sound: Fin. *kimia*, acute, sonorous), the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by clockwork: *v.* to sound in harmony or accord; to agree with; to cause to sound in harmony: *chím'ing*, *imp.*: *chimed*, *pp.* *chímd*.

chimera, *n.* *ki-mé-rá* (L. *chimera*, a monstrous beast: Gr. *chimaira*), a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination only: *chim'erical*, *a.* *mér'í-kál*, merely imaginary; vainly or wildly conceived; that can have no existence except in thought: *chim'erically*, *ad.* *í*.

chimney, *n.* *chím'ní*, *plu.* *chimneys*, *-níz* (F. *cheminée*: It. *camminata*, a hall: low L. *caminata*, an apartment with a fireplace), a funnel or passage upwards in a wall for the escape of smoke or heated air: *chimney-flue* or *vent*, the passage from the fireplace upwards for the escape of the smoke or heated air: *chimney-sweep*, one who cleans chimneys: *chimney-piece*, an ornamental frame of wood or stone round a fireplace.

chimpanzee, *n.* *chím'pán-zé*, one of the higher apes of Africa.

chin, *n.* *chín* (AS. *cinne*; Dut. *kinne*, the jaw, the cheek; Gr. *genus*, the jaw, the chin), the part of the face below the under lip: *chín'cough*, *n.* *kóf* (Dut. *kinkhoest*—from *kincken*, to wheeze), hooping-cough.

china, *n.* *chí-ná*, a fine kind of earthenware, originally from China: *ad.* of or from China: *china-shop*, a shop for the sale of china-ware, &c.: *a.* *bull* in a china shop, strength and violence irresistible: *Chinese*, *a.* *chí-né*, of China: *n.* the language or inhabitants: *china-aster*, *n.* *ás-tér* (Gr. *aster*, a star), one of a genus of plants having compound flowers: *china-clay*, the finer varieties of pottery-clay, called *kaolin*: *china-stone*, the decomposed granites yielding the china-clay or kaolin of commerce.

chinchilla, *n.* *chín-chíld*, a small S. Amer. rodent animal, whose soft fur is used for muffs, &c.

chine, *n.* *chín* (F. *échine*, the back-bone: W. *cefn*, a ridge), the back-bone of an animal; a piece of the back-bone, with adjacent parts, cut from an animal for cooking; part of the water-way of a ship: *v.* to cut into chine pieces: *chín'ing*, *imp.*: *chined*, *pp.* *chínd*.

chink, *n.* *chíngk* (AS. *cínan*, to gape: Dut. *kincken*, to clink or sound sharp), a small rent, cleft, or opening lengthwise; a crack or gap, as in a wall: *v.* to crack; to make a small sharp sound with a piece of money or metal: *chíngk'ing*, *imp.*: *chínked*, *pp.* *chíngkt*: *chínk'y*, *a.* *í*, full of chinks or long small gaps.

chinese, *v.* *chíns*, to push oakum or tow into the chinks or seams between a ship's planking: *chín'sing*, *imp.*: *chínsed*, *pp.* *chíns*.

chints or **chintz**, *n.* *chínts* (Hind. *chínt*, spotted cotton cloth: Dut. *chitz*), cotton cloth printed in more than two colours.

chip, *n.* *chíp* (Swiss, *kíde*, a twig: W. *cedys*, fagots of small wood: Ger. *kíppen*, to clip or pare), a small piece of a body cut or broken off; a fragment: *v.* to cut into small pieces; to cut or break off small pieces; to hew: *chíp'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a piece cut or broken off: *chipped*, *pp.* *chípt*.

chiragra, *n.* *kí-rá-grá* (L.—from Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *agra*, a catching), gout in the hand.

chirography, *n.* *ki-ró-grá-fí* (Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *graphe*, a writing), the art of writing: *chí'rográph'ic*, *a.* *-ró-grá-f'ic*, pert. to: *chírográpher*, *n.* *-rá-fér*, also *chírográphist*, *-físt*, one who: *chírology*, *n.* *-ró-ló-jí* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), art of talking with the hands: *chírologist*, *n.* *-físt*, one who: *chíroman'cy*, *n.* *-ró-mán'-st* (Gr. *man'ia*, divination), the art of foretelling events or the dispositions of persons by inspecting the lines of the hands: *chíroman'tic*, *a.* *-tík*, pert. to: *chíroman'cer*, *n.* *-sér*, one who: also *chíroman'tist*, *n.* *-tíst*: *chíroplast*, *n.* *-ró-plást* (Gr. *plassein*, to shape), in music, an instrument to teach fingering: *chírop'o-dist*, *n.* *-ró-p'o-díst* (Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *poda*, the feet; or Gr. *keiro*, I clip or pare), a corn or wart doctor.

chirp, *n.* *chérp* (an imitative word: Sp. *chirriar*, to chirp: Norm. *charer*, to chatter), a particular sound uttered by birds or insects: *v.* to make a noise, as the cry of small birds: *chír'p'ing*, *imp.*: *chirped*, *pp.* *chérpt*: *chír'p'er*, *n.* one who: *chír'p'ingly*, *ad.* *í*.

chisel, *n.* *chís-él* (F. *císel*, to emboss, to engrave: Sp. *cíncel*; Port. *sízel*, a chisel: old F. *císel*: It. *císelo*),

cóio, *bóy*, *fóot*; *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

a cutting instrument or tool of iron or steel, used by masons, joiners, and sculptors: *v.* to cut; to pare; to carve or engrave with a chisel: *chis'el'ing*, imp.: *chis'el'ed*, pp. *-el'd*: *chis'eler*, n. one who: derivatives also spelt with *il*, as *chiselling*, *chiselled*, &c.

Chisleu, n. *kis'leu* (Heb. *chisleu*), the ninth month of the Jewish year, beginning with the new moon of our December.

chit, n. *ch'it* (Swiss *kide*, a twig: prov. Eng. *chits*, the first sprouts of anything: *It. cinto*, a little dirty boy), a shoot or sprout: a lively child: *chit' ty*, a. *-ti*, childish: like a babe: *chit-chat*, n. *-chat*, prattle; familiar talk.

chitine, n. *ki'tin* (Gr. *chiton*, a coat of mail), the hardening substance of the covering of insects: *chi'tin-ous*, a. *-us*, consisting of or having the nature of chitine: *chi'ton*, n. *-tôn*, a mollusc with a many-jointed shell covering its back—also found fossil: *chi'tonel'us*, n. *-el'us* (dim. of *chiton*), a sub-generic form of *chiton*, distinguished by the form of the plates.

chitterlings, n. plu. *chit'ter-ling's* (prov. Eng. *chitter*, to twitter, then to shiver), the small entrails of swine, from their wrinkled appearance.

chivalry, n. *shi'val-ri*, or *chiv'* (F. *chevalerie*—from *cheval*, a horse), the system of knighthood; valour; the body or order of knights: *chiv'alrie*, a. *-rie*, partaking of the character of chivalry or knighthood: *chiv'alrous*, a. *-rous*, warlike; bold; gallant: *chiv'alrously*, ad. *-ly*.

chives, n. plu. *ch'vz* (F. *cive*, small onions without bulbs: *cheveler*, to put forth a small root), small onions growing in tufts; in *bot.*, slender threads or filaments in flowers.

chlamys, n. *kid'm'is* (L. *chlamys*, a coat, an upper garment: Gr. *chlamus*) in *bot.*, a covering, applied to the floral envelope: *chlamy'deous*, a. *-id'us*, pert. to.

chloral, n. *klô-râl* (see *chlorine*), a liquid formed from chlorine and alcohol.

chlorine, n. *klô-rin* (Gr. *chloros*, grass-green), a greenish-yellow gas possessing great power as a bleacher: *chloric*, a. *klôr'ik*, of or from chlorine: *chloride*, n. *klôr'id*, a compound of chlorine with a metal or other elementary substance: *chlorid'ic*, a. *-ik*, pert. to chloride: *chlorite*, n. *klôr'it*, a soft friable mineral, allied in character to talc and mica, and so called from its greenish colour: *chlorit'ic*, a. *-it'ik*, pert. to: *chloritic sand*, any sand coloured green by chlorite, generally applied to the greensand of the chalk formation: *chloridate*, *v.* *klôr'id-dat*, to treat or prepare with a chloride, as a plate for the purposes of photography: *chloride of lime*, a combination of lime and chlorine, used in bleaching and as a disinfectant: *chlor'ate*, n. *-ât*, a salt of chloric acid with a base: *chlorous*, a. *klôr'us*, noting an acid which contains equal parts of chlorine and oxygen.

chloroform, n. *klôr'ô-fôr'm* (Gr. *chloros*, grass-green, and *formyle*; L. *formica*, an ant), a volatile liquid remarkable for its property of producing insensibility to pain when inhaled by the lungs.

chlorometer, n. *klôr'ô-mê-têr* (Gr. *chloros*, grass-green, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for testing the strength of chloride of lime: *chlorom'etry*, n. *-i-tri*.

chlorophane, n. *klôr'ô-fê'it* (Gr. *chloros*, grass-green, and *phaios*, brown, in allusion to the change of colour produced by exposure), a soft earthy mineral of an olive-green colour, changing to blackish-brown: *chlôrophane*, n. *-fân* (Gr. *phaino*, I shine), a variety of fluor-spar, exhibiting a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated: *chlôrophyll*, n. *-fil* (Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf), the colouring matter in plants, especially in their leaves.

chlorosis, n. *klôr'ô-sis* (Gr. *chloros*, green), a disease of young females; green sickness; in *bot.*, etiolation: *chlorot'ic*, a. *klôr'ik*, pert. to or affected with chlorosis: *chlô-rôs*, in *bot.*, green: in composition, *chlôro*.

choanites, n. plu. *kô-a-nits* (Gr. *choane*, a funnel), in *geol.*, a genus of spongiiform zoophytes occurring in the chalk formation.

chock-full, a. *chôk'fûl* or *chuck-* (Swab. *schoch*, a heap; *geschopp't-voll*, crammed full), full up to the brim; full to overflowing.

chocolate, n. *chôk'ô-lâ* (F. *chocolat*: Sp. *chocolate*: Mexican, *cacuat*, cacao), a powder or paste prepared from the kernels of the cacao-nut, used in making the beverage so called.

choice, n. *chôys* (F. *choix*—from *choisir*, to choose), the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; option; the thing chosen; election: *adj.*

select; precious; very good, or best; selecting with much care: *choice'less*, a.; *choice'ly*, ad. *-ly*: *choice'ness*, n. *-nês*.

choir, n. *kwôir* (F. *chœur*—from L. *chorus*; Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a company of singers), a band of singers in a church; the place in the church where they sing: *chorus*, n. *kôr'us*, a number of singers singing together; the part of a song repeated at the end of every verse: *chôr'al*, a. *-râl*, pert. to what can be sung by a choir: *chôr'al'ly*, ad. *-ly*: *chôr'ist* and *chorister*, n. *kôr'is-têr*, one who sings in a choir.

choke, *v.* *chôk* (Icel. *koð*, the throat; *koka*, to swallow: W. *ceg*, the throat; *cegu*, to swallow), to stop the passage of the breath by filling the windpipe with some body, or by compressing or squeezing the throat; to smother or suffocate; to obstruct or block up; to hinder: *chô'king*, imp.: *adj.* suffocating: *choked*, pp. *chôkt*: *chô'ker*, n. one who: *choke-damp*, n. the carbonic acid gas of mines: *chô'ky*, a. *-kî*, tending to choke: *choke'-full*, a.—see *chock-full*, which is the proper spelling.

cholera, n. *kô-lêr* (Gr. and L. *cholera*—from Gr. *kole*, bile, and *rheo*, I flow), the bile, the flow of which was supposed to cause anger, or the redness of face in anger; anger; wrath; irascibility: *chol'era*, n. *-â*, bilious vomiting and purging—the milder form of the disease is called *cholera-morbus*; the malignant form is called *Asiatic cholera*: *chol'era'ic*, a. *-â'ik*, pert. to the disease cholera: *chol'erie*, a. *-ik*, easily irritated; irascible; excited by anger.

cholesterine, n. *kô-lêstêr'in* (Gr. *chole*, bile, and *stear*, tallow or fat), a substance having the properties of fat, found principally in bile.

chondrine, n. *kôn'drin* (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage or gristle, a grain), a substance resembling gelatine, produced by the action of hot water on gristle: *chondro-dite*, n. *kôn'drô-dit*, one of the gems, occurring in grains of various shades of yellow and red: *chondrology*, n. *-drôl'ô-jî* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise on cartilage.

chondrites, n. plu. *kôn'drit's* (L. *chondrus*, a kind of sea-weed), fossil marine plants resembling the Irish moss of our own shores.

choose, *v.* *chôse* (AS. *ceosan*: Goth. *kisjan*: Dut. *kiesen*), to select; to choose by preference; to have the power to take; to adopt; to follow: *chose*, pt. *chôz*: *choosing*, imp. *chôz'ing*: *choos'er*, n. one who: *chosen*, pp. *chôz-en*.

chop, n. *chôp* (Scot. *chap*, to strike; *choppe*, a blow; to *chap hands*, to strike hands: Icel. *kauþ*; Scot. *coup*, to buy and sell, to exchange), a piece cut or struck off; a piece of meat: *v.* to cut off or separate by the blow, or repeated blows, of a sharp instrument; to cut into small pieces; to mince; to barter or exchange: *chôp'ing*, imp.: *chopped*, pp. *chôpt*: *chop'per*, n. an instrument for chopping; one who: *chop-house*, n. a dining-house: *chop*, n. in *China*, a permit or stamp; quality of goods; quantity: *chop-stick*, n. a Chinese instrument for feeding.

chop, n. *chôp*, chops, plu. (AS. *ceapas*, the chops or jaws: Wallon. *chiffe*, the cheek; *chafe*, smack on the chops: Gael. *gab*, the beak, the mouth—see *chap*), the sides of the mouth of a river or of a channel; the chop or jaw: *v.* to vary or turn; to shift suddenly, as the wind *chops* or *chops about*: *chopping*, imp.: *chopped*, pp. *chôpt*: *chop-fallen*, a. cast down in spirits; dejected: *chops*, n. plu. the jaws.

chopin, n. *chôp'in* (F. *chopine*; Ger. *schoppen*, a liquid measure), in *Scot.*, a liquid measure containing a quart.

choral, &c.—see *choir*.

chord, n. *kârd* (L. *chorda*; Gr. *chorde*, an intestine of which strings are made), the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; a straight line joining the two ends of the arc of a circle: *v.* to string a musical instr.: *chôrd'ing*, imp.: *chord'ed*, pp. *strung*.

chore, n. *kôr*, for *char*, which see.

chorea, n. *kô-rê-â* (Gr. *choria*, a dance), in *med.*, St Vitus's dance; a disease attended with constant twitchings of the voluntary muscles.

chorepiscopal, a. *kô-rê-ptis-kô-pâl* (Gr. *choros*, place, country, and *episkopos*, bishop), relating to a local or suffragan bishop.

choriambus, n. *kôr'â-mb'us* (Gr. *choraios*, a trochee, and *iambos*, an iambus), a poetic foot consisting of four syllables—the first and fourth long, the second and third short: a trochee and an iambus united: *chô'riam-bic*, a. *-bik*, pert. to.

chorion, n. *kôr'ôn* (Gr. *chorion*, skin) the exterior

mate, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mête*, *mât*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

membrane investing the fetus in the womb; in *bot.*, a fluid pulp composing the nucleus of the ovule in its earliest stage: **cho'roid**, *n.* *-rōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), a membrane resembling the chorion—applied to a coat of the eye.

chorisis, *n.* *kōr'is-sis* (Gr. *chorizo*, I separate), in *bot.*, separation of a lamina from one part of an organ so as to form a scale or a doubling of the organ.

chorography, *n.* *kō-rōgr'ā-fē* (Gr. *choros*, a place or country, and *graphie*, a writing), the description of a region or country.

chorus, *n.*—see **choir**.

chosen and **chose**—see **choose**.

chough, *n.* *chūf* (AS. *ceo*: Dut. *kauwe*: F. *choucas*), a kind of jackdaw or crow.

chow-chow, *n.* *chōw-chōw*, a Chinese sweetmeat; a kind of mixed pickles.

chowder, *n.* *chōw'dēr*, fresh fish boiled with biscuit, pork, onions, &c.: *v.* to make a chowder of.

chris, *n.* *kris'm* (Gr. *chrisma*, ointment: F. *chrisme*, consecrated oil), consecrated oil; unction: **chrismal**, *kris'māl*, *pert.* to **chris**: **chris'mation**, *n.* *-mā-tēr'is*, a vessel for **chris**: **chris'm**, *n.* *kris'ām*, a child that dies within a month after birth: **chris'mation**, *n.* *-mā-shūn*, the act of applying the **chris** or consecrated oil.

Christ, *n.* *krist* (Gr. *christos*, used as ointment, anointed), the Anointed; the Messiah: **christen**, *v.* *kris'n*, to baptise and name in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit: **christ'ening**, *imp.* *-ning*: *n.* the act of baptising and naming; initiation into the Christian religion: **christ'ened**, *pp.* *-nd*: **christendom**, *n.* *kris'n-dōm*, the countries inhabited by those professing to believe in the Christian religion: **Christian**, *n.* *kris'ti-yān*, a true disciple of Christ; a professed believer in Christ: *adj.* *pert.* to Christ, his doctrines, or his church: **christianity**, *n.* *kris'ti-ān'itē*, the religion of Christians, its doctrines and precepts: **christianise**, *v.* *kris'ti-yān'iz*, to convert to Christianity: **christianising**, *imp.* **christianised**, *pp.* *-iz'd*: **christianisation**, *n.* *-iz'd-shūn*, the act of converting to Christ: **christless**, without the true knowledge of Christ: **christology**, *n.* *kris'tōl'ō-gē* (Christ, and *logos*, a discourse), a discourse or treatise on Christ: **Christmas**, *n.* *kris'mās* (Christ, and *mass*), the festival of Christ's nativity on the 25th December: **Christmas season**, from 25th December to 6th January: **christmas-box**, a box in which little presents of money, &c., are collected at Christmas; the present itself.

chromatic, *a.* *kro-mā'tik* (Gr. *chroma*, colour), relating to colours: **chromatic scale**, *n.* (from the intermediate notes being printed in colours), the scale in music that proceeds by semitones: **chromatically**, *ad.* *-kāl'ti*: **chromatics**, *n.* *plu.* *-iks*, the science of colours: **chromatography**, *n.* *kro-mā-tōgr'ā-fē* (Gr. *chroma*, colour; and *graphie*, writing), a treatise on colours; the art of printing in colours—also called **chromo-lithography**: **chrome**, *n.* *kro-m*, also **chromium**, *n.* *kro-mi-ūm*, one of the metals, so named from its property of imparting colour to others in a remarkable degree: **chromic**, *a.* *kro-m'ik*, of or from chrome: **chromate**, *n.* *kro-māt*, a compound of **chromic acid** with a base: **chrome-ochre**, *n.* *-ōkr*, oxide of chrome of a fine yellowish green: **chromatopse**, *n.* *kro-mā-tōp* (Gr. *trope*, turn, rotation), an optical apparatus for exhibiting a stream of colours: **chromogen**, *n.* *kro-m'ō-jēn*, also **chrom'ule**, *n.* *-ūl* (Gr. *gennaō*, I produce), in *bot.*, the colouring matter of plants: **chrom'ometer**, *n.* *-ā-tōmē'tēr* (Gr. *metron*, measure), scale for measuring colour: **chromite**, *n.* *kro-m'it*, or **chromate of iron**, a mineral consisting of protoxide of iron and oxide of chromium, used in the preparation of various pigments.

chronic, *a.* *kron'ik*, also **chron'ical**, *a.* *-ikāl* (Gr. *chronikos*; F. *chronique*—from Gr. *chronos*, time, duration), continuing a long time, as a disease: **chron'icle**, *n.* *-īl*, a history that narrates the facts in the order in which they occurred as to time; a history: *v.* to record events in the order of time; to record or register: **chron'icling**, *imp.* *-ikling*: **chron'icled**, *pp.* *-ikl*, recorded or registered: **Chron'icles**, *n.* *plu.* two books of the Old Testament: historical narratives of events: **chron'icler**, *n.* *-klēr*, one who is an historian.

chronogram, *n.* *kron'ō-grām* (Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a writing), an inscription which includes in it the date of an event: **chron'ogrammatic**, *a.* *-mā'tik*, also **chron'ogrammatical**, *a.* *-ikāl*: **chron'ogram-matically**, *ad.* *-ik*: **chron'ogrammatist**, *a.* *-mā'tist*, a writer of.

chronology, *n.* *kro-nōl'ō-gē* (Gr. *chronos*, time or duration, and *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of the dates of past events; the method of measuring or computing time: **chronological**, *a.* *kron'ō-tōg'ē-kāl*, also **chron'ologic**, *a.* *-ik*, containing an account of past events in the order of time: **chron'ologically**, *ad.* *-ik*: **chronologist**, *n.* *kro-nōl'ō-gist*, also **chronol'oger**, *n.* one who endeavours to discover the true dates of past events, and to arrange them in order.

chronometer, *n.* *kro-nōmē'tēr* (Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure), any instrument or machine that measures time, as a clock or a dial; a large watch constructed with great nicety for use at sea: **chronomet'ric**, *kron'ō-mē'trik*, also **chronomet'rical**, *a.* *-rikāl*, *pert.* to: **chronometry**, *n.* *kro-nōmē'trē*, the art of measuring time, or of constructing chronometers.

chrysalis, *n.* *kris'ā-lis*, also **chrys'alid**, *n.* *-lī*—from Gr. *chrysalis*, the gold-coloured sheaths of butterflies—from *chrysolos*, gold), the second stage in the state of such insects as the butterfly, the moth, &c.: **chrys'alid**, *a.* *-līd*, *pert.* to a chrysalis.

chrysanthemum, *n.* *kri-san'thē-mām* (Gr. *chrysolos*, gold; *anthemon*, a flower), a genus of composite plants of many species.

chrysoberyl, *n.* *kris'ō-bēr'īl* (Gr. *chrysolos*, gold; and Gr. *beryllos*; L. *beryllus*, beryl), a gem of a yellowish or asparagus green colour; a species of corundum.

chrysocolla, *n.* *kris'ō-kōl'ā* (Gr. *chrysolos*, gold, and *kolla*, glue), a mineral of a fine emerald-green colour: **chrysolite**, *n.* *kris'ō-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fine green-coloured transparent crystal: **chrysoprase**, *n.* *kris'ō-prāz* (Gr. *prason*, a leek), a fine apple-green to leek-green variety of chalcedony.

chub, *n.* *chūb* (Fr. *chevane*: mid. L. *capito*), a plump river-fish.

chubby, *a.* *chūb'ī* (AS. *ceaplas*, the chops; I. *ciuplo*, the snout of an animal: Dan. *kiaft*, chops), short and thick: **chub-faced**, *a.* *-fāst*, having a plump round face: **chub'biness**, *n.* *-bī-nēs*.

chuck, *v.* *chūk* (F. *claquer*, to clack, to chatter: Wallon. *caker*, to strike in the hand, to chatter: Turk. *chakil*, a pebble), to make the noise of a hen when calling her chickens; to give a slight blow under the chin so as to make the jaws snap; to throw or pitch a short distance: *n.* the noise or call of a hen as imitative of the noise of pebbles knocking together; a slight blow, as under the chin; the part of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon: **chucking**, *imp.* **chucked**, *pp.* *chūkt*: Eng. **chack-stone**, Scot. **chuckie-stane**, a pebble.

chuckle, *v.* *chūk'kl* (Icel. *kok* or *quok*, the throat—see **chuck**), to laugh inwardly in triumph: *n.* a broken half-suppressed laugh: **chuck'ling**, *imp.* *adj.* a suppressed choking approaching to a laugh, expressive of inward satisfaction: **chuck'led**, *pp.* *-līd*: **chuckle-headed**, *a.* stupid; thickheaded; noisy and empty.

chum, *n.* *chūm* (a probable contraction of comrade or chamber-fellow), one who lodges in the same room; an intimate companion.

chump, *n.* *chūmp* (an imitative word expressive of the thick end of anything, as *chunk* and *hump*), a thick heavy piece of wood; a lump.

chunam, *n.* *chō-nām*, in India, lime or anything made of it.

church, *n.* *chērč* (Gr. *kuriakon*, the Lord's house—from *kuriōs*, the Lord: AS. *cyrice*: Scot. *kirk*), an edifice or a building consecrated or set apart for the worship of God; the collective body of Christians throughout the world; a certain number of Christians holding the same dogmas: *v.* to perform the office of returning thanks in church for women after childbirth: **church'ing**, *imp.* *n.* attending church to offer thanks, as a woman after childbirth: **churched**, *pp.* *chērčt*: **churchwarden**, *n.* *-wōr'dn*, in Eng., one who has the charge of a church and its concerns, and who represents the parish: **churchyard**, *n.* a burial-ground beside a church: **churchman**, *n.* an Episcopalian; a clergyman or member of an established church: **church-music**, *n.* music adapted for use in a church: **church-service**, religious service in a church: **church-goer**, a regular attendant at church: **church militant**, the church as warring against every form of evil: **church-rate**, a tax levied on parishes in England for repairing churches, and for other matters connected with them.

churl, *n.* *chērī* (AS. *ceorl*, a countryman: Dut. *kaerle*, a man, a rustic: Ger. *kerl*, a fellow), a countryman; a surly man: **churlish**, *a.* *chēr'tish*, rude; surly; sullen; rough in temper; selfish; said of things, unyielding;

cōw, dōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

cross-grained; hard or firm: **churlishly**, ad. *n.*: **churlishness**, *n.* rudeness of manners or temper.

churn, *n.* *chérn* (Icel. *kjarni*; Ger. *kern*, the kernel), the choice part of a thing—whence Icel. *kirna*; Fris. *kernjen*, to churn), a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in order to separate the butter: **v.** to shake or agitate cream in order to make butter: **churning**, imp.: **n.** the operation of making butter by agitating milk or cream, or the quantity made at one time: **churned**, pp. *chérnd*.

chyle, *n.* *kil* (Gr. *kulos*, juice or humour), in animals, a white or milky fluid separated from the substances digested in the stomach, and conveyed into the circulation of the blood by the lacteal vessels: **chylification**, *n.* *kil-fik-shún* (L. *factus*, made), the process of making chyle from food: **chylifactive**, *a.*, *chylif*, forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle: **chyliferous**, *a.* *kil-lif-er-ús* (L. *fero*, I carry), carrying chyle: **chylific**, *a.* *chyl-ik* (L. *facio*, I make), making chyle, usually applied to a part of the digestive apparatus of insects: **chylipoetic**, *a.* *kil-pó-ét-ik* (Gr. *poieo*, I make), making chyle—applied to the stomach and intestines.

chyme, *n.* *kim* (Gr. *kumos*, juice), digested food before being changed into chyle: **chymification**, *n.* *kim-fik-shún* (L. *facio*, I make), the process of forming chyme: **chymify**, *v.* *-fik*, to change into chyme: **chymifying**, imp.: **chymified**, pp. *-fik*: **chymous**, *a.* *kim-ús*, pert. to chyme: **chymist**, *n.* *kim-íst*—see chemist.

cicala, *n.* *st-kál-lá* (It.), an insect having a long stout body and wings.

cicatrix, *n.* *sik-d-triks*: **cicatrice**, *n.* *-trís* (L. *cicatrix*, a scar: F. *cicatrice*), the scar or seam that remains after a wound has skinned over and healed: **cicatrise**, *v.* *-tríz*, to heal a wound; to induce a skin to grow over it; to skin over: **cicatrizing**, imp.: **cicatrized**, pp. *-tríz*: **cicatrization**, *n.* *tríz-shún*, the process of healing; the being skinned over: **cicatrative**, *a.* *tríz-iv*, tending to promote the healing of a wound: **cicatriceula**, *n.* *tríz-ú-lá*, in bot., the scar left after the falling of a leaf; the hilum or base of the seed; in anat., the point in the ovum (egg) in which life first shows itself.

cicerone, *n.* *sik-sé-ró-né* or *chik-ché-ró-né*; plu. *ciceroni* (It.—from Cicero, the great ancient orator), one who explains curiosities and antiquities; a guide: **ciceronian**, *a.* *sik-sé-ró-ni-an*, like Cicero in style; eloquent: **ciceronianism**, *n.* *-izm*, imitation of Cicero.

cichoraceous, *a.* *sik-sé-rá-shús* (L. *cichoriaceus*, chicory) or pert. to chicory or succory.

cidarites, *n.* plu. *sik-d-ár-ts* (Gr. *kidarís*, a turban), in geol., a genus of the family of sea-urchins furnished with long curiously-ornamented spines.

cider, *n.* *síder* (F. *cider*: L. *sicera*, the juice of apples fermented: *cíderkin*, *n.* *kin*, a poor liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider).

ci-devant, ad. *sé-dé-vóng* (F.), formerly; heretofore; late.

cigar, *n.* *sí-gár* (Sp. *cigarro*, originally a particular kind of tobacco: F. *cigare*), a small roll of tobacco-leaf for smoking: **cigarette**, *n.* *sik-d-rét*, a little cigar rolled in thin paper.

cilia, *n.* plu. *sí-lí-á* (L. *cilium*, an eyelid with the hairs growing on it: It. *ciglio*: F. *cil*), the hair of the eyelids; hairs on the margin of any body; thin hair-like projections from an animal membrane which have a quick vibratory motion—in the smaller animals and insects only seen by the microscope: **ciliary**, *a.* *-lí-ár*, belonging to the eyelids or cilia: **ciliated**, *a.* *-lí-á-téd*, in bot., furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments or bristles resembling the hairs of the eyelids: **ciliobrachiate**, *a.* *-lí-á-brá-kí-ét* (L. *brachium*, an arm), having the arms provided with cilia: **ciliograde**, *a.* *-grád* (L. *gradus*, a step), swimming by the action of cilia: **ciliary motion**, that rapid vibratile motion characteristic of cilia in a state of action.

Cimbri, *a.* *sím-brik*, pert. to the Cimbrí, an ancient tribe of northern Germany.

cimeter or **cymetar**, *n.* *sím-b-tér* (F. *cimeterre*: Sp. *cimetarra*), a short curved sword used by the Persians and Turks—also spelt **scimeter**, **scymetar**.

Cimmerian, *a.* *sím-mé-rí-an* (L. *cimmerium*, a former name of the Crimea, fabled by the ancients to have been continually shrouded in darkness), extremely dark; very obscure; benighted.

cinolite, *n.* *sím-ó-lít*, a pure white or greyish-white variety of clay from the island of Cinola (now Argen-

tiera), in the Grecian Archipelago, used as a fuller's earth: **cinolian**, *a.* *sím-ó-lí-an*, pert. to.

cinchona, *n.* *sín-kó-ná* (after Countess of Cinchon, wife of a viceroy of Peru), the bark of a tree of many species growing in Peru, &c., also called Peruvian bark; the tree itself: **cinchonice**, *a.* *-kón-ik*, pert. to: **cinchonine**, *n.* *sín-kó-nín*, also **cinchónia**, *kóni-d*, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark: **cinchonism**, *n.* *-kón-izm*, in med., a disturbed condition of the body caused by overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

cincture, *n.* *sínk-túr* (L. *cinctura*, a girdle: It. *cintura*: F. *ceinture*), a belt; a girdle; something worn round the body; a carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar: **cinctured**, *a.* *-túrd*, encircled with a belt or ring.

cinder, *n.* *sín-dér* (AS. *sinder*, dross, scum: F. *cendre*: It. *cenere*; L. *cineres*, ashes: Ger. *sinter*; Icel. *sindur*, dross of iron), any body or piece of matter thoroughly burnt, but not reduced to ashes—thus the refuse of a fire consists of ashes and cinders: **cindery**, *a.* *-rí*, resembling cinders: **cinder-bed**, in geol., a stratum of the Upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells.

cinenchyma, *n.* *sín-nén-kí-má* (Gr. *kineo*, I move; *engchuma*, an infusion), in bot., laticiferous tissue formed by anastomosing vessels.

cinerary, *a.* *sín-ér-á-ri* (L. *cineres*, ashes—see cinder), relating to ashes, applied to sepulchral urns containing the remains of bodies reduced to cinders and ashes: **cinereous**, *a.* *sín-ér-ús*, also **cineritious**, *a.* *sín-ér-ísh-ús*, resembling ashes in colour; grey: **cinereously**, ad. *-lú*.

Cingalese, *n.* *sín-gá-léz*, of or pert. to Ceylon.

cinncabar, *n.* *sín-ná-bár* (L. *cinncabaris*: Gr. *kinncabari*, red lead or vermilion), the native red sulphuret of mercury; the artificial cinncabar commerce is called **vermilion**: **cinncabarine**, *a.* *-ín*, of or containing cinncabar.

cinnamon, *n.* *sín-ná-món* (Gr. and Heb. *kinnamon*), the inner bark of a tree that grows in Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, &c.: **cinncamite**, *a.* *-nám-ík*, of or from cinnamon: **cinncam-stone**, a variety of lime-garnet of a clear cinnamon-brown tint.

cinque, *n.* *sínk* (F. five), a five; a word used in games: **cinque-foil** (L. *folium*, a leaf), a plant belonging to the genus *Potentilla*; in arch., an ornament: **Cinque-Ports**, *n.* plu., the five harbours or ports on the southern shore of England opposite France—viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich; afterwards increased by the addition of Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford.

cipher, *n.* *sífer* (F. *chiffre*: It. *cifra*—from Ar. *cifr*, a dot), in arith., the round 0 or nothing; any person or thing of little value; initials of a name intertwined: a secret manner of writing: **v.** to use figures: to practise arithmetic: to write in concealed or secret characters: **ciphering**, imp.: **n.** the art or act of computing by numbers: **ciphered**, pp. *-féd*.

Circassian, *a.* *sér-kásh-i-an*, of or from Circassia, in Europe: **n. a native of.**

Circæan, *a.* *sér-sé-an* (L. *circæus*), pert. to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseus, said to have first charmed her victims and afterwards changed them into beasts; fascinating but noxious.

circinate, *a.* *sér-sín-nát* (L. *circinus*, I turn round), in bot., rolled inwards from the summit towards the base like a crosier, as the young fronds of ferns: **cir cinal**, *a.* *-sín-nál*, resembling a circle.

circle, *n.* *sér-kil* (L. *circulus*; Icel. *kringla*, a circle: Gr. *krikos*, a ring: It. *circolo*: F. *cercle*), a figure contained by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; a ring; any round body; the compass or circuit of anything or place; a sphere or station in society; a number of persons, as a circle of friends; a series ending where it begins: **v.** to move round; to encompass; to surround or enclose; to keep together: **circling**, imp.: **circled**, pp. *-kíd*: **circlet**, *n.* *sér-klet*, a little circle: **great circles**, in astron., those circles whose planes pass through the centre of the sphere and divide it into two equal parts: **lesser circles**, those circles whose planes do not pass through the centre of the sphere, and which divide it into unequal parts: **hour-circles**, great circles of the celestial sphere: **polar circles**, the arctic and antarctic circles.

circu, prefix—see **circum**.

circuit, *n.* *sér-kít* (F. *circuit*: L. *circum*, round, and *itum*, to go), the act of moving or passing round; the

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

space enclosed by a circle; a ring; the journey of the judges in holding courts in different parts of a country: *v.* to move in a circle; to go round: *circu'itous*, a. -*kü-t'üs*, going round in a circle; not straight or direct: *circu'itously*, ad. -*ti*: to make a circuit, to go round: *circu'lar*, a. -*kü-lär*, pert. to a circle or in the form of a circle; round; ending in itself; addressed to a number or circle of persons: *n.* a written or printed letter or note sent to a number or circle of persons: *circu'larly*, ad. -*li*: *circu'late*, *v.* -*lä*, to spread or move in a circle; to spread; to pass from one place or person to another; to be diffused: *n.* a recurring or repeating decimal or part of a decimal: *circu'la'ring*, imp. moving or passing round; repeating; diffusing: *circu'la'ted*, pp.: *circu'la'tor*, *n.* one who: *circu'la'tion*, *n.* -*lä'shün*, the act of moving round; a series repeated in the same order; the act of going and returning; currency of money.

circum, *sér-küm*, also *circu*, *sér-kü* (*L. circum*), a Latin prefix signifying around, round about, &c.

circumambient, a. *sér-küm-dm-bi-änt* (*L. circum*, round about, and *ambio*, I go round), surrounding; enclosing, or being on all sides, as the air about the earth: *circu'mambien'ty*, *n.* -*än-sü*, the act of surrounding: *circu'mambulate*, *v.* -*äm-bü-lät* (*L. ambulo*, I walk), to walk round about; -*am'bula'ting*, imp.: -*am'bula'tion*, *n.* -*lä'shün*: *circu'mcise*, *v.* -*siz* (*L. caesum*, to cut), to cut off the foreskin, as a religious rite among the Jews and other Eastern nations; to purify the heart: *circu'mcise*, imp.: *circu'mcised*, pp. -*stzd*: *circu'mciser*, *n.* one who: *circu'mc'ion*, *n.* -*siz-ün*, the act or ceremony of cutting off the foreskin among the Jews, &c.: *circu'mference*, *n.* -*fér-éns* (*L. fero*, I carry), the line that bounds a circle; the measure of a circular body or a sphere round and round—the measure round about of any other body is called its *perimeter*: *circu'mferen'tial*, a. -*fér-én'shál*, pert. to the circumference: *circu'mferen'tor*, *n.* -*fér-én'tér*, an instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles: *circu'mflex*, *n.* -*fleks* (*L. flexus*, bent), a mark or character over a vowel or syllable, combining the rising and falling (acute and grave) accent; in *anat.*, applied to certain vessels and nerves from their course: *v.* to mark or pronounce with the circumflex: -*flex'ing*, imp.: -*flexed*, pp. -*flekt*: *circu'mfluent*, a. -*flö-én* (*L. fluo*, I flow), flowing round, as water: *circu'mfluence*, *n.* -*flö-éns*, a flowing round on all sides: *circu'mfuous*, a. -*flö-üs*, flowing round: *circu'mfuse*, *v.* -*füz* (*L. fusus*, poured), to spread round, as a fluid; to surround: *circu'mfusing*, imp.: *circu'mfused*, pp. -*füzd*: *circu'mfusi'on*, *n.* -*fä'shün*: *circu'mfusi'le*, a. -*fä'sil* (*L. fusilis*, fluid), fluid, liquid, capable of being poured or spread around: *circu'mja'cent*, a. -*jä-sén't* (*L. jacens*, lying), lying round; bordering on every side: *circu'mlocu'tion*, *n.* -*lä-kü'shün* (*L. locutus*, spoken), the use of many words to express an idea, when the use of one word or few words, expressing the same idea, is wished to be avoided; a periphrasis: *circu'mlocu'tory*, a. -*lä-kü-tér-i*, pert. to.

circumnavigate, *v.* *sér-küm-näv'i-gät* (*L. circum*, round, and *navigo*, I sail—from *navis*, a ship), to sail round, as the world; to pass round by water: *circu'mnaviga'ting*, imp.: *circu'mnaviga'ted*, pp.: *circu'mnavigable*, a. -*gä-bl*, that may be sailed round: *circu'mnaviga'tion*, *n.* -*gä'shün*, the act of sailing round the globe: *circu'mnaviga'tor*, *n.* one who has sailed round the globe: *circu'mpo'lar*, a. -*pö-lär* (*L. polus*, the pole), round the pole—applied to the stars near the north pole: *circu'mscis'sie*, a. -*siz'sil* (*L. scissum*, to cut), in *bot.*, to cut round in a circular manner, as seed-vessels opening by a lid.

circumscribe, *v.* *sér-küm-skri'b* (*L. circum*, round about, and *scribo*, I write), to draw a line round; to bound; to limit; to confine or restrict: *circu'mscrib'ing*, imp.: *circu'mscribed*, pp. -*skri'b't*, limited; confined: *circu'mscribable*, a. -*bä-bl*: *circu'mscrip'tion*, *n.* -*skrip'shün* (*L. scriptus*, written), limitation, in *bot.*, the periphery or margin of a leaf: *circu'mscriptive*, a. -*iv*, limiting; defining external form: *circu'mspect*, a. -*spékt* (*L. spectrum*, to look, to regard), cautious; prudent; weighing well the probable consequences of an action: *circu'mspect'ly*, ad. -*li*: *circu'mspec'tion*, *n.* -*spékt'shün*, great caution; attention: *circu'mspec'tive*, a. -*iv*, vigilant; cautious: *circu'mspect'ively*, ad. -*li*: *circu'mspect'ness*, *n.* caution; discreetness.

circumstance, *n.* *sér-küm-stäns* (*L. circum*, round about, and *stans*, standing), that which affects a fact or case in some way; event; incident: *plu.* condition

or state of affairs; matters attending an action that modify it for better or worse: *v.* to place in a particular position or condition: *circu'mstanced*, pp. -*stänt*, placed in a particular position as regards another state: *circu'mstan'tial*, a. -*stän-shäl*, relating to but not essential; incidental; casual; particular; minute; in *law*, proving indirectly: *circu'mstan'tially*, ad. -*shäl-iv*, not essentially; exactly; in every circumstance or particular: *circu'mstan'tial'ity*, *n.* -*shäl-iv-ité*: *circu'mstan'tials*, *n.* *plu.* -*shäls*, incidentals: *circu'mstan'tiate*, *v.* -*shät-d*, to describe exactly; to verify in every particular: *circu'mstan'tia'ting*, imp.: *circu'mstan'tia'ted*, pp.

circumvallation, *n.* *sér-küm-väl-lä'shün* (*L. circum*, round about, and *vallum*, an earthen wall or parapet set with palisades), a fortification made round a place by a besieging army, consisting of a wall, ditch, &c.: *circu'mvent*, *v.* -*vent* (*L. ventum*, to come), to gain advantage over another by deceit; to outwit; to cheat; to impose on: *circu'mvent'ing*, imp.: *circu'mvent'ed*, pp.: *circu'mven'tion*, *n.* -*ven'shün*, the act of gaining an advantage by fraud; deception: *circu'mven'tive*, a. -*iv*, deluding; deceiving by artifice: *circu'mvolve*, *v.* -*völv* (*L. volvo*, I roll), to roll round; to revolve: *circu'mvolv'ing*, imp.: *circu'mvolv'ed*, pp. -*völd*: *circu'mvolv'ion*, *n.* -*vö-lö'shün*, state of being rolled round; act of.

circus, *n.* *sér-küs* (*L. circus*, a circular line: *Gr. kirkos*; *It. circo*; *F. cirque*), a circular enclosure for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for spectators rising all round in tiers, and sloping backwards.

cirrhose, a. *sir-rös* (*L. cirrus*, a curl), in *bot.*, having or giving off tendrils; also *cir'rhous*, a. -*rüs*: *cir'rhous*, *n.* -*rüs*, a tendril or modified leaf in the form of a twining process—also spelt *cir'rus*: *cir'ri*, *n.* *plu.* -*ri*, the curled filaments acting as feet to barnacles; in *bot.*, tendrils: *cir'rif'erous*, a. -*rif-ér-üs* (*L. fero*, I bear), producing tendrils: *cir'rigerous*, a. *sir-rjér-üs* (*L. gero*, I bear), having curled locks: *cir'rig'rade*, a. -*grad* (*L. gradus*, a step), moving by means of cirri.

cirrhosis, *n.* *sir-rö'sis* (*Gr. kirrhos*, tawny), in *med.*, a term applied to a diseased state of the liver.

cirriped or *cirripede*, *n.* *sir-rí-péd*; *plu.* *cir'ripedes* or *cir'ripedes* (*L. cirrus*, a curl, and *pés*, feet), an animal of the class *cir'rip'ed*, a. -*péd-i-d*, as the barnacles, having curled jointed feet—also spelt *cir'ropod*, *n.* -*rö-pód*: *cir'rous*, a. *sir-rüs* (*L. cirrus*, a curl), terminating in a curl or tendril: *cir'rus*, *n.* *sir-rüs*: *cir'ro*, *sir-rö*, in composition, the "curl-cloud," one of the primary modifications of cloud: *cir'ro-cum'ulus*, *n.* *küm-ü-lüs* (*L. cumulus*, a mass piled up high), one of the intermediate modifications of cloud; also *cir'ro-stratus*, *n.* -*strä-tüs* (*L. stratum*, the thing spread out, a bed).

cisalpine, a. *siz-älp'in* (*L. cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, the Alps), on this side the Alps in regard to Rome; the south side of the Alps.

cissoid, *n.* *siz-söyd* (*Gr. kisso*, ivy, and *eidos*, form), a mathematical curve invented by Diocles.

cist, *n.*, also spelt *cyat*, *sist* (*L. cista*, a basket of wicker work: *Gr. kiste*; *F. ciste*; *It. cesta*), a chest or box; in *archaeol.*, an anc. tomb of the Celtic period sisting of two rows of stone, and covered with rude stone slabs: *cis'ted*, a. inclosed in a cist.

Cistercian, *n.* *siz-tér'shän*, one of an order of monks established originally at Cîteaux in France, whence the name.

cistern, *n.* *siz-tér'n* (*L. cisterna*, a reservoir for water: *Bohem. ciste*; *L. castus*, clean), an oblong or square box for storing water for domestic use; a hollow place or pond for containing water; a reservoir.

citadel, *n.* *siz-ä-dél* (*F. citadelle*; *It. cittadella*, a little town), a fortress or castle in or near a city; a place for arms.

cite, *v.* *siz* (*L. cito*, I put into quick motion, I call), to summon; to call upon to appear in a court of justice; to quote; to repeat the words of another in proof; to confirm or illustrate from some authority: *cit'ing*, imp.: *cit'ed*, pp.: *citation*, *n.* *siz-tä'shün*, a summons into court; a quotation: *ci'table*, a. -*tä-bl*, capable of being cited: *ci'tatory*, a. -*tä-tér-i*, having power of citation: *ci'ter*, *n.* -*tér*, one who.

citric, a. *siz-rík* (*L. citrus*, a lemon, or the tree), belonging to lemons or limes: *citric acid*, an acid extracted from the juice of these: *ci'trine*, a. -*rín*, like a citron; lemon-coloured: *ci'tron*, *n.* -*rön*, the fruit of the citron-tree: *ci'trate*, *n.* *siz-rät*, a salt of citric acid: *city*, *n.* *siz* (*F. cité*; *L. civitas*; *It. città*), a corporate and cathedral town: *adj.* pert. to a city: *ci'tizen*,

n. -*zén*, the native of a city; one who enjoys the rights and privileges pert. to a city: *citizenship*, *n.* the state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

civet, *n.* *stiv'et* (F. *civet*; It. *zibetto*; Pers. *zabād*), a substance taken from a gland or bag under the tail of the civet-cat—used as a perfume.

civic, *a.* *stiv'ik* (L. *civis*, a citizen), pert. to a city or citizen: **civil**, *a.* -*il*, relating to the ordinary affairs and government of the people of any country, as *civil rights and privileges*, &c.; political as opposed to criminal; intestine as opposed to foreign; lay as distinguished from ecclesiastical; ordinary life as distinguished from military; courteous; gentle and obliging; affable; kind; polite: **civilly**, *ad.* -*il*: **civility**, *n.* *stiv'il-ti*, politeness; courtesy; obliging behaviour in the treatment of others: **civilian**, *n.* -*i-an*, one engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life: **adj.** opposed to *military or clerical*: **civilization**, *n.* *stiv'il-ti-zá-shún* (also with *s* for *z*), state of being refined in manners; state of being free from the grossness of savage life: **civilize**, *v.* -*i*, to reclaim from barbarism; to make less gross in manners: **civilizing**, *imp.*: **civilized**, *pp.* -*ized*: **civilizer**, *n.* one who or that which: **civil action**, any action at law not criminal: **civil death**, the being banished or outlawed: **civil law**, the ecclesiastical or Roman law: **civil list**, the whole of the sovereign's revenue in his own distinct capacity; the expenditure of the royal household: **civil war**, a war between parties of the inhabitants of the same country.

clack, *v.* *klák* (F. *cliquer*, to flap or clap: Icel. *klak*, a certain noise of the domestic fowl: Dut. *klacken*, to strike, to smack), to make a sharp noise suddenly; to talk incessantly: **n.** a sharp continued noise; the valve of a pump-piston; one of the valves in a locomotive or other steam-engine: **clacker**, *n.* one who: **clack imp.: **clacked**, *pp.* *klákt*.**

clad, *v.* *klád*—see *clothe*.

claim, *v.* *klám* (L. *clamo*, I cry out: F. *clamer*, to call: Dan. *klæmde*, to toll: Gael. *glam*, to bawl), to seek or demand as a right; to demand as due; to assert; to have a right or title to: **n.** a demand as of right; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed: **claiming**, *imp.*: **claimed**, *pp.* *klámd*: **claimant**, *n.* -*ant*, one who demands anything as his right: **claimable**, *a.* -*á-bl*.

clairvoyance, *n.* *klár-vóy'áns* (F. *clair*, clear; L. *clarus*, and F. *voir*, to see; L. *videre*), an alleged power of seeing or being cognisant of anything not present to the eyes or other of the senses: **clairvoyant**, one who claims the power of seeing or knowing what is not present to the eyes or other of the senses.

clam, *n.* *klám*, a shell-fish of the shape of an oyster, but having a shell grooved on the outside like a cockle.

clam, *v.* *klám* (Swed. *klampa*, a block: Icel. *klambr*, a lump: Dut. *klompe*, a clod), to clog or obstruct with glutinous matter; to be moist: **clamming**, *imp.*: **clammed**, *pp.* *klámd*: **clammy**, *a.* -*mí*, thick; adhesive; soft and sticky: **clamminess**, *n.* state of being sticky; tenacity.

clamber, *v.* *klám'bér* (Ger. *klammern*, to hold fast with the hands or claws: Dan. *klamre*, to clamp, to grasp), to climb among obstructions or with difficulty: **clambering**, *imp.*: **clambered**, *pp.* -*bérá*.

clamour, *n.* *klám'ér* (L. *clamor*, a loud noise—from *clamo*, I cry out: F. *clameur*; Sw. *klammer*; Gael. *clamaras*, uproar, brawl), a loud noise or outcry: **v.** to complain noisily; to talk loudly; to make importunate demands: **clam'oring**, *imp.*: **clam'oured**, *pp.* -*érd*: **clam'ourer**, *n.* one who: **clam'orous**, *a.* -*ó-rús*, noisy in words; boisterous: **clam'orously**, *ad.* -*il*: **clam'orouness**, *n.* the state of being loud or noisy.

clamp, *n.* *klámp* (Dut. *klampen*, to hook things together: AS. *clam*, a bandage, a clasp: Ger. *klamm*, pinching, strait), anything that fastens or binds; a piece of iron or other metal used to fasten a corner: **v.** to fasten or bind with clamps; to join pieces of board together with the grain crossing each other: **clamping**, *imp.*: **clamped**, *pp.* *klámp't*.

clan, *n.* *klán* (Gael. *clanna*, children: L. *clientes*, dependants), a family; a tribe; a number of persons descended from one common stock under a chief: **clanship**, *n.*: **clan'nish**, *a.* -*nish*, united by feelings and prejudices peculiar to clans; disposed to adhere closely: **clan'nishly**, *ad.* -*il*: **clan'nishness**, *n.*: **clansman**, *n.* one belonging to the same clan.

clandestine, *a.* *klán-dés'tín* (L. *clandestinus*, secret—from *clam*, privately: It. *clandestino*; F. *clandes-*

tin), secret; hidden; private—applied to wrong actions: **clandestinely**, *ad.* -*il*: **clandestineness**, *n.*: **clang**, *n.* *kláng* (L. *clangō*, I sound: Ger. *klang*; Dut. *klank*, sound: Gael. *ghiong*, the ring of metal), the sharp ringing sound of metallic bodies striking together: **v.** to make a sharp ringing sound by striking metallic bodies together: **clanging**, *imp.*: **clanged**, *pp.* *kláng'd*: **clang'gour**, *n.* -*gér*, a sharp, ringing, or rattling sound.

clank, *n.* *klánk* (Dut. *klank*, sound, rumour—see *clang*), the rattling ringing sound of armour or of metallic bodies: **v.** to rattle and sound, as prisoners *clank* their chains: **clanking**, *imp.*: **clanked**, *pp.* *klánk't*.

clap, *n.* *kláp* (an imitative word: Dan. *klappe*, to chatter, as the teeth with cold: Dut. *klappen*, to rattle), a noise made by the meeting of bodies; a loud noise or a burst of sound, as of thunder; a stroke with the open hand: **v.** to strike quickly together so as to produce a sound; to strike gently with the palm of the hand; to applaud by striking the palms of the hands together; to drive together; to thrust hastily: **clapping**, *imp.*: **clapped**, *pp.* *klápt*: **clapper**, *n.* one who, or the thing which; the tongue or striker of a bell: **clap trap**, *n.* any trick or device to gain applause: **adj.** not genuine: to **clap on**, to add or put on quickly.

clare-obscure, *n.* *klár-ób-skúw'*, also written **claro-obscuro**, *n.* *klár-ób-skó'ró* (L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure), light and shade in painting; a design of two colours.

claret, *n.* *klár'et* (F. *clairet*, a red wine, somewhat clear—from L. *clarus*, clear), French wine of a dark-red colour.

clarify, *v.* *klár'í-fí* (L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, I make: F. *clarifier*), to make clear; to render pure and bright: **clarifying**, *imp.*: **clarified**, *pp.* *í-d*: **clarifier**, *n.* one who; that which makes clear: **clarification**, *n.* -*í-fí-ká-shún*, the act of purifying or refining.

clarion, *n.* *klár'í-on* (Sp. *clarín*, a trumpet; F. *clair*; It. *chiario*, clear), a trumpet with a narrow tube: **clarionet**, *n.* -*ó-nét*, a wind musical instrument—also **clarinet**, *n.*

clary, *n.* *klár'í* (probably corrupted from *claret*, referring to the red tinge of the tops), the plant meadow and wild sage.

clash, *n.* *klásh* (an imitative word: Dut. *klsetse*, an echoing stroke: Ger. *klatschen*, imitative of the sound produced by striking with the hand against a partition or wall: F. *glas*, noise, knell: Ger. *klazo*, I clash, as arms), a noise made by striking one thing against another; collision; an opposition of interests; contradiction: **v.** to strike one thing against another; to meet in opposition; to interfere in interests: **clashing**, *imp.*: **clashed**, *pp.* *klásh't*: **clash'ingly**, *ad.* -*il*.

clasp, *n.* *klásp* (old Eng. *clapse*, imitative of the sound of a metal fastening: Dut. *gaspe*, a clasp or buckle), a hook for fastening; a catch; an embrace by throwing the arms around: **v.** to shut or fasten with a hook; to catch and hold by twining; to hold closely in the hand; to embrace closely: **clasp'ing**, *imp.*: **clasped**, *pp.* *klásp't*: **clasp-knife**, *n.* a knife with a folding blade: **clasp'er**, *n.* he who or that which.

class, *n.* *klás* (L. *classis*; F. *classe*, a class: Icel. *klasi*; Sw. and Dan. *klasse*, a bunch), a rank of persons; a number of persons in society supposed to have the same position in regard to means, rank, &c.; a number of students in a college, or pupils in a school, engaged in the same course of study; a distribution into groups of creatures or things having something in common; a kind or sort: **v.** to arrange; to put into sets or ranks; to distribute into groups: **class'ing**, *imp.*: **classed**, *pp.* *klást*: **classic**, *klás'sik*, or **classical**, *a.* -*st-kál*, pert. to authors of the highest rank; chaste; pure; refined: **class'ic**, *n.* a writer of the first rank; a standard book: **class'ically**, *ad.* -*il*: **class'icality**, *n.* *klás'sí-kál-ti*: **class'icalness**, *n.*: **class-fellow**, *n.* one at school or college attending the same class: **class'icism**, *n.* -*st-sí-zm*, a pretentious affectation of the classical character: **class'ics**, *n.* plu. -*siks*, the best anc. Greek and Roman authors; Greek and Latin literature; authorities or models of the first class: **class'ify**, *v.* -*í-fí* (L. *classis*, a class, and *facio*, I make: F. *classifier*), to arrange into groups or divisions; to make into classes according to something common: **class'ifying**, *imp.* arranging in sorts or ranks: **class'ified**, *pp.* *í-d*: **class'ifier**, *n.* one who: **class'ification**,

máte, mát, fár, láw; mète, mèt, hér; píne, pín; nôte, nòt, móve;

n.-st-fk-káshún, the act of arranging into classes or series: *clas'sifi'able*, *a. f-iá-bí*, that may be classified: *clas'sifica'tory*, *a. -ká'tér-i*, forming the basis of classification.

clathrate, *a. kláth'rát* (L. *clathrā*; Gr. *klēthra*, a trellis or lattice), in *bot.*, latticed like a grating: *clathra'ria*, *n. -rá't-á*, a genus of fossil stems, so called from the lattice-like arrangement of the leaf-scars which ornament their surface.

clatter, *n. klát'tér* (an imitative word: Dut. *klateren*, to rattle), a rapid rattling noise made by hard bodies when brought sharply into contact; a noise tumultuous and confused; rapid noisy talk: *v.* to make a rattling noise by striking hard bodies together; to talk fast and idly; to clamour: *clat'ter'ing*, *imp.*: *clat'ter'ed*, *pp. -tér'd*: *clat'ter'ing*, *n. one who: clat'ter'ingly*, *ad. -tér*.

clause, *n. kláu'z* (F. *clause*, a clause: L. *clausum*, to shut), a part shut off; a part or member of a sentence; an article in an agreement; a stipulation in a document: *cláu'su'lar*, *a. -sú-lár*, consisting of or having clauses.

clavate, *a. klá'vát* (L. *clava*, a club: Sans. *cāla*, a lance or club), in *bot.*, club-shaped; becoming gradually thicker towards the top: *clá'vát*, *a. knobbed*; set with knobs.

claw, *v. -see* *claw*.

clavicle, *n. klá'v-i-k'l* (L. *clavis*, a key), the collar-bone: *clavicular*, *a. klá'v-i-k'l-ár*, pert. to the collar-bone: *clavi'ary*, *n. klá'v-i-ér-i*, in *music*, an index of keys: *clá'vier*, *n. -ér*, the key-board of an organ or piano: *clavichord*, *n. klá'v-i-ká'órd* (L. *chorda*, a chord), a musical instrument like a small pianoforte.

claw, *n. kláu* (Dut. *klauwe*, a ball or claw: old Eng. *clēwer*, a claw: L. *clavus*; F. *clou*, a nail), a sharp hooked nail in the foot of a cat, bird, or other animal; the whole foot of a bird; in *bot.*, the narrow base of some petals corresponding to the petiole of leaves: *v.* to tear or scratch with the nails: *claw'ing*, *imp.*: *claw'ed*, *pp. klá'w'd*: *claw'less*, *a.*

clay, *n. klé'g* (A. S. *clæg*, sticky earth: Dan. *kleg*, clammy, sticky: Dan. *kleg*, mud), a tenacious, tough, and plastic kind of earth; earth in general; frailty; liability to decay: *v.* to cover with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar: *clay'ing*, *imp.*: *clay'ed*, *pp. klád*: *clay'ey*, *a. -i*, abounding in clay: *clay'ish*, *a. -ish*, containing clay: *clay'-mari*, *n. -mári*, a whitish chalky clay: *clay'-slate*, *n.* roofing slate: *clay'-stone*, *n.* an earthy felspathic rock, generally of a buff or reddish-brown colour.

claymore, *n. klá'mór* (Gael. *claidheamh*, a sword, and *mor*, great), the Highland broadsword.

cleading, *n. klé'ding* (Scot., clothing), a covering for the cylinder of a steam-engine or for a locomotive to prevent the radiation of heat.

clean, *a. klén* (A. S. *clæne*, pure: Icel. *glan*, shine, polish: Gael. and W. *glan*, clean, pure), free from dirt or any offensive matter; not foul; free from moral impurity; pure; neat; dexterous or adroit: *ad. perfectly*; wholly; fully: *v.* to free from dirt or any foulness: *clean'ing*, *imp.*: *clean'ed*, *pp. klénd*: *clean'ly*, *ad. klén'li*, free from dirt or foul matter; neat; pure: *clean'ly*, *ad. klén'li*: *clean'ness*, *n. -nès*: *clean'er*, *n. one who: clean'liness*, *n. klén'li-nès*, purity; neatness of dress: *cleanse*, *v. klénz*, to purify; to make clean; to remove dirt or any foul matter; to purify from guilt: *clean'sing*, *imp.*: *clean'sed*, *pp. klénd*, made clean; purified: *clean'ser*, *n. one who: cleansable*, *a. klén'z-á-bl*, that may be cleaned.

clear, *a. klér* (L. *clarus*; Icel. *klar*, clear, pure: F. *clair*, open; free from obstruction; serene; unclouded; apparent; evident or manifest; distinct; plain; easy to understand; innocent; guiltless; free: *ad. clean*; quite; wholly: *v.* to remove any obstruction; to separate any foreign or foul matter; to acquit; to vindicate; to leap over; to make gain or profit; to become free from clouds; to become fair; to become disengaged: *clear'ing*, *imp.*: *clear'ed*, *pp. klér'd*: *clear'er*, *n. one who or that which: clear'ly*, *ad. -li*: *clear'ness*, *n.* clear-sighted, *a. -sít-éd*, discerning; acute: *clear-sight'edness*, *n.* *clear'ance*, *n. -áns*, permission by the custom-house for a vessel to sail: *clear'ing*, *n.* justification or defence; a tract of land prepared for cultivation; among *bankers*, the exchange of notes and drafts; among *railway companies*, the exchange of tickets and equitable division of the money received for them: *clearing-house*, *n.* the house where the *clearing* among bankers and railway companies is effected; *clear-starch*, *v.* to stiff-

fen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the open hands: *clear-starching*, *imp.*: *clear-starch'ed*, *pp.*: *clear-starch'er*, *n. one who: clear-headed*, *a.* having a clear unclouded intellect: to *clear a ship*, to procure the requisite papers at the custom-house, and obtain permission to sail: to *clear for action*, in a *ship of war*, to remove all encumbrances from the deck previous to an engagement: to *clear the land*, among *seamen*, to gain the open sea: *clear-story*—see *clerestory*, which is the better spelling.

cleat, *n. klét* (Dut. *khuit*, a lump: A. S. *cleot*, a plate, a clout), a piece of wood fastened on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a piece of wood to fasten anything to; a piece of iron worn on shoes to render them more durable.

cleave, *v. klév* (Ger. *kleben*; Dut. *kleeven*, to stick to, to fasten), to adhere to; to stick to; to be united in interest or affection: *cleav'ing*, *imp.*: *cleav'ed*, *klévd*, or *clavé*, *kláv*, *pt. did* *cleave*: *cleav'ed*, *pp.*

cleave, *v. klév* (Ger. *kleben*, to cleave—from Ger. *kloben*, a mass or bundle: Dut. *kloue*, a cleft), to split; to part or divide by force; to crack; to part; to open: *cleav'ing*, *imp.*: *cleve*, *klév*, or *cleft*, *kléft*, *pt. did* *cleave*: *cleven*, *klóvén*, *cleft*, *kléft*, or *cleav'ed*, *pp. klévd*, divided by force: *cleaver*, *n. klé'v-ér*, a butcher's chopper: *cleav'able*, *a. -á-bl*, that may be split or parted: *cleav'age*, *n. -áj*, that structure in many stratified rocks, such as clay-slate, which renders them capable of being split indefinitely into thin plates.

clef, *n. kléf* (F. *clef*, a key—from L. *clavis*, a key), in a *piece of music*, a figure placed at the beginning of each stave to tell its pitch, or the degree of elevation in which it is to be sung.

cleft, *n. kléft* (from *cleave*, which see), a crack; a gap; a crevice.

cleg, *n. klég*, the gleg or horse-fly.

clématitis, *n. klém-á-tis* (Gr. *klematis*, a little vine-branch, a small twig), a genus of plants, chiefly climbers—also called *virgin's bower*.

clement, *a. klém-ént* (L. *clemens*, mild, merciful: It. *clemente*; F. *clement*), mild; gentle in disposition; kind; merciful; tender: *clém'en'cy*, *n. -én-si*, mildness in temper and disposition; gentleness; mercy; disposition to forgive or to spare: *clém'en'tly*, *ad. -li*.

clench, *v. klénsh*, for *clinch*, which see: *clench-bolts*, in a *ship*, those clenched at the ends where they come through: *clench-nails*, those which will drive without splitting the board: to *clench an argument*, to place it in a firm and unassailable position.

clepsydra, *n. klép-si-drá* (L.—from Gr. *klepto*, I steal, and *hydros*, water), an anc. instrument in which time was measured by the gradual dropping of water; a water-clock.

clerestory, *n. klér-é-stór-i* (F. *cléristère*; by others, F. *clair*, clear, bright, and Eng. *story*, a flat), an upper story or row of windows in a church rising clear above the adjoining parts of the buildings: *clér'esto'rial*, *a. -stó'ri-ál*, pert. to.

clergy, *n. klér-jí* (F. *clergé*; L. *clericus*; Sp. *clérigo*; It. *clerico*, one of the clergy—from Gr. *kleros*, a lot), the body of men set apart to conduct the service of God in a Christian Church; ministers of the Established Church of a country: *clér'gy'mán*, *n.* a minister of a Christian Church: *clér'ical*, *a. klér-i-kál*, pert. to the clergy or the Church—also *clér'ic*, *a. -ik*: *n.* a man in holy orders; a clergyman: *benefit of clergy*, an anc. privilege by which clergymen, and subsequently all who could read, were in certain cases exempted from criminal prosecutions: *clér'gy'able*, *a. -á-bl*, applied to felonies within the benefit of clergy.

clerk, *n. klárk* (L. *clericus*, a clerk: A. S. *cleric*, a clerk, a priest), one engaged to write in an office or keep business books; a clergyman; a reader of responses in the church-service: *clérk'ship*, *n.* the office of a clerk.

clever, *a. klé'v-ér* (prov. Dan. *kleeper*, clever: Scot. *gleg*, quick of perception: Gael. *glac*, to seize, to catch), skilful; ingenious; smart; not dull; ready; *clever'ly*, *ad. -li*: *clever'ness*, *n.*

clew, *n. kló* (W. *clob*, a hump: L. *glomus*, a ball of thread: Dut. *klouwe*, a ball of yarn), a ball of thread; anything that guides or directs in an intricate case (usually *great clue*): one of the corners of a sail: *v.* to truss up the sails of a ship to the yard: *clew'ing*, *imp.*: *clew'ed*, *pp. klód*: *clew-lines*, lines to truss up sails to the yards.

click, *n. klík* (Dut. *klikken*, to rattle; *klick*, a slap: F. *cliquer*, to clap), a sharp sound louder than a *tick* and thinner than a *clack*; a small piece of iron falling

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

into a notched wheel: **v.** to strike louder and fuller than a tick: **clicking**, **imp.**: **clicked**, **pp.** **clicked**.

client, *n.* **klĕnt** (L. *cliens*, one who had a patron—gen. *clientis*), one who employs a lawyer; a dependant: **clientship**, **n.**

cliff, *n.* **klĭf** (Icel. *klef*—from *clufa*, to cleave: Ger. *kluff*, a cavern, a cleft: Dut. *kleppe*; Dan. *klippe*, a rock), a steep bank; a high and steep rock: **cliffy**, *a.* **-fi**, steep, broken, and rugged.

cliff, *in music*—see **clef**.

clift, *n.* **klĭft**, same as **cleft**—which see.

climate, *n.* **klĭ-māt** (Gr. *klimata*, slopes, tracts of land: F. *climat*), the condition of a place or country with respect to the weather that prevails; a region or district of country: **climatic**, also **climatical**, *a.* **-māt-ī-kāl**, pert. to or depending on a climate: **clime**, *n.* **klīm**, poetic for **climate**; a region; a country: **climatology**, *n.* **-mā-tōl-ō-jī** (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of the different climates of the earth, their causes, products, and peculiarities: **climatological**, *a.* **-tōl-ō-kāl**, pert. to: **climatised**, *imp.* **-tīz**, to accustom to a new climate: **climatising**, **imp.**: **climatised**, **pp.** **-tīz**.

climax, *n.* **klĭ-maks (Gr. *klimax*, a staircase, a ladder: Gr. *klimakter*, a step), step by step; ascent; a figure of speech in which the sentences rise as it were step by step upwards in intensity: **climacteric**, *n.* **klĭ-māk-tēr-ĭk** or **klĭ-māk-tēr-ĭk**, one of the critical steps or periods in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution: **adj.** also **climacterical**, **-tēr-ĭ-kāl**, pert. to or connected with; critical: **grand climacteric**, the age of 63 in man, after which the constitution is supposed to decline, and old age begin.**

climb, *v.* **klĭm** (Dut. *klemmen*, to hold tight, to climb: Dan. *klynge*, to cling, to crowd), to mount upwards with the hands and feet, as up a steep hill, precipice, or tree; to ascend with labour, or as a plant by means of tendrils: **climbing**, **imp.** **-īng**: **climbed**, **pp.** **climād**: **climber**, *n.* one who; a climbing plant: **plu.** an order of birds.

clinandrium, *n.* **klĭ-nān-ārt-ūm** (Gr. *klīne*, a bed, and *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in **bot.**, that part of the column of epichloous plants in which the anthers lie: **clinanthium**, *n.* **-thī-ūm** (Gr. *anthos*, a flower), in **bot.**, a receptacle of flowers which is not of a fleshy consistency.

clinch, *v.* **klĭnsh** (Dut. *klinken*, to clinch or rivet: Dan. *klīnke*, a rivet: Norm. F. *clanche*; Ger. *klinge*, the latch of a door), to grasp with the hand; to fix firmly by folding over; to rivet: **n.** anything which holds both ways: **clinch'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** the fastening of a bolt or nail by hammering the point so as to make it spread: **clinched**, **pp.** **klĭnsh**: **clinch'er**, *a.* **-ēr**, overlaying or overlapping, like slates on a roof—applied to the planking of a ship, as **clinch-work**: **n.** one who makes a smart or unanswerable reply; the reply itself: **clinch-built** or **clinker-built**, **klĭng-kēr**, applied to a boat or ship whose outside plankings overlap each other like slates on a roof: **to clinch or clench the fist**, to contract the fingers firmly and closely into the palm of the hand so as to form a ball.

cling, *v.* **klĭng** (A.S. *clingan*, to shrink or wither: Dan. *klynge*, to cluster: Sw. *klynga*, to clutch, to climb), to adhere closely; to stick to firmly, as an interest; to hold fast to by entwining or embracing, as in affection: **clinging**, **imp.**: **clung**, **pt.** and **pp.** **klĭng**.

clinical, *a.* **klĭn-ī-kāl** (Gr. *klīne*, a bed), pert. to a bed: **clinical lecture**, instruction given to medical students by a professor at a sick-bed: **clinically**, **ad.** **-lī**, by the bedside: **clinoid**, *a.* **klĭ-nōyd** (Gr. *eidos*, form), in **anat.**, applied to certain processes of bone having a supposed resemblance to a couch.

clink, *v.* **klĭngk** (Ger. *klingen*, to tingle: Gael. *glíong*, to ring as metal—**clink**, from *clang*, as expressing a shriller sound), to jingle; to make a small sharp ringing noise: **n.** a sharp ring or jingle of small metallic bodies, as coins: **clinking**, **imp.**: **clinked**, **pp.** **klĭngkt**: **clinker**, *n.* **klĭng-kēr**, in **min.**, the black oxide of iron; the slaggy ferruginous crusts that form on the bars of engine-furnaces: **plu.** very hard bricks; bricks run together and glazed over by excessive heat: **clinker-bar**, in a steam-engine, the bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit: **clink-stone**, rock of a greyish-blue colour which rings with a metallic sound when struck.

clinometer, *n.* **klĭ-nōm-ē-tēr** (Gr. *klīnein*, to incline, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring

the dip or angle at which strata incline from the horizon.

Clio, *n.* **klĭ-ō** (L.—from Gr. *kleio*—from *kleio*, I celebrate), in **anc. myth.**, the muse who presided over history.

clip, *v.* **klĭp** (a word imitative of the snapping noise made by shears: Dan. *klippe*, to clip or cut: Sw. *klippa*, to wink: Ger. *klipp*, a clap), to cut off with shears or scissors; to pare; to cut short: **n.** a sheep-shearing; that which is shorn off the sheep: **clipping**, **imp.**: **n.** the part cut off: **clipped**, **pp.** **klĭpt**: also **clipt**, **pt.** and **pp.**: **clipper**, *n.* one who; a fast-sailing ship: **to clip one's wings**, to put a check upon one's projects or schemes.

clique, *n.* **klĕk** (F.), persons associated for some disreputable purpose; a party; a coterie; a set or party: **cliquish**, *a.* **-ish**, relating to a clique.

cloaca, *n.* **klō-ā-kā** (L. a drain or sewer), that part of the intestines of birds, fishes, and reptiles, in which the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate: **cloacal**, *a.* **klō-ā-kāl**, relating to or connected with: **cloak**, *n.* **klōk** (Flem. *kloek*, a gown: Bohem. *klok*, a woman's mantle), a loose outer garment; that which conceals; a pretext; an excuse: **v.** to cover with a cloak; to hide or conceal; to employ a false covering: **cloaking**, **imp.**: **cloaked**, **pp.** **klōkt**.

clock, *n.* **klōk** (F. *cloche*; Ger. *glocke*; Dut. *klocke*, a bell: Gael. *clag*, to ring), a machine which shows the time of day and strikes the hours: **clockmaker**, one who makes clocks: **clock-work**, mechanism like a clock: **o'clock**, contraction for "time of, on, or by the clock."

clock, *n.* **klōk** (Norm. *klæg*, a horse-fly), familiar name of the common beetle; also **clock'er**, **n.**

clock, *n.* **klōk** (an imitative word: Dut. *Kloeken*), the cry of the brooding hen—see **cluck**.

clod, *n.* **klōd** (Dan. *klods*; Sw. *klots*, a block, a log: Dut. *klos*, a ball), a hard lump of earth of any kind; earth, ground, or turf; a stupid fellow; a dolt: **cloddy**, *a.* **-dī**, consisting of clods: **clodhopper**, *n.* a rustic; a peasant: **clod dish**, a lumpish; boorish: **clod pole**, *n.* a stupid fellow.

clod, *n.* **klōk**, in **com.**, an allowance of two lb. per cwt. for the turn of the scale to the wholesale purchaser of goods.

clog, *n.* **klōg** (Gael. *ploc*, any round mass: Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud), a hindrance; an impediment; anything that hinders motion: **v.** to load so as to hinder or impede motion; to burden; to embarrass; to render difficult; to adhere in a cluster or mass: **clogging**, **imp.**: **clogged**, **pp.** **klōgd**: **cloggy**, *a.* **-gī**, that has power to clog; thick: **clog-giness**, **n.**

clog, *n.* **klōg** (Ger. *klotz*, a log, a clog), a wooden shoe; a shoe with a wooden sole.

cloister, *n.* **klōy-stēr** (Ger. *kloster*; F. *cloître*, a monastery—from L. *claustrum*, an inclosure), an inclosed place; a monastery or nunnery; a piazza of an inclosed court: **v.** to confine in a monastery; to shut up in retirement: **cloistering**, **imp.**: **cloistered**, **pp.** **klōy-stērd**: **cloist'eral**, *a.* confined to a cloister; retired from the world: **cloist'erer**, *n.* one who.

clon, *a.* **klōn-ĭk** (Gr. *klōnos*, a violent confused motion), in **med.**, applied to spasms or convulsions, rapidly alternating with relaxation.

close, *a.* **klōs** (L. *clausus*, shut up; F. *clos*, closed, shut), shut; having no vent or outlet; confined; compact; solid or dense; concise; brief; very near; private; narrow; crafty; penurious; warm; oppressive, as the weather: **n.** in **Scot.**, a narrow passage or entry; a courtyard; an inclosure: **adv.** closely; nearly; secretly: **closely**, **ad.** **klōs-īl**: **close-bodied**, *a.* fitting the body closely: **close-fisted**, *a.* niggardly: **close-hauled**, *a.* among seamen, close to the wind: **close quarters**, in direct contact; hand to hand: **close-ness**, *n.* **-nēs**, narrowness; want of ventilation; compactness; secrecy.

close, *v.* **klōz** (see above), to shut; to make fast; to end or finish; to cover; to inclose; to come or bring together; to unite: **n.** conclusion; end; a pause; cessation: **clō'sing**, **imp.**: **closed**, **pp.** **klōzd**: **clō'ser**, *n.* **-zēr**, one who or that which: **to close with**, to agree to; to grapple with.

closet, *n.* **klōz-ēt** (dim. of **close**, an inclosure), a small room or apartment for retirement; a small dark room: **v.** to shut up; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation: **clō'seting**, **imp.**: **clō'seted**, **pp.**

clot, *n.* **klōt** (Sw. *klots*, a log; Dut. *klot*, a lump; allied to **clod**), fluid matter thickened or coagulated

into a lump or lumps—*clod* is applied to earth: **v.** to turn into masses or lumps; to coagulate or thicken, as milk or blood: **clotting**, *imp.*: **clotted**, *pp.*: **clotty**, *ad.*—*cl.*, full of clots.

cloth, *n.* *klōth* (AS. *clath*, *cloth*; Ger. *kleid*; Icel. *klæði*, a garment; W. *clyd*, warm), any woven stuff; any fabric woven from wool; the covering of a table: **cloths**, *plu.* *klōths*, meaning different kinds: **clothe**, *v.* *klōth*, to cover with articles of dress; to put on raiment; to invest; to surround; to spread over or to cover: **clothing**, *imp.*: **n.** garments in general; dress: **clothed** or **clad**, *pp.* *klōthd*, *kidd*: **clothes**, *n.* *plu.* *klōthz*, garments or dress for the body; bed-clothes, coverings of a bed: **clothes-basket**, *n.* *clothes-brush*, *n.* *clothier*, *n.* *clér*, a seller of cloths; a seller or maker of clothes; an outfitter: **the cloth**, a familiar name for the clergy in general, or the clerical profession.

cloud, *n.* *klōud* (old Dut. *clote*, a cloud—allied to *clod*, being vapours drawn into clods or separate masses), a mass of visible vapour floating in the atmosphere; a great multitude, in the sense of a diffused and indistinct mass: **v.** to obscure or darken; to overspread with clouds; to make of a gloomy or sullen aspect; to sully; to tarnish; to become obscure; to grow clouded: **clouding**, *imp.*: **clouded**, *pp.*: **cloudy**, *ad.*—*cl.*, overcast; obscure; gloomy; dispiriting; semi-opaque: **cloudily**, *ad.*—*cl.*: **cloudiness**, *n.*: **cloudless**, *ad.*—*cl.*, without a cloud: **cloudlessly**, *ad.*—*cl.*: **cloud-berry**, *n.* the mountain bramble, abounding in the Highlands of Scotland: **cloud-capt**, *ad.* extremely lofty; very high: **cloud-wrap**, *ad.* *cl.* *rdp*, misty; obscure: in the clouds, beyond the range of the eye, applied to flights of fancy, or to confused and obscure representations; absent; not attending to what is going on around.

clout, *n.* *clōut* (AS. *clut*, a patch—primary sense, a blow: Dut. *klotsen*, to strike), a patch; a piece of cloth or leather to repair a hole or break; a piece of cloth for cleaning or kitchen use; a flat-headed nail: **v.** to patch; to mend or repair by putting or sewing on a patch: **clouting**, *imp.*: **clouted**, *pp.*: **a clout on the head**, a blow or stroke on the head.

clove, *v.* *klōv*—see *cleave*.

clove, *n.* *klōv* (Dut. *kruid-naegel*, the nail-spice; L. *clavus*, a nail), a kind of spice, consisting of the dried unexpanded flowers of a tree of the myrtle tribe: **clove gillyflower**, a beautiful flower having a peculiar scent—also called *clove-pink*, *carnation-pink*.

clove, *n.* *klōv* (low Ger. *klöven*, to cleave: Dut. *klöve*, a fissure), a division of a root of garlic; in *bot.*, *cloves*, applied to young bulbs, as in the onion; a weight, part of the *wey*, being about 8 lb.

cleave, *v.* *klōv* (*pp.* of *cleave*, which see), parted; divided into two parts: **cleven-footed**, *ad.* having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

clover, *n.* *klōvēr* (AS. *clæfer*; Dut. *klaver*—from low Ger. *klöven*, to cleave), a common field-herb called trefoil, used for the fodder of cattle: **to live in clover**, to live in abundance: **clōvered**, *ad.* *v.* *verd*, abounding in clover.

clown, *n.* *klōten* (Dut. *klöte*, a lump, a block; Ger. *klutz*, a log; *klotzig*, blockish, rustic), a peasant; a rustic; one who has the rough manners of one from the country; an ill-bred man; one who plays the fool in a theatre or circus: **clownish**, *ad.* like a rustic; coarse and ill-bred: **clownishly**, *ad.*—*cl.*: **clownishness**, *n.* rudeness of behaviour; awkwardness.

clay, *v.* *klōy* (from Eng. *clog*, a thick mass; F. *enclayer*, to choke or stop up), to fill to loathing; to surfeit: **claying**, *imp.*: **clayed**, *pp.* *klōyd*, filled; glutted: **clayless**, *ad.*

club, *n.* *klüb* (W. *clob*, a knob; Russ. *klub'*, a ball; Sw. *klubb*, a log; Ger. *kolbe*, a club), a stick with one end heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick or cudgel for beating or defence; a principal war weapon in ancient times, and now in barbarous countries; a number of persons associated for some common purpose; the name of one of the suits of cards: **v.** to unite for some common end; to pay a share of a common reckoning; to beat with a club; to turn up and place together the club-ends of a number of rifles: **clubbing**, *imp.*: **clubbed**, *pp.* *klübd*: **clubbist**, *n.* one who belongs to a club or association: **club-house**, *n.* a place of resort for the members of a club: **club-law**, *n.* brute force: **club-foot**, *n.* a deformed foot: **club-footed**, *ad.* having crooked or misshapen feet: **club-moss**, *n.* a moss-like plant; the Lycopodium.

cluck, *n.* *klük* (an imitative word: Dut. *klacken*; F. *glousser*; Sp. *claquear*), the call of a hen to her chick-

ens, or the noise she makes when hatching: **v.** to call or cry as a hen does to her chickens: **clucking**, *imp.*: **clucked**, *pp.* *klükt*.

clue, *n.* *klō* (see *clew*), a key to; a guide.

clump, *n.* *klämp* (related to club: Icel. *klumbr*, a lump; Dut. *klomp*; Ger. *klumpen*, a clod, a mass), a short, thick, or shapeless piece of matter; a cluster of trees or shrubs.

clumasy, *ad.* *klüm-zī* (low Ger. *klömen*; old Eng. *clom-sid*, stiffened with cold; Icel. *klumsa*, suffering from cramp, awkward and inefficient, like one benumbed with cold; unskilful; slow; heavy; ill made: *clum-sily*, *ad.*—*cl.*: **clum-siness**, *n.*

clung, *v.* *kläng*—see *cling*.

clunch, *n.* *klänsh* (from *cling*), any tough coarse clay; soft chalk; the clayey beds of chalk-marl.

Cluniac, *n.* *klō-ni-āk*, one of a reformed order of monks of the Benedictines, so called from Clugni or Cluny in France.

cluster, *n.* *klüs-tēr* (Dut. *klissen*, to stick together; *klister*, a cluster), a bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or grouped together, as a cluster of raisins, cluster of bees: **v.** to unite in a bunch or bunches; to collect into a flock, crowd, or close body: **clustering**, *imp.*: **clustered**, *pp.* *-tērd*: **clusteringly**, *ad.*—*cl.*: **clustery**, *ad.* *-tēr-ē*, growing in clusters.

clutch, *n.* *klūch* (Scot. *cluck*, to snatch: Swiss, *klupe*, claws), a firm grasp or gripping with the hands by tightening the fingers; a seizure; a grasp: **v.** to seize firmly with the hand; to gripe; to grasp: **clutching**, *imp.*: **clutched**, *pp.* *klutcht*: **clutches**, *n.* *plu.* claws; hands, in the sense of rapacity and cruelty: in the **clutches**, in the power of, in a bad sense.

clutter, *n.* *klüt-tēr* (another form of *clatter*), a noise; a bustle: **v.** to make a confused noise: **cluttering**, *imp.*: **clut-tered**, *pp.* *-tērd*.

clymenia, *n.* *klī-mē-nī-ā* (L. *clymene*, a sea-nymph), in *geol.*, a genus of nautiloid shells.

clypeate, *ad.* *klīp-i-āt* (L. *clypeus*, a shield), in *bot.*, having the shape of a shield; also *clypeiform*, *n.* *-i-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape).

clyster, *n.* *klīs-tēr* (F. *clustère*; Gr. *kluster*—from Gr. *kluzo*, I wash or rinse), an injection into the bowels.

co, *kō* (L. *cum*; Gr. *sun*, with, together: It. *con*), a form of the prefix *con*, and means, with; together; together with; *co* is used before a vowel and *h*, as coalesce, cohabit, and is often separated from the word by a hyphen, as co-operate, co-partner; in *math.*, *co* is an abbreviation of *complement*, as co-latitude, co-sine, co-tangent. *Note.*—The prefix *con* assumes the various forms of *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, according to the first letter of the second element of the compound; but, 1, *con* becomes *com* before *b* and *p*, as *combustion*, *compel*; 2, *con* is retained before *f* and *v*, except in *comfort*, as *conflict*, *convene*; 3, *con* is retained before *t*, *d*, *g*, *q*, and *s*, as *content*, *condole*, *conquest*, *congeal*, *consent*.

coach, *n.* *kōch* (F. *coucher*; Dut. *koetsen*, to lie, to put to bed; Dut. *koets*, a couch, a coach), a carriage; a four-wheeled vehicle: **v.** to travel in a coach: **coaching**, *imp.*: **coached**, *pp.* *kōcht*: **coach-box**, *n.* the seat on which the driver sits: **coachful**, *n.* *-fūl*, enough to fill a coach: **coachman**, *n.* the driver of a coach.

coadjutor, *n.* *kō-ād-jō-tēr* (L. *con*, together; *ad*, to; *jutus*, assisted), one who helps another; an assistant: **coadjutorship**, *n.* joint assistance: **coadjutrix**, *n.* fem. *-jō-tris*, a female assistant.

coadunate, *ad.* *kō-ād-ū-nāt* (L. *con*, together, and *adunare*, to unite), in *bot.*, united at the base; cohering.

coagulate, *v.* *kō-āg-ū-lāt* (L. and It. *coagulare*, to curdle; F. *coaguler*), to curdle; to congeal; to change a fluid into a fixed mass; to thicken or turn into clots: **coagulating**, *imp.*: **coagulated**, *pp.* *coag-ula-ted*, *pp.* *coag-ula-tor*; *n.* *coagulant*, *n.* that which: **coagulation**, *n.* *-lā-shūn*, the act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state: **coagulable**, *ad.* *-lā-bī*, that may be thickened: **coagulability**, *n.* *-bī-lī-tē*, the capacity of being thickened or coagulated: **coagulative**, *ad.* *-lāt-iv*, having power to coagulate: **coagulum**, *n.* *-lūm* (L.), clot of blood; the curd of milk; a thickened or fixed mass of a liquid.

coal, *n.* *kōl* (Icel. *kol*; Ger. *kohle*—original meaning, fire; Sw. *kylla*, to kindle), mineralised vegetable matter; a hard black mineral used as fuel: **v.** to take in coal for the supply of a steam or sailing vessel: **coaling**, *imp.*: **n.** taking in of coals, as into a steamship: **coaled**, *pp.* *kōld*: **coaly**, *ad.* *-ā*, like coal; containing coal: **coal-black**, *ad.* a black like coal: **coal-field**, *n.* a natural deposit or bed of coal in the earth:

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

coal-fish, *n.* a sea-fish having the upper part of the head and back black: **coalsey**, *n.* *kô'z*, fry of the coal-fish: **coal-heaver**, *n.* *hêv'er*, one who carries coals, as into a house, cellar, or ship; a coal-porter: **coal-mine** or **coal-pit**, *n.* the place out of which coal is dug: **coal-whipper**, *n.* one of a gang who unloads a ship's cargo when it consists of coal: **collier**, *n.* *kôl'yêr*, one who digs out the coals in a coal-mine; a ship employed in carrying coals: **colliery**, *n.* *-t*, a place where coal is dug, and the machinery employed in raising it to the surface: **coal-measures**, *n. plu.* *mech'ôrs*, in *geol.* the layers or strata of stone, &c., between which the deposits of coal are found: to **blow the coals**, to kindle strife: to **carry coals to Newcastle**, to do something very unnecessary; to lose one's labour: to **haul over the coals**, to call to account; to censure.

coalesce, *v.* *kô'a-tê's* (*L. coalescere*, to grow together—from *con*, and *alere*, to grow up: *It. coalizzare*: *F. coaliser*), to unite; to grow together; to adhere in masses; to assimilate or unite as one, as nations by intermarriages: **coalescing**, *imp.*: **coalesced**, *pp.* *-têst*: **coalescent**, *a.* *-tê's-ênt*, growing or uniting together: **coalescence**, *n.* *-êns*, the act of growing together; union: **coalition**, *n.* *-têsh-ûn*, a union of persons, parties, or states for a common object; a confederacy or league: **coalitionist**, *n.* *-têst*, one who.

coamings, *n. plu.* *kô'm'îngs*, among seamen, raised work round the hatches of a ship to prevent water getting down into the hold.

coarse, *a.* *kôrs* (supposed corrupted form of "course," in the phrase "of course," meaning according to the regular order of events), not refined; rude; rough; gross; impure; indelicate: **coarsely**, *ad.* *-lî*: **coarse ness**, *n.*

coast, *n.* *kôst* (*F. costa*, a rib, a side: *It. costa*; *F. coste*, a rib, a coast), the limit or border of a country; the sea-shore or land near it: *v.* to sail near the land or in sight of it; to sail from port to port in the same country: **coasting**, *imp.*: **coasted**, *pp.*: **the coast is clear**, the danger is over; no impediment exists; no enemies or opponents are in sight or at hand: **coaster**, *n.* a vessel employed in home-trade only: **coastwise**, *ad.* by or along the coast: **coasting-trade**, *n.* the trade carried on in ships from port to port of the same country: **coast-guard**, body of police for watching the sea from the coast: **sea-coast**, margin of land next the sea.

coat, *n.* *kôt* (*F. cotte*; *It. cotta*, a coat or frock), a man's garment worn above the waistcoat; an upper garment; an external covering; a layer of any substance: *v.* to cover or spread over, as paint on a wall; to smear; to put on a coat: **coating**, *imp.*: *n.* a covering; any substance spread over another: **coated**, *pp.* *adj.* in *bot.*, having concentric coats or layers: **coatee**, *n.* *kô-tê*, a half coat; a very short coat: **coat of arms**, *n.* the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon: **coat of mail**, *n.* a piece of armour in the form of a shirt.

coax, *v.* *kôks* (old Eng. *cokes*, a simpleton, a gull: *F. cocasse*, one who says or does laughable or ridiculous things), to wheedle or gull one into doing something; to persuade by fondling or flattery: **coaxing**, *imp.*: **coaxed**, *pp.* *kôkst*: **coaxer**, *n.* one who: **coaxingly**, *ad.* *-lî*.

cob, *n.* *kôb* (*W. cobio*, to thump: *cob*, a knock), the top or head; anything in round lumps; a strong pony; a foreign coin; clay mixed with straw: *v.* to punish: **cobbing**, *imp.*: **cobbed**, *pp.* *kôbd*: **cob'by**, *a.* *-bî*, stout; *kô'ba'vî* (*Ger. kobold*, the goblin or demon of Ger. mines), a brittle metal of a reddish-grey or greyish-white colour, much used in the state of oxide to give a blue colour to glass, and to produce enamels upon metals and earthenware, &c.: **coba'tic**, *a.* *-tîk*, pert: to **cobalt**: **cobaltine**, *n.* *-în*, arsenical ore of cobalt.

cobble, *v.* *kôb-bl* (frequentative of *cob*, to knock: *Dan. kobler*, to cobbler), to mend by putting on a patch; to repair coarsely: **cobbling**, *imp.* *-blîng*: **cobbled**, *pp.* *-blîd*, badly made or mended: **cobbler**, *n.* *-blêr*, one who; a mender of boots and shoes.

cobble, *n.* *kôb-bl* (*Dut. kabbelen*, to beat, as water against a bank or on the shore), a round water-worn stone; a boulder; a small fishing-boat—also spelt *coble*.

cobra-de-capello, *n.* *kô-brâ-dê-kâ-pêl'ô* (*Port.* serpent of the hood), the hooded snake, highly venomous, inhabiting the East Indies.

cobweb, *n.* *kôb'wêb* (*Flem. kop*, a spider: *Fris. kop*, a bubble), the network spread by a spider to catch its prey; any snare: *adj.* slender and feeble: **cob webbed**, *a.* *-wêbd*, in *bot.*, covered with loose hairs.

coca, *n.* *kô'kâ* (*Sp.*), the dried leaf of a plant, having highly narcotic qualities, used by the Peruvians.

cognac or **cocaigne**, *n.* *kô-kân* (*F.* a land of milk and honey), an imaginary land of idleness, plenty, and pleasure; a name applied to London and its suburbs.

coccliferous, *a.* *kôk-sîf-êr-ûs* (*Gr. kokkos*, a berry, and *L. fero*, I bear), trees or plants that produce berries are so called.

Cocculus Indicus, *n.* *kôk'ûs-în-dîk'ûs* (*L.* Indian berry), the fruit of a large tree, possessing narcotic and poisonous qualities: **Cocculus Palma'tus**, *n.* *-pâl-mâ'tûs*, the plant from which the Columba root is obtained: **coc'cus** or **coc'tum**, *n.* *-kûs* (*L.* a berry used for dyeing), in *bot.*, applied to the closed cells of plurilocular pericarps which separate from each other when ripe: **coc'cidium**, *n.* *-sîd-î-ûm*, in *bot.*, a rounded conceptacle in algae without spores, or containing a tuft of spores: **coccolite**, *n.* *kôk'ô-tîl* (*Gr. lithos*, a stone), in *min.*, a variety of augite: **coccos'teus**, *n.* *-kô's-tê-ûs* (*Gr. osteon*, a bone), in *geol.*, a fish of the old red sandstone, so termed from the berry-like tubercles studding its plates.

cochineal, *n.* *kôch'î-nêl* (*Sp. cochinita*, a wood-louse), a scarlet and crimson dye-stuff consisting of a mass of very small insects, natives of the warm countries of Central and S. America.

cochleate, *a.* *kôk'î-êr* (*L.* a spoon), in *bot.*, a kind of retivation in which a helmet-shaped part covers all the others in the bud: **cochleariform**, *a.* *-âr-î-fôr'm* (*L. forma*, a shape), shaped like a spoon.

cochleary, *a.* *kôk'î-êr-î* (*L. cochlea*, the shell of a snail, a screw: *Gr. kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell), having the form of a screw; spiral: **cochleate**, *a.* *-ât*, also **cochleated**, *a.* spiral; screw-like.

cochliodus, *n.* *kôk'li-ô-dûs* (*Gr. kochlios*, a cockle, and *odous*, a tooth), fossil shell teeth found among mountain limestone, having a cockle-shell-like aspect.

cock, *n.* *kôk* (an imitation of the cry: *F. coq*; *Bohem. kokot*, a cock), the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl—*fem. hen*; a vane in shape of a cock: **cock'ere**, *n.* *-êr-êl*, a young cock: **cock-crowing**, *n.* the early dawn; also **cock-crow**, *n.* *cock-pit*, area where cocks fight: **cock-and-a-bull**, a tedious absurd story; mere babble or boasting: **every cock on his own dunghill**, every one fights best at home, or with his friends to back him: **cock-fight**, *n.* a battle between game-cocks: **cock-fighting**, *n.* the act or practice of pitting cocks against each other.

cock, *v.* *kôk* (*It. coccare*, to snap, to click—a word imitative of a quick sudden motion in rising or starting up), to stick abruptly up; to cause suddenly to project or stick up; to set up with an air of pertness, as the head or hat; to set or draw back the part of a gun which snaps or clicks; to strut: *n.* the part of a gun which snaps or clicks; in *a balance*, the needle which vibrates to and fro between the cheeks; a twined or crooked spout to let out water at will: **cock'ing**, *imp.*: **cocked**, *pp.* *kôkt*: *adj.* turned up at the sides: **cockade**, *n.* *-kâd* (*F. coquarde*, a cap worn partly on the one side), a knot of ribbons stuck jauntily on the hat: **cockaded**, *a.* provided with a cockade: **cock'atoo**, *n.* *-â-tô*, a parrot with a tuft of feathers on its head: **cock'er**, *n.* *-êr*, a dog employed to raise wild birds: **cock-sure**, confidently certain.

cock, *n.* *kôk* (*Fin. kokko*, a coniform heap, a hut: *Dan. kok*, a heap, a pile), a small heap of hay or reaped corn: **cock-loft**, *a.* a room over the garret; the room next the roof: **cock-pit**, *a.* in *a ship of war*, a room appropriated to the use of the wounded during an action: **cocked**, *a.* *kôkt*, thrown into heaps.

cock, *n.* *kôk* (*It. cocca*; *Dan. kog*; *Icel. kuggi*, a small boat: *Fin. kokka*, the prow of a vessel, being the part that sticks up), applied to a small boat: **cock-swain**, *-swân*, a petty officer who has the command or care of a boat—familiarily spelt **coxen**, *kôk-sn*.

cockatrice, *n.* *kôk'â-trîs* (*Sp. cocatriz*, a crocodile, of which it is a mere corruption), a fabulous animal; a cock with a dragon's tail, supposed to be hatched by a cock from a viper's egg, or from one of its own.

cockchafer, *n.* *kôk'châ-fer* (*cock*, and *AS. ceafor*, a beetle), the May-bug or dorr-beetle.

cocker, *v.* *kô-êr* (*Dut. kokelen*, to pamper—see *cockney*), to pamper; to fondle and spoil, as a child: **cock-ering**, *imp.*: *n.* fondling indulgence: **cock'ered**, *pp.* *-êrd*.

cocket, *n.* *kōk'et* (F. *cachet*, a seal; contr. of L. phrase, *quo quietus*), an official seal; a written certificate, sealed, given by the custom-house officers to merchants to show that their merchandise has been properly entered.

cockle, *n.* *kōk'kl* (F. *coquille*; Pol. *kakot*; Gael. *cogal*; AS. *coccel*), a weed that grows among corn; the cornrose.

cockle, *n.* *kōk'kl* (L. *cochlea*; Gr. *kokhlos*, a snail, a shell-fish; F. *coquille*), a shell-fish ribbed or grooved on both sides; *v.* to contract into folds or wrinkles; *cockled*, pp. *kld*.

cockney, *n.* *kōk'nē* (F. *cocagne*, a plentiful country; F. *coqueliner*, to cocker, to pamper), an anc. nickname for a citizen of London—now applied by way of contempt.

cockroach, *kōk'rōch* (from *cock*), a common kind of beetle infesting houses and ships.

cockscorn, *n.* *kōks'kōm* (from *cock*), the red fleshy substance on the head of a cock; a plant; **cox'comb**, *n.* *kōks-*, a fop; a vain silly fellow.

cocoa, *n.* *kō'kō* (Port. *coco*, an ugly mask to frighten children, so called from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut), the common way of now spelling *cacao*; the nut of the cacao roasted and ground; the beverage made of it; the very large nut of the *cocos* palm.

cocoon, *n.* *kō-kōn'* (F. *cocoon*—from L. *concha*, a shell), the round silky case in which the silk-worm and many other larvæ envelop themselves; **cocoonery**, *n.* *-ē-ī*, a building where silk-worms are fed while preparing to envelop themselves in cases or cocoons.

codction, *n.* *kōk'shūn* (L. *cocctio*, a digestion), the act of boiling; **cod tile**, *a.* *-tū*, made by baking or heat.

cod, *n.* *kōd* (Flem. *kodde*, a club—from its large club-shaped head), a well-known fish chiefly inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the sandbanks around Newfoundland; **codling**, *n.* a young cod; **cod-liver oil**, *n.* an oil obtained from the livers of the cod-fish.

cod, *n.* *kōd* (Icel. *koddi*, a cushion; Sw. *kudde*, a sack; W. *cod*, a bag), any husk or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod; **codded**, *a.* inclosed in a cod, as in beans and peas.

coddle, *v.* *kō'ddl* (F. *cadel*, a starveling; L. *catulus*; Prov. *cadel*, a whelp), to pamper or treat delicately; to parboil; to soften by means of hot water; **codling**, *n.* *kōd'ling*, or **cod'lin**, *n.* *-līm*, an apple fit for boiling or baking.

code, *n.* *kōd* (L. *codex*, the body of a tree, a book; F. *code*; It. *codice*), laws collected and arranged, particularly if done by authority; **codex**, *kō-dēks* (L.), any written document, generally an ancient one; an anc. manuscript; **codicil**, *n.* *kōd'is-il*, an addition or supplement made to a will; **codicillary**, *a.* *-ē-ī*, of the nature of a codicil; **codify**, *v.* *-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to reduce to a code or system; **codifying**, *imp.* *-fīd*; **codified**, *pp.* *-fīd*; **codifier**, *n.* *-ē-ī*, or **codist**, *n.* *kōd'ist*, one who forms or reduces laws to a system or code; **codification**, *n.* *kōd'ī-fī-kā'shūn*, the act of reducing laws to a system.

codeine, *n.* *kō-dē'īn* (Gr. *kōdeia*, a poppy head), one of the active medicinal principles of opium.

codger, *n.* *kōj-jēr* (Ger. *kotzen*, to spit; *kotzer*, a spitting or coughing man or woman), familiarly, a term of abuse for an elderly person; a miser.

codille, *n.* *kō-dū'* (Sp. *codillo*), a term at ombre, signifying that the stake is won.

codling, *n.*—see **cod** and **coddle**.

coefficient, *n.* *kō-fēf'fsh-ēnt* (L. *con*, together; *ex*, out of; *facio*, I do or make), that which unites with something else to produce the same effect; in *alg.*, the figure or known number or quantity put before the letter or letters that denote an unknown number or quantity, or partly known and partly unknown; **adj.** co-operating; acting to the same end; **co-efficiency**, *n.* *fīsh-ēn-sī*; **co-efficiently**, *ad.* *-ēnt-lī*.

Coehorn, *n.* *kō-hōrn* (after the inventor Baron Coehorn), in *mil.*, a small kind of mortar.

celacanthi, *n.* plu. *sē-lā-kān'thī* (Gr. *kōillos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a spine), an extensive group of fossil sauroid fishes.

celiac or **celiac**, *a.* *sē-lā-āk* (Gr. *kōilia*, the belly), pert. to the intestinal canal; **celiac passion**, *n.* a flux or diarrhoea of undigested food.

celorhynchus, *n.* *sē-lō-rīn'kīs* (Gr. *kōillos*, hollow, and *rhynchos*, a beak), a genus of fossil sword-fishes.

coequal, *a.* *kō-ēkwāl* (L. *con*, together, and *equus*, equal), of the same rank, dignity, or power; *n.* one who is equal to another; **coequally**, *ad.* *-lī*.

coerce, *v.* *kō-ērs'* (L. *con*, together, and *arceo*, I drive), to restrain by force; to compel; **coercing**, *imp.* *-ced*; **coerced**, *pp.* *-ēst*; **coer'cer**, *n.* *-sēr*, one who; **coercion**, *n.* *-ēr'shūn*, compulsion; **coercible**, *a.* *-sī-bl*, that may or ought to be repressed; **coercive**, *a.* *-sīv*, having power to restrain; **coercively**, *ad.* *-lī*.

coeternal, *a.* *kō-ē-tēr-nāl* (L. *con*, together, and *æternus*, perpetual, everlasting), equally eternal with another; **coet'val**, *a.* *-ēvāl* (L. *ævum*, an age), of the same age; contemporaneous; beginning to exist at the same time; **coexist**, *v.* *-ēgz-ist* (L. *existo*, I exist), to exist at the same time with another; **co-exist'ent**, *a.* *-ēnt*, having existence at the same time with another; *n.* that which coexists with another; **co'existence**, *n.* *-ēns*; **co'extensive**, *a.* *-ēks-tēnsīv* (L. *ex*, and *tensum*, to stretch), having the same extent.

coffee, *n.* *kōf'fī* (Ar. *kawah*; F. and Sp. *café*, coffee), a plant, a native of Caffa in Arabia, now extensively cultivated in the W. Indies and elsewhere; the seeds roasted and ground, an infusion of which is drunk as a beverage; **coffee-pot**, *n.* a pot in which ground coffee is infused.

coffer, *n.* *kōf'fēr* (F. *coffre*; It. *cofano*, a chest; AS. *cof*, a receptacle—see **coffin**), a chest or trunk; a chest for containing money; a square depression between the moldings of a cornice, afterwards filled up with some ornament; a hollow lodgment or trench across a dry moat; *v.* to treasure up; **coffering**, *imp.* *-fērd*; **coffered**, *pp.* *-fērd*; **coffer-dam**, *n.* a wooden inclosure formed in the bed of a river, consisting of an outer and inner case, with clay packed in between them to exclude the water, used in laying foundations for the building of piers, &c.

coffin, *n.* *kōf'fīn* (It. *cofano*, a chest; Gr. *kōphinos*; L. *cophinus*, a basket; F. *cofin*), the chest or box in which a dead human body is inclosed previous to burial; the conical paper-bag used by grocers; the hollow part of a horse's hoof; the wooden frame surrounding the imposing stone of printers; *v.* to inclose in a coffin; **coffining**, *imp.* *-fīnd*; **coffined**, *pp.* *-fīnd*; **coffinless**, *a.* without a coffin.

cog, *kōg*, prefix—see **co**.

cog, *n.* *kōg* (Ir. Gael. *gogach*, nodding, reeling; Sw. *kugge*, a prominence in an indented wheel; It. *cocca*, a notch), the tooth on the rim of a wheel; a piece of deceit; a trick; *v.* to furnish with cogs; to obtain by flattering or wheedling; to wheedle; to cheat; **cogging**, *imp.* *-cogged*; **cgog**; **cog-wheel**, *n.* a wheel with teeth on the rim; to *cog dice*, to load them so that they shall fall in a particular direction.

cog, *n.* *kōg* (W. *cwech*, a kind of boat), a wooden vessel of a circular form for containing milk, broth, &c.; a little boat.

cogent, *a.* *kōj-ēnt* (L. *cogens*, driving together—from *con*, together, and *ago*, I drive), urgent; pressing on the mind; not easily resisted; convincing; **co'gently**, *ad.* *-lī*; **co'gency**, *n.* *-jēn-sī*, force or pressure on the mind; urgency.

cogitate, *v.* *kōj-tāt* (L. *cogitatum*, to think, to muse—from *con*, and *agito*, I put in motion; It. *cogitare*), to think; to meditate; **cogita'ting**, *imp.* *-cogita'ted*, *pp.* *-cogitable*, *a.* *-tā-bl*, capable of being conceived, as a thought; **cogita'tion**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, act of thinking; **cogita'tive**, *a.* *-tīv*, given to musing or meditating.

cognac, *n.* *kōn'yāk* (after a town in France, where made), the best kind of French brandy—sometimes spelt **cogniac**.

cognate, *a.* *kōg'nāt* (L. *cognatus*, connected by birth—from *con*, together, and *natus*, born; It. *cognato*; F. *cognat*), related or allied by blood; proceeding from the same stock or family; having relation to; allied; *n.* a male relation through the mother; **cognation**, *n.* *-nā'shūn*, descent from the same origin; relationship.

cognition, *n.* *kōg-nīsh-ūn* (L. *cognitio*, knowledge—from *con*, together, and *noscō*, I know; It. *cognizione*; F. *cognition*), knowledge from experience or inspection; **cognisable**, *a.* *kōg'nī-zā-bl*, or *kōn'*, that may be heard, tried, and determined, as by a judge; that falls or may fall under notice or observation; **cognisably**, *ad.* *-blī*; **cognisance**, *n.* *kōg'nī-zāns*, or *kōn'*, judicial notice or knowledge; jurisdiction or right to try; perception; observation; knowledge by recollection; **cognisant**, *a.* *kōg'nī-zānt*, or *kōn'*, having knowledge of; **cognisee**, *n.* *kōg'nī-zē*, or *kōn'*, in law, one to whom a fine of land is acknowledged; **cognisor**, *n.* *kōg'nī-zōr*, or *kōn'*, one who acknowledges the right of the cog-

cōic, *bōy*, *fōōt*; *pūre*, *dūd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

nisee in a fine; the defendant. *Note*.—The preceding words are sometimes split with *z*.

cognomen, *n. kôg-nô-mên* (L. *cognomen*, a surname—*from* *con*, together, and *nomen*, a name), a surname: **cognominal**, *a. -nô-mi-nâl*, pert. to the surname.

cognosce, *v. kôg-nôs* (L. *cognoscere*, to examine, to investigate—*from* *con*, together, and *noscere*, to know: *It. cognoscere*, in *Scotch law*, to inquire into a matter; to investigate into the facts of a case: **cognosc'ing**, *imp. -cognosced'*, *pp. -nôs't*: **cognoscible**, *a. -i-bl*, capable of being known or made the object of knowledge: **cognoscibility**, *n. -bi-l'i-ti*, quality of being cognoscible.

cognoscenti, *n. plu. kôg-nôs-sên'ti* or *kô-nôsh-shên'ti* (It.), persons possessing a knowledge of the essential beauties of works of art.

cognovit, *n. kôg-nô-vit* (L. he has acknowledged), in *law*, an acknowledgment of the plaintiff's claim by the defendant, authorising thereby judgment and execution against himself.

cohabit, *v. kô-hâb-it* (L. *con*, together, and *habito*, I dwell), to live together as husband and wife, usually applied to a man and woman without marriage: **cohabiting**, *imp. -n*, the act of dwelling together: **cohabited**, *pp. -cohabita-tion*, *n. -i-shâ-shun*.

coheir, *n. kô-hêr* (L. *con*, together, and *hæres*, an heir), one who inherits along with another.

cohere, *v. kô-hêr* (L. *cohære*, to be connected—*from* *con*, together, and *hæreo*, I stick or cleave; *hæsum*, to stick), to stick together; to be well connected; to depend on; to agree or suit: **cohering**, *imp. -cohered'*, *pp. -hêr'd*: **coherent**, *a. -hê-rênt*, sticking together; related in some form or order; consistent; having a due agreement of parts: **coherently**, *ad. -i-t*: **coherence**, *n. -rêns*, or **coherency**, *n. -rên-s*, union of parts of the same body; the uniting of two bodies by attraction; consistency: **cohesion**, *n. -hê-shûn* (F. *cohésion*), the act of sticking together; that power of attraction which unites the particles of matter and preserves the forms of bodies: **cohesive**, *a. -siv*, that has the power of sticking: **cohesively**, *ad. -i-t*: **cohesiveness**, *n.* the quality of being cohesive or sticking together.

cohort, *n. kô-hôrt* (L. *cohors*, a place inclosed, a company of soldiers—*gen. cohors*: *It. corte*; F. *cour*), among the anc., *a. -r*, a body of soldiers varying from 420 to 600; a body of soldiers.

coif, *n. kôyf* (F. *coiffe*, a hood or cap: *It. cuffia*; *mod. Gr. skouphia*; *Ar. kufiyah*, a head-kerchief), a caul or cap; a cap to cover a baldness; the distinguishing badge of a sergeant-at-law: *v. to cover or dress with a coif*: **coifed**, *imp. -coifed*, *pp. -kôyf't*: **coiffure**, *n. kôyf'ûr*, a head-dress.

coil, *n. kôyl* (It. *coigliere*; *Sp. coger*; *L. colligere*, to gather), a rope gathered into a circular heap: *v. to gather or wind into a circular heap, as a rope or serpent*: **colling**, *imp. -coiled, *pp. -kôyl'd*.*

coin, *n. kôyn* (L. *cuneus*, a wedge, the steel die with which money is stamped, probably from the stamping having once been effected by a wedge: *Sp. cuna*, a wedge; *cuno*, a die for coining: *F. coin*, a wedge, a die), a piece of gold, silver, or copper stamped; money: *v. to make money of metal; to make, as to coin a word; to forge or fabricate*: **coining**, *imp. -n*, the act of making money out of a metal: **coined**, *pp. -kôyn'd*: *ad. -i*: stamped as coin: **coin'er**, *n.* one who; a maker of base money: **coin'age**, *n. -aj*, the money coined; the metallic currency; new production; invention.

coincide, *v. kô-in'sid'* (L. *con*, and *incidere*, to fall into—from *in*, in or on, and *cado*, I fall: *F. coïncider*), to fall or meet in the same point; to concur or agree: **coinciding**, *imp. -co'incided*, *pp. -co'inci'der*, *n.* one who: **coincident**, *a. -sî-dênt*, falling on or meeting at the same point; concurrent; agreeable to: **coincidence**, *n. -sî-dêns*, the falling on or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies at the same point; concurrence; agreement; a happening at the same time: **coincidentally**, *ad. -i*.

coir, *n. kwojr* (Tamil, *cuyer*, a rope of any kind), cocoa-nut fibre for ropes or matting.

coit, *kôyf*—see *quilt*.

coition, *n. kô-kh'ân* (L. *coitio*, a coming or meeting together—*gen. coitionis*—*from* *con*, and *itum*, to go), a going or coming together; sexual intercourse.

coke, *n. kôk* (old Eng. *colke*, the core of an apple, the remnant of a thing when the virtue is taken out of it: *Gael. cooch*, empty), coal charred or half burnt in kilns or ovens—see *charcoal*: *v. to char or half burn*: **co-**

king, *imp. -coked*, *pp. -kôkt*: **coke-oven**, *n.* a building of brick or clay in which coals are charred or made into coke.

col, *kôl*, one of the forms of the prefix *con*, which see.

colander, *n. kûl'ân-dér* (L. *colans*, straining or filtering), a vessel of tin or earthenware with a perforated bottom; a sieve: also spelt **cullender**.

colchicum, *n. kôl'chi-kûn* (L.), a plant called meadow-saffron, whose seeds and underground stem are used in medicine: **colchicine**, *n. -sîn*, also **col'chica**, *-ka*, a peculiar principle obtained from colchicum.

colcothar, *n. kôl'kô-thêr* (new L.), the brown-red peroxide of iron, produced by calcining sulphate of iron, used for polishing glass, &c.

cold, *a. kôld* (Goth. *kalds*, cold; *Icel. kala*, to blow cold: *Ger. kalt*, cool), not warm or hot; frigid; indifferent; without zeal; without affection; wanting in animation: *n.* the sensation or feeling produced by the want or loss of heat; a disease contracted from improper exposure of the person to atmospheric changes; a shivering or chilliness: **colded**, *pp. a. kôld'd*, affected with cold: **coldish**, *a. -ish*, somewhat cold; *ad. -i*, with indifference; not warmly: **coldness**, *n.* **cold-shoulder**, *n.* neglect: **cold-blooded**, *a.* without feeling or concern; in *cool*, applied to all animals below the class of birds: **cold-hearted**, *a.* wanting feeling or passion.

cole, *n. kôl* (AS. *cawol*; *Dan. kaal*, *cole*—*from* L. *caulis*, the stem of a plant), the cabbage kind in general: **cole-wort**, *-wurt* (AS. *wyrt*, root, plant), young cabbage.

coleoptera, *n. kôl'ôp'têr-â* (Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing), a class of insects having an outside horny covering or sheath, as among the beetles: **coleopt'eral**, *a. pert.* to; also **coleopt'erous**, *a. -ûs*: **col'eorhi'za**, *n. -ô-rî-zâ* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root), the sheath which covers the young rootlets of monocotyledonous plants.

colic, *n. kôl'ik* (L. *colicus*; *Gr. kolikos*, pert. to the colic—from *Gr. kolon*, the largest of the intestines), a severe pain in the stomach or bowels: *ad. -i*, affecting the bowels: **colicky**, *a. kôl'ik-i*, pert. to. **Coliseum**, *n. kôl'sê-ûm*, also **Colosseum**, *kôl'ô-s* (L. *colosseum*, of gigantic size), the amphitheatre of the Emperor Vespasian at Rome; a large building for exhibitions.

collaborator, *n. kôl-lâb'ô-râ'têr* (F. *collaborateur*—*from* L. *con*, together, and *laborare*, to labour), one who assists in labour, usually literary or scientific; frequently used in the F. form, **collab'orateur**, *-têr*.

collapse, *n. kôl-lâps* (L. *collapsus*, fallen in ruins—*from* *con*, together, and *lapsus*, fallen), a falling in or together; extreme depression of the bodily energies: *v. to fall inwards or together; to close by falling together*: **collapsing**, *imp. -collapsed'*, *pp. -lâps't*.

collar, *n. kôl'êr* (L. *collum*, the neck: *It. collo*, something worn round the neck; that part of the harness which goes round the neck of a horse or other animal used as a beast of burden; in *arch.*, a ring: *v. to catch hold of one by anything round the neck; to roll up flesh meat and bind it with cord*: **collaring**, *imp. -collared, *pp. -lêr'd*: *ad. -i*, seized by the collar; rolled together, as beef or pork: **collar-bone**, *n.* bone on each side of the neck or the clavicle.*

collate, *v. kôl-lâ't* (L. *collatus*, brought or carried together—from *con*, and *latus*, carried), to bring or lay together for the purpose of comparison; to bring together and compare MSS. or books; to bestow a benefice on a clergyman; to gather and place in order; to place in a benefice, said of a bishop: **collating**, *imp. -collat'd*, *pp. -colla'tor*, *n.* one who: **colla'table**, *a. -tâ-bl*: **collat'ion**, *n. -iâ-shûn*, the comparing of MSS. or books with others of the same kind for correction of errors, &c.; presentation to a benefice by a bishop; a repast between full meals: **colla'tive**, *a. -iâ-tiv*, pert. to an advowson; able to confer or bestow: **collat'eral**, *a. -iâ'têr-âl*, side by side, or on the side; running parallel; happening or coming together in connection with an event, as *collateral circumstances*; in addition to, or over and above; not direct or immediate; descended from a common ancestor or stock—*opposed to lineal*: **collat'erally**, *ad. -i*: **collat'erality**, *n.*

colleague, *n. kôl'lêg* (L. *collega*, a partner in office: *Icel. lag*, society: *It. collega*; *F. collègue*), a partner or associate in the same office or employment—never used of partners in trade or manufactures: *v. kôl'lêg'*, to join or unite with in the same office or for the same

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pln; nôte, nôt, môve;

purpose: **colleagu'ing**, imp.: **colleagued'**, pp. *-lëgd'*: **colleagueship**, n.

collect, n. *köl'lekt* (L. *collecta*, a contribution; *collectum*, to gather together—from *con*, together, and *lectum*, to gather, to select), a short prayer adapted for a particular occasion: *v. köl'lekt'*, to gather separate persons or things into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; to gain by observation or research; to infer as a consequence; to recover from surprise: **collect'ing**, imp.: **collected'**, pp.: *adj. cool*; self-possessed: **collectible**, a. *-lëkt'i-bl*, that may be gathered: **collection**, n. *-shün*, the act of gathering; an assemblage or crowd; a contribution; a sum gathered for a charitable purpose; a book of extracts; a selection of works in painting or sculpture not large enough to form a gallery; a selection of prints without regard to number: **collect'edly**, ad. *-li*: **collect'edness**, n. a composed state of mind; recovery from surprise: **collective**, a. *-tëv*, gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; expressing a number or multitude united as one: **collectively**, ad. *-li*: **collectiveness**, n.: **collector**, n. *-lëkt'er*, one who collects or gathers: **collectorship**, n. the office; also **collectorate**, n. *-dt*: to collect one's self, to recover from surprise or embarrassment.

college, n. *köl'lëj* (L. *collegium*, persons united by the same calling—from *con*, together, and *lego*, I choose: It. *collegio*: F. *collège*), an assemblage or society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a number of persons engaged in literary studies; the building where they meet or reside; a university: **collegian**, n. *-lëj'dn*, a member of, or student in, a college: **collegiate**, a. *-dt*, containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college: **collegiate church**, a church built and endowed for a corporate body, having dean, canons, prebends, &c., like a cathedral, but not a bishop's see; in *Scotland*, a church with two ministers of equal rank.

collenchyma, n. *köl'lën-'kë-mä* (Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *engchyma*, a tissue), in *bot.*, the substance lying between and uniting cells.

coll'et, n. *köl'lët* (F. *collet*, a collar—from L. *collum*, the neck), the part of a ring in which a precious stone is set; the neck or part of a plant that lies between the root and stem.

colletio, a. *köl'lë-'të* (Gr. *kolletikos*: L. *colleticus*, sticking—from Gr. *kolla*, glue), having the property of gluing.

collide, v. *köl-lid* (L. *collidere*, to dash together—from *con*, together, and *laedere*, to strike forcibly: It. *collidere*), to strike or dash against each other: **collid'ing**, imp.: **collided**, pp.: *collision*, n. *köl-lizh-'än*, which see.

collier, n. *köl'yër* (from *coal*, which see).

colligate, v. *köl-lë-gät* (L. *colligatus*, bound together—from *con*, together, and *ligo*, I bind), to bind or tie together: **colligat'ing**, imp.: **colligat'ed**, pp.: **colligation**, n. *-gä'shün*, act of binding together; that process in inductive philosophy by which a certain number of facts are brought together for generalisation.

collimation, n. *köl-lë-mä'shün* (L. *collinæare*, to direct in a straight line—from *con*, together, and *linea*, a line: F. *collimation*), the line of sight in the direction of any object; in the telescope, the line of sight passing through the centre of the object-glass and the centre of the cross-wires placed in the focus: **collimator**, n. an instrument for determining the zenith-point.

collision, n. *köl-lizh-'än* (L. *collum*, to dash together—see *collide*), the act of striking together of two hard bodies; opposition; interference.

collocate, v. *köl-lä-kät* (L. *collocatus*, to put or set in a place—from *con*, together, and *loco*, I set or place: It. *collocare*: F. *colloquer*), to set or place; to station: **collocat'ing**, imp.: **collocat'ed**, pp.: **collocat'ion**, n. *-kä'shün*, the act of placing.

collodion, n. *köl-lö-dë-'ön* (Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance), a solution of gum-cotton in ether: **coll'oid**, n. *-löyd*, in *chem.*, an inorganic compound having a gelatinous appearance: *adj.* resembling glue or jelly.

coll'op, n. *köl'löp* (Dut. *klop*; It. *colpo*, a blow: a lump representing the sound of a blow on a flat surface: Scot. *blad*, a lump), a small slice of meat: **mince-coll'ops**, n. plu. meat cut into very small pieces.

colloquial, a. *köl-lö-'kwä-dl* (L. *colloquium*, a conversation, a discourse—from *con*, together, and *loquor*, I speak: It. *colloquio*: F. *colloque*), pure to ordinary

conversation: **collo'quial'y**, ad. *-li*: **collo'quial'ism**, n. *-izm*, a form of expression in common use: **collo'quist**, n. *köl-lö-'kwist*, a speaker in a dialogue: **collo'quy**, n. *-kwé*, conversation between two or more; a conference; dialogue: **collo'quialise**, v. *-dl-'iz*, to render colloquial.

collude, v. *köl-löd* (L. *colludere*, to play or sport together—from *con*, together, and *ludere*, to play, to mock: It. *colludere*: F. *colluder*), to play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert: **collud'ing**, imp.: **collud'ed**, pp.: **collud'er**, n. one who collusion, n. *-löd'shün* (L. *collusum*, to sport or play together), a secret agreement between two or more persons for some evil purpose, as to defraud any one: **collu'sive**, a. *-ziv*, deceitful; fraudulent: **collu'sively**, ad. *-li*, in a manner to defraud secretly: **collu'siveness**, n.: **collu'sory**, a. *-zër-'i*, carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

collum, n. *köl'lüm* (L. the neck), in *bot.*, the part where the stem and root join, and termed the neck of a plant.

colocynth, n. *köl-ö-'sänth* (Gr. *kolokynthis*, the wild or purging gourd), the bitter apple of the druggists; the fruit of a plant common in many districts of Asia and Europe: **colocyn'rhine**, n. *-thin*, the active medicinal principle of colocynth.

coloides, n. plu. *köl-ö-lüs* (Gr. *kolon*, one of the intestines, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a name given to certain intestinal-like masses and impressions.

colon, n. *köl-lön* (L. *colon*; Gr. *kolon*, the largest of the intestines, a member; It. and F. *colon*), the largest of the intestines; in writing or printing, the mark (:) chiefly used to separate the perfect clauses of a sentence, and which indicates a longer pause than a semi-colon (;), but a shorter one than a period (.),

colonel, n. *kër-nël* (F. *colonel*: It. *colonello*: formerly *coronel*—from L. *corona*, a crown), the chief officer of a regiment: **lieutenant-colonel**, the second officer in a regiment: **colonelcy**, n. *-së*, or **colonel'ship**, n. *-shëp*, the rank or commission of a colonel.

colonnade, n. *köl-ö-näd'* (F.—from F. *colonne*; L. *columna*, a column: It. *colonnata*), a series or range of columns placed at certain intervals.

colony, n. *köl-ö-ni* (L. *colonia*, an abode or dwelling: It. *colonia*: F. *colonie*), a body of persons sent out from their native country to a distant district, or a new country, in order to settle and cultivate it; the country thus settled or planted: **colonial**, a. *köl-lö-'ni-dl*, pert. to a colony: **colonist**, n. *köl-ö-nist*, an inhabitant of a colony: **colonisation**, v. *-niz*, to settle or plant a colony in; to remove and settle in a country: **colonis'ing**, imp.: **colonised**, pp. *-nizd'*: **colonisa'tion**, n. *-nëz-dä'shün*, the act of planting with inhabitants.

colophon, n. *köl-ö-fön* (Gr. *kolophon*, summit, finishing-stroke), the device which formerly marked the conclusion of a book, and which contained the place and year of its publication.

colophony, n. *köl-ö-fön-'i* (first brought from Colophon in Ionia: Gr. *kolophonia*), a dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine.

colosseum, n. *köl-ös-së-'üm*, same as *coliseum*, which see.

colossus, n. *köl-lös-süs* (L. *colossus*; Gr. *kolossos*, a gigantic statue at Rhodes at the entrance of the port: It. *colosso*: F. *colosse*), a statue of gigantic size: **colossal**, a. very large; gigantic: **coloss'ean**, a. *col-ös-së-'än*, gigantic.

colour, n. *köl-lër* (L. *color*, colour: F. *couleur*: It. *colore*), the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; dye or tinge; anything used to give or impart colour to a body; a paint; appearance to the mind; false show: plu. a flag, standard, or ensign: v. to alter or change the outward appearance of any body or substance; to tinge; to dye; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible; to blush: **colour'ing**, imp.: n. the art of dyeing; a specious appearance; the manner of applying colours: **colour'ed**, pp. *-ërd*: *adj.* shewing colour; of African descent: **colour'ous** or **colour'ist**, n. one who; **colour'able**, a. *-ä-bl*, specious; plausible: **colour'ably**, ad. *-bët*: **colour'less**, a. destitute of colour; transparent: **water-colours**, colours mixed with gum-water or a size, and not with oil: **colourman**, one who prepares and sells colours: **colour-blindness**, a disease or defect in the eyes through which individuals are unable to distinguish colours.

colportage, n. *köl-pör-'täj*, also *-täzh* (F.—from L. *coltum*, the neck, and *portare*, to carry), the trade of a hawker; the system of distribution by colporteurs:

colö, böj, fööt; päre, düd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

colporteur, *n.* *-tér* (F.), a hawk or pedlar; in France, a hawk of books and pamphlets; one who travels about to distribute and sell religious books.

colt, *n.* *kolt* (Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy), a young horse, usually limited to the male; a young foolish fellow: **coltish**, *a.* *-ish*, frisky: **coltishly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **colt's-foot**, a medicinal herb.

colter or **coulter**, *n.* *koltér* or *kooltér* (L. *culter*, a knife, the cutting part: akin to Sans. *krit*, to split: *It. coltro*: old F. *coulter*), the iron part in front of a plough with an edge that cuts the earth or sod.

colubrine, *a.* *kolt-u-brin* (L. *coluber*, a serpent or adder: *It. colubro*), relating to serpents; cunning.

Columbian, *a.* *kó-lúm-bi-án* (from Columbus, the discoverer of Amer.), pert. to the U.S. or to America: **column bite**, *n.* *-bí*, a mineral of a greyish or brownish-black colour occurring in single crystals and in small crystalline masses, first discovered in Amer.: **column-bic**, *a.* *-bik*, pert. to or produced from the metal **columnium**, *-bi-um*: **column bate**, *n.* *-bát*, a salt of columbic acid.

columbine, *a.* *kól-úm-bin* (L. *columba*, a dove), pert. to a pigeon or dove; dove colour: *n.* name of a plant; the heroine in a pantomime, mistress of harlequin: **columbar'y**, *n.* *-bér-í*, a pigeon-house.

column, *n.* *kól-úm* (L. *columna*, a round pillar: *It. colonna*: F. *colonne*), a pillar or shaft used to adorn or support a building; any body pressing downwards perpendicularly on its base and of the same diameter as the base, as a column of water, air, or mercury; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a division of the page of a book; a perpendicular line of figures; in *bot.*, the solid body formed by the union of the styles and filaments in some plants: **columnella**, *n.* *-él-lá*, in *bot.*, the central axis round which the carpels of some fruits are arranged; the central column in the sporangia of mosses: **columnar**, *a.* *kó-lúm-nér*, formed in columns: *n.* the central pillar round which a spiral shell is wound; in *anat.*, the central part of the cochlea of the ear: **columned**, *a.* *-úmd*, adorned or provided with columns.

colures, *n. plu.* *kó-lórs'* (Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed—from *kolouein*, to cut, and *oura*, the tail), in *astron.*, the two circles which pass through the four cardinal points of the ecliptic—the equinoctial and solstitial points.

colza, *n.* *kól-zá* (F. *colza*, wild cabbage—from *cole*, which see), a variety of cabbage or rape whose seeds yield an oil, called *colza-oil*.

com-, *kóm-*, prefix, another form of **con**, which see.

coma, *n.* *kó-má* (Gr. *koma*, a deep sleep), lethargy; a dozing; a kind of stupor or propensity to sleep in certain diseases: **comatose**, *a.* *kóm-á-tó-z'*, also **comatous**, *a.* *-tús*, excessively drowsy; dozing without natural sleep; lethargic.

coma, *n.* *kó-má* (Gr. *kóme*, a head of hair), the stem of a plant terminating in a tuft or bush; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet: **comate**, *a.* *-nát*, hairy; of a bushy appearance.

comb, *n.* *kóm* (Ícel. *kambur*; Ger. *kamm*), an instrument with teeth for arranging or cleansing the hair, also for preparing and cleaning wool or flax; the crest of a cock; the top or crest of a wave: *v.* to adjust, arrange, or clean with a comb: **comb'ing**, *imp.*: **combed**, *pp.* *kóm-d*: **comber**, *n.* one who dresses wool; among *seamen*, the crest of a wave, breaking with a white foam: **combless**, *a.* wanting a comb or a crest: **combmaker**, *n.* one who makes combs.

comb, *n.* *kóm* (AS. *comb*: *W. cwm*, a hollow, a valley), the collective mass of cells in which bees store their honey: **comb**, *combe*, or **comb**, an upland valley, generally narrow and without a stream of water.

combat, *n.* *kám-bát* (F. *combattre*, to fight—from L. *con*, together, and *bis*, two by two, double), a fight; a contest by force; a battle, conflict, or strife: *v.* to fight; to struggle or contend with, for, or against; to act in opposition; to oppose or resist: **combating**, *imp.*: **combated**, *pp.*: **comb'atant**, *n.* *-tánt*, any person who fights; a duellist; a controversialist: **comb'ative**, *a.* *-tív*, disposed to fight or contend: **comb'ativeness**, *n.* disposition or inclination to fight.

combine, *v.* *kóm-bin'* (F. *combinaer*—from L. *con*, together, and *bin*, two by two, double), to unite or join together two or more things; to link closely together; to cause to unite or bring into union; to unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together: **combining**, *imp.*: **combined**, *pp.* *-bind'*: **combi'ner**, *n.* one who: **combi'nable**, *a.* *-ná-bl*, that may or can be united: **com'bina-**

tion, *n.* *-bí-ná'shún*, close union or connection; an intimate union of two or more persons or things to effect some purpose; a union of particulars: **chemical combination**, the tendency of certain substances to unite and form a new substance.

combustible, *a.* *kóm-búst-í-bl* (L. *combustum*, to wholly consume—from *con*, together, and *ustum*; Sans. *ush*, to burn: F. *combustible*), that will take fire and burn; having the property of catching fire: *n.* a substance that will take fire and burn: **combustibility**, *n.* *-búst-í-tí*, the quality of taking fire and burning; capacity of being burnt; **combustion**, *n.* *-búst-yún*, a burning; the action of fire on bodies capable of being burnt; the chemical combination of two or more bodies generally producing heat, and sometimes both heat and light.

come, *v.* *kám* (AS. *cuman*; Ger. *kommen*, to come; Dut. *komen*, to come, to call, to please), to draw near; to move towards; to arrive or reach; to happen or fall out; to advance and arrive at some state or condition; to sprout; to spring: **com'ing**, *imp.*: **came**, *pt.* *kám*, did come: **come**, *pp.*: **com'er**, *n.* one who: **come'ly**, *a.* *-lí*, suitable; fitting; graceful; decent; adv. handsomely; gracefully: **comeliness**, *n.* fitness; suitableness; beauty which excites respect: **to come about**, to fall out; to happen; to change: **to come and go**, to flicker; to change: **to come at**, to reach; to gain: **to come in**, to yield; to become the fashion; to obtain; to accrue, as from an estate or from trade: **to come near**, to approach: **to come of**, to proceed, as from ancestors, or as an effect from a cause: **to come off**, to escape; to get free; to take place, as a race: **to come on**, to approach; to make progress: **to come out**, to be made public; to be introduced into general society; to publish: **to come over**, to run over, as a liquid; **familiarily**, to get the better of any one: **to come round**, to recover; to revive: **to come short**, to be insufficient; **to come to one's self**, to recover, as one's senses: **to come to pass**, to happen: **to come up**, to amount to; to rise: **to come upon**, to invade; to attack: **all comers**, all persons indifferently.

comedy, *n.* *kóm-é-dí* (L. *comœdia*; Gr. *komoidia*, a village song—from Gr. *komos*, a merry-making, and *ode*, a poem: F. *comédie*), a representation by actors in a theatre of the light and trivial everyday occurrences of life: **comedian**, *n.* *-é-dí-an*, an actor or player in comedy; a writer of comedy.

comely, *a.*—see **come**.

comestible, *a.* *kóm-ést-í-bl* (F. *comestible*—from L. *comestum*, to eat, to consume), eatable: *n.* an article of solid food: **comestibles**, *n. plu.* eatables.

comet, *n.* *kóm-ét* (L. *cometes*; Gr. *kometes*—from Gr. *kome*, hair: F. *comète*; It. *cometa*), a hairy star; a celestial body accompanied with a train or tail of light: **cometary**, *a.* *-ér-í*, relating to a comet: **comet-plant**, *n.* *-ét-úm*, an insect, supposed to explain the revolutions of a comet: **comet-like**, *a.*: **cometology**, *n.* *-ét-óg-rá-fí* (Gr. *grapho*, I describe), a treatise about comets: **cometology**, *n.* *-ét-óg-rá-fí* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), a discourse about comets.

comfit, *n.* *kám-fít* (F. *confit*—from L. *confectum*, to prepare), a sweetmeat, generally restricted to a caraway, coriander-seed, or almond, and suchlike, coated with sugar.

comfort, *n.* *kám-fért* (F. *conforter*, to comfort, to strengthen—from L. *con*, together, and *fortis*, strong), ease or rest either to body or mind; support; consolation; moderate enjoyment with ease: *v.* to console; to strengthen; to encourage: **comforting**, *imp.*: **comforted**, *pp.*: **com'forter**, *n.* *-ér*, the person who, or thing which; the Holy Spirit: **com'fortable**, *a.* *-á-bl*, being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; placing above want: **com'fortably**, *ad.* *-bíl*: **com'fortable ness**, *n.* *-á-bl-nés*, the state of enjoying comfort: **com'fortless**, *a.* *-lès*, without anything to support or solace under misfortune or distress: **com'fortlessly**, *ad.* *-lí*: **com'fortlessness**, *n.*

comic, *a.* *kóm-ík*, also **comical**, *a.* *-í-kál* (F. *comique*—from L. *comicus*, pert. to comedy—see **comedy**), relating to comedy; raising mirth; droll; diverting: **comically**, *ad.* *-lí*: **comicalness**, *n.*: **comicality**, *n.* *-ká-l-í-tí*, that which is comical or ludicrous.

coming, *a.* *kám-ing* (see **come**), future; expected: *n.* arrival; approach; act of sprouting.

comitia, *n. plu.* *kóm-tsh-í-d* (L.), assemblies of the people in anc. Rome: **com'it'ial**, *a.* *-ál*, relating to the popular assemblies of Rome.

comity, *n.* *kóm-í-tí* (F. *comité*—from L. *comitas*,

máte, mát, fár, láw; méte, mêt, hër; píne, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

kindness, affability), courtesy; civility: in *international law*, acts of courtesy between nations and states.

comma, *n.* *kôm-mă* (Gr. *komma*, a part cut off—from *kopto*, I cut), in written or printed compositions, the point (,) which is used to separate or point off phrases and imperfect clauses, and generally the simpler parts of a sentence, and which marks the shortest pause in reading.

command, *n.* *kôm-mănd'*, or *-mănd'* (L. *con*, and *mando*, I order), right, power, or authority over; an order or message with authority: a naval or military force under the authority of a particular officer: *v.* to bid, order, or charge with authority; to govern or direct; to have power over; to have within the observation of the eye: **commanding**, *imp. adj.* fitted to impress or influence; authoritative; overlooking: **commandingly**, *ad. -ly*: **commanded**, *pp.*: **commandant**, *n.* *kôm-mănd-ănt* (F.), one in command of a fort or a body of troops: **commandable**, *a.* *-dă-bl*: **commandatory**, *a.* *-dă-tér-ĭ*, having the force of a command: **commander**, *n.* *-dér*, one who; the captain of a ship of war under a certain size, or an officer who ranks next above a lieutenant: **commandment**, *n.* a law; a precept; one of the precepts of the Decalogue: **commandery**, *n.* *-dér-ĭ*, the body of knights of any military order; the estates and revenue of such order: **commander-in-chief**, in *Great Britain*, the military officer who has the command and direction of the land forces; a generalissimo.

commensurable, *a.* *kôm-mênsh'-ôr-dă-bl* (L. *con*, and *metior*, I measure), having a common measure: **commemorate**, *v.* *kôm-mên-ôr-răt* (L. and *it. commemorare*, to keep in mind—from *con*, together, and *memor*, mindful), to call to remembrance by a special act; to do honour to the memory of an individual or some act of his; to celebrate with honour some past event: **commemorative**, *imp.*: **commemorative**, *pp.*: **commemoration**, *n.* *-răt-shŭn*, the act of calling to remembrance by some special act or solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of a person or an event: **commemorative**, *a.* *-tĭv*, also **commemorative**, *a.* *-răt-ĭ*; serving or tending to preserve the remembrance of: **commemorable**, *a.* *-bl*, worthy to be remembered.

commence, *v.* *kôm-mênsh'* (F. *commencer*; It. *cominciare*, to begin), to begin; to originate or enter upon; to begin to be; to perform the first act or part: **commencing**, *imp.*: **commenced**, *pp.*: **commencement**, *n.* *-mênsh'*, beginning, rise, or origin; first existence; the great annual day at Cambridge on which degrees are conferred and prize essays read, &c.; the similar day at Oxford is called "The Commemoration."

commend, *v.* *kôm-mênsh'* (L. *commendare*, to commit to one's favour—from *con*, and *mandare*, to commit, to consign: It. *commendare*; F. *commender*), to praise; to represent as worthy or suitable; to speak in favour of; to intrust or give in charge: **commending**, *imp.*: **commended**, *pp.*: **commender**, *n.* one who: **commendable**, *a.* *-dă-bl*, worthy of praise or approbation; laudable: **commendably**, *ad. -bl*: **commendableness**, *n.* *-bl-nêsh'*: **commendation**, *n.* *-dă-shŭn*, approbation or praise; declaration of regard; eulogy: **commendatory**, *a.* *-tér-ĭ*, serving to commend; containing praise.

commendam, *n.* *kôm-mênsh'-dăm* (L.—from *commendo*, I commit or intrust to), a vacant church living intrusted to the charge of a qualified person till it can be supplied with an incumbent; the holding of a vacant benefice, or the intrusting of its revenues to another for a time: **commendator**, *n.* *-dă-tér*, one who holds a benefice for a time: **commendatory**, *a.* *-dă-tér-ĭ*, holding in *commendam*.

commensurate, *a.* *kôm-mênsh'-û-răt* (L. *con*, and *mensura*, a measure), equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent: **commensurately**, *ad. -l*: **commensurateness**, *n.*: **commensurable**, *a.* *-û-ră-bl*, having a common measure or extent; reducible to a common measure: **commensurably**, *ad. -bl*: **commensurability**, *n.* *-ră-bl-ĭ-tĭ*, the capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of having a common measure: **commensuration**, *n.* *-sŭ-ră-shŭn*, proportion in measure.

comment, *n.* *kôm-mênsh'* (L. *commentare*, to form in the mind, to ponder—from *L. mens*, the mind; akin to Sans. root, *man*, to think), a note or remark intended to illustrate a writing, or explain a difficult passage in an author; that which explains or illustrates: *v.*

kôm-mênsh' or *kôm-*, to write notes to explain and illustrate the meaning of an author; to expound or explain: **commenting**, *imp.*: **commented**, *pp.*: **commentary**, *n.* *kôm-mênsh'-rĭ*, an explanation or illustration of a difficult or obscure passage in an author; a book of comments or notes; a familiar historical narrative: **commentate**, *v.* *kôm-mênsh'-tăt*, to write comments or notes upon: **commentating**, *imp.*: **commentator**, *n.* *-dă-tôr*, one who writes notes to explain an author; an expositor or annotator: **commentatorial**, *a.* *-dă-tôr-ĭ-ăl*, having or exhibiting the character of a commentator.

commerce, *n.* *kôm-mêrs* (L. *commercium*, trade, traffic—from *con*, and *merz*, goods, wares: It. *commercio*; F. *commerce*, trade; traffic; an interchange of productions and manufactures between nations or individuals; intercourse: **commercial**, *a.* *kôm-mêrsh'-shăl*, pert. to commerce or trade: **commercially**, *ad. -shăl-ĭ*.

commination, *n.* *kôm-mĭ-nă-shŭn* (L. *comminatio* a threatening—from *con*, and *minor*, I threaten: F. *commination*), denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the Church of England containing a recital of God's threatenings, used only on Ash-Wednesday: **comminatory**, *a.* *-mĭ-nă-tér-ĭ*, threatening.

commingle, *v.* *côm-mĭng-gĭ* (L. *con*, and *mingere*), to mix together into one mass.

comminute, *v.* *kôm-mĭ-nŭt* (L. *comminutum*, to separate into small parts—from *con*, and *minuo*, I lessen), to make small or fine; to lessen in extent or duration; to pulverise by pounding, &c.—not applied to liquids: **comminuting**, *imp.*: **comminuted**, *pp.*: **comminution**, *n.* *-shŭn*, the act of reducing or lessening.

commiserate, *v.* *kôm-mĭ-tér-ăt* (L. *commiseratus*, commiserated, pitied—from *con*, and *miseror*, I pity: It. *commiserare*, to pity), to pity; to have compassion on; to sympathise with in distress; to be sorry for: **commiserating**, *imp.*: **commiserated**, *pp.*: **commiserator**, *n.* one who pities: **commiseration**, *n.* *-dă-shŭn*, pity; compassion; sorrow for the distress of others: **commiserative**, *a.* *-dĭtĭv*, piteous; compassionate: **commiseratively**, *ad. -l*.

commissary, *n.* *kôm-mĭs-sér-ĭ* (F. *commissaire*—from L. *con*, and *missus*, sent), one to whom is committed some duty or office; a delegate; an officer who has the charge of providing provisions, clothing, tents, transports, &c., for an army: **commissary**, *n.* the office of: **commissariat**, *n.* *-să-răt*, in an army, the department or office of a commissary: **commissarial**, *a.* pert. to a commissary: **commissary-general**, *n.* a chief officer of the commissariat department.

commission, *n.* *kôm-mĭsh'-ŭn* (L. *commissum*, that which is intrusted—from *con*, and *missum*, to send: It. *commissione*; F. *commission*, a message, a commission), the act of doing or committing anything; the state of acting by authority for another; the fee allowed and paid to an agent for the sale of property or goods; one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties; a written warrant or authority for exercising certain powers; an order; authority given: *v.* to empower; to give authority to; to depute: **commissi'oning**, *imp.*: **commissi'oned**, *pp.*: **commissi'oner**, *n.* *-ĭn-ér*, one who holds authority for the doing of something: **commission merchant**, *n.* one who transacts business in buying and selling the goods of others, receiving for his remuneration a certain rate per cent: to put a ship into commission, in the navy, to prepare a ship and put it into active service: to put the great seal into commission, to place it in the hands of certain persons till the appointment of a new lord chancellor. *Note*.—Any important secular office is placed in commission by intrusting certain persons with the discharge of its duties till a new appointment be made.

commisura, *n.* *kôm-mĭsh'-ôr* (L. *commisura*, a knot, a joint—from *con*, and *missus*, sent: F. *commisura*; It. *commessura*), a joint or seam; the place where two bodies or their parts meet and unite; the point of union between two parts: **commisural**, *a.* *kôm-mĭsh'-ôr-ăl*, pert. to.

commit, *v.* *kôm-mĭt'* (L. *committere*, to bring together in a contest, to trust—from *con*, and *mittere*, to send: It. *committere*; F. *commettre*, to commit), to intrust; to put into the hands or power of another; to send for confinement; to deposit, as in the memory; to do or effect; to perpetrate; to engage or pledge; to refer, as to a committee: **committing**, *imp.*: **committed**,

pp. **commit'ter**, *n.* one who: **commit'tal**, *n.* also **commitment**, *n.* a sending to prison; an order for confinement in prison; the act of referring to or intrusting to; a doing or perpetration; the act of pledging or engaging: **committee**, *kôm-mî-tî-té*, a number of persons chosen to consider and manage any matter: **commit'teeship**, *n.*: **commit'tee**, *n.* *kôm-mî-tî-té*, the person to whom the custody of an idiot, or a lunatic, or his estate, is committed by the Lord Chancellor, who is called the **commit'tor**.

commix, *v.* *kôm-mîks* (*L. commixtum*, to mingle together—from *con*, and *mixtum*, to mix), to mingle or blend: **commixture**, *n.* *-tîr*, state of being mingled; union in one mass; incorporation.

commode, *n.* *kôm-môd* (*F.*—see **commodious**), a small sideboard with drawers and shelves; a head-dress formerly worn by women; a convenient article of bedroom furniture.

commodious, *a.* *kôm-mô-di-ûs* (*L. commodus*, complete, suitable—from *con*, and *modus*, a measure, a manner: *It. comoda*: *F. comode*), convenient; suitable; useful: **commodiously**, *ad.* *-it*: **commodiousness**, *n.* convenience; suitability for its purpose: **commodity**, *n.* *kôm-môd-i-tî*, anything that is useful; any object of commerce; anything that can be bought or sold, animals excepted; goods; wares; merchandise.

commodore, *n.* *kôm-mô-dôr* (*Port. commendador*; *F. commandeur*, a governor or commander), the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships; the senior captain of two or more ships of war cruising in company; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

common, *a.* *kôm-môn* (*L. communis*, that which is common—from *con*, and *munis*, performing service or duty: *It. commune*: *F. commun*), belonging equally to more than one; serving for the use of all; usual or ordinary; without rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; in *gram.*, applied to nouns that are both masc. and fem.: *n.* a tract of ground belonging to no one in particular or open to the use of all: **commonly**, *ad.* *-it*, usually: **commonness**, *n.*: in *com.*, in joint possession or use: **common-law**, unwritten law binding by usage: **common-sense**, exercise of the judgment in relation to common or everyday matters, unaided by any art or system of rules: **out of the common**, unusual; not common: **common-council**, the governing body of a city or corporate town: **common-looking**, *a.* having a plain ordinary appearance: **commonplace**, ordinary; neither new nor striking: **common place-book**, a book in which things wished to be remembered are recorded and arranged under general heads for ready reference: **common measure**, in *arith.*, a number which will divide each of two or more numbers exactly: **common prayer**, the liturgy of the Church of England: **Common Pleas**, *-plés*, one of the high courts of law held in Westminster Hall: **commonable**, *a.* *-â-bl*, held in common: **commonage**, *n.* *-âj*, the right of pasturing on a common; the right of using anything in common with others: **commonalty**, *n.* *-â-tî*, the common people; all classes and conditions of people below the rank of nobility: **commoner**, *n.* *-âr*, one under the rank of nobility; a member of the House of Commons; a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford: **commons**, *n.* plu. *-mônz*, in Great Britain, the lower House of Parliament whose members are elected by the people; food provided at a common table: **short-commons**, insufficient fare; stinted diet: **Doctors Commons**, in London, a college for the professors of the civil law having a great registry of wills: **common'ty**, *n.* *-môn-tî*, in *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more persons, generally heath or moorland: **common-weal**, *n.* *-vel* (*L. communis* and *weal*), the public good: **commonwealth**, *n.* *-welth*, the country in which a free and popular government exists; the whole body of the people in a country; in *Eng. Hist.*, the form of government established under Oliver Cromwell.

commotion, *n.* *kôm-mô-shûn* (*L. commotum*, to put in violent motion—from *con*, and *motum*, to move: *It. commovere*), agitation; disturbance; tumult of people; confused excitement; disorder of mind.

commune, *n.* *kôm-mân* (*F.*—see **common**), in *France*, the name for a district of country: **communal**, *a.* *kôm-mû-nâl* pert. to a commune.

communicate, *v.* *kôm-mân* (*L. communicare*, to impart, to share together: *It. comunicare*; *F. communiquer*—see **common**), to talk with particularly; to converse with familiarly and intimately; to confer; to

have intercourse with one's self in meditation: **communicating**, *imp.*: **communed**, *pp.* *mûnd*: **communion**, *n.* *-mûn-ûn* (*L. communio*, mutual participation), familiar intercourse between two or more persons; intimate intercourse or union; concord; a body of Christians who have the same tenets of belief and forms of worship; the celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the partaking of it: **communicant**, *n.* *-nî-kânt*, one who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: **communicate**, *v.* *kôm-mû-nî-kâ*, to impart; to give to another; to reveal; to give, as information, &c.; to partake of the Lord's Supper; to have a passage or entrance from one place to another; to have intercourse by words, &c.: **communicating**, *imp.*: **communicated**, *pp.*: **communicator**, *n.* one who: **communication**, *n.* *-kâ-shûn*, the act of imparting or making known; intercourse by words, letters, or messages; correspondence; means of passing from one place to another: **communicative**, *a.* *-kâ-tîv*, disposed to impart or reveal; unreserved: **communicativeness**, *n.*: **communicatory**, *a.* *-kâ-tî-rî*, imparting knowledge: **communicable**, *a.* *-kâ-bl*, capable of being imparted from one to another: **communicably**, *ad.* *-bî*: **communicableness**, *n.*: **communicability**, *n.* *-bî-tî-tî*.

communism, *n.* *kôm-mû-nî-zm* (*F. commun*, common—see **common**), a state of things in which no separate rights of property exist, all property and substance being held in common; socialism: **commun'ist**, *n.* one who advocates that all things should be common property: **commun'istic**, *a.* *-nî-s'tîk*, pert. to communism.

community, *n.* *kôm-mû-nî-tî* (*L. communis*, common, ordinary—see **common**), a body of persons having common rights and privileges, or common interests—generally limited in its application to the inhabitants of a city, town, or district, or to a society or profession; the whole body of the people.

commute, *v.* *kôm-mû* (*L. commutare*, to alter wholly—from *con*, together, and *mutare*, I change: *It. commutare*), to put one thing in the place of another; to mitigate; to change a penalty or punishment to one less severe: **commuting**, *imp.*: **commuted**, *pp.*: **commutation**, *n.* *-tâ-shûn*, the giving of one thing for another; the substitution of a less penalty or punishment for a greater: **commutable**, *a.* *-mû-tâ-bl*, that may be exchanged: **commutability**, *n.* *-bî-tî-tî*, the capability of being exchanged one for another: **commutative**, *a.* *-tâ-tîv*, relating to exchange: **commutatively**, *ad.* *-it*.

comose, *a.* *kô-môz* (*L. coma*, hair), in *bot.*, furnished with hairs, as the seeds of the willow; hairy.

compact, *a.* *kôm-pâkt* (*L. compactus*, pressed—from *con*, and *pactus*, driven in, agreed upon: *It. compatto*: *F. compacte*), firm; close; solid; dense; not diffuse: *v.* to press closely together; to join firmly; to make close: **compacting**, *imp.*: **compacted**, *pp.*: **compact'ed**, *n.* one who: **compaction**, *n.* *-pâk-shûn*, the act of making an agreement: **compacture**, *n.* *-târ*, a close union of parts: **compactly**, *ad.* *-it*: **compactness**, *n.* close union of parts; firmness; density: **compactedly**, *ad.* *-it*: **compactedness**, *n.*: **compact**, *n.* *kôm-pâkt*, an agreement; a mutual contract; any agreement or treaty.

company, *n.* *kôm-pâ-nî* (*F. compagnie*, company: *It. compagno*, a comrade—from *L. con*, and *panis*, bread), a large or small number of persons met together; a party of persons assembled for social intercourse; fellowship; a number of persons united for the purposes of trade, &c.; a firm; the crew of a ship, including officers; a division of soldiers in a foot regiment under a captain: *to bear company*, to go with; *to attend*: *to keep company with*, to associate with; *to go with* as an intimate friend frequently or habitually: **companion**, *n.* *kôm-pân-yûn*, one who goes with another habitually as a friend; an associate; a comrade: **companionless**, *a.* without a companion: **companionship**, *n.* fellowship; company: **companionable**, *a.* *-â-bl*, sociable; agreeable; having the capacity of being agreeable in company: **companionably**, *ad.* *-â-bl*.

compare, *v.* *kôm-pâr* (*L. comparare*, to couple things together for judgment—from *con*, and *par*, equal, like: *It. comparare*: *F. comparer*), to set or bring things together in order to ascertain wherein they agree and wherein they differ—the objects to be compared may be thought of or be actually present; to liken; to refer to as similar for the purpose of illustration; to inflict an adjective: **comparing**, *imp.*: **compared**,

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

pp. *-pārā*: **compa'ner**, n. one who: comparable, a. *kōm-pār-ā-bl*, that may be compared: **com parably**, ad. *-ā-bl*: **comparative**, a. *kōm-pār-ā-tiv*, not positive or absolute; estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing; in *gram.*, an adjective inflected, expressing more or less: **comparatively**, ad. *-t*: **compari-son**, n. *-i-sōn*, the act of comparing; a consideration of the relations between persons or things in order to discover wherein they agree and wherein they differ; the inflection of an adjective to express more or less: **comparates**, n. *kōm-pā-rāts*, in *logic*, the two things or objects capable of being compared.

compartment, n. *kōm-pār-ti-mēt* (F. *compartment*—from L. *con*, together, and *pars*, a part or division), a division or separate part of a general design; one of the divisions of a carriage, room, &c.

compass, n. *kām-pās* (F. *compas*, a compass, a round—*from* L. *con*, and *passus*, a step), grasp; reach; space; extent; the limit or boundary of anything—applied to anything that can be measured or limited; a circuit; a circumference; the magnetic needle or mariner's compass; a guide; a direction: **com passes**, n. plu. *-ēz*, an instrument with two legs for describing circles, &c.: **v.** to stretch round; to inclose; to encircle or surround; to go or walk round; to grasp or embrace; to accomplish; to plot; to contrive: **com-passing**, imp. *com-passed*, *-pāst*: **com-passless**, a. without a guide: **mariner's compass**, so called because it goes through the whole circle of possible variations of direction between the points N. S. E. and W.: **to compass an object**, to go about it or to contrive it: **to fetch a compass**, to depart from the right line; to advance indirectly.

compassion, n. *kōm-pāsh'ōm* (It. *compassione*; F. *compassion*, compassion—*from* L. *con*, and *passus*, suffered), sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; sympathy; fellow-feeling: **com-passionate**, a. *-shūn-āt*, inclined or disposed to compassion; merciful; pitiful; having a tender heart: **v.** to pity; to commiserate: **com-passiona'ting**, imp. *com-passiona'ted*, pp.: **com-passionless**, a.: **com-passiona'tely**, ad. *-t*.

compatible, a. *kōm-pāt-i-bl* (F. *compatible*; It. *compatibile*, suitable, compatible—*from* L. *con*, and *patior*, I suffer), that may exist with; suitable; fit; consistent with: **compat-ibil-ity**, n. *-i-ti-tē*, consistency; suitability; agreement: **compat-ibly**, ad. *-t-bl*.

compatriot, n. *kōm-pā-tri-ōt* (It. *compatriota*, compatriot—*from* L. *con*, and *patria*, one's native country), a fellow-patriot; adj. of the same country; of like interests and feelings.

compear, v. *kōm-pēr* (F. *comparaître*, to appear in law—*from* L. *con*, and *pareo*, I appear), in *Scots law*, to appear in a court by order, either in person or by counsel: **compearing**, imp.: **compeared**, pp. *-pēr-ā*: **compear-ance**, n. *-āns*.

compeer, n. *kōm-pēr* (Norm. F. *compère*—*from* *con*, and *par*, equal), an equal; a companion or colleague.

compel, v. *kōm-pēl* (L. *compellere*, to drive or force together—*from* *con*, and *pello*, I drive; It. *compellere*), to force; to oblige; to constrain: **compelling**, imp.: **compelled**, pp. *kōm-pēld*: **compeller**, n. one who: **compel-lable**, a. *-lā-bl*, that may be forced: **compel-lably**, ad. *-lā-bl*.

compendium, n. *kōm-pēn-dī-ūm*, also **compend**, n. *kōm-pēnd* (L. *compendium*, a shortening; It. *compendio*; F. *compendium*), an abridgment; a summary; a book containing the substance of a larger work: **compendious**, a. *-dī-ūs*, short; concise; abridged: **compendiously**, ad. *-t*: **compendious-ness**, n.

compensate, v. *kōm-pēn-sāt* (L. *compensatum*, to counterbalance—*from* *con*, and *penso*, I weigh out carefully; It. *compensare*; F. *compenser*), to give equal value to; to recompense; to make amends for: **compensating**, imp.: **compensated**, pp.: **compensation**, n. *kōm-pēn-sā-shūn*, amends; recompense; what is given to supply a loss or make good a deficiency; satisfaction: **compensative**, a. *-sā-tiv*, also **compensator'y**, a. *-sā-tēr-i*, making amends.

compete, v. *kōm-pēt* (L. *competere*, to strive after—*from* *con*, and *peto*, I seek; It. *competere*; F. *compéter*), to seek or strive for the same thing or position as another; to strive to be equal: **competit'ing**, imp.: **competed**, pp.: **competitor**, n. *-pēt-ī-tōr*, one who competes: **competition**, n. *kōm-pēt-ī-tsh'ōn*, rivalry; strife for superiority; emulation: **competitive**, a. *kōm-pēt-ī-tiv*, in the way of competition; envious: **competitor'y**, a. *-tēr-i*, acting in competition: **com-**

petent, a. *kōm-pēt-tēnt* (L. *competens*, fit, suitable), fit; suitable; adequate; able or qualified: *in law*, having power or right: **competence**, *-tēns*, also **com-peten-cy**, n. *-tēn-si*, fitness; suitability; sufficiency; legal right or power: **competent'ly**, ad. *-t*.

comple, v. *kōm-plē* (F. *complaire*—*from* L. *complare*, to plunder, to rob—*from* *con*, and *pilo*, I pillage; It. *complare*), to write or compose; to select and put together for publication; to collect and rearrange: **comple'ing**, imp.: **complied**, pp. *-plūd*: **compi'er**, n. one who: **compilation**, n. *kōm-plā-sh'ōn*, a book compiled; a selection from an author, or from different authors.

complacent, a. *kōm-plā-sēnt* (L. *complacere*, to be pleasing to several at the same time—*from* *con*, and *placeo*, I please; It. *complacere*; F. *complaire*), civil; agreeable; having a desire or disposition to please: **complacence**, n. *-sēns*, also **complacency**, n. *-sēn-si*, pleasure; satisfaction; cause of pleasure: **complacential**, a. *kōm-plā-sēn'shāl*, marked by complacency: **com-placen'tially**, ad. *-t*, in an accommodated manner: **com-placently**, ad. *-plā-sēn-ti*, softly; in a complacent manner.

complain, v. *kōm-plān'* (F. *complaindre*—*from* L. *con*, and *plangere*, to beat one's breast in agony, to lament aloud; to utter expressions of grief, censure, resentment, uneasiness, or pain; to murmur; to find fault; to present an accusation against: **complain'ing**, imp.: **n.** expression or act of complaint: **com-plained**, pp. *-plānd*: **complain'er**, n. one who: **com-plain'ant**, n. *in law*, a prosecutor or plaintiff: **com-plaint**, n. *-plānt'*, expression of grief, regret, &c.; murmuring; fault-finding; a bodily ailment; a charge against any one or a thing, &c.: **complain'ingly**, ad. *-t*.

complaisant, a. *kōm-plā-zānt'* (F. *complaisant*, affable, courteous—*from* L. *con*, and *placeo*, I please, I delight), pleasing in manners; courteous; civil; polite: **com-plaisant'ly**, ad. *-t*: **com-plaisance**, n. *-zāns*, desire of pleasing; civility.

complement, n. *kōm-plē-mēt* (L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes—*from* *con*, and *pleo*, I fill; It. *complemento*; F. *complement*), a filling up or completing; that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; something added by way of ornament: **complemen'tal**, a. *-mēt'al*, also **com'plemen'tary**, a. *-mēt-ēr-i*, supplying a deficiency: **com'plemen'tally**, ad. *-t*.

complete, a. *kōm-plēt* (L. *completum*, to fill up—*from* *con*, and *pleo*, I fill; It. *completo*; F. *complet*, complete, entire), without a flaw; perfect; not defective; finished; concluded: **v.** to finish; to perfect; to accomplish: **comple'ting**, imp.: **completed**, pp.: **completion**, n. *-plē-sh'ōn*, act of completing; fulfilment: **complete'ly**, ad. *-t*: **complete'ness**, n. *-nēss*: **completory**, a. *kōm-plēt-ēr-i*, fulfilling: **n.** the evening; the compline of the Rom. Cath. Church.

complex, a. *kōm-plēks* (L. *complexus*, entwined, encircled—*from* *con*, and *plexus*, plaited, interwoven), intricate; composed of two or more parts or things; not simple; difficult: **com-plexly**, ad. *-t*: **complexity**, n. *kōm-plēks-i-ti*, state of being intricate.

complexion, n. *kōm-plēk-sh'ōn* (L. *complexio*, a combination, a connection: F. *complexion*, temper, disposition), the hue or colour of the skin, particularly of the face; colour of the whole skin; natural temperament or disposition of the body: **complexional**, a. *-sh'ōn-i*: **complexionally**, ad. *-t-bl*: **complexioned**, a. *-sh'ōnd*, having a certain hue of skin or natural temperament.

compliable, **compliant**, &c.—see **comply**.

complicate, v. *kōm-pli-kāt* (L. *complicatum*, to fold together—*from* *con*, and *plico*, I fold; It. *complicare*; F. *complicuer*), to fold and twist together; to involve; to entangle; to make intricate; to confuse: **complica'ting**, imp.: **complica'ted**, pp. *-kā-tēd*: **complica'tion**, n. *-kā-sh'ōn*: **complicate**, a. intricate; confused: **complicately**, ad. *-t*: **com-pli-cacy**, n. *-kā-si*, state of being intricate: **complica'tive**, a. *-kā-tiv*, tending to involve: **complicity**, n. *kōm-pli-si-ti*, state of being an accomplice or sharer in guilt.

compliment, n. *kōm-pli-mēt* (L. *complere*, to fill up; It. *complire*, to accomplish: F. *compliment*), an expression of civility, respect, or regard—used in this sense generally in the plu., as, *my compliments to a friend*; a personal or favorable remark: **v.** to flatter; to praise; to congratulate; to address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect: **com-plimen'ting**, imp.: **com-plimen'ted**, pp.: **com-plimen-ter**, n. one who: **com-plimen'tal**, also **com-plimen-**

tary, a. *mên-tér-t*, containing or expressing civility, respect, or praise: **com'plimen'tally**, ad. *-tál-t*.

compline or **complin**, n. *kóm-plín* (L. *completo*, to fill up or complete), the last division of the Breviary of the R. Cath. Ch.; the last prayer at night, so called because it fills up or closes the services of the day.

comply, v. *kóm-plí* (F. *complier*, to bend to: It. *compiere*, to accomplish, to complete—from L. *con*, and *pleo*, I fill), to yield to; to fulfil or complete; to accord with; to be obedient to: **complying**, imp.: **adj.** *obsequious*; **yielding**: **complied**, pp. *-plíd*: **complier**, n. one who: **compli'able**, a. *-á-bl*: **compliance**, n. *-áns*, act of yielding; submission: **complia'bly**, ad. *-á-bl*: **complai'ant**, a. *-ánt*, bending; yielding; disposed to yield: **complai'tantly**, ad. *-tí*, in a yielding manner.

component, n. *kóm-pó'nént* (L. *componens*, placing or laying together—from *con*, and *pono*, I place), a constituent part; an elementary part of a compound: **adj.** constituent; helping to form a compound.

comport, v. *kóm-pórt* (F. *comporter*, to bear, to behave—from L. *con*, and *porto*, I bear or carry), to agree with; to suit; to behave or conduct: **comport'ing**, imp.: **comport'ed**, pp.: **comport'able**, a. *-á-bl*.

compose, v. *kóm-póz* (F. *composer*, to compose—from L. *con*, and *positus*, placed or set: It. *composto*, composed), to form one entire body or thing by joining together several individuals, things, or parts; to write as an author; to calm; to quiet; to place or dispose in proper form; to set up types; to form a piece of music: **compos'ing**, imp.: **composed**, pp. *kóm-pósd*: **adj.** calm; sedate; tranquil; formed; contributed: **compos'edly**, ad. *-tí*, sedately; calmly: **composedness**, n.: **compos'er**, n. *-pó-zér*, one who: **composition**, n. *kóm-pó-zí-tshún*, the act of composing; the thing composed; any mass or body formed by combining together two or more substances; combining ideas or thoughts, arranging them in order, and committing them to writing; a book written by an author; any union, combination, or disposition of parts; the payment of a part only of a debt in lieu of the full debt; the sum so paid; *synthesis* as opposed to *analysis*: **composing-stick**, n. a small instrument in which types are set: **compos'ite**, a. *kóm-pó-zít*, made up of parts; compound; in *bot.*, having the structure of the composite: **composite order**, in *arch.*, the last of the five orders of columns, so called from its capital being made up of parts borrowed from the others: **composite number**, a number that can be measured or divided by other numbers greater than a unit or one: **compos'itive**, a. *kóm-pó-zít-ív*, able or tending to compound: **compos'itor**, n. *-tér*, among *printers*, one who sets types, and puts them into pages and forms.

compos'ite, n. plu. *kóm-pó-zít-té* (L. *compositus*, put together, compounded), in *bot.*, the largest natural order of plants, having their flowers arranged in dense heads, as in the daisy, the dandelion, the asters, &c.

compost, n. *kóm-póst* (L. *con*, and *positus*, put or placed: It. *composto*, a mixture), a mixture or composition of various substances for fertilising land; a kind of plaster or cement.

composure, n. *kóm-pó-zhóór* (see **compose**), a settled state of the mind; calmness; tranquillity; sedateness.

compound, n. *kóm-póund* (L. *componere*, to set or place together—from *con*, and *pono*, I set or put: probably L. *con*, and *pondus*, a weight, a mass), a body formed by the union or mixture of two or more substances or parts: **adj.** composed of two or more substances; composed of several parts: **compound**, v. *kóm-póund*, to mix or unite two or more substances into one body or mass; to unite or combine; to adjust; to discharge, as a debt by composition; to come to terms: **compound'ing**, imp.: **compound'ed**, pp.: **compound'er**, n. one who discharges a debt by certain fixed payments, or by several payments: **compound'able**, a. *-á-bl*.

comprehend, v. *kóm-pré'hénd* (L. *comprehendere*, to lay or catch hold of—from *con*, and *prehendo*, I seize or grasp: It. *comprendere*: F. *comprendre*), to comprise or include; to contain in the mind; to conceive; to understand: **comprehend'ing**, imp.: **comprehend'ed**, pp.: **comprehens'ion**, n. *-hén-shún*, capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive ideas: **comprehens'ible**, a. *-hén-sí-bl*, intelligible; that may be comprehended: **comprehens'ibly**, ad. *-sí-bl*: **comprehens'ibleness**, *-sí-bl-nés*: **comprehens'ive**, a. *-hén-sívé*, embracing

much; large; full; **comprehens'ively**, ad. *-sívé-tí*: **comprehensiveness**, n.

compress, n. *kóm-prés* (L. *compressus*, pressed together—from *con*, and *pressus*, pressed, kept under: It. *compresso*), folds of soft linen cloth used to cover the dressings of wounds, &c., or to keep them in their proper place and defend them from the air: v. *kóm-prés*, to crush or force into a smaller bulk; to press together; to bring within narrow limits; to squeeze: **compress'ing**, imp.: **compressed**, pp. *-prést*: **adj.** in *bot.*, flattened laterally or lengthwise: **compression**, n. *-préshún*, the act of forcing into a narrower compass: **compressible**, a. *-pré-sí-bl*, that may be squeezed into smaller bulk: **compress'ibility**, n. *-sí-tí*, the quality of yielding to pressure: **compress'ive**, a. *-sívé*, having the power to compress: **compressor**, n. *-sér*, that which serves to compress: **compress'ure**, n. *-présh'óór*, the act or force of bodies pressing together.

comprise, v. *kóm-prís* (F. *compris*, included—from L. *comprehendere*, to comprise, to include), to include within itself; to comprehend; to contain or embrace: **compris'ing**, imp.: **comprised**, pp. *-prízd*: **compris'al**, n. *-prízd*, the act of comprising.

compromise, n. *kóm-pró-míz* (F. *compromis*, agreement, treaty—from L. *con*, and *promissus*, a promise), an agreement between persons having a dispute, to settle their differences by mutual concessions; an arrangement of differences in a dispute: v. to arrange and settle differences by mutual agreement; to agree; to pledge or engage; to put to hazard by some previous act not to be recalled, as to *compromise* the honour of a nation: **compromis'ing**, imp.: **compromised**, pp. *-mízd*: **compromiser**, n. *-sér*, n. one who: **control**, v. *kóm-tról* (same as **control**, which see): **controller**, n. *kóm-tró'tér*, a regulator; a superintendent; a supervisor.

compulsion, n. *kóm-pú'shún* (L. *compulsio*, driven together—from *con*, and *pulsus*, driven—see **compel**), the act of driving or urging by some kind of force; constraint of will or action; the state of being compelled: **compuls'ive**, a. *-sívé*, able to compel; having power to compel or constrain by force: **compulsively**, ad. *-tí*: **compulsiveness**, n.: **compuls'ory**, a. *-sér-í*, not of choice; not voluntary; having the power to compel: **compulsorily**, ad. *-tí*.

compunction, n. *kóm-pú'ngk-shún* (L. *compunctio*, a pricking—from *con*, and *punctus*, pricked or stung: It. *compunzione*: F. *compunction*), grief, anguish, or remorse from a consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience; repentance: **compunct'ionless**, a.: **compunctive**, a. *-tív*, causing remorse: **compunct'ious**, a. *-shús*, repentant; full of remorse.

compurgation, n. *kóm-púr-gá-shún* (L. *compurgo*, I purify completely—from *con*, and *purgo*, I make clean), the practice of confirming any man's veracity by the testimony of another: **compurga'tor**, n. one who.

compute, v. *kóm-pút* (L. *computare*, to sum up, to reckon—from *con*, and *putare*, to think or reckon: It. *computare*: F. *compter*), to number; to count or reckon; to throw together several sums or particulars in order to ascertain their collective value; to estimate; to calculate: **comput'ing**, imp.: **comput'ed**, pp.: **computer**, n. one who: **comput'able**, a. *-á-bl*, that can be numbered or reckoned: **computa'tion**, n. *-tá-shún*, the act of computing or numbering; the process by which the sum, quantity, or result of any number of particulars may be ascertained.

comrade, n. *kóm-rád* (F. *camerade*, a companion: Sp. *camerada*), a mate; an intimate companion; an associate in occupation.

con, *kón* (L. *cum*, with), a prefix, meaning together, with; *con* assumes the various forms of *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, according to the commencing letter of the other part of the word of which it forms the prefix—see *co*.

con, *kón* (shortened form of the L. *contra*, against), the negative side of a question; against; used in the phrase **pro** and **con**, for and against.

con, v. *kón* (AS. *cunnan*; Goth. *kuinnan*, to know; Sw. *kunna*, to be able), to fix in the mind by frequent repetition: **con'ning**, imp.: **conned**, pp. *kónd*.

concatenate, v. *kón-kát-é-nát* (L. *con*, together, and *catenatus*, chained, fettered; *catena*, a chain), to link together; to unite in a series or chain, as links of a chain, or ideas in the mind depending on each other: **concat'ena'ting**, imp.: **concat'ena'ted**, pp.: **concat'ena'tion**, n. *-ná-shún*, a series or successive order of things connected with or depending on each other.

máte mát, fúr, láw; mète, mèt, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

concave, a. *kôn-káv* (L. *concavus*, completely hollow—from *con*, and *cavus*, hollow: It. *concavo*: F. *concave*), hollow: **n.** a hollow place scooped out; the inner surface of any rounded or spherical body—the inside is called the *concave surface*, the outside the *convex surface*: **concavity**, n. *-káv'it*, the inner surface of a rounded hollow body; the hollow place or part in any body: **concavo-concave**, a. *-ká'vó*, concave on both sides: **concavo-convex**, a. concave on one side and convex on the other: **concavous**, a. *-ká'vús*, hollow; without angles: **concavously**, ad. *-tí*.

conceal, v. *kôn-sel'* (L. *con*, and *celare*, to hide), to keep out of sight; to keep secret; to cover; to disguise; to dissemble: **concealing**, imp.: **concealed**, pp. *-seld'*: **concealer**, n. one who: **concealable**, a. *-d-bí*, that may be hid or kept close: **concealment**, n. a keeping close or secret; the act of hiding or withdrawing from sight; a plot of hiding; a secret place: **concede**, v. *kôn-séd* (L. *concedere*, to depart, to yield—from *con*, and *cedere*, to yield: It. *concedere*: F. *concéder*), to yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to surrender: **conceding**, imp.: **conceded**, pp.

conceit, n. *kôn-sét'* (It. *concetto*; F. *concept*, an imagination, anything conceived: L. *conceptum*, to perceive, to become pregnant), an opinion; a pleasant fancy; an affected expression or forced allusion; an imagination of one's own importance: **conceited**, a. vain; full of self-esteem: **conceitfully**, ad. *-tí*: **conceitfulness**, n. vanity; the state of being filled with too high an opinion of self: **conceive**, v. *kôn-sév'*, to form in the mind; to imagine; to understand or comprehend; to think; to receive into the womb; to breed: **conceiving**, imp.: **conceived**, pp. *-sév'd*: **conceiver**, n. one who: **conception**, n. *-sép'shún*, the act of conceiving or being conceived; image or idea in the mind; view, sentiment, or thought: **conceivable**, a. *-d-bí*, that may be understood or believed: **conceivably**, ad. *-tí*: **conceivableness**, n.

concentrate, v. *kôn-sén'trát* or *kón'* (It. *concentrare*; F. *concentrer*, to meet in one centre—from L. *con*, and *centrum*, the middle point), to bring to one point; to bring to a common centre; to cause to come nearer to a common point or centre; to increase the weight or specific gravity of a body: **concentrating**, imp.: **concentrated**, pp.: **concentration**, n. *-trá'shún*, the act of bringing nearer together; collection into one point or centre; the act of reducing to a smaller bulk: **concentrative**, a. *-tív*, tending to condense or hold together: **concentrativeness**, n. in *phren.*, one of the organs of the brain: **concentre**, v. *kôn-sén'tér*, to come to a point; to bring to a centre: **concentring**, imp.: **concentred**, pp. *-tér'd*: **concentric** or **concentrical**, a. *-trík* or *-trí-kál*, having a common centre, as circles or circular layers within each other: **concentricity**, n. *-trís't-ít*.

concept, n. *kôn-sépt* (L. *conceptum*, the thing conceived—see *conceit*), object conceived by the mind; mental representation: **conceptive**, a. *-sép'tív*, capable of conceiving; active in conceiving: **conceptualism**, n. *-tú'al-izm*, in *mental phil.*, the doctrine that conceptions are the only universals: **conceptualist**, n. *-d-list*, one who maintains that conceptions are the only universals.

conception, n. *kôn-sép'shún*—see under *conceit*.
conceptacle, n. *kôn-sép'tá-kí* (L. *conceptaculum*, that which serves for receiving), that in which anything is contained; in *bot.*, a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of spores.

concern, n. *kôn-sérn'* (F. *concerner*; It. *concernere*, to concern—from L. *con*, and *cernere*, to see, to separate), that which relates or belongs to one; business, interest, or affair; anxiety; careful regard; a business or those connected with it: **v.** to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to be of importance to; to take an interest in: **concerning**, imp.: **concerned**, pp. *-sérnd'*: **concernment**, n.: **concernedly**, ad. *-éd-tí*: **concerning**, prep. in regard to; about; relating to.

concert, v. *kôn-sért'* (It. *concerto*; F. *concert*, concert, agreement: L. *con*, and *serum*, to join together, to interweave), to contrive and settle by mutual agreement; to strive in union for a common purpose: **concerting**, imp.: **concerted**, pp.: **adj.** planned by persons acting in union: **concert**, n. the union of two or more in effecting a common design or plan; agreement in a scheme; a number of performers playing or singing the same piece of music in harmony; a musical entertainment: **concert-pitch**, the elevation of a given note of an instrument, by which the other notes are regulated: **concerto**, n. (It), a musical composi-

tion written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra: **concertina**, n. *kôn-sér-té'nd*, a musical instr., so called from the harmonious richness of its tones.

concession, n. *kôn-sesh'ún* (L. *concessio*, an allowing, a granting—from *con*, and *cessus*, yielded: It. *concessione*: F. *concession*), the act of yielding or conceding; the thing yielded; a grant; acknowledgment by way of apology: **concessi onary**, a. *-ér't*, giving way to by indulgence; yielding: **concessi onist**, n. one favourable to concession: **concessively**, a. *-sés'stí*, implying concession: **concessively**, ad. *-sév'tí*: **concessory**, a. *-sér't*, conceding; yielding.

conch, n. *kóngk* (L. *concha*, a shell: Gr. *kongche*: It. *conca*: F. *conque*), a shell: **conchifer**, n. *kóng-kí-fér* (L. *fero*, I bear or carry), an animal covered with a shell; a bivalve: **conchifers**, n. plu. *kóng-kí-fér-d*, or **conchifers**, n. plu. an extensive class of bivalve shell-fish, including the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, and the scallop: **conchiferous**, a. *-ús*, producing or having shells: **conchite**, n. *kóng-kít*, a fossil shell: **conchitic**, a. *-kít'ík*, composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: **conchoidal**, a. *-kóy'dál* (Gr. *eidós*, form), shell-like—applied to that peculiar fracture of rocks and minerals which exhibits concave and convex surfaces resembling shells: **conchoid**, n. *kóng-kóy'd*, a mathematical curve of a shell-like form: **conchometer**, n. *-kóm-é-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the angle of the spires of shells: **concho-spiral**, a kind of spiral curve as seen in shells: **conchology**, n. *-kól'-ó-jí* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the natural history of shells and their inhabitants: **conchologist**, n. *-ó-jíst*, one who: **conchological**, a. *-kól'-ó-jí-kál*, pert. to: **conchyliaceous**, a. *kóng-kí-lá'shús*, of or pert. to shells.

concerge, n. *kôn-sér'j* (F.), a housekeeper; keeper of a prison or a palace.

conciliate, v. *kôn-sí'tát* (L. *conciliatus*, to join together, to unite: It. *conciliare*: F. *concilier*), to win or gain, as the affections or goodwill; to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship persons or parties formerly at enmity or variance: **conciliating**, imp.: **conciliated**, pp.: **conciliator**, n. one who: **conciliation**, n. *-d'shún*, the act of gaining back favour, esteem, or affection: **conciliatory**, a. *-tér't*, tending to conciliate.

concise, a. *kôn-sís'* (L. *concisus*, cut off, brief—from *con*, and *cædo*, I cut), brief; short; comprehensive; containing few words: **concisely**, ad. *-tí*: **conciseness**, n. brevity in speaking or writing: **concision**, n. *-sish'ún*, a cutting off; the Jews in the N. T. who adhered to the rites of the law.

conclave, n. *kôn-kláv* (L. *conclave*, a room, a chamber—from *con*, and *clavis*, a key: It. and F. *conclave*), that which is locked up; the meeting of cardinals for the election of a pope when they are shut up for that purpose; any close assembly.

conclude, v. *kôn-klood'* (L. *concludere*, to shut up; *conclusus*, shut up—from *con*, and *claudo*, I shut: It. *concludere*: F. *conclure*), to infer; to decide or determine; to close or finish; to end; to form an opinion: **concluding**, imp. **adj.** final; closing: **concluded**, pp.: **conclusion**, n. *-kló'shún*, end; close; inference or consequence; final determination or judgment: **conclusively**, a. *-tív*, final; decisive: **conclusively**, ad. *-tí*: **conclusiveness**, n. the quality of being decisive.

concoct, v. *kôn-kókt'* (L. *concoctio*, digestion—from *con*, and *coctum*, to prepare by fire, to cook: F. *concoction*), to digest, as food in the stomach; to purify; to refine; to form and mature in the mind; to plan or devise, as a scheme: **concocting**, imp.: **concocted**, pp.: **concoction**, n. *-kók'shún*, the change which food undergoes in the stomach; maturation by heat; the process of purifying: **concocter**, n. one who plans: **concoctive**, a. *-tív*, having the power of digesting.

concomitant, a. *kôn-kóm'tánt* (L. *concomitans*, attending—from *con*, and *comitans*, following, attending: F. *concomitant*: It. *concomitante*), conjoined with; accompanying: **n.** an attendant; that which accompanies; a person or thing collaterally connected: **concomitantly**, ad. *-tí*: **concomitance**, n. *-táns*, also **concomitancy**, n. *-tán-sí*, the being conjoined with another thing.

concord, n. *kóng-kúórd* (L. *concordia*, agreement—from *con*, and *cor*, the heart: It. *concordia*: F. *concorde*), agreement; harmony; union; peace; agreement or proper relation of words in a sentence; harmony of two or more sounds in music: **concordance**, n. *-kór'dáns*, an index or dictionary of the words and

phrases, and sometimes of passages, of the *Scriptures*, with the book, chap., and verse in which they occur: **concordant**, a. agreeing; corresponding: **concordantly**, ad. -ly: **concordancy**, n. -dān-sī: **concordat**, n. *kōn-kōr-dāt*, a treaty or compact between a sovereign and the pope; a convention.

concourse, n. *kōng-kōrs* (L. *concursum*, a meeting together—from *con*, and *cursum*, to run: It. *concorso*: F. *concours*), a running together; confluence; an assembly of men or things.

concrecence, n. *kōn-kreś-ēns* (L. *concrecere*, to grow strong—from *con*, and *crecere*, to grow), growth or increase; the act of growing by the spontaneous union of separate particles: **concrecible**, a. -i-bl, capable of congealing.

concrete, a. *kōng-kreēt* (L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened—from *con*, and *cretum*, to grow: It. *concreto*: F. *concret*), united in growth; formed by massing several things together; having a real existence; not abstract, but applied to a subject—as *white*, abstract, *white sugar*, concrete; n. a compound; any mass formed of lime, sand, pebbles, &c.: v. *kōn-kreēt*, to unite or form into one mass; to congeal or grow hard: **concreting**, imp.: **concreted**, pp.: **concretely**, ad. -ly: **concreteness**, n.: **concretion**, n. -kreē-shūn, the act of growing together; a mass formed by the union of various parts adhering to each other: **concretive**, a. -kreē-tiv, causing or tending to concrete: **concretional**, a. -kreē-shūn-al, also **concretionary**, a. -shūn-ēr-t, pert. to; made up of concretions: **concretinary deposits**, in *geol.*, chemically formed deposits, generally arising from calcareous and silicious springs: **concrete number**, a number applied to a particular object—as *three men*, *six months*.

concubine, n. *kōng-kū-bin* (L. *concubina*, a concubine—from *con*, and *cubo*, I lie down: It. *concubina*: F. *concubine*), a woman who lives with a man without being married; an inferior wife: **concubinage**, n. -bi-nāj, living together without marriage: **concubinal**, a. -bi-nāl, pert. to.

concupiscence, n. *kōn-kūp-sēns* (L. *concupiscens*, longing much for—from *con*, and *cupio*, I desire: It. *concupiscenza*: F. *concupiscence*, lust), desire for unlawful pleasure: **concupiscent**, a. lustful.

concur, v. *kōn-kēr* (L. *currere*, to run together—from *con*, and *curro*, I run: It. *concorrere*: F. *concourir*), to meet in the same point; to agree or unite in action or opinion; to combine; to coincide: **concurring**, imp.: **concurrent**, pp. -kūr-d: **concurrent**, a. -kūr-rēnt, acting in conjunction; conjoined; united; associated: n. that which concurs; contributory cause: **concurrently**, ad. -ly: **concurrency**, n. -ēns, agreement or union in action or opinion; consent.

concussion, n. *kōn-kūsh-ūn* (L. *concussio*, a shaking—from *con*, and *quassum*, to shake: It. *concussione*), the shock caused by two bodies coming into sudden and violent contact; state of being shaken; agitation: **concussive**, a. -kūś-siv, having the power or quality of shaking: **concussed**, pp. a. -kūśt, shaken or driven.

condemn, v. *kōn-dēm* (L. *condemnare*, to condemn, to blame—from *con*, and *dannare*, to bring damage or loss upon: It. *condannare*: F. *condanner*), to pronounce guilty; to censure; to blame; to sentence to punishment; to declare to be unfit for use or service: **condemning**, imp. -dēm-ing: **condemned**, pp. -dēm-d: **condemnable**, a. -nā-bl, that may be condemned; blamable: **condemnation**, n. -nā-shūn, the act of condemning; the act of declaring one guilty; the cause or reason for condemning: **condemnatory**, a. -nā-tēr-i, tending to, or containing something worthy of censure.

condense, v. *kōn-dēns* (L. *condensare*, to condense—from *con*, and *densus*, close, thick: It. *condensare*: F. *condenser*), to make more close, thick, or compact; to make close by pressure; to compress or reduce into a smaller compass; to grow or become thick: **adj.** thick; close: **condensing**, imp.: **condensed**, pp. -dēns-d: **condensity**, ad. -it: **condensify**, n. -it-i: **condenser**, n. -sēr, he or that which; a vessel for condensing vapour: **condensable**, a. -sā-bl, capable of being condensed: **condensation**, n. *kōn-dēn-sā-shūn*, the act of making more dense or compact.

condescend, v. *kōn-dēn-sēn* (L. *con*, and *descendere*, to descend: It. *condescendere*: F. *condescendre*, to condescend), to do some act of courtesy or kindness to an inferior as if an equal; to stoop or descend; to submit; to yield: **condescending**, imp.: **condescended**, pp.: **condescension**, n. -sēn-shūn, a voluntary relinquishment of rank; courtesy: **condescendingly**,

ad. -ly: **con'descen'dence**, n. -dēns, in *Scot. law*, a distinct written statement of the facts in dispute, to be laid before the court; a written pleading.

condign, a. *kōn-dīn* (L. *condignus*, wholly deserving: F. *condigne*, appropriate), deserved; merited; applied to punishment: **condignly**, ad. -ly: **condignness**, n.: **condignity**, n. -dīg-ni-ti, merit; desert.

condiment, n. *kōn-dī-mēt* (L. *condimentum*, seasoning: It. *condimento*: F. *condiment*), seasoning for food; sauce; pickle.

condition, n. *kōn-dīsh-ūn* (L. *conditio*, external position, situation: F. *condition*), a particular mode or state of being; a disposition of body or mind; order, rank, or quality; terms of agreement; something laid down as essential: **conditional**, a. -in-al, containing or depending on certain terms; not absolute: **conditionally**, ad. -ly: **conditionality**, n. -dī-ti-ti, the quality of being conditional or limited: **conditioned**, a. -ind, having certain qualities—preceded by such words as *good*, *well*, *bad*; in *meta.*, having conditions or relations.

condole, v. *kōn-dōl* (L. *con*, and *dolere*, to grieve), to grieve with another in distress or misfortune; sympathise: **condoling**, imp.: **condoled**, pp. -dōl-d: **condolatory**, a. -lā-tēr-i, expressing condolence: **condoler**, n. one who: **condolement**, n.: **condolence**, n. -lēns, grief or pain of mind excited and expressed by the distress or misfortunes of another.

condor, n. *kōn-dōr* (Sp. *condor*), a large bird of prey—the vulture of S. Amer.

conduce, v. *kōn-dūs* (L. *conducere*, to bring or lead together—from *con*, and *ducere*, to lead: It. *conducere*: F. *conduire*), to lead or tend to; to contribute: **conducting**, imp.: **conducted**, pp. -dūsd: **conducibile**, a. -sī-bl, leading or tending to: **conductibly**, ad. -bīl: **conductibility**, n. -bīl-ti-ti, the quality of being conductive: a. *kōn-dūś-tē*, that may contribute; having a tendency to promote: **conduciveness**, n. the quality of tending to promote.

conduct, n. *kōn-dūkt* (L. *conductum*, to lead together—from *con*, and *ductum*, to lead: F. *conduite*, behaviour), personal behaviour; mode of life; management; guidance; escort: *kōn-dūkt*, to bring along or guide; to behave, as one's self; to direct; to point out the way; to manage; to lead or command; to transmit: **conducting**, imp.: **conducted**, pp.: **conductor**, n. masc., **conductress**, fem. one who: **conduction**, n. -shūn, transmission through a: **conductor**, n. a body that receives and communicates to another body electricity or heat; a lightning-rod: **conductibility**, n. -tī-bīl-ti-ti, capacity of receiving and transmitting: **conductive**, a. -tīv, leading; transmitting: **conductory**, a. -tēr-i, used in conducting.

conduct, n. *kūn-dīt* or *kōn*, (F. *conduit*—from L. *con*, and *ductum*, to lead or conduct), a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; a channel; a surface-drain.

conduplicate, a. *kōn-dūp-li-kāt* (L. *con*, and *duplico*, I double), doubled; folded upon itself.

condyle, n. *kōn-dūl* (Gr. *condylos*, a knuckle, a knob), a rounded projection at the end of a bone; a knuckle: **condyloid**, a. -dī-tōyd (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling a condyle—generally applied to the projection by which the lower jaw is articulated with the head: **condylope**, n. *kōn-dī-lōp*, also **condyloped**, n. *kōn-dīl-ō-pōd* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), articulated animals with jointed legs, as a crab, a spider, a fly, &c.

cone, n. *kōn* (L. *conus*, a figure like a sugar-loaf: Gr. *konos*: It. *cono*: F. *cone*), a figure broad and round at the bottom, gradually lessening in circumference, like a sugar-loaf; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c.: **conic**, a. *kōn-ik*, also **conical**, a. *kōn-i-kāl*, having the form of a cone; cone-shaped: **conically**, ad. -ly: **conics**, n. plu. *kōn-iks*, that part of geometry which treats of the properties of conical figures and the curves which arise from their sections: **conic sections**, the curves formed by the intersections of a plane and a cone—viz., the *parabola*, the *hyperbola*, and the *ellipse*: **coniferous**, a. *kō-nī-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I carry, in bot. bearing cones: **conifer**, n. *kōn-i-fēr*; plu. *conifera*, *kō-nī-fēr-ē*, trees or shrubs bearing cones, including the pine, fir, and juniper: **coniform**, a. *kōn-i-fōrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), shaped like a cone: **conoid**, n. *kōn-ōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, a form), that which resembles a cone; in *math.*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis: **adj.**, also **conoidal**, a. -nōyd-al, pert. to a conoid; nearly conical: **conoidic**, a. -dīk, also **conoidal**, a. -dī-kāl, pert. to or like a conoid. **coney**, n. *kō-nī*—see *cony*.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

confabulation, n. *kōn-fab'ū-lā'shūn* (L. *con*, and *fabulor*, I converse, I chat), familiar and easy conversation: **confabulate**, v. *-āt*, to talk in an easy unrestrained manner; to chat: **confabulating**, imp.: **confabula'ted**, pp.: **confabulatory**, a. *-lā-tēr'ī*, having the character of an easy and familiar conversation: **confab**, n. *kōn-fab'*, a familiar contraction of *confabulation*.

confect, v. *kōn-fēkt'* (L. *confectio*, a preparing, a composing—from *con*, and *factum*, to make), to preserve with sugar; to form into sweetmeats: n. *kōn-fēkt*, a sweetmeat: **confection**, imp.: **confect'ed**, pp.: **confection**, n. *-fēk'shūn*, anything prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat: **confectioner**, n. *-ēr*, one who makes sweetmeats: **confectionary** or *-ary*, n. *-ēr'ī*, sweetmeats: the art of preparing them.

confederate, v. *kōn-fēdēr-āt* (L. *con*, and *federatus*, leagued together, confederate: F. *confédérer*), to ally; to unite together in a league with others: n. a person or a nation united in a league with others; an ally; an accomplice: adj. united in a league; allied by treaty: **confederating**, imp.: **confederat'ed**, pp.: **confederation**, n. *-ā'shūn*, an agreement for mutual support; a league; an alliance: **confederacy**, n. *-ā-sī*, persons, states, or nations united by a league; a combination for any unlawful purpose.

confer, v. *kōn-fēr'* (L. *conferre*, to bring or carry together—from *con*, and *ferre*, to carry, to bring: It. *conferire*: F. *conférer*), to give or bestow; to consult together; to converse; to bring to or contribute: **confer'ing**, imp.: **conferred**, pp. *kōn-fēr'd'*: **conference**, n. *kōn-fēr-ēns*, the act of conversing on any important subject; a discussion between two or more for mutual instruction, as committees or delegates: **confer'er**, n. one who.

conferva, n. *kōn-fēr-vā*, plu. *confervæ*, *-væ* (L. *confervæ*, a medicinal water-plant—from *confervere*, to boil up, in bot., fresh-water plants, consisting of slender-jointed green filaments: *confervæceus*, a. *-vā'shūs*, pert. to the confervæ: *confervoid*, a. *-vōyd*, in bot., formed of a single row of cells; having articulations like the confervæ: *confervites*, n. plu. *-vīts*, in geol., fossil plants, apparently allied to the aquatic confervæ).

confess, v. *kōn-fēs'* (L. *confessus*, fully or entirely acknowledged—from *con*, and *fateor*, I confess, I own: F. *confesser*; It. *confessare*, to confess), to admit or own; to acknowledge, as a crime or fault; to disclose or avow; to admit or assent to as true; to hear the confession of another, as a Roman Catholic priest does: **confess'ing**, imp.: **confessed**, pp. *-fēs'*: **adj. avowed**; **undenied**; **clear**: **confess'ion**, n. *-fēs'ūn*, anything disclosed or acknowledged: **confess'edly**, ad. *-sēd-īl'*: **confes'sant**, n. one who confesses to a priest: **confessi'onal**, n. *-fēs'ūn-āl*, the place where a priest sits to hear confessions: **confessor**, n. a priest who hears confessions: one who has borne persecution for his profession of Christianity—one who suffers death for his religion is a *martyr*: **confessi'onary**, a. *-ēr'ī*, pert. to confession to a priest.

confide, v. *kōn-fid'* (L. *confidere*, to trust confidently—from *con*, and *fidere*, to trust: It. *confidare*: F. *confier*), to trust; to rely on; to commit to the charge of; to believe in; to deliver into the possession of another for safe keeping: **confid'ing**, imp.: **adj. trusting**; disposed to put confidence in: **confid'ed**, pp.: **confidence**, n. *kōn-fid-ēns*, trust; reliance; security; boldness; courage: **confident**, a. *-dēt*, having full belief; trusting; relying on one's own ability; positive; impudent: n. one intrusted with secrets or important matters, as a servant or friend: **confidant**, n. masc., **confidante**, n. fem. *-dānt'* (F.), a bosom-friend, chiefly in love affairs and the lighter matters of life: **confidently**, ad. *-dēt-īl'*: **confident'ial**, a. *-dēt'shāl*, spoken or written in confidence; trusty; faithful: **confident'ially**, ad. *-īl'*: **confid'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who: **confid'ingly**, ad. *-īl'*: **config'ure**, v. *kōn-fīg'ūr* (L. *configurare*, to form in accordance with—from *con*, and *figura*, a form or shape: It. *configurare*), to dispose or form in a certain figure or shape: **config'uring**, imp.: **config'ured**, pp. *-ūr'd*: **config'uration**, n. *-ū-rā'shūn*, external form; shape or outline of a body; aspects of the planets.

confine, v. *kōn-fīn'* (L. *confinis*: It. *confine*, bordering on—from L. *con*, and *finis*, a boundary or limit: F. *confiner*, to restrain within a place), to restrain within limits; to imprison; to shut up; to be much at home or in retirement; to tie or make fast; to bind: **confin'ing**, imp.: **confined**, pp. *kōn-fīn'd'*: **confiner**, n. one who: **confi'nable**, a. *-nā-bl'*, that may be limited:

confine, a. *kōn-fīn'*, bordering on; adjacent: **confin'es**, n. plu. joint limits; adjacent parts; boundaries: **confine'ment**, n. restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion; voluntary restraint in any way; restraint by sickness—applied to a woman in childbirth.

confirm, v. *kōn-fēr'm'* (L. *confirmare*, to establish—from *con*, and *firmare*, to strengthen: It. *confirmare*: F. *confirmer*), to add strength to; to fix or settle; to assure or ratify; to admit to full Christian privileges by the laying on of hands: **confirm'ing**, imp.: **confirm'ed**, pp. *-fēr'm'd'*: **confirmat'ory**, a. *-lēr'ī*, serving to confirm; affording additional proof: **confirm'er**, n. one who: **confirm'able**, a. *-ā-bl'*, that may be established or made more firm: **confirmation**, n. *kōn-fēr-mā'shūn*, the act of fixing, settling, or making more certain; evidence; proof; convincing testimony; admission to full Christian communion by laying on of the hands of the bishop: **confirm'ative**, a. *-ā-tīv*, having the power of confirming: **confirm'atively**, ad. *-īl'*: **confirma'tor**, n. *-mā'tēr*, he that affirms or attests.

confiscate, v. *kōn-fis-kāt* (L. *confiscare*, to transfer to the state treasury—from *con*, and *fiscus*, a basket, a money-bag: It. *confiscare*: F. *confisquer*), to forfeit to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a rebel or traitor: **confiscating**, imp.: **confis'cated**, pp.: **confis'cator**, n. one who: **confis'cable**, a. *-kā-bl'*: **confis'cation**, n. *-kā'shūn*, the act of forfeiting or adjudging to the public treasury: **confis'cator'y**, a. *-fīs'-kā-tēr'ī*, having the character of confiscation; consigning to forfeiture.

conflagration, n. *kōn-flā-grā'shūn* (L. *conflagrare*, to be on fire—from *con*, and *flagrare*, to blaze: It. *conflagrare*), a great fire; a burning of any great mass, as houses or a forest: **conflag'rative**, a. *-tīv*, causing conflagration.

conflict, n. *kōn-fīkt'* (L. *conflictus*, a striking of one thing against another—from *con*, and *flictus*, a striking or dashing against; It. *confitto*: F. *conflict*), a dashing or striking together of two bodies; a contest; a battle; strife; contention; distress; agony: v. *kōn-fīkt'*, to strike or dash against; to strive or struggle together; to contend; to fight: **conflict'ing**, imp.: **conflicted**, pp.: **conflict'ive**, a. *-fīkt'īv*, tending to conflict.

confluent, a. *kōn-floo-ēnt* (L. *confluens*, a flowing together—from *con*, and *fluens*, flowing: It. *confluente*: F. *confluent*), flowing together; meeting; joining; running into each other and spreading: **confluence**, n. *-ēns*, the junction or meeting together of two or more streams of water; the running together or crowding of people in a place: **con'flux**, n. *-flūks* (L. *fluxus*, flowing, fluid), a flowing together; a crowd; a multitude collected.

conform, v. *kōn-fōrm'* (L. *conformare*, to form, to shape—from *con*, and *forma*, shape: It. *conformare*: F. *conformer*), to comply with or yield to; to act according to; to comply with; to make similar or like; to reduce to a like form or shape; to make agreeable to: **conform'ing**, imp.: **conformed**, pp. *-fōrm'd'*: **conform'er**, n. one who: **conform'able**, a. *-ā-bl'*, like; resembling; corresponding; suitable; compliant; in geol., applied to strata or groups of strata lying one above another in parallel order: **conform'ably**, ad. *-ā-bl'*: **conformation**, n. *kōn-fōr-mā'shūn*, the act of conforming; the particular make or construction of a body: **conform'ist**, n. one who conforms; a member of an Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist: **conform'ity**, n. *-ī-tī*, resemblance; correspondence or agreement in form or manner; compliance with established forms, &c.

confound, v. *kōn-fōund'* (L. *confundere*, to mingle, to blend—from *con*, and *fundere*, to pour out: F. *confondre*: It. *confondere*), to mingle different things so that they cannot be distinguished; to mix or blend; to confuse or perplex; to astonish or stupefy; to cast down; to terrify; to dismay: **confound'ing**, imp.: **confounded**, pp.: **confound'er**, n. one who: **confound'edly**, ad. *-īl'*, in familiar language, hatefully; shamefully.

fraternit'y, n. *kōn-frā-tēr'nī-tī* (L. *con*, and *fraternitas*, brotherhood: It. *fraternità*: F. *fraternité*), a brotherhood; a society or body of men—generally a religious one.

confront, v. *kōn-frīnt'* (L. *con*, and *frons*, the forehead, front: It. *confrontare*: F. *confronter*), to stand face to face; to set face to face; to oppose; to bring into the presence of: **confront'ing**, imp.: **confront'ed**, pp.: **confront'er**, n. one who.

coló, bōy, jōst; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

confuse, *v.* *kōn-fūz'* (L. *confusus*, disordered—from *con*, and *fusus*, poured out, diffused: It. *confuso*: F. *confusé*), to mix or disorder things so that they cannot be distinguished; to render indistinct; to perplex; to throw into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame: **confusing**, *imp.* **confused**, *pp.* *kōn-fūz'*: **confusedly**, *ad.* *jū-zéd-lí*: **confusedness**, *n.* *confu'sion*, *n.* *fū-shūn*, disorder; indistinctness; astonishment; distraction of mind.

confute, *v.* *kōn-fūt'* (L. *confutare*, to cool down, to repress—from *con*, and *futum*, a vessel to sprinkle water: It. *confutare*: F. *confuter*), to prove to be wrong or false; to convict of error by argument or proof: **confuting**, *imp.* **confuted**, *pp.* *confu'ter*, *n.* one who: **confutable**, *a.* *-tā-bl*: **confutation**, *n.* *jū-tā-shūn*, the act of disproving: **confutant**, *n.* one who confutes or undertakes to confute.

conge, *n.* *kōng-zhā* (F. leave), leave; farewell; parting ceremony; bow: **v.** to take leave by a bow or other mark of civility or respect: **congeed**, *pp.* *-zhād*: **conge d'elire**, *-dē-tēr* (F. *congé*, leave; *élire*, to choose), the sovereign's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

congeal, *v.* *kōn-jēl'* (L. *congelare*, to congeal—from *con*, and *gelu*, frost: It. *congelare*: F. *congeler*), to change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold or loss of heat; to fix or stagnate; to produce a sensation of cold or shivering by some external cause: **congealing**, *imp.* **congealed**, *pp.* *jēld*: **congealable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that can be thickened or made solid: **congelation**, *n.* *jē-lā-shūn*, the act of converting a fluid into a solid, as by cold.

congener, *n.* *kōn-jē-nēr* (L. *congener*, of the same species or kind—from *con*, and *genus*, a kind: It. *congenere*: F. *congénère*), one of the same origin or kind: **congenorous**, *a.* *jē-nēr-ūs*: **congeneric**, *a.* *jē-nēr-ík*, of the same kind or nature.

congenial, *a.* *kōn-jē-nā-āl* (L. *con*, and *genialis*, jovial, genial; *genius*, fondness for good living), adapted; suitable; kindred; similar; belonging to the nature: **congenially**, *ad.* *-it*: **congeniality**, *n.* *-it-ty*, suitability; state of congeniality.

congenital, *a.* *kōn-jēnt-tāl* (L. *congenitus*, born together—from *con*, and *genitus*, brought forth, produced: It. *congenito*), of the same birth; born with another; existing from birth, as a disease or some deformity.

conger, *n.* *kōng-gēr* (L. *conger*: It. *congro*: F. *congre*), a kind of sea-eel.

congeries, *n.* plu. *kōn-jēr-tēs'* (L. a heap, a pile—from *con*, and *gero*, I bear or bring), a collection of small particles or bodies forming one mass.

congest, *v.* *kōn-jēs't* (L. *congestus*, pressed together—from *con*, and *gestum*, to carry: It. *congestion*; F. *congestion*, congestion), to gather into a mass: **congesting**, *imp.* **congested**, *pp.* *adj.* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood: **congestion**, *n.* *-yūn*, a collection of blood or matter in any part of an animal body hardened into a mass or tumour: **congestive**, *a.* *-tív*, tending to congestion.

conglobate, *a.* *kōn-glō-bāt* (L. *conglobatum*, to gather into a ball—from *con*, and *globus*, a ball: It. *conglobare*), formed or gathered into a ball; in *anat.*, **globular**, *v.* to form into a ball or hard round substance: **conglobated**, *pp.* *congloba'tion*, *n.* *-bā-shūn*.

conglomerate, *a.* *kōn-glōm-ēr-āt* (L. *conglomeratum*, to roll together—from *con*, and *glomerare*, to wind into a ball: It. *conglomerare*: F. *conglomérer*), gathered together, as a ball of thread; gathered into a mass: *n.* a sort of coarse rough rock composed of various substances, as pebbles of quartz, flints, &c.—also called pudding-stone: **v.** to collect into a round mass: **conglomera'ting**, *imp.* **conglomerated**, *pp.* *conglomera'tion*, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, collection of various particles of bodies into a mass.

conglutinate, *v.* *kōn-glō-tí-nāt* (L. *conglutinatum*, to unite firmly together—from *con*, and *gluten*, glue: It. *conglutinare*: F. *conglutiner*), to glue together; to heal a wound by uniting the parts by a tenacious substance: to unite: **conglutina'ting**, *imp.* **conglutinated**, *pp.* *conglutina'tion*, *n.* *-nā-shūn*: **conglutative**, *a.* *-nā-tív*, having the power of uniting by means of a gluey substance: **conglutina'tor**, *n.* that which.

congo, *n.* *kōng-gō*, also **congou** (Chinese), a fine variety of black tea from China.

congratulate, *v.* *kōn-grāt-ū-lāt* (L. *congratulus*, wished joy warmly—from *con*, and *gratulus*, I wish joy: It. *congratulare*: F. *congratuler*), to profess one's

joy to another on account of some event deemed happy or fortunate; to wish joy to another: **congratulating**, *imp.* **congratulated**, *pp.* **congratulation**, *n.* *-lā-shūn*, the act of expressing joy or good wishes to another—commonly used in plural: **congratulator**, *n.* one who: **congratuatory**, *a.* *-lā-tēr-ī*, expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

congregate, *v.* *kōng-grē-gāt* (L. *congregatum*, to collect into a flock—from *con*, and *grex*, a flock, a herd), to collect separate persons or things into one place; to bring into a crowd; to assemble; to meet: **congregating**, *imp.* **congregated**, *pp.* **congregation**, *n.* *-gā-shūn*, an assembly of persons; a number of persons met for divine worship: **congregational**, *a.* *-shūn-āl*, *pert.* to an assembly of persons: **congregationalism**, *n.* *-izm*, the system of church government in which each church or congregation claims complete control of its own affairs: **congregationalist**, *n.* *-ā-ist*, one who holds to the complete independence of each church.

congress, *n.* *kōng-grēs* (L. *congressus*, a friendly meeting together—from *con*, and *gressus*, a step, a course: It. *congresso*: F. *congrès*), a meeting; an assembly of persons for the settlement of affairs between different states or countries; the legislature of the United States of America: **congressional**, *a.* *-grēs-ūn-āl*, *pert.* to a congress: **congressive**, *a.* *-grēs-ív*, coming together.

congruent, *a.* *kōn-grō-ēnt* (L. *congruentia*, agreement, harmony: It. *congruenza*), suitable; agreeing; harmonious: **congruence**, *n.* *-grō-ēns*, agreement: **congruous**, *a.* *-grō-ūs*, accordant; suitable; consistent: **congruously**, *ad.* *-it*: **congruity**, *n.* *kōn-grō-ūt-ty*, the relation of agreement between things; fitness; reason.

conia, *n.* *kō-nū-ā*, also **coneline**, *n.* *kō-nē-n'* (L. *conium*, hemlock), the poisonous alkaloid of the plant hemlock.

conic, *con'ics*, **conif'erous**, &c.—see under **cone**. **conirosters**, *n.* plu. *kōn-ī-rōs-tērs* (L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak), a family of birds having strong bills more or less conical: **conirostral**, *a.* *-rōs-trāl*, having a thick conical beak, as a crow.

conjecture, *n.* *kōn-jēkt-ūr* (L. *conjectura*, an inference, a conclusion—from *con*, and *jacere*, to throw: It. *conjectura*: F. *conjecture*), a guess; a supposition; an opinion formed on very slight evidence: **v.** to form an opinion by guess or on very slight evidence; to surmise: **conjecturing**, *imp.* **conjectured**, *pp.* *-tūrd*: **conjecturer**, *n.* *-tū-rēr*, one who: **conjectural**, *a.* *-rāl*, depending on a guess or on slight evidence: **conjecturally**, *ad.* *-it*: **conjecturable**, *a.* *-tū-rā-bl*.

conjoin, *v.* *kōn-jōyn'* (F. *conjoindre*, to conjoin—from L. *con*, and *jungo*, I join or fasten), to unite; to connect or associate: **conjoining**, *imp.* **conjoined**, *pp.* *jōynd*: **conjoint**, *a.* *jōyn't*, united; connected: **conjointly**, *ad.* *-it*: **conjointness**, *n.*

conjugal, *a.* *kōn-jōo-gāl* (L. *conjugalis*, relating to marriage—from *con*, and *jugum*, a yoke or bond: It. *conjugale*: F. *conjugal*), *pert.* to marriage; matrimonial: **conjugal**, *v.* *conjuga'tion*, *ad.* *-it*.

conjugate, *v.* *kōn-jōo-gāt* (L. *conjugatum*, to unite—from *con*, and *jugum*, a yoke: It. *conjugare*), to unite; to exhibit a verb in all its principal parts; to inflect a verb: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word: *adj.* in *bot.*, a pinnate leaf composed of a single pair of leaflets: **conjugating**, *imp.* **conjugated**, *pp.* **conjugation**, *n.* *-gā-shūn*, in *gram.*, the exhibition of the principal parts of a verb; in *phys.*, the simplest form of reproduction, in which the union of two individuals takes place: **conjugate diameter**, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter.

conjunct, *a.* *kōn-jūnt'* (L. *conjunctum*, to join together, to unite—from *con*, and *junctum*, to join, to couple), conjoined; united: **conjunctly**, *ad.* *-it*: **conjunction**, *n.* *-jūng-kūn*, union; connection; in *astron.*, the meeting of two or more planets in the same part of the heavens, or in the direct line of the eye, as the moon with the sun at new moon, in *gram.*, a joining or connecting word: **conjunctive**, *a.* *-tív*, serving to unite: **conjunctively**, *ad.* *-it*: **conjunctiveness**, *n.* *conjuncture*, *n.* *-tūr*, a joining together; a combination or union, as of causes; an occasion; a crisis.

conjure, *v.* *kōn-jōr'* (L. *conjurare*, to combine together under an oath—from *con*, and *jurare*, to swear: F. *conjuré*), to call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore solemnly: **conjuring**, *imp.* **conjured**, *pp.*

māte, māt, fār, lūw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

jór-d': conjure'ment, n.: con'jura'tion, n. **jóo-vá-shún**, the act of using certain words or ceremonies in order to gain the assistance of a superior power; the act of summoning in a sacred name: **conjur'er**, n. **kón-jó-rér**, one who summons in a sacred name: **conju'r**, n. **jó-rér**, one bound by oath with others: **conjure**, v. **kón-jér**, to act in some manner by supernatural influence; to practise magic arts: **con'juring**, imp.: **con'jured**, pp. **jér-d'**: **conjur'er**, n. **-ér**, one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural; a juggler; a man of sagacity.

connascence, n. **kón-nás-séns** (L. *con*, and *nascens*, being born, springing up; *natus*, born), a common birth or origin; act of growing together: **connate**, a. **kón-nát**, born with another; in *bot.*, applied to two leaves united by their bases: **connat'ural**, a. **-nát-ú-rál**, connected by nature or birth; inherent: **connat'urally**, ad. **-ú**.

connect, v. **kón-nék't** (L. *connectere*, to bind or fasten together—from *con*, and *necto*, I tie, I bind), to tie or link together; to knit or fasten together; to join or unite; to combine or associate; to have a close relation: **connecting**, imp.: **connected**, pp.: **connectedly**, ad. **-ú**: **connective**, a. **-úv**, able to connect: n. that which joins: **connection** or **connexion**, n. **-nék'shún**, state of being joined or fastened together; union by an intervening substance; relation by blood or marriage; a religious sect: n. **plu.** acquaintances; business friends. *Note.*—By most writers the spelling **connection** (L. *con*, *necto*, I tie) and **connexion** (L. *con*, *nexus*, tied) are used indifferently. As derived from the English verb *connect* and the Latin *necto*, the spelling **connection** should be preferred to that of **connexion**. If, however, both forms are preserved, their application ought to be restricted, and they ought not to be made identical in signification. As suggested by Dr Latham, the form (1) **connection** should be used when a link or bond of union is meant; and (2) **connexion** when the object which is linked is signified—thus (1) **connection**, n. **kón-nék'shún**, state of being fastened together; act of fastening together; junction by an intervening substance or medium; just relation to something precedent or subsequent; coherence: (2) **connexion**, n. **kón-nék'shún**, a relation by marriage or blood; a religious sect or communion; circle of persons with whom any one is in contact.

connive, v. **kón-nív** (L. *connivere*, to wink or shut the eyes: F. *conniver*), to close the eyes upon the faults or wrong-doings of another; to pretend ignorance of the faults of another; to overlook a wrong act: **conniving**, imp.: **connived**, pp. **nív-d'**: **conni'ver**, n. one who: **conni'vance**, n. **-nív-áns**, pretended ignorance of, or blindness to, the faults of others.

connaisseur, n. **kón-nás-sér** (F.), a good judge in the fine arts; a knowing or skilful critic, especially applied to painting and sculpture, &c.: **connoisseurship**, n. the office of.

connote, v. **kón-nót** (L. *con*, and *noto*, I mark), to imply; to include; to betoken: **connoting**, imp.: **connoted**, pp.: **connotation**, n. **kón-nót-á-shún**, the act of designating with something; implication; inference: **connotative**, a. **-nót-á-tív**, attributive.

connubial, a. **kón-nú-bi-ál** (L. *connubialis*, pert to wedlock—from *con*, and *nubo*, I marry), pert. to marriage; nuptial.

conoid and **conoidal**—see **cone**.

conquer, v. **kóng-kér** (L. *conquerere*, to seek after earnestly—from *con*, and *querere*, to seek: *It. conquidere*; F. *conquérir*, to conquer), to overcome by physical force, as an enemy in battle; to vanquish; to defeat; to subdue by argument or by moral influence; to gain by perseverance or effort: **con'quering**, imp.: **conquered**, pp. **-kér-d'**: **conqueror**, n. one who has obtained a victory: **conquerable**, a. **-á-bl**, that may be overcome: **con'quest**, n. **-kwést** (old F. *conqueste*, conquest: L. *conquisitus*, sought out, selected), the act of overcoming by physical or moral force; success in arms; the thing conquered.

consanguineous, a. **kón-sáng-uín-ú-ús** (L. *consanguineus*, related by blood—from *con*, and *sanguis*, blood: *It. consanguineo*; F. *consanguin*), related by birth or blood; descended from the same parent or ancestor: **consanguinity**, n. **-ú-ti**, relationship by blood; descent from the same ancestor.

conscience, n. **kón'shéns** (L. *scientia*, a knowing along with others—from *con*, and *sciens*, knowing: *It. coscienza*; F. *conscience*), self-knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the power or faculty by

which we judge of the rectitude or wickedness of our own actions; justice; real sentiment; truth; candour; scruple: **conscienceless**, a. **con'scientious**, a. **-shí-én-shús**, regulated by conscience; scrupulous or exact, as in word or deed: **con'scientiously**, ad. **-ú**: **con'scientiousness**, n. a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience: **con'scious**, a. **-shús** (L. *consciens*, privy to), possessing the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; having knowledge of anything without extraneous information; aware; sensible: **con'sciously**, ad. **-ú**: **con'sciousness**, n. the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind: **con'scionable**, a. **-shún-á-bl**, according to conscience; reasonable; just: **con'scionably**, ad. **-á-bl**: **con'scionableness**, n. **-á-bl-nés**.

conscription, n. **kón-skrip't-shún** (L. *conscripio*, a writing—from *con*, and *scripsi*, engraved or written: F. *conscription*), a forced enrolment of all males above a certain age for naval or military service, adopted in France and other Continental countries: **conscrip't**, n. **kón-skrip't**, one drawn by lot from the enrolled list: **adj.** enrolled: **conscrip't-fathers**, senators of ancient Rome.

consecrate, v. **kón'sé-krát** (L. *consecratum*, to dedicate or devote to a deity—from *con*, and *sacer*, sacred: *It. consecrare*; F. *consacrer*), to make or declare sacred; to set apart or dedicate to the service and worship of God; to render venerable or make respected: **con'secrating**, imp.: **con'secrated**, pp.: **con'secra'tor**, n. one who: **con'secra'tion**, n. **-krá'shún**, a separation from a common to a sacred use; the act of dedicating to the service of God: **con'secratory**, a. **-tér-í**, making sacred: **con'secra'tedness**, n.

consecution, n. **kón'sé-kú'shún** (L. *consecutio*, a consequence—from *con*, and *secutus*, followed), a train of consequences from premises; succession; series of things that follow each other: **con'secutive**, a. **-sek-ú-tív**, following one another in regular order; succeeding: **con'secutively**, ad. **-ú**: **con'secutiveness**, n. **-nés**.

consent, n. **kón-sént** (L. *consentire*, to agree—from *con*, and *sentire*, to think, to feel: *It. consentire*; F. *consentir*), a yielding of the mind or will to the proposals or conditions of another; a conceding what may be withheld; concurrence; agreement: **v.** to yield; to agree in mind and will; to permit: **con'senting**, imp.: **consent'ed**, pp.: **consent'er**, n. one who: **consentaneity**, n. **-tá-né-ti-ti**, mutual agreement: **consentaneous**, a. **kón'sén-tá-né-ús**, agreeable; consistent with: **con'sentaneously**, ad. **-ú**: **consentaneousness**, n.: **consentient**, a. **kón-sén-shí-ént**, agreeing in mind: **con'sentingly**, ad. **-úng-í**.

consequent, a. **kón'sé-kwént** (L. *consequentia*, a consequence—from *con*, and *sequens*, following: *It. consequente*; F. *conséquent*, consequent), following as a natural effect: n. that which follows a cause; an effect: **con'sequence**, n. **-kwéns**, that which naturally follows an effect; an event or effect resulting from some preceding act or cause; result or issue; importance; influence; moment: **con'sequentially**, ad. **-ú**: **con'sequential**, a. **-kwént-shál**, following as the effect; important; conceited; pompous: **con'sequentially**, ad. **-ú**: **in consequence**, by means of, as the effect of.

conserve, n. **kón-sérv** (L. *conservare*, to keep thoroughly—from *con*, and *servare*, to keep, to preserve: *It. conservare*; F. *conserver*), fruit crushed and preserved among sugar; jam; any fruit or vegetable preserved by sugar: **v.** **kón-sérv** to keep in sound or safe state; to defend from injury; to preserve fruits, &c., by means of sugar: **con'serving**, imp.: **conserved**, pp. **-sérv-d'**: **con'serv'er**, n. one who: **con'serv'able**, a. **-rá-bl**, that may be preserved from injury: **conservation**, n. **kón-sér-vá'shún**, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state: **con'serv'ant**, a. preserving; having the power of preserving from decay: **con'serv'ancy**, n. **-ván-si**: **con'serv'ative**, a. **-rá-tív**, able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury: n. that which preserves; in politics, one opposed to unwarranted or hasty changes in the state: **con'servatively**, ad. **-ú**: **con'servativeness**, n.: **con'servatism**, n. **-tíz-m**, the principles and opinions of conservatives: **con'servator**, n. **-rá-tér**, an individual who has the charge of preserving anything, as the public peace, a museum, &c.: **con'servatory**, n. **-rá-tér-í**, a place where anything is kept as nearly as possible in its natural state, as plants in a greenhouse, &c.; a greenhouse: **adj.** having the quality of preserving from loss or decay: **conservatoire**, n. **kón-sér-vá-twár** (F.), a public school of music.

consider, *v.* *kôn-sîd'ér* (L. *considerare*, to look at carefully: F. *considérer*; It. *considerare*), to fix the mind on; to think on with care; to ponder; to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate: **consider'ing**, imp.: **consider'ed**, pp. *-éd*: **consider'able**, *a.* *-ér-á-b'l*, that may be considered; important; valuable; moderately large: **consider'ably**, *ad.* *-á-b'l*: **consider'ableness**, *n.* *-á-b'l-nés*: **considerate**, *a.* *kôn-sîd'ér-at*, thoughtful; careful; prudent; having regard to: **considerat'ly**, *ad.* *-l*: **considerat'ness**, *n.*: **considerat'ion**, *n.* *-á-shún*, mature thought; reflection; regard; claim to notice; that which induces to an agreement, as in a contract or bargain: **consider'ing**, *a.* deliberative; reflective: **prep.** taking into account; making allowance for—as in the sentence, "It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature": **consider'ing**, *ad.* *-l*.

consign, *v.* *kôn-sîgn'* (L. *consignare*, to put one's seal to—from *con*, and *signum*, a seal or stamp: It. *consignare*; F. *consigner*, to consign), to send, transfer, or deliver; to commit or intrust to; to intrust goods to another for sale: **consign'ing**, imp.: **consign'ed**, pp. *-ind'*: **consign'er**, *n.* one who: **consign'ment**, *n.* the act of sending or committing for safe keeping or management; goods sent for sale: **consign'ee**, *n.* *kôn-sîgn'é*, the person to whom goods are intrusted or sent for sale; a factor: **consignor** or *-er*, *n.* *kôn-sîgn'ér*, he who consigns goods to others for sale, &c.

consist, *v.* *kôn-sîst'* (L. *consistere*, to make to stand—from *con*, and *sistere*, to cause to stand: It. *consistere*; F. *consister*), to be composed of; to be made up of; to stand or be in: **consist'ing**, imp.: **consist'ed**, pp.: **consistent**, *a.* uniform; not contradictory or opposed; agreeing: **consistently**, *ad.* *-l*: **consistence**, *n.* *-sî-téns*, also **consist'ency**, *n.* *-tén-sî*, degree of density or firmness of a body; agreement or harmony in all parts; conduct in harmony with profession: to **consist with**, to agree; to be in accordance with.

consistory, *n.* *kôn-sîst'ér-í* (see **consist**), a spiritual court; the court held by a bishop in his diocese for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of Cardinals at Rome; a council or assembly of ministers and elders: **consisto'rial**, *a.* *-tór-ri-ál*, pert. to: **consisto'rian**, *a.* *-tór-ri-án*, relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

console, *n.* *kôn-sól'* (F. *console*—from L. *con*, and *solida*, solid), an ornamental bracket carved in wood or stone for supporting a cornice; an ornament, as on the key-stone of an arch; a small fancy side-table.

console, *v.* *kôn-sól'* (L. *consolari*, to comfort greatly—from *con*, and *solari*, to comfort: It. *consolare*; F. *consoler*), to comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to soothe: **consol'ing**, imp.: **consol'ed**, pp.: **consol'able**, *a.* *-á-b'l*, that may be comforted: **consol'ation**, *n.* *-á-shún*, the act of comforting, cheering, or soothing the mind; refreshment of mind or spirits: **consolator**, *a.* *-sól-á-tér-í*, tending to soothe or impart comfort.

consolidate, *v.* *kôn-sól'id-át'* (L. *consolidatum*, to make very solid—from *con*, and *solidus*, solid: It. *consolidare*; F. *consolider*), to form into a compact mass; to make dense and firm; to unite or combine into one; to bring together separate parts, as of a broken bone; to grow firm and hard: **consolida'ting**, imp.: **consolida'ted**, pp.: **consolida'tion**, *n.* *-dá-shún*, the act of making firm or solid; the act of uniting two or more parts or things into one: **consolidant**, *n.* *-dánt*, a medicine that unites the parts of wounded flesh and heals: **adj.** having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh: **consolida'tive**, *a.* *-dáv-í*, having the quality of healing or rendering compact.

consols, *n.* *plu.* *kôn-sól's* or *kôn'* (contr. from *consolidate*), most of the large sums of money borrowed by the nation at various times on different terms consolidated or brought together into one scheme, bearing the same rate of interest, 3 per cent. for which an act was passed in 1751—the whole public debts of the nation are called stocks.

consonant, *a.* *kôn'só-nánt'* (L. *consonans*, a consonant—from *con*, and *sono*, I sound: It. *consonante*; F. *consonnant*), agreeing; according; consistent; suitable: *n.* a letter which cannot be sounded without a vowel: **consonant'ly**, *ad.* *-l*: **consonance**, *n.* *-náns*, and **consonan'cy**, *n.* *-nán-sí*, accord or agreement in sounds; agreement; consistency: **con'sonants**, *n.* *plu.* the letters of the alphabet which cannot be

sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of the letters *a, e, i, o, u*, sometimes *w, y*, called vowels: **con'sonous**, *a.* *-nús*, agreeing in sound: **con'sonant'ál**, *a.* *-nán't-ál*, pert. to a consonant.

consort, *n.* *kôn'sört'* (L. *consors*, having an equal share with another—from *con*, and *sors*, lot, condition: It. *consorte*; F. *consorts*, partners), a companion or partner; a wife or husband—applied to those in exalted station; union; one ship keeping company with another: *v.* *kôn'sört'*, to associate; to keep company with: **consort'ing**, imp.: **consort'ed**, pp.: **consortship**, *n.*

conspicuous, *a.* *kôn-spík'ú-ús* (L. *conspicuo*, that is or comes in view, visible—from *con*, and *specio*, I see: It. *conspicuo*), easy to be seen by the eye; obvious to the mind; prominent; eminent; distinguished: **conspic'uously**, *ad.* *-á-ús-l*: **conspic'uousness**, *n.* openness to view; extensively known and distinguished.

conspire, *v.* *kôn-spí'r'* (L. *conspirare*, to blow together—from *con*, and *spirare*, to breathe, to blow: It. *conspirare*; F. *conspirer*), to band together to commit crime; to plot; to hatch treason; to combine for an unlawful purpose; to concur to one end: **conspiring**, imp.: **conspired**, pp. *-spírd'*: **conspir'acy**, *n.* *-spírd'-á-sí*, a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose: **conspirator**, *n.* *-tér*, one who engages in a conspiracy: **conspiringly**, *ad.* *-spírd'-l*.

constable, *n.* *kôn-s'tá-bl'* (L. *comes stabuli*, the attendant or count of the stable—hence master of the horse, whose duty it was to preserve public order: It. *constabile*, a constable), once a high officer of the Crown, now a peace-officer; a policeman: **constab'leship**, *n.*: **constab'ery**, *n.* *kôn-s'tá-bl'ér-í*, the body or jurisdiction of constables: **constab'lewick**, *n.* *-wíck*, the district to which a constable is limited: **constab'ulary**, *a.* *-stábl-á-l'ér-í*, pert. to or consisting of constables: *n.* the body of constables in a district: **high constables**, a standing body of citizens invested with special powers for preserving order: **special constables**, a body of citizens appointed to act on special emergencies.

constant, *a.* *kôn-stánt'* (L. *constans*, standing firm—from *con*, and *stans*, standing: It. *costante*; F. *constant*), firm; fixed; unchanged; steadfast; unchangeable, as in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; determined; invariably the same: *n.* that which remains unchanged: **constantly**, *ad.* *-l*: **constancy**, *n.* *-stán-sí*, fixedness; unshaken determination; lasting affection.

constellation, *n.* *kôn-s'tél-lá-shún* (L. *constellatio*, a group of stars—from *con*, and *stella*, a star: F. *constellation*), a cluster or group of stars called by a particular name; an assemblage of beauties or excellencies.

consternation, *n.* *kôn-s'tér-ná-shún* (L. *consternatio*, dismay, alarm—from *con*, and *sternere*, to throw down, to prostrate: It. *costernazione*; F. *consternation*), amazement that produces confusion and terror; a state of horror that unfits for action; excessive wonder or surprise.

constipate, *v.* *kôn-s'típ-át'* (L. *constipatum*, to press closely together—from *con*, and *stipare*, to stuff or cram: It. *costipare*; F. *constiper*), to cram into a narrow compass; to thicken; to crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive: **constipa'ting**, imp.: **constipa'ted**, pp.: **constipa'tion**, *n.* *-pá-shún*, the act of crowding or pressing anything into a smaller compass: costiveness.

constituent, *a.* *kôn-s'tít-ú-ént'* (L. *constituens*, putting or placing together—from *con*, and *statuens*, setting up: It. *costituente*; F. *constituant*), necessary or essential; elemental: *n.* an essential or component part: that which constitutes or composes; a voter for a member of Parliament: **constit'ency**, *n.* *-én-sí*, the whole body of electors within certain limits, as a town or county: **constitute**, *v.* *kôn-s'tít-tút'*, to set up or establish: to make; to appoint; to empower: **constit'uting**, imp.: **constit'uted**, pp.: **constit'ution**, *n.* *-tú-shún*, one who: **constit'ution**, *n.* *-tú-shún*, the natural frame of body of any human being or any animal; the peculiar temper of the mind, passions, or affections; the peculiar character or structure of anything, as of air; the established form of government in a country; a particular law or regulation: **constit'utional**, *a.* *-dál*, inherent in the natural frame of the body or mind; legal; relating to the constitution of a country: *n.* in familiar language, a brisk walk taken for preserving bodily health: **constit'utionally**, *ad.* *-l*: **constit'utionalist**, *n.* *-dál-íst*, a friend to an existing constitution or government; the framer or friend of a new

constitution; also *con'stitu'tionist*, *n.*: *con'stitu'tive*, *a.* -*tū'tiv*, that constitutes or forms; having power to enact: *con'stitu'tively*, *ad.* -*ti*.

constrain, *v.* *kōn-strān'* (L. *constringere*, to draw or bind together—from *con*, and *stringere*, to bind, to strain: *It. costringere*; F. *contraindre*, to constrain), to force or compel; to press or urge with a force sufficient to produce a desired effect: *constraining*, *imp.*: *constrained*, *pp.* -*strānd*: *constrain'edly*, *ad.* -*ēd-lī*: *constrain'able*, *a.* -*a-bl*, that may be forced or repressed: *constraint'*, *n.* -*strānt'*, any force or power, physical or moral, that compels to do or keeps from doing; urgency.

constrict, *v.* *kōn-strīkt'* (L. *constrictus*, drawn or bound together—see *constrain*), to draw together; to bind; to draw into a narrow compass: *constricting*, *imp.*: *constricted*, *pp.*: *adj.* tightened or contracted: *constrictor*, *n.* that which contracts or draws together; a large species of serpent, as the *boa constrictor*: *constriction*, *n.* -*strīk-shūn*, a contracting or drawing together.

constringe, *v.* *kōn-strīnj'* (see *constrain*), to contract; to force into a narrow compass: *constringing*, *imp.*: *constringed*, *pp.* -*strīnj'd*: *constrigent*, *a.* -*strīnj-jēt*, having the property of contracting or drawing together.

construct, *v.* *kōn-strūkt'* (L. *constructio*, the building of anything—from *con*, and *struere*, to pile up, to build: *It. costruzione*; F. *construction*), to form or build; to compose and put in order; to make; to invent: *constructing*, *imp.*: *constructed*, *pp.*: *construct'or*, *n.* one who: *construction*, *n.* -*strūkt'shūn*, the thing formed or built; the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the sense, meaning, or interpretation, as of the words of another, &c.; the manner of drawing figures or diagrams in mathematics: *construct'ional*, *a.* -*al*, pert. to: *constructive*, *a.* -*tiv*, not exactly expressed but inferred: *constructively*, *ad.* -*ti*: *constructiveness*, *n.* in *phren.*, the faculty of the mind that produces a desire to construct or form.

construe, *v.* *kōn-strō* (L. *construere*, to construct, to trace; F. and *It. costruire*—see *construct*), in a dead or foreign language, to arrange words in their natural order and to translate them; to interpret; to explain; *construing*, *imp.*: *construed*, *pp.* -*strōd*.

constuprate, *v.* *kōn-stū-prāt* (L. *constupratum*, to violate—from *con*, and *stupro*, I ravish), to violate the person of; to ravish: *constupration*, *n.* -*prā'shūn*.

constubstantial, *a.* *kōn-sūb-stān'shāl* (L. *constubstantialis*—from *con*, and *substantia*, substance or matter), having the same substance, essence, or nature: *constubstantially*, *ad.* -*li*: *constubstantial'ty*, *v.* -*shī-dī*, to unite in one common substance or nature: *constubstantial'ting*, *imp.*: *constubstantial'ted*, *pp.*: *constubstantial'tion*, *n.* -*shī-dī'shūn*, according to the followers of Luther, a substantial though mysterious union of the body and blood of our Lord with the bread and wine of the sacrament after consecration: *constubstantial'ity*, *n.* -*shī-dī'tī-tē*, the existence of more than one in the same substance: *constubstantial'ist*, *n.* -*ist*, one who.

consuetude, *n.* *kōn-sūwē-tūd* (L. *consuetudo*, habit, use—from *con*, and *suetum*, to be accustomed, to be wont), custom; usage: *consuetudinary*, *a.* -*tūdī-nēr-i*, customary; derived from use and wont; from time immemorial.

consul, *n.* *kōn'sul* (L. *consul*—from *consulo*, I consider, I deliberate: *It. consolo*; F. *consul*, a consul), in anc. Rome, a person elected to exercise sovereign power in the state—there being two of them chosen annually; a person chosen to represent a sovereign in a foreign state, and to look after the interests of his country in that state: *consular*, *a.* -*sū-lār*, pert. to the power or dignity of a consul: *consulship*, *n.* the office: *consulate*, *n.* -*sū-lāt*, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul: *consulage*, *n.* -*lāj*, a duty laid on imports and exports by the consul of a port.

consult, *v.* *kōn-sult'* (L. *consultare*, to consider maturely: *It. consultare*; F. *consulter*), to seek the opinion of another; to ask advice of; to seek for information in, as in books; to have regard to, in acting or judging: *consulting*, *imp.*: *consult'ed*, *pp.*: *consult'er*, *n.* one who: *consult'ation*, *n.* -*tā'shūn*, a meeting of two or more persons for deliberation on some matter: *consultative*, *a.* -*tā-tiv*, having the privilege of consulting.

consume, *v.* *kōn-sūm'* (L. *consumere*, to consume—

from *con*, and *sumere*, to take: *It. consummare*; F. *consommer*), to destroy by separating the parts; to eat or devour; to squander or waste; to spend idly, as time; to become wasted; to bring to utter ruin: *consuming*, *imp.*: *consum'ed*, *pp.* -*sūm'd*: *consumer*, *n.* one who: *consum'able*, *a.* -*sū-mā-bl*, that may be destroyed, wasted, or dissipated, as by fire: *consumption*, *n.* *kōn-sūm'shūn* (L. *con*, and *sumptum*, to take), the act of consuming; a wasting away of the body by disease, generally understood of the lungs; the use of the products of industry: *consumpt*, *n.* *kōn-sūm't* (contr. of *consumption*), the use of any product of industry, as the consumpt of grain, of tea, &c.: *consumptive*, *a.* -*sūm'tiv*, wasting; exhausting; affected with disease of the lungs: *consumptively*, *ad.* -*ti*: *consumptiveness*, *n.*

consummate, *a.* *kōn-sūm'māt* (L. *consummare*, to accomplish, to finish—from *con*, and *summa*, the summit, completion; F. *consommer*), complete; perfect; finished: *v.* *kōn-sūm'māt* or *kōn-sūm'*, to complete; to finish; to effect a purpose: *con summa ting*, *imp.*: *con summa ted*, *pp.*: *con sum'matly*, *ad.* -*ti*: *consum'mation*, *n.* -*mā'shūn*, completion; end of the present system of things; end of life.

contact, *n.* *kōn-tākt'* (L. *contactus*, touch, contact—from *con*, and *tactus*, touched: *It. contatto*; F. *contact*), the touching or close union of bodies; touch.

contagion, *n.* *kōn-tājūn* (L. *contagio*, contact, touch—from *con*, and *tangere*, to touch: *It. contagione*; F. *contagion*), the communication of a disease by contact or touch; the subtle or virulent matter proceeding from the bodies of diseased persons imparting the same diseases to others—the latter strictly applies to *infection*, and the former to *contagion*; that which propagates evil or mischief: *contagious*, *a.* -*jūs*, producing disease by contact or near approach; containing that which may be propagated, as mischief or some affection of the mind: *contagiously*, *ad.* -*ti*: *contagiousness*, *n.*: *contagionist*, *n.* one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

contain, *v.* *kōn-tān'* (L. *continere*, to hold or keep together—from *con*, and *tenere*, to hold), to be able to hold; to have capacity; to comprehend; to hold within limits; to include; to embrace; to inclose: *containing*, *imp.*: *contain'ed*, *pp.* -*tānd'*: *contain'able*, *a.* -*a-bl*, that may be contained.

contaminate, *v.* *kōn-tām'ī-nāt* (L. *contaminatum*, to defile: *It. contaminare*; F. *contaminer*), to pollute or defile; to render impure; to sully; to taint: *adj.* corrupt by base mixture: *contaminat'ing*, *imp.*: *contaminat'ed*, *pp.*: *contaminat'ion*, *n.* -*nā'shūn*, pollution; defilement: *contaminat'ive*, *a.* -*nā'tiv*, tending to make impure.

cantankerous, *a.* *kōn-tāng-kēr-us* (originally a slang word), querulous; very contentious; perverse; more frequently spelt *cantankerous*.

contemn, *v.* *kōn-tēm'* (L. *contemnere*, to value little—from *con*, and *temnere*, to despise: *It. contemnere*), to look upon as mean and despicable; to treat with scorn; to despise; to reject with disdain: *contemning*, *imp.*: *contem'ned*, *pp.* -*tēm'd*: *contem'n'er*, *n.* -*tēm-ēr*, one who.

contemplate, *v.* *kōn-tēm'plāt* (L. *contemplatus*, viewed attentively—from *con*, and *templum*, a place for observation on every side: *It. contemplare*; F. *contempler*, to contemplate), to view with continued attention; to study; to meditate on or ponder over; to intend or design; to muse: *contem'plating*, *imp.*: *contem'plated*, *pp.*: *contem'plator*, *n.* one who: *contem'platist*, *n.* one who: *contem'plation*, *n.* -*plā'shūn*, study; meditation; the act of considering anything attentively: *contem'plative*, *a.* -*plā-tiv*, given to study and reflection; thoughtful: *contem'platively*, *ad.* -*ti*: *contem'plativeness*, *n.*

contemporaneous, *a.* *kōn-tēm'pō-rā-nī-ūs*, also *co-tem-porā-neous*, *a.* *kō-* (L. *contemporaneus*, a contemporary—from *con*, and *tempus*, time), living or being at the same time: *contem-porā-neously*, *ad.* -*ti*: *contem-porā-neousness*, *n.*, also *contem-porane'ity*, *n.* -*pō-rā-nē-tī-tē*, state of being contemporaneous: *contem-porary*, *a.* -*pō-rēr-i*, also *co-tem-porary*, *a.* being or existing at the same time: *n.* one who lives at the same time with another. *Note*—In the spelling of these words, usage is now in favour of *con* rather than *co*.

contempt, *n.* *kōn-tēm't'* (L. *contemptus*, despised—from *con*, and *temnere*, to despise), the act of despising; the act of viewing or treating as utterly mean,

vile, and worthless; disobedience or disrespect to a court, or to a constituted authority; disgrace; shame: **contemptible**, a. -tēm'ti-bl, worthy of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable: **contemptibly**, ad. -tē-bīl: **contemptibleness**, n. -tē-nēs: **contemptuous**, a. -tēm'tū-ūs, showing or expressing contempt or disdain; haughty; insolent: **contemptuously**, ad. -tē: **contemptuousness**, n.

contend, v. kōn'tēnd' (L. *contendere*, to strain violently—from *con*, and *tendere*, to stretch: It. *contendere*, to strive; to struggle in opposition; to dispute earnestly; to debate; to strive to obtain; to quarrel: **contending**, imp. **contend ed**, pp.: **contender**, n. one who: **contention**, n. -tēn'shūn (L. *con*, and *tentum*, to stretch, to strive), strife; violent struggle or effort to obtain something; quarrel; strife in words: **contentious**, a. -shūs, quarrelsome; given to angry debate; litigious: **contentiously**, ad. -tē: **contentiousness**, n.

content, a. kōn'tēnt' (L. *contentus*, contented, satisfied—from *con*, and *tentus*, held, kept within limits: It. *contento*: F. *content*), held or contained within limits; quiet; having a mind easy or satisfied: n. rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction and ease of mind; acquiescence; measure or capacity: v. to make quiet; to satisfy the mind; to please; to gratify: **contenting**, imp. **content ed**, pp.: **contentedly**, ad. -tē: **contentedness**, n.: **contentment**, n. -mēt, quiet; satisfaction of mind: **contentless**, a. dissatisfied: **content' and non-content'**, words used by the Lords in their House of Parliament to express—the former approval, and the latter disapproval,—the former being equivalent to *ay* or *yes*, and the latter to *no*: **contents**, n. plu. kōn'tēnts' or kōn't, that which is held or contained within a limit; the heads of a book; an index.

contention, **contentions**, &c.—see under **content**. **terminous**, a. or **oterminous**, a. kōn- or kō-tēr' mī-nūs (L. *terminus*, bordering upon—from *con*, and *terminus*, a limit or border), bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous: **conteminal**, a. bordering upon.

contest, v. kōn'tēst' (L. *contestari*, to call to witness—from *con*, and *testis*, a witness: It. *contestare*: F. *contester*, to contest), to dispute; to struggle or strive earnestly; to litigate; to oppose; to emulate: n. kōn'tēst, struggle; conflict; dispute: **contesting**, imp. **contest ed**, pp.: **adj. disputed**: **contestable**, a. -tēs'tā-bl, that may be called in question or disputed: **con'testa'tion**, n. -tā'shūn, joint testimony: **contes'tingly**, ad. -tē.

context, n. kōn'tēkst' (L. *contextus*, connection—from *con*, and *textus*, woven: It. *contexto*: F. *contexte*), the parts in a discourse or book immediately preceding or following the sentence quoted; in *Script.*, the verses coming before or after a verse or text by which its sense may be determined or affected: **contexture**, n. tēks'tūr, the composition of the parts of anything; the character of the component parts of a body; constitution: **contextural**, a. -tū-rāl, pert. to the contexture: **contextured**, a. -tū-rd, woven.

contiguity, n. kōn'ti-gū'itē (L. *contiguus*, very near—from *con*, and *tango*, I touch: It. *contiguo*: F. *contigu*), actual contact of bodies; nearness of situation or place: **contiguous**, a. -tīg'ū-ūs, touching; close together; neighbouring; adjoining: **contiguously**, ad. -tē: **contiguousness**, n. -ūs-nēs.

continent, a. kōn'ti-nēnt' (L. *continens*, that restrains his passions—from *con*, and *tenens*, holding: It. *continente*: F. *continent*), restrained; moderate; temperate; chaste: **continently**, ad. -tē: **continence**, n. -nēs, also **continency**, n. -nēs-st, restraint imposed upon desires and passions—applied to men, as chastity to women.

continent, n. kōn'ti-nēnt' (L. *continens*, the mainland—from *con*, and *tenens*, holding: It. *continente*: F. *continent*, the mainland), a large extent of land containing many countries; the mainland: the countries of the mainland of Europe, especially as distinguished from the British Islands: **continen'tal**, a. -tāl, pert. to a continent; pert. to the countries of the mainland of Europe.

contingent, a. kōn'tīn'jēnt' (L. *contingens*, touching on all sides—from *con*, and *tangere*, to touch: It. *contingere*, to happen, to fall out), depending on something else; uncertain; incidental; casual: n. a quota; a suitable share; proportion; a fortuitous event: **contingence**, n. -jēns, also **contingency**, n. -jēn-st, an unforeseen event; an accidental possibility; casu-

ality: **contingently**, ad. -jēnt-ē, accidentally; without design.

continual, **continuance**, &c.—see **continue**.

continue, v. kōn'tīn'ū (L. *continuare*, to join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession—from *con*, and *tenere*, to hold: It. *continuare*: F. *continuer*), to abide or remain in a state or place; to endure; to extend from one thing to another; to protract; to persevere in: **continuing**, imp. **contin'ued**, pp. -ūd: **contin'uer**, n. -ū-ēr, one who: **contin'ua'tor**, n. -a'tōr, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession: **continuable**, a. -ū-dā-bl, capable of being continued: **contin'uedly**, ad. -ū-d-ēl, without ceasing: **contin'uous**, a. -ū-ūs, uninterrupted; joined without intervening space: **contin'uously**, ad. -tē: **contin'uity**, n. -nū't-ū-tē, uninterrupted connection; close union of parts: **contin'ual**, a. -ū-d-ēl, without interruption or cessation; unceasing; perpetual; constant: **contin'ually**, ad. -tē: **continuance**, n. -āns, duration; perseverance; residence; uninterrupted succession: **contin'ua'tion**, n. -ū-d-ē'shūn, uninterrupted succession; carrying on to a further point, as a line or a story: **contin'ua'tive**, a. -ū-d-ē'tiv, that continues; n. that which continues or endures.

contort, v. kōn'tōrt' (L. *contortus*, intricate, obscure—from *con*, and *tortus*, twisted: It. *contorto*), to twist together; to pull away; to writhe: **contorting**, imp. **contort ed**, pp.: **adj. twisted together**; twisted back upon itself; arranged so as to overlap each other: **contor'tion**, n. -tōr'shūn, a twist or twisting; a wresting; a wry motion; a wresting or twisting of a part of the body out of its natural place, as the muscles of the face or a limb.

contour, n. kōn'tōr' (F. *contour*; It. *contorno*, circuit, outline—from L. *con*, and F. *iour*; It. *torno*; L. *toruus*; Gr. *toros*, a lathe), the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure or surface.

contra, a. or ad. kōn'trā' (L.), on the other hand; on the contrary; opposite; a common prefix, with its form *counter*, signifying against; in opposition.

contraband, a. kōn'trā-bānd' (It. *contrabbando*, illegal traffic—from L. *contra*, against, and mid. L. *bannum*, a proclamation), contrary to proclamation; prohibited: n. prohibited goods; illegal traffic: **contraban'dist**, n. one who traffics in prohibited goods; a smuggler; also **contrabandis'ta** (Sp.).

contract, n. kōn'trakt' (L. *contractus*, an agreement—from *con*, and *tractus*, drawn or dragged: It. *contratto*: F. *contrat*), an agreement; a mutual promise; a bargain; the writing which contains the terms and conditions of the agreement between two or more persons; an act of betrothment: v. kōn'trakt', to draw closer together; to draw into a less compass or bulk; to abridge; to wrinkle, as the brow; to betroth; to acquire, as a habit; to incur, as a debt; to bring on, as a disease; to bargain; to shrink or become shorter: **contracting**, imp. **trakt'ing**: **contract'ed**, pp.: **contractor**, n. -tēr, one who agrees to do a certain service or work at a stipulated price or rate: **contraction**, n. -shūn, the act of drawing together or shortening; the thing shortened or reduced: **contract'edly**, ad. -tēd-ēl: **contract'edness**, n.: **contract'able**, a. -tē-bl, capable of contraction: **contract'ibility**, n. -tē-bīl-ē-tē, the quality of being able to be contracted: **contract'ibleness**, n. -tē-nēs: **contract'ile**, a. -tēl, having the power of shortening; tending to contract: **contract'ility**, n. -tē-bīl-ē-tē, the inherent quality or force by which some bodies shrink or contract.

contra-dance, n. kōn'trā-dāns (L. *contra*, and *dance*), a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines: F. *contre-danse*, corrupted into *country-dance*.

contradict, v. kōn'trā-dīkt' (L. *contradictio*, a speaking against, a reply—from *contra*, and *dictum*, to speak: It. *contradizione*: F. *contradiction*), to oppose by words; to assert the contrary of what has been said; to gainsay; to impugn: **contradict'ing**, imp. **contradict'ed**, pp.: **contradict'or**, n. -tēr, one who: **contradiction**, n. -dīks'shūn, a contrary statement; an assertion opposed to what has been said; inconsistency with itself; opposition in any way: **contradict'ive**, a. -dīkt'iv, containing contradiction; adverse: **contradict'ively**, ad. -tē: **contradict'ious**, a. -dīks'shūs, inclined to contradict; filled with contradictions; inconsistent: **contradict'iousness**, n.: **contradict'ory**, a. -tēr-ī, affirming the contrary; containing a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent: n. in logic, a proposition op-

posed to another in all its terms: **con'tradic'torily**, ad. -li.

contra-distinctive, a. *kōn'trā-dis-tink'tīvo* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinctive*), distinguished or marked by opposite qualities: **con'tra-distinction**, n. -tink'shūn, distinction by opposite qualities.

contra-distinguish, v. *kōn'trā-dis-tīng-gwōsh* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinguish*), to explain not only by different but by opposite qualities: **con'tra-distinguishing**, imp.: **con'tra-distinguished**, pp. -gwōsh.

contra-indicate, v. *kōn'trā-in'dī-kāt* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *indicate*), in med., to point out some peculiar method of cure contrary to the usual treatment: **con'tra-in-dicant**, n. -kānt, symptom in a disorder forbidding the usual treatment: **con'tra-in-dication**, n. -kā-shūn, a symptom which forbids the usual treatment.

contralto, n. *kōn'trāl'tō* (It.—from L. *contra*, and *altus*, high), in harmonised music, the counter-tenor or alto; one of the middle parts.

contra-position, n. *kōn'trā-pō-zīsh'ūn* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *position*), a placing over against; in logic, conversion in particular propositions.

contrapuntal, a. *kōn'trā-pūn'tāl* (It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint in music—see *counterpoint*), pert. to counterpoint: **contrapuntist**, n. one skilled in counterpoint.

contrariety, **contrarily**, &c.—see **contrary**.

contrary, a. *kōn'trā-ri* (L. *contrarius*, lying or being over against—from *contra*, against; It. *contrario*: F. *contraire*), adverse; opposite; contradictory; repugnant; in an opposite direction: n. a thing of opposite qualities: **con'traries**, n. plu. -rīz, opposites; propositions that destroy each other: **con'trary**, to, opposite to: **on the contrary**, in opposition; on the other side: **to the contrary**, to an opposite purpose or intent: **con'trari'ety**, n. -rī-tī, some inherent quality or principle which creates opposition; repugnance; inconsistency: **con'trarily**, ad. -trā-rī-tī: **con'trariness**, n.; **con'trariwise**, conj. ad. -rī-wīz, on the other hand; conversely.

contrast, n. *kōn'trāst* (F. *contraste*, opposition: It. *contrastare*, to oppose—from L. *contra*, against, *stare*, to stand), opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by direct comparison; opposition of outline or colour to increase effect: v. *kōn'trāst'*, to oppose different things, qualities, or conditions to each other that, by comparison, the superior excellence of one of them may be seen; to set things in opposition, or side by side, in order that the superiority of one of them may be exhibited in a more striking point of view: **contrast'ing**, imp.: **contrast'ed**, pp.

contrate-wheel, n. *kōn'trā-tē-wēl* (L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *wheel*), in a watch, a wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to the other wheels, or parallel to the axis.

contravallation, n. *kōn'trā-val-lā'shūn* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *vallum*, a wall, a rampart), in fort., a trench guarded by a parapet, formed to secure the besiegers from the sallies of the besieged.

contravene, v. *kōn'trā-vēn'* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *venio*, I come; It. *contravvenire*: F. *contrevenir*), to obstruct in operation; to oppose; to defeat; to do anything in opposition to the provisions of a law: **con'tra-ven'ing**, imp.: **con'traven'ed**, pp. -vēnd': **con'tra-ven'er**, n. one who: **con'traven'tion**, n. -vēn'shūn, obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect, as of a law or treaty.

contraversion, n. *kōn'trā-vēr'shūn* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *versus*, turned), a turning to the opposite side.

contretemps, n. *kōn'trā-tōng* (F.—from L. *contra*, against, and *tempus*, time), an unexpected accident which throws everything into confusion.

contribute, v. *kōn'trīb'ūt* (L. *contributum*, to contribute—from *con*, and *tribuere*, to grant or give: It. *contribuire*: F. *contribuer*), to give or grant in common with others, as to a common stock; to pay a share; to give a part or share; to impart aid or influence to a common purpose: **con'trib'ut'ing**, imp.: **con'tributed**, pp.: **con'tributable**, a. -tā-bl: **con'tribut'ary**, n. -tārī, paying tribute to the same sovereign: **con'tributor**, n. one who: **con'tribution**, n. -trīb'ū'shūn, anything given to a common stock; the payment of each man's share of some common expense; the act of imparting or lending aid or influence for a common purpose: **con'tributive**, a. -trīb'ū-tīv, having the power or quality of partly pro-

moting any purpose: **con'tribut'or'y**, a. -tō'rī, promoting the same end; bringing aid to the same stock or purpose.

contrite, a. *kōn'trīt* (L. *contritus*, bruised, much used—from *con*, and *tritus*, rubbed; It. *contrito*; F. *contrit*, contrite), deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; humble: **con'tritely**, ad. -tī: **contrition**, n. -trīsh'ūn, deep sorrow; penitence; grief of heart for sin.

contrive, v. *kōn'trīv'* (F. *controuever*, to devise—from L. *con*, and F. *trouver*, to find; It. *trovare*, to invent or seek out; to plan out; to frame or devise; to scheme: **con'triv'ing**, imp.: **contrived**, pp. -trīvd': **con'trīver**, n. one who: **con'trivable**, a. -vā-bl, capable of being planned or devised: **con'trivance**, n. -trāv'āns, the act of planning or devising; the thing planned or devised; a scheme.

control, v. *kōn'trōl'* (F. *contrôler*, the copy of a roll of accounts—from *contre*, against, and *role*, a roll), to check by a contra-account; to restrain; to govern; to subject to authority: n. check; restraint; power; command; that which restrains, as *Board of Control*: **control'ing**, imp.: **controlled**, pp. -trōld': **con'trol-ler**, n.—spelt also *comptroller*, one who: **controllable**, a. -tā-bl, that may be checked or restrained: **control'ship**, n. the office of a controller.

controvert, v. *kōn'trō-vērt'* (It. *controvertere*, to controvert—from L. *contra*, and *vertere*, to turn), to dispute; to contend against in words or writing; to deny and attempt to confute or disprove: **con'tro-vert'ing**, imp.: **controvert'ed**, pp.: **con'trover'tible**, a. -tī-bl, disputable: **con'trover'tibly**, ad. -tī-blī: **con'trover'tist**, n. one who: **con'troversy**, n. -vērs'tī (L. *contra*, and *versus*, turned), debate or dispute, generally carried on in writing; an agitation of contrary opinions; quarrel; strife: **con'troversial**, a. -vērs'shāl, relating to disputes: **con'troversially**, ad. -tī: **con'troversialist**, n. -tīst, a disputant; one who.

contumacious, a. *kōn'tū-mā'shūs* (L. *contumacia*, haughtiness, pride—from L. *con*, and *tumere*, to swell, to be puffed up: It. *contumacia*: F. *contumace*), stubborn; perverse; unyielding; disobedient to lawful authority: **con'tuma'ciously**, ad. -tī: **con'tuma'ciousness**, n. -shūs-nēs: **con'tumacy**, n. -mā-stī, stubbornness; contempt of lawful authority; disobedience.

contumelious, a. *kōn'tū-mē'l'ūs* (L. *contumelia*, a bitter taunt, a affront—from L. *con*, and *tumere*, to swell; It. *contumelia*), insolent; haughtily reproachful; rude and sarcastic in speech: **con'tume'l'iously**, ad. -tī: **con'tume'l'iousness**, n.: **con'tumel'y**, n. -mē'l'ī, insolence; excessive rudeness in order to affront; contemptuous language.

contuse, v. *kōn'tūz'* (L. *contusum*, a bruise—from *con*, and *tusus*, beaten: It. *contuso*; F. *contus*, bruised), to bruise; to beat; to bruise or injure any fleshy part of the body without breaking the skin: **con'tus'ing**, imp.: **contused**, pp. -tūzd': **con'tu'sion**, n. -tū'shūn, an injury on any part of the body from a blow without breaking the skin; a bruise.

conularia, n. *kōn'ū-lār'ī-ā* (L. *conulus*, a little cone), a genus of fossil pteropod shells having a tapering conical outline.

conundrum, n. *kō-nūn'drūm* (AS. *cunnan*, to know; *cunne*, crafty), a sort of riddle in which some fanciful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things totally unlike.

convalesce, v. *kōn-vā-lēs'* (L. *convalescere*, to grow quite strong—from *con*, and *valere*, I grow or get strong), to be gradually growing better after sickness; to recover health by degrees: **con'vales'cing**, imp.: **con'vales'ced**, pp. -lēst': **con'vales'cent**, a. -lē's-sēnt, recovering health and strength after sickness: n. one who: **con'vales'cence**, n. -lē's-sēns, renewal of health after sickness or debility.

convection, n. *kōn-vēk'shūn* (L. *convectum*, to convey), the process of conveying or transmitting; the communication of heat through fluid bodies: **con'vec'tive**, a. -tīv, caused or accomplished by convection: **con'vectlvely**, ad. -tī.

convene, v. *kōn-vēn'* (L. *convénire*, to come or meet together—from *con*, and *venire*, to come: It. *convénire*: F. *convénir*), to call; to meet; to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble; to call together: **con'ven'ing**, imp.: **con'vened**, pp. -vēnd': **con'vener**, n. the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together.

convenient, *kōn-vēn'ēnt* (L. *conveniēns*, agreeing, suitable: It. *conveniente*—see *conviene*), suitable; fit; adapted to use or wants; commodious: **conve-**

niently, ad. -*ti*: **convenience**, n. -*ní-éns*, also **convenience**, n. -*ní-éns*, suitability; commodiousness; what is suited to wants or necessity.

convent, n. *kón-vént* (L. *conventus*, a meeting, an assembly—from *con*, and *ventum*, to come: It. *convento*; F. *convent*), a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nuns—the house for the former is called a *monastery*, and for the latter a *nunnery*: **conventual**, a. -*vén-tá-ál*, belonging to a convent: n. a monk; a nun.

conventicle, n. *kón-vén-tí-kí* (L. *conventiculum*, an assembly, a place of assembly: It. *conventiculo*; F. *conventicule*—see *convene*), formerly an assembly for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, now used in contempt of a religious meeting of questionable propriety or decency; a meeting for plots: **conventicler**, n. -*tí-kí-ér*, one who.

convention, n. *kón-vén-shún* (L. *conventio*, an assembly: F. *convention*—see *convene*), an assembly, particularly of delegates or representatives; an agreement made at a public assembly; an agreement made before a treaty or between the commanders of two hostile armies: **conventional**, a. -*ál*, customary; tacitly understood: **conventionally**, ad. -*ti*: **conventionality**, n. -*ál-tí-tí*, anything pertaining to the customary usages of social life in living and acting: **conventionalism**, n. -*ísm*, that which is received or established by custom or tacit consent: **conventionary**, a. -*shún-ér-tí*, acting under contract: **conventioner**, n. a member of a convention: **conventionalist**, n. -*íst*, one who enters into a contract.

converge, v. *kón-vér-jí* (F. *converger*; It. *convergere*, to converge—from L. *con*, and *vergere*, to incline, to bend), to incline or tend to one point, as rays or lines—*diverge*, its opposite, means to branch or ray off from a point: **converging**, imp.: **converged**, pp. -*vérd-jí*: **convergent**, a. -*vérd-jént*, tending to one point: **convergence**, n. -*jéns*, also **convergency**, n. -*jén-sí*, tendency to one point.

conversible, **conversant**, &c.—see *converse*.

conversazione, n. *kón-vér-sát-sí-ó-né*—plu. *conversazioni*, -*sát-sí-ó-né* (It.), a select company met for conversation, generally on literary topics.

converse, v. *kón-vér-sí* (L. *conversari*, to live or keep company with—from *con*, and *versare*, to turn much or often: It. *conversare*; F. *converser*, to talk with), to talk familiarly with; to speak with, as a friend with a friend; to convey thoughts and opinions in friendly intercourse: n. *kón-vér-sí*, familiar discourse or talk: **conversing**, imp.: **conversed**, pp. -*vérsí*: **conversible**, a. -*sá-bí*, ready or free to converse; sociable: **conversably**, ad. -*bí*: **conversableness**, n.: **conversant**, a. *kón-vér-sánt*, having frequent or customary intercourse; acquainted by familiar use, study, or intercourse: **conversantly**, ad. -*ti*: **conversational**, n. -*sá-shún*, familiar intercourse in speech; easy, unstrained talk: **conversational**, a. -*ál*, pert. to conversation: **conversationalist**, n., also **conversationalist**, n. one who excels in: **conversative**, a. -*sá-tí-é*, chatty; sociable.

converse, n. *kón-vér-sí* (L. *conversus*, a turning or twisting round—from *con*, and *verto*, I turn about; *versus*, turned about), in *math.*, an opposite proposition; in *logic*, a sentence or proposition in which the terms are interchanged, as putting the predicate for the subject: **adj.** opposite; reciprocal: **conversely**, ad. -*ti*, in a contrary order; reciprocally: **conversion**, n. -*vérsí-shún*, change from one state to another; a change of heart or disposition evidenced by a new course of life and love to God; change from one side, party, or religion to another.

convert, v. *kón-vért* (L. *convertere*, to turn round—from *con*, and *vertere*, to turn about: It. *convertere*; F. *convertir*), to change from one state to another; to turn from one religion, party, or sect to another; to turn to love God; to change from one use or destination to another: **converting**, imp.: **converted**, pp.: **converter**, n. one who *convert*, n. *kón-vért*, one changed; one turned from sin to holiness: **convertible**, a. -*tí-bí*, that may be changed or used for one another: **convertibly**, ad. -*bí*: **convertibility**, n. -*tí-bí-tí*, the quality of being changed from one condition or state to another.

convex, a. *kón-véks* (L. *convexus*, vaulted or arched—from *con*, and *vectum*, to carry or bear: F. *convexe*), rising or swelling on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; opposite of *concave*, meaning hollow: **convexly**, ad. -*ti*: **convexed**, a. -*véxt*, made convex: **convexedly**, ad. -*ti*: **convexity**,

n. -*tí-tí*, a roundness of surface: **convex** o-*con*'cave, a. round on one side and hollow on the other: **convex** o-*con*'vex, a. round on both sides: **plano**-*no*'convex, a. flat on one side and convex on the other.

convey, v. *kón-véd* (Norm. F. *convoier*; F. *convoier*, to attend; to conduct: It. *conviare*, to conduct—from L. *con*, and *via*, a way), to carry; to bear or transport; to pass or transmit, as a right; to transfer; to impart; to communicate: **conveying**, imp.: **conveyed**, pp. -*vád*: **conveyer**, n. one who: **conveyable**, a. -*á-bí*, that may be carried away; that may be transferred: **conveyance**, n. -*áns*, the act of conveying or removing; the act of transmitting or transferring, as property; the deed which transfers anything to another, as property; the means of carrying a thing from place to place, as a waggon, a railway, a canal: **conveyancer**, n. -*án-sér*, a lawyer employed to draw up writings (*conveyances*) by which property is transferred to another: **conveyancing**, n. -*án-ság*, the business of a conveyancer; the practice of drawing deeds or other writings for transferring the title of real property from one person to another.

convict, v. *kón-víkt* (L. *convictum*, to prove guilty or wrong—from *con*, and *victum*, to vanquish or subdue), to prove or find guilty of a crime charged: to convince of sin; to show or prove to be false: *kón-víkt*, a person proved guilty of a crime by a court of justice; a felon: **convicting**, imp.: **convicted**, pp.: **conviction**, n. -*víkt-shún*, the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief grounded on evidence; the act of making, or being made, sensible of sin or error: **convictive**, a. -*víkt-í-é*, having the power to convict or make sensible of error: **convictively**, ad. -*ti*.

convince, v. *kón-víns* (L. *convincere*, to completely overcome—from *con*, and *vincere*, to vanquish or subdue), to persuade; to satisfy the mind by evidence; to compel the mind by arguments to yield its assent: **convincing**, imp.: **convinced**, pp. -*víns*: **convincer**, n. one who: **convincible**, a. -*vín-sí-bí*: **convincingly**, ad. -*ti*.

convivial, a. *kón-ví-ví-ál* (L. *convivium*, a feast—from *con*, and *vivere*, to live: L. and It. *conviviale*, or *convivial*), relating to a feast; festal; social; jovial: **conviviality**, n. a person given to merriment and social enjoyment; a sociality, joy, and mirth: **conviviality**, n. -*ál-tí-tí*, the good-humored or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.

convoke, v. *kón-vók* (L. *convocare*, to call together—from *con*, and *vocare*, to call: It. *convocare*; F. *convoker*), to call together; to convene: **convoking**, imp.: **convoked**, pp. -*vók*: **convocation**, n. -*ká-shún*, a meeting convened of clergy or heads of a university; a convention, synod, or council.

convolute, a. *kón-vó-lót*, also *con*'volut'ed, a. -*lót-éd* (L. *convolutus*, rolled together—from *con*, and *volutus*, rolled: It. *convolto*; F. *convolulé*, rolled or curled), rolled together; rolled upon itself or on another thing; twisted: **convolution**, n. -*lót-shún*, the act of rolling or winding, as a thing on itself or one thing on another; a winding or twisting.

convolve, v. *kón-vólv* (L. *convolvere*, to roll together—from *con*, and *volvere*, to roll), to roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another: **convolving**, imp.: **convolved**, pp. -*vólv*.

convolvulus, n. *kón-vó-vú-lús* (L. and F. that which rolls itself up), the flower bindweed.

convoy, v. *kón-vóy* (F. *convoyer*, to attend—from L. *con*, and *via*, a way—see *convey*), to attend on the way for protection either by sea or on land, as warships accompanying a fleet of merchant-vessels in time of war; to accompany: n. *kón-vóy*, the protection of an attending force either on sea or land: **convoying**, imp.: **convoyed**, pp. -*vóy*.

convulse, v. *kón-vúls* (L. *convulsus*, convulsion—from *con*, and *vulsus*, to pluck or tear away: It. *convulso*; F. *convulsé*, subject to convulsions), to shake by violent irregular action, as in excessive laughter; to affect by irregular spasms, as in agony from grief or pain: **convulsing**, imp.: **convulsed**, pp. -*vúls*: **convulsion**, n. -*vúls-shún*, any violent and involuntary contraction of the parts of the body, as in fits; any violent and irregular motion—used more frequently in the *plu.* or as an *adj.*: **convulsive**, a. -*sí-é*, that produces or is attended with convulsions; a strong unrelaxed grasping: **convulsively**, ad. -*ti*: **convulsiveness**, n.

cony, n. *kón-ní* (L. *cuniculus*; F. *connil*; Ger. *kaninchen*), a rabbit; a simpton.

male, *mál*, *fár*, *lái*; méle, *mél*, *hér*; pine, *pín*; note, *nót*, *móve*;

coo, *v.* **kó** (imitation of the noise of doves: Dut. *kooren*: Icel. *kurra*), to cry as a pigeon or dove: **cooing**, *imp.*: **cooed**, *pp.* **kód**.

cooey, *v.* **kóó't** (an imitative word—from the cry of the aborigines), to utter a peculiar whistling sound: *n.* a peculiar whistling sound uttered by persons in the woods or deserts of Australia in order to indicate to friends their exact position: **coo'ying**, *imp.* **-t'ing**: *n.* the peculiar whistling sound, &c.: **coo eyed**, *pp.* **-id**. **cook**, *v.* **kóok** (L. *coquere*, to prepare by fire; Ger. *kochen*, to boil), to dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose: *n.* one whose occupation is to dress food for the table: **cooking**, *imp.*: **cooked**, *pp.* **kóok't**: **cook ery**, *n.* **-ér**, the art of preparing victuals for the table: *adj.* *pert.* to: **cooky** or **cookie**, **kóok'k** (Scotch), a small cake or bun.

cool, *a.* **kól** (Icel. *kula*, a cold blast; Ger. *kühl*, cool, fresh), moderately cold; not excited by passion of any kind; not hasty; not retaining heat; indifferent; self-possessed; impudent in a high degree: *n.* a moderate state of cold; freedom from heat or warmth: *v.* to make moderately cold; to lessen heat; to allay passion of any kind; to moderate; to become indifferent; to become less hot, angry, zealous, or affectionate: **cooling**, *imp.*: **cooled**, *pp.* **kóld**: **cool'er**, *a.* less hot: *n.* that which cools; a vessel in which liquors are cooled: **coolly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **coolness**, *n.* moderate degree of cold; indifference: **coolish**, *a.* somewhat cool: **cool-headed**, *a.* not easily excited; free from passion.

coolie, *n.* **kó'li**, an East Indian porter or carrier.

coom, *n.* **kóm** (Ger. *kahn*, mould; Sw. *kimrök*, pine-soot), refuse matter such as collects in the boxes of carriage-wheels or at the mouths of ovens; soot; coal-dust.

coomb, *n.* **kóm** (F. *comble*, heaped measure: Dut. *korn*, a trough), a dry measure of four bushels, used in England; in *phys. geog.*, a valley or depression, generally without a stream.

coop, *n.* **kóp** (L. *cupa*; F. *cuve*, a tub, a cask; It. and Sp. *cuba*, a hen-coop; AS. *cofa*, a chamber), a box barred on one side for confining fowls; a pen; an inclosed place for animals; a barrel or cask: *v.* to confine in a coop or in a narrow compass: **cooping**, *imp.*: **cooped**, *pp.* **kóopt**: **cooper**, *n.* **kóop'ér**, one who makes casks or barrels: **cooperage**, *n.* **-áj**, the workshop of a cooper; the price paid for cooper's work.

coopee, *n.* **kóp'pé** (F. *coupé*—from *couper*, to cut), a motion in dancing.

co-operate, *v.* **kó-op'ér-át** (L. *com*, and *operate*), to act or work together for the same end; to concur in producing the same effect: **co-op'era'ting**, *imp.*: **co-op'era'ted**, *pp.*: **co-op'er-ate**, *a.* working to the same end: **co-op'era'tive**, *a.* **-át-iv**, working jointly to the same end: **co-op'era'tor**, *n.* one who: **co-op'era'tion**, *n.* **-á'shún**, joint assistance to the same end.

co-ordinate, *a.* **kó-ór-di-nát** (L. *com*, and *ordinatus*, put in order, arranged), of equal order; of the same rank or degree: **co-ord'inately**, *ad.* **-ly**: **co-ordinateness**, *n.* equality of rank or authority: **co-ord'in-ation**, *n.* **-ná'shún**, the state of holding equal rank or authority: **co-ord'inates**, *n.* *plu.* in *geom.*, lines or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines or planes.

coot, *n.* **kóot** (Dut. *koet*, a small black duck; W. *cwt*, a short tail), a small black water-fowl frequenting lakes and still rivers.

copaiba, *n.* **kó-pá'bá**, or **copaiva**, *n.* **-vá** (Sp. and Port.), a balsam obtained from the various species of *copaifera* trees: **copaiv'ic**, *a.* **-vík**, noting an acid obtained from copaiba balsam.

copal, *n.* **kóp'al** (Mexican *copalli*, a general name for resins), a resinous substance from certain trees, used as a cement and in hard varnishes: **copaline**, *a.* **kóp'a-lín**, in *geol.*, a fossil resin found in some tertiary clays.

coparcenary, *n.* **kó-pár'shén-ér-í** (L. *com*, and *particeps*, a partaker, a sharer), joint share in an inheritance: **coparc'ener**, *n.* **-ér**, a joint sharer in an inheritance.

copartner, *n.* **kó-párt'nér** (L. *com*, and *pars*, a part—gen. *partis*), one who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on a business; a sharer; a partaker: **copart'nership**, *n.*, or **copart'ners**, *n.* **-nér-í**, joint concern in a business; the persons who have a joint interest in a business.

cope, *n.* **kóp** (Dut. *kap*, a cap, a hood, summit of a building; Sp. *capa*, crown of a hat; It. *copi*, tiles), a sacerdotal vestment or garment worn in sacred minis-

trations; a cover for the head; anything spread over the head; the top or covering course of a wall: *v.* to cover with a cope: **cop'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the top or sloping part of a wall: **coped**, *pp.* **kópt**: **cope'stone**, *n.* head or top stone.

cope, *v.* **kóp** (Icel. *kapp*, contention) to contend with on equal terms; to match; to oppose with success; to strive or struggle with: **cop'ing**, *imp.*: **copea**, *pp.* **kópt**.

Copernican, *a.* **kó-pér'ní-tán**, *pert.* to the system of Copernicus, a celebrated astronomer, who taught that the earth revolves round the sun.

cophinus, *n.* **kófi-nás** (Gr. *kophinos*, a basket), in *geol.*, a term applied to curious organic markings.

copied, *copier*—see **copy**.

copious, *a.* **kó-pi-ús** (L. *copiosus*, having abundance—*from* *copia*, plenty; It. *copioso*; F. *copieux*), abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; not barren; full in matter: **cop'iously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **copiousness**, *n.* abundance; full supply; great plenty.

copland, *n.* **kóp'land** (W. *cop*, the top of anything, and *land*), a piece of ground terminating in a *cop* or angle.

copper, *n.* **kóp'pér** (L. *cuprum*, copper—from Cyprus, where found in abundance: Ger. *kufer*), a metal of a brownish-red colour; any vessel made of it; a large boiler; a coin: *v.* to cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: **cop'per'ing**, *imp.*: **coppered**, *pp.* **kóp'pér'd**: **cop'per'ish**, *a.* also **cop'pery**, *a.* **kóp'pér-í**, containing copper; tasting or smelling like copper: **copper-bottomed**, sheathed with copper, as a ship: **copper-fastened**, fastened with copper bolts: **cop'per-glance**, a valuable but scarce ore of copper: **copper-nickel**, an ore of nickel of a colour like copper, found in Westphalia, used in the manufacture of German silver: **copper-nose**, **-nóz** (F. *couperose*, an extreme redness of the face, with many pimples about the nose), a red nose: **copperplate**, a plate of polished copper on which copies from paintings, figures, or designs are engraved: **copper-pyrites**, an ore of copper and sulphur of a brass-yellow colour.

copperas, *n.* **kóp'pér-ds** (F. *couperose*; It. *copparosa*, copperas—from L. *cupri rosa*, the flower of copper), a familiar term for the sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

cop'pice, *n.* **kóp'pits** (old F. *copetiz*, wood newly cut; Gr. *kopades*, trees cut down), a wood of small growth; a wood consisting of underwood or brushwood cut at certain times.

coprolite, *n.* **kóp-ró-lit** (Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, the petrified dung of animals, chiefly of saurians and saurid fishes, found in the lias and coal-measures: **coprolit'ic**, *a.* **-it'ik**, containing or resembling coprolites: **coprophagous**, *a.* **kóp-róf-a-gús** (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), feeding on excrements or filth: **coproph'agans**, *n.* *plu.* **-gáns**, a family of beetles which live on the dung of animals.

copse, *v.* **kóps**—another form of **cop'pice**, which see: **cop'sy**, *a.* **-st**, having copses.

Coptic, *n.* **kóp'tik** (a supposed corruption of the L. *Ægyptius*, an Egyptian), the language of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, called Copts: *adj.* *pert.* to the Copts: **Copts**, *n.* *plu.* **kópts**, also **Cophiti**, *n.* **kófti**, descendants of an anc. Egyptian race.

copula, *n.* **kóp'a-lá** (L. *copula*, a couple, a tie; It. *copula*; F. *couple*), in *logic*, the word that couples or ties the predicate to the subject—namely, *is*, or *is not*: **cop'ulate**, *v.* **-lat**, to unite in pairs; to have sexual intercourse: **cop'ula'ting**, *imp.*: **cop'ula'ted**, *pp.*: **cop'ula'tion**, *n.* **-lá'shún**: **cop'ula'tive**, *a.* **-lá'tiv**, that unites or couples; that connects: *n.* in *gram.*, a word which connects: **cop'ula'tory**, *a.* **-tér-í**, that unites.

copy, *n.* **kóp'í** (F. *copie*, an imitation—from L. *copia*, abundance; It. *copiá*), an imitation; a likeness of a thing; a pattern or example for imitation: *v.* to write, print, paint, &c., from an original or pattern; to imitate; to follow in habits or manners; to try to be like; to act in imitation of: **cop'ying**, *imp.* **-t'ing**: **cop'ied**, *pp.* **-id**: **cop'ier**, *n.* **-tér**, one who: **cop'yist**, *n.* **-tíst**, a transcriber or imitator: **copyright**, *n.* property in a literary work, or in a work of the fine arts: **copy-book**, *n.* a book containing examples for imitation: **copyhold**, *n.* in *England*, a tenure of land or houses by copy of court-roll: **copyholder**, *n.* one who: **copying-press**, *n.* a machine for taking copies from written letters.

coquet, *v.* **kó-kél** (F. *coqueter*, to strut or swagger, as a cock among hens—from *coq*, a cock), to trifle in love in order to gratify vanity; to attempt to attract admiration: **coquet'ing**, *imp.*: **coquet'ed**, *pp.* **coquet'ry**, *n.* **kók-ét-ri**, attempts to attract notice or

ców, *bóy*, *fóot*; *páre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *zeal*.

love from vanity: *coquette*, *n.* *kô-kê'*, a vain trifling girl who endeavours to attract admiration and love from vanity, and then rejects her lover for another; a jilt: *coquet fish*, *a. fish*, invitingly pretty; affecting the manner of a coquette: *coquet fishily*, *ad. -ly*.
cor, *kôr (L.)*, a prefix; another form of *con*, which see.

coracle, *n.* *kôr-â-kî* (*W. corwyl*), a boat made by covering a frame of wicker or basket work with leather or oil-cloth, used in Wales.

coracoid, *a.* *kôr-â-kôyd* (*Gr. korax*, a crow, and *eidos*, shape), resembling a crow's beak; in *anat.*, applied to a process of the shoulder-blade, which attains a large size in birds and reptiles.

coral, *n.* *kôr-âl* (*L. corallium*; *Gr. korallion*; *It. corallo*; *F. corail*, coral), the hard limy substance secreted by the coral zoophyte, and occurring most abundantly in the warmer latitudes of the ocean: *adj.* *pert.* to: *coral-rag*, *n.* in *geol.*, the upper member of the middle oolite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals: *coral-reef*, also *coral-island*, *n.* a chain or ridges of coral in various parts of the ocean, at or above the surface, forming an island: *corallaceous*, *a.* *-â-shûs*, also *coralline*, *a. -în*, of or like coral: *coralline*, *n.* a coral-like substance; small corals resembling moss: *coralliferous*, *a.* *-lîf-êr-ûs* (*L. fero*, I bear), containing coral: *coralliform*, *a.* (*L. forma*, a shape), resembling coral: *coralloid*, *a.* *-kôyd*, also *coralloidal*, *a.* *-kôyd-dâl* (*Gr. korallion*, and *eidos*, a form), branching like coral; having the appearance or structure of coral.

corban, *n.* *kôr-bân* (*Heb. korban*; *Ar. kurban*, offering, sacrifice), among the *anc. Jews*, a living offering or sacrifice; an alms-basket; a gift; an alms.

corbell, *n.* *kôr-bêl* (*F. corbelle*; *It. corbello*; *L. corbula*, a little basket), a little basket filled with earth, used in sieges: *cor bel*, *n.* *-bêl*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from a wall for giving support to any mass, sometimes carved as a head or in the form of a basket; a niche in a wall; the base of a Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket: *v.* to support on corbels; to furnish with corbels: *corbelling*, *imp.*: *corbelled*, *pp.* *-bêld*.

corcule, *n.* *kôr-kûl* (*L. corculum*, a little heart—from *cor*, the heart), in *bot.*, the heart of a seed, or the embryo.

cord, *n.* *kâwrd* (*L. chorda*; *Gr. chorde*, a string, gut; *It. corda*; *F. corde*), a string or small rope having the strands or plies well twisted; a quantity of wood formerly measured by a cord; that by which persons are caught, held, or drawn; in *Scip.*, a snare; a musical string: *v.* to bind; to fasten with cords or rope: *cording*, *imp.* *kôr-dîng*: *corded*, *pp.*: *cordage*, *n.* *-dîj*, cord and ropes taken together.

cordate, *a.* *kôr-dât*, also *cordate*, *a.* (*L. cor*, the heart—*gen. cordis*), in *bot.*, having the form of a heart; heart-shaped: *cordately*, *ad. -ly*.

cordelier, *n.* *kôr-dê-lêr* (*Fr.*—from *L. chorda*, a gut, a rope), a Franciscan friar, so called from wearing a girdle of rope.

cordial, *a.* *kôr-dî-âl* (*F. cordial*—from *L. cor*, the heart—*gen. cordis*), hearty; sincere; proceeding from the heart; invigorating: *n.* anything that revives the spirits; any medicine that increases the strength or raises the spirits; a liquor containing an extract of some vegetable substance and some spirit, and sweetened: *cordially*, *ad. -ly*: *cordiality*, *n.* *-tî-tî*, sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; warmth of manner: *cordiform*, *a.* *-fôr-m* (*L. forma*, a shape), heart-shaped.

cordón, *n.* *kôr-dông* (*Sp. and F. cordón*—from *L. chorda*, a string or rope), a row of jutting stones before a rampart; a series of military posts; cords or strings with tassels as a mark or badge of honour; a band; a wreath.

cordovan, *n.* *kôr-dô-vân*, also *cordwain*, *kôr-dâ-vân* (*Sp. town Cordova*, where first made), Spanish leather: *cordwainer*, *n.* *kôr-dâ-vân-êr*, or *cordiner*, *n.* *kôr-dî-nêr*, a shoemaker.

corduroy, *n.* *kôr-dûr-ôy* (*F. corde du roi*, the king's cord), a thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed.

core, *n.* *kôr (L. cor*, the heart; *F. cœur*), the inner part or heart of anything, as of fruit; among *founders*, the centre part of a mould, meant to keep hollow any casting in metal: *cored*, *a.* *kôr-d*, in the herring fishery, salted and ready for drying.

corf, *n.* *kôr-f* (*Dut. korf*; *L. corbis*, a basket) in mining districts, a basket for carrying coals; a coal-measure: *plu. corves*, *kôr-êz*.

coriaceous, *a.* *kôr-â-d'-shûs* (*L. corium*; *Gr. chorion*, skin, hide; *It. corio*; *F. cuir*), consisting of or resembling leather; tough: *corium*, *n.* *kôr-â-ûm*, the true skin lying beneath the cuticle.

coriander, *n.* *kôr-â-dû-êr* (*L. coriandrum*; *It. coriandro*; *F. coriandre*), a plant whose seeds are used in cookery and in making sweetmeats.

Corinthian, *a.* *kôr-rîn-thî-an*, *pert.* to Corinth, a city of Greece: *n.* an inhabitant of Corinth; a gay licentious person: *Corinthian order*, in *arch.*, the fourth of the five orders, characterised by fluted shafts, and foliated capitals delicately formed.

cork, *n.* *kôr-k* (*Sp. corcho*—from *L. cortex*, bark; *Fin. kuori*, bark), a species of oak whose bark, called *cork*, is extensively used in making stoppers for bottles, casks, &c.: *v.* to stop bottles or casks with corks; to make fast with a cork: *corking*, *imp.*: *corked*, *pp.* *kôr-kt*: *adj.* provided or fitted with a cork: *corky*, *a.* *kôr-k'î*, also *corked*, *a.* resembling or tasting of cork: *corkiness*, *n.* elasticity; buoyancy: *corkcutter*, *n.* one who makes corks, &c.: *cork-jacket*, *n.* a float: *cork-screw*, *n.* an instrument for drawing corks.

corn, *n.* *kâwrm* (*Gr. kormos*, a stem or log), in *bot.*, a short, roundish, bulb-like underground stem, not formed of concentric layers, but solid, as in the *crocus*, *gladiolus*, &c.

cormorant, *n.* *kôr-mô-rânt* (*F. cormorant*; *It. corvo marino*, a sea-raven), a large native sea-bird distinguished for its voracity—often called the sea-raven; a glutton.

corn, *n.* *kâwrm* (*Goth. kurn*; *Icel. kiarni*, corn, grain; *Dut. keerne*, a grain, kernel), a single seed or grain of one of the edible plants; grain of all kinds—applied to wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, &c.: *corn-leaves*, *a.* *kôr-ny*, *a.* *kôr-nî*, corn-like: *combrash*, *n.* in *geol.*, a coarse shelly limestone, so called from the facility with which it disintegrates and breaks up for the purposes of corn-land: *corn-chandler*, *n.* a dealer in corn: *corn-crake*, *n.* the *corn-crow*: *corn*, *v.* to cure meat with salt in grains: *corning*, *imp.*: *corned*, *pp.* *kâwrm*: *corned-beef*, *n.* beef cured with salt: *corn exchange*, *n.* a place where grain is sold and where corn-merchants meet: *corn-cockle*, *n.* a weed in corn-fields: *corning-house*, *n.* the place where gunpowder is granulated or corned: *corn-flag*, *n.* a kind of plant bearing red or white flowers: *corn-flower*, *n.* a plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy or corn-rose, the blue-bottle, &c.: *corn-laws*, *n.* *plu.* the laws regulating the duties on the import of grain: *cornstone*, *n.* in *geol.*, a term usually applied to the reddish and bluish-red limestones occurring in the middle formation of the old red sandstone—so called from the fertile corn-soil overlying them.

corn, *n.* *kâwrm* (*L. cornu*, a horn; *It. cornu*; *F. corne*), a horny excrescence on a toe or some other part of the foot, very troublesome and painful: *corn-æan*, *a.* *kôr-nî-ân*, in *geol.*, an igneous rock, so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture: *cornaceous*, *a.* *-nî-ûs*, horny; of a substance resembling horn: *cornless*, *a.* without corns: *corny*, *a.* *-nî*, hard; corn-like.

cornea, *n.* *kôr-nî-â* (*L. corneus*, horny—from *cornu*, a horn), a horny transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyeball through which the light passes: *corneule*, *n.* *kôr-nûl*, a little cornea, such as covers each segment of the compound eyes of insects.

cornel, *n.* or *a.* *kôr-nêl* (*F. cornouille*—from *L. cornus*, the cornel-cherry), a tree yielding small edible cherries; the dogwood-tree.

cornelian, *n.* *kôr-nêl-ân* (*F. cornaline*; *It. cornelino*), a variety of chalcedony—also spelt *cornelian*.

corner, *n.* *kôr-nêr* (*F. coinrière*, a corner—from *F. corne*, *L. cornu*, a horn), the small space at the point where two lines meet; an angle; a small confined part of a larger space; a secret or retired place; the end or limit: *cornered*, *a.* *-nêrd*, having corners: *corner-stone*, *n.* the principal stone uniting two walls at a corner: *cornerwise*, *a.* with the corner in front: *cornerless*, *a.*

cornet, *n.* *kôr-nêt* (*F. cornet*—from *F. corne*: *L. cornu*, a horn), a wind musical instrument; an officer of cavalry who bears the colours of a troop (*It. cornetta*, the ensign carried by a lancer on horseback; *F. cornette*, a cornet of horse): *cornetcy*, *n.* *-sî*, the rank of a cornet or his commission: *cornet-a-piston*, *kôr-nêt-â-pîs-tôn*, a soft-toned musical instr. furnished with valves and pistons.

cornice, *n.* *kôr-nîs* (*It. cornice*; *F. corniche*; *L. cor-*

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lûw*; *mêlê*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *mêve*;

ona; *Gr. korone*, the summit or head), the highest projection or border on a wall or column.

cornicle, *n. kór-ní-kí* (L. *corniculum*, a little horn—from *cornu*, a horn), a little horn: **corniculate**, *a. ní-kí-át*, horned: **cornific**, *a. ní-fík* (L. *facio*, I make), producing horns: **corniform**, *a. ní-fá-úrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the shape of a horn: **cornigerous, *a. ní-jér-ús* (L. *gero*, I carry), having horns: **cornute**, *a. kór-nút*, also **cornuted**, *a. in bot.*, horn-shaped.**

Cornish, *a. kór-nísh*, of or relating to Cornwall. **cornucopia**, *n. kór-nú-kóp-í-á*, *plu. cor'nu'cóp-í-á*, *kóp-í-á* (L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty), the horn of plenty; in *sculp.*, the emblem of abundance.

cornulites, *n. kór-nú-lítis* (L. *cornu*, a horn, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of ringed shelly tubes occurring in silurian strata: **cor'nu-am monis**, *n. -ám-mó-nís*, a fossil-shell like a ram's horn; the ammonite.

corolla, *n. kór-ról-lá*, also **corol**, *n. kór-ól* (L. *corolla*, a small wreath or crown), the inner covering of a flower: **corolla'ceous**, *a. -lá-shús*, pert. to a corolla; protecting like a wreath: **cor'ollet**, *n. -lét*, one of the florets of a corolla.

corollary, *n. kór-ól-lér-ís* (mid. L. *corollarium*, a corollary—from L. *corolla*, a little crown, a garland; *It. corollario*: F. *corollaire*), a consequence drawn from the demonstration of a proposition; an inference from a preceding proposition.

corona, *n. kór-ró-ná* (L. *corona*, a crown, a garland; *It. corona*: F. *couronne*), the flat projecting part of a cornice; a drip; a halo or luminous circle round the sun, moon, or stars; in *anat.*, the upper surface of the molar teeth; in *bot.*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower: **coronal**, *a. kór-ó-nál*, belonging to a crown; pert. to the top of the head; in *anat.*, accented **kór-ró-nál**: **coronal**, *n. a crown*; a wreath; a garland: **corona'ed**, *a. -ná-téd*, crowned: **coronary**, *a. -nér-í*, relating to the crown of the head; encircling the head like a crown; in *anat.*, applied to the arteries which compass the heart in the manner of a garland, and supply it with blood for its nutrition: **corona'tion**, *n. -ná-shún*, the act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp and assembly accompanying a coronation: **coroner**, *n. -nér*, formerly an officer acting for the interest of the Crown in regard to property, &c., in a county, *now* an officer whose duty is to inquire (holding an inquest) into the causes of sudden deaths, &c.: **coronet**, *n. -nét*, a crown worn by princes and the nobility—each one, according to rank, having some distinguishing marks; an ornamental head-dress: **coronet'ed**, *a. wearing* or entitled to wear a coronet: **coroniform**, *a. kór-rón-í-fá-úrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), crown-shaped: **coronule**, *n. kór-ó-núl*, the coronet or downy tuft on seeds.

coronoid, *a. kór-ó-nóyd* (Gr. *korone*, a crown, and *éidos*, form), resembling a crow's beak; in *anat.*, applied to certain processes of bones, so called from their being shaped like the beak of a crow.

corporal, *a. kór-pó-rál* (L. *corporalis*, bodily—from *corpus*, a body: *It. corporale*: F. *corporel*), of or relating to the body; pert. to the animal frame in its proper sense: **corporally**, *ad. -lí*: **corporal** or **corpora'le**, *n. -rá-lí* (F. *corpora'*), a fine linen cloth used to cover the sacred elements of the Eucharist.

corporal, *n. kór-pó-rál* (F. *caporal*; *It. caporale*, head, principal—from *caput*, the head), the lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of foot; in the navy, an officer under the master-at-arms: **corporalship**, *n. the office*.

corporate, *a. kór-pó-rát* (L. *corpus*, a body, the flesh—gen. *corporis*: *It. corpo*: F. *corps*), united in a body or community by law, and empowered to transact business as an individual: **corporately**, *ad. -lí*: **corporateness**, *n. cor'pora'tion*, *n. -rá-shún*, a number of individuals formed into one body, and authorised by law to act as one person; the municipal authorities of a town or city: **corporeal**, *a. kór-pó-rál* (L. *corporeus*, composed of flesh), having a body or substance; material as opposed to spiritual or immaterial: **corporeally**, *ad. -lí*: **corporeal'ity**, *n. -lí-tí*, state of being a body; opposed to spirituality: **corporealism**, *n. -íz-m*, corporeal character: **corporeal'ist**, *n. -íst*, one who denies the existence of spirit as separate from body: **corpore'ity**, *n. -pó-ré-í-tí*, bodily substance; state of having a body.

corps, *n. kór*; **corpus**, *plu. but pronounced kór* (F. *corps*—from L. *corpus*, a body: *It. corpo*), a body

of soldiers; any division of an army: **corpse**, *n. kórps*—in *poetry*, *corse*, *n. kórs*, the dead body of a human being: **corpus**, *n. kór-pús*, matter of whatever kind: **corselet**, *n. kór-sí-lét*, light armour for the body: **corset**, *n. kór-sét*, stays; a quilted waistcoat for women.

corpulence, *n. kór-pú-léns*, also **cor'pulence**, *n. -lén-sí* (L. *corpusculum*, a little body—from *corpus*, a body: *It. corpusculo*: F. *corpuscule*) bulkiness of body; excessive fatness; fleshiness: **cor'pulent**, *a. -lén-t*, fleshy; bulky; fat: **cor'pulent'ly**, *ad. -lí*: **corpuscule**, *n. kór-pús-í-l*, a small body; a particle: **corpus'cular**, *a. -pús-í-kú-lér*, relating to small bodies or particles: **corpus'cularian**, *a. -lá-rí-án*, material; physical; atomic: *n.* an advocate for the atomic or material philosophy; a materialist.

correct, *v. kór-rékt* (L. *correctio*, an amendment—from *con*, and *rectum*, to set right; *It. correzione*: F. *correction*), to amend; to make right; to punish: **adj.** free from faults; right; conformable to truth; accurate: **correct'ing**, *imp.:* **correc'ted**, *pp.:* **correction**, *n. -rék'shún*, the act of correcting; amendment; punishment: **correc'tional**, *a. -ál*, having a tendency to correct: **correc'tive**, *a. -tív*, having power to correct: *n.* that which corrects: **correct'ly**, *ad. -lí*: **correct'ness**, *n. -rék't-nés*, accuracy; exactness; conformity to established rules or usages: **correc'tor**, *n. one who*.

corregidor, *n. kór-réj-í-dór* (Sp.), a Spanish magistrate.

correlate, *n. kór-ré-lát* (L. *con*, and *relatum*, to carry or bring back), one that stands in a reciprocal relation, as father and son: *v.* to stand in a reciprocal relation, as father and son: **correla'ting**, *imp.:* **correla'ted**, *pp.:* **correla'tion**, *n. -lá-shún*, mutual relation: **correla'tive**, *a. -ré-lá-tív*, having a reciprocal relation: *n.* that which has a reciprocal relation; relationship or dependence, as father to son, light to darkness; in *gram.*, the word or words to which a pronoun refers: **correla'tively**, *ad. -lí*: **correla'tiveness**, *n. -tív-nés*.

correspond, *v. kór-ré-spón-d* (L. *con*, and *respondere*, to answer, or promise: F. *correspondre*), to suit; to agree; to be proportionate; to hold intercourse; by letter: **correspond'ing**, *imp.:* **correspon'ded**, *pp.:* **correspondence**, *n. kór-ré-spón-déns*, suitableness; fitness; intercourse by letters or otherwise; the letters so sent: **correspon'dent**, *a. -dén-t*, adapted; suitable: *n.* one who holds intercourse by letters: **correspon'dently**, *ad. -lí*: **correspon'dingly**, *ad. -dín-g-í*: **correspon'sive**, *a. -sív*, answerable.

corridor, *n. kór-rí-dór* (F.: Sp. *corredor*, a runner, a gallery—from L. *curro*, I run or flow), a gallery round a building; a covered way; a long passage or aisle.

corrigenda, *n. plu. kór-rí-jén-dá* (L.), things to be corrected.

corrigible, *a. kór-rí-jí-bl* (L. *corrigo*, I set right; F. *corrigible*), that may be corrected or reformed; capable or deserving of punishment.

corroborate, *v. kór-ró-bó-rát* (L. *corroboratum*, to strengthen very much—from *con*, and *robur*, strength; *It. corroborare*: F. *corroborer*), to strengthen; to confirm: **corrobo'ra'ting**, *imp.:* **corrobo'ra'ted**, *pp.:* **corrobo'rant**, *a. -ránt*, having the power of giving strength: *n. in med.*, that which gives strength to the body when weak: **corrobo'ra'tion**, *n. -rá-shún*, the act of strengthening or confirming: **corrobo'ra'tive**, *a. -rá-tív*, strengthening; having the power to confirm.

corrode, *v. kór-ród* (L. *corrodere*, to gnaw to pieces—from *con*, and *rodere*, to gnaw; *It. corrodere*: F. *corroder*), to eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume: **corro'ding**, *imp.:* **corro'ded**, *pp.:* **corro'dent**, *a. -dén-t*, having the power of corroding: *n.* that which eats away: **corro'dible**, *a. -dí-bl*, that may be eaten away: **corro'dibility**, *n. -dí-bl-í-tí*: **corro'sive**, *a. -ró-zív* (L. *con*, and *rosum*, to gnaw), consuming; wearing away; fretting; vexing: *n.* that which corrodes: **corro'sively**, *ad. -lí*: **corro'siveness**, *n.:* **corro'sion**, *n. -shún*, the act of eating away by degrees: **corro'sibility**, *n. -zí-bl-í-tí*: **corrosive sublimate**, *-sí-bl-í-tát*, a virulent poison, a preparation from mercury.

corrugate, *v. kór-ró-gát* (L. *corrugatum*, to make full of wrinkles—from *con*, and *rugare*, to wrinkle: *It. corrugare*), to wrinkle or purse up; to furrow or form into ridges, as sheets of metal: **adj.** in *bot.*, shaped into wrinkles or folds; wrinkled: **corru'ga'ting**, *imp.:* **corru'ga'ted**, *pp.:* **adj.** covered with irregular folds; having a crumpled and uneven surface: **corru'gant**, *a.* having the power of contracting into wrinkles:

corrugation, *n.* *gá'shūn*, contraction into wrinkles: **corruga'tor**, *n.* he who or that which.

corrupt, *v.* *kör-rüpt'* (L. *corruptum*, to corrupt—from *con*, and *ruptum*, to break), to turn from a sound to a putrid state; to taint; to deprave; to pervert; to bribe: **adj.** unsound; tainted; vitiated; not genuine: **corrupting**, *imp.*: **corrupt** *ted*, *pp.*: **corrupt'er**, *n.* that which or one who: **corruptible**, *a.* *-ti-bl*, that may be corrupted: *n.* in *Script.*, the human body: **corruptibly**, *ad.* *-bli*: **corruptibility**, *n.* *-bi'ti-ti*, possibility of being corrupted: **corruptibleness**, *n.*: **corruption**, *n.* *-shūn*, wickedness; putrescence; perversion; depravity; bribery: **corruptive**, *a.* *-tīv*, tending to corrupt or vitiate: **corruptly**, *ad.* *-rūpt-lī*: **corruptless**, *a.*: **corruptness**, *n.* state of being corrupt.

corsair, *n.* *kör-sār* (It. *corsaro*, a pirate—from Sp. *corsa*, a cruise or course at sea: L. *cursor*, a voyage: F. *corsaire*, a pirate), a pirate; one who scourges the sea in an armed ship for the purpose of plundering merchant vessels; a robber on the sea.

corse—see *corps*.

corselet, *n.* *kör-sét* (F.—see *corps*), light armour for the fore part of the body: **corset**, *n.* *kör-sét*, stays; bodice.

cortege, *n.* *kör-tāzh* (F. *cortège*: It. *corteccio*), a train of attendants.

Cortes, *n.* *plu.* *kör-téz* (Sp.), the Spanish or Portuguese parliament, or assembly of the states, consisting of the nobility, the clergy, and representatives from cities.

cortex, *n.* *kör-tēks* (L. *cortex*, the bark of trees—gen. *corticis*: It. *cortice*), the bark of a tree; a cover: **cor'tical**, *a.* *-ti-kāl*, belonging to the bark; consisting of bark: **cor'tica'ted**, *a.* *-tā-tēd*, resembling bark; having the bark: **cor'ticiferous**, *a.* *-tī-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing bark or that which resembles it: **cor'ticiform**, *a.* *-tī-tī-fōr'm* (L. *forma*, shape), like bark: **cor'ticose**, *a.* *-tī-kōz*, full of bark; barky.

corundum, *n.* *kō-rūn-dūm* (Indian name, *korund*), the hardest known mineral except the diamond, generally of a greyish or greenish-brown tint, used for polishing steel and cutting gems.

coruscate, *v.* *kō-rūs-kāt* (L. *coruscatum*, to vibrate, to glitter: It. *coruscare*), to throw off vivid flashes of light; to flash or sparkle: **corus'cating**, *imp.*: **corus'cated**, *pp.*: **coruscation**, *n.* *kō-rūs-kā'shūn*, a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a flash; glitter.

corvette, *n.* *kör-vēt'* (F. *corvette*; Sp. *corveta*, a leap, a curvet: L. *curvus*, crooked), a sloop of war; a war-ship carrying not more than 20 guns.

corvine, *a.* *kör-vīn* (L. *corvus*, a crow), pert. to the crow or crow kind.

corymb, *n.* *kör-ūm* (Gr. *Korumbos*, the top, a cluster: L. *corymbus*, a cluster), in *bot.*, an inflorescence in which the lower stalks are longest, and all the flowers come nearly to the same level: **corymbiated**, *n.* *kör-ūm-bi-ā-tēd*, garnished with berries or blossoms in clusters: **corymbiferous**, *a.* *-bī-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I carry), bearing a cluster of flowers in the form of a corymb: **corymbose**, *a.* *-bōz*, approaching the form of a corymb either in the branches or the inflorescence.

corypheus, *n.* *kör-ī-fē-ūs* (L.—from Gr. *Korupheos*, standing at the head), a leader of the anc. chorus; a head man.

coscant, *n.* *kō-sē-kānt* (L. *con*, and *secans*, cutting): **co'sine**, *n.* *-sīn* (L. *con*, and *sinus*, a curve): **cotan'gent**, *n.* *-tān-jēnt* (L. *con*, and *tango*, I touch), terms in *trig.* designating the relation of certain straight lines to arcs of a circle, or to angles.

cosely, *a.* *kō-zē* (Scotch *cozie*, sheltered, warm), warm; snug; comfortable: **co'sily**, *ad.* *-lī*.

cosmetic, *n.* *kōz-mē-tīk* (F. *cosmétique*—from Gr. *Kosmetikos*, skilled in adorning), any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white; a preparation which helps to beautify the complexion: **adj.** that promotes beauty: **cosmetically**, *ad.* *-kāl-lī*.

cosmic, *a.* *kōz-mīk*, also **co'smical**, *a.* *-mī-kāl* (Gr. *Kosmos*, the world: F. *cosmique*), relating to the world or visible nature; in *astron.*, rising or setting with the sun: **co'smically**, *ad.* *-lī*.

cosmogony, *n.* *kōz-mōg-ō-nī* (Gr. *kosmogonia*, creation—from *Kosmos*, the world, and *gone*, generation or origin), the origin or creation of the world or universe: **cosmog'onist**, *n.* one who treats of the origin or formation of the universe. *Note.*—*Cosmogony* speculates as to the origin of the universe; *geology* unfolds the history of our globe from facts and observation.

cosmography, *n.* *kōz-mōg-rā-fī* (Gr. *Kosmos*, the world, and *grapho*, I describe, I write off), a description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the several parts of the world, their laws and relations: **cosmog'rapher**, *n.* *-rā-fēr*, one who describes the world or universe: **cos'mographical**, *a.* *-mō-grāf-i-kāl*: **cos'mographically**, *ad.* *-lī*.

cosmology, *n.* *kōz-mōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *Kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, a discourse), the science that treats of the system of the universe and the nature of the world and material things: **cosmol'ogist**, *n.* one who writes of: **cos'mological**, *a.* *-mō-lōg-i-kāl*: **cos'mologically**, *ad.* *-lī*.

cosmoplastic, *a.* *kōz-mō-plās-tīk* (Gr. *Kosmos*, the world, and *plastikos*, plastic), world-forming.

cosmopolitan, *n.* *kōz-mō-pōl-i-tān*, also **cosmop'olite**, *n.* *-mō-pōl-i-tīt* (Gr. *Kosmos*, the world, and *polites*, a citizen), one who is at home everywhere; a citizen of the world: **cos'mopol'itanism**, *n.* *-mō-pōl-i-tān-i-zm*, citizenship of the world.

cosmorama, *n.* *kōz-mō-rā-mā* (Gr. *Kosmos*, and *horama*, a view), an optical exhibition in which objects are represented as if of their natural size; a diorama: **cos'moram'ic**, *a.* *-rām-i-k*, pert. to.

Cossacks, *n.* *plu.* *kōs-sāks*, in Russia, military tribes guarding the S. and E. frontiers of the Russian empire—very skillful as horsemen.

cosset, *n.* *kōs-sēt* (It. *cascio*), a lamb bred by hand—from *casa*, a house), a lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb.

cost, *n.* *kōst* (L. *constare*: old F. *cōuster*, to stand one in, to cost: It. *costare*, to dwell), the price or value of a thing; expense; charge; expense of any kind; pain; suffering: *n.* *plu.* *law* charges: *v.* to be had at the price; to be bought for; to require to be given, laid out, bestowed, or employed; to cause to bear or suffer: **cost'ing**, *imp.*: **cost**, *pt.* and *pp.*: **cost'ly**, *a.* *-lī*, of a high price; expensive: **cost'liness**, *n.* *expen-siveness*: **cost'less**, *a.* without cost.

costal, *a.* *kōstāl* (L. *costa*, a side or rib: It. *costale*; F. *costal*, costal), pert. to the sides or ribs of the body: **costate**, *a.* *kōs-tāt*, ribbed; also **cost'ated**, *a.*

costardmonger, *n.* *kōs-tērd-māng-ēr*—now spelt **costermonger**, *n.* *kōs-tēr* (old Eng. *costard* or *custard*, an apple round and large like the head, and *monger*), one who sells fruit, fish, or vegetables in the streets of a town in a barrow or small cart.

costeaming, *n.* *kōs-tēn'ing*, in *mining*, sinking shallow pits at intervals, and driving headings at right angles to the general course of the veins, for the purpose of discovering ore.

costive, *a.* *kōstiv* (L. *constipare*, to crowd closely together—from *con*, and *stipare*, to cram: contracted from It. *costipativo*, having a tendency to constipate), bound or confined in the bowels: **cost'ively**, *ad.* *-lī*: **costiveness**, *n.* *-nēs*, obstruction in the bowels, with hardness and dryness of the fecal matter.

costly, *a.* *costliness*, *n.*—see *cost*.

costmary, *n.* *kōst-mā-rī* (Gr. *kosmos*; L. *costus*, an aromatic plant, and *Mary*, the Virgin), an aromatic plant; the herb *alcaest*.

costume, *n.* *kōs-tūm'* (It. and F. *costume*), style of dress; the mode of dress peculiar to any people, or nation, or age.

cosy, *a.* *kō-zē*—see *cosely*.

cot, *n.* *kōt* (Fin. *koti*, a dwelling-place; *kota*, a mean house), a small house or cottage; a hut.

cot, *n.* *kōt* (Ger. *zote*, a cot, a lock of wool clung together; *kotze*, a rough, shaggy covering: prov. Eng. *cot*, a matted fleece of wool), originally a mat of shaggy materials, then an artificial sleeping-place, where a rug or mat may be laid down for that purpose; a small bed; a swinging bed-frame or cradle; a sleeping-place in a ship.

cote, *n.* *kōt* (AS. *cote*: W. *cwt*, a hovel), a pen or shelter for animals, as sheepcote, dove-cote; a cottage.

cotemporaneous, *a.* **cotemporary**, *ac.*—see under *contemporaneous*.

cotenant, *n.* *kō-tēn-ānt* (*con*, and *tenant*), a tenant in common.

coterie, *n.* *kō-tēr-ē* (F. a club, a society), a friendly party; a circle of familiar friends, particularly of ladies; a select party.

cotermious, *a.*—see *conterminous*.

cotillon or **cotillion**, *n.* *kō-tīl-yōn* (F.—from *cotte*, a petticoat), a lively dance engaged in by eight persons.

cotswold, *n.* *kōts-wōld* (AS. *cote*, and *wold*, a wood), inclosures for sheep in an open country; a range of hills in Gloucestershire.

cottage, *n.* *kòt-tij* (Fin. *koti*, a dwelling-place: AS. *cote*, a hovel), any small detached house; a small country-house: **cot tager**, *n.* *-er*, one who lives in: **cot ter**, **cot tar**, **cot tier**, *n.* *kòt-tér*, contractions for cottager.
cotton, *n.* *kòt-n* (F. *coton*; Sp. *algodon*; Arab. *qutun*; prov. F. *coudou*, wool, flock, cotton), a soft downy substance resembling fine wool, obtained from the pods of a plant grown in warm countries; the cloth made from it; **calico**: **adj.** made of or pert. to cotton: **cottony**, *a.* *kòt-n-i*, soft like cotton: **cotton-gin**, *n.* *-jin*, a machine to separate the seeds from the cotton-wool.

cotyla, *n.* *kòt-i-lá* (Gr. *kotyle*, a cup or socket), in anat., the socket or hollow that receives the end of another bone: **cot yloid**, *a.* *-loyd* (Gr. *eidós*, shape), resembling the socket of a joint.

cotyledon, *n.* *kòt-i-lé-don* (Gr. *kotyledon*, a cup-like hollow), in a plant, the temporary leaf which first appears above ground; in anat., applied to the portions of which the placentæ of some animals are formed: **cotyledonous**, *a.* *-léd-ó-nús*, pert. to; having a seed-lobe.

couch, *n.* *kòuch* (F. *coucher*, to lay down: It. *colicare*; L. *collocare*, to lay or place down—from L. *con*, and *locare*, to lay), a place for rest or sleep: a bed; a sofa; in making mats, a layer or stratum of barley spread on the malt-floor: **v.** to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to lay down in a bed or stratum; to conceal or express in words obscurely; to include or comprise; to recline on the knees, as a beast; to crouch; to fix a spear in the posture for attack; to depress or remove the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye, called a cataract: **couching**, *imp.*: **couched**, *pp.* *kòuch-t*: **coucher**, *n.* one who couches cataracts: **couch-grass**, *n.* (a probable corruption of *quick-grass*), a grass with a long jointed root which spreads with great rapidity: **couchless**, *a.* *-a*: **couchant**, *a.* *kòuch-ánt* (F.), lying down with the head raised up.

cougar, *n.* *kò-gár*, the American panther.

cough, *v.* *kòf* (an imitative word: Dut. *kuch*, a cough; *kichen*, to breathe with difficulty), to expel the air from the lungs with considerable force and noise; to expectorate: **n.** an effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, as phlegm from the air passages, accompanied with considerable noise: **coughing**, *imp.*: **coughed**, *pp.* *kòfá*.

could, *v.* *kòd* (AS. *culthe*, was able), past tense of *can*, had sufficient power, moral or physical.

coulees, *n.* *kòu-lé* (F. *coulée*, to flow as melted metals), in geol., streams of lava, whether flowing or become solid.

coulter, *n.* *kòl-tér* (L. *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife: F. *coulter*, a coulter), the sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth; also colter.

coumarine, *n.* *kòu-má-rin*, an odoriferous substance obtained from Tonquin beans.

council, *n.* *kòu-m-sil* (L. *concilium*, an assembly: F. *concile*; It. *concilio*), an assembly met for consultation or convened to give advice; an ecclesiastical meeting; a municipal body: **coun-cillor**, *n.* a member of a council: **coun-cillorship**, *n.* the office: **common council**, in a city, the body which represents the citizens: **Ecumenical council**, *ék-i-mén-i-kál*, in eccl. hist., a general council or assembly of a select number of ecclesiastics of various ranks representing the whole church: **Privy Council**, a select number of persons for advising a sovereign in the administration of public affairs: **council-board**, the table around which councillors sit in consultation.

counsel, *n.* *kòu-m-sél* (F. *conseil*; L. *consilium*, deliberation), advice; opinion or advice given for the instruction or guidance of another; consultation; secret opinions; design; purpose; will; one who advises in matters of law; an advocate; a barrister: **v.** to advise; to give advice or a deliberate opinion to another for his guidance; to warn; to admonish: **coun-sell**, *imp.*: **coun-sell-ed**, *pp.* *sél*: **coun-sellor**, *n.* *-ler*, one who advises another; an advocate; a barrister: **coun-sellorship**, *n.*

count, *v.* *kòunt*, formerly spelt *compt*, as in *account* (L. *computare*, to sum up—from *con*, and *putare*, to clear up, to arrange: It. *computare*; F. *compter*, to reckon), to number; to sum up; to reckon; to ascribe to; to rely on; **n.** a question in arithmetic; a number; act of numbering; total amount; in law, a particular charge in an indictment: **counting**, *imp.*: **count-ed**, *pp.*: **count-er**, *n.* one who; that which is used in reckoning numbers; a table on which money

is counted or goods laid; an imitation of a piece of money: **count-able**, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be numbered: **count-less**, *a.* that cannot be numbered; innumerable: **count**, *n.* *kòunt* (F. *comte*; It. *conte*—from L. *comes*, an associate, the name given to the great officers of state under the Frankish kings), a foreign title of nobility answering to English *earl*: **count-ess**, *n.* *-és*, the wife of a count.

countenance, *n.* *kòun-té-náns* (F. *countenance*, looks: L. *continere*, to hold together—from *con*, and *teneré*, to hold), the whole external appearance of the body; the features of the human face; look; favour; goodwill; support: **v.** to favour; to support; to encourage; to aid: **count-enance**, *imp.*: **count-enance**, *pp.* *-náns*: **count-enance**, *n.* *-sér*, one who: in **countenance**, in favour; pleased: to **keep in countenance**, to support; to aid by favour; to please by giving assurance to; to keep from dejection or dismay: to **put in countenance**, to encourage; to make cheerful by support; to bring into favour: **out of countenance**, annoyed and vexed; abashed; dismayed: to **put out of countenance**, to annoy and vex; to disconcert; to abash.

counter, *n.*—see **count**, to number.

counter, *adj.* *kòun-tér* (F. *contre*; L. *contra*, against), contrary; in opposition; the wrong way: another form of prefix *contra*, opposition or contrariety.

counter, *n.* *kòun-tér*, or **count-ten-er**, or *-tén-ér* (L. *contra*, in opposition to), in music, the part immediately below the treble—formerly an under part serving as a contrast to a principal part.

counteract, *v.* *kòun-tér-ákt* (L. *contra*, against, and *actus*, done), to act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate: **count-er-act**, *imp.*: **count-er-acted**, *pp.*: **count-er-act-ive**, *a.* *-ákt-iv*, tending to counteract: **count-er-act-ion**, *n.* *ák-shún*, hindrance; action in opposition: **counter-agent**, *n.* he who or that which acts in opposition to.

counter-attractive, *a.* *kòun-tér-át-trák-tív* (*counter*, and *attractive*) attracting in a different or in an opposite direction: **counter-attraction**, *n.* opposite attraction.

counterbalance, *v.* *kòun-tér-bál-áns* (*counter*, and *balance*), to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with an equal power or effect: **n. equal weight or power.**

counter-buff, *v.* *kòun-tér-búf* (*counter*, and *buff*), to repel; to strike back: **n. a blow in a contrary direction.**

counter-charge, *n.* *kòun-tér-chárg* (*counter*, and *charge*), an opposite charge: **counter-charm**, *n.* *-chárm* (*counter*, and *charm*), that by which a charm is dissolved or destroyed: **v.** to destroy the effect of enchantment: **counter-check**, *n.* *-chék* (*counter*, and *check*), check in opposition to another; hindrance: **v.** to oppose or stop by some obstacle: **counter-current**, *n.* *-kúr-ént* (*counter*, and *current*), a current in an opposite direction: **adj.** running in an opposite direction.

counter-drain, *n.* *kòun-tér-drán* (*counter*, and *drain*), a drain running parallel to a canal or artificial water-course to collect the leakage water: **counter-draw**, *v.* *-dráw* (*counter*, and *draw*), to copy a design or painting by means of fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or any similar transparent substance spread over it, through which the strokes appearing are traced with a pencil.

counter-evidence, *n.* *kòun-tér-évi-déns* (*counter*, and *evidence*), evidence or testimony opposing some other evidence.

counterfeit, *v.* *kòun-tér-fít* (F. *contre*, against, and *faire*, to make: L. *contra*, and *facere*, to make), to copy or imitate without authority or right; to forge; to imitate with a view to deceive; to feign; to dissemble: **adj.** false; forged; made in imitation of something else; not genuine: **n.** a cheat or impostor; one who pretends to be what he is not; that which is made in imitation of something else: **counterfeit-ing**, *imp.*: **count-erfeit-ed**, *pp.*: **count-erfeit-er**, *n.* one who.

counterfoil, *n.* *kòun-tér-fóil* (*counter*, and *foil*), the corresponding part of a tally or check: **counter-gauge**, *n.* *-gáj* (*counter*, and *gauge*), in carpentry, a method of measuring joints: **counter-irritant**, *n.* *-ír-i-tánt* (*counter*, and *irritant*), in med., any substance employed to produce an artificial or secondary disease for the relief of the original one.

countermand, *v.* *kòun-tér-mánd* (L. *contra*, against, and *mandá*, I order), to give an order contrary to one given before; to annul or forbid the execution of a former command: **n. a contrary order: **count-er-mand-ing**, *imp.*: **count-ermand-ed**, *pp.***

còto, boy, fòt; *pàre*, bíd; *chair*, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

countermarch, *v.* *kōn'tēr-mārch* (counter, and march), to march back: *n.* a marching back; a change of measures: **countermarching**, *imp.*: **countermarched**, *pp.* -*mārch't*.

counter-mark, *n.* *kōn'tēr-mārk* (counter, and mark), a mark or token added in order to afford security or give proof of quality; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age: *v.* to add a mark as a test of quality, &c.; to make an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse.

countermine, *n.* *kōn'tēr-mīn* (counter, and mine), a pit and gallery sunk in the earth in the attack or defence of a fortified place in order to blow up the works of an enemy is called a *mine*—one dug to destroy a *mine* is called a *countermine*; a secret project to frustrate any contrivance: *v.* to mine in opposition, or to search for an enemy's mine; to frustrate by secret measures: **countermining**, *imp.*: **countermined**, *pp.* -*mīn'd*.

counter-motion, *n.* *kōn'tēr-mō'shūn*, (counter, and motion), an opposite motion: **counter-movement**, *n.* (counter, and movement), a movement in opposition to another.

counterpane, *n.* *kōn'tēr-pān* (L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched cushion: *F.* *couste-pointe*, a counterpane, corrupted into *contre-pointe*), the upper covering of a bed, having the stitches arranged in patterns for ornament; a quilt or coverlet.

counterpart, *n.* *kōn'tēr-pārt* (counter, and part), the part that answers to another; the key of a cipher; in music, the part to be applied to another, as the *bass* is the counterpart to the *treble*.

counter-plea, *n.* *kōn'tēr-plē* (counter, and plea), in law, in an incidental pleading, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea: **counter-plead**, *v.* -*plēd*, to plead the contrary of; to deny: **counter-plot**, *n.* (counter, and plot), artifice opposed to an artifice: *v.* to oppose one machination by another: **counter-plotting**, *n.* act of plotting against a plot.

counterpoint, *n.* *kōn'tēr-pōynt* (L. *contrapunctus*; *It.* *contrappunto*; *F.* *contrepoint*, counterpoint—literally, point against point), an opposite point; the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds.

counterpoise, *n.* *kōn'tēr-pōiz* (*F.* *contre-peser*, to counterpoise—from *L.* *contra*, and *pensare*, to weigh), an equal weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; a force or power sufficient to balance another force or power: *v.* to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power and effect: **counterpoising**, *imp.*: **counterpoised**, *pp.* -*pōiz'd*.

counter-poison, *n.* *kōn'tēr-pōiz'm* (counter, and poison), a medicine which destroys the effects of a poison; an antidote.

counter-project, *n.* *kōn'tēr-prōj'ēkt* (counter, and project), a scheme or proposal given in opposition to another: **counter-proof**, *n.* -*prōf*, in engraving, a print taken off from another just printed, with the view of ascertaining the state of the plate.

counterscarp, *n.* *kōn'tēr-skārp*, (*L.* *contra*, and *It.* *scarpa*; *F.* *escarpe*, the slope of a wall, or the steep front of a fortification), in a fortified place, the slope of the ditch next the enemy, often the whole covered way which surmounts it.

counter-secure, *v.* *kōn'tēr-sē-kūr* (counter, and secure), to render more secure by corresponding means, or by means to match: **counter-security**, *n.* -*riti*, security given to one who has become surety for another.

countersign, *n.* *kōn'tēr-sīn* (*L.* *contra*, and *signum*, a mark), a private signal or word given to soldiers on guard; a watchword: *v.* to sign a document in addition to another to attest its authenticity: **countersigning**, *imp.*: **countersigned**, *pp.* -*sīn'd*: **counter-signal**, *n.* a signal to answer or correspond to another: **counter-signature**, *n.* the signature of a secretary, or of a subordinate, added to the signature of a superior.

countersink, *v.* (counter, and sink), to drill a conical depression in wood or metal to receive the head of a screw.

counter-tenor—see **counter**.

countervail, *v.* *kōn'tēr-vāl* (*L.* *contra*, and *valere*, to be strong), to act against with equal force or power; to equal; to balance: **countervailing**, *imp.*: **countervailed**, *pp.* -*vāl'd*.

counter-view, *n.* *kōn'tēr-vū* (counter, and view), a posture in which two persons front each other; con-

trast: **coun'ter-vote**, *v.* -*vōt*, to vote in opposition to; to outvote.

counter-weight, *v.* *kōn'tēr-wā* (counter, and weigh), to weigh against; to counterbalance: **coun'ter-wheel**, *v.* *hwēl*, to move backwards and forwards in opposition to other movements: **coun'ter-work**, *v.* -*wōrk*, to hinder by contrary operations; to counteract.

countess, *n.* *kōn'tēs*, (*F.* *comtesse*—see **count**), the wife or consort of an earl or count.

counting, *n.* *kōn'tīng* (see **count**, to reckon), reckoning; computing: **counting-house** or **-room**, the room or house appropriated by a trader, manufacturer, or merchant, for keeping their business-books, accounts, &c.

countless, *a.*—see **count**.

country, *n.* *kūn'trī* (*F.* *contrée*; *It.* *contrada*, the district lying opposite you—from *L.* *con*, and *terra*, land), rural districts; a kingdom or state; any tract of land; one's residence or native soil: *adj.* pert. to the districts beyond a town; rural; rustic; untaught; rude: **country-dance** is a corruption of *contra-dance*, which see: **country seat**, *n.* a residence at a distance from a town or city: **countryman**, *n.* a rustic; one not a native of a town; one born in the same country: **countryfied**, *a.* *kūn'trī-fīd*, having the air and mien of a rustic.

county, *n.* *kōn'tī* (Norm. *F.* *comté*; *F.* *comté*; *It.* *contea*, a county—from *L.* *comes*, a companion—see **count**), originally an earldom or district under a count; a particular division or district of a state or kingdom; a shire: **county-town**, *n.* the chief town of a county where the district courts and markets are held.

coup, *n.* *kōō* (*F.*), a blow; a stroke: **coup-de-grace**, *n.* *kōō-dē-grās* (*F.* stroke of mercy), finishing stroke; death-stroke: **coup-de-main**, *n.* *kōō-dē-māng* (*F.* stroke of hand), in *mll.*, an instantaneous and vigorous attack to capture a position: **coup-de-soleil**, *n.* *kōō-dē-sōl-īl* (*F.* a stroke of the sun), a disease produced by exposure of the head to the rays of the sun; sun-stroke: **coup-d'état**, *kōō-dē-tā* (*F.* a stroke of state), a sudden and decisive blow, in *politics*, a stroke of policy: **coup-d'œil**, *n.* *kōō-dāl* (*F.* a stroke or glance of the eye) a single view of anything.

coupe, *n.* *kōō-pā* (*F.*), the front division of a stage-coach or diligence.

couple, *n.* *kūp'l* (*F.* *couple*; *L.* *copula*, a band or tie), two or a pair; the male and female; a man and his wife; two of the same species or kind taken together; a brace: *v.* to link, chain, or unite one thing to another; to fasten together; to unite as man and wife; to marry: **coupling**, *imp.* *kūp'ling*, *n.* that which couples or connects, as the *coupling* of two railway carriages: **coupled**, *pp.* *kūp'ld*: **couplet**, *n.* *kūp'lēt*, two lines which rhyme: **couples**, *n.* *plu. kūp'lēs*, a pair of opposite rafters in a roof nailed at the top where they meet, and united by a beam of wood at the bottom: **couplings**, *n.* *plu. sliding boxes or nuts that connect the ends of a tube, or one tube or pipe to another*: **coupling-pin**, a bolt used for connecting railway carriages, and for certain parts of machinery.

coupon, *n.* *kōō-pōng* (*F.*—from *couper*, to cut) warrants or notes attached to transferable bonds, which are successively cut off in order to be presented for payment of dividends as they fall due.

coupure, *n.* *kōō-pūr* (*F.* *couper*, to cut), in *mll.*, an intrenchment of any kind formed behind a breach whose object is to enable the besieged to prolong the defence.

courage, *n.* *kūr'āj* (*F.* *courage*—from *F.* *cœur*, heart, courage: *L.* *cor*, the heart, and *corere*, to move), bravery; fearlessness; valour; resolution: that quality of mind which enables men to encounter dangers and difficulties with firmness and without fear: **courageous**, *a.* -*ājūs*, brave; fearless; daring; endowed with firmness; without fear: **courageously**, *ad. it.*: **courageousness**, *a.* -*jūs-nēs*.

courant, *n.* *kōō-rānt* (*F.* running: *L.* *curro*, I run), that which spreads news very quickly; a newspaper: **couranto**, *kōō-rāntō*, a piece of music in triple time.

courier, *n.* *kōōr'ēr* (*F.* *courrier*—from *L.* *curro*, I run), a special messenger with letters or despatches from a distance; a travelling servant attached to a family.

course, *n.* *kōrs* (*L.* *cursus*, a course, a journey—from *curro*, I run: *It.* *corso*: *F.* *cours*), a career; a race; the ground on which the race is run; generally a passing, moving, or motion forward within limits; the progress of anything; usual manner; order of procedure; way of life or conduct; natural bent; the

dishes set on table at one time; elements of an art or science exhibited and explained in a series of lessons or lectures, as a course of chemistry; a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building; the track of a ship; **v.** to hunt; to chase; to run through or over; to move with speed; **cour sing.** imp. **n.** the sport of chasing and hunting with greyhounds; **coursed**, pp. **kört**; **courser**, **n.** -*ser*, a swift horse; a war-horse; **cour-see**, **n.** plu. *-ses*, in a ship, the principal sails; in *geol.*, thin regular strata, from their being superimposed upon one another like the hewn courses of a building; the menses: of **course**, by consequence; in the **course**, at, some time during.

court, **n.** **kört** (F. *court*; It. *corte*; L. *cours*, a cattle-yard, an inclosed place), an open space of ground attached to a house; a small paved square or space surrounded by houses: the palace of a king, also the persons attached to his person as attendants, council, &c.; a place of justice, likewise the judges and officers engaged there; civility; flattery; the art of pleasing; **v.** to endeavour to please; to woo or pay addresses to a woman; to solicit; to seek: **courting**, imp. **court-ed**, pp. **kört-ed**: **courtship**, **n.** the act of soliciting a woman; paying addresses; making love to a woman; **court-martial**, **courts-martial**, plu. a court of justice composed of military or naval officers for the trial of offences committed in the army or navy; **court-ier**, **n.** -*yer*, a man who attends at the courts of princes seeking for favours or advancement; one who flatters to please: **court-eous**, **a.** -*yus*, affable; polite; civil; obliging; of elegant manners: **court-eously**, **ad.** -*ly*: **court-eousness**, **n.** **courtly**, **a.** **kört-ly**, elegant; refined; worthy of a court: **ad.** in the manner of a court: **courtliness**, **n.** -*ness*: **courtesan**, **n.** **kürt-té-zán**, a woman of loose virtue: **court-plaster**, a black sticking-plaster—formerly used in patches on the face by ladies as ornaments or beauty-spots: **court-yard**, an inclosed space before a house: **court-card**, **n.** in *card-playing*, king, queen, and knave of a suit: **court-day**, a day on which a court sits to administer justice: **court-dress**, a dress suitable for appearing at court, or a levee.

courtesy, **n.** **kürt-té-st** (from *court*: F. *courtiser*, to flatter; *courtoisie*, civility), politeness of manners combined with kindness; civility; an act of civility or respect; favour not by right: **courtesy**, **n.** **kürt-té-st**, an act of respect or reverence paid by a woman: **v.** to perform an act of respect, &c., as a woman: **court-eying**, imp. or **n.** -*ing*: **court-iesed**, pp. **-sté**.

cousin, **n.** **küz-in** (F. *cousin*; It. *cugino*), the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; any relation more distant than a brother or sister; title of address used by a king to his nobles: **cousins-german**, the children of brothers or sisters: **cousinly**, **a.** -*ly*, having the relation of cousins: **ad.** becoming a cousin.

cove, **n.** **köv** (L. *carvus*, hollow; Sp. *cueva*, a cave; Port. *cova*, a hole, a ditch), a small inlet or recess in the sea-shore where boats may find shelter; a creek or small bay; a nook: **v.** to arch over: **cö'ving**, imp. **coved**, pp. **köved**: **adj.** arched over.

covenant, **n.** **käv'é-nánt** (F. *convenant*, a contract; L. *convenitum*, an agreement—from L. *con*, and *venio*, I come), a written agreement between parties to do or not to do some act or thing; a stipulation; an engagement in writing; a solemn league: the promise made by God to man on certain conditions: **v.** to enter into a formal agreement; to contract: **cö'venanting**, imp. **cö'venanted**, pp. **cö'venanteer**, **n.** **käv'é-nánt-ler**, one who joined in the solemn league and covenant in Scotland in the reigns of Charles I. and II.

cover, **n.** **käv'é-r** (F. *couvrir*, to conceal; It. *coprire*, to cover—from L. *con*, and *operire*, to cover), anything laid or spread over something else; anything that veils or conceals; disguise; shelter; protection: **v.** to overspread the surface or top of anything by another thing; to veil or conceal from view by some intervening object; to clothe; to shelter; to protect; to equal or be equivalent to: **cö'vering**, imp. **n.** anything spread or laid over another; a garment; bed-clothes: **cö'vered**, pp. **-éd**: **cö'verle**, **n.** -*rl*, a small cover; a lid: **cö'verlet**, **n.** -*rlét* (F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-cover), the upper covering of a bed: **cö'vert**, **a.** -*rt*, concealed; private; secret; disguised; insidious; under protection: **n.** a place which covers or shelters; a defence; a hiding place; a thicket; a hiding-place: **cö'vertly**, **ad.** -*ly*, secretly; insidiously: **cö'vertness**, **n.**: **cö'vert-way** or **cö'vered-way**, in a fortified place, the level road or space on the outer edge of the main ditch: **cö'verture**, **n.** -*rtür*, shelter; defence; in *law*,

the state or condition of a married woman, as being under the power and protection of her husband.

covet, **v.** **käv'é-t** (Prov. *cubitos*; L. *cupidus*, passionately desirous; covetous: F. *convoiteux*, very desirous), to desire or wish for eagerly; to desire earnestly to obtain; to desire any object which cannot be obtained or possessed lawfully; to have an earnest desire for: **cö'veting**, imp. **cö'vetingly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **cö'veted**, pp. **cö'veter**, **n.** one who: **cö'vetable**, **a.** -*tbl*, that may be coveted: **cö'vetous**, **a.** -*tüs*, eager to obtain; greedily desirous after; avaricious: **cö'vetously**, **ad.** -*ly*: **cö'vetousness**, **n.**

covey, **n.** **käv'i** (F. *couvée*, a brood—from *couver*, to hatch), a brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds; a brood of partridges.

covin, **n.** **käv'in** (old F. *covine*—from *convenir*, to agree; L. *convenire*, to meet together, to agree), deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another: **cö'vinous**, **a.** -*i-nüs*, deceitful; fraudulent.

cow, **n.** **köw**, plu. **cöws**, **köwz**, old plu. **kine**, **kün** (AS. *cu*, a cow; *cy*, cows; Sans. *gao*; Ger. *kuh*, a cow), the female of the bull; a well-known animal yielding milk for domestic uses: **cöw-poss**, small blisters that appear on the teats of a cow, the vaccine matter for inoculation being obtained from these: **cöw-hide**, leather made from the skin of a cow; a rough riding-whip: **v.** to whip roughly: **cöw-feeder**, **n.** one whose business it is to feed cows and deal in their milk: **cöw-herd**, **n.** one who tends cows in the field: **cöw-tree**, a tree of S. Amer. producing a nourishing milk.

cöw, **v.** **köw** (Sw. *kufwa*; Dan. *kue*, to subdue, to bring down), to depress with fear; to keep under; to dispirit: **cöwing**, imp. **cöwed**, pp. **köwed**.

coward, **n.** **köw'érd** (old F. *coward*, a hare, an animal proverbially timid—so called from its short tail: L. *cauda*, the tail—also applied to one who holds back), one who wants courage to meet danger of any kind; a timid person; a poltroon: **adj.** also **cöw'ard-ly**, **a.** -*ly*, destitute of courage; timid; base; fearful; dastardly: **cöw'ardly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **cöw'ardliness**, **n.**: **cöw'ardice**, **n.** -*ér-dis*, want of courage to face danger; undue fear or timidity.

cower, **v.** **köw'é-r** (W. *corian*, to squat; Gael. *curr*, a corner; Fin. *kaari*, a curve), to sink by bending the knees; to shrink or crouch through fear: **cöw'ering**, imp. **cöw'ered**, pp. **köw'érd**.

cowl, **n.** **köw'l** (L. *cucullus*; old F. *cuculle*; AS. *cgule*; W. *cufl*, a monk's hood), a monk's hood or habit; a cover for a chimney that turns with the wind: **cöwld**, **a.** **köwld**, hooded; covered with a cowl: **cöwld-staff**, a staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.

co-worker, **n.** **kö-wö'ér-kér** (*con*, and *worker*), one who works with another.

cowry, **n.** **köw'ri** (Hind. *kauri*), a small shell used as money in Africa and the E. I.

cowslip, **n.** **köw'slip** (probably for *cow's-leek*, as house-leek: Icel. *laukr*, a garden vegetable), a spring flower; a species of primrose: **cöw-leech**, **n.** -*lêch* (*cow*, and AS. *lece*, a physician, a leech), a cattle-doctor.

coxcomb, **n.** **köks-köm** (*cock's-comb*, something resembling it formerly worn by licensed fools in their caps), a top; a vain showy fellow: **cöx-combry**, **n.** -*ry*, foppishness: **cöxcomical**, **a.** -*köm-i-käl*, foppish; conceited.

cöy, **a.** **köy** (F. *coi*, still, quiet; It. *cheto*; Sp. *quedo*; L. *quietus*, quiet), bashful; modest; reserved; not accessible: **cöyly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **cöy-ness**, **n.** reserve; unwillingness to become familiar: **cöy-ish**, **a.** -*ish*, somewhat coy: **cöy-ishly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **cöy-ishness**, **n.**

coz, **n.** **küz**, a contracted form of *cousin*.

cozen, **v.** **küz-in** (It. *copionare*, to deceive, to make a dupe of; Venet. dialect, *copionnare*), to cheat; to defraud; to deceive: **cözening**, imp. **cözened**, pp. **küz'énd**: **cöz'ener**, **n.** a cheat: **cözenage**, **n.** -*én-dj*, fraud; deceit; the practice of cheating.

cozy, **a.**—see *cosey*.

crab, **n.** **kráb** (Icel. *krabbi*; Ger. *krebs*; L. *cancer*, a crab, the pinching animal: Bret. *krab*, a crab; *kraban*, a claw), a well-known crustacean or shell-fish; one of the signs of the zodiac; a wild apple; a peevish morose person; an engine with three claws for launching ships: **crabbed**, **a.** **kráb-béd**, sour; rough; austere; peevish; morose: **crab-bedly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **crab-bedness**, **n.**: **crab-tree**, **n.** wild-apple tree.

crab, **n.** **kráb** (Sp. *cabra*, a goat, a machine for throwing stones; *cabria*, a crane), a wooden apparatus something like a capstan, and used for similar purposes.

crack, *n.* *krāk* (a word imitative of the sound of a hard substance in splitting, or by the collision of hard bodies: *F. crac*; *Dut. krak*; *Gael. cnac*), a partial break; a clink or fissure; a crevice; arent; any violent, sudden, or sharp sound; a smart, quick blow: *v.* to rend; to burst or break partially; to split; to disorder or destroy; to throw out smartly, as to *crack a whip*, to *crack a joke*: **adj.** in familiar language, having qualities to be boasted of; first-rate, as a *crack horse*, a *crack stud*: **crack-brained**, a. crazed; **crack'ing**, *imp.*: **cracked**, *pp. krakt*; **adj.** split; broken; crazed: **crack'er**, *n.* a noisy firework; a hard biscuit; anything that breaks sharply: **crackle**, *v. krakl*, to send out slight cracks or snaps; to repeat small cracks rapidly; to crepitate: **crackling**, *imp. krakl'ing*; **crack'led**, *pp. -ld*: **crack'lings**, *n. plu.* cakes made from the refuse of tallow-melting, used for dogs' food: **crack'nel**, *n. -nēl*, a small brittle cake or biscuit.

cradle, *n. krād'l* (*AS. cradol*; *Gael. creathall*), a cradle—from *creathach*, underwood), a movable bed in which children are rocked to sleep; infancy; a framework used for various purposes, as in ship-building; a rocking-machine: *v.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly: **crad'ling**, *imp. n. krād'ling*, the open timbers or ribs of any vaulted ceiling: **cradled**, *pp. krād'ld*.

craft, *n. kراف* (*AS. craft*, strength, skill; *Ger. kraft*, strength, power; *W. craffu*, to seize with the understanding), a trade; manual art or skill; fraud; cunning; small sailing-ships: **craftsman**, *n. kرافtis'man*, a mechanic; an artificer: **craftmaster**, *n.* a skilled artificer: **crafty**, *a. kرافt'it*, artful; cunning: **craft'ily**, *adv. -it*: **craftiness**, *n. -it-nēs*, dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning: **craft'less**, *a.* destitute of craft.

crag, *n. krāg* (*Gael. creag*, a rock; *W. careg*, a stone; *caregog*, pebbles), a steep rugged rock; a cliff; a rocky point or ridge on a hill; in *geol.*, shelly tertiary deposits of the pliocene epoch, chiefly developed in Norfolk and Suffolk: **craggy**, *a. -gt*, also **crag'ged**, *a. -gēd*, covered with crags or broken rocks; rugged: **crag'gedness**, *n. -gēd-nēs*, fullness of crags or prominent rocks: **crag'giness**, *n. -gt-nēs*, state of being craggy: **crag and tail**, in *geol.*, a form of secondary hills common in Britain, in which a bold precipitous front is exposed to the west or north-west, and a sloping declivity towards the east.

crake, *n. krāk* (*Ice. kraka*, a crow; *kraker*, a raven), a bird so named from its cry, as *corn-crake*; a boast; a brag.

cram, *v. krām* (*AS. cramman*, to stuff; *Ice. krami*, pressure; *Dan. kramme*, to crush), to press or drive in; to fill to excess; to stuff; to eat greedily: **cram'ming**, *imp. n. crammed*, *pp. krām'd*. The following may be called *polite slang*:—**crām**, *v.* to prepare, in a limited time, for passing an examination by the stuffing of intellectual food, whether by a tutor called a "coach," or by one's own endeavours: *n.* the information so imparted or acquired: **cramm'ing**, *n. krām'ing*, the act of preparing, in a limited time, for passing an examination, by only acquiring that amount of knowledge necessary to answer the questions that may be proposed: **crammer**, *n.* one who.

crambo, *n. krām'bō* (probably from *cram*), a play in which one person gives a word and another finds a rhyme; a word rhyming with another.

cramp, *n. krāmp* (*Bret. kraban*, a claw; *It. grampo*, contraction, drawing together; *Dut. krampe*; *F. crampon*, a hook), a painful contraction of a muscle, particularly of the leg or foot; a spasm; restraint; a short piece of iron bent at the ends: *v.* to pain with the cramp or spasms; to restrain or confine; to fasten with a cramp-iron: **cramp'ing**, *imp. n. cramped*, *pp. krām't*: **crampoons**, *n. plu. krām-pōns*, also **cramp'irons**, hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, &c.; in *mil.*, irons fastened to the feet of a storming-party: **crampoons**, *n. plu. krām-pōns*, in *bot.*, the roots which serve as supports to certain climbers, as in the ivy.

cranberry, *n. krān'bēr-ri* (*Ger. kranbeere*), a small red berry growing on a shrub on heaths, and on swampy ground; the moss or moor berry.

cranch, *v. krānsh*—see **craunch**.

crane, *n. krān* (*AS. cran*; *Ger. kranich*, a crane; *W. garan*, a crane, a shank—from *gar*, a leg), a wading-bird having long legs, a long neck, and a long beak; a machine for raising and removing heavy goods; a bent metal tube with a stop for drawing off liquors; a siphon: **crā'nage**, *n. -nāg*, the dues paid for the use of a crane: **crane's-bill**, *n.* the geranium of many

species, so named from the seed-vessels resembling the beak or bill of a crane; long-beaked pliers used by surgeons.

cranium, *n. krān't-ūm*, *plu. crā'nia*, *-ā* (*Gr. kranion*; *mid. L. cranium*, the skull), the skull: **cranial**, *a. krā'nī-dl*, of or pert. to the skull: **crā'nia**, *n. plu. -ā* (*Gr. kranos*, a helmet or headpiece), in *geol.*, a genus of small brachiopodous molluscs having the lower valve flat and the upper limpet-like or helmet-shaped: **crā'niology**, *n. -dlō-jī* (*Gr. logos*, a discourse), the science that treats of the skull in connection with the faculties and propensities of animals; phrenology: **crā'nio'logist**, *n.* one skilled in the study of the skull: **crā'nio'logical**, *a. lōj'ī-kāl*, *pert.* to the study of the skull: **crā'nio'logy**, *n. -ōg'ī-nō-mē* (*Gr. gnomon*, an index or interpreter), practical phrenology: **crā'nio'meter**, *n. -ōm'ē-tēr* (*Gr. metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring skulls: **crā'nio'metry**, *n. -ōm'ē-trī*, the art of measuring skulls: **crā'nio'met'rical**, *a. -mēt'rī-kāl*: **crā'nios copy**, *n. -ōs'kō-pī* (*Gr. skopeo*, I see or look), the scientific examination of the skull.

crank, *n. krāngk* (*Dut. kronkelen*, to twist, to bend; *Lap. kränket*, to crook, to bend; *Dan. kringel*, crooked; *prov. Eng. cringle-crangle*, zigzag), anything bent or turned; in a machine, an iron axis bent and jointed like an arm, used for changing a rotary motion into a horizontal or perpendicular one, or the contrary; a metal bracket.

crank, *a. krāngk*, also **cranky**, *a. krāng'kī* (*Dut. krengeu*, to press down a vessel on its side; *Lap. kränket*, to bend), inclined to heel over, as a ship that wants steadiness; liable to be upset: **crank'ness**, *n. -nēs*, also **crank'iness**, *n. -kī-nēs*, liability to be overset, as a ship that wants steadiness.

crannogs, *n. krān'nōgs* (*Irish*), in *Ireland*, lake-fortresses constructed on artificial islands for greater security in troublous times.

cranny, *n. krān'it* (*F. cran*, a notch, a mark; *Bav. krinnen*; *Ger. krinne*, a notch, a rent), an open crack; a chink; a cleft; a crevice; a retired or secret place: **crā'nied**, *a. -nīd*, full of chinks.

crape, *n. krāp* (*L. crepe*, a tissue of fine silk twisted to form a series of minute wrinkles; *crepe*, curled; *L. crispus*, crisped, curled), a thin cloth loosely woven and wrinkled.

crappel, *n. krāp'pēl*—see **grapnel**.

crash, *n. krāsh* (an imitation of the noise made by a number of things breaking—another form of *clash*), a noise as of things falling and breaking at once; a violent mixed noise: *v.* to give out a confused rough noise: **crash'ing**, *imp. n. crashed*, *pp. krāsh't*.

crasis, *n. krā'sis* (*Gr. krasis*, a mixture), healthy constitution of the blood and humours; in *gram.*, the union of two vowels into one syllable; *synæresis*.

crass, *a. krās* (*L. crassus*, thick, dense), thick; coarse or gross: **cras'siment**, *n. -st-mēt*, also **cras'sament**, *n. -sd-mēt*, the thick part or clot of blood: **cras'situde**, *n. -st-tūd*, grossness; thickness; stupidity; also **cras'sness**, *n.*

cratch, *n. krāch* (*F. creiche*; *It. craticcia*, a rack, a crib—from *L. crates*, a hurdle), the open frame in which hay is put for cattle.

crate, *n. krāt* (*L. crates*, wicker or hurdle work; *It. crate*, a harrow; *Dan. krat*, copse), an open case formed of small bars or rods of wood in which glass, china, &c., may be packed for carriage; a hamper.

crater, *n. krātēr* (*L. crater*; *Gr. krater*, a cup), the mouth of a volcano, so called from its cup or bowl shaped vent; aperture; a constellation of the S. hemisphere, called the *cup*: **crateriform**, *a. krāt-ēr'ī-fōrm* (*L. forma*, a shape), having the form of a crater—applied to hills whose summits present bowl-shaped depressions.

craunch, *v. krānsh* (*Dut. schransen*, to eat greedily—a word imitative of the noise), to crush with the teeth; to chew with noise: **craunch'ing**, *imp. n. crunched*, *pp. krānsh't*.

cravat, *n. krā-vāt* (*F. cravate*, a neckcloth; formerly written *crabet*—said to have been introduced in 1636, and named after the Crabats or Cravats, as the Croatiens were then called), a neckcloth; a large necktie.

crave, *v. krāv* (*AS. crafian*, to ask; *Ice. krefa*, to demand; *W. crefu*, to desire), to ask earnestly; to ask humbly; to long for; to beg, entreat, or implore: **crāv'ing**, *imp. n.* a vehement or urgent desire to obtain: **craved**, *pp. krāv'd*.

craven, *n. krā-vēn* (old *Eng. cravant*, a coward—

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

anciently the exclamation of the party overcome in single combat, when he yielded: prov. Eng. *credant*; Scotch, *crauden*, a coward; a recreant; one cowardly base: **adj.** weak-hearted; spiritless; cowardly base: **cravenly**, *ad. -ly*.

craw, *n. krauf* (Ger. *kragen*, the neck or throat: Dut. *kraeye*, the neck: Sw. *krufta*, a crawl), the crop or first stomach of a bird or fowl.

crawfish, *n. krauf'fish* (a comparatively modern corruption of *creveys* or *crevish*: F. *écrevisse*: Dut. *krevisse*, a crawfish: Ger. *krebs*, a crab), a crustacean or shell-fish of the same genus as the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams; crayfish.

crawl, *v. kraöl* (Norm. *cauler*: F. *grouiller*, to stir, to swarm: Dut. *krielen*, to stir about, to swarm: Dan. *gryle*, to swarm, to crawl), to creep; to move slowly, as a worm; to move on the hands and knees, as a child: *n.* an inclosure on the coast for fish; the place set apart for fish in a fishing-boat: **crawling**, *imp.*: **crawled**, *pp. kraöld*: **crawler**, *n.* one who: **crawlingly**, *ad. -ly*.

crayfish, *n. krä'fish*—see **crawfish**.

crayon, *n. krä'ön* (F. *crayon*, a piece of drawing-chalk: L. *creta*, chalk: Gael. *creadh*, clay), a kind of pencil: **crayons**, *n. plu.* pieces of chalk of different colours used for drawing with; the drawing itself done with crayons: *v.* to sketch with a crayon: **crayoning**, *imp.*: **crayoned**, *pp. önd*.

craze, *v. kräz* (F. *écrazer*, to crush, to bruise: Dan. *krasse*, to crackle), to disorder or weaken the intellect; to impair the natural force or energy, as of the intellect; to bruise or crush: *n.* a weakness of mind in any particular thing: **crazing**, *imp.*: **crazed**, *pp. kräzd*: **crazy**, *a. krä'z*, broken; feeble; weak; shattered in mind: **crazily**, *ad. -ly*: **craziness**, *n.* the state of being broken or weakened in intellect, or in a thing: **crazing-mill**, a mill for crushing or grinding tin.

creak, *v. kräk* (a word imitative of a more acute sound than that represented by crack: F. *criquer*, to creak: It. *criccare*, to rattle: Dut. *krick*, a crash, a creak), to make a sharp, harsh, grating noise: **creaking**, *imp.*: **creaked**, *pp. krëkt*.

cream, *n. krém* (F. *crème*; It. *crema*, cream—from *cremare*, the simmering of milk beginning to boil: Ice. *krauma*, cream—from *krauma*, the lowest point of boiling: AS. and Scotch *ream*), thick oily scum which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for a time; the best part of a thing: *v.* to skim; to take off the best part of anything: **creaming**, *imp.*: **creamed**, *pp. krëmd*: **cream'y**, *a. -y*, full of cream: **cream-faced**, *a. pale*; having a coward look: **cream'iness**, *n. -ness*: **cream of tartar**, a compound of tartaric acid and potassa, much used in medicine—so called because in its separation from the other compounds among which it is found, its crystals show themselves first on the surface.

crease, *n. krës* (Brit. *kriz*, a wrinkle, a tuck in a garment: F. *grisser*, to crackle), a line or mark made in not folding cloth smoothly: *v.* to mark by a fold like a furrow: **creasing**, *imp.*: **creased**, *pp. krëst*.

creasote, *n. krë'söt* (Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *sozo*, I preserve), an oily colourless liquid with the smell of smoke, procured from coal-tar, &c., and which has the property of preserving animal substances.

create, *v. krë'ät* (L. *creatum*, to create—the oldest point to Sans. *krä*, to make: F. *créer*, to form out of nothing; to bring into existence by inherent power; to produce from existing materials a body invested with new powers and qualities; to generate; to form anew; to invest with a new character or dignity; to produce or cause: **creating**, *imp.*: **created**, *pp.*: **Creator**, *n.* the Deity; one who creates: **creation**, *n. -ä'shün*, the act of creating the world; the world itself; the universe: **creative**, *a. -tive*, that has a power or tendency to create: **creatively**, *ad. -ly*: **creativeness**, *n.* **creature**, *n. krë'tür*, often *chöör*, every living thing except God, the Creator—applied also to inanimate substances; an animal; a human being in contempt or pity; anything produced or imagined; a dependent or tool: **creaturily**, *ad. -ly*: **creatureship**, *n.* state of a creature: **creature-comforts**, those things which minister to the comforts of the body.

creatinin, *n. krë'tä'n* (Gr. *kreas*, flesh—gen. *kreatos*), a substance from the *juræ*, flesh, pressing itself in the form of colourless transparent crystals: **creatinin**, *n. -ät'ä-nä*, a substance in the form of prismatic crystals, procured chiefly from the urine.

credence, *n. krë'dëns* (L. *credens*, trusting or confiding in—allied to Sans. *crat*, faith: It. *credenza*, belief), belief; credit; confidence: **credenda**, *n. plu. krë'dëndä* (L.), things to be believed; articles of faith: **credential**, *a. -shäl*, giving a title to credit: **credentials**, *n. plu. -shälz*, that which gives a title to credit; the letters or written documents on which a claim to hospitality or official status is founded at a foreign court.

credence-table, *n. krë'dëns-tä'bl* (F. *crédence*: It. *credenza*—from the anc. Gothic *gereden*, to make ready, to prepare), the small table at the side of the altar or communion-table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

credible, *a. krëd'ä-bl* (L. *credibilis*, credible—from *credere*, to trust, to confide in), worthy of credit or belief: **credibly**, *ad. -bl*: **credibility**, *n. -bü'tä-ty*, the state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed: **credibleness**, *n. -bl-nës*.

credit, *n. krëd'it* (L. *credit*, he confides or trusts in: F. *crédit*; It. *credito*, credit), trust; reliance on the truth of words spoken; confidence in the sincerity of intentions or actions; good opinion derived from character or social position; power; influence; sale of goods on trust; time allowed for payment of goods not sold for ready money: in *book-keeping*, one side of an account is called the credit (Cr.) side, the other the debtor (Dr.) side—*by* is the sign of entry of the former, and *to* of the latter: *v.* to confide in; to believe; to trust; to sell goods on trust; to do honour to; to put a payment to an account to lessen its amount: **crediting**, *imp.*: **credited**, *pp. credit'able*, *a. -tä-bl*, worthy of praise or commendation; honourable: **credit'ably**, *ad. -tä-blly*: **creditableness**, *n. -tä-bl-nës*: **creditor**, *n. -tör*, one who has a just claim on another for money.

credulous, *a. krëd'ü-lüs* (L. *credulus*, easy of belief—from *credo*, I believe: It. *credulo*: F. *crédule*), too easy of belief; unsuspecting; easily deceived: **credulously**, *ad. -ly*: **credulousness**, *n.* **credulity**, *n. krëd'ü-tä-ty*, excessive easiness of belief; unsuspecting trust.

creed, *n. krëd* (L. *credo*, I believe), a brief summary of the essential articles of religious belief; any system of principles professed or believed.

creep, *v. krëp* (Dut. *kreke*, a crooked ditch, a small stream having an elbow: F. *crique*, a small natural haven: Ice. *kryki*, a corner: AS. *crecca*, a creek), a narrow inlet of water from the sea into the land; a sudden bend of a river; a pool in a deserted river-course: **creek'y**, *a. -y*, full of creeks; winding.

creel, *n. krë* (Scotch), a small wicker basket used by anglers; a larger basket used by women to carry fish in on the back.

creep, *v. krëp* (AS. *creopan*; Dut. *kruijen*; Ger. *kriechen*, to creep: Ice. *kriupa*, to kneel), to move forwards on the belly, as an animal without feet; to crawl, as on the hands and knees; to move slowly, feebly, secretly, or insensibly, as time; to grow along, as a plant; to trail: **creeping**, *imp.*: **ad. -ly**, having a tendency to creep or the habit of creeping: **crept**, *pt.* and *pp. krëpt*: **creep'er**, *n. -ër*, a climbing or trailing plant; an instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging at the bottom of water: **creep'hole**, *n. -höl*, an excuse; a subterfuge: **creepingly**, *ad. -ly*.

cremator, *n. krës*, a Maltese dagger—also written *kris*. **crematoire**, *krëm'ä'tä-yär* (F. a pot-hanger), in *fort.*, lines having an indented or zigzag outline somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw.

cremation, *n. krë-mä'shün* (L. *crematio*, a consuming by fire—from *cremo*, I burn), a burning; the burning of the dead.

cremocarpe, *n. krëm'ä-kärp* (Gr. *kremao*, I suspend, and *karpas*, fruit), the fruit of the umbelliferae, consisting of two one-sided carpels completely invested by the tube of the calyx.

crenate, *a. krë'nät*, also **cre'nated**, *a.* (mid. L. *crena*, a notch: F. *créné*), notched; in *bot.*, having a series of rounded marginal prominences: **crenature**, *n. krën'ä-tür*, in *bot.*, a notch in a leaf or style: **crenulate**, *a. -ü-lät*, in *bot.*, having the edge slightly scalloped or notched: **cren'elaté**, *a. -ä-lä-téd* (F. *crénelé*, embattled), provided with loopholes, as in a castellated building, through which missiles might be shot; in *arch.*, a kind of indented moulding.

creole, *n. krë'öl* (F. *créole*; Sp. *criollo*), a creole—properly nursed, grown up), in Spanish Amer. or W. I. Islands, a descendant from European ancestors; native of Brazil of African parents.

cöu, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

creosote, n. *kré'ô-sôt*—see **creasote**.
crepane, n. *kré'pân*, also **crepance**, n. *-pân* (L. *crepare*, to crack), a chop or scratch in a horse's leg caused by the shoe on one hind leg striking the other.
crepitate, v. *krép'itât* (L. *crepitare*, to crackle or crack; It. *crepitare*), to make a small crackling noise, as salt suddenly thrown on a fire: **crep'it'ing**, imp.: **crep'it'ed**, pp.: **crep'it'ation**, n. *-tâ'shün*, a small sharp crackling noise, as salt thrown on a fire.
crept, v.—see under **creep**.
crepuscule, n. *kré-püs'kul* (L. *crepusculum*, twilight, dusk—from *creper*, dusky, dark: It. *crepuscolo*), twilight: **crepuscular**, a. *-kü-lér*, pert. to twilight; glimmering; also, **crepusculus**, a. *-lüs*; also sometimes **crepusculin**, a. *-lün*.
crescendo, n. *krés-sén'dô* (It.—from L. *cresco*, I grow, I increase), in music, a mark over a passage or note to indicate that it is to be sung with an increasing volume of sound.
crescent, n. *krés'sént* (L. *crecens*, growing or increasing: F. *croissant*: It. *crecente*), the moon in the form of a curve, broad in the centre and tapering towards the two ends, called the horns; anything so shaped, as a block of buildings or houses; the emblem on the national standard of Turkey, in the form of a hollow half-moon: **adj.** growing: **crest'ced**, a. adorned with a crescent; crescent-like; crescent-shaped: **crest'clic**, a. *-sén'tik*, in the shape of a crescent.
cress, n. *krés* (AS. *cæsse*; Dut. *kerse*; Sw. *krasse*, a cress: F. *cresson*, a cress—from *crisser*, to grind the teeth), a well-known salad plant of a moderately pungent taste: **cre's'sy**, a. *-st*, abounding in cresses.
cresset, n. *krés'sét* (Dut. *krussel*; F. *creuseul*, a hanging lamp: connected with *crook*, *cruet*, *cruise*, and *crucible*), a large open lantern fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light set on a beacon or watch-tower; the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.
crest, n. *krést* (L. *crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of birds: akin to Gr. *keras*, a horn: It. *cresta*), the plume of feathers or a like ornament on the top of an ancient helmet; the helmet itself; the comb on the head of a bird; pride; courage; the figure or device that surmounts the coat of arms; the foamy top of a wave; the highest part of a hill or ridge: **crest'ed**, a. adorned with a tuft or crest: **crest'less**, a.: **crest'-fallen**, a. dispirited; dejected.
cretaceous, a. *kré-tâ'shüs* (L. *creta*, chalk: It. *creta*: F. *creta* and *crayon*), composed of chalk; chalky; in geol., the last or uppermost of the secondary formations, in which chalk-beds form its most notable features.
cretinism, *krét'in-izm* (F. *crétin*, one of certain inhabitants of the Alps and other mountains, remarkable for their stupid and languid appearance), a peculiar kind of idiocy, attended with deformity, that prevails in districts about the Alps and other mountains: **crét'in**, n. *-tün*, one of the deformed idiots of the Alpine territories.
creux, n. *kró* (F. *creux*, hollow), anything engraved or sculptured by excavation or hollowing out—the reverse of relief.
crevasse, n. *kré-väs'* (F.), a deep crevice—usually applied to rents in glaciers.
crevice, n. *kré-vís* (F. *crevasse*, a burst, a gap—from L. *crepare*, to crack), a crack; a rent; an opening.
crew, n. *kró* (W. *crwd*, a round lump: Dut. *kruyden*, to thrust, to crowd forward: Lith. *krupa*, a heap, as of stones or people—*crew* is connected with *crowd* and *cud*), the body of seamen that man a ship; applied in a bad sense to a company or band of persons.
crew, v. *kró*—see under **crow**.
crewl, n. *cró'él* (Ger. *knäuel*; low Ger. *Mevel*, a ball of thread), two-threaded worsted yarn loosely twisted.
crib, n. *kríb* (Dut. *kribbe*; Ger. *krippe*, a crib: W. *crib*, a comb; *cribin*, a rake), the rack or manger out of which cattle feed; any small building; a bed or sleeping-place, chiefly applied to one occupied by a child; often used to signify a book for unfairly assisting schoolboys in the preparation of lessons: v. to shut or confine in a small space; to pilfer: **crib'bing**, imp.: **cribb'd**, pp. *kríb'd*, shut up; confined: **cribbage**, n. *kríb'-áj*, a game at cards between two, in which five cards are dealt to each, each player casting out two cards, forming what is called the **crib**, which belongs to the dealer.
cribble, n. *kríb'l* (L. *cribrare*, to pass through a sieve: It. *cribrare*: F. *cribler*), a coarse sieve used for corn,

sand, or gravel; coarse flour or meal: v. to cause to pass through a coarse sieve: **crib'bling**, imp. *-ting*, sifting: **cribbled**, pp. *kríb'ld*, sifted: **crib'riform**, a. *-rí-fór'm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a sieve.

crick, n. *krík* (from *cricket*), a familiar term for a painful stiffness in neck or back.

cricket, n. *krík'ët* (Dut. *krieken*, to chirp), a chirping insect found about ovens and fireplaces on ground floors.

cricket, n. *krík'ët* (F. *criquet*, the stick or peg serving for a mark in the game of bowls), a favourite outdoor game played with bats, wickets, and ball: **crick'eter**, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket: **crick'eter**, n. *-ér*, a player at cricket.

cricoid, a. *krík'óyd* (Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, shape), like a ring.

cried, v.; **crier**, n., &c.—see **cry**.

crime, n. *krím* (L. *crimen*, a crime, a fault: It. *crimine*: F. *crime*), a violation or breaking of some human or divine law; a serious fault; iniquity: **criminal**, a. *krím'-t-nál*, that violates a human or divine law; guilty of or tainted with crime; abandoned; wicked: in law, opposed to *civil*: n. a person who has violated human or divine laws: one guilty: **crim'-inally**, **adv.** *krím'-inál'ití*, n. *-tí*, the quality of being guilty of a crime; guiltiness: **crimeless**, a. *krím'-lës*, innocent: **criminate**, v. *krím'-t-nát*, to accuse; to charge with a crime: **crim'in'at'ing**, imp.: **crim'in'at'ed**, pp. charged with a crime: **crim'in'at'ion**, n. *-nâ'shün*, the act of accusing; a charging with being guilty of some crime or offence: **crim'in'at'or**, n. *-tôr*, one who: **crim'in'atory**, a. *-tér-i*, that involves accusation; accusing: **capital crime**, a crime punishable with death: **crim. con.** n. *krím'-kôn* (contr. for criminal conversation), adultery.

crimp, v. *krimp* (W. *crimpio*, to pinch, or crimp: Dan. *krympe*, to shrink: Dut. *krimpen*, to contract—connected with *cramp*, *crump*, and *crimpe*, all used in the sense of contraction), to pinch up in small ridges, as a frill or ruffle; to induce rigid muscular contraction in a fish by making cuts through the flesh: **adj.** brittle; easily crumbled: **crimp'ing**, imp.: n. the operation of inducing rigid muscular contraction in fish by transverse cuts and incisions in cold water; the act of forming into ridges or plaits: **crimp'ed**, pp. *krimp'ed*: **adj.** applied to cod and other fish prepared for table by the operation of crimping: **crimp'ing-iron**, an iron for curling hair and crimping frills: **crimpe**, v. *krím'pl*, to contract or draw together; to cause to curl: **crimp'ing**, imp.: **crimp'led**, pp. *krím'pl'd*, contracted; shrunk.

crimp, n. *krimp* (Dut. *krimpe*, a confined place in which fish are kept alive till wanted), one who unfairly decoys men into naval or military service—especially one who entraps sailors; one who ostensibly keeps a lodging-house for sailors, but whose real occupation is to fleece the unwary of their wages: v. to decoy into naval or military service: **crimp'ing**, imp.: **crimp'ed**, pp. *krimp't*.

crimson, n. *krím'sén* (F. *cramoisi*; Turk. *kirmizi*; Sp. *carmesí*—from *kermes*, the name of the insect producing the colour), a deep-red colour; a red colour in general; a red inclining to purple: **adj.** having the colour of crimson: v. to dye with crimson; to be tinged with red; to blush: **crim'oning**, imp.: **crim'-oned**, pp. *-énd*, tinged with a red colour: **crimson-hued**, a. of a crimson colour.

cringe, v. *krínj* (AS. *crymbig*, crooked: Dan. *krybe*, to creep, to grovel: Ger. *kriechen*, to creep, to sneak), to fawn upon with servility; to flatter meanly: n. servile civility: **cring'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having the habit of one who cringes: **cring'ed**, pp. *krínj'd*: **cringer**, n. *krínj'ér*, one who: **cring'ling**, n. *krínj'-línj*, one who stoops meanly to obtain favour.

cringle, n. *krínj'gl* (Ice. *kringla*, a round cake: Dan. *kring*, a circle), a withe for fastening a gate; a short piece of rope with each end spliced into the bolt-rope of a sail confining an iron ring or thimble.

crinite, a. *kré-nít* (L. *crinis*, hair), in bot., having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

crinkle, v. *krínj'kl* (Dut. *kronkelen*, to curl, to twist: Dan. *krinkel*, creaking), to form with short turns or wrinkles: to run in and out in little short bends: **crink'ling**, imp. *-línj*: **crink'led**, pp. *krínj'kl'd*.

crinoid, n. plu. *krín'óyds*, also **crin'ódea**, *-nóy'dé-á* (Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, shape), in geol., the *encrinurites*, an extensive order, chiefly of fossil *echinoderms*, so termed from the resemblance which they have to a lily; stone lilies: **crin'ódal**, a. *-dal*, pert. to.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

crinoline, *n.* *krin'ô-lên* (F—from *L. crinis*; F. *crin*, hair, and *L. linea*, a line or string), a lady's petticoat stiffened with cane, steel, or horsehair bands; the bands that stiffen petticoats.

crioceras, *n.* *krî-ô-sêr-ds*, also *crioceratite*, *n.* *krî-ô-sêr-dt-tî* (Gr. *crios*, a ram, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from its shape.

cripple, *n.* *krîp'p* (Icel. *kryppa*, a hump; Dut. *krepel*, a cripple; Dan. *krybe*, to creep), one who has lost the use of a limb or limbs, or is partly disabled; a lame person; *v.* to deprive of the use of a limb or limbs; to lame; to disable; **crippling**, *imp.*: **crippled**, *pp.* *krîp'p'd*, disabled.

crisis, *n.* *krî'sis*, *plu.* *crî'ses*, *-sêz* (L. *crisis*; Gr. *krisis*, a decision; It. and F. *crise*), the change in the symptoms of a disease that indicates recovery or death: the decisive point in any important affair.

crisp, *a.* *krîsp* (L. *crispus*; old F. *crepe*), curled; AS. *crispian*, to crisp or curl; It. *crepe*), curled; formed into ringlets or curls; brittle; easily broken short; *in bot.*, having an undulated or curling margin; *v.* to wrinkle; to curl; **crisping**, *imp.*: **crisped**, *pp.* *krîsp'p'd*; **crispy**, *ad.* *krîsp*; **crispness**, *n.* brittleness; **crispy**, *a.* *-pî*, curled; brittle; **crispy**, *a.* *-pî*, having a crisp appearance; rough, with waving lines.

crispin, *n.* *krîs'pîn*, a shoemaker, after St Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

cristate, *a.* *krîs'tat* (It. *crista*, a crest), *in bot.*, crested; tufted; **crista**, *n.* *-tâ*, in *anat.*, a term applied to several processes of bones.

criterion, *n.* *krî-têr'i-ôn*, *plu.* *crî'têr'ia* (Gr. *kriterion*, means for judging—from *krino*, I judge), a standard or rule by which a judgment can be formed.

critic, *n.* *krî'tîk* (L. *criticus*, a critic; Gr. *kritikos*; It. *critico*; F. *critique*—from Gr. *krino*, I judge), a person skilled in judging of the merits of works in the fine arts, or of the beauties and defects in literature; a fault-finder; **critical**, *a.* *-kâl*, highly important; momentous—from *crisis*; nicely exact; prone to judge severely the productions of others; fault-finding; **critically**, *ad.* *-lî*; **criticalness**, *n.*: **criticise**, *v.* *-sîz*, to examine and judge, with attention to beauties and faults; to find fault with; to censure or blame; **criticising**, *imp.*: **criticised**, *pp.* *-sîd*; **criticisable**, *a.* *-zâ-bl*, capable of being criticised; **criticism**, *n.* *-sîzm*, the art of judging of the beauties or faults in literature or the fine arts; critical remarks, verbal or written; **critique**, *n.* *krî-têk* (F.), a critical examination in writing of any work; a criticism.

crizel, *n.* *krîz'zel* (F. *grésiller*, to drizzle; *grésillé*, covered or hoar with rime), a roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency.

croak, *n.* *krôk* (AS. *cracetan*, to croak; Ger. *krach*, to croak; L. *croco*; Gr. *krozo*, I cry as a raven), the cry of a frog or raven; any low harsh sound; *v.* to make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog; to utter a low muttering sound; to grumble; **croaking**, *imp.*: **croaked**, *pp.* *krôkt*; **croaker**, *n.* one who murmurs or grumbles.

Croats, *n.* *plu.* *krô'âts*, inhabitants of Croatia; its native troops.

croceous, *a.*—see **crocus**.

crochet, *a.* *krô-shâ* (F. *crochet*, a little hook—from *croc*, a hook; Icel. *krök*, a hook), applied to fancy-work performed with a hooked needle; *n.* *in fort.*, a cut into the glacis opposite a traverse, continuing the covered-way around the traverse; **crocheting**, *imp.* *-shâ-ting*; **crocheted**, *pp.* *krô-shâd*; *in mil.*, usually pronounced *krô-shê*; *krô-shê-ting*; *krô-shê-têd*.

crook, *n.* *krôk* (Dut. *kruycke*; Ger. *kruy*; Dan. *krukke*; W. *cregen*, an earthen vessel, a pitcher—see **crisset**), an earthen pot or pitcher; **crookery**, *n.* *-êr-i*, earthenware.

crocket, *n.* *krôk'êl* (Eng. *crook*; Dut. *kroke*, a curl; Dan. *krog*, a corner), in *arch.*, ornaments of leaves, flowers, bunches of foliage, or animals, employed to decorate angles of spires, pinnacles, &c.

crocodile, *n.* *krôk'ô-dîl* (L. *crocodilus*; Gr. *kroko-deilos*), a large voracious reptile of amphibious habits, in shape resembling a lizard, and covered with scutes; *ad.* *like a crocodile*; false; **crocodilian**, *a.* *-dîl-ân*, *pert.* to, *n.* an animal akin to the crocodiles; **crocodilia**, *n.* *-tâ*, an order of reptiles, including the crocodile, the gaviol, and the alligator.

crocoisite, *n.* *krô-kôis'it* (Gr. *krokois*), of a saffron or yellow colour, the chromate of lead; red-lead ore—used as a pigment.

crocus, *n.* *krô'kûs* (L. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos*; Gael. *crook*, red), an early spring flower; saffron; a yellow powder; **croceous**, *a.* *-shâ-s*, like saffron; yellow.

croft, *n.* *krôft* (AS. *croft*, a small farm; Gael. *croit*), a small field attached to a house, or near it; **crofter**, *n.* *-têr*, one who.

cromlech, *n.* *krôm'lêk* (W. *cromlech*, a crooked stone), an anc. monument consisting of a huge flat stone, supported like a table by others set on end.

cromornia, *n.* *krô-môr'nâ* (F. *cromorne*; It. *cromorno*), a reed-stop in the organ.

crone, *n.* *krôn* (Gael. *cran*, a low murmuring sound; Scot. *croon*, a hollow continued moan), an old woman; **crony**, *n.* *krôn'it*, an intimate companion or acquaintance.

crook, *n.* *krôök* (Icel. *kraki*, a hook; Dut. *kroke*, a fold, a curl; Dan. *krog*, a hook), anything bent; a curve; a shepherd's staff curved at the end; *v.* to bend; to curve; to turn from a straight line; **crook-ing**, *imp.*: **crooked**, *pp.* *krôökt*; *ad.* *krôök'êd*, bent; curved; winding; perverse; deceitful; without rectitude; **crook edly**, *ad.* *-êd-lî*; **crook edness**, *n.* a winding or bending.

crop, *n.* *krôp* (AS. *croþ*, top, claw of a bird; Gael. *croþ*, a knob, a little hill; F. *crope*, the top or protuberance of a hill; Dut. *croep*, the knob of the throat; Ger. *kropf*, the crow of a bird, crow of a bird; first stomach into which a bird's meat descends; anything gathered into a heap; the gathered harvest; corn or other vegetable products while growing, or after being gathered; *v.* to cut or pluck the ends off; to mow or reap; to sow or plant; **cropping**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of cutting off; the raising of crops; **cropped**, *pp.* *a.* *krôpt*, plucked; cut short; eaten off; **neck and crop**, altogether; at once; bag and baggage; **to crop out**, in *geol.*, to come to the surface, as the edge of any inclined stratum, which is called the *crop* or *outcrop*; **crop'ful**, *a.* *-fôol*, having a full crop or belly; **crop'per**, *n.* *-pêr*, a pigeon with a large crop; **crop-sick**, *a.* sick from excess in eating or drinking.

croquet, *n.* *krô'kêd* (F.), an open-air game played with wooden balls and mallets.

crore, *n.* *krôr*, in the *East Indies*, 100 lacs of rupees, equal to about one million sterling.

crozier, *n.* *krô-zî-êr* (F. *croze*; G. *croce*; Icel. *krooss*; Ger. *kreuz*), a cross—from L. *crux*, a cross for the punishment of malefactors), a staff crooked at the head and highly ornamented with gold or silver; a symbol of pastoral care and authority; a bishop's staff or crook; **cross**, *n.* *krôs*, two lengths of any body placed across each other—thus (+), (X), or (†); a line drawn through another; the ensign of the Christian religion; the instrument on which the Saviour died; any misfortune; a hindrance; *v.* to draw a line, or place a body, across another; to pass or move over; to pass from side to side; to cancel; to erase; to obstruct or hinder; *ad.* oblique; transverse; obstructing; adverse; peevish or ill-humoured; **cross'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a paved part for passing across a street; **crossed**, *pp.* *krôst*; **crossette**, *n.* *krôs-sêl*, in *arch.*, the small projecting pieces in arch-stones which hang upon the adjacent stones; **crossly**, *ad.* *-lî*, adversely; in opposition; **crossness**, *n.* peevishness; **cross-grained**, *a.* having the fibres cross or irregular; perverse; troublesome; **crossbar**, *n.* a kind of lever; **crossbow, *n.* a weapon used by fastening a bow at the end of a stock; **cross-bun**, *n.* a bun with the form of a cross on one side; **cross'let**, *n.* a little cross; *to take up the cross*, to submit to afflictions and self-denial for love to Christ; **cross-action**, in *law*, a case in which A having an action against B, B also brings an action against A on the same case; **cross-examination**, a strict examination of a witness by the opposing counsel; **cross-beam**, a large beam running from wall to wall; *to cross the breed*, to breed animals from different varieties of the same species; **cross-armed**, *a.* having arms across; **cross-barred**, *a.* *-bârd*, secured by bars crossing each other; **crossbill**, a bird so called from the form of the bill; **cross-course**, in *mining*, a vein or lode which intersects at right angles the general direction of the veins; **cross-cut**, in *mining*, a level driven at right angles with the view of intersecting a lode or vein; **cross-cut saw**, a saw managed by two men, one at each end; a **crossed check**, an order for payment of money on demand, having the name of a banker written across it; **cross-purpose**, contradictory conduct or system, as proposing a difficulty to be solved; a riddle; *to cross-question*, to examine again in another direction; **cross-sea**, waves running**

côû, bôÿ, fôot; pâre, dâd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

high across others; a swell: **cross-staff**, a surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets: **cross-tie**, a railway sleeper; in *arch.*, a connecting band in a building: **cross-trees**, in *ships*, certain pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower masts and top masts: **cross-road**, an obscure road or path leading from one part of the main road to another, or intersecting it: **cross-wind**, an unfavourable or side wind: **crosswise**, *ad.* **-wise**, across; in the form of a cross: to **play cross and pile**, to play at tossing up money which had a cross on one side and a pile or pillar on the other: **cross-stone**, n. harmotome or pyramidal zeolite.

croch, n. *kröch* (F. *croc*, a hook; *crochet*, a hook, a little hook), a hook or fork: **crocheted**, a. *kröcht*, hooked: **crochet**, n. *-et*, a fixedness of the mind on some particular object or pursuit; a whim or fancy; a musical note; a bracket: **crocheted**, a. *kröcht-étéd*, marked with crochets: **croch** *été*, a. *-ti*, having a changeable tendency to fix the mind too exclusively on one object; whimsical.

croton-oil, n. *krótôn-ôyl*, an oil expressed from the seeds of one of the *croton* tribe of plants, violently purgative: **croton** *ic*, a. *-ik*, *pert.* to.

crouch, v. *kröüch* (Icel. *krökinn*, crooked, bowed down: W. *cruciau*, to bow, to curve), to stoop low; to bend; to act meanly; to fawn or cringe: **crouching**, *imp.* **crouched**, *pp.* *kröücht*.

croop, n. *kröp* (Gael. *croop*, to contract, to shrink: Goth. *kruplan*; Icel. *kröpa*; Scot. *croop*, to cry), a disease very fatal to children, arising from inflammation of the upper part of the windpipe caused by cold.

croop, n. *kröp* (F. *croupe*, hind quarters), the hinder part or buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

croupier, n. *kröp-pér* (F. an assistant at a gaming-table), in *Scot.*, one who sits at the foot of the table at a public dinner and assists the chairman.

crout, n. *kröüt* (Ger. *kraut*, a plant, a vegetable: Dan. *kruid*, an herb, cabbage), sliced or chopped cabbage placed in layers alternately with salt and spices, closely packed and allowed to ferment, usually called *sour crout*; a universal article of domestic use in Germany, and called *sauer kraut*.

crow, n. *krö* (Ger. *krähen*, to crow: L. *crocare*; F. *croasser*; Gr. *krōzen*, to croak: Icel. *kraki*, a crow: an imitation of the cry of different birds), a large bird of a very deep blue-black colour; the cry of a cock; an iron lever: v. to sing or cry as a cock, being a mark of joy or defiance; to boast in triumph: **crow** *ing*, *imp.* **crew**, *pt.* *krö*, did *crow*: **crowed**, *pp.* *kröd*: **crow-bar**, a strong bar of iron used as a lever: to **pluck or pull a crow**, to be contentious about a trifle: **crow-berry**, a heath-like plant, one species producing a black berry: **crow-coal**, among *miners*, earthy coal containing very little bitumen: **crow-foot** or *crow's-foot*, n. *kröföt*, a wild flowering plant, the seed-vessels of which resemble the foot of a crow; in a *ship*, a number of small cords rove through a long block, used to suspend an awning by, &c.; in *mil.*, a machine of iron having four points or spikes: **crow's-bill**, in *surg.*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c., from wounds: **crow's-feet**, wrinkles under the eyes, being the effects of age: **crow's-nest**, a look-out or watch-tower placed on the main-topmast cross-trees, generally of a whaling vessel: **crow-quill**, n. (*crow and quill*), a pen made from the quill of a crow, used for delicate writing and sketching.

crowd, n. *kröüd* (W. *crud*, a round lump: Lith. *kruea*, a heap, as stones or people; connected with *curd*), a confused multitude of persons; a throng; a mob; a number of things together; the populace: v. to press together; to fill to excess; to encumber with numbers; to extend to the utmost, as a ship crowds on sails: **crowding**, *imp.* **crowd** *ed*, *pp.* *adj.* very full: **crowdy**, n. *kröü-dé*, a mixture of oatmeal and milk or water.

crown, n. *kröün* (L. *corona*, a crown: W. *crüen*, round, circular: Gael. *crün*, the boss of a shield, a garland, the state cap or diadem of a king or sovereign; the executive government; a wreath or garland; the top part of a thing; a silver coin, value 5s.: v. to invest any one with regal power by the ceremony of placing the state cap or diadem on his head; to complete or finish; to reward: **crowning**, *imp.* **crowned**, *pp.* *kröüen*: **crow** *glass*, n. the best common window-glass: **crow** *less*, a. without a crown: **crow** *office*, n. an office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench: **crow** *post*, n. in a building, a post

which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters: **crow** *prince*, n. the prince who succeeds to the crown or throne: **crow** *wheel*, n. a wheel having cogs at right angles with its plane; in a watch, the wheel which drives the balance: **crow** *work*, in *fort.*, an outwork consisting of a bastion connected by a curtain on each side with two demi-bastions, situated on some elevated point, which, besides defending the position, covers the other works.

crucial, a. *kröshäl* (F. *crucial*; It. *cruciale*, crucial—from L. *cruz*, a cross—gen. *crucis*), in *surg.*, passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; severe; trying: **cruc** *ia* *ted*, a. *-téd*, tortured: **cruc** *ia* *tion*, n. *-äshün*, torture; exquisite pain: **cruciferous**, a. *-sifer-üs* (L. *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, *pert.* to an order of plants, the *cruciferae*, *-ér-é*, having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross: **cruciform**, a. *-siförm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, consisting of four equal petals disposed in the form of a cross. *Note.*—The *cruciform* plants include the stocks, wallflowers, cabbages, and cresses.

crucible, n. *krösh-bl* (F. *creuset*, a little earthen pot: mid. L. *crucibulum*, a melting-pot—from L. *cruz*, a cross, as formerly marked with a cross), a pot for melting metals, &c., usually of Stourbridge clay, plumbago, platinum, or other fire-resisting materials.

crucify, v. *krucifé* (F. *crucifier*; see *crucify*).

crucify, v. *krösh-fé* (F. *crucifigere*; to crucify, from L. *cruz*, a cross—gen. *crucis*, and *figo*, I fix; *fixus*, fixed), to put to death by nailing to a cross; to repress and subdue evil passions and desires from love to Christ: **crucify** *ing*, *imp.* **crucified**, *pp.* *fid*: **crucifier**, n. one who: **crucifix**, n. *krösh-fiks*, a figure in wood, metal, or other substance, representing Christ fastened to the cross: **crucifixion**, n. *-fikshün*, the act of nailing to the cross; the punishment of death by the cross: **the crucifixion**, n. the death of Christ by the cross.

crud, *krüd*, and **cruddle**, *krüd-i*, same as *curd* and *curdle*, which see.

crude, a. *kröd* (L. *crudus*, bloody, raw: Bohem. *krew*; W. *crau*, blood—connected with *cruel*), in a raw, unprepared state; rough; imperfect; clumsy; hasty; not matured: **crudely**, *ad.* *-li*: **crude** *ness*, n.: **crudity**, n. *kröd-ti*, rawness.

cruel, a. *krö-él* (L. *crudelis*; It. *crudel*; F. *cruel*, cruel, fierce—see *crude*), inclined to inflict pain or sufferings on others; barbarous; inhuman; extremely unkind; hard-hearted; merciless: **crue** *lly*, *ad.* *-li*: **crue** *lty*, n. *-ti*, inhumanity; disposition to inflict sufferings.

cruet, n. *krö-ét* (Pol. *kark*; Scot. *craig*, a neck: Russ. *korssok*, a pitcher with a narrow neck—see *crucible*), a small flint-glass bottle, containing for immediate use a sauce, or pepper, mustard, &c.

cruse, n. *kröz* (Dut. *kruisen*, to cruise—from *cruis*, a cross: F. *croiser*—from *croix*, a cross: L. *cruz*, a cross—the cross being the badge of the seamen who in former times carried on naval warfare against the infidels), a voyage among places, or from place to place: v. to sail from place to place or within certain parts of a sea for a particular purpose, as for war or protection of commerce: **crui** *sing*, *imp.* **crused**, *pp.* *kröz*: **crui** *ser*, n. *krö-zér*, a ship of war cruising.

cruse, n. *krös*, a cup—see *cruse*.

crumb, n. *krüm*, n. *krüm* (AS. *crume*, a crumb: Gael. *crüm*, a bite, a nip: F. *crume*; Dut. *krutme*, a crumb), a small part or fragment; the soft part of bread, as distinguished from the crust: **crum** *my*, a. *-mi*, inclined to go to crumbs: **sub**: v. to break into crumbs: **crumb** *ing*, *imp.* **crumbed**, *pp.* *krümd*: **crumble**, v. *krüm-pl*, to break or fall into small pieces; to moulder; to perish: **crum** *bling*, *imp.* **crumbled**, *pp.* *-bld*: **crumb** *brush*, n. a curve-shaped brush for sweeping crumbs from a table-cloth: **crumb** *cloth*, n. a cloth laid on the top of a carpet under the table for gathering the crumbs: **crum** *pet*, n. *-pét*, a kind of cake or muffin; very thin bread.

crump, a. *krümp* (Sw. *krumpen*, shrunk: AS. *crump*, bowed, bent: Ger. *krumm*; W. *crum*, to bend, to crook), crooked: **crump** *back*, *hump* *back*: **crumple**, v. *krüm-pl*, to contract; to shrink; to press in folds or wrinkles; to rumple: **crum** *pling*, *imp.* **crumpled**, *pp.* *-pld*.

crunch, v. *krünsh* (see *craunch*), to crush between the teeth.

crupper, n. *krüp-pér* (F. *croupière*, a crupper—from

croupe, the ridge of the back, the rump of a horse), a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and which, passing under the horse's tail, prevents the saddle from slipping forward on to the horse's neck: **v.** to put a crupper on: **cruppering**, imp.: **cruppered**, pp.—**pérd.**

crural, a *kró-rál* (L. *crus*, the leg—gen. *cruris*: Sans. *cri*, to go, to run), or of belonging to the legs.

crusades, n. plu. *kró-sáds* (Fr. *croisade*, a crusade—from L. *cruz*, a cross: Sp. *crusada*), military expeditions in the middle ages for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens, the soldiers wearing the figure of the cross, or having banners with crosses on them: **crusade**, n. a romantic undertaking: **crusa**, der. n. *-sá-der*, one who: **crusading**, a. pert. to: **crusa**, do. n. *-dó*, a Portuguese coin, so called from the figure of the cross stamped upon it.

cruse, n. *krós* (Icel. *krus*: Ger. *krus*: Dut. *kroes*, a cup, a drinking-vessel—see **crucible**), a small cup; a small bottle: **cruset**, n. *kró-sét*, a goldsmith's melting-pot.

crush, v. *krúsh* (a word imitative of the noise of crushing a hard or brittle body: F. *croissir*, to crack or crash: It. *crosciare*, to crush: Lith. *krusiti*, to grind), to press and bruise between two hard bodies; to beat or force down; to subdue; to overwhelm by superior power; to conquer; to be pressed into a smaller compass: **n.** a collision; a violent pressure, as of a crowd: **crushing**, imp.: **adj.** pressing into a mass; overwhelming: **crushed**, pp. *krúsh-t*: **adj.** broken or bruised by pressure or by a fall: **crusher**, one who or that which.

crust, n. *krúst* (L. *crusta*, the shell of anything; imitative of the sound of crunching a crust of bread: Ger. *kruste*, a crust: Bohem. *chraustati*, to crunch), the outward covering or shell of anything, generally harder than the body itself; the outer portion of the earth; the tartar deposited from wine on the bottle, evidence of age, the wine being then called *crusted*: **v.** to cover with a crust; to harden the outside of a thing: **crust'ing**, imp.: **crusted**, pp. *krúst'ed*: **crusta'-cea**, n. plu. *-tá-shi-d*, also *crusta'ceans*, n. plu. *-shi-dnz*, a general name for all kinds of animals with jointed shells, as the crab, lobster, &c.: **crusta'cean**, a.-dn, pert. to; having jointed shells: **crusta'ceous**, a. *-tá-shúsh*, pert. to; of the nature of crust or shell; in *bot.*, hard, thin, and brittle: **crust'ated**, a. *-tá-téd*, covered with a crust: **crusta'tion**, n. *-tá-shún*, an adherent crust: **crusty**, a. *krúsh'ti*, hard; abrupt in manner or speech; ill-tempered: **crust'ily**, ad. *-ti-ti*: **crustiness**, n. *-ti-nés*, the quality of being crusty; peevishness; moroseness.

crut, n. *krút* (contracted from **crust**), the rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crutch, n. *krúch* (Ger. *Krücke*: Dut. *kruck*: Lith. *kruke*, a crutch: It. *croccia*, a little cross, a crutch—from L. *cruz*, a cross), a staff having at one end a curved cross for the arm-pit; a support for the lame in walking; old age: **v.** to support on crutches: **crutch'ing**, imp.: **crutched**, pp. *krúch't*.

crux, n. *krúks* (L. a cross), the southern cross—name of a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

cry, v. *krí* (imitative of a shrill sudden exertion of the voice: It. *gridare*; F. *crier*; Ger. *schreien*, to cry and weep), to utter a loud voice; to speak or call loudly; to utter a voice in weeping or sorrow; to lament; to squall as a child; to proclaim: **cries**, n. plu. *kríz*, a loud sound uttered by any animal; a loud sound in lamentation or weeping; clamour; bitter complaints; a street announcement; **crying**, imp. *krí'ing*: **adj.** uttering a squalling noise, as a child; calling for notice; notorious: **n.** clamour; outcry: **cried**, pp. *kríd*: **crier**, n. *krí-ér*, one who; a public officer who makes announcements or proclamations: **to cry against**, to utter a loud voice by way of reproof or threatening: **to cry out against**, to complain of or censure strongly: **to cry out**, to exclaim: **to cry down**, to depreciate: **to cry up**, to praise or extol: **to cry to**, to call on in prayer; to implore.

cryolite, n. *krí-ó-lit* (Gr. *krnos*, ice, hoar-frost, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral found only in the gneiss of West Greenland, which melts like ice in the flame of a candle; the commercial ore of aluminium: **cryophorus**, n. *-sif-ér-is* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation.

crypt, n. *kript* (It. and L. *crypta*, a vault, a concealed subterranean passage—from Gr. *krupto*, I conceal: F. *crypte*), an underground cell or cave for burial, generally under a church; the part of a church or chapel underground: **cryptic**, a. *kríp'tik*, also **crypt-**

tical, *-ti-kál*, pert. to; hidden; secret: **crypt'os**, a. *-tós*; in *bot.*, inconspicuous or concealed; in composition, **crypto**.

cryptogamia, n. *kríp'tó-gá-mi-d* (Gr. *kruptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, one of the great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, comprising the mushrooms, lichens, mosses, sea-weeds, and ferns, the organs of fructification in which are concealed or not apparent; also **cryptogamy**, n. *-tóg-dá-mi*: **crypto-gam'ic**, a. *-tóg-gám'ik*, also **cryptogam'ous**, a. *-tóg-dá-mús*, pert. to plants of the order **cryptogamia**: **cryptog'raphy**, n. *tóg-rá-ft* (Gr. *graphe*, a writing), the art or art of writing in secret characters: **cryptog'raphical**, a. *gráft'ikál*, pert. to: **cryptog'rapher**, n. *-tóg-rá-fer*, one who.

crystal, n. *kríst'al* (L. *crystallum*, rock-crystal: Gr. *krystallos*, ice, rock-crystal: It. *crystallo*: F. *crystal*), anything congealed like ice with smooth surfaces; any natural body transparent or semi-transparent; a transparent substance made by fusing certain bodies together, as an alkali with flint or sand and lead; a fine kind of glass: **adj.** consisting of crystal; clear; transparent: **crystal'line**, a. *-lín*, like crystal; clear; transparent: **crystal'ise**, v. *-líz*, to cause to form into crystals; to be converted into crystals: **crystal'ising**, imp.: **crystal'ised**, pp. *-líz'd*: **crystal'isable**, a. *-líz-d-bl*, that may be formed into crystals: **crystal'isa'tion**, n. *-zá-shún*, the act or process of being formed into crystals: **crystal'iser**, n. *-líz-ér*, he who or that which: **sub-crystal'ine**, a. indistinctly or faintly crystalline: **rock-crystal**, n. transparent or colourless quartz: **crystalline lens** or **humour**, a white, transparent, firm substance having the form of a convex lens, situated in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye: **crystal'lography**, n. *tóg-rá-ft* (Gr. *graphe*, a writing), that department of mineralogy which investigates the relation of crystalline forms, and the origin and structure of crystals: **crystal'lographer**, n. one who: **crystal'lographic** or **graphical**, a. pert. to: **crystal'lographically**, ad. *-kál'ti*: **crystal'loid**, a. *-lóyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), having the form or likeness of a crystal: **n.** that which has the form or likeness of a crystal.

ctenoid, a. *tén-óyd* (Gr. *kteis*, a comb—gen. *ktenos*, and *eidos*, form), comb-shaped; having the appearance of a comb: **ctenoi'dans**, n. plu. *-nóy'dáns*, the third order of fishes in the arrangement of Agassiz, having scales with rough and jagged edges, as the perch: **ctenoptychius**, n. *tén-óp'tik'ús* (Gr. *ptuche*, a wrinkle, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fish-teeth, distinguished by the serrated or comb-like margins of their edges.

cub, n. *kúb* (Icel. *kobbi*, a seal), the young of certain animals, generally of the bear and fox; a boy or girl, in contempt: **v.** to bring forth young: **cub'bing**, imp.: **cubbed**, pp. *kúbd*.

cubation, n. *ká-bá-shún* (L. *cubare*, to lie down: It. *cubare*: F. *couver*), a reclining; the act of lying down: **cubatory**, a. *kú-bá-tér'i*, lying down; recumbent.

cube, n. *kúb* (L. *cubus*, a square on all sides: Gr. *kubos*), a solid body with six equal sides, all squares; a number multiplied twice by itself, as $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, 64 being the cube of 4: **v.** to raise to the third power: **cub'ing**, imp.: **cubed**, pp. *kúbd*: **cubic**, a. *kú-bík*, also **cu'bical**, a. *-kál*, solid; not superficial; pert. to the length, breadth, and thickness of a body: **cu'bical'ly**, ad. *-l'i*: **cu'bical'ness**, n.: **cu'biform**, a. *-bi-fórm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of a cube: **cu'boid**, a. *-bóyd*, also **cu'boid'al**, a. *-dal* (Gr. *eidos*, form), having nearly the form of a cube: **cube root**, the first power of a cube, as 4 is the cube root of 64: **cubature**, n. *kú-bá-túr*, the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body: **cube-ore**, an arseniate of iron occurring in perfect cubes in copper ores.

cubeb, n. *kú'héb* (Hind. *kabába*), a small spicy berry, a native of various parts of the East Indies, stimulant and purgative.

cubit, n. *kú-bít* (Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow or bending of the arm—from *kupto*, I bend: L. *cubitum*, the elbow, bending or curvature of a shore—from *cubare*, to lie or bow down: It. *cubitto*), the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; an ancient measure of length from about 20 in.; in *ana'*, the forearm: **cu'bited**, a. *-bí-téd*, of the length or measure of a cubit; pert. to the elbow: **cu'bited**, a. *-bí-téd*, having the measure of a cubit.

cuboid, n. *kú-bóyd*—see **cube**.

cucking-stool, n. *kúk'ing-stól* (Manx. *cugh*, excrement in children's language: L. *caco*; Gr. *kakao*, I go to stool: Icel. *kuka*, to go to stool), a chair on which

females for certain offences, as for brawling and scolding, were fastened and ducked.

cuckold—see under **cuckoo**.

cuckoo, n. *kōōkō* (L. *cuculus*; F. *coucou*, the cuckoo), a well-known bird, so called from its note in spring; **cuckoo-spit** or **spit-tie**, n. a frothy matter found on plants, containing the larva of the frog-hopper; **cuckold**, n. *kūk-ōld*, a husband whose wife is false to his bed; **cuck oldly**, a. -*ly*, having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; **cuckold-maker**, n. one who corrupts men's wives; **cuck oldom**, n. act of adultery; state of a cuckold; **cuck oldry**, n. -*ry*, system of making cuckolds.

cucullate, a. *kū-kū'lat*, also *cū'cula'ted*, a. (L. *cucullus*, a cowl or hood; It. *cucullo*), in bot., formed like a hood; covered as with a hood or cowl.

cucumber, n. *kū-kūm-bēr* (L. *cucumis*; old F. *coucombres*), the fruit of a trailing plant of a long round shape, used as a pickle and salad; **cūcūmites**, n. plu. -*kū-mitz*, fossil cucumbers found in the London clay.

cucurbit, n. *kū-kēr-būt* (L. and It. *cucurbita*, a gourd; F. *cucurbit*, a gherkin), a vegetable vessel in the shape of a gourd having a wide mouth; **cucur bita'ceous**, a. -*bit-tā'shūs*, resembling a cucumber or gourd; **cucur-bita'cea**, n. -*tā'shi-ē*, the natural order of plants of which the gourd is the type.

cud, n. *kūd* (AS. *cud*, what is chewed, a cud; Icel. *quidr*, the womb, the paunch; Esthon. *kōht*, the belly), the food which a ruminating animal, as the cow or sheep, throws up from its first stomach to chew at leisure; **cud-chewing**, a. applied to ruminating animals; **to chew the cud**, *fig.* to reflect, as to chew the cud of bitter reflection.

cudbear, n. *kūd-bār* (after Dr Cuthbert Gordon), a purple or violet colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

cuddle, v. *kūd'l* (prov. Eng. *crowdle*, to crouch together—from Eng. *crowd*, to press, which see), to embrace so as to keep warm; to fondle; to lie close and snug; **cuddling**, imp.: **cuddled**, pp. *kūd'ld*.

cuddy, n. *kūd'di* (probably a contraction of *cuddle*, to lie close and snug; *coved*, shut up or inclosed), a small room or cabin in a ship; a small apartment.

cuddy, n. *kūd'di* (Scot.), the coal-fish; one of the cod-fish family.

cudgel, n. *kūj'el* (Dut. *kudse*, a knobbed stick; It. *cozzare*, to knock), a short thick stick of wood; **v.** to beat with a thick stick; **cudgelling**, imp.: **cudgelled**, pp. -*ld*; **cudgeller**, n. one who.

cudweed, n. *kūd-wēd* (probably a contraction of cotton-weed), a plant covered with fine down, whose flowers long retain their beauty after being dried.

cue, n. *kū* (F. *queue*, a tail), the end of a thing; the last words of the preceding speech written with the speech of an actor, in order to let him know when he is to proceed with his part, from the letter Q by which it was marked; a hint; an intimation; a long curl or roll of hair; a short direction; the straight rod used at billiards.

cuff, n. *kūf* (It. *schiaffo*, a cuff, a clap with the hand on the cheek; Sw. *kuffa*, to knock), a blow with the clenched hand or fist; box or stroke; **v.** to strike with the fist or clenched hand, or with wings, as a bird; **cuffing**, imp.: **cuffed**, pp. *kūft*.

cuff, n. *kūf* (Dan. *klap*, a flap; Sw. *klaff*, anything that hangs broad and loose; old F. *coiffe*, head-dress), the part of a sleeve which flaps or claps back.

cui bono, *kū-bō-nō* (L. for whose good), a common expression denoting, to what end; for whose benefit.

cuinage, n. *kūin-āj* (a corruption of coinage), the stamping of pigs of tin with the arms of the duchy of Cornwall.

cuirass, n. *kūir-rās* (F. *cuirasse*—from *cuir*, leather; It. *corazza*—from L. *corium*, a skin), a breastplate of metal; metal armour covering the trunk of the body; **cui rasser**, n. -*ser*, a heavy cavalry soldier covered with metal armour or with a metal breastplate.

cuisine, *kūi-sēn* (F. *cuisine*; It. *cucina*; AS. *cy-cene*, a kitchen; L. *coquo*, I boil, I cook), the kitchen; the cooking department.

Culdee, n. *kūl'dē* (Gael. *gille De*, servant of God; mid. L. *culdei*, corrupted from L. *cultor Dei*, a worshipper of God), an anc. monkish priest whose order ministered in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; **culdean**, a. *kūl-dē-an*, pert. to the anc. Culdees or their doctrines.

cul-de-sac, n. *kū'ō-dē-sāk* (F. the bottom of the bag), a street or narrow passage not open at both ends.

culinary, a. *kū'l-lēr-i* (L. *culina*, a kitchen), pert. to the kitchen, or the art of cookery; used in the kitchen.

cull, v. *kūl* (F. *cueillir*, to pluck or gather; L. *colligere*, to bind together—from *legere*, to gather), to pick out; to gather; to select from many; **culling**, imp.: **culled**, pp. *kūld*; **cull'er**, n. one who; **cull'ers**, n. plu. -*lērs*, the worst of a flock culled out for disposal; **cull'et**, n. -*lēt*, broken glass for remelting.

cullender, n. *kū'l-lēn-dēr* (L. *colare*, to strain; F. *coulér*, to flow; Sp. *colar*, to filter), a colander; a strainer; **cull'is**, n. -*is* (F. *coulis*, strained juice of meat), broth of boiled meat strained; a kind of jelly.

cully, n. *kū'l'ly*, also *cū'l'lon*, n. -*yn* (old F. *coville*, a testicle; old F. *couillon*; Sp. *collon*, a vile fellow, a dastard), the entertainer or companion of a courtesan; a soft-headed fellow; a man easily deceived or imposed upon; **v.** to make a fool of; to impose upon; to trick; **cū'ly'ing**, imp. -*ly'ing*; **cū'ly'ed**, pp. -*ly'd*; **cū'ly'ism**, n. -*ism*: **cū'ly'ib'ity**, n. -*bū't-ty*, easiness of being gulled.

cūlm, n. *kūlm* (L. *calmus*, the stalk of corn; It. *calmo*), the stalk or stem of corn or grasses, usually hollow and jointed; **cūlmiferous**, a. *kū'm-fēr-ūs* (L. *Jero*, I bear), having smooth jointed stalks, and their seeds contained in chaff; husk, as in wheat, oats, &c.

cūlm, n. *kūlm* (W. *cwlwm*, culm; old Eng. *colmie*, chalk, foul), an impure shaly kind of coal or anthracite shale; **cūlm measures**, in *geol.*, the anthracite shales of North Devon; **cūlmiferous**, a. -*mif-ēr-ūs* (L. *Jero*, I bear), abounding in culm.

culminate, v. *kū'm'it-nāt* (L. *culmen*, a top, a summit), to be vertical; to come to the meridian; to reach the highest point; to top or crown; **cū'mina'ting**, imp.: **cū'mina'ted**, pp.: **cū'mina'tion**, n. -*nā'shūn*, the transit of a planet over the meridian, or its highest point of altitude for the day; crown; top; the most brilliant or highest point in the progress of any person or time.

culpable, a. *kū'pā-bl* (L. *culpa*, a fault; It. *colpa*; F. *coulpe*), deserving of blame or censure; sinful; criminal; **culpably**, ad. -*bl*, in a faulty manner; **cū'pā'b'ity**, n. -*bū't-ty*, also **cū'pā'b'ness**, n. -*bi-nēs*.

culpr, n. *kū'prīt* (L. *culpa*, a fault, and *reatus*, the condition of an accused person; old their see L. *culpatus*, applied to a person accused), a person accused of a crime; one convicted of a crime; a criminal.

culch, n. *kūlch*, also **cutch**, n. *kūch*, the spawn of oysters; the objects on which the spawn or spat is adhering.

culstroal, a. *kū'l't-rōs'trāl* (L. *culter*, a ploughshare, and *rostrum*, a beak), pert. to the *cūlti'ros'tres*, -*trēs*, an order of birds having bills shaped like the coulter of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron and the crane.

cultivate, v. *kū'l't-vāt* (L. *cultus*, tilled; It. *cultivare*; F. *cultiver*, to cultivate), to till; to prepare the ground for the reception of seed; to foster; to improve, as the mind; to labour to increase; **cū'tiva'ting**, imp.: **cū'tiva'ted**, pp.: **cū'tiva'tor**, n. one who; a sort of harrow; **cū'tiva'table**, a. -*vā'tā-bl*, also **cū'tivā'ble**, a. -*vā'd-bl*, capable of being cultivated or tilled; **cū'tiva'tion**, n. -*vā'shūn*, tillage of land; culture; civilisation; refinement.

cultrate, a. *kū'l'trāt*, also **cū'l'trated**, a. (L. *culter*, a knife), also **cū'l'tiform**, a. -*it-fā'erm* (L. *forma*, a shape), shaped like a pruning-knife.

culture, n. *kū'l'tūr*, also sometimes *chōōr* (F. *culture*; L. and It. *cultura*, a cultivating, a working), the act of preparing the earth for seed; cultivation; any labour or means employed for improvement; **v.** to cultivate or improve; **cū'tū'ring**, imp.: **cū'tured**, pp. -*tūrd*; **cū'tureless**, a. having no culture.

culver, n. *kū'vēr* (AS. *culfre*, a pigeon), a pigeon; a wood-pigeon; **culver-tailed**, a dove-tailed; **culver-house**, n. a dove-cote; a pigeon-house.

culverin, n. *kū'vēr-in* (F. *coulverine*—from *couteuvre*, a snake), a long slender gun able to carry a ball to a great distance.

culvert, n. *kū'l'vert* (F. *couver*; old F. *culvert*, covered), a passage or archway under a road or canal.

cumber, v. *kūm-bēr* (Dut. *komber*, loss, difficulty; Ger. *kummer*, trouble, rubbish; F. *encombre*, hindrance, impediment; L. *cumulus*, a heap), to load; to crowd; to retard or stop; to trouble or perplex; **cūm'bering**, imp.: **cūm'bered**, pp. -*bērd*; **cūm'bersome**, a. -*sūm*, also **cūm'brous**, a. -*brūs*, troublesome; burdensome; unwieldy; not easily borne; **cūm'brance**, n. -*brāns*, a burden; hindrance; **cūm'bersome'ly**, ad. -*bēr-sūm'ly*; **cūm'bersomeness**, n.: **cūm'brously**, ad. -*brūs-ly*; **cūm'brouness**, n.

Cumbrian, a. *kūm'bri-an* (the anc. Cumbria), in

māle, māt, fār, laūv; mēle, mēt, hēr; plne, pln; nōle, nōt, mōve;

geol., the term for the lowest slaty and partially-fossiliferous beds of Westmoreland and Cumberland.
cumin, n. *kūm'in* (L. *cuminum*: Gr. *kuminon*), an Eastern plant, cultivated for its agreeable aromatic seed.

cumulative, a. *kū-mū-lā-tiv* (L. *cumulatus*, heaped up: It. *cumulare*; F. *cumuler*, to heap up), composed of parts in a heap that is added to something else; in *logic*, applied to a series of arguments which, taken in the whole, carries strong conviction; in *med.*, a drug which remains long in the system without acting.

cumulus, n. *kū-mū-lūs* (L. *cumulus*, a heap: It. *cumulo*), the "heap cloud," one of the primary modifications of cloud: **cu-mulo-stratus**, one of the combined modifications of cloud: **cu-mulo-cir-ro-stratus**, "the nimbus or rain-cloud," one of the combined modifications of cloud.

cuneal, a. *kū-nē-dl* (L. *cuneus*, a wedge: It. *cuneo*), having the form of a wedge: **cuneate**, a. *-nē-āt*, also **cuneated**, a. wedge-shaped; tapering like a wedge: **cuneiform**, a. *-nē-i, fōrm*, and **cuneiform**, n. *-nē-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the shape or form of a wedge: **cuneiform letters**, those letters in which the old Persian and Babylonian inscriptions are written, so called from their wedge-like appearance.

cunette, n. *kū-nē't* (F.), in *fort.*, a narrow ditch running at the bottom of a dry ditch for the purpose of draining it.

cunning, a. *kūn'ning* (AS. *cunnan*; Goth. *kunnan*, to know: Sw. *kunna*, to be able), artful; sly; crafty; deceitful; tricky: in *Scip.*, skilful; experienced: n. artifice; craft; shrewdness; deceit: **cunningly**, ad. *-li*: **cunningness**, n.

cup, n. *kūp* (F. *coupe*; It. *coppa*, a head, a cup: Ger. *Kopf*, a cup, a knob: L. *cupa*, a cask: Sans. *kūpa*, a small cistern), a small drinking-vessel; the contents of a cup; anything hollow: in *Scip.*, sufferings or afflictions; any good received, or evil endured: **v.** to draw blood by puncturing the skin and applying a cupping-glass: **cupping**, imp. **v.** in *surg.*, the operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass: **adj.** pert. to: **cupped**, pp. *kūpt*: **cup**, n. *-plu*, the excessive drinking of intoxicants: **cup-ping-glass**, n. a small glass vessel shaped like a cup, used for drawing blood or morbid matter: **cup-per**, n. *-pēr*, a surgeon who draws blood by cupping: **cupbearer**, n. one who attends on a prince: in *his cups*, drunk with strong drinks: **cupboard**, n. *kūb-bōrd*, originally a board or shelf for cups; a case of shelves for chinaware, &c.

cupel, n. *kū-pēl* (L. *cupella*, a little cup: F. *coupelle*, the little pot in which goldsmiths fire their metals—from *coupe*, a cup), a small cup-like vessel, very porous, used in refining metals: **cupellation**, n. *kū-pēl-lā-shūn*, the process of refining gold or silver by the cupel.

Cupid, n. *kū-pīd* (L. *cupido*, Cupid—from *cupido*, desire), the god of love in heathen mythology.

cupidity, n. *kū-pī-dī-tē* (L. *cupiditas*), a longing desire: It. *cupidita*: F. *cupidité*, an eager desire after the possession of wealth or power; avarice; greediness.

cupola, n. *kū-pō-lā* (It. *cupola*, a round vaulted chapel behind the altar—from *cupo*, deep, hollow: F. *coupeau*, the top or head of a thing; *coupole*, a cupola), an arched or spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a round top or dome, shaped like a half-globe: **v.** to make in the form of a dome; to cover a war-ship with plates of iron in the form of a half-globe or dome: **cu-pola'ing**, imp. *-lā'ing*: **cu-polaed**, pp. a. *-lād*, having a hemispherical roof or covering.

cupreous, a. *kū-pri-ūs* (L. *cupreus*, of copper—from *cuprum*, copper: It. *cupreo*), of or like copper; coppery: **cupriferrous**, a. *kū-pri-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), yielding copper—applied to veins, rocks, &c. containing ores of copper: **cu-prite**, n. *-prī-tē*, the red oxide of copper.

cupressinites, n. plu. *kū-prēs-sī-nīts* (L. *cupressus*, the cypress-tree: It. *cupresso*: F. *cyprès*), a genus of fossil fruits occurring in Tertiary strata, and allied to those of the existing cypress: **cu-pressites**, n. plu. *-sīs*, in *geol.*, a general term for all coniferous remains which are allied to those of the existing cypress, or identical with them.

cupula, n. *kū-pū-lā*, also **cu-pule**, n. *-pū-lē* (L. a little cup), in *bot.*, the cup of the acorn; the husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.: **cu-puliferous**, a. (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing cupules.

cur, n. *kēr* (Dut. *korre*, a house-dog, a small dog: W. *cor*, a dwarf), a degenerate dog; a worthless snar-

ling fellow: **cur'rish**, a. *-rīsh*; **cur'like**, a. like a cur; having the qualities of a *rish*.

curable, a.; **curability**, n. &c.—see *cure*.

curacoa, n. *kū-rā-sō-d* (from the island of *Curacoa*, where first made), a cordial made by distilling brandy flavoured with orange-peel, cloves, &c., and sweetened.
curasso, n., or **curassow**, *kū-rās-sō*, a large S. Amea, turkey-like bird of a deep shining black colour.

curate, n. *kū-rāt* (L. *curator*, he who cares for—from *curare* to take care of: It. *curatore*; F. *curateur*, a guardian; *curé*, a parson, a curate), one who has the cure or care of souls; a clergyman; one who assists a benefited clergyman in spiritual duties: a **perpetual curate**, one not removable at pleasure, as the others are; the incumbent of a district taken from a rectory or vicarage: **curacy**, n. *-rā-sī*, the office or employment of a curate: **curateship**, n.: **cura'tor**, n. *-rā-tōr*, one who has the care or superintendence of anything; a guardian or trustee.

curb, n. *kērb* (F. *courber*, to bend, to crook: Gael. *crup*, to crouch: Manx. *crib*, to curb: L. *curvus*, crooked), the flat iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle; a check; restraint; hindrance: **v.** to guide or restrain by a curb, as a horse; to check or restrain; to hold back; to keep in subjection: **curbing**, imp. **curbed**, pp. *kērbd*: **curb-stones**, a row of stones along the edge of a pavement—in *Scot.*, also written *kērb* or *kīrb*: **curbless**, a.

curd, n. *kērd* (W. *crud*, a round lump: F. *crotes*, the lumpy dung of sheep: AS. and Scot. *crud*, coagulated milk—the old spelling *crud* is more true to the origin), the cheesy matter or coagulum that separates from milk on the addition of rennet or an acid; any coagulated matter: **v.** to turn to curd: **cur'ding**, imp. **cur'ded**, pp. *cur'dy*, a. *-dī*, like curd; full of curd: **curdle**, v. *kūr-dl*, to thicken or change into curd; to coagulate; to stagnate or congeal: **cur'ding**, imp. **cur'died**, pp. *-dīd*: **adj.** coagulated; congealed.

cure, n. *kūr* (L. *cura*, care, pain: It. *cura*: F. *cure*), the act of healing; a remedy for a disease; a cure of souls; the spiritual charge of a parish; the parish itself: **v.** to heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to remove an evil; to salt, pickle, or dry for preservation: **cur'ing**, imp. **cured**, pp. *kūrd*: **cureless**, a. that cannot be cured: **cur'er**, n. *-rēr*, one who cures; one who prepares salted or cured fish or flesh, as *fish-curer*: **cur'able**, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be healed: **cur'ableness**, n.: **cur'ability**, n. *-blī-tē*, possibility of being cured: **cur'ative**, a. *-rā-tiv*, tending, or having the power, to heal.

curfew, n. *kēr-fū* (F. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire), in former times, the ringing of an evening (8 o'clock) bell, as a signal to the people to cover up fires, put out lights, and retire to rest.

curious, a. *kūr-ūs* (L. *curiosus*, very full of care, inquisitive—from *cura*, care: It. *curioso*: F. *curieux*, curious, inquisitive), strongly desirous to know or see; inquisitive; prying; wrought with elaborate care and art; difficult to please; singular; rare: **cur'iously**, ad. *-li*: **curiousness**, n.: **cur'iosity**, n. *-sī-tē*, a strong desire to see or to know; that which excites a desire of seeing; a rarity: **curioso**, n. *kūr-ō-sō* (It.), one fond of collecting rare and curious articles.

curl, n. *kērl* (formerly written *crull*: Dut. *krol*; low Ger. *krukel*, a curl—from the sense of a vibratory movement, and thence of a spiral or twisted form), a ringlet of hair or anything like it: **v.** to turn, form, or bend into ringlets, as the hair; to twist; to coil; to play at the game of curling: **curl'ing**, imp. *n. kēr'ing*, in *Scot.*, a winter outdoor game played with smooth stones on the ice: **curl'ers**, n. plu. players at the game of curling: **curled**, pp. *kērd*: **curly**, a. *-li*, having curls; full of ripples: **curl'iness**, n.: **cur'lingly**, ad. *-li*: **curl'ing-tongs** or **irons**, n. an instrument for curling the hair: **curly-headed**, a. having hair curled naturally.

curlew, n. *kēr-lōō* (the name imitative of the shrill cry of the bird: F. *courlis*), a wild bird of the snipe tribe.

curmudgeon, n. *kūr-mū-jūn* (probably from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in *corn*—such persons in former times being supposed to keep up the price of corn from avarice), an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a griping man: **curmudgeonly**, ad. *-li*.

currant, n. *kūr-rānt* (from *Corinth* in Greece, whence they were first brought), a well-known small fruit; a small variety of dried grape, chiefly from the Ionian Islands.

currency, n. *kūr-rēn-sī* (L. *currens*, flowing or run-

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ning—from *currere*, to run: It. *corrente*), a continued course or passing of anything, like the running of a stream; a passing from person to person, or from age to age, as a report; a passing from hand to hand, as money or bills of credit; the whole circulation of money, or the whole quantity of money of every sort, is called the *currency*; anything in circulation as a medium of trade; general estimation or reception; the rate at which any thing is valued: *current*, a *rént*, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; common; general; generally received; passable; now passing: *n.* a flowing or passing; a stream; course; continuation; general course or tendency: *currently*, ad. *It.* *currentness*, *n.* circulation; general reception.

curricule, *n.* *kür-ri-kü* (L. *curriculum*, a career, a course—from *currere*, to run: It. *curricolo*, a curriculo), an open carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast: *curriculum*, *n.* *kür-rik-ü-lüm*, the whole course of study at a school or university.

curried, and **currier**—see *curry*.

currish—see *cur*.

curry, *v.* *kür-ri* (F. *corroyer*, to dress leather—from L. *corium*, a hide: It. *corredare*, to prepare, to rig out), to dress leather after being tanned; to rub and clean a horse with a comb: *currying*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of dressing skins after they are tanned; the act of rubbing down a horse: *curried*, *pp.* *-rid*: *currier*, *n.* *ri-er*, a workman who dresses leather: to *curry* favor (a supposed corruption of the F. *courroyer fauvel*, to rub the fauvel or the bay horse), to seek or gain favour by flattery or officious civilities: *curry-comb*, a comb of iron for rubbing down and cleaning horses.

curry, *n.* *kür-ri-kü*, sometimes *currie* (Pers. *kharāsi*, broth, juicy meats), a highly-spiced condiment much used throughout India; a dish flavoured with curry: *v.* to prepare with curry: *curry-powder*, a powder consisting of many ingredients for making curries.

curse, *v.* *kürs* (AS. *corsian*, to excrete by the sign of the cross), to utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to excommunicate; to utter imprecations; to vex or torment: *n.* a malediction; a wishing of evil; great vexation or torment: *cur'sing*, *imp.*: *n.* the uttering of a curse; excommunication: *cur'sed*, *pp.* *kürst* or *kür'sed*: *adj.* blasted by, or under the influence of, a curse; abominable; detestable; execrated: *cur-ser*, *n.* one who: *cur'sedly*, ad. *It.* *cur'sedness*, *n.*

curative, *a.* *kür-iv* (L. *curvus*, quick motion, a running: It. *corso*, a running; *corsivo*, running; fluent: *curatively*, ad. *It.* *curatory*, *a.* *kür-iv-ü*, hasty; slight; superficial; not with close attention: *cur-sorily*, ad. *It.* *cur'soriness*, *n.* *cur'sive-hand*, in *writing*, a running hand: *cur'sitor*, *n.* *-st-tör*, the clerk of course; an officer in the Court of Chancery whose business is to make out original writs.

cursores, *n.* *kür-sör-és* (L. *curro*, I run; *cursor*, a runner), an order of birds, including the ostrich, &c., so named from the adaptation of their legs and feet for running.

curst, *a.* *kürst* (old Eng. *crus*, wrathful: F. *courroux*, wrath), ill-tempered; cross-grained; hence *cur'sty*, *a.* ill-tempered.

curt, *a.* *kürt* (L. *curtus*; F. *court*, short, little), short; abrupt; brief and ill-natured; snappish: *curt'ly*, ad. *It.* *curt'ness*, *n.* shortness.

curt, *in letter-writing and commercial correspondence*, a common contraction of *current*, used to designate this month, that is, the month in which the letter is written, as 15th *curt*: *instant*, *in-stant*, and its contr. *inst.* (L. *instans*, present), noting a day of the present or current month, as 10th *inst.*: *proximo*, *prók'si-t-mó*, or its contr. *prox.* (L. *proximo*, on the next), noting a day of the next month, as, on the 4th *prox.*: *ultimo*, *ül'ti-t-mó*, or its contr. *ult.* (L. *ultimo*, in the last), noting a day in the last month, or the month preceding the present, as, on the 6th *ult.*

curtail, *v.* *kür-täl* (F. *cut*, short, concise, and *tail-ler*, to cut), to shorten; to cut off the end or a part; to abridge or diminish: *curtailing*, *imp.*: *curtailed*, *pp.* *-tald*: *adj.* cut shorter; abridged: *curtailment*, *n.* a shortening of anything: *curtail'er*, *n.* one who: *cur'tail-dog*, a dog mutilated according to the forest laws to prevent him running down the royal game: *cur'tail-step*, the lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll.

curtain, *n.* *kür-tin* (F. *cortine*; It. *cortina*, the hangings of a court; Wal. *cortu*, a tent), a movable cloth hung round a bed, at a window, or in front of a stage; any piece of movable drapery used for con-

cealment; the part of a wall or rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together: *v.* to inclose by means of curtains: *cur'taining*, *imp.*: *cur'tained*, *pp.* *-ind*: *cur'tainless*, *a.*: to draw the curtain, to close a curtain so as to shut out the light or conceal an object: to raise the curtain, to commence: to drop the curtain, to close the scene; to throw off the mask; to end: behind the curtain, in concealment; in secret: curtain lectures, the querulous and discontented talk of a wife to her husband while in bed with him.

curtal, *n.* *kür-täl*—same as *curtail*, which see: *adj.* brief; abridged.

curtate, *a.* *kür-tät* (L. *curtatum*, to shorten, to diminish), in *astron.*, applied to denote a planet's distance from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic.

curtsey, *n.* *kürt'si*, *curt'seys*, *plu.* *-siz*—also *curtsay*, *n.* *kürt'si*, *curt'sies*, *plu.* *-siz* (F. *courtiser*, to court, to entertain with compliments of respect—see *courtesy*), a woman's or girl's act of reverence or respect; a woman's salutation of respect by slightly bending the knees and inclining the body forwards: *curt'seiy* or *curt'sied*, *imp.* *-si-ing*: *curt'seiyed* or *curt'sied*, *pp.* *-sid*.

curule, *a.* *kür-röl* (L. *curulis*, pert. to a chariot, a curule chair: It. and F. *curule*—from *currus*, a chariot), pert. to the chair or seat used in Rome by public officers; senatorial; magisterial.

curve, *n.* *kürv* (L. *curvus*, bent; F. *courbe*; It. *curvo*), anything bent; part of a circle: an arched line: *adj.* crooked; bent: *v.* to bend; to crook; to make circular: *cur'ving*, *imp.*: *curved*, *pp.* *kürvd*: *curvation*, *n.* *-vü-shün*, the act of bending: *cur'vative*, *a.* *-vä-tiv*, in *bot.*, scarcely folded; having the margins merely curved a little: *cur'vature*, *n.* *-vä-tür*, crookedness, or the manner of being bent; a curve; a bending from a straight line: *cur'vated*, *a.* *-vä-téd*, curved; bent in a regular form.

curvet, *n.* *kür-vét* (F. *courbette*, curvet: L. *curvus*, bent), the prancings of a managed horse, in which he bends his body together and springs out: *v.* to leap in curvets; to frisk; to leap and bound: *cur'veting*, *imp.*: *cur'veted*, *pp.*

curvicaudate, *a.* *kür-vi-kaü-dät* (L. *curvus*, bent, and *cauda*, a tail), having a bent tail: *cur'vifo* *liate*, *a.* *-fö-tiät* (L. *foitum*, a leaf), having bent leaves: *cur'viform*, *a.* *-vi-förm* (L. *forma*, a shape), being of a curved form.

curvilinear, *a.* *kür-vi-lin-ü-ler* (L. *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line), having a curve line; consisting of curve lines: *cur'vilinear'ity*, *n.* *-ä-rit-i*: *cur'viro's* *tral*, *a.* *-rös-träl* (L. *rostrum*, a beak), having a crooked beak.

cushat, *n.* *kösh-kät* (AS. *cusceote*), the ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

cushion, *n.* *kösh-shün* (F. *cousin*; It. *coscino*; Ger. *küssen*, a cushion), a soft pad or pillow to sit on; any bag filled with soft materials; any stuffed or padded surface; the padded side or edge of a billiard-table: *v.* to furnish with a cushion or cushions: *cushioning*, *imp.*: *cushioned*, *pp.* *-ünd*: *cushionet*, *n.* *-ün-ét*, a little cushion.

cusp, *n.* *küsp* (L. *cusps*, a point, a lance—gen. *cuspidis*: It. *cuspidale*, the point or horn of the moon; in *arch.*, the projecting points or ornaments formed by the meeting of the small arches or folis, in foli-arches or tracery: *cuspidate*, *a.* *küs-pi-dät*, also *cus'pida* *téd*, *a.* in *bot.*, having a sharp end like a spear; ending in a hoary point; in *anat.*, applied to the canine or eye teeth.

custard, *n.* *küs-tärd* (probably a corruption of the obsolete *crustade*, a dish of the fourteenth century, consisting of a kind of stew served up in a raised crust), a mixture of milk and eggs sweetened and flavoured, and afterwards baked or boiled: *custard-apple*, a tropical fruit containing a sweet yellowish pulp.

custody, *n.* *küs-tö-dü* (L. *custodia*, a keeping or pre-serving—from *custos*, a guard: It. *custodia*; F. *custode*), a guarding; a keeping; care or watch over for security or preservation; imprisonment: *custo'dian*, *n.* *-tö-dü-dän*, one who has the care or custody of some public building; also *custo'dier*, *n.* *-er*, one who: *cus-to'dial*, *a.* *-äl*, relating to guardianship: *custos*, *n.* *-tós* (L.), a keeper, as *custos rotulorum*, the principal justice of a county, and keeper of its records.

custom, *n.* *küs-tüm* (old F. *costume*; It. *costume*, custom, usage—from L. *consuetudo*, usual, ordinary), frequent repetition of the same act; established man-

mäte, *mät*, *fär*, *läö*; *mäte*, *mät*, *här*; *pne*, *pün*; *nöte*, *nöt*, *möve*;

ner; the practice of frequenting a shop for the purchase of goods; usage; toll or tax: **cus'toms**, *n.* plu. duties or taxes on goods imported or exported: **cus'tom-house**, the house where the customs are paid, &c.: **cus'tomable**, *a.* *-d-bl*, habitual; frequent: **cus'tomably**, *ad.* *-d-bl*: **cus'tomary**, *a.* *-r-l*, usual; habitual; in common practice: **cus'tomer**, *n.* *-m-er*, one who frequents a shop for the purchase of goods; a buyer: **cus'tomarily**, *ad.* *-r-l*: **cus'tomari'ness**, *n.*

cut, *v.* *küt* (*W. cutt*, a little piece; *Turk. kat*, a cutting), to separate by a cutting instrument; to divide; to sever; to hew, as timber; to penetrate or pierce; to affect deeply; to intersect or cross; to intercept: **n.** a stroke or blow with a sharp instrument; a cleft; a notch; a gash; a channel or ditch made by digging or cutting; a part cut off; a carving or engraving, likewise the print from it; form; shape; fashion: **adj.** divided; carved; intersected: **cut'ter**, *n.* one who or that which cuts; one of the boats of a large ship; a light swift vessel with one mast; an incisor or tooth so called: **cut'ting**, *imp.* *-d*, *adj.* sarcastic; severe: **n.** an incision; a piece cut off; a portion of a plant for propagation; a long deep excavation, as in making a road, a railway, or a canal: **cut'ters**, *n.* plu. in a machine, knives that cut; bricks used chiefly for the arches of windows, doors, &c.: **cut'tingly**, *ad.* *-l*: **cut'tup**, *n.* and *pt.* divided; pierced; deeply affected: **to cut a figure**, to show off conspicuously: **to cut a joke**, to be witty and sociable: **to cut down**, to reduce; to retrench; to fell, as timber: **to cut off**, to separate; to destroy; to intercept: **to cut up**, to divide into pieces: **to be cut up**, applied to an army in the field that has lost many men killed and wounded: **to cut out**, to remove a part; to shape: **to cut out a ship**, to enter a harbour and seize and carry off a ship by a sudden attack: **to cut short**, to abridge: **to cut one's acquaintance**, to refuse or avoid recognising him when meeting or passing each other: **to cut a knot**, to effect anything by short and strong measures: **to cut the cards**, to divide a pack into two portions: **cut and dry** or **dried**, prepared for use: **to cut in**, to divide; to join in anything suddenly: **to draw cuts** (*W. cutus*, lot), to draw lots by means of straws or pieces of paper, &c., cut in pieces of different lengths and held between the forefinger and thumb: **a murderer**, *n.* *küt'p-er*, a thief; **a robber**: **cut-throat**, a murderer; an assassin: **adj.** murderous; barbarous: **cut-water**, the fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water.

cutaneous, *a.* *küt-a'né-us* (*L. cutis*, skin; allied to *Sans. sku*, to cover; *It. cutaneo*; *F. cutané*, cutaneous), pert. to the skin; affecting the skin: **cuticle**, *n.* *küt'ti-kl*, the thin external coat of the skin; the scarf skin; the thin external covering of a plant: **cutic'ular**, *a.* *-tük-ü-l-er*, pert. to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

cutchery, *n.* *kuch'é-r-i*, a court of justice in the E. I. **cute**, *a.* *küt* (a familiar contraction for *acute*), sharp; clever.

cutlass, *n.* *küt'lás* (a corruption of old Eng. *cutt-laze*; *F. coutelas*, a hanger or sword; *It. coltello*; *Venet. cortelo*, a knife), a broadsword used by seamen in boarding an enemy's ship.

cutler, *n.* *küt'l-er* (*L. cutter*; *W. cyttel*, a knife; *F. coutelier*, a maker of knives), one who makes knives and other cutting instruments: **cut'lery**, *n.* *-i*, knives and other cutting instruments.

cutlet, *n.* *küt't-lét* (from *cut*), a small slice of meat for cooking—generally applied to veal.

cuttle-fish, *n.* *küt'ti-fish* (*AS. cudele*, a cuttle-fish; old Eng. *cuttle*, a knife—from *F. couteau*, a knife—from the knife or feather shaped bone or shell contained in its body: in *W. morygylle*, the sea-knife), a fish, or rather mollusc, with long arms or feelers having horny rough surfaces, remarkable for its power of throwing out a brownish-black liquor which darkens the water and conceals it from its pursuers.

cutty, *a.* *küt'ti* (*W. cutt*, a little piece), a word used as the first part of a compound, meaning short or small: **cutty-pipe**, a tobacco-pipe with a short stem; **cutty-stool**, in *Scot.*, a small low three-legged seat.

cwt., *n.* pronounced *hundred-weight*, a contr. for hundred weight—first letter of *L. centum*, a hundred—*to t.*, first and last letters of *weight*.

cyanale, *n.* *stá-nál* (*Gr. kuanos*, dark-blue), a salt composed of *cyanic acid* and a base: **cyanic**, *a.* *-án-ik*, relating to blue—applied to series of colours having blue as the type: **cy'anide**, *n.* *-á-nid*, a compound of cyanogen with an elementary substance: **cyan'ogen**, *n.* *-án-ó-jén* (*Gr. gennao*, I produce), a gas having an

odour like that of crushed peach-leaves, and which burns with a rich purple flame, an essential ingredient in Prussian blue: **cy'anite**, *n.* *-á-nít*, one of the garnet family, so called from its prevailing azure-blue colour: **cyanose**, *n.* *-nós*, also **cyanosite**, *n.* *-án-ó-zít*, sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, used as a pigment and dye-stuff: **cy'ano'sis**, *n.* *-á-nós-is*, in *med.*, a diseased condition arising from a defect in the heart, and characterised by blueness of the skin: **cy'auric**, *a.* *-nú-rik* (*Gr. ouron*, urine), noting an acid obtained from urine, &c.: **cy'anom'eter**, *n.* *-nóm'é-t-er* (*Gr. metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the intensity of the blueness of the sky or ocean: **cyanotype**, *n.* *stá-nó-típ* (*Gr. tupos*, an impression), a process of taking photographs in Prussian blue.

cyathiform, *a.* *stá-th'á-fó-rém* (*L. cyathus*, a cup or small ladle, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, cup-shaped: **cyathophyllum**, *n.* *stá-th-ó-fú-lúm* (*Gr. phullon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, a genus of cup-corals—the simple turbinated forms being familiarly known by the name of "petrified rams' horns."

cyadaceous, *a.* *stá-dá-shūs* (*L. cycas*, one of the genera—gen. *cycados*; *Gr. kukas*, a kind of palm), pert. to the natural order of *cycads*, *stá-káds*, or small palm-like trees, the *cyadaceæ*, *stá-dá-shí-e*, from the pith of some of which a kind of sago is obtained: **cy'adeo'fides**, *n.* *-d-é-ó-fí-d-á* (*Gr. eidos* form), *cy'ceas*, *n.* *-kí-as*, in *zool.*, a genus of fresh-water bivalves having oval, transverse, equivalved shells: **cy'clocladia**, *n.* *stá-klo-klá-dá-a* (*Gr. klados*, a branch), in *geol.*, certain coal-measure plants.

cy'clobranchiate, *a.* *stá-klo-brá'ng'kít-át* (*Gr. kuklos*, a circle, and *branchia*, gills), having the gills disposed round the body, as among certain shell-fish, like the limpet: **cy'clograph**, *n.* *-gráf* (*Gr. grapho*, I write), an instrument for describing the arcs of very large circles.

cycloid, *n.* *stá-klóyd* (*Gr. kuklos*, a circle, and *eidos*, form), a geometrical curve: **cyclo'idál**, *a.* *-dál*, pert. to: **cyclo'idéans**, *n.* plu. *-klóy'di-áns*, in the system of Agassiz, the fourth order of fishes, having smooth scales, as the salmon and herring: **cyclo'm'etry**, *n.* *-klóm'é-tri* (*Gr. metron*, a measure), the art of measuring circles or cycles.

cyclones, *n.* plu. *stá-klónz* (*Gr. kuklos*, a circle), rotary hurricanes which occur most frequently between the equator and the tropics, and near the equatorial limits of the trade-winds: Latham recommends the spelling *cycloons*, *stá-klóonz*.

cyclopædia or **cyclopaedia**, *n.* *stá-klo-pé'di-á* (*Gr. kuklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, learning, instruction), a book of universal knowledge; a book containing treatises on every branch of knowledge, arranged in alphabetical order.

Cyclops, *n.* plu. *stá-klóps* (*Gr. kuklos*, a circle, and *ops*, the eye), in the Greek myth., giants, described as huge misshapen monsters, inhabiting Sicily, having but one eye, and that situated in the middle of the forehead: **cy'clops**, *a.* *-klo-pé-dn*, pert. to the Cyclops; vast; terrific; applied to those vast remains of anc. architecture, which consist of large unheaved masses of stones fitted together without mortar: **cyclop'ic**, *a.* *-klóp'ík*, pert. to the Cyclops; savage; gigantic.

cy'clopteris, *n.* *stá-klop't-er-is* (*Gr. kuklos*, a circle, and *pteris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of fern-like plants, having their leaflets of the round shape.

cy'closis, *n.* *stá-klo'sis* (*Gr. kuklosis*, a surrounding, a circulation—from *kuklos*, a circle), the partial circulation observable in the milky juice of certain plants,

cóu, *bóy*, *fóot*; *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

cylostomous, *n.* *st-klös'tō-mūs* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle and *stoma*, a mouth), having a circular mouth or aperture for sucking, among certain fishes, as the lamprey.

cyder, *n.* *st'dēr*, for *cider*, which see.

cygnet, *n.* *sig'nēt* (L. *cygnus*; Gr. *kuknos*, a swan), a young swan.

cylinder, *n.* *st'lin-dēr* (L. *cylindrus*; G. *kulindros*, a roller), a roller; a long circular body of uniform diameter: **cylindric**, *a.* *st'lin-dr'ik*, also **cylindrical**, *a.* *-dr'ik-kāl*, pert. to; having the form of a cylinder: **cylindrically**, *ad.* *-kāl-ik*: **cylindricity**, *n.* *st'lin-dris't-ik*: **cylindri-form**, *a.* *st'lin-dr'ik-fōrm* (Gr. *forma*, shape), in the form of a cylinder: **cylindroid**, *n.* *st'lin-drōyd*, a cylinder having its ends elliptical.

cyma, *n.* *st'md*, also **cyme**, *n.* *st'm* (Gr. *kuma*, a wave), in arch., a moulding whose contour resembles that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part and swelling below; an *ogee*: **cymoid**, *a.* *-mōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), formed like a cyma.

cymar, *n.* *st-mār* (F. *sinarre*), a slight covering; a scarf; also **similar**.

cymbal, *n.* *st'm-bāl* (L. *cymbalum*; Gr. *kymbalon*, a cymbal—from *kumbos*, a cavity: It. *cimbalo*: F. *cymbale*), a musical instrument of brass of a circular form like a dish, struck together in pairs when used.

cymbiform, *a.* *st'm-bt-fōrm* (L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, shape), boat-shaped.

cyme, *n.* *st'm* (L. *cyma*; Gr. *kuma*, the young sprout of a cabbage), in bot., a mode of inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle, as that of the elder: **cymoid**, *a.* *st-mōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), having the form of a cyme: **cymose**, *a.* *-mōz*, flowering in cymes.

cymophane, *n.* *st'm-ō-fān* (Gr. *kuma*, a wave, and *phaino*, I appear), a semi-transparent variety of chrysoberyl: **cymophanous**, *a.* *st-māf-ā-nūs*, having a wavy floating light.

cynauche, *n.* *st-nān-kē* (Gr. *kuon*, a dog, and *angcho*, I strangle), a disease of the windpipe attended with inflammation.

cyne, *n.* *st'n-ik* (Gr. *kunikos*, dog-like—from *kuon*, a dog), a surly or snarling man; a misanthrope; one of the cynics: **Cynics**, *n.* plu. an anc. sect of philosophers who contemned riches, the arts, the sciences, and amusements; followers of Diogenes; rude men: **cynic**, *a.* or **cynical**, *a.* *-ik-kāl*, snarling; having the qualities of a surly dog: **cynicalness**, *n.*: **cyn'ically**, *ad.* *-ik*: **cyn'ician**, *n.* *-stēm*, austerity; churlishness.

cyonure, *n.* *st-nō-zhōr* (L. *cyonura*; Gr. *kunosoura*, a dog's tail—from *kuon*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail), the pole-star, being the bright star of the constellation Little Bear, by which seamen used formerly to steer, and to which, therefore, they often directed their looks; anything to which attention is strongly directed.

cyperaceous, *a.* *st'pēr-ā-shūs* (Gr. *kupeiros*, a kind of rush), belonging to the natural order of plants, the sedges, consisting of grass-like herbs growing in tufts—called the **cyperaceae**, *-shē-ē*: **cyperites**, *n.* plu. *-pēr-its*, in geol., long narrow ensiform leaves occurring in the coal-measures.

cypraide, *n.* plu. *st-prē't-dē* (L. *cypria*, a name of Venus), the cowny family; the shells of carnivorous gastropods inhabiting the shores of warm seas, a small species of which is used extensively as money in Asia and Africa.

cypher, *n.* *st'fēr*, another spelling of **cipher**, which see.

cypress, *n.* *st'prēs* (L. *cupressus*, the cypress), plants or trees valued for the durability of their wood; the emblem of mourning for the dead, anciently used at funerals: **cupressine**, *a.* *st'p-rin*, pert. to the cypress-tree: *n.* (L. *cuprum*, copper), a blue mineral found in Norway.

cyprinoid, *a.* *st'p-rī-nōyd* (L. *cyprinus*, a carp, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness), carp-like; in geol., applied to many species of small fossil fishes: **cyprinodonts**, *n.* plu. *st-prīn-ō-dōnts* (Gr. *odon*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), recent fossil species of carp-like small fishes.

cypris, *n.* *st'p-ris*, **cyprididae**, plu. *-prīd'ī-dē* (Gr. *kupris*, a name of Venus), a genus and family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

Cyprus, *n.* *st'prūs* (*Cyprus*, an island in the Levant), a thin, transparent, black stuff.

Cyprian, *a.* *st'p-rī-n* (L. *Cyprus*, where Venus was worshipped), pert. to Cyprus: *n.* a lewd woman: **Cypriot**, *n.* *-ōt*, an inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cyrenaic, *a.* *st'rē-nā'ik*, pert. to Cyrene, a Grecian colony on the N. coast of Africa: **Cyre'nians**, *n.* plu. *-rē'nī-ānz*, the philosophers of a school founded at Cyrene.

cyriologic, *a.* *st'r-ō-lōj'ik* (Gr. *kuriōs*, chief, and *logos*, discourse), pert. to capital letters.

cyst, *n.* *stst*, also **cystis**, *n.* *stst's* (Gr. *kustis*, a bladder), in animal bodies, a bag containing morbid matter: **cystic**, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to or contained in a cyst: **cysticle**, *n.* *-tik-kl*, a small cyst: **cystine**, *n.* *-tīn*, a kind of calculus formed in the human bladder: **cystidæ**, *n.* *-tīd'ē*, in geol., a family of Silurian echinoderms having a spherical or bladder-like form: **cystiphyl-lum**, *n.* *-tī-fīl'ūm* (Gr. *phylon*, a leaf), in geol., a genus of Silurian turbinate corals, composed internally of small bladder-shaped cells: **cystitis**, *n.* *-tī'tis*, inflammation of the bladder: **cystocele**, *n.* *-tō-sēl* (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), hernia or rupture of the bladder: **cystose**, *a.* *-tōz*, containing cysts: **cystotomy**, *n.* *-tōt-ō-mī* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), the act or art of opening encysted tumours: **cystidia**, *n.* *-tīd'ī-d*, in bot., sacs containing spores; a kind of fructification in fungi.

cytherean, *a.* *st'hēr-ē'an* (*Cythera*, an island in the Aegean Sea, now Cerigo, celebrated for the worship of Venus), of or belonging to Venus, or to love: **cytheridae**, *n.* plu. *st'hēr-ē-dē*, in geol., a family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

cytoblast, *n.* *st'ō-blāst* (Gr. *kutos*, a vessel, a cell, and *blastano*, I bud), the nucleus of animal and vegetable cells: **cytoblastema**, *n.* *-blās-tē-mā*, the viscous fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced, and by which they are held together.

cytogenesis, *n.* *st'ō-jēn'ē-sis* (Gr. *kutos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin), the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.

cytos, *st'ōs* (Gr. *kutos*, a cell), a prefix, meaning a cell—in composition written **cyto**.

Czar, *n.* *zār*, sometimes written **tsar** (Polish form of the Russian title of the Kaiser, Caesar, or Emperor), the title of the Emperor of Russia; a king: **czarina**, *n.* *-ē-nā*, a title of the Empress of Russia: **czar'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, pert. to the Czar: **czarowitch**, *n.* *-ō-vītz*, the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.

D

D, Roman numeral for 500; in music, the second note of the scale, corresponding to Re: **M.D.**, doctor of medicine: **D.D.**, doctor of divinity: **L.L.D.**, doctor of laws: **D.C.**, in music, **da capo**, which see.

dab, *v.* *dāb* (a word imitative of the sound of a blow on a soft substance, as clay: F. *dauber*, to beat), to strike gently: *n.* a gentle blow; a small lump of anything soft and moist; something moist thrown on a person; a small fish: **dab'bing**, *imp.*: **dabbed**, *pp.* *dab'ber*, *n.* an instrument used by engravers and others: **dabble**, *v.* *dab'ī*, to play among water, or among mud and water; to throw water and splash it about; to do anything in a slight and superficial manner; to meddle: **dab'bling**, *imp.* *-tīng*: **dab'bled**, *pp.* *dab'blingly*, *ad.* *-tī*: **dab'bler**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who meddles without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler.

da capo, *dā kā'pō* (It. *da*, from, and *capo*, head, be-

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

ginning), in music, a direction to return to, and end with, the first strain.

dace, *n.* *dās* (F. *dard*), a small native fresh-water fish.

dactyl, *n.* *dāk'tīl* (Gr. *daktylos*, a finger), a poetical foot, consisting of three syllables, the first long and the other two short, like the joints of a finger, as **dād'tist**: **dactylic**, *a.* *-tik*, relating to or consisting of dactyls: **dactylist**, *n.* one who writes flowing dactylic verse: **dactyl'oglyph**, *n.* *-ō-glīf* (Gr. *glupho*, I engrave), the name of the artist inscribed on a finger-ring or gem: **dactylography**, *n.* *-tīl-ō-grā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art of gem-engraving: **dactyl'ology**, *n.* *-tīl-ōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the art of communicating ideas by certain movements and positions of the fingers.

dad, *n.* *dād*, or **daddy**, *n.* *dād'dī* (W. *tad*; Lap. *dadda*), the name for a father in children's language.

dade, *v.* *dād* (imitative of the syllables *da, da*, the incoherent utterances which accompany the muscular exertions of an infant; *F. dada*, a hobby-horse), to teach a child to walk; to hold up a child by leading-strings while attempting to walk: *da'ding*, *imp.*: *da'ded*, *pp.*: *dading-strings*, leading-strings by which a child is held up while learning to walk: *daddle*, *v.* *daddl*, also *daidle*, *v.* *daddl* (Scott.), to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle like a duck; to do anything imperfectly; to trifle: *dadding*, *imp.* *da'dding*: *daidling*, *imp.* *da'dding*: *daddied*, *pp.* *da'ddied*: *daided*, *pp.* *da'ddied*.

dado, *n.* *da'dō* (It. a cube or die for playing with), the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal; an architectural arrangement of moulding, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room.

dædalian, *a.* *dæ-dā-lī-an* (L. *dædalus*, artificial, skilful—from *Dædalus*, a renowned Athenian artificer), formed with art; displaying artistic skill; intricate: *dædalous*, *a.* *dæ-dā-lūs*, in *bot.*, irregularly jagged, as the broad apex of a leaf.

daffodil, *n.* *dāfō-dō-dil* (Gr. *asphodelos*; *F. asphodèle*), a native flowering plant of a deep yellow hue; a lily; also written *daffodilly*, *n.* *dāfīl*, and *daffodown-dilly*, *n.* *dōten-dāll*.

daff, *a.* *dāft* (Scott.), insane; stupid; foolish.

dag, *n.* *dāg* (imitative of the noise of a blow with something sharp; *F. dagger*; *It. daga*, a dagger), the original pistol of the fifteenth century: *dagger*, *n.* *dāg-gēr*, a short sword; a poniard; a mark of reference—thus (i); *v.* to pierce or stab with a dagger; to look daggers, to look fiercely or reproachfully: *daggers drawn*, at enmity.

daggle, *v.* *dāggl* (old Eng. *dag*, a jag or shred; *Fin. takku*, a shaggy fleece; *Sw. dagg*, dew), to trail in the dirt; to hang in wet dirty dags or jags, as the wool at a sheep's tail: *dag'gling*, *imp.*: *dag'gled*, *pp.* *-ld*, trailed in mud or foul water; befouled: *dag-lock*, a lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet: *dag-swain*, a coarse woollen blanket: *daggle-tailed*, *a.* *-tald*, bemired or bespattered behind with mud or water.

Dagon, *n.* *dā-gōn* (Heb. *dag*, a fish), the national god of the anc. Philistines, &c., represented with the face and hands of a man and the tail of a fish.

daguerreotype, *n.* *dā-gēr-ō-tip* (from M. Daguerre of Paris, the inventor), a painting on metal by means of sunlight.

dahlia, *n.* *dā'li-ā* (after Dahl, a Swedish botanist), a plant from Mexico bearing a large and beautiful compound flower: *dahlina*, *n.* *dā'lin*, a substance resembling starch obtained from the root of the dahlia.

daily, *a.* *dā'li*—see *day*.

dainty, *a.* *dā'n-ti* (W. *dant*, a tooth; *Bav. dāntsch*, a delicacy; *L. dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), pleasing to the taste; delicious; delicate; effeminately beautiful; affectedly particular as to food; *n.* something nice to the taste; a delicacy: *daintiness*, *n.* *-nēs*, nicety in taste; delicacy: *daintily*, *adv.* *-tily*.

dairy, *n.* *dā'ri* (old Eng. *dey*, a female servant whose duty was to make cheese and butter, &c.; *Pol. doic*, to milk cows; *dójka*, a dairymaid; *Sw. deja*, a dairymaid), everything connected with milk and its products; the house or room where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese: *dairymaid*, *n.* *-mād*, a female servant engaged in the management of milk.

dairymaid, *n.* a man who keeps cows and sells milk.

dais, *n.* *dā'is* (*F. dais* or *daiz*, a canopy over the head of a throne, the whole seat; old *F. dais*, a table—from *L. discus*, quoit), the raised floor at the upper end of a dining-room; a raised seat, often canopied.

daisy, *n.* *dā'zī* (a corruption of *day's eye*), a well-known flower; the wild daisy is called in Scotland, the *gowan*: *daisied*, *a.* *-zid*, full of or adorned with daisies.

dak, *n.* *dāk*, also *dawk*, *n.* *dā'uk* (Hind. *dāk*), a mode of travelling by post in the East.

dakoit or **dacoit**, *n.* *dāk-ōit* (Beng. *dakhe*, a robber), in the E. I., one of a class of robbers who act in gangs: *dakotiy*, *n.* *-kō'iy*, the act or practice of gang robbery.

dalle, *n.* *dāl* (W. *tuil*, a hole, a pit; *Pol. dół*, a pit, a bottom; *Goth. dāl*; *Ger. thal*, a valley), the low ground between hills; a vale or valley: *dalesman*, *n.* one who resides in a district of hills and dales.

dalliance, *n.* *dāl'lī-āns* (see *dally*), acts of toying fondness between males and females; a lingering.

dally, *v.* *dāl'lī* (*Ger. dalen*, to chatter, to trifle; *Swiss dalen* or *talen*, to speak imperfectly; *Westph.*

dalen, to speak or act childishly; a word imitative of senseless chatter, as in *fal-lal-la*, *fiddle-de-dee*, &c.), to lose time by trifling; to fondle; to play with carelessly; to put off; to amuse for the purpose of delay: *dallying*, *imp.*: *dallied*, *pp.* *-ld*: *dallier*, *n.* *-lēr*, one who: *dalliance*, *n.* *-āns*: *dilly-dally*, *v.* to waste time in trifling.

dam, *n.* *dām* (L. *domina*; *It. dama*; *F. dame*, a lady), a female parent, now used only for animals.

dam, *v.* *dām* (*Pol. dama*, a dam, a dike; *Icel. dammr*; *Dan. dam*, a fish-pond; old *Sw. dampn*, a dam), to stop wholly or partially the flow of a stream of water by a mound of earth and stones, or by any other obstruction: *n.* a bank or mound of earth and stones; anything to confine wholly or partially a stream of water: *damming*, *imp.*: *dammed*, *pp.* *dāmd*.

dam, *n.* *dām*, also *daum*, *n.* *dā'um*, an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee.

damage, *n.* *dām-āj* (old *F. dommage*—from *L. damnum*, hurt, loss), any hurt, loss, or harm to property or person; the value of the mischief done: *v.* to injure; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured: *damaging*, *imp.*: *damaged*, *pp.* *-āj*: *damages*, *n.* *plu. dām-āj-ēs*, money awarded by a court of law on account of loss or injury to property, or injury to person, through the fault of another: *damageable*, *a.* *-ābl*, that may be injured.

damascene, *n.* *dām-ds-sēn* (from *Damascus* in Syria), a particular kind of plum, now written *damson*: *damask*, *n.* *dām-dāsk*, figs; a red colour; *v.* to form flowers on cloth; to variegate: *damasking*, *imp.* *-ing*: *damasked*, *pp.* *-dsk*: *damasken*, *v.* *-dskēn*, to produce Damascus blades having a many-coloured watered appearance; to etch slight ornaments on polished steel wares; to inlay steel or iron with gold and silver: *damaskening*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of beautifying iron or steel by engraving, or by inlaying with gold or silver: *damaskened*, *pp.* *-kēnd*: *damaskins*, *n.* *plu. -ds-kīnz*, Damascus blades: *damassin*, *n.* *-ds-sīn*, damask cloth interwoven with flowers in gold and silver.

dame, *n.* *dām* (L. *domina*; *It. dama*; *F. dame*, a lady), formerly a title of honour for a woman—still applied to the wife of a baronet or knight; a woman in general: *dame-school*, *n.* a school taught by a female of mature age.

damn, *v.* *dām* (L. *damnare*, to condemn; *It. dannare*; *F. damner*), to sentence to eternal misery in the future world; to condemn; to condemn bad or displeasing, as by hissing: *damning*, *imp.* *-ing*: *damned*, *pp.* *dāmd*: *adj.* sentenced to eternal punishment; condemned; hateful: *damnable*, *a.* *-nā-bl*, deserving damnation, or leading to it; odious: *damnablely*, *adv.* *-bl*: *damnableness*, *n.* *-nā-bl-nēs*: *damnation*, *n.* *-nā-shūn*, sentence to everlasting punishment: *damnatory*, *a.* *-nā-tēr-ī*, tending to condemn; containing a sentence of condemnation: *damnific*, *a.* *-nīf'īk*, (L. *fiō*, I become), causing loss; injurious: *damnify*, *v.* *-nīf'ī*, to inflict damage on any one; to injure; to impair.

damp, *a.* *dāmp* (*Ger. dampf*, vapour, steam; *dāmpfen*, to suffocate; *Dut. dampen*; *Sw. dampna*, to extinguish a light, to repress), in a state between dry and wet; moist; humid: *n.* moist air; moisture; fog; vapour; depression of spirits; dejection: *v.* to moisten; to make slightly wet; to depress or discourage; to weaken; to check or restrain: *damp'ing*, *imp.*: *damp'ed*, *pp.* *-dāmp't*: *damp'er*, *n.* that which damps or checks; in *Australia*, &c., a kind of unleavened bread; in a *locomotive engine*, a kind of iron venetian blind fixed to the smoke-box end of the boiler, which is shut down when the engine is standing, and opened when it is running: *damps*, *n.* *plu.* noxious vapours issuing from the earth, as from old wells or pits: *damp'ness*, *n.* moisture; humidity: *choke-damp*, *n.* *chōk-*, the carbonic acid gas, fatal to animal life, which is generated in close and confined places, as coal-pits, cellars, wells, &c.: *fire-damp*, *n.* the inflammable gas generated in coal-pits: *damp'en*, *v.* *-ēn*, to make damp or moist: *dampening*, *imp.* *dāmp'ning*: *damp'ened*, *pp.* *-ēnd*: *damp'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, moderately damp or moist: *damp'ishly*, *adv.* *-ish*: *damp'ishness*, *n.*

damsel, *n.* *dām-zēl* (*F. demoiselle*, a gentlewoman; *It. damigella*, dim. of *dama*, a lady—from *L. domina*, a lady), a young unmarried woman; a maiden; a girl. **damson**, *n.* *dām-zēn* (from *damascene*, the Damascus plum), a small dark plum.

cōic, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

dance, *v.* *dāns* (F. *danser*; Ger. *tanzen*; Dan. *dansse*, to frisk; to dance: *Sw. dansa*, to fall heavily), to move nimbly; to leap and frisk about; to move with measured steps: **dan'cing**, *imp.*: **danced**, *pp.* **dānst**: **dan'cer**, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: to **dance attendance**, to strive to gain favour and patronage by assiduous civilities and officious endeavours to please: **dance or dan'cing**, *n.* a leaping and frisking about; a measured stepping and jumping, nearly always to music: a graceful movement of the figure.

dandelion, *n.* *dān'dā-lī-ōn* (F. *dent*, tooth; *de*, of; *lion*, lion—the lion's tooth), a well-known plant having a yellow flower on a naked stem, and deeply-notched leaves.

dander, *v.* *dān'dār* (Scott.), to walk without thinking whither; to saunter: **dan'dering**, *imp.*: **dandered**, *pp.* **dān'dārd**.

dandle, *v.* *dān'dl* (It. *dondolo*, a foolish toy or bauble; *dondola*, a child's playing baby: Ger. *tandeln*, to toy, to trifle), to move up and down, as an infant on the knee; to amuse; to fondle: **dan'dling**, *imp.*: **dandled**, *pp.* **dān'dld**: **dan'dler**, *n.* one who.

dandruff, *n.* *dān'dr'f*, or **dan'driff**, *n.* *-dr'f* (F. *teigne*, scurf: *W. ton*, skin, and *dræg*, bad, evil), a scurf on the head that comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy, *n.* *dān'dt* (It. *dondola*, a toy: Ger. *tandeln*, to trifle, to toy; but probably Dan. *dannede*, accomplished—from *danne*, to educate), one who dresses to excess, like a doll; a fop; a coxcomb: **dan'dyish**, *a.* *-ish*, like a dandy: **dan'dyism**, *n.* *-ism*, the manners and dress of a dandy.

Dane, *n.* *dān*, a native of Denmark: **dane'gelt**, *-gelt*, a tax formerly paid by the English for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to procure peace from them by giving tribute: **Danish**, *a.* *dā'nish*, of or belonging to the Danes: *n.* the language.

danger, *n.* *dān'jer* (mid. L. *damnum*, a fine imposed by legal authority: F. *damager*, to distract or seize cattle found in trespass: mid. L. *domigerium*, the power of exacting a damnum or fine for trespass), peril; hazard; risk; exposure to any injury or evil: **dan'gerous**, *a.* *-is*, unsafe; perilous; full of danger: **dan'gerously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **dan'gerousness**, *n.*

dangle, *v.* *dāng'l* (Icel. *dengia*, to knock; Dan. *dingle*; *Sw. dängla*, to dangle, to swing to and fro), to hang loose and swinging; to hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower: **dan'gling**, *imp.*: **dangled**, *pp.* *-gl'd*: **dan'gler**, *n.* *-gler*, one who dangles, particularly one who hangs about women.

dank, *a.* *dānk* (synonymous with damp: Dut. *donker*; AS. *duncor*; Ger. *dunkel*, dark, obscure), close and damp; very humid: *n.* humidity; moisture: **dank'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat damp: **dank'ishness**, *n.*

Danubian, *a.* *dān-ū'bī-ān*, pert. to the river Danube.

dap, *v.* *dāp* (from *dip*), in *angling*, to drop the bait gently into the water, or to raise it: **dap'ping**, *imp.*: **dapped**, *pp.* **dāpt**.

dapedius, *n.* *dā-pē'dī-ūs* (Gr. *dapedon*, a pavement), in *geol.*, a genus of ganoid fishes, so named from the arrangement of the scales resembling a tessellated pavement.

Daphne, *n.* *dāf'nē* (Gr. and L. the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree), the spurge-laurel tree.

Daphnis, *n.* *dāf'nīs* (L. and Gr.), a son of Mercury; a young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs.

dapper, *ad.* *dāp'pər* (Dut. *dapper*, active, smart: low Ger. *dobbers*, sound, good), little and active; nimble; neat; clean made.

dapple, *a.* *dāp'l*, also **dappled**, *a.* *-ld* (from *dab*, a lump of something soft, a blotch or spot: Icel. *depill*, a spot on ground of a different colour), spotted of various colours; marked with spots: *v.* to mark or variegate with spots: **dap'pling**, *imp.* *-ing*: **dappled**, *pp.* *-ld*.

dare, *v.* *dār* (AS. *dearran*, to dare: Icel. *dærrf*, bold: L. *durus*, hard: *W. deor*, strong, bold), to have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood to undertake anything; not to be afraid; to venture; to provoke; to defy: **dā'ring**, *imp.*: **dared**, *pp.* **dārd**: **dared**, *pt.* *defined*: **durst**, *pt.* *dērst*, ventured: **dā'ringly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **dā'ringness**, *n.* boldness; courage.

dare, *v.* *dār* (Scott. *dauer*, to stun, to be stupefied: *Sw. dare*, a fool: AS. *Thor*, the god of thunder), to daunt; to terrify; to daze: **dā'ring**, *imp.*: **dared**, *pp.* **dārd**.

dargue, also **darg**, *n.* *dārg* (Scott. *darg* or *dawrk*), a day's work; a certain quantity of work.

dark, *a.* *dārk* (AS. *deorc*; Gael. *dorch*, dark), without light; obscure; gloomy; disheartening; ignorant; secret; concealed: *n.* also **dark'ness**, *n.* absence of light; obscurity; ignorance, or state of ignorance; secrecy: **darkly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a dark manner; obscurely: **dark'ish**, *a.* somewhat dark: **dark-browed**, *a.* stern of aspect; frowning: **dark-coloured**, *a.* having a dark hue: **dark'some**, *a.* *-sum*, rather dark; obscure: **darken**, *v.* *dārk'n*, to deprive of light; to obscure; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less white; to tan; to grow dark: **darkening**, *imp.* *dārk'ning*: **dark'ened**, *pp.* *-ēnd*: **dark'ling**, *a.* *-ling*, in the dark; without light.

darling, *n.* *dār'ling* (AS. *deorling*, dim. of *deor*, dear), a much-loved one; a favourite: **adj.** *dear*; dearly beloved; favourite.

darn, *v.* *dārn* (originally signified a patch; old F. *darne*, a slice: *W. dyrnaid*, a handful), to mend a rent or hole by interlacing it with stitches; to sew together in imitation of the texture of the stuff: **dar'ning**, *imp.*: **darned**, *pp.* **dārn'd**: **dar'ner**, *n.* one who: **darning-needle**, *n.* a long strong needle for mending holes or rents.

darnel, *n.* *dār'nēl* (Lith. *durnas*, foolish, crazy: *Sw. dare*; Ger. *thor*, a fool), a weed among corn, supposed to induce intoxication.

dart, *n.* *dārt* (F. *dard*, a dart: Bret. *tarz*, a clap: *W. tardus*, to spring forth or appear, as the dawn), a sharp lance; a sharp-pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand: *v.* to throw a pointed weapon with a sudden thrust; to shoot; to send rapidly; to spring or run with celerity; to start suddenly and run: **dar'ting**, *imp.*: **dart'ed**, *pp.*: **dar'ter**, *n.* one who; a Brazilian bird of the pelican family: **dar'tingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

dash, *v.* *dāsh* (imitation of the sound of a blow, the beating of the waves upon the shore, &c.: *Bav. dosen*, to sound as heavy rain, rushing brooks, &c.: Dan. *daske*, to slap: *Sw. daska*, to drub), to strike with suddenness or violence; to throw water suddenly; to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to rush or strike with suddenness; to break through with violence: *n.* a striking together of two bodies; collision; a slight addition; a rushing or onset; a sudden stroke, flourish, or parade; in *writing or printing*, a mark thus (—); in *music*, thus (♩), over a note: **dash'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** bold; showy; spirited: **dashed**, *pp.* **dāsh't**: **dash-board**, a board on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent water, mud, or snow being thrown upon the persons in it by the wheels of the horses.

dastard, *n.* *dās'tārd* (*ard* is the Dut. *aerd*, inborn or native quality; also Ger. *art*, nature, quality, and *daest*, —the radical part, may be the figurative application of *dash* or *daze*, to stun, to confound; AS. *dāstrigian*, to discourage, to dismay), a coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger: **adj.** cowardly: **das'tardly**, *a.* *-ly*, cowardly; mean; timorous: **das'tardise**, *v.* *-ize*, to make cowardly: **das'tard'ing**, *imp.*: **das'tardised**, *pp.* *-died*: **das'tardiness**, *n.*: **das'tardness**, *n.* mean fear; cowardliness.

dasyurus, *n.* *dās'i-pūs* (Gr. *dasyus*, rough, hairy, and *pous*, a foot), the zoological term for the armadillos, in allusion to the soles of their feet being covered with strong hairs.

dasyure, *n.* *dās'i-ūr* (Gr. *dasyus*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail), a quadruped of Australia allied to the opossum. **data**, *n.* *plu. dātā* (L. *dātā*, things given—from *datus*, a thing given; things given, admitted, or known; by which to find things unknown; known or admitted facts or truths: *da'tum*, *n.* sing. *-tām*, something given as a standard: **datum-line**, the base-line from which surface levels are reckoned: **dataria, *n.* *dā-tā'ri-ā*, the Papal chancery at Rome from which all bulls are dated and issued: **date**, *n.* *dat*, the day, month, and year in which anything was given or executed; the time of any event or transaction; period; age; era; epoch: *v.* to write, fix, or note the time of any event, &c.; to reckon; to begin: **dā'ting**, *imp.*: **dā'ted**, *pp.*: **dateless**, *a.* without a date.**

date, *n.* *dāt* (F. *datte*, the date: L. *dactylus*, a finger—from the form of the fruit), the fruit of the date-palm tree.

datholite, *n.* *dāth'ō-lit* (Gr. *dathos*, turbid, in allusion to its want of transparency); also **datholite**, *n.* *dāth'ō-lit* (Gr. *datholai*, I divide—because of its division into granular portions), a glossy crystal, colourless, or inclining to grey, or to a yellowish grey.

dativo, *a.* *dāt'iv* (L. *datum*, given), in *Latin*, the case of nouns that usually follows verbs expressing giv-

ing, or an act directed to an object; this relation in Eng. is expressed by to or for.

daub, *n.* *daub* (from *dab*, an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist), a coarse painting: **v.** to smear or cover with any soft matter; to plaster; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste: **daubing**, *imp.*: **daubed**, *pp.* *daubed*: **dauber**, *n.* one who *daub's*, *a. -ly*, *slimy*, adhesive.

daughter, *n.* *daó'tér* (Ger. *tochter*; Gr. *thugater*; Sans. *duhitri*; Lap. *daktar*; AS. *dohter*), a female child; female offspring; a term of affection for a female: **daughter-in-law**, *n.* a son's wife: **daugh'terly**, *a. -ly*, dutiful: **daugh'terliness**, *n.*

dauk, *n.*—see *dawk*.

daunt, *v.* *daónt* (F. *dompter*, to tame; Scot. *dant*, to subdue; L. *domare*, to tame), to dishearten; to discourage; to check by fear; to dismay: **daunt'ing**, *imp.*: **daunt'ed**, *pp.* *daunt'less*, *a.* bold; fearless; not timid: **daunt'lessly**, *ad. -ly*: **daunt'lessness**, *n.* fearlessness; intrepidity.

Dauphin, *n.* *daó'fín* (L. *delphin*, a dolphin, a star—originally the title of the lord of Dauphiné), a title of the eldest son of the king of France prior to the revolution in 1830; his wife was called **Dauphiness**.

davite, *n.* *da'vít* (after Sir H. Davy), a native sulphate of alumina of a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

davits, *n.* *plu.* *da'vits* (F. *davier*, a davit), the projecting iron beams on the side or stern of a vessel from which a boat is suspended for immediate use in case of need: **da'vit**, *n.* a spar on board a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor and keeping it clear of the ship.

Davy-lamp, *n.* *da'vít-lámp*, a form of lamp whose light is surrounded by fine wire gauze, invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, used in workings subject to explosions of fire-damp.

daw, *n.* *daó* (Swiss, *dähi*; Bav. *dahel*), a bird of the crow kind; the jackdaw: **dawish**, *a.* like daw.

dawdle, *v.* *daó'dl* (F. *adada*, a hobby-horse; Scot. *daidle*, to walk unsteadily like a child), to do a thing in a purposeless manner like a child, and slowly; to trifle and waste time: **daw'dling**, *imp.*: **daw'dled**, *pp.* *-dlá*: **daw'dler**, *n.* *-dlér*, a trifler; one who lingers.

dawk, *n.* *daó'k* (Hind., the mail post in the E. I. *dawn*, *n.* *daó'n* (Icel. *dagan*, dawn; *dagur*, day; AS. *dagian*, to become day, the break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; rise; beginning; first appearance: **v.** to begin to grow light; to begin to open or expand; to glimmer obscurely: **dawn'ing**, *imp.*: **n. first appearance of anything, as the day, reason, intellectual powers: **dawned**, *pp.* *daó'nd*.**

day, *n.* *dá* (in the middle ages the word *day* was applied to the day appointed for hearing a cause, or for the meeting of an assembly: Dut. *daghen*, to appoint a day for a certain purpose: Old S. *dag*, the time appointed for a convention: AS. *dag*; L. *dies*, a day), one complete revolution of the earth on its axis; the time from midnight to midnight; a period of twenty-four hours; in *common language*, the time from sunrise to sunset, as opposed to the darkness or night; publicity; light; any specified time; age, as in these days; time: *daí'ly*, *a. -ly*, every day: **daysman**, *n.* *dáz'mán*, the judge appointed to decide between parties at a judicial hearing: **day-book**, *n.* a book containing entries of transactions just as they occur every day: **daybreak**, *n.* dawn: **day-dream**, *n.* a vision while awake: **daylight**, *n.* the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon: **day-star**, *n.* morning star; the Divine revelation; the light of the gospel: **day by day**, every day: **day of grace**, the time that mercy is offered: **days of grace**, the three days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after its date has expired: **dayspring**, *n.* the dawn of light: **day-ticket**, *n.* in a railway or steamboat, a ticket to enable a passenger to return on the same day: **day-labour**, labour performed or hired by the day: **day-labourer**, one who works by the day: **day's journey**, in the East, a mode of computing the distance that can easily be travelled over in a day: **daytime**, the time during which the sun gives light to the earth: **from day to day**, without certainty or continuance: **to-day**, on this day: **astronomical day**, the day which begins at noon and ends at noon: **civil day**, the mean solar day of twenty-four hours, being that in ordinary use, and divided into two series, each from one to twelve: **Jewish day**, the period from sunset to sunset:

sideral day, the day measured by the stars, being the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the same meridian: **solar day**, the day measured by the sun, being the interval between two successive transits of the sun's centre over the same meridian: **mean solar day**, the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year: **to win the day**, to gain the victory; to be successful.

daze, *v.* *dás* (Dut. *daesen*, to lose one's wits in fright; Icel. *das*, a faint exhaustion; Bav. *dosen*, to keep still), to stun; to stupefy with a blow, or with excess of light, fear, cold, &c.: *n.* among miners, a glittering stone: **da'zing**, *imp.*: **dazed**, *pp.* *dáz'd*: **dazzle**, *v.* *dáz'l*, to overpower with light; to strike or surprise with brilliancy or splendour; to be overpowered with light: **dáz'zling**, *imp.*: **dáz'zled**, *pp.* *-láz*: **dáz'zlingly**, *ad.* *-láz'ly*: **dáz'zlement**, *n.* *-láz'mént*.

de, *pref.* (L.), a moving down or from; separation or taking away: **de** often expresses a negative, and sometimes only augments the sense: **de** has the force of *dis*, *asunder*, as in *de range*, *de part*.

deacon, *n.* *dé'kén* (L. *diaconus*; Gr. *diakonos*, a minister or servant), in the Eng. Ch. and in the Ch. of R., a person in the lowest order of the clergy—originally an overseer of the poor, but *deacons* do not now fulfil their original purpose; in Scot., the chairman of an incorporated trade; in certain denominations, one who attends to the secular affairs of the congregation: **deaconship**, *n.* *dé'kén-shíp*, or **dea'conry**, *n.* *-rí*, the office of: **dea'coness**, *n.* formerly a female deacon in Christian churches.

dead, *a.* *déd* (Goth. *daurths*; Icel. *daud*; Sw. *dod*; Ger. *tot*, dead), deprived of life; deceased; without life; that never had life; senseless; inactive; perfectly still; tasteless; rapid; perfect or complete, as a dead shot; wholly under the power of sin: **deadly**, *a. -ly*, that may occasion death; fatal; destructive: **ad.** in a manner resembling death; mortally: **dead'ness**, *n.* state of being destitute of life, vigour, or activity: **dead-lift**, or **dead-weight**, *n.* a heavy weight or burden: **dead-light**, a shutter for the window of a ship's cabin: **dead-reckoning**, *n.* a ship's place ascertained from the log-book: **dead level**, a term applied to a flat country which offers facilities for railway or road making: **dead-colouring**, the first layers of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts: **dead drunk**, rendered perfectly helpless through strong drink: **dead-letter**, at a post-office, a letter whose owner cannot be found: **deadly nightshade**, a poisonous plant of the genus *atropa*: **dead-march**, a solemn piece of music played on instruments at the interment of the dead, principally of military men: **dead-water**, the water that closes in after a ship's stern when sailing: **deads**, *n.* *plu.* *déds*, in mining, any vein-stone or mine stuff that does not contain enough of ore to make it worth removing from the mine; mine waste or rubbish: **dead top**, a disease of young trees: **dead nettle**, a common plant like the nettle, but having no stinging property: **the dead**, *n.* *plu.* human beings without life: **dead language**, one no longer spoken: **deaden**, *v.* *dé'dn*, to lessen force, vigour, or sensation; to blunt; to retard; to render spiritless; to smother, as sound; to cloud or obscure: **dead'en'ing**, *imp.* *-ning*: **dead'en'ed**, *pp.* *-nd*: **dead'liness**, *n.* *-lí'ness*.

deaf, *a.* *déf* (founded on the notion of stopping an orifice; *deaf* and *deaf* have the same primary origin: Goth. *daubs*; Icel. *dauftr*, deaf, dull of hearing), without the sense of hearing; with imperfect hearing; inattentive; unwilling to hear: **deafly**, *ad. -ly*: **deaf'ness**, *n.* *deafen*, *v.* *dé'fn*, to make deaf; to stun: **deaf'en'ing**, *imp.* *-ning*: **deaf'en'ed**, *pp.* *-nd*.

deal, *n.* *dél* (Goth. *dails*; Ger. *theil*; Gael. *dála*; Sans. *dala*, a part, a lot, a portion), an indefinite quantity; a great part: **v.** to distribute, as cards; to divide into portions; to give gradually; to transact business; to traffic; to act: **deal'ing**, *imp.*: **n. conduct in relation to others; behaviour; intercourse for trade, &c.; trade; business: **dealt**, *pt.* and *pp.* *délt*, distributed; given in succession: **deal'er**, *n.* one who: **to deal in**, to trade in; to practise: **to deal with**, to trade with; to be a customer to: **to deal by**, to treat well or ill.**

deal, *n.* *dél* (Sw. *tall*, pine-tree; Icel. *talga*, to hew; Ger. *diele*, a board), a board or plank of wood, generally of the pine or fir.

dean, *n.* *dén* (F. *doyen*; Dut. *deken*, the head of a collegiate body,—from L. *decanus*, the chief of ten—from *decem*, ten), the second dignitary of a diocese; an officer in the universities of Oxford and Cam-

coól, *bóy*, *foót*; *púre*, *bú'd*; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

bridge (one of the fellows) appointed to see to the discipline of the college, especially as to attendance at chapel and hall; the chief or head of a faculty: **dean'ery**, *n.* *-ér*, the office or revenue of a dean; the residence of a dean: **dean'ship**, *n.* the office: **dean and chapter**, the title of the governing body of a cathedral: **rural deans**, clergy appointed by the bishop to inspect a certain number of parishes, and preside at the rural-decanal chapters: **dean of guild**, in *Scot.*, the head or president of a merchant company or guildry: **dean of faculty**, in *Scot.*, the head of the faculty of advocates or barristers: **dean of guild court**, in *Scot.*, a court that has the care of buildings within a royal burgh.

dear, *a.* *dér* (A.S. *deor*, *dear*: Gael. *daor*, bound, precious, dear in price: Manx, *deyrey*, condemning, dear, high priced; not plentiful; more costly than usual; highly esteemed; beloved; precious: *n.* *a* a darling; a word of endearment or affection: **dearly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **dear'ness**, *n.* the state or condition of being dear: **dear-bought**, *a.* purchased at too high a price: **deary**, *n.* *-y*, a familiar term for *a* dear.

dearth, *n.* *dérth* (from *dear*, *a* length from long), scarcity; want; famine; barrenness or want of.

death, *n.* *déth* (Goth. *dauthus*; Icel. *daudhi*, death; low Ger. *dode*, a dead body; Icel. *déya*, to die), a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions; cause of death; decease; mortality; alienation or separation of the soul from God; state of being under the dominion of sin: **deathless**, *a.* immortal: **death-like**, *a.* resembling death; very still: **death-bed**, the bed on which a person dies; the closing hours of life on a bed: **death-watch**, *n.* a small insect that makes a ticking noise: **death's door**, *n.* a near approach to death: **death-rattle**, *n.* a rattle in the throat of a dying person: **death's-head moth**, the largest moth in Europe, so named from a figure resembling a human skull on its thorax: **death-stroke**, the stroke of death: **death-token**, that which is supposed to indicate approaching death: **death-warrant**, an order signed by the sovereign for the execution of a criminal.

deave, *v.* *dév* (Scot. *v.* Norm. *dyveja*, to buzz, to sound hollow), to stupefy with noise: **deaving**, *imp.*: **deaved**, *pp.*, *dévd*.

deacle, *n.* *dé-bácl* (F. breaking of a frozen river), in *geol.*, any sudden flood or rush of water which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other debris.

debar, *v.* *dé-bár* (*de*, from, and *bar*), to cut off; to exclude; to hinder from approach, enjoyment, &c.: **debar'ring**, *imp.*: **debarred**, *pp.* *-bárd*.

debar'k, *v.* *dé-bárk* (F. *de*, from, and *barque*, a boat or vessel), to disembark; to land from a ship or boat: **debar'king**, *imp.*: **debar'ked**, *pp.* *-bárkt*: **debar'kation**, *n.* *dé-bár-ka'shún*, the act of landing from a ship.

debase, *v.* *dé-bás* or *-báz* (*de*, down, and *bass*, low, which see), to reduce from a higher to a lower state; to reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; to degrade: **debas'ing**, *imp.*: **debased**, *pp.* *-básd*: **deba'ser**, *n.* *-sér*, one who: **debase'ment**, *n.* *deba* singly, *ad.* *-ly*.

debate, *v.* *dé-bál* (F. *débat*, strife; *débatte*, to contend, to fight a thing out), contention in words; discussion between two or more persons avowedly for the discovery of truth: *v.* to contend for in words or arguments; to dispute; to deliberate: **debát'ing**, *imp.*: **debated**, *pp.*: **deba'ter**, *n.* one who: **deba'table**, *a.* *-bá'tá-bl*, subject to dispute; that can be controverted: **debát'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **debating society**, an association, generally of young men, for discussing general and special subjects, to improve themselves in extemporaneous speaking: **debates in Parliament**, the discussion, in all its bearings, of any measure or question brought before the House, as to its merits, and as to how it may affect the welfare of the nation.

debauch, *n.* *dé-báuch* (F. *débaucher*, to corrupt—*from de*, and *bauche*, a row or course of bricks in a building; Icel. *baltr*, a heap), excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness: *v.* to corrupt; to vitiate: **debauch'ing**, *imp.*: **debauched**, *pp.* *-báuch't*: **debauch'edly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **debauch'edness**, *n.*: **debauch'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who debauches or corrupts others: **debauch'ery**, *n.* *-ér*, gluttony; excess; sensuality: **debauchee**, *n.* *déb'ó-shé*, a man given to intemperance or excesses: **debauch'ment**, *n.*

debuture, *n.* *dé-bén'tür* (F. *débenture*, receipt, debenture: L. *debutur*, there are owing—from *debeo*, I owe), a written or printed acknowledgment of a debt

or borrowed money, on which a certain amount of interest is agreed to be paid yearly or half-yearly, as a *railway debenture*; a certificate of drawback on goods exported: **deben'tured**, *a.* *-türd*, pert, to goods on which a certificate of drawback has been granted.

debilitate, *v.* *dé-bü-lít* (F. *débilité*, to enfeeble—from L. *debilis*, weak), to enfeeble; to weaken; to impair the strength of: **debilitát'ing**, *imp.*: **debilitat'ed**, *pp.*: **debilitá'tion**, *n.* *-tá'shún*, a weakening relaxation: **debilit'y**, *n.* *-tí*, weakness; languor; feebleness.

debit, *n.* *déb-ít* (L. *debitum*, to owe, that which is owing—from *debeo*, I owe: *It. débito*; F. *débit*, a debt), an entry on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: *v.* to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: **debít'ing**, *imp.*: **debited**, *pp.*

deblai, *n.* *dé-blá* (F. act of taking away or clearing), in *fort.*, the mass of earth taken from a ditch, a trench, or a mound.

debonair, *a.* *déb'ó-nár* (It. *bonario*, upright, honest: F. *débonnaire*, courteous, affable—from *de bon air*, of good air or mien), good-humoured; gentle; complaisant; elegant; well-bred: **debonair'ness**, *n.* good-humour; gentleness: **debonair'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*, elegantly.

debouch, *v.* *dé-bósh* (F. *déboucher*, to open, to escape—from *de*, and *bouche*, mouth), to march out of a narrow place, a wood or a defile, as troops: **debouch'ing**, *imp.*: **debouched**, *pp.* *-bósh't*: **debouchure**, *n.* *-bósh'ór*, the opening or mouth of a river or strait.

debris, *n.* *déb-ré* (F. *débris*, rubbish—from *de*, and *bris*, wreck), rubbish; ruins; fragments of rocks, &c.

debt, *n.* *dét* (L. *debitum*, to owe—see *debit*), anything due from one person to another; what one is bound or obliged to pay; obligation; liability; sin; trespass: **debt of nature**, death: **debtor**, *n.* *dét'ér*, the person who owes another money, goods, or services; the side of an account in which debts are marked.

debut, *n.* *dé-bú* (F.), entrance; first appearance; first step or attempt: **debutant**, *n.* *déb'ó-táng*, a beginner; a novice: **debut'ante**, *n.* *-tángt*, a woman who makes her first appearance before the public.

deca, *pref.* *dé-ká*, (Gr. *deka*; Sans. *daçan*), ten; a prefix signifying ten.

decachord, *n.* *dék-á-ka'órd* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chorde*, L. *chorda*, a string), an anc. musical instrument of ten strings.

decade, *n.* *dék-ad* (F. *décade*—from Gr. *dekas*, the number ten—gen. *dekados*), the sum or number of ten: **dec'adal**, *a.* *-dál*, pert. to or consisting of ten.

decadence, *n.* *dé-ka-déns*, or **deca'dency**, *n.* *-dén's* (F. *décadence*—from L. *de*, and *cadens*, falling), state of decay: **deca'dent**, *a.* *-dént*, decaying.

decagon, *n.* *dék-á-gón* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, a corner), *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides, regular when the sides are equal.

decagynia, *a.* *dék-á-gín-á-n* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gune*, a female), pert. to the order of plants *decagynia*, having ten pistils, or whose pistils have ten free styles.

decahedron, *n.* *dék-á-hé-drón* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a base, a seat), a solid figure with ten sides: **deca'hedral**, *a.* having ten sides.

decalitre, *n.* *dék-á-lé-tr* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and F. *litre*, a quart), a French measure of capacity of ten litres.

decalogue, *n.* *dék-á-lóg* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, speech), the ten commandments, originally written on two tables of stone.

decametre, *n.* *dék-á-má-tr* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and F. *mètre*), a French measure of length, nearly eleven English yards.

decamp, *v.* *dé-kámp* (F. *décamper*, to march off—from L. *de*, down; It. and Sp. *campo*; L. *campus*, a plain), to remove from a camp; to walk or move off; to depart hastily: **decamp'ing**, *imp.*: **decamped**, *pp.* *-kámp't*: **decamp'ment**, *n.* departure from a camp.

decanal, *a.* *dék-á-nál* (see *dean*), pert. to a deanery.

decandrian, *a.* *dék-án-dri-án* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), pert. to the order of plants *decandria*, having ten stamens.

decangular, *a.* *dék-áng'ú-lér* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and L. *angulus*, a corner), having ten angles.

decant, *v.* *dé-kánt* (F. *décantar*, to pour off gently: Icel. *kantr*, a side: Dan. *kant*, the edge: Eng. *cant*, to tilt up on one side, so as to rest on the other edge), to pour off a liquid from a vessel by tilting it on edge, so as not to disturb the grounds; to pour from one vessel into another: **decant'ing**, *imp.*: **decant'ed**, *pp.*:

máte, má't, fár, lá'w; méte, mé't, hér; p'ne, p'n; nôte, nôt, móve;

decan'ter, *n.* *-tér*, a glass bottle used for holding liquors, from which they may be poured into drinking-glasses; **decan'tion**, *n.* *dé-kán-t'á-shùn*, the act of pouring from one vessel into another.

decapitate, *v.* *dé-káp-t'át* (*L. de*, and *caput*, the head—*gen. capitis*), to behead; to cut off the head; **decapita'ting**, *imp.* *decapita'ted*, *pp.* *decapita'tion*, *n.* *-t'á-shùn*, the act of beheading.

decapoda, *n.* *plu.* *dé-káp-o-dá* (*Gr. deka*, ten, and *pous*, a foot—*gen. podos*), the highest order of crustacea; animals that have ten legs united to a common crust; as the common crab, the crayfish, the lobster, the prawn, &c.; **decapod**, *n.* *dé-ká-pód*, an animal having ten feet; *adj.* having ten feet: **decapodal**, *a.* *dé-káp-o-dál*, ten-footed.

decarbonise, *v.* *dé-kár-bó-ní-sé* (*L. de*, down, and *carbo*, coal), to deprive of carbon: **decarbonis'ing**, *imp.* *decarbonis'ed*, *pp.* *niz'd*.

decastich, *n.* *dé-ká-s'tík* (*Gr. deka*, ten, and *stichos*, an order, a row, a line), a poem consisting of ten lines. **decastyle**, *n.* *dé-ká-s'tíl* (*Gr. deka*, ten, and *stulos*, a column), a portico having ten pillars or columns in front.

decay, *v.* *dé-ká* (*Prov. decayer*; *F. déchoir*, to fall away, to go to ruin—from *L. de*, and *cado*, I fall), to become less perfect; to fail; to decline; to waste away: *n.* a gradual failure; decline of fortune; corruption: **decay'ing**, *imp.* *decayed*, *pp.* *kád'*: **decay-ness**, *n.* *-ká-éd-nés*.

decease, *n.* *dé-sés* (*L. decessus*, departed—from *de*, and *cessum*, to go; *It. decesso*; *F. décès*), departure from this life; death: *v.* to die: **deceasing**, *imp.* *deceased*, *pp.* *sés'*.

deceit, *n.* *dé-sé'* (*L. deceptum*, to catch, to ensnare—from *de*, and *captum*, to take), the misleading any person; the leading of a person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true; deception; fraud; trick; device: **deceit'ful**, *a.* *-fóol*, tending to deceive or mislead; fraudulent; insincere: **deceit'fully**, *ad.* *-tí*: **deceit'fulness**, *n.* *deceive*, *v.* *dé-sév* (*F. décevoir*, to deceive), to mislead the mind; to cause to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true; to impose on; to cheat; to disappoint: **deceiv'ing**, *imp.* *deceived*, *pp.* *sév'd*: **deceiv'er**, *n.* one who deceives: **deceiv'able**, *a.* *-á-bl*, capable of being misled: **deceiv'ably**, *ad.* *-bíl*: **deceiv'ableness**, *n.* *-bínés*.

December, *n.* *dé-sém-bér* (*L. december*—from *L. decem*, ten, and *Sans. var.*; *Pers.*, *bar*, time or period), the last month of the year—formerly the tenth month.

decempeda, *n.* *dé-sém-pé-dá* (*L. decem*, ten, and *pes* a foot—*gen. pedis*), a ten-foot rod employed by architects and surveyors for taking measurements: **decempedal**, *a.* *-dál*, ten feet long.

decemvir, *n.* *dé-sém-vír* (*L. decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man), one of the magistrates of anc. Rome, who possessed absolute power: **decemviri**, *n.* *plu.* *-viri*: **decem'viral**, *a.* *-viral*, *pert.* to: **decem'virate**, *n.* *-rál*, the office, or duration of the office, of a decemvir.

decency, *n.*—see *decent*.

decennary, *n.* *dé-sén-nér-i* (*L. decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year), a period of ten years: **decennal**, *a.* *-ní-dí*, lasting for ten years; happening every ten years: **decennally**, *ad.* *-tí*.

decennovál, *a.* *dé-sén-nó-vál*, also **decen'novary**, *a.* *-véri* (*L. decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine), *pert.* to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years.

decent, *a.* *dé-sént* (*F. décent*—from *L. decens*, becoming; *It. decente*), becoming in speech, behaviour, dress, &c.; fit; comely; not gaudy; moderate; not large; respectable: **decently**, *ad.* *-tí*: **de'cency**, *n.* *-sén-sí*, state or quality of being suitable or becoming in words or behaviour; propriety: **de'centness**, *n.*

deceptible, *a.* *dé-sép-tí-bl* (*L. deceptum*, to ensnare, to beguile—from *de*, and *captum*, to take, to seize), that may be deceived: **deceptibility**, *n.* *-tí-bl-tí*: **decep'tion**, *n.* *-sép-shùn*, the act of misleading; a cheat: **decep'tive**, *a.* *-tív*, tending to mislead, or impress with false opinions: **deceptively**, *ad.* *-tí*: **deceptiveness**, *n.*

decern, *v.* *dé-sérn* (*L. decernere*, to decide—from *de*, and *cernere*, to judge; *It. decernere*; *F. décerner*), in *Scots law*, to determine; to pass a decree; to judge: **decern'ing**, *imp.* *decerned*, *pp.* *sérnd'*.

dechristianise, *v.* *dé-kris'ti-áníz* (*L. de*, and *Christian*), to turn from Christian belief and practice: **dechristianis'ing**, *imp.* *dechristianis'ed*, *pp.* *iz'd*.

decide, *v.* *dé-sí-dé* (*L. decidere*, to cut off, to determine—from *de*, and *cedo*, I cut or strike; *It. decidere*; *F. décider*), to terminate or settle; to determine; to end;

to fix the event of; to come to a conclusion; to form a definite opinion: **decid'ing**, *imp.* *decid'ed*, *pp.* *ad'*: **decid'**, *clear*; that puts an end to doubt; unequivocal; resolute; determined: **decid'edly**, *ad.* *-tí*, in a determined manner; clearly; indisputably: **decid'able**, *a.* *-dá-bl*, that may be decided: **decid'er**, *n.* one who decides.

decidence, *n.* *dés'i-déns* (*L. decidens*, falling off), the act of falling off; downfall.

deciduons, *a.* *dé-síd-u-s* (*L. deciduus*, that falls down or off—from *de*, and *cado*, I fall), liable to fall; not perennial or permanent; that falls in autumn: **deciduonsness**, *n.* the quality of falling once a year.

decillion, *n.* *dé-síl-yún* (*L. decem*, ten, and *million*), in British computation, a number consisting of 1 followed by 60 ciphers; in French and Italian, 1 followed by 33 ciphers.

decimal, *a.* *dés'i-mál* (*L. decimus*, tenth; *It. decima*; *F. décime*, or *dime*, the tenth part), numbered by tens; increasing or diminishing by ten times: *n.* a tenth: **decimal fraction**, *n.* a fraction having 10, or some power of ten, for a denominator, as 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c.: **decimally**, *ad.* *-tí*.

decimate, *v.* *dé-sí-mát* (*L. decimare*, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment—from *decem*, ten; *It. decimare*; *F. décimer*), to destroy a tenth part, as by disease; to punish with death every tenth man; to take a tenth part; to destroy any large portion: **decima'ting**, *imp.* *decima'ted*, *pp.* *decima'tion*, *n.* *-má-shùn*, a selection of every tenth by lot; destruction of any large portion: **decima'tor**, *n.* *-tér*, one who.

decimo-sexto, *n.* *dés'i-mó-séks'tó* (*L. decem*, ten, and *sex*, six), a book made up of sixteen leaves to each sheet.

decipher, *v.* *dé-sí-fér* (*F. déchiffrer*, to decipher—from *de*, and *chiffre*, a figure), to read ciphers; to explain; to unfold; to unravel; to ascertain the meaning of anything obscure or difficult to be understood: **deciph'ing**, *imp.* *deciph'ered*, *pp.* *férd'*: **deciph'erer**, *n.* *-fér-ér*, one who: **deciph'erable**, *a.* *-fér-á-bl*, that may have its meaning ascertained.

decision, *n.* *dé-síz'h-shùn* (*L. decisum*, to cut off, to determine—see *decide*), determination; final judgment or opinion; the end of a struggle; the result and strength in character: **decisive**, *a.* *-síz'sí*, final; conclusive; having the power to settle a contest or an event: **decisively**, *ad.* *-tí*: **decisiveness**, *n.*

deck, *n.* *dék* (old *H. Ger. dekan*; *Icel. thekja*, to cover, to roof; *Ger. dach*, roof; *L. tectum*, to cover), the planked flooring of a ship—large ships having several decks; a pack of cards piled regularly on each other: *v.* to adorn; to clothe or dress with great care; to furnish with a deck: **deck'ing**, *imp.* *decked*, *pp.* *dékt'*: **quarter-deck**, that which is above the upper deck, and which reaches from the stern to the gangway: **deck'er**, *n.* a ship having decks; one who adorns.

declaim, *v.* *dé-klám'* (*L. declamare*, to declaim—from *de*, and *clamo*, I cry out; *F. déclamer*), to harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, with a view to convince, or to move the passions; to speak with force and zeal; to inveigh; to speak pompously or noisily: **declaim'ing**, *imp.* *declaimed*, *pp.* *klám'd*: **declaim'er**, *n.*, and **declamator**, *n.* one who: **declamation**, *n.* *dék-lám-má-shùn*, a set or prepared speech; a harangue; in schools and colleges, a speech prepared and explained by a student; a noisy address without solid sense or argument: **declamatory**, *a.* *dé-klám-á-tér-i*, appealing to the passions; applied to noisy address; bombastic.

declare, *v.* *dé-klár* (*F. déclarer*; *L. declarare*, to make evident—from *de*, and *claro*, I make clear), to make known; to tell explicitly and plainly; to assert or affirm; to decide in favour of or against: **decla'ring**, *imp.* *decla'rated*, *a.* *-rá-bl*, capable of being declared: **declared**, *pp.* *klár'd*: **decla'rer**, *n.* *-rér*, one who: **decla'redly**, *ad.* *-red-tí*: **declaration**, *n.* *dék-lá-rá-shùn*, an open expression of facts, opinions, &c.; a statement given verbally, or reduced to writing; proclamation: **declarative**, *a.* *dé-klár-á-tív*, explanatory: **declarator**, *n.* *dé-klár-á-tér*, in *Scots law*, a form of action to assert some right or interest: **declaratory**, *a.* *dé-klár-á-tér-i*, making clear or manifest: **declaratorily**, *ad.* *-tí*.

declension, *n.* *dé-klén'shùn* (*L. declinatio*, a turning aside, a declivity; *F. déclinaison*—see *decline*), a falling or declining toward a worse state; decay; in *gram.*, the variation or change in the termination of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun.

decline, *v.* *dé-klín'* (*L. declinare*, to turn aside, to infect—from *de*, and *clino*, I lean; *It. declinare*; *F. décliner*), to refuse; to shun; to avoid; not to com-

cove, boý, fót; pure, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ply; to lean from a right line; to decay; to droop; to tend to a less perfect state; to sink; to diminish; to fall in value; to vary or change the termination of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun: *n.* tendency to a worse state; decay; a falling off; consumption: *declining*, imp. *declined*, pp. *khlnd*: *declinable*, a. *-nd-bl*, in *gram.*, capable of being declined: *declinatory*, a. *khlnd-á-tér-í*, in *law*, claiming exemption from punishment: *declinature*, *n.* *-á-túr*, the act of declining or refusing: *declination*, *n.* *khlnd-ná-shün*, deviation; falling to a worse state or condition; in *astron.*, a variation from a fixed line or point: *declinator*, *n.* an instrument used in astronomy and dialling: *declinometer*, *n.* *khlnd-nóm-é-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle: *declinate*, a. *-nát*, in *bot.*, directed downwards from its base: *declination of the needle of a compass*, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place: *declination of a heavenly body*, the angular distance of a celestial body from the equinoctial.

declivity, *n.* *dé-khló-í-tí* (L. *declivitas*, a sloping place—from *de*, and *clivus*, a slope: F. *déclivité*), inclination downward; a slope; gradual descent—opposite of *acclivity*.

decoat, v. *dé-kókt* (L. *decoctus*, a boiling down—from *de*, and *coctus*, boiled or baked: It. *decocto*; F. *decocte*, a decoction), to prepare by boiling; to extract by boiling: *decocting*, imp. *decocted*, pp. *decoctible*, a. *-tí-bl*: *decoction*, *n.* *-shün*, the extraction of the virtues of any substance by boiling it in water: *decoctive*, a. *-tív*, that may be decocted: *decocture*, *n.* *-túr*, an extract obtained from a body by boiling it in water.

decolate, v. *dé-kól-lát* (L. *decolatum*, to behead—from *de*, and *collum*, the neck), to sever the neck; to behead: *decolating*, imp. *-lá-ting*: *decolated*, pp. *-lá-téd*: *adj.* taken off by the neck: *decollation*, *n.* *dé-kól-lá-shün*, the act of beheading; state of one beheaded.

decolour, v. *dé-kül-ér* (L. *de*, down or from, and *colour*), to deprive of colour; to bleach: *decolouring*, imp. *decoloured*, pp. *-ér-d*: *decolourant*, *n.* *-ér-ánt*, a substance which removes colour: *decolouration*, *n.* *-á-shün*, the loss or absence of colour: *decolourise*, v. *-ér-té*, to deprive of colour: *decolourising*, imp. *decolourised*, pp. *-téd*.

decompose, v. *dé-kóm-póé* (L. *de*, from, and *composse* (F. *décomposer*), to separate the constituent parts of a body; to rot or decay; to resolve into original elements: *decomposing*, imp. *decomposed*, pp. *-pózd*: *decomposable*, a. *-zá-bl*, capable of being resolved into original elements: *decomposition*, *n.* *-pó-zísh-ün*, the act of reducing a body into its original elements; putrescence; decay; analysis: *decomposited*, a. *-póé-tí*, compounded a second time; having a compound base or radical: *n.* anything decomposed.

decompound, v. *dé-kóm-póvnd* (L. *de*, and *compound*), to compound a second time; to compose of things already compounded: *adj.* in *bot.*, applied to a leaf cut into numerous compound divisions: *decompoundable*, a. *-dá-bl*.

decorate, v. *dé-kó-rát* (L. *decoratum*, to adorn: It. *decorare*; F. *décorer*), to beautify; to adorn; to embellish: *decorating*, imp. *decorated*, pp. *decorator*, *n.* one who decorates; *decoration*, *n.* *dé-kó-rá-shün*, ornament; embellishment; anything added which pleases: *decorative*, a. *-tív*, adorning.

decorous, a. *dé-kó-rús* (L. *decorus*, fitting, seemly: It. *decoro*; F. *décorum*, decency), decent; becoming; suitable; as in speech or behaviour: *decorously*, *ad.* *-tí*: *decorum*, *n.* *-rüm*, propriety of speech or behaviour; decency: *decorousness*, *n.*

decorticate, v. *dé-kórt-kát* (L. *decorticatum*, to deprive of the bark—from *de*, and *cortex*, bark: F. *décoriquer*), to strip off bark from; to peel; to husk: *decorticating*, imp. *decorticated*, pp. *decortication*, *n.* *-ká-shün*.

decoy, v. *dé-kóy* (properly *duck-coy*: Dut. *koye*, a place in which a duck is penned; *kooi*, a cabin, a cage), to entrap by any means which may deceive; to lure into a net or snare; to entice: *n.* anything intended to lead into a snare; anything that may lead into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a place for catching wild fowls: *decoring*, imp. *decoyed*, pp. *-coyd*: *decoy-duck*, a duck employed to lure wild ducks into a decoy; any person employed to lure into danger or the power of an enemy.

decrease, v. *dé-krés* (L. *decrecere*, to grow less—

from *de*, and *crecere*, to grow: It. *decrecere*, to grow less; to diminish gradually; to become less; to lower; to abate: *n.* a becoming less; decay; gradual diminution: *decreasing*, imp. *decreased*, pp. *-krést*: *decreasingly*, *ad.* *-tí*; *decrecent*, a. *dé-krés-ént*, becoming gradually less.

decree, *n.* *dé-kré* (F. *décret*; L. *decretum*, a decree—from *de*, and *cretum*, to judge: It. *decreto*), an order or law of an absolute sovereign; an edict or law made by a superior authority; in the *Calvinistic system of theology*, the pre-determined purpose of God; in *Scot.* *dékré*, a decision or final judgment of a court of law: *v.* to determine judicially; to fix or appoint; to constitute by edict: *decreeing*, imp. *decreed*, pp. *-kréd*: *decreeer*, *n.* *-krér-ér*, one who decrees; *decreeal*, a. *-kréd-ál*, containing a decree; *pert.* to a decree: *n.* a decree or edict; a book containing decrees of the Pope: *decree-fist*, *n.* *-físt*, one skilled in the knowledge of the decrees: *decree-tive*, a. *-tív*, having the force of a decree: *decree-tory*, a. *dé-kré-tér-í*, judicial; established by a decree.

decrement, *n.* *dé-kré-mént* (L. *decrementum*, decrease from *de*, and *creco*, I grow), decrease; waste.

decrepit, *ad.* *dé-krep-ít* (L. *decrepitus* very old—from *de*, and *crepitum*, to rattle, to creak: It. *decrepito*; F. *décrepité*), broken down by the infirmities of age; crippled and enfeebled by age: *decrepitude*, *n.* *-tád*, also *decrepitness*, *n.* the feeble state of the body produced by the infirmities of age.

decrepitate, v. *dé-krep-ít-át* (L. *de*, and *crepitare*, to rattle much, to crackle: It. *decrepitare*, to roast salt or other matter till it has ceased to crackle), to roast or calcine in the fire so as to cause a bursting or crackling noise, as salt; to crackle: *decrepitation*, imp. *decrepitated*, pp. *decrepitation*, *n.* *-á-shün*, the act of roasting with a continuous crackling noise.

decrement, a.—see *decrease*.

decretal, *decretive*, *decretory*, &c.—see *decree*.

decrial and *decrier*—see *decry*.

decry, v. *dé-krí* (F. *décrier*, to cry down—from L. *de*, and F. *crier*, to cry—see *cry*), to censure; to cry down; to clamour against: *decrying*, imp. *decried*, pp. *-kríd*: *decrial*, a. *-kríd-ál*, a clamorous censure: *decrier*, *n.* one who.

decumbent, a. *dé-kúm-bént* (L. *decumbens*, lying down—from *de*, and *cubo*, I lie), declined or bending down: *decumbence*, *n.* *-béns*, also *decumbency*, *n.* *-st*, the act or posture of lying down: *decumbently*, *ad.* *-tí*: *decumbiture*, *n.* *-bí-túr*, confinement to a sick-bed; a term used by astrologers to indicate the state of the heavens, by which they pretend to foretell the death or recovery of a sick person.

decuple, *n.* *dé-kú-pl* (L. *decuplus*, ten times as much—from *decem*, ten, and *plico*, I fold: Gr. *dekaplois*), a number ten times repeated: *adj.* tenfold: *v.* to make tenfold: *decupling*, imp. *decupled*, pp. *-pld*.

decursion, *n.* *dé-kúr-ón* (L. *decursio*), in the *anc. Roman army*, an officer who commanded a *curia*, or ten soldiers.

decurent, a. *dé-kúr-rént* (L. *decurrens*, running down from a higher point—from *de*, and *currens*, running), running or extending downwards; in *bot.*, attached along the side of a stem below the point of insertion, as certain leaves: *decurently*, *ad.* *-tí*.

decussate, a. *dé-kús-sát* (L. *decussatum*, to divide crosswise, as in the form of an X—from *decussis*, the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross: It. *decusse*, the letter X), in *bot.*, crossing each other in pairs at right angles, as opposite leaves: *v.* to intersect; to cause to cross, as lines, rays, &c.: *decussating*, imp. *decussated*, pp. *decussation*, *n.* *dé-kús-sá-shün*, the act of crossing in the form of an X: *decussative*, a. *-sá-tív*, formed as a cross: *decussatively*, *ad.* *-tí*.

dedalous, a. *déd-á-lús* (L. *dedalus*, artificial), in *bot.*, having a variegated or winding border; irregularly jagged, applied to leaves; also *dadalous*, a.

dedentition, *n.* *déd-ént-tísh-ün* (L. *de*, and *dentition*), the shedding of teeth.

dedicate, v. *déd-á-kát* (L. *dedicatum*, to dedicate, to dispose—from *de*, and *dicatum*, to make known, to devote: It. *dedicare*; F. *dédier*), to set apart solemnly for any particular purpose, as for the service of God; to devote to a sacred use; to inscribe or address to, as a book: *dedicating*, imp. *dedicated*, pp. *dedicator*, *n.* one who dedicates; *dedication*, *n.* *-ká-shün*, the act of setting aside for any particular purpose; an address to a patron prefixed to a book: *dedicatory*, a. *-tér-í*, composing or constituting a dedication; complimentary.

deduce, *v. dē-dūs* (L. *deducere*, to lead or bring away—from *de*, and *ducere*, to lead or bring; lit. *dē-ducere*), to draw from in reasoning; to gather a truth or opinion from statements called premises; to infer something from what precedes: **deducing**, imp.: **deduced**, pp.: **deducible**, *a. -sib-*, that may be deduced: **deducibleness**, *n.*: **deducement**, *n. -dūs-mēt*, the thing deduced; inference: **deduct**, *v. dē-dūkt* (L. *ductus*, led), to subtract or take from: **deducting**, imp.: **deducted**, pp.: **deduction**, *n. -dūkt-shūn*, the act of deducting; that which is deducted; subtraction; abatement; that which is drawn from principles or from a supposed cause by a process of reasoning; inference; consequence or conclusion: **deductive**, *a. -tī-*, that is or may be deduced from premises: **deductively**, *ad. -tī-*.

deed, *n. dēd* (AS. *dæd*; Goth. *that*; Ger. *that*, a thing done), anything done; an action; an exploit; a writing containing some contract or agreement, especially regarding the sale of real property: **in very deed**, in fact; in reality: **deedless**, *a.* without action or exploits.

deem, *v. dēm* (AS. *dom*, judgment—from *deman*, to form a judgment: Lith. *duma*, mind, thought), to be of opinion; to think; to judge; to conclude: **deeming**, imp.: **deemed**, pp.: **dēmd**: **deemster**, *n. -stēr*, a judge in the Isle of Man, and in Jersey.

deep, *a. dēp* (Goth. *diups*; Icel. *diupr*; Dut. *diep*, deep: Dut. *dampen*, to plunge under water), being far below the surface; extending far downwards; low in situation, as a valley; not shallow; hidden; secret; penetrating; artful; insidious; grave in sound; low; solemn; profound; abstruse; thick; dark-coloured; profoundly quiet; depressed; sunk low; heartfelt; affecting: *n.* the sea; the ocean; that which is not easily fathomed: **deeply**, *ad. -tī-*: **deepen**, *v. dēp-n*, to sink lower; to make darker; to make more depressing or sad; to increase; to become deeper: **deepening**, imp.: **deepened**, pp.: **dēp-nēd**: **deepness**, *n.* remoteness from the surface downwards: **deep-mouthed**, *a.* having a loud hollow voice: **deep-read**, *a.* not superficial; profoundly versed: **deep-toned**, *a.* having a very low tone.

deer, *n. sing. or plu. dēr* (Goth. *diurs*; Icel. *dýr*; Ger. *thier*, a beast, an animal), a quadruped with large branching horns, of several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, the rein-deer, the moose-deer, the elk, &c.—their flesh is called venison: **deer-stalking**, the hunting of deer on foot by hiding and stealing upon them unawares: **deer-hound**, a hound for hunting deer.

deface, *v. dē-fās* (L. *de*, and *facies*, the face: F. *dé-faire*, to undo), to destroy or injure the face or surface of anything; to disfigure; to obliterate or erase: **defacing**, imp.: **defaced**, pp.: **fást**: **defacer**, *n. -sēr*, one who: **defacement**, *n. -mēt*, injury to the surface of anything: **defacingly**, *ad. -tī-*.

defalcate, *v. dē-falkat* (F. *défalquer*, to defalcate—from L. *de*, and *falx*, a pruning-hook—gen. *falcis*), to take away; to deduct; to abstract a part, used chiefly of money and accounts: **defalcating**, imp.: **defalcated**, pp.: **defalcation**, *n. -fál-ká-shūn*, diminution; fraudulent deficiency in money matters; breach of trust, applied to money.

defame, *v. dē-fám* (L. *diffamare*, to spread abroad an evil report—from *dis*, asunder, and *fama*, fame, repute: lit. *diffamare*: F. *diffamer*), to speak evil of; to slander; to calumniate: **defaming**, imp.: **defamed**, pp.: **fámd**: **defamer**, *n.* one who: **defamation**, *n. -fámá-shūn*, the uttering of slanderous words in order to injure another's reputation: **defamatory**, *a. dē-fámá-tēr-i*, false and injurious to reputation: **slanderous**: **defamingly**, *ad. dē-fá-mtng-tī-*.

default, *n. dē-fáult* (old F. *defaute*, now *défaut*, defect—from L. *de*, and lit. *falla*; F. *faute* or *faute*, defect, want), neglect to do what duty or law requires; a failure; an omission: **defaulter**, *n. -tēr*, one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care, particularly public money; a speculator: **defaulted**, *a.* having defect; called out of court as a defendant.

defensible, *a. dē-fē-sib-lī* (Norm. *defesance*: F. *défaire*, to undo—from L. *de*, and *facio*, I make or do), that may be annulled: **defensibleness**, *n.*: **defesance**, *n. -sāns*, the act of rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument: **defesanced**, *a. -sāns*.

defeat, *v. dē-fet* (F. *défaite*, defeat, check—from *défaire*, to undo), to vanquish or overcome; to frustrate; to disappoint; to resist with success; to baffle: *n.* an overthrow; loss of battle; prevention of success; frustration: **defeating**, imp.: **defeated**, pp.

defecate, *v. dē-fē-kat* (L. *defecare*, to cleanse from the dregs—from *de*, and *fax*, dregs or refuse matter: lit. *defecare*), to purify; to refine; to clear from dregs; to clarify: **defecating**, imp.: **defecated**, pp.: **defecation**, *n. -ká-shūn*, purification from dregs.

defect, *n. dē-fekt* (L. *defectus*, a failure, a lack—from *de*, and *factus*, made or done), deficiency; want of something necessary; fault; an imperfection; blemish; deformity: **defection**, *n. -fēk-shūn*, a failure of duty; the act of abandoning a person or cause from choice or necessity; revolt; apostasy: **defective**, *a. -tī-*, imperfect; faulty; wanting in something: **defectively**, *ad. -tī-*: **defectiveness**, *n.*: **defectible**, *a. -tī-bī-*, deficient; wanting: **defectibility**, *n. -bīl-tī-tī*, state of failing; deficiency.

defence, *n. dē-fēns* (L. *defensus*, ward off or repelled: F. *défense*, defence), anything that protects from danger, injury, or attack; protection; justification; resistance; opposition; reply to demands or charges: **defenceless**, *a.* without means of warding off danger, injury, or assault: **defencelessly**, *ad. -tī-*: **defencelessness**, *n.*: **defences**, *n. plu. -fēns-ēz*, in Scots law, all the pleas or replies offered for the defender in an action.

defend, *v. dē-fēnd* (L. *defendere*, to ward off or repel: lit. *defendere*: F. *défendre*), to maintain or vindicate by force or argument; to secure against attack; to shelter; to cover; to guard; to resist or repel: **defending**, imp.: **defended**, pp.: **defen**, *dēr*, *n.* one who: **defendable**, *a. -dā-bī*, that may be defended: **defendant**, *n.* the person summoned into a court to reply to certain charges.

defensible, *a. dē-fēns-sib-lī* (L. *defensus*, ward off or repelled—see defence), that may be defended: **defensibly**, *ad. -bī-*: **defensibility**, *n. -bīl-tī-tī*: **defensive**, *n. -sī-*, that which defends; posture of defence: **ad. serving** to defend; in a posture of defence: **defensively**, *ad. -tī-*.

defer, *v. dē-fēr* (L. *differre*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder, and *ferre*, to bear or carry; F. *differer*: lit. *differire*), to put off; to delay: **deferring**, imp.: **deferred**, pp.: **fērd**.

defer, *v. dē-fēr* (L. *differre*, to bear or bring down—from *de*, and *ferre*, to bear or bring; F. *déferer*: lit. *déferire*), to yield or lean to another's opinion; to submit in opinion: **deferring**, imp.: **deferred**, pp.: **fērd**: **deference**, *n. dē-fēr-ēns*, a yielding in opinion to another; regard; respect: **deferential**, *a. -ēn-shl*, expressing deference: **deferentially**, *ad. -tī-*: **deferer**, *n.* one who.

defiance, *n. dē-fū-āns* (see defy), a challenge, as to fight; a calling upon one to make good any assertion or charge; a setting at naught.

deficient, *a. dē-fish-ēnt* (L. *deficiens*, wanting, failing—from *de*, and *facio*, I make), wanting; imperfect; defective: **deficiently**, *ad. -tī-*: **deficiency**, *n. -ēn-sī*, imperfection; a falling short: **deficit**, *n. dē-fī-sī*, want; deficiency, as in taxes or revenue.

defied, **defier**—see defy.

defilading, *n. dē-fī-lā-dīng* (L. *de*, and F. *fil*; L. *filum*, a thread), in fort., the act of raising or arranging the exposed sides of a fortress, in order to shelter the interior works.

defile, *v. dē-fīl* (L. *de*, for AS. *bē*, to make, and AS. *fylan*; Dut. *vuylen*, to make foul or filthy: AS. *gefy-lan*, to pollute), to render unclean or dirty; to make impure; to pollute or corrupt; to violate chastity: **defiling**, imp.: **defiled**, pp.: **fīld**: **defiler**, *n.* one who: **defilement**, *n.* foulness; uncleanness; corruption; impurity.

defile, *n. dē-fīl* or *dē'* (L. *de*, and F. *fil*; L. *filum*, a thread: F. *défiler*, to go in a string), a long narrow pass or gorge between hills through which troops can only march with a narrow front, or one by one: *v. dē-fīl*, to march off in a line or row, as soldiers: **defiling**, imp.: **defiled**, pp.: **fīld**.

define, *v. dē-fīn* (L. *definire*, to limit—from *de*, and *finis*, an end: lit. *definire*: F. *définir*), to ascertain or fix the limits; to explain the exact meaning of a word or term; to explain the distinctive properties, &c., of a thing: **defining**, imp.: **defined**, pp.: **fīnd**: **definer**, *n.* one who: **definable**, *a. -nā-bī*, that may be limited or explained: **definably**, *ad. -bī-*: **definition**, *n. dē-fī-nīsh-ūn*, a description or explanation: **definite**, *a. -nī-*, settled with precision; exact; clear; precise: **definitely**, *ad. -tī-*: **definiteness**, *n.*: **definitive**, *a.*

cōw, bōy, jōō; pūre, būd; chatr, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

dē'fīn'ī-tīv, determinate; final: *defīn'ī'tīvly*, ad. *-ī*: *defīn'ī'tiveness*, n.

deflagrate, v. *dē-flā'grāt* (L. *deflagrare*, to be burned completely—from *de*, and *flagro*, I burn), to set fire to; to burn rapidly: *deflā'grā'tīng*, imp.: *deflā'grāt'ed*, pp.: *deflagrable*, a. *-grā'b'l*, having the quality of burning with a sudden combustion: *deflagrability*, n. *-bīl'ī'tī*: *deflā'grā'tīōn*, n. *-grā'shūn*, the sudden combustion of a substance with the view of producing some change in its composition: *deflā'grā'tor*, n. *-grā'tōr*, a galvanic instrument for producing combustion in bodies.

deflect, v. *dē-flēkt'* (L. *deflectere*, to bend or turn aside—from *de*, and *flecto*, I bend or turn), to bend from a straight line; to turn aside; to swerve: *deflēct'īng*, imp.: *deflēct'ed*, pp.: *deflection*, n. *-flēk'shūn*, the act of turning down or aside: *deflexed*, a. *-flēkst'*, in bot., bent downwards in a continuous curve.

defforate, a. *dē-flō'rāt* (L. *defforare*, to despoil of—from *de*, and *flos*, a flower—gen. *floris*: It. *defforare*: F. *defforer*), having lost its blossoms, as a plant; having shed its pollen: *defforā'tīōn*, n. *dē-flō'rā'shūn*, the act of taking away a woman's virginity: *deffour* or *deffower*, *dē-flō'w'r*, to take away a woman's virginity; to ravish: *defflowering*, imp.: *defflowered*, pp. *-flō'w'r'd*: *deffowerer*, n. *-flō'w'r'ér*, one who.

defluxion, n. *dē-flū'k'shūn* (L. *defluxus*, flowed down—from *de*, and *fluxus*, flowed), a discharge or running off of humours, as from the nose in a cold.

defoliation, n. *dē-fō'lī-ā'shūn* (L. *de*, and *folium*, a leaf), the fall of the leaves of plants.

deforce, v. *dē-fōrs'* (old F. *deforcer*—from *de*, and *forcer*, to force: L. *de*, and *fortis*, strong), to keep possession of an estate unlawfully: *deforc'īng*, imp.: *deforced*, pp. *-fōrs'*: *deforce'ment*, n. *-fōrs'mēnt*, the holding of lands, &c., unlawfully; in *Scot.*, the resisting of an officer of justice in enforcing the law: *deforc'iant*, n. *-fōrs'ī-ānt*, one who.

deform, v. *dē-fōrm'* (L. *deformare*, to disfigure—from *de*, and *forma*, a shape: It. *deformare*: F. *déformer*), to make ill-shaped and displeasing to the eye; to mar or injure the shape of; to make ugly; to disfigure: *deform'īng*, imp.: *deformed*, pp. *-fōrm'd*: *deformity*, n. *-fōrm'ī'tī*, any unnatural shape or form; defect; distortion.

defraud, v. *dē-fraud'* (L. *defraudare*, to defraud—from *de*, and *fraudo*, I cheat: It. *defraudare*: F. *défrauder*), to deprive of a right by deceit or artifice; to cheat: *defraud'īng*, imp.: *defraud'ed*, pp.: *defrauder*, n. a cheat.

defray, v. *dē-frā'* (F. *défrayer*, to settle the expense of a house, &c.—from *de*, and *frais*, charges, expenses), to pay or settle, as expenses or charges: *defray'īng*, imp.: *defrayed*, pp. *-frād'*: *defrayer*, n. one who: *defrayment*, n. payment.

deft, a. *dēft'* (AS. *deft*, fit, convenient), neat; handsome; dexterous: *deftly*, ad. *-lī*, dexterously.

defunct, a. *dē-fūngkt'* (L. *defunctus*, ended, finished—from *de*, and *functus*, performed: It. *defunto*; F. *defunt*, deceased), having ended life; dead: n. a dead person.

defy, v. *dē-fī'* (F. *défier*; It. *disfidare*, to challenge: L. *disfidare*, to mistrust—from *dis*, and *fido*, I trust), to dare; to brave; to treat with contempt; to challenge; to invite one to a contest: *defy'īng*, imp.: *defied*, pp. *-fī'd*: *defier*, n. *-ér*, one who: *defiance*, n. *-fī'āns*, a challenge; a daring.

degenerate, v. *dē-jēn'ér-āt* (L. *degenerare*, to depart from its race or kind—from *de*, and *genus*, race, kind: It. *degenerare*: F. *dégénérer*), to become worse; to decay in good qualities; to decline in virtue: *degen'érāt'ed*, pp.: *degeneration*, n. *-jēn'ér-ā'shūn*: *degeneracy*, n. *-ā'sī*, a growing worse; decline in good qualities; vice; meanness: *degenerately*, ad. *-lī*: *degenerateness*, n.

deglutition, n. *dē-glū'tī-shūn* (F. *deglutition*—from L. *de*, and *glutio*, I swallow), the act or power of swallowing food.

degrade, v. *dē-grād'* (F. *dégrader*, to degrade—from L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step or degree), to reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of rank or office; to lower; to disgrace: *degrād'īng*, imp.: *degraded*, pp.: *degradation*, n. *dē-grād-ā'shūn*, a reducing in rank; a depriving of office or situation;

baseness; in *geol.*, a wasting or wearing down: *degrad'īngly*, ad. *dē-grād'īng-tī*.

degree, n. *dē-grē'* (F. *dégré*, a step—from L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step), a portion of space taken as a unit of measure, as a degree of latitude; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; a division on a mathematical or other instrument; a stage in progression; rank or station in society; relationship in blood; measure or extent; an interval of sound; rank or title conferred by a university; by *degrees*, step by step; gradually.

dehisc, v. *dē-hī's'* (L. *dehisco*, I split open, I part asunder—from *de*, and *hiscere*, to gape), to open or part asunder, as the seed-pods of plants: *dehisc'īng*, imp.: *dehisc'd*, pp.: *dehiscence*, a. *-sēnt*, opening like the pod of a plant: *dehisc'ence*, n. *-sēns*, a gaping or opening, as of a fruit containing seed.

deified, *deification*, &c.—see *deify*.

deify, v. *dē-ī-fī* (It. *deificare*; F. *déifier*, to place among the gods—from L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, I make), to exalt to the rank of a god; to reverence or praise excessively; to treat as an object of the highest regard: *deīfy'īng*, imp.: *deīfied*, pp. *-fī'd*: *deification*, n. *dē-ī-fī-ā'shūn*, the act of exalting to the rank of a god: *deīfic*, a. *-ī-fīk'*, also *deīfīcal*, a. *-ī-kāl*, divine: *deīcide*, n. *-sīd* (It. *decidido*), the slaughter or murder of a god—applied to the crucifixion of Christ: *deīform*, a. *-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a god.

deign, v. *dān* (F. *daigner*, to condescend: L. *dignus*, worthy), to think worthy; to condescend: *deīgn'īng*, imp.: *deigned*, pp. *dānd*.

deinornis, also *dinornis*, n. *dē-nōr'nīs* (Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird), a gigantic bird found in a sub-fossil state in New Zealand, having been a wingless bird of great size and strength—called the Moa by the natives: *dē'nōsaur'īāns*, n. *-nō-sāw'rī-ānz* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), an order of fossil reptiles found in the Upper Secondary Formations, of great size, and fitted for terrestrial life: *dē'nōthēr'īum*, n. *-thēr'ī-ūm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), a gigantic fossil mammal furnished with a short proboscis, and armed with two enormous tusks, turned downwards, and slightly curved inwards.

deiparous, a. *dē-īp'ā-rūs* (L. *deus*, a god, and *pario*, I bring forth), bringing forth a god, applied to the Virgin Mary.

deism, n. *dē-īzēm* (F. *déisme*, *deism*—from L. *deus*, a god), the belief of those who admit the existence of one God, but deny revelation; the belief in natural religion only: *dē-īst*, n. *-īst*, one who believes in one God, but not in revelation: *dē-īst'ic*, a. *-īstīk*, pert. to deism; also *dē-īst'īcal*, a. *-īstī-kāl*: *dē-īst'īcally*, ad. *-lī*: *Deity*, n. *dē-ī-tī*, the Supreme Being; God; a heathen god; an idol.

deject, v. *dē-jēkt'* (L. *dejectus*, thrown or cast down—from *de*, and *jactus*, thrown), to cast down; to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to cause to look sad: *deject'īng*, imp.: *dejected*, pp.: *dejectedness*, n.: *dejection*, n. *-jēk'shūn*, a casting down; melancholy; depression of mind; lowness of spirits caused by misfortune, &c.: *deject'ory*, a. *-tēr-ī*, having power or tendency to cast down; tending to promote evacuation by stool.

dejeune, n. *dē-zhōn'*, also *dē'jeuner*, n. *-zhō-nā'* (F.), a breakfast or lunch, generally of a public or ostentatious character.

delation, n. *dē-lā'shūn* (L. *delatio*, an accusation), act of charging with a crime; accusation by an informer.

delay, v. *dē-lā'* (F. *délai*, delay—from L. *dilatatum*, to defer, to put off), to put off; to defer; to hinder for a time; to postpone; to protract; to linger: n. a putting off; the time lost; hindrance of motion: *delay'īng*, imp.: *delayed*, pp. *-lā'd*.

delectable, a. *dē-lēk'tā-bīl* (L. *delectabilis*, delightful, agreeable; F. *délectable*), highly pleasing; delightful: *delect'ably*, ad. *-lā-bīl*: *delectableness*, n.: *delectability*, n. *-lā-bīl'ī-tī*: *delectation*, n. *dē-lēk'tā'shūn*, great pleasure or delight.

delegate, n. *dē-lē-gāt* (L. *delegare*, to send away, to intrust—from *de*, and *legare*, to send as ambassador: It. *delegare*: F. *déléguer*), one sent as a representative; a deputy; a commissioner: v. to send with power to transact business; to intrust; to commit to another's care: *delegat'īng*, imp.: *delegated*, pp.: *delegation*, n. *-gā'shūn*, one or more delegates appointed to discharge some particular duty; the act of investing with authority to act for another.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

delete, *v.* *dē-lē'* (L. *deletum*, to blot out), to blot out; to efface; to expunge: **deleting**, *imp.*: **deleted**, *pp.*: **deletion**, *n.* *dē-shūn*, the act of blotting out or erasing.

deleterious, *a.* *dē-lē-tē-rē-ū's* (Gr. *deleterios*, hurtful, destructive), having the quality of injuring or destroying; destructive; injurious; pernicious: **deleteriously**, *ad.* *lē-tē-rē-ū'sness*, *n.*

del, *n.* *dēlf*, a kind of earthenware, originally made at Delft, in Holland—now restricted to the coarser wares.

deliberate, *v.* *dē-līb-ē-rāt* (L. *deliberatum*, to weigh well in one's mind—from *de*, and *libro*, I weigh or cause to swing: *It. deliberare*: F. *délirer*), to consider or examine; to balance in the mind; to weigh reasons for and against: *adj.* slow in determining; slow in action; well advised or considered; cool; wary: **deliberating**, *imp.*: **deliberated**, *pp.*: **deliberately**, *ad.* *līb-ē-rāt*, with careful consideration: **deliberation**, *n.* *dē-shūn*, the act of weighing and examining with care; discussion and particular examination of reasons for and against a measure: **deliberateness**, *n.*: **deliberative**, *a.* *līb-ē-rāt*, having a right or power to deliberate or discuss: **deliberatively**, *ad.* *līb-ē-rāt*.

delicacy, *n.* *dē-lī-kā-sē* (L. *delicia*, pleasure, delight; *delicatus*, charming, giving pleasure: *It. delicato*: F. *délicat*, delicate, delicious), fineness of texture; a thing dainty and pleasant to the taste; elegance of feminine beauty in form or dress; a nice propriety in civility or politeness, proceeding from a desire to please; tenderness or consideration; tenderness of constitution; weakness: **delicate**, *a.* *kāt*, soft; smooth; of a fine texture; nice or pleasing to the taste; nice and discriminating in the perception of beauty or deformity; fine; slender; that must be tended or handled with care; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; feeble; scrupulously polite and considerate in attending to the wishes and feelings of others: **delicately**, *ad.* *lī-kā-sē*: **delicateness**, *n.*: **delicious**, *a.* *dē-līsh-ūs*, highly pleasing to the taste or to the senses; very gratifying; exquisitely delightful: **deliciously**, *ad.* *lī-kā-sē*: **deliciousness**, *n.*: **delight**, *v.* *līb-ē*, to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction; to have great pleasure in: *n.* a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; that which gives great pleasure: **delighting**, *imp.*: **delighted**, *pp.*: **delightingly**, *ad.* *līb-ē*: **delightless**, *a.* without delight: **delightful**, *a.* *līb-ē*, giving delight; highly pleasing: **delightfully**, *ad.* *līb-ē*: **delightfulness**, *n.* the state or quality of being delightful: **delightsome**, *a.* *līb-ē*, very pleasing: **delightfully**, *ad.* *līb-ē*: **delightfulness**, *n.*

delineate, *v.* *dē-līn-ē-āt* (L. *delineatum*, to sketch or mark out—from *de*, and *linea*, a line: *It. delineare*), to mark out with lines; to sketch or design; to draw a likeness of in words; to describe in words, as character: **delineating**, *imp.*: **delineated**, *pp.*: **delineator**, *n.* one who: **delineation**, *n.* *dē-shūn*, drawing an outline; a description in words.

delinequent, *n.* *dē-līn-gwēnt* (L. *delinquens*, committing a fault—from *de*, and *linquo*, I quit or forsake: *It. delinquent*; F. *délinquant*, an offender), one who fails in performing his duty, particularly public duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime: *adj.* failing in duty: **delinequently**, *ad.* *līb-ē*: **delinquency**, *n.* *līb-ēn-sē*, failure in duty; a fault; a misdeed; a crime.

deliquate, *v.* *dē-lī-kwāt* (L. *deliquare*, to clarify), to melt; to be dissolved: **deliquating**, *imp.*: **deliquated**, *pp.*: *adj.* melted; dissolved: **deliquation**, *n.* *līb-ē-shūn*, the act or state of melting.

deliquesce, *v.* *dē-lī-kwēs* (L. *deliquescere*, to dissolve—from *de*, and *liquere*, to be fluid), to melt or become liquid by attracting moisture from the air: **deliquescing**, *imp.*: **deliquesced**, *pp.*: **deliquescent**, *a.* *līb-ē-shūn*, liquefying by contact with the air: **deliquescent**, *n.* *līb-ēn*, melting by absorbing moisture from the air.

deliquium, *n.* *dē-lī-kwē-ūm* (L. *deliquium*, want or defect: *It. deliquito*, a swoon), in *chem.*, a melting in the air or in a moist place; a failure of power; a fainting.

delirious, *a.* *dē-lī-rē-ūs* (L. *delirium*, madness—from *de*, and *lira*, the ridge between two furrows: *It. delirio*: F. *déliré*), disordered in mind; raving: **deliriously**, *ad.* *līb-ē*: **deliriousness**, *n.* state of being delirious: **delirium**, *n.* *līb-ē*, a wandering of the mind; a disorder of the intellect; temporary insanity caused by a diseased state of the body, as in fever: **delirium tremens**, *trē-mēns* (L. the shaking madness), a temporary insanity or madness accompanied with a trem-

ulous condition of the body or limbs, generally caused by habitual drunkenness.

deltescent, *a.* *dē-lī-tēs-ēnt* (L. *deltescens*, lying hid—from *de*, and *latescens*, hiding one's self, lying hid; concealed: **deltescence**, *n.* *līb-ēn*, in *med.*, period during which morbid poisons, as small-pox, lie hid in the system; concealment; sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms.

deliver, *v.* *dē-līb-ēr* (F. *délivrer*, to release: L. *de*, and *libero*, I free—from *liber*, free), to set at liberty; to free; to save; to rescue; to give or transfer, as from one person to another; to utter; to pronounce; to surrender; to disburden or relieve of a child in childbirth: **delivering**, *imp.*: **delivered**, *pp.*: **deliverer**, *n.* *līb-ēr*, one who: **deliverable**, *a.* *līb-ē-ā-ā*, that may be delivered: **to deliver up**, to surrender: **to deliver over**, to transfer; to pass into the hands of another: **deliverance**, *n.* *līb-ēn*, release from any kind of restraint; rescue from danger: **delivery**, *n.* *līb-ē*, release from restraint or danger; a passing from one to another, as goods; manner of speaking in public; childbirth.

dell, *n.* *dēl* (from *dale*; W. *tell*, a hole, a pit: Goth. and Dan. *dal*, a valley), a small but deep narrow valley.

delphian, *a.* *dē-lī-fē-ān*, also **delphic**, *a.* *līb-ē* (Delphi, a town in Greece), pert. to Delphi, or rather to the celebrated oracle of that place.

delphine or **delphin**, *a.* *dē-lī-fē-n* (L. *delphinus*, a dolphin, a constellation of stars), pert. to the genus of fishes, the dolphin, called the **delphinidae**, *līb-ē*; applied to an edition of the best Latin authors prepared for the use of the Dauphin of France, whose crest was probably a dolphin.

delta, *n.* *dē-lī-tā* (the name of the Gr. letter Δ or δ, Eng. D), a name applied by the Greeks to the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Nile, from its shape resembling Δ; any alluvial tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river: **deltaic**, *a.* *līb-ē*, or pert. to a delta: **deltaicoid**, *a.* *līb-ē* (Gr. *eidōs*, shape), in the form of Δ; resembling a delta; triangular.

delude, *v.* *dē-lūd* (L. *deludere*, to deceive—from *de*, and *ludo*, I play or mock: *It. deludere*), to deceive; to impose on; to mislead the mind or judgment; to lead astray in belief: **deluding**, *imp.*: **deluded**, *pp.*: **deluder**, *n.* one who: **deludable**, *a.* *līb-ē-ā-ā*, liable to be deluded or deceived: **delusion**, *n.* *līb-ē-shūn* (L. *delusum*, to mock), the act of misleading the mind; the state of being deluded; error in belief; deception: **delusive**, *a.* *līb-ē*, tending to deceive; apt to mislead: **delusively**, *ad.* *līb-ē*: **delusiveness**, *n.* *līb-ēn*, tendency to deceive: **delusory**, *a.* *līb-ē-rē*, apt to deceive; deceptive.

deluge, *n.* *dē-lū-j* (F. *déluge*—from L. *diluvium*, a great flood: *It. diluvio*), a great flood; an inundation; an overwhelming calamity; the great flood of Noah: *v.* to overflow with water; to inundate; to overwhelm: **deluging**, *imp.*: **deluged**, *pp.*: **deluged**, *pp.*

delusion, *delusive*, &c.—see **delude**.

delve, *v.* *dēlv* (A.S. *delfan*: Dut. *delven*, to dig—from Dut. *delle*, a valley), to open the ground with a spade; to dig: **delving**, *imp.*: **delved**, *pp.*: **delved**; **delver**, *n.* one who.

demagnetize, *v.* *dē-māg-nē-tīz* (L. *de*, and *magnetis*), to deprive of magnetic power or influence: **demagnetizing**, *imp.*: **demagnetised**, *pp.*: **demagnetized**, *pp.*

demagogue, *n.* *dēm-ā-gōg* (F. *demagogue*; Gr. *demagogos*—from *demo*, the people or populace, and *agogos*, a leader: *It. demagogos*), an orator who addresses himself to the people in order to attach them to himself for factious purposes; a party epithet: **demagogism**, *n.* *līb-ē*, the principles, acts, or conduct of a demagogue: **demagog**, *v.* *līb-ē-gōg*, the qualities of a demagogue.

demain, *n.* *dē-mān*, also **demesne**, *n.* *dē-mēn* (old F. *démaîne*, estate, possessions—from L. *dominium*, lordship, estate, possession), estate in lands; a house, and land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use: often used in the plu. **demesnes**, *dē-mēns*.

demand, *v.* *dē-mānd* (F. *démander*, to demand—from L. *de*, and *mandare*, to commit to one's care), to claim or seek from, as by authority or right; to require or ask, as a price; to question as by virtue of a right; in *law*, to prosecute in a real action: *n.* an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the requiring of a price for goods; the desire to possess: **demanding**, *imp.*: **demanded**, *pp.*: **demandable**, *a.* *līb-ē-ā-ā*, that may be claimed: **demandant**, *n.* one who: **demand**, *n.* one who: **demand** and supply,

in commerce, terms used to express the relations between consumption and production.

demarcation, *n.*, or **demarkation**, *n.* *dē-mār-kā-shūn* (F. *demarcation*: L. *dē*, and AS. *marc*, a mark, a boundary: Sp. *demarcar*, to mark out limits), a line, real or imaginary, that bounds or limits; separation of territory; common expression is **line of demarcation**.

demean, *v.* *dē-mēn* (F. *démener*, to move to and fro: L. *dē*, and F. *mener*, to lead—from L. *manus*, F. *main*, the hand), to behave; to conduct; to lessen: **demean-ing**, *imp.*: **demeaned**, *pp.*: *mēnd*: **demeanour**, *n.* *-ēr*, behaviour; carriage; deportment.

demented, *a.* *dē-mēn'tēd* (L. *dementia*, madness—from *dē*, and *mens*, the mind), crazy, infuriated; mad: **dementedness**, *n.*: **dementate**, *v.* *-tāt*, to make mad: **dementia**, *n.* *-shū-dā*, a form of insanity, characterised by a rapid succession of imperfect and disconnected ideas, with loss of reflection and attention.

demerit, *n.* *dē-mēr'it* (F. *démérite*, demerit—from L. *dē*, and *meritum*, to deserve), that which deserves punishment; opposite of merit.

demesne, *n.* *dē-mēn* (see **demain**): **demesnial** *a.* *-āl*, pert. to demesnes.

demo, *dēm'ā* (L. *dēmidium*, the half: Gr. *hemi*; L. *semi*; F. *demi*, half), a very common prefix, signifying a half, or part of that of which it forms the prefix—generally separated by a hyphen.

demo-bastion, *n.* *dēm'ā-bāst'yon* (*demi*, and *bastion*), that part of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one face and one front: **demi-cadence**, *n.* *-kā-dēns*, in music, an imperfect cadence, or one falling on any other than the key-note: **demi-god**, *n.* *dēm'ā-gōd*, an inferior deity; a fabulous hero.

demi-john, *n.* *dēm'ā-jōn* (F. *dame-jeanne*, lady Jane), a work common in the Levant and Arabia; called in Egypt *damagan*, a large bottle with a small neck inclosed in wicker-work; a carboy.

demi-lune, *n.* *dēm'ā-lōn* (*demi*, and L. *luna*, the moon, from the semicircular shape it originally had), in fort., a work consisting of two faces, meeting at a salient angle towards the country, and situated between the covered way and the curtain.

demi-rep, *n.* *dēm'ā-rēp* (L. *demi*, and *reputation*), a woman of doubtful character, or of suspicious chastity.

demi-semiquaver, *n.* *dēm'ā-sēm'ī-kwā'vēr* (*demi*, and *semiquaver*), half of a semiquaver; the shortest musical note.

démise, *n.* *dē-mīz* (F. *démise*, laid down, put away—from L. *dē*, and *missum*, to send; death; or, decess, formerly applied to a sovereign only; the conveyance of an estate by lease or will: *v.* to bequest; to grant by will; to convey or lease: *dēm'ā-sing*, *imp.*: **démised**, *pp.*: *mīzd*: **démisable**, *a.* *-mīz-ā-bl*.

demit, *v.* *dē-mīt* (L. *dēmittere*, to let down, to lower: F. *démètre*, to resign—from L. *dē*, and *mitto*, I send), in Scot., to resign or give up an office: **démitt'ing**, *imp.*: **démitt'ed**, *pp.*: **démis'sion**, *n.* *-mīsh'yon* (L. *missum*, to send—see **démise**), a lowering; in Scot., the laying down or resigning an office.

demiurge, *n.* *dēm'ēr'j* (Gr. *demiourgos*: L. *demiurgus*, one working for the people—from Gr. *demos*, of or belonging to the people, and *ergon*, a work), according to the doctrine of the anc. Eastern philosophers, an agent or æon employed by God in the creation of the world: **demiurgic**, *a.* *-jīk*, pert. to creative power.

democracy, *n.* *dē-mōk'rā-tī* (Gr. *demokratia*, democracy—from *demos*, the people, and *krato*, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign), government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people collectively: **democrat**, *n.* *dēm'ō-krāt*, a friend to popular government: **democratic**, *a.* *-krāt'īk*, also **democratical**, *a.* *-krāt'īkāl*, popular; pert. to government by the people: **democratically**, *adv.*: **democratis**, *v.* *dē-mōk'rā-tīz*, to render democratic: **democrati'sing**, *imp.*: **democratised**, *pp.*: *-tīzd*.

démolish, *v.* *dē-mōl'ish* (L. *dēmoliri*, to demolish—from *dē*, and *moliri*, I build or heap up: F. *démolir*, to demolish; *démolissant*, demolishing: It. *démolizione*, an overturning), to throw or pull down; to destroy; to raze; to ruin: **démolish'ing**, *imp.*: **démolished**, *pp.*: **démolisher**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who demolishes, *n.* *dēm'ō-līsh'yon*, the act of overthrowing; destruction.

demon, *n.* *dē-mōn* (L. *demon*; Gr. *daimon*, the tutelary genius of a city or a man, the divinity), an

evil spirit; a bad genius: **démonship**, *n.* office of: **demonism**, *n.* *-izm*, belief in demons: **demonolatry**, *n.* *-ōl'ā-trī* (Gr. *latreia*, worship), worship of demons: **demoniac**, *a.* *dē-mō-nī-āk*, also **demoniacal**, *a.* *dēm'ō-nī-ākāl*, pert. to demons or evil spirits; produced by evil spirits: **demoniac**, *n.* *dē-mō-nī-āk*, one possessed by a demon: **demon'acally**, *adv.*: **demonology**, *n.* *dē-mōn-ōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), a treatise on evil spirits.

demonstrate, *v.* *dē-mōn'strāt* (L. *demonstratum*, to point out—from *dē*, and *monstro*, I point out: F. *démontrer*), to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show the dissected parts of a body for the purposes of instruction: **demon'strating**, *imp.*: **demon'strated**, *pp.*: **demon'strator**, also **-ter**, *n.* *dēm'ōn'strā'tēr*, one who; in anat., one who exhibits and explains the parts of a body when dissected: **demon'stration**, *n.* *-strā'shūn*, the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to establish a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt; an exhibition of the dissected parts of a body; a real or feigned movement of troops against the enemy: **demon'strable**, *a.* *dēm'ōn'strā-bl*, that may be proved beyond doubt or question: **demon'strably**, *adv.*: **demon'strableness**, *n.*: **demon'strative**, *a.* *-strā'tīv*, proving by certain evidence: **demon'stratively**, *adv.*: **demon'strative'ness**, *n.*

demonralise, *v.* *dē-mōn'al-īz* (F. *démonraliser*, to corrupt the morals—from *dē*, and *morale*, morals: L. *dē*, and *mores*, usages, customs), to corrupt; to destroy or lessen moral qualities: **demon'al'sing**, *imp.*: **demon'alised**, *pp.*: *-āl-īzd*: **demon'alisation**, *n.* *-īzū'shūn*, corruption of morals.

démole, *a.* *dē-mōl'ē* (Gr. *demas*, the people), pert. to the people; applied to designate a variety of writing in common use among the Egyptians; a simplified form of the anc. Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

dempster, *n.* *dēm'stēr*, also **demster** or **deemster** (AS. *deman*, to deem, to form a judgment), in the Channel Isles, and in the Island of Man, a name given to a judge; in Scot., formerly an officer who had to repeat the sentence pronounced by the court.

démulcent, *a.* *dē-mūl'sēnt* (L. *démulcens*, stroking down—from *dē*, and *mulceo*, I soothe gently), softening; mollifying: *n.* any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

démur, *v.* *dē-mēr* (L. *démorari*, to delay: F. *démurer*, to stay—from L. *dē*, and *mora*, delay: It. *démorare*), to hesitate; to delay; to pause; to scruple: *n.* a pause; a scruple; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding: **démur'ing**, *imp.*: **démurred**, *pp.*: **démur'ed**, *pp.*: *mēr'ed*: **démur'ur**, *n.* one who; in law, an issue, raised on a question of law, between plaintiff and defendant, by which the progress of the suit is delayed: **démur'able**, *a.* *-rā-bl*, that may be demurred to: **démurrage**, *n.* *dē-mūr-rāj*, an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for delay or detention in port beyond the time agreed upon; in the railway clearing-house, fixed charges for the detention of carriages, trucks, &c., belonging to another company.

démure, *a.* *dē-mūr* (F. *des*, and *mœurs*, having manners or behaviour), grave; affectively modest; bashful: **démure'ly**, *adv.*: **démure'ness**, *n.* soberness; affected modesty.

demy, *n.* *dē-mī*, plu. **demies**, *dēm'īs* (F. *demi*; L. *dēmidium*, half), a particular size of paper between royal and crown; the title of certain persons on the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford.

den, *n.* *dēn* (AS. *dene*, a valley), a cave or hollow place in the earth; a cave; the lair of a wild beast; a place of concealment; a wretched dwelling-place.

denarius, *n.* *dē-nā-rī'ūs* (L. *denarius*, from *dēn*, ten each, ten at a time), an anc. Roman silver coin = *qūd*. English: **denary**, *a.* *dēn'ēr-ī*, containing ten = *n.* the number ten.

denationalise, *v.* *dē-nāsh'yon-āl-īz* (L. *dē*, and *nationalise*), to deprive of national character or rights: **denat'ional'sing**, *imp.*: **denat'ionalised**, *pp.*: *-īzd*.

dendriform, *a.* *dēn'drī-fōrm* (Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and L. *forma*, shape), in structure resembling a tree or shrub: **dendritic**, *a.* *-drī'tīk*, also **dendritical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, resembling a tree or shrub: **dend'rachate**, *a.* *-drā-kāt* (Gr. *achates*, an agate), an agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths: **dendr'peton**, *n.* *-drēr-pē-tōn* (Gr. *erpeton*, a reptile), a small lizard-like fossil animal, found in the interior of a fossil trunk of a tree—*den. odrontos*, *n.* plu. *-drō-dōnts* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—*gen. odontos*), a fossil family of fishes whose teeth, when cut, pre-

sent numerous fissures spreading like the branches of a tree: **den droid**, *a. -drōid* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling a tree or shrub: **den drolite**, *n. -drō-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree: **dendrology**, *n. -drōlō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the natural history of trees, or a discourse on them: **dendrologist**, *n. one who*: **dendrometer**, *n. -drōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring trees without climbing them.

denial, *n. dē-nī'al* (see *deny*), a refusal; a saying *no*: **deni'able**, *a. -ā-bl*, that may be refused: **deni'ably**, *ad. -ā-bl*: **denier**, *n. one who*.

denier, *n. dē-nī'ā* (Fr.—from *L. denarius*, a copper coin), a French farthing, being half an English farthing.

denizen, *n. dē-nī-zēn* (in olden times, one who received the privileges of a native by the king's charter, *ex donatione regis*: old *F. donaison*, a gift: old Eng. *dēnizen*, a trader within, as opposed to *foreign*, a trader without, the privileges of the city), a citizen; one not a native, but made a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant; *v.* to admit to residence and certain rights: **den'izing**, *imp.*: **den'ized**, *pp.* **den'ize**: **den'ization**, *n. -zā-shūn*, the act of making one a denizen: **den'izenship**, *n.* state of being a denizen.

denominate, *v. dē-nōmī-nāt* (*L. denominatum*, to designate—from *de*, and *nomino*, I name: *It. denominare*: *F. dénommer*), to give a name to; to designate: **denom'inating**, *imp.*: **denom'inated**, *pp.*: **denom'inator**, *n. -nā-tēr*, in *vulgar fraction*, the number placed below the line, denoting the number of parts into which a unit or one is supposed to be divided: **denom'ination**, *n. -nā-shūn*, a name or appellation; a title; a society or class of individuals called by the same name; a sect: **denom'inational**, *a. -ī-nā-shūn-āl*, pert. to a number of individuals called by the same name; sectarian: **denom'inationally**, *ad. -ī*: **denom'native**, *a. -nā-tīv*, that which gives or confers a name.

denote, *v. dē-nōt* (*L. denotare*, to point out—from *de*, and *nota*, a mark: *It. denotare*: *F. dénoter*), to mark; to indicate; to signify by some visible token: **deno'ting**, *imp.*: **deno'ted**, *pp.*: **deno'tative**, *a. -nō-tā-tīv*, having power to denote: **deno'table**, *a. -tā-bl*, capable of being denoted: **denotation**, *n. dē-nō-tā-shūn*, the marking off or separation of anything.

denouement, *n. dē-nō-mōng* (*F.* unravelling—from *de*, and *nœud*; *L. nodus*, a knot), the winding-up of an affair; the final scene in a play, or in the plot of a novel; the development.

denounce, *v. dē-nōn's* (*L. denuntiāre*, to intimate, to declare—from *de*, and *nuntio*, I declare: *F. dénoncer*: *It. denunziare*), to accuse in a threatening manner; to threaten solemnly; to inform against: **denounc'ing**, *imp.*: **denounced**, *pp.*: **denon'st**: **denouncement**, *n.*: **denouncer**, *n. -sēr*, one who.

dense, *a. dēns* (*L. densus*, thick: *It. denso*: *F. dense*), close; compact; thick; approaching to a solid: **dens'e'ly**, *ad. -lī*: **dense'ness**, *n.*, also **density**, *n.* **dēn'sī-tē**, closeness of parts; thickness.

dent, *n. dēnt* (*L. dens*, a tooth—*gen. dentis*: *Sans. dantas*, a tooth—from *Sans. ad*; *L. and Gr. edo*, to eat: *It. dente*: *F. dent*, a tooth), a gap or notch; a small hollow in a solid body: **v.** to mark as with a tooth; to indent; to make a small hollow: **dent'ing**, *imp.*: **dent'ed**, *pp.*: **dental**, *a. dēnt-āl*, pert. to the teeth; pronounced by the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced chiefly by the teeth: **dent'ist**, *n. -tist*, one whose profession is to extract, repair, and supply teeth decayed or lost by disease: **dent'istry**, *n. -tīs-trī*, the profession of a dentist: **dentit'on**, *n. -tīsh'ūn*, the cutting or breeding of teeth: **dent'ate**, *a. -tāt*, also **dent'ated**, in *bot.*, toothed; having short triangular divisions of the margin: **dent'ately**, *ad. -lī*: **dent'icle**, *n. -tī-kl*, a small tooth or projecting point: **dent'iculate**, *a. -tīk-ū-lāt*, in *bot.*, finely toothed; having small tooth-like projections along the margin: **dent'iculate'ly**, *ad. -lī*: **dent'iculation**, *n. -tīsh'ūn*, the state of being set with small teeth: **dent'ifrice**, *n. -tī-frīc* (Fr.—from *L. dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, I rub), a powder used in cleaning the teeth: **dent'igerous**, *a. -tīj-ēr-ūs* (*L. gero*, I carry), bearing, supporting, or supplied with teeth: **dent'ine**, *n. -tīn*, the tissue which forms the body of a tooth: **dent'als**, *n. plu. -tāl*, in *arch.*, square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, bearing some resemblance to teeth: **dental formula**, a notation generally used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammiferous animal.

denude, *v. dē-nūd* (*L. denudare*, to make naked—from *de*, and *nudus*, naked: *F. dénuder*), to strip; to divest of all covering; to uncover: **denu'ding**, *imp.*: **denuded**, *pp.*: **denudation**, *n. dē-nū-dā-shūn*, the laying bare by removal; in *geol.*, the laying bare of underlying strata by the removal or washing away of superficial matter.

denunciation, *n. dē-nūn'sī-tā-shūn*, or **-shī-tā-shūn** (see *denounce*), a declaration of intended evil; a public menace: **denun'ciator**, *n. -sī-ā-tēr*, one who: **denun'ciator y**, *a. -ā-tēr-ī*, containing a denunciation.

deny, *v. dē-nī* (*L. denegare*, to deny thoroughly—from *de*, and *nego*, I deny: *F. dénier*: *It. denegare*), to declare untrue; to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to reject; not to afford: **deny'ing**, *imp.*: **denied**, *pp.*: **dē-nīd**: **denier**, *n. -ēr*, one who: **deni'able**, *a. -ā-bl*, capable of being denied or disowned: **deni'al**, *n. -āl*, a refusal.

deobstruent, *n. dē-ōb'strō-ēnt* (*L. de*, and *obstruens*, building anything for the purpose of stopping the way), a medicine which opens the natural passages for the fluids of the body: *adj.* having the power to remove obstructions.

deodand, *n. dē-ō-dānd* (*L. deo*, to God, and *dandus*, to be given), in *law*, a thing which has caused the death of a person, and for that reason is forfeited to the king, and applied by him to pious uses.

deodorise, *v. dē-ō-dēr-īz* (*L. de*, and *odor*, a smell, good or bad), to disinfect; to deprive of a fetid or bad smell, as cesspools: **deo'dor'ising**, *imp.*: **deo'dorised**, *pp.* **-īzd**: **deo'doriser**, *n. -īz-ēr*, a disinfectant: **deodorisation**, *n. -ī-zā-shūn*, the art or act of depriving of odour or smell.

deontology, *n. dē-ōn-tōlō-jī* (Gr. *deonta*, things fitting, moral duties, and *logos*, discourse), the science which relates to duty or moral obligations: **de'ontological**, *a. -lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: **de'ontologist**, *n. -jīst*, one who.

deoxidate, *v. dē-ōks-ī-dāt* (*L. de*, and *oxydate*), to deprive of oxygen: **deox'idat'ing**, *imp.*: **deox'idat'ed**, *pp.*: **deox'idation**, *n. -dā-shūn*: **deox'idise**, *v. -īz*, to deprive of oxygen: also **deox'igenate**, *v. -jēn-āt*.

depart, *v. dē-pārt* (*F. départir*, to depart, to distribute—from *L. de*, and *partiri*, to part, to share), to quit; to go from; to leave; to forsake; to die or decrease: **depart'ing**, *imp.*: **depart'ed**, *pp.*: **departure**, *n. -tūr*, the act of departing; a moving from; death or decrease; a forsaking: **depart'ment**, *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch of business; a division of territory: **depart'mental**, *a. -mēn'tāl*, pert. to a department or division.

pasture, *v. dē-pās'tūr* (*L. de*, and *pastus*, feeding or eating—see *pasture*), to feed; to graze; to eat up: **depas'turing**, *imp.*: **depas'tured**, *pp.* **-tūrd**.

depauperate, *v. dē-pā-ō-pēr-āt* (*L. de*, and *pauper*, poor), to impoverish; to make poor: **depau'pera'ing**, *imp.*: **depau'perat'ed**, *pp.*

depend, *v. dē-pēnd* (*L. dependere*, to hang down—from *de*, and *pēdo*, I hang: *It. dipendere*: *F. dépendre*), to hang from; to be connected with a thing as a cause of existence, &c.: to be subservient; to rely on; to trust; to confide: **depend'ing**, *imp.*: **depend'ed**, *pp.*: **depend'ent** or **depend'ant**, *a.* hanging from; relying on; subject to the power of: *n.* one who is at the disposal of another; one relying on another for support or favour; a servant or retainer: **depend'ence**, *n. -dēns*, reliance; trust; connection; state of being at the disposal of another; that which is attached to something else as subordinate: **depend'ently**, *ad. -dēnt-ī*: **depend'ency**, *n. -dēn-sī*, same as *dependence*, but generally restricted to a territory or colony distant from the state to which it is subject.

dephlogisticate, *v. dē-flo-jīstī-kāt* (*L. de*, and *Gr. phlogistos*, burnt), to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability: **de'phlogist'ica'ing**, *imp.*: **de'phlogist'icat'ed**, *pp.*: **de'phlogist'ication**, *n. -kāt-shūn*, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

depict, *v. dē-pīkt* (*L. depictum*, to depict—from *de*, and *pīctum*, to paint), to paint; to describe or represent in words: **depict'ing**, *imp.*: **depict'ed**, *pp.*

depilate, *v. dē-pī-lāt* (*L. depilatum*, to pull out the hair—from *de*, and *pilus*, a hair), to strip off hair: **depil'ating**, *imp.*: **depil'at'ed**, *pp.*: **depil'ation**, *n. -lā-shūn*: **depilatory**, *a. dē-pī-lā-tēr-ī*, having the quality or power of removing hair: *n.* any ointment or lotion employed to take off hair without injuring the skin.

deplete, *v. dē-pīlēt* (*L. depletum*, to empty out—from

cōō, bōy, fōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

de, and *pleo*, I fill), to reduce in quantity by taking away: **deple'ting**, imp.: **deple'ted**, pp.: **deple'tion**, *n.*—*shun*, act of emptying; the act of diminishing the quantity contained: **deple'tory**, *a.*—*tér-á*, calculated to diminish fullness of habit; also **deple'tive**, *a.*—*liv*.

deplóre, *v.* *dè-plór* (L. *deplorare*, to weep bitterly—from *de*, and *ploro*, I wail or howl: It. *deplorare*: F. *déploré*), to lament; to mourn; to bewail; to express or feel deep grief for: **depló'ring**, imp.: **depló'red**, pp.: *pló'rd*: **depló'rer**, *n.* one who: **depló'ra-ble**, *a.*—*rá-bl*, lamentable; sad; grievous; miserable: **depló'rably**, *ad.*—*blt*: **depló'rableness**, *n.*—*bl-nés*, wretchedness; miserable state: **depló'rability**, *n.*—*rá-blí-ti-té*, state of being deplored: **depló'ringly**, *ad.*—*ll*.

deplóy, *v.* *dè-plóy* (F. *déployer*, to unfold—from L. *de*, and *plico*, I fold), to open; to extend; to form a more extended front, as soldiers: **depló'ying**, imp.: **deplóyed** pp.: *plóy'd*: **deplóy'ment**, *n.* the opening up of a body of men in order to extend their front, as a column of troops.

depolarise, *v.* *dè-pó-lá-rí-zé* (L. *de*, and *polarise*), to deprive of polarity: **depó'lárisa'tion**, *n.*—*té-dá-shún*, the act of depriving of polarity.

deponé, *v.* *dè-pón* (L. *deponere*, to lay or place down—from *de*, and *pono*, I place), to testify on oath in a court: **depon'ing**, imp.: **depon'ed**, pp.: *pón'd*: **depon'ent**, *a.*—*pón'ent*, applied to Latin verbs having a passive termination with an active signification: *n.* one who testifies on oath; a witness.

depopulate, *v.* *dè-póp-u-lát* (L. *depopulatum*, to lay waste—from *de*, and *populus*, the people), to deprive of inhabitants; to unpeople; to lay waste: **depóp'u-lá'ting**, imp.: **depóp'ula'ted**, pp.: **depóp'ula'tion**, *n.*—*dá-shún*: **depóp'ula'tor**, *n.* one who.

deport, *v.* *dè-pórt* (F. *déporter*, to banish: L. *deportare*, to carry off—from *de*, and *porto*, I carry: It. *deportare*, to exile), to behave or demean, followed by *self*; to carry from one country to another: **deport'ing**, imp.: **deport'ed**, pp.: *deportat'*: **deportat'ion**, the removal from one country to another; exile; banishment: **deport'ment**, *n.*—*mént* (F. *déportement*, demeanour), conduct; demeanour; carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.

depose, *v.* *dè-póz* (L. *depositum*, to lay or set down—from *de*, and *positum*, to put or place: F. *déposer*: It. *depositare*), to degrade; to divest of office; to dethrone; to bear witness on oath: **depos'ing**, imp.: **depos'ed**, pp.: *póz'd*: **depos'er**, *n.* one who: **depos'it**, *n.*—*póz'it*, that which is intrusted to another, as money in a bank; a pledge or pawn; anything laid down or lodged: *v.* to lay, throw down, or lodge; to lay up; to commit to, as a pledge; to lodge money in a bank: **depos'iting**, imp.: **depos'ited**, pp.: **depos'itar'y**, *n.*—*tér-á*, one with whom anything is lodged or intrusted for safe keeping: **deposition**, *n.* *dè-póz'ish-ún*, the act of laying or throwing down; the which is laid down; the giving testimony under oath; a written copy of the same attested by the signature of the witness; the depriving of office or dignity: **depository**, *n.* *dè-póz'í-tér-á*, a place where anything is laid for safe keeping: **depositor**, *n.*—*tér*, one who makes a deposit.

depot, *n.* *dè-pó'*, or *depót* (F. *dépôt*—from L. *depositum*, to lay or put down), a place where stores are kept; a place for the reception of recruits; a warehouse; an open place or covered shed where goods are laid up.

deprave, *v.* *dè-práv* (L. *depravare*, to pervert—from *de*, and *pravus*, crooked, wicked: It. *depravare*: F. *dépraver*), to make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt: **deprá'ving**, imp.: **deprá'ved**, pp.: *prá'v'd*: **adj.** corrupt; abandoned; vicious: **deprá'vedly**, *ad.*—*véd-ll*: **depravation**, *n.* *dè-prá'v-dá-shún*, the act of corrupting anything or making it bad: **deprá'vity**, *n.*—*prá'v-í-té*, corruption; wickedness; destitution of moral principles: **deprá'vedness**, *n.*: **deprá'ver**, *n.*—*tér*, one who.

deprecate, *v.* *dè-pré-kát* (L. *deprecatus*, averted by praying—from *de*, and *precor*, I pray, I beg), to pray or wish that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted; to pray against: **depre'ca'ting**, imp.: **depre'ca'ted**, pp.: **depre'ca'tor**, *n.* one who: **depre'ca'tion**, *n.*—*ká-shún*, a praying against; an entreaty: **depre'ca'tingly**, *ad.*—*ll*: **depre'ca'tive**, *a.*—*liv*, also **depre'ca'tory**, *a.*—*ká-tér-á*, tending to avert evil; having the form of a prayer: **depre'ca'tively**, *ad.*—*ll*.

depreciate, *v.* *dè-pré-shí-át* (F. *déprécier*, to undervalue—from L. *de*, and *pretium*, a price), to lessen the price or value of a thing; to decry; to underrate; to become of less worth: **depre'cia'ting**, imp.: **depre'cia'ted**, pp.: **depre'cia'tion**, *n.*—*dá-shún*, the act of lessening the value of anything; a falling in value: **de-**

pre'cia'tive, *a.*—*dá-llé*, also **depre'cia'tory**, *a.*—*dá-tér-á*, tending to depreciate; undervaluing: **depre'cia'tor**, *n.* one who.

depredate, *v.* *dè-pré-dát* (L. *de*, and *predatus*, plundered: It. *depredare*, to pillage, to plunder), to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy; to spoil: **depredá'ting**, imp.: **depredá'ted**, pp.: **depredá'tor**, *n.* a robber; a plunderer: **depredá'tion**, *n.*—*dá-shún*, the act of spoiling or pillaging: **depredá'tory**, *a.*—*tér-á*, plundering; spoiling.

depress, *v.* *dè-prés* (L. *depressum*, to press or weigh down—from *de*, and *pressum*, to press), to push down to a lower state or position; to lower; to render languid or dull; to deject or make sad; to lower in value: **depress'ing**, imp.: **depressed**, pp.: *dè-prést*: **depress'ingly**, *ad.*—*ll*: **depression**, *n.*—*présh-ún*, a hollow; the sinking in of a part of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of trade or business: **depre'ssive**, *a.*—*pré'ssiv*, tending to depress: **depre'ssor**, *n.* one who or that which: **angle of depression**, in *astron.*, the angle through which a celestial object appears depressed below the horizontal plane, drawn through the eye of a spectator looking down upon the object.

deprive, *v.* *dè-prívé* (L. *de*, and *privo*, I take away, I bereave), to take away from; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of a dignity or office: **deprí'ving**, imp.: **deprived**, pp.: *prí'v'd*: **deprí'ver**, *n.* one who: **deprí'vable**, *a.*—*vá-bl*, that may be deprived: **deprivation**, *n.* *dè-prí'vá-shún*, a taking away; loss of friends or goods; the taking away his living or office from a minister or clergyman.

depth, *n.* *dèpth* (from *deep*, which see), the measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the middle or stillest part; obscurity; unsearchableness; sagacity or penetration; profoundness, as applied to writings or discourses: **depth'less**, *a.* wanting depth.

depure, *v.* *dè-pú-ré* (L. *de*, and *purus*, pure: F. *dépurer*, to purify), to free from impurities: **depurá'ting**, imp.: **depurá'ted**, pp.: **depurá'tion**, *n.*—*rú-shún*, the freeing from impurities; the cleansing of a wound.

depute, *v.* *dè-pút* (L. *deputo*, I pruné, I destine or allot to: F. *députer*, to depute), to appoint; to appoint as an agent or substitute to act for another: **deput'ing**, imp.: **deput'ed**, pp.: **deputation**, *n.* *dè-pú-tá-shún*, persons authorised to act for others; a special commission or delegation appointed by a public body: **deput'y**, *n.*—*tt*, a person appointed to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroys.

derange, *v.* *dè-rán'y* (F. *déranger*—from *de*, and *ranger*, to set in order), to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to embarrass: **deráng'ing**, imp.: **derang'ed**, pp.: *rán'y'd*: **derang'em'ent**, *n.* a putting out of order; disorder of the intellect; insanity.

dercetis, *n.* *dè-résh-tis* (L. *dercetis*, a Syrian sea-god-dess), in *geol.*, a ganoid eel-like fish of the chalk formation.

derelict, *a.* *dè-rí-íkt* (L. *derelictum*, to forsake entirely—from *de*, and *relictum*, to leave behind), left; abandoned: *n.* in *law*, goods thrown away or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; a ship abandoned at sea: **derelíc'tion**, *n.*—*ll*: **derel'ct**, *n.* the act of leaving or forsaking; state of being abandoned; desertion.

deride, *v.* *dè-ríd* (L. *deridere*, to laugh to scorn—from *de*, and *ridere*, to laugh: It. *deridere*: F. *déridér*), to mock; to laugh at in contempt: **derí'd'ing**, imp.: **derí'ded**, pp.: *derí'dér*, *n.* one who: **derí'd'ingly**, *ad.*—*ll*: **deris'ion**, *n.*—*rísh-ún* (L. *derisus*, mockery, scorn: It. *deriso*), mockery; contempt; ridicule; scorn: **derí'sive**, *a.*—*rí'sív*, mocking; ridiculing: **derí'sively**, *ad.*—*ll*: **derí'siveness**, *n.*

derive, *v.* *dè-rív* (L. *derivare*, to draw off, to divert—from *de*, and *rivus*, a stream: It. *derivare*: F. *dérí-ver*), to draw from, as from a regular course or channel; to receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce, as from a root or primitive word; to trace: **derí'v'ing**, imp.: **derí'v'd**, pp.: **derí'vable**, *a.*—*rí'vá-bl*, that may be derived: **derí'vably**, *ad.*—*vá-blí*: **derí'vation**, *n.* *dè-rí'vá-shún*, the act of drawing or receiving from a source; the tracing of a word from its root: **derí'vative**, *a.*—*dè-rí'v-á-ív*, taken or formed from another; secondary: *n.* a word formed from another word, or which takes its origin from a root; not fundamental: **derí'vatively**, *ad.*—*ll*: **derí'vativeness**, *n.*

derm, *n.* *dèrm*, also **derma**, *n.* *dèr-má* (Gr. *derma*, a skin—gen. *dermatos*: F. *derme*), the true skin, the integument which covers animal bodies: **der'mal**, *a.*—*mal*, pert. to the skin: **der'matol'ogy**, *n.*—*ma-lól-ó-jí*

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láv*; *méte*, *mèl*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

(Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the skin: **dermatologist**, n. one who: **dermoid**, a. *dér-móyd*, also *dermatoid*, a. *-má-toyd* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling the skin: **dermo-skeleton**, the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes.

dernier, a. *dér-ní-ér* (F.), last; final: **dernier resort**, n. *-ré-zórt*, the last resource or expedient.

derogate, v. *dér-ó-gát* (L. *derogatum*, to take away, to detract from—from *de*, and *rogatum*, to ask: It. *derogare*: F. *dér-ó-gér*), to lessen by taking away a part; to detract; to disparage: **deroga'ting**, imp.: *dér-ó-gá-tíng*, pp.: *dér-ó-gá-tíng*, pp.: *deroga'tion*, n. *-ga'shún*, the act of despoiling or taking away the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: **derogatory**, a. *dér-ó-gá-tér*, that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting: **derogatorily**, ad. *-lí*: **derogatoriness**, n.

derrick, n. *dér-írk* (an abbreviation of *Theodoric*, a celebrated executioner of the seventeenth century), a mast or spar supported at the top by stays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved iron crane.

dervish, **dervis**, or **dervise**, *dér-víts* (Persian, *dervesh*, poor), a Mohammedan priest or monk of great austerity, and professing poverty.

descant, n. *dés-kánt* (It. *discantare*, to disenchance—from *dis*, apart, and *canto*, I sing: Sp. *discantar*, to chant, to quaver upon a note), a song or tune composed in parts; a discussion; a discourse; a series of comments: v. *dés-kánt*, to sing in parts; to discourse; to remark or comment on freely: **descant'ing**, imp.: *descánt'ed*, pp.: *descánt'er*, n. one who.

descend, v. *dé-sénd* (L. *descendere*, to descend—from *de*, and *scando*, I climb: It. *discendere*: F. *descendre*), to move from a higher to a lower place; to go downwards, as a hill; to fall or come down; to invade; to come suddenly; to proceed or pass from; to stoop, as to wrong: **descen'ding**, imp.: *descén'ded*, pp.: *descéndant*, n. any one proceeding from an ancestor; offspring: **descen'dent**, a. sinking; proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling: **descen'dible**, a. *-dí-bl*, that may be descended; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir: **descen'dibility**, n. *-dí-bl-í-tí*, the capability of being transmitted: **descen'sion**, n. *-sén'shún*, the act of going downwards; a falling; declension; degradation: **descen'sional**, a. pert. to: **descen'sive**, a. *-sív*, tending to descend: **descent**, n. *dé-sén't*, progress downwards; slope; declivity; a hostile invasion from sea; birth; lineage; passing from an ancestor to an heir.

describe, v. *dé-skírv* (L. *describere*, to represent by drawing—from *de*, and *scribo*, I write: It. *descrivere*), to draw; to delineate; to represent in words or by signs; to show by marks or figures: **describ'ing**, imp.: *describ'ed*, pp.: *describ'er*, n. one who: **description**, n. *-skíp'shún* (L. *de*, and *scriptus*, written), a representation in words; a delineation by marks or signs; a sort or class to which certain particulars are applicable: **descript'ive**, a. *-ív*, tending to describe or represent: **descript'ively**, ad. *-lí*: **descriptiveness**, n.

descry, v. *dé-skér* (old F. *descrier*, now *décrier*, to cry down—from *de*, and *crier*, to cry), to detect at a distance; to spy; to discover anything concealed: **descry'ing**, imp.: *descriéd*, pp.: *skírd*: *descri'er*, n. one who.

desecrate, v. *dés-é-krát* (L. *desecrare*, to consecrate—from *de*, and *sacer*, sacred), to profane anything sacred; to divert from a sacred purpose; to divest of a sacred office: **desecra'ting**, imp.: *dés-é-kra'ted*, pp.: *dés-é-kra'ter*, n. one who: **desecra'tion**, n. *-kra'shún*, the profaning of anything sacred.

desert, n. *déz-ért* (L. *desertus*, solitary, waste—from *de*, and *servum*, to join, to connect: It. *deserto*: F. *désért*, solitary), a wilderness; a solitude; a vast sandy plain; an uninhabited place; adj. wild; waste; solitary: v. *déz-ért*, to leave entirely; to forsake; to abandon; to quit with the view of not returning; to run away: **desert'ing**, imp.: *desért'ed*, pp.: *desért'er*, n. a soldier or sailor who runs away: **desert'ion**, n. *-shún*, the act of leaving with the intention of not returning, as a soldier or sailor; state of being forsaken.

desert, n. *déz-ért* (old F. *deserte*, merit—from Eng. *deserve*, which see), that which entitles to reward or renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; reward or punishment justly due; worth; excellence.

deserve, v. *dé-zér* (L. *deservio*, I serve zealously—

from *de*, and *servio*, I serve: Norm. F. *déservir*, to earn by service), to be worthy of; to merit; to be worthy of in a bad sense; to merit reward: **deserv'ing**, imp.: *desérved*, pp.: *-zérvd*: **deserv'edly**, ad. *-véd-lí*: **deserv'ingly**, ad. *-lí*.

deshabille, a. *déz-á-bél* (F.), dressed loosely: n. an undress; a loose morning dress; a careless untidy state as to dress.

desiccate, v. *dés-ík-kát* (L. *desiccare*, to dry up—from *de*, and *siccus*, dry: It. *desiccare*: F. *désécher*), to dry; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to become dry: **desicca'ting**, imp.: *desicca'ted*, pp.: *desic'cant*, a. *-kánt*, drying: n. a medicine that dries a sore: **desicca'tion**, n. *-ík-ká'shún*, the act of making dry; the state of being dried: **desic'cative**, a. *-ík-tív*, tending to dry: **desiccation cracks**, in *geol.*, rents in sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage through drying.

desiderate, v. *dé-síd-ér-át* (L. *desideratum*, to earnestly wish for: It. *desiderare*: F. *désírer*), to want; to miss: **desid'era'ting**, imp.: *desid'era'ted*, pp.: *desid'era'tive*, a. *-átív*, expressing or denoting desire: **desid'era'tum**, n. *-átím*, **desid'era'ta**, plu. *-át-á* (L.), anything desired or wanted; any desirable improvement.

design, v. *dé-sín* or *-sín* (L. *designare*, to mark out—from *de*, and *signo*, I mark or seal: It. *designare*: F. *désígnér*), to project; to form in the mind; to intend; to purpose; to form or plan by drawing the outline; to plan; to invent: n. a project; a scheme; purpose; intention; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; an idea or plan in the mind meant to be expressed in a visible form; figures or drawings for cloth, &c.; the plan of a building in all its parts: **design'ing**, imp.: adj. forming a design; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; deceitful: n. the act of delineating the appearance of natural objects: **design'ed, pp.: *stád*: **design'er**, n. one who: **design'able**, a. *-á-bl*, that may be designed or marked out: **design'edly**, ad. *-éd-lí*, intentionally: **design'less**, a. without design or intention: **design'lessly**, ad. *-lís-lí*: a school of design, an institution in which are taught the principles of drawing as they are connected with the industrial arts: **designa'te**, v. *désígnát*, to mark out or show; to distinguish by marks or description; to name; to point out: **designa'ting**, imp.: *designa'ted*, pp.: **designa'tion**, n. *-ná'shún*, a showing or pointing; a distinguishing name or mark; appointment: **designa'tive**, a. *-ná'tív*, serving to indicate: **designment**, n. *dé-sín'mént*, sketch; delineation; purpose.**

desire, v. *dé-str* (F. *désírer*: L. *desiderare*, to long for, to desire), to wish for; to ask; to entreat; to request: n. a wish to obtain; some degree of eagerness to gain and possess; a coveting for some object of pleasure or delight; request; prayer; that which is desired: **desir'ing**, imp.: *desíred*, pp.: *-stárd*: **desir'able**, a. *-stárd-bl*, pleasing; agreeable: **desir'ably**, ad. *-á-blí*: **desirableness**, n. *-bl-nés*: **desir'er**, n. one who: **desireless**, a. free from desire: **desir'eous**, a. *-rús*, wishing to obtain; anxious to possess; coveting: **desir'ously**, ad. *-lí*.

desist, v. *dé-síst* (L. *desistere*, to leave off—from *de*, and *sisto*, I stand: It. *desistere*: F. *désíster*), to forbear; to stop; to cease to act; to discontinue: **desist'ing**, imp.: *desíst'ed*, pp.: **desistance**, n. *dé-síst'áns*, a ceasing to act; a stopping.

desk, n. *désk* (AS. *disc*: Dut. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*, a table, a board: L. *discus*, a flat circle of stone), a sloping table for writing on; a portable writing-table in the form of a box when shut; the part of a pulpit on which the Bible lies: v. to shut up in a desk: **desk'ing**, imp.: *desked*, pp. *deskt*.

desmography, n. *déz-mógrá-fí* (Gr. *desmos*, a ligament, and *grapho*, I write), a description of the ligaments of the body: **desmology**, n. *-móf-ó-fí* (*logos*, discourse), the anatomy of the tendons and ligaments, or a description of them.

desolate, a. *dés-ó-lát* (L. *desolatum*, to lay waste, to abandon—from *de*, and *solus*, alone: It. *desolare*: F. *désoler*), uninhabited; desert; solitary; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; comfortless: v. to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to ruin: **des'ola'ting**, imp.: *des'ola'ted*, pp.: **des'ola'tion**, n. *-ó-lá'shún*, a solitary waste; ruin; destruction; a place deprived of inhabitants; gloom: **des'olate'y**, ad. *-lí*: **des'olate'ness**, n. *des'ola'ter*, also *des'ola'tor*, n. *-lá'tér*, one who: **des'ola'tory**, a. *-tér-í*, causing desolation.

cóu, bóy, fóót; püre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thíng, there, zeal.

despair, *n.* *dě-spā'w'* (L. *desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, and *spéro*, I hope; F. *désespérer*, despair, utter hopelessness; complete despondency; desperation; loss of hope in God's mercy; *v.* to be without hope; to give up all expectation; to despond: **despairing**, *imp.*: **despaired**, *pp.*: *spārd'*: **despairer**, *n.* one who: **despairingly**, *ad.* -*ly*).

despatch, *v.* *dě-spāch'* (old F. *despescher*, to send away quickly, to hasten: Sp. *despachar*, to expedite—from L. *spatior*, I proceed, to send away; to send on special business implying haste; to put to death; to execute speedily; to finish: *n.* speedy performance; haste; an express message: **despatches**, *n.* plu. -*es*, written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country; naval or military reports sent to headquarters: **despatching**, *imp.*: **despatched**, *pp.* -*spācht'*).

desperate, *a.* *děs-pér-āt* (L. *desperatum*, to have no hope of—from *de*, and *spéro*, I hope: It. *disperare*: F. *désespérer*, fearless of danger; without hope; reckless; beyond hope; furious; irretrievable; without care of safety; furious: **desperately**, *ad.* -*ly*: **desperado**, *n.* -*ādō* (Sp.), a reckless furious man; one regardless of consequences; a madman—applied to the reckless criminal classes: **desperation**, *n.* -*ā-shūn*, a giving up of hope; despair; disregard of danger: **desperateness**, *n.*

despicable, *a.*—see under **despise**.

despise, *v.* *dě-spiz'* (old F. *despiser*—from L. *despicere*, to look down upon—from *de*, and *specio*, I look: old F. *despit*, contempt, despite), to have a very low opinion of; to look down upon with scorn; to disdain: **despising**, *imp.*: **despised**, *pp.*: *spizd'*: **despiser**, *n.* -*zēr*, one who: **despicable**, *a.* -*zē-bl*, contemptible: **despisingly**, *ad.* -*zēng-lī*: **despisement**, *n.* -*zēd-nēs*: **despicable**, *a.* *děs-pi-kā-bl*, that should be despised; vile; contemptible: **despicably**, *ad.* -*kā-bl-ēt*: **despicableness**, *n.* -*kā-bl-nēs*.

despite, *n.* *dě-spūt'* (old F. *despit*, contempt, despite: F. *dépit*, vexation, anger: L. *despectus*, a looking down upon), violent hatred; extreme malice; defiance of opposition or difficulties; or in contempt of them: *v.* to tease; to offend; to vex: **despiting**, *imp.*: **despited**, *pp.*: **despiteful**, *a.* -*fūl*, full of spite; malicious: **despitefully**, *ad.* -*ly*: **despitefulness**, *n.*

despoil, *v.* *dě-spōy'l* (L. *despoliare*, to despoil—from *de*, and *spolio*, I deprive of, I plunder: It. *despoliare*), to take from by force; to rob; to plunder; to divest: **despoiling**, *imp.*: **despoiled**, *pp.*: *spōyld'*: **despoiler**, *n.* one who: **despoliation**, *n.* *dě-spō-lī-ā-shūn*, the act of plundering; a stripping or robbing.

despond, *v.* *dě-spōnd'* (L. *despondere*, to promise, to lose courage—from *de*, and *spondeo*, I promise), to be cast down; to lose all courage; to lose hope;—**despair** implies a total loss of hope, **despond** does not: **desponding**, *imp.*: **desponded**, *pp.*: **despondingly**, *ad.* -*ly*: **desponder**, *n.* one who: **despondent**, *a.* low-spirited; losing courage with the loss of hope: **despondency**, *n.* -*dēn-sī*, also **despondence**, *n.* -*dēns*, cessation of effort with the loss of hope; dejection of the mind; melancholy: **despondently**, *ad.* -*ly*).

despot, *n.* *děs-pōt'* (Gr. *despotes*, a master: It. *despota*; F. *despote*, a despot), one ruling or governing without control; an absolute prince; a tyrant: **despotic**, *a.* -*pōt-ik*, also **despotal**, *a.* -*ikāl*, exercising absolute or uncontrolled power; unlimited; unrestrained: **despotically**, *ad.* -*ly*: **despotism**, *n.* *děs-pōt-izm*, a government with authority unlimited or uncontrolled; the government of an absolute prince; tyranny.

despumate, *v.* *děs-pū-māt* (L. *despumatum*, to remove the froth or scum—from *de*, and *spumo*, I foam: It. *despumare*), to froth; to throw off in foam: **despumating**, *imp.*: **despumated**, *pp.*: **despumation**, *n.* -*mā-shūn*, the act of throwing up froth or scum on the surface of a liquid; the separation of the scum or impurities from a liquid.

desquamate, *v.* *děs-kwā-māt* (L. *desquamatum*, to scale or peel off—from *de*, and *squama*, a scale), to peel off as scales: **desquamating**, *imp.*: **desquamated**, *pp.*: **desquamation**, *n.* -*mā-shūn*, the act of throwing off in scales, as from the skin.

dessert, *n.* *děs-zért'* (F. *dessert*—from *desservir*, to clear the table), a service of fruit, &c., at the close of a feast or entertainment.

destine, *v.* *děs-tīm* (L. *destinare*, to make firm, to destine: It. *destinare*: F. *destiner*), to ordain or appoint to a certain use, state, or place; to doom; to appoint or fix unalterably: **destining**, *imp.*: **destined**,

pp. -*tīnd*: **destination**, *n.* -*nā-shūn*, purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design: **destiny**, *n.* -*nā*, unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will, or that appointed by human will: **destinies**, *n.* plu. -*nīs*, in *anc. myth.*, the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermined future state or condition, as of nations.

destitute, *a.* *děs-tīt-tāt* (L. *destitutum*, to forsake—from *de*, and *statuo*, I set or place), not possessing; in want of; needy; friendless: **destitution**, *n.* -*tīt-shūn*, utter want; poverty.

destroy, *v.* *dě-strōy'* (L. *destruere*, to destroy—from *de*, and *struo*, I pile up, I build), to pull down; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to put an end to: **destroying**, *imp.*: **destroyed**, *pp.*: *strōyd'*: **destroyer**, *n.* one who.

destructible, *a.* *dě-strūkt-ī-bl* (L. *de*, and *structum*, to pile up or build), that may be destroyed: **destructibility**, *n.* -*bl-ī-tī*, the being capable of destruction: **destruction**, *n.* -*shūn*, the act of destroying; ruin; demolition; slaughter; death; eternal death: **destructive**, *a.* -*tīv*, deadly; fatal; causing destruction; mischievous; wasteful: **destructively**, *ad.* -*ly*: **destructiveness**, *n.* the quality of destroying; propensity to destroy.

desudation, *n.* *děs-ū-dā-shūn* (L. *desudo*, I sweat greatly—from *de*, and *sudo*, I sweat: F. *desudation*), a profuse sweating, followed by an eruption of pustules, called heat pimples.

desuetude, *n.* *děs-ūē-tūd* (L. *desuetudo*, disuse: F. *desuetude*), disuse; the cessation of use; discontinuance of a custom or practice.

desultory, *a.* *děs-ūl-tēr-ī* (L. *desultorius*, leaping, inconstant—from *de*, and *salio*, I leap), unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method: **desultorily**, *ad.* -*ly*: **desultoriness**, *n.* a passing from one thing to another without order or method; unconnectedness.

desynonymise, *v.* *děs-tīnōn-ī-mīz* (L. *de*, and *synonymos*), to deprive a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: **desynonymising**, *imp.*: **desynonymised**, *pp.* -*mīz*.

détach, *v.* *dě-tāch'* (F. *détacher*; It. *distaccare*, to detach, to untie), to separate; to disunite; to part from: **détaching**, *imp.*: **détached**, *pp.*: *tācht'*: **détachment**, *n.* -*mēt*, troops or ships sent from the main body.

détail, *v.* *dě-tāl'* (F. *détailler*, to divide, to piecemeal—from *tailler*, to cut), to give particulars; to relate minutely or distinctly: *n.* *dě-tāl*, a minute or particular account; a narration of particulars: **détailing**, *imp.*: **detailed**, *pp.*: *tāld'*: **détails**, *n.* plu. -*tāls*, the parts of a thing treated separately and minutely: **détailer**, *n.* one who.

détain, *v.* *dě-tān'* (L. *detinere*, I keep back—from *de*, and *teneo*, I hold or keep; It. *detenere*: F. *détenir*), to keep from; to withhold; to stop, stay, or delay; to hold in custody: **détaining**, *imp.*: **détained**, *pp.*: *tānd'*: **détention**, *n.* -*tēn-shūn*, act of detaining; a keeping back; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity: **détainer**, *n.* one who; in *law*, the keeping possession of what belongs to another; a writ authorising the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

detect, *v.* *dě-tēkt'* (L. *detectus*, laid bare—from *de*, and *tectus*, covered), to find out; to discover: **detecting**, *imp.*: **detected**, *pp.*: **detecter** or **detector**, *n.* one who or that which: **detective**, *n.* -*tēkt-iv*, a police officer not dressed in uniform, whose duty it is to act secretly: *adj.* that detects or discovers: **detection**, *n.* -*shūn*, the act of discovering; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed: **detectable**, *a.* -*tā-bl*, that may be found out.

détent, *v.* *dě-tēnt'* (L. *detentum*, to keep back, to detain—from *de*, and *tentum*, to hold), a stop in a clock.

détention, *n.*—see **détain**.

deter, *v.* *dě-tēr'* (L. *deterre*, to frighten from anything—from *de*, and *terreo*, I frighten), to hinder by fear; to discourage by considerations of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience: **detering**, *imp.*: **deterred**, *pp.*: *tērd'*: **determent**, *n.* -*mēt*, the act or cause of deterring; that which deters: **deterrent**, *a.* having the power or tendency to deter: *n.* that which deters.

deterge, *v.* *dě-térj'* (L. *detergere*, to wipe off—from *de*, and *tergeo*, I wipe clean: It. *detergere*: F. *déterger*), to cleanse a sore: **deterging**, *imp.*: **deterged**, *pp.*: *térjd'*: **detergent**, *a.* -*térj-ēt*, cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses: **deterfive**, *a.* -*stv* (L. *detersus*, wiped

māte, māt, fār, lāv; mēte, mēt, hér; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

off), having power to cleanse, as a sore from matter: *n.* a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores: *de-ter-sion*, *n.* *-shün*, the act of cleansing, as a sore.

deteriorate, *v.* *dè-tè-rí-o-rá-t* (*L. deterior*, worse: *F. détériorer*, to waste), to grow worse; to reduce in quality; to make worse; to degenerate: *deteriora-tion*, *imp.*: *deteriora-ted*, *pp.*: *deteriora-tion*, *n.* *-rá-shün*, a becoming or making worse.

determine, *v.* *dè-tè-rí-n* (*L. determinatum*, to border off, to bound—from *de*, and *terminus*, a boundary or limit: *It. determinare*: *F. déterminer*), to end; to fix; to decide; to influence the choice; to resolve; to come to a decision: *determining*, *imp.*: *determined*, *pp.* *-mind*: *adj.* having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: *determinable*, *a.* *-mín-a-bl*, that may be decided with certainty: *determinator*, *n.* one who; also *determiner*, *n.* one who: *deter-mined ly*, *ad.* *-li*: *determine*, *a.* *-at*, limited; fixed; settled; resolute: *determine ly*, *ad.* *-li*: *deter-mina-tion*, *n.* *-ná-shün*, firm resolution: fixed purpose; judicial decision; a putting to an end; a too rapid or copious flow of blood to a particular part of the body: *determinative*, *a.* *-ná-tiv*, that limits or bounds; having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing.

deterred, *detering*—see *de-ter*.

deterive, *deterision*—see *deterge*.

detest, *v.* *dè-tèst* (*L. detestari*, to call upon as a witness, to abominate—from *de*, and *testor*, I bear witness: *It. detestare*: *F. détester*), to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate: *detesting*, *imp.*: *detested*, *pp.*: *detes-ter*, *n.* one who: *detes-table*, *a.* *-tá-bl*, abominable; extremely hateful: *detes-tablely*, *ad.* *-bíl*: *detes-tableness*, *n.*: *detestation*, *n.* *dè-tès-tá-shün*, abhorrence; extreme hatred.

dethrone, *v.* *dè-thrón* (*L. de*, and *thronus*, a royal seat: *F. détroner*, to dethrone), to drive from a throne; to divest of supreme power: *dethroning*, *imp.*: *dethroned*, *pp.* *-thrón*: *dethrone*, *n.* one who: *dethronement*, *n.* *-mènt*, the removal from a throne; deposition from royal power.

detinue, *n.* *dè-tí-nè* (*F. détenu*, held back—from *dè-tin*, to hold back, to withhold: *L. detineo*, I keep back), in law, a writ lying against a person who wrongfully detains goods in his possession.

detonate, *v.* *dè-tó-ná-t* (*L. detonare*, to thunder down—from *de*, and *tono*, I thunder: *F. détoner*), to cause to explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: *detonating*, *imp.*: *detona-ted*, *pp.*: *detona-tion*, *n.* *-ná-shün*, a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies.

detorsion, *n.* *dè-tór-shün* (*L. detorsum*, to turn or bend aside—from *de*, and *torsum*, to twist), a turning or wrestling; perversion from the true meaning.

detour, *n.* *dè-tór* (*F.*), a roundabout; a circuitous way.

detract, *v.* *dè-trákt* (*L. detractum*, to take away—from *de*, and *tractum*, to draw), to take away; to lessen reputation by calumny; to damage character by speaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: *detracting*, *imp.*: *detracted*, *pp.*: *detractor*, *n.* *-trák-tór*, *n.* one who: *detrac-tion*, *n.* *-trák-shün*, the depreciating of the reputation of another from envy or malice; a lessening of worth; censure; slander: *detractive*, *a.* *-tív*, having the tendency to lessen worth or estimation: *detractingly*, *ad.* *-li*.

detriment, *n.* *dè-trí-mènt* (*L. detrimentum*, loss—from *de*, and *tritus*, to wear or rub: *It. detrimento*: *F. détriment*), damage; loss; injury; disadvantage; diminution: *detrimental*, *a.* *-tál*, injurious; hurtful. *detritus*, *n.* *dè-trí-tús* (*L. detritus*, worn), any accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, and fragments of rock, formed by the wearing away of rocks; *debris* consists of masses of rock, gravel, sand, trees, animal remains, &c., having the same meaning with the word *rub-bish*: *detrital*, *a.* *-trí-tál*, composed of detritus: *detrition*, *n.* *-trí-shün*, the act of wearing away.

detrupe, *v.* *dè-trúd* (*L. detrudere*, to thrust or push down—from *de*, and *trudo*, I thrust: *It. detrudere*), to thrust down; to push down with force: *detruding*, *imp.*: *detruded*, *pp.*: *detrusion*, *n.* *-shün*, a thrusting or forcing down.

detruncate, *v.* *dè-trúng-kát* (*L. detrunctum*, to lop or cut off—from *de*, and *truncus*, I cut or lop off: *It. detroncare*), to lop; to shorten by cutting: *detruncating*, *imp.*: *detruncated*, *pp.*: *detruncation*, *n.* *dè-trúng-ká-shün*, the act of cutting or lopping off abruptly.

deuce, *n.* *dús* (*Ger. daus*, deuce, ace: *F. deux*; *L. duo*, two), in gaming, two; a card or die with two spots.

deuce or *deuse*, *n.* *dús* (*Dustus*, the name of a Gallic demon: low *Ger. dukes* or *duus*, the deuce, same sense as in English), a euphemism for the devil; a demon; an evil spirit: *deuced*, *a.* *dú-sèd*, excessive; extreme: *ad.* excessively; extremely: *deucedly*, *ad.* *-li*. *deutero*, *dè-tè-ró*, or *deuto*, *dú-tó* (*Gr. deuterios*, second), a prefix which indicates the second degree of the word with which it is joined: *deuterogamy*, *n.* *dè-tè-ró-gá-mí* (*Gr. gamos*, marriage), a second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife: *deuterogamist*, *n.* one who: *Deuteronomy*, *n.* *dè-tè-ró-nó-mí* (*Gr. nomos*, a law), the second giving of the law by Moses; the fifth book of the Bible: *deutoxide*, *du-tóks-íd* (*Gr. deuterios*, second, and *oxide*), in chem., a substance oxidized in the second degree—now more generally *binoxide*.

devastate, *v.* *dè-vás-tát* (*L. devastatum*, to lay waste—from *de*, and *vasto*, I lay waste: *It. devastare*; *F. dévaster*), to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy: *devastating*, *imp.*: *devastated*, *pp.*: *devastation*, *n.* *-tá-shün*, the act of laying waste; a state of being laid waste; destruction, as by armies, floods, &c.

develop, *v.* *dè-vèl-ép* (*F. développer*, to unfold), to unfold; to lay open; to disclose; to unravel: *developing*, *imp.*: *developed*, *pp.* *-opt*: *development*, *n.* *-óp-mènt*, an unfolding; an unravelling; disclosure: *developmental*, *a.* connected with or formed by development.

deviate, *v.* *dè-ví-át* (*L. deviatum*, to go aside—from *de*, and *via*, a way or path: *It. deviare*: *F. dévier*), to turn aside from the common way or method; to wander from the right path or course; to err; to go astray: *deviating*, *imp.*: *deviated*, *pp.*: *devia-tion*, *n.* *-shün*, a turning aside; a departure, as from a right course, way, or line; a wandering, as from the path of duty; sin; error: *devious*, *a.* *dè-ví-ús* (*L. devius*, that lies out of the highway), out of the common track; wandering; roving; going astray: *deviously*, *ad.* *-li*: *deviousness*, *n.* state of being astray. *devise*, *v.* *dè-víz* (*F. déviser*, emblem, conceit—see *deviser*), contrivance; anything formed by design; a scheme; or stratagem; a project; an emblematical representation.

devil, *n.* *dè-víl* (*AS. deofol*; *L. diabolus*; *Gr. diabolos*, the devil), an evil spirit; Satan: *devilish*, *a.* of or like the devil; wicked: *devilishly*, *ad.* *-li*: *devil-ishness*, *n.*: *devilism*, *n.* *-izm*, state of the devil: *devilment*, *n.* wicked mischief: *devilry*, *n.* *-rí*, mischief and tricks suitable to a devil: *devil*, *v.* to grill with Cayenne pepper, as kidneys: *deviling*, *imp.*: *deviled*, *pp.* *devild*.

devious—see *deviate*.

devise, *v.* *dè-víz* (*It. devisare*, to think, to imagine: *F. déviser*, to commune, to dispose of—from *L. visum*, that which is seen), to form in the mind; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will; to contrive; to project: *n.* a will; a bequeathing by will; that which is bequeathed by will: *devising*, *imp.*: *devised*, *pp.*: *deviser*, *n.* one who: *devisable*, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be given by will: *devisee*, *n.* *dè-víz-é*, the person to whom real estate is bequeathed: *devisor*, *n.* one who gives by will.

devoid, *a.* *dè-vóid* (*L. de*, and *viduus*, left alone: *F. vide*, empty), empty; vacant; free from; destitute.

devoir, *n.* *dè-vú-úr* (*F.*), an act of civility or respect; service.

devolve, *v.* *dè-vól* (*L. devolvere*, to roll or tumble down—from *de*, and *volvo*, I roll), to pass over from one person to another, as by succession; to deliver over to a successor; to fall upon or come to as by right: *devolving*, *imp.*: *devolved*, *pp.* *-vóid*: *devolution*, *n.* *dè-vó-ló-shün*, removal from one person to another: *devolvement*, *n.* the act of devolving.

Devonian, *a.* *dè-vó-ní-án*, in geol., a name applied to the Old Red Sandstone, as extensively developed in Devonshire: *devonite*, *n.* *dè-vón-ít*, a phosphate of alumina found in Devonshire.

devote, *v.* *dè-vól* (*L. devotus*, attached, faithful—from *de*, and *votum*, to vow, to wish for: *It. devoto*: *F. dévot*), to set apart; to dedicate or consecrate; to doom; to excrete; to give up wholly; to apply closely to; to addict one's self to chiefly: *devoting*, *imp.*: *devoted*, *pp.* *adj.* ardently attached; faithful; doomed; addicted: *devotion*, *n.* *-shün*, acts of religious worship; careful performance of religious duties; ardent love and affection; ardour; eagerness: *devotional*, *a.* *-ál*, suited to devotion; pert. to devotion: *devotionally*, *ad.* *-li*: *devotedness*, *n.*: *devo-*

tedly, ad. *-ly*: **devotes**, n. *dēvōt-s-tē*, one wholly or superstitiously given to religion and religious exercises; a bigot: **devo'tionist**, n., also **devo'tionist**, n. one who—same as **devotee**.

deavour, v. *dē-voīer'* (L. *devorare*, to gulp down, to devour—from *de*, and *voro*, I eat greedily: It. *divorare*: F. *devoier*), to eat up; to eat with greediness; to consume; to destroy; to waste: **devo'uring**, imp.: **devo'ured**, pp., *-voīurd'*: **devo'urer**, n. one who: **devo'uringly**, ad. *-ly*.

devout, a. *dē-voīūt'* (from *devote*, which see), earnestly attentive to religious duties; pious; sincere: **devoutly**, ad. *-ly*: **devoutness**, n.

dew, n. *dū* (Dut. *dauw*; Ger. *thau*; Sw. *dagg*, dew; low Ger. *dauen*, to dew, to thaw), the moisture deposited on the surface of the ground from the air in the evening, due to the more rapid cooling of the earth's surface: v. to wet as with dew; to moisten: **dew'ing**, imp.: **dewed**, pp. *dūd*: **dewy**, a. *-y*, like dew; moist with dew: **dew'iness**, n.: **dew'less**, a. having no dew: **dew-berry**, n. fruit of the grey-bramble: **dew-drop**, n. a drop or spangle of dew: **dew-fall**, n. the time at evening when the dew begins to fall: **dew-lap** n. (Dan. *dog-lap*), the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox: **dew-point**, the temperature at which dew begins to form: **dew-stone**, a kind of limestone which gathers a large quantity of dew.

dexter, a. *dēk'stēr* (L. on the right side), in *her*, the right side of a shield or coat of arms: **dextral**, a. *dēk'strāl*, right as opposed to left.

dexterity, n. *dēk'stēr-i-tē* (L. *dexteritas*, dexterity—from *dexter*, right, not left: F. *dextérité*), expertness; skill; adroitness: **dex'terous**, a. *-tēr-ūs*, expert; ready; skilful in manual acts; ready in the use of the mental faculties: **dex'terously**, ad. *-ly*—sometimes spelt **dextrous** and **dextrously**: **dex'terousness**, n.

dextrine, n. *dēk'strīn* (L. *dexter*, on the right hand), a gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase, and by certain acids—so called from turning the plane in polarised light to the right hand.

dextrorsal, a. *dēk'strōr'sāl* (L. *dexter*, to the right, and *versus*, turned), rising spirally from right to left.

dey, n. *dā* (Turk. *dāi*, a friendly title, formerly given to middle-aged or to old persons), the name of the governor of Algiers before its occupation by the French.

dhurra, also **dhoo'ra**, n. *dōōr'rā* (Ar. *durrah*), a kind of millet cultivated throughout Asia and in Northern Africa; an eastern measure of capacity.

di, *dī* (Gr. *dis*, twice), a Greek prefix signifying twice. *Note*.—In chemical terms, *dī* denotes two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part, as a *bisulphate* contains two of the "substance named"—sulphuric acid; but a *disulphate* two, not of the acid, but of the base.

dia, a Greek prefix signifying through or asunder. **diabetes**, n. *dī-ā-bē'tēs* (Gr. *diabetes*, a siphon—from *dia*, through, and *baino*, I go), a disease causing an immoderate flow of saccharine urine: **di'abetic**, a. *-bē'tīk*, pert. to.

diab'ery, n. *dī-ā-bēr-ē* (F. *diablerie*—from *diab'le*, the devil), devilry; sorcery or incantation.

diabolic, a. *dī-ā-bō'līk*, also **di'abol'ical**, a. *-t-kāl* (L. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*, the devil), devilish; extremely malicious; atrocious: **di'abolically**, ad. *-ly*: **di'abol'icalness**, n.: **diabolism**, n. *-izm*, the actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

diacaustic, a. *dī-ā-kōst'īk* (Gr. *dia*, through, and *kainō*, to burn), in *geom.*, pert. to curves formed by refraction.

diachylon, n. *dī-āk'h-lōn* (Gr. *dia*, through, or by means of, and *chulos*, juice), an adhesive plaster formerly made from expressed juices, now made of an oxide of lead and oil.

diachyma, n. *dī-āk'h-mā* (Gr. *dia*, through, and *chumos*, a fluid, juice), the cellular tissue of leaves occupying the space between their two surfaces.

diaconal, a. *dī-āk-ō-nāl* (F.—from L. *diaconus*—see *deacon*), pert. to a deacon: **diaconate**, n. *dī-āk-ō-nāt*, the office of a deacon.

diacoustics, n. plu. *dī-āk-kōst'īks* (Gr. *dia*, and *akouo*, I hear), the science that treats of the properties of sound passing through different mediums.

diacritic, a. *dī-āk'rīt'īk*, also **di'acrit'ical**, a. *-kāl* (Gr. *diakritikos*, having the power of discerning or distinguishing—from *dia*, and *kriuo*, I judge), that

separates or distinguishes—applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form.

diadelphian, a. *dī-ā-dēl'f-i-ān* (Gr. *dis*, two, and *adelphos*, a brother), in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their filaments into two distinct bundles, as in the **di'adel'phia**, n. *-f-i-ā*.

diadem, n. *dī-ā-dēm* (Gr. *diadema*, a band or fillet for encircling the heads of kings—from *dia*, and *deo*, I tie or bind), a badge or mark of royalty; a crown; empire; sovereignty: **di'ademed**, a. *-dēm'd*, crowned; ornamented.

diadrom, n. *dī-ā-drōm* (Gr. *diadromos*, a running across—from *dia*, and *dromos*, a course, a running), a course or passing; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

diæresis, n. *dī-ēr-ēs-īs* (Gr. *diatresis*—from *diatreio*, I divide), separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark (") placed over the latter of two vowels to shew they are to be pronounced separately, as *mosaic*, *aerial*.

diagnosis, n. *dī-āg-nō'sīs* (Gr. *diagnosis*, judging faculty, a distinguishing—from *dia*, through, and *gignosko*, I know: F. *diagnose*), in *med.*, the art of distinguishing one disease from another: **di'agnostic**, a. *-nō's'tīk*, distinguishing the nature of a disease: n. the sign or symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others: **di'agnostics**, n. plu. *-tīks*, the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from others: **di'agnoscitate**, v. *-tī-kāt*, to distinguish or determine a disease by its symptoms: **di'agnos'tica'ting**, imp.: **di'agnos'tica'ted**, pp.

diagonal, n. *dī-āg-ō-nāl* (Gr. *dia*, and *gonia*, a corner: F. *diagonal*), a straight line drawn from one angle to another opposite angle, and dividing the figure into two parts, as in a square: adj. drawn from one corner or angle to another: **diagonally**, ad. *-ly*: **diagonal scale**, n. a scale consisting of a set of parallel lines with other lines crossing them obliquely.

diagram, n. *dī-ā-grām* (Gr. *diá*, and *gramma*, a mark, a sketch—from *grapho*, I write), a figure represented by lines, as a triangle, a square, &c.: a figure; a plan: **di'agraph**, n. *-gráf*, an instr. used in perspective drawing: **di'agraphics**, n. plu. *-tīks*, the art of designing or drawing: **di'agraphic**, a. *-tīk*, also **di'agraphical**, a. *-t-kāl*, descriptive.

dial, n. *dī-āl* (mid. L. *dialis*, daily—from L. *dies*, a day), an instr. for measuring time by the sun's shadow: **dī'alīng**, n. the art of constructing dials: **dial-plate**, the face of a watch or clock: **dī'alīst**, n. a constructor of dials.

dialect, n. *dī-āl-ēkt* (Gr. *dialekto*; L. *dialectus*, speech, manner of speaking—from Gr. *dia*, and *lego*, I speak), the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; style or manner of speaking: **di'alectic**, a. *-tē'tīk*, also **di'alectical**, a. *-tī-kāl*, pert. to a dialect; logical: **di'alectica**, n. plu. *-tīks*, the art of reasoning; the branch of logic which treats of the rules and modes of reasoning: **di'alectically**, ad. *-ly*: **di'alectician**, n. *-tīsh-i-ān*, a reasoner; a logician.

dialing, n.—see **dial**.

diallage, n. *dī-āl-lāj* (Gr. *diallage*, interchange—from *dia*, and *allasso*, I make other than it is), a mineral having a laminated or bladed cleavage—so called from its changeable colour; a figure of speech in which arguments are placed in various points of view and then turned to one point: **dialogite**, n. *-gīt*, a mineral having a rose-red or flesh-red colour, and glassy pearly lustre.

dialogue, n. *dī-āl-lōg* (F. *dialogue*—from Gr. *dia*, and *logos*, a word; *lego*, I speak), a conversation between two or more persons; formal conversation; written compositions in which persons are represented speaking: **dialogism**, n. *dī-āl-lō-gizm*, a feigned conversation or discussion between two or more persons: **dial'ogist**, n. one who writes or speaks in a dialogue: **dial'ogistic**, a. *-gīs'tīk*, also **dial'ogistical**, a. *-gīs'tī-kāl*, having the form of a dialogue: **dial'ogise**, v. *-ō-gīz*, to discourse in dialogue.

dialysis, n. *dī-āl-ī-sīs* (Gr. *dialysis*, a dissolving or dissolution—from *dia*, and *luo*, I loose), a mark in writing or printing placed over one of the two vowels of a diphthong to show that the vowels are to be pronounced separately; in *chem.*, a process of analysis by diffusion through a septum; the separation of crystallisable from uncrystallisable substances: **dialy'ser**, n. *-sēr*, the instr. employed: **dī'al'y'tic**, a. *-tīk*, pert. to.

diagrammatic, a. *dī-ā-māg-nēt'īk* (Gr. *dia*, and *mag-*

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

netic), a term applied to many bodies which under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian: **diamagnetism**, *n.* *măg-nê-tîzm*, the peculiar property of these bodies.

diameter, *n.* *dî-âm-ê-têr* (Gr. *dia*, and *metron*, a measure), the measure of a body through from side to side; a straight line passing through the centre of a circle, having both ends terminated by the circumference: **diametrical**, *ad.* *-î*.

diamond, *n.* *dî-âm-êr* (Fr. *diamant*—from L. *adamas*, a diamond; Gr. *adamas*, the hardest steel, a diamond), the most precious of all stones, clear and transparent, and of remarkable hardness; a cutter for glass; a four-cornered figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles, as the pane in a church or cottage window: **adj.** resembling a diamond; in *printing*, noting a small type.

Diana, *n.* *dî-ân-dâ*, in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of hunting.

diandrian, *a.* *dî-ân-dri-ân* (Gr. *dis*, double, *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in *bot.*, pert. to the class of plants, **dian** *dria*, *-dri-â*, having two stamens.

diapason, *n.* *dî-â-pâ-zôn* (Gr. *diapason*, through all—from *dia*, and *pasa*, all), in *music*, an octave; an organ pipe or stop; a scale or rule by which the pipes of organs, &c., are adjusted.

diaper, *n.* *dî-â-pêr* (F. *diapré*, diapered; It. *diapro*, a Jasper-stone, much used in ornamenting jewellery—from L. *jaspis*, Jasper), figured linen cloth; a napkin: **v.** to variegate or figure cloth: **diapering**, *imp.*: **diaperous, *ad.* *-pêr-d*, figured; variegated.**

diaphanous, *a.* *dî-â-fâ-nîs* (Gr. *dia*, and *phaino*, I show), allowing light to pass through; translucent; less than transparent.

diaphonics, *n.* plu. *dî-â-fôn-îks* (Gr. *dia*, and *phone*, a sound), the doctrine of refracted sound: **adj.** pert. to.

diaphoresis, *n.* *dî-â-fô-rê-sîs* (Gr. *diaphoresis*, a carrying through, perspiration—from *dia*, and *phoreo*, I carry), an increase of perspiration: **diaphoretic**, *a.* *-rê-tîk*, that promotes perspiration: *n.* a medicine which increases perspiration.

diaphragm, *n.* *dî-â-frâm* (Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition wall—from *dia*, and *phrasso*, I hedge or fence in), the midriff; a muscle or membrane separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or belly; any substance that intercepts or divides: **diaphragmatic**, *a.* *-frâg-mât-îk*, pert. to the diaphragm: **diaphragmatitis**, *n.* *-mât-î-tîs*, inflammation of the diaphragm.

diarrhœan and **diarrhœic**, *ad.* *-rî-âr-î-âr-î-âr*.
diarrhœa, *n.* *dî-âr-rê-â* (Gr. *diarrhœia*, a violent purging—from *dia*, and *rheo*, I flow), a looseness of the bowels; an excessive purging or flux: **diarrhœic**, *a.* *-rê-tîk*, pert. to; purgative: *n.* that which produces a diarrhœa, or a purging.

diarthrosis, *n.* *dî-âr-thrô-sîs* (Gr. *dia*, and *arthron*, a joint), in *anat.*, a connection of two joints admitting of motion between them, as those of the limbs or lower jaw.

diary, *n.* *dî-âr-î* (L. *diarium*, a daily allowance—from *dies*, a day; It. *diario*), a register of daily events or transactions; a journal: **diarian**, *a.* *dî-âr-î-ân*, pert. to a diary; daily: **diarist**, *n.* *dî-âr-îst*, one who keeps a diary.

diastase, *n.* *dî-â-stâs* (Gr. *diastasis*, a standing apart, separation), a peculiar azotised principle having the property of converting starch into sugar; a white amorphous substance produced in germinating seeds, and in buds during their development.

diastole, *n.* *dî-â-stô-lê* (Gr. *diastole*, separation—from *dia*, and *stello*, I set or place), the dilatation or opening of the heart after contraction; in *gram.*, the lengthening of a syllable naturally short: **diastolic**, *a.* *-stô-lîk*, pert. to.

diathermal, *a.* *dî-â-thêr-mâl* (Gr. *dia*, and *therme*, heat), allowing rays of heat to pass through: **diathermancy**, *n.* *-mân-sî*, the property which certain substances possess of allowing rays of heat to pass through them, as rays of light pass through glass: **diathermanous**, *a.* *-mân-îs*, having the property of transmitting radiant heat.

diathesis, *n.* *dî-â-thê-sîs* (Gr. *diathesis*, a disposing or putting in order—from *dia*, and *thêmi*, I put or place), in *med.*, a particular state or disposition of body, predisposing to certain diseases.

diatoms, *n.* plu. *dî-â-tômz*, also *dî-â-tôma-cêz*, *n.* *-mât-shî-ê* (Gr. *diatomos*, cut in two—from *dia*, and

temno, I cut), a group of very minute organisms with silicious epidermis.

diatonic, *a.* *dî-â-tôn-îk* (Gr. *diatonos*, extended through—from *dia*, and *tonos*, a stretching of the voice, a sound), in *music*, in the ordinary scale; by tones and semitones.

diatribe, *n.* *dî-â-trîb* (Gr. *diatribe*, a wasting of time—from *dia*, and *tribo*, I rub or grind small), a continued dispute; in discourse, an undue enlarging on some one point; a strain of abusive or railing language: **diatribist**, *n.* *-â-trî-bîst*, one who.

dibble, *n.* *dî-b*, also *dîber*, *n.* *dî-bêr* (the syllable *dîb*, expressing the act of striking with a pointed instrument: Scot. *dab*; Norm. *diquer*, to prick), a little instr. of wood, pointed at the bottom, for making small holes in the earth in order to plant seed or seedlings: **v.** to plant with a dibble; to make holes; to dip: **dibbling**, *imp.* *-îng*: **dibbled**, *pp.* *-îd*: **dibbler**, *n.* one who.

dice, *n.* plu. *dîs*, *die*, *sing.* *dî* (see *die*), small cubes used in play: **dice-box**, the box from which dice are thrown in gaming: **dicing**, *n.* *dî-sîng*, playing at dice.

dicephalous, *a.* *dî-sêf-â-lîs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *kephale*, the head), having two heads on one body.

dicerias, *n.* *dî-êr-ds* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a bivalve belonging to the family *Chamidæ* or Clam-shells, so called from its prominent beaks: **dicerias-limestone**, a division of the Oolite in the Alps, so called from its containing abundantly the shells of the *dicerias*.

dichlamydeous, *a.* *dî-kîl-mî-dî-ûs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *chlamys*, a garment), having two coverings; in *bot.*, having calyx and corolla.

dichobune, *n.* *dî-kô-bûn* (Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *bounos*, a ridge), a genus of fossil quadrupeds having deeply-cleft ridges in the upper molar teeth.

dichodon, *n.* *dî-kô-dôn* (Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *odon*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a fossil animal, so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of its molar teeth.

dichotomous, *n.* *dî-kô-tô-mîs* (Gr. *dichotomos*, divided into halves—from *dicha*, in two parts, and *temno*, I cut), in *bot.*, having the divisions always in pairs: **dichotomist**, *n.* one who dichotomises: **dichotomise**, *v.* *-mîz*, to cut or divide into two parts: **dichotomising**, *imp.*: **dichotomised**, *pp.* *-mîzd*: **dichotomy**, *n.* *-mî*, division or distribution by pairs.

dichroism, *n.* *dî-kô-rô-îzm* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *chroa*, colour), the property observed in some crystals of exhibiting two or more colours when viewed in different directions: **dichroite**, *n.* *-î*, another name for the *crystal toite*, so called from its exhibition of different colours when viewed in different directions: **dichromatic**, *a.* *-mât-îk*, exhibiting two or more colours.

dicker, *n.* *dî-kêr* (Gr. *deka*, ten; Icel. *dekur*), the number or quantity of ten, applied to such articles as skins or hides.

dicky or dickey, *n.* *dî-kî*, a seat behind a coach; a movable shirt front.

diclinous, *a.* *dî-kîl-nîs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *klîne*, a couch), in *bot.*, having the male and female organs in separate flowers; unisexual.

dicotyledonous, *a.* *dî-kô-tî-lê-dô-nîs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *cotyledonous*), having two lobes: **dicotyledon**, *n.* *-lê-dôn*, a plant whose seeds consist of two lobes.

dictate, *v.* *dîk-tât* (L. *dictatum*, to say often: F. *dicter*), to tell or order with authority; to utter words that are to be committed to writing by another; to suggest; to direct: *n.* an order delivered; a rule or maxim; a suggestion to the mind, as a rule or direction: **dictating**, *imp.*: **dictated**, *pp.*: **dictator**, *n.* *-tôr*, one invested for a time with absolute power: **dictatrix**, *n.* fem. *-trîks*, a woman who: **dictation**, *n.* *-shîn*, the act of uttering words to be written by another; the speaking to, or the giving orders to, in an overbearing manner: **dictatorship**, *n.* the office of a dictator: **dictatorial**, *a.* *-tôr-î-âl*, absolute; unlimited; imperious; overbearing; dogmatical: **dictatorially**, *ad.* *-î*: **diction**, *n.* *dî-kî-shîn*, style or manner of expressing ideas in words: **dictionary**, *n.* *-î-î*, a book containing the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings; a lexicon; **adj.** as found or given in a dictionary: **dictum**, *n.* *-tûm* (L. a saying), a positive or authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying: plu. *dî-â-tâ*, *-îd*.

dictyopteris, *n.* *dîk-tî-ôp-î-îs* (Gr. *diktyon*, a net, and *pteris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of carboniferous ferns: **dîctyophylum**, *n.* *-ô-fî-lî-ûm* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), a general name applied to all unknown fossil

dicotyledonous leaves having a net-like structure: **dic** *typ* *yp*, *n.* -*ôp*-*î*-*jé* (Gr. *pyge*, the posterior, the anus), a genus of fossil ganoid fishes having smooth rhomboidal scales, and whose large anal fin presents a net-like appearance.

did, *v.* *did*, past tense of *do*, which see.

didactic, *a.* *di*-*dak*-*tik*, also *didactical*, *a.* -*ti*-*kâl* (Gr. *didaktikos*, taught, apt to teach—from *didasko*, I teach), adapted or intended to teach; preceptive; containing precepts or rules: **didactically**, *ad.* -*kâl*-*ti*.

didactylous, *a.* *di*-*dak*-*tî*-*lûs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *daktylos*, a finger), having two fingers or toes: **didactyl, *a.* -*ti*, having two toes; **n.** an animal having two toes.**

diddle, *v.* *di*-*dî* (Icel. *daddr*, to wag the tail: Scot. *diddle*, to shake, to jog), to move as a child in walking; to totter; to cheat: **did** *ding*, *imp.*: **did** *died*, *pp.* -*id*.

didelphys, *n.* plu. *di*-*dêl*-*fis*, also *didel'phidæ*, *n.* plu. *di*-*dê* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *delphus*, a womb), the opossum family: **didelphoid**, *a.* *di*-*dêl*-*fôyd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), having two wombs.

didymium, *n.* *di*-*dîm*-*î*-*um* (Gr. *didymos*, twin), a rare metal discovered in intimate association with *lantanium*: **didymous**, *a.* *di*-*dî*-*mûs*, *in bot.*, growing in pairs or twins: **didynamous**, *a.* *di*-*dîm*-*u*-*mûs*, *in bot.*, having two long and two short stamens, as in the *didynamia*, *di*-*î*-*nâ*-*mî*-*u*.

die, *v.* *di* (from *dead*: AS. *deadian*; Icel. *deya*; Dan. *døe*, to die), to cease to live; to expire; to perish; to lose life; to languish, as from weakness, discouragement, or love; to cease or become less distinct, as sound; to vanish: **dy** *ing*, *imp.*: **died**, *pp.* *di*-*dê*.

die, *n.* *dî* (Ar. *daddon*, game of dice: It. *dado*: F. *dé*), a small cube with marks from 1 to 6 on the faces, used in gaming, by being shaken in a box and then thrown from it; chance; hazard: plu. *dice*, *dis*: **the die is cast**, everything is hazarded; the last chance is taken or offered: **die**, *n.* *dî*, a stamp of metal used in striking coins, medals, &c.: plu. *dies*, *dis*.

dielectric, *n.* *di*-*êl*-*lek*-*trik* (Gr. *dis*, through, and Eng. *electric*), a body which admits of the force of electricity passing through it.

diet, *n.* *di*-*ê* (L. *dieta*; Gr. *diæta*, mode or place of life, means of life: It. *dieta*: F. *diète*), food or victuals; allowance of provision: **v.** to furnish food; to eat according to prescribed rules: **dieting**, *imp.* *di*-*ê*-*tîng*: **di**-*ê*-*tet*, *pp.*: **di**-*ê*-*ter*, *n.* one who prescribes rules for eating: **di**-*ê*-*tary*, *n.* -*ê*-*tê*-*ri*, course or order of diet; allowance of food in a workhouse, a prison, &c.: **adj.** relating to diet: **di**-*ê*-*tet*-*ic*, *a.* -*tê*-*tik*, also **di**-*ê*-*tet*-*ical*, *a.* -*kâl*, pert. to rules for the proper use of food: **di**-*ê*-*tet*-*ics*, *n.* plu. -*î*-*ks*, rules for diet, treating on the quantity and quality of particular kinds of food suited to the digestive organs; the science or philosophy of diets: **di**-*ê*-*tet*-*ically*, *ad.* -*ti*.

diet, *n.* *di*-*ê* (L. *dies*, a day: old Eng. *day* or *diet*, an appointed day for hearing a cause or for the meeting of an assembly: F. *diète*, an assembly), a deliberative assembly formerly held in Germany and Poland, and now in the Austrian empire and Switzerland; a parliament; in Scot., a meeting in a church for divine worship: **di**-*ê*-*tine*, *n.* -*î*-*n*, a subordinate or local diet.

diff, *diff*, another form of the prefix *dis*, which see.

differ, *v.* *di*-*fî*-*fêr* (L. *differre*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder, and *fero*, I bear or carry: It. *differire*: F. *differer*), to disagree; to be at variance; to be unlike; to quarrel: **differing**, *imp.*: **differed**, *pp.* -*fêr*: **difference**, *n.* -*êns*, want of similarity; distinction; that which distinguishes one from another; contention; quarrel; the point in dispute; the remainder after subtraction: **different**, *a.* -*ênt*, unlike; dissimilar: **different**, *ad.* -*ti*: **differential**, *a.* -*ên*-*shûl*, relating to or indicating difference; pert. to an infinitely small variable quantity or difference, which is called a *differential quantity*: **n.** the infinitely small variation of a quantity; in commerce, creating a difference; special, as *differential duties*; in mech., differing in amount, or in the producing force; intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect: **differentially**, *ad.* -*ti*: **differential calculus**, that part of mathematics which treats of infinitely small variable quantities or differences: **differentiate**, *v.* -*shûl*-*dt*, to find the differential of; to effect a difference as a point of classification: **differentiating**, *imp.*: **differentiated**, *pp.*: **differentiation**, *n.* -*â*-*shûn*, determination by means of a change producing a dif-

ferential character; the production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development.

difficult, *a.* *di*-*fî*-*kûl* (L. *difficilis*, hard, difficult—from *dis*, a, *facilis*, easy to be made or done: It. and F. *difficile*), not easy to be done; hard of accomplishment; attended with labour; arduous: **laborious**, *a.* -*kûl*-*ti*, that which is hard to be done; an obstacle; perplexity; distress: **n.** plu. **difficulties**, -*î*-*z*, embarrassment of affairs, chiefly in money affairs.

diffidence, *n.* *di*-*fî*-*ti*-*dêns* (L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, mistrust—from *dis*, and *fido*, I trust: It. *diffidenza*), want of confidence; distrust of one's self; modest reserve: **diffident**, *a.* -*dênt*, distrustful of one's own power or ability; modest; timid: **diffidently**, *ad.* -*ti*.

diffinitive, *a.* *di*-*fî*-*nî*-*tî*-*v* (L. *dis*, and *finitus*, limited, bounded), final; conclusive.

diffract, *v.* *di*-*fî*-*frakt* (L. *dis*, apart, and *fractus*, broken), to break or separate into parts, as light: **diffracting**, *imp.*: **diffracted**, *pp.*: **diffraction**, *n.* -*frak*-*shûn*, in optics, the turning aside of rays of light which pass very near the boundaries of an opaque body.

diffuse, *v.* *di*-*fî*-*fûs* (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad—from *dis*, and *fusus*, poured or spread: It. *diffuso*: F. *diffus*), to cause to flow and spread; to send out in all directions; to circulate: **diffusing**, *imp.* -*fû*-*zîng*: **diffused**, *pp.* -*fû*-*zî*: **adj.** dispersed; scattered: **diffuse**, *a.* *di*-*fî*-*fûs*, using too many words; not concise; widely spread: **diffusely**, *ad.* -*fû*-*zî*-*li*: **diffuseness**, *n.* the quality of being diffuse; the use of a great number of words to express the meaning: **diffuser**, *n.* -*fû*-*zêr*, one who or that which *diffusible*, *a.* -*zî*-*bl*, that may be spread out or scattered: **diffusibility**, *n.* -*zî*-*blî*-*ti*, the capability of being spread: **diffusion**, *n.* -*fû*-*zû*-*shûn*, a spreading or scattering; dispersion; propagation: **diffusedly**, *ad.* -*zêd*-*ti*: **diffusedness**, *n.* *di*-*fî*-*zû*-*sed*, *a.* -*zê*-*zê*, having the quality of spreading abroad; spread widely: **diffusively**, *ad.* -*ti*: **diffusiveness**, *n.* -*zê*-*zê*-*nê*s.

dig, *v.* *dîg* (Norm. *diguer*, to prick: Lith. *dygus*, sharp, pointed: Turk. *dikmet*, to sew, to stitch), to open or turn up the earth with a spade; to excavate; to work with a spade; to search: **a. a thrust; a poke: **digging**, *imp.*: **digged**, *pp.* *di*-*gd*, also *dig*, *pt.* or *pp.* *dig*: **digger**, *n.* one who.**

digamma, *n.* *di*-*gâm*-*mâ* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *gamma*, a letter of the Gr. alphabet), the name of a letter of the anc. Gr. alphabet, so called from its form, having very nearly the sound of the English letter F.

digestive, *a.* *di*-*gâs*-*tî*-*v* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *gaster*, the belly), having a double belly—applied to a muscle of the lower jaw.

digest, *v.* *di*-*gêst* (L. *digestus*, disposed, set in order—from *dis*, and *gestus*, carried on, performed: It. *digesto*: F. *digeste*, a digest), to distribute under suitable heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order, or with due method; to think over and arrange in the mind; to dissolve or reduce the food in the stomach; to bear with patience; in chem., to prepare by heat: **digest**, *n.* *di*-*gêst*, any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged under proper heads or titles: **digesting**, *imp.* *di*-*gêstîng*: **digested**, *pp.*: **digester**, *n.* one who; that which aids digestion; a chemical vessel for preparing substances by means of a high degree of heat; a cooking vessel: **digestion**, *n.* *di*-*gêst*-*î*-*gûn* (L. *digestio*, a dissolving of food, arrangement: It. *digestione*: F. *digestion*), the changing of the food in the stomach into a substance called *chyme*, preparatory to its being fitted for circulation and nourishment: **digestible**, *a.* -*ti*-*bl*, easy of digestion: **digestibility**, *n.* -*blî*-*ti*-*li*: **digestive**, *a.* -*ti*-*v*, having the power to cause or promote digestion.

digged, *digging*—see *dig*.

ight, *v.* *di*-*gî* (AS. *dichtan*, to set in order, to arrange: Ger. *dichten*, to meditate, to contrive), to dress; to adorn; to prepare: **ighting**, *imp.*: **ighted**, *pp.*

digit, *n.* *di*-*gî* (L. *digitus*, a finger, akin to Sans. *dic*, to show, to point out: It. *digitto*, a finger), an arithmetical figure—the digits are from 1 to 9; a finger's breadth, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; one-twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: **digitally**, *ad.* -*ti*-*lî*, pert. to the fingers: **digitaria**, *n.* -*ti*-*â*-*ti* (L. *digitalis*, pert. to the fingers), the plant foxglove: **digitate**, *a.* -*ti*-*dt*, also **digitated**, *a.* in bot., branched like fingers—applied to a compound leaf, composed of several leaflets attached to one point: **digitation**, *n.* -*ti*-*shûn*, a division into finger-like processes: **digitately**, *ad.* -*ti*-*lî*: **digitigrade**, *a.* *di*-*gî*-*ti*-*grâd* (L. *gradiator*, I walk), walking

* *mâte*, *mât*, *fâr*, *laî*; *mête*, *mêl*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môte*;

on the toes, as the cat, the weasel, the lion, &c.—opposed to *plantigrade*.

diglyph, *n.* *di-glif* (Gr. *diglyphos*, having double sculptures—from *dis*, twice, and *glypho*, I hollow out), in *arch.*, a projecting face, like the triglyph, but having only two grooves on its surface.

dignify, *v.* *di-gnī-fī* (L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, I make: old F. *dignifier*; It. *dignificare*, to dignify), to invest with honour; to exalt in rank; to promote: **dignifying**, *imp.* **dignified**, *pp.* *-fid*: **adj.** marked with dignity; noble; lofty: **dignity**, *n.* *-ni-tī*, nobleness or elevation of mind; true honour; grandeur of men; an office giving high rank with jurisdiction or power; the rank or title of a nobleman: **dignitary**, *n.* *-tēr-i*, a clergyman who holds an office in the church superior to a parochial clergyman.

digraph, *n.* *dī-graf* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *grapho*, I write), two vowels in one syllable, of which only one is heard in the pronunciation; an improper diphthong.

digress, *v.* *di-grēs* (L. *digressus*, a going away), a departure—from *dis*, and *gressus*, a step: It. *digresso*, to step or go out of the way; to depart from the main subject or design; to introduce unnecessary matter: **digressing**, *imp.* **digressed**, *pp.* *-grēs*: **digression**, *n.* *-grēs-i-un*, a departure from the main subject or design: **digressional**, *a.* *per.* to: **digressive**, *a.* *-grēs*: *stiv*, departing from the main subject: **digressively**, *ad.* *-li*.

digynian, *a.* *dī-gīn-i-ān*, also **digynous**, *a.* *dī-gī-nūs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *gynē*, a woman), in *bot.*, having two styles or pistils, as in the **digynia**, *dī-gīn-i-ā*.

dihedral, *a.* *dī-hē-dral* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *hedra*, a side or face), having two sides or surfaces: **dihedron**, *n.* a figure with two sides or surfaces.

dike, *n.* *dīk*, also spelled *dijk* (AS. *dīc*, a mound, a ditch: F. *digue*, a bank; Dut. *dijk*, a mound, a ditch: Hung. *dujn*, to stick in, to stop: *dike* and *ditch* are really the same word, and from the same root,—the ditch and the bank or *dike* being constructed by the same act), a mound of earth or stones to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a ditch; rock or stony matter running into a seam of coal, or breaking the course of a lode or vein of metal, so as to interrupt its further working in that direction; igneous rock found penetrating stratified rocks; a wall: **v.** to surround with a barrier: **diking**, *imp.* **diked**, *pp.* *-dikt*.

lacerate, *v.* *dī-lās-ēr-āt* (L. *dis*, and *lacerate*), to tear or rend; to force in two: **laceration**, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, a tearing or rending.

lapidate, *v.* *dī-lāp-i-dāt* (L. *lapidare*, to squander, to waste—from *dis*, and *lapis*, a stone: It. *lapidare*, F. *lapidier*), to fall into decay; to go to ruin; to waste or destroy, applied to buildings: **lapidating**, *imp.* **lapidated**, *pp.* *-dāt*: **adj.** wasted, suffered to go to ruin: **lapidator**, *n.* one who: **lapidation**, *n.* *-dā-shūn*, destruction; demolition; decay; ruin—especially applied to ecclesiastical buildings.

dilate, *v.* *dī-lāf* (L. *dilatare*, to spread out—from *dis*, and *latus*, wide: F. *dilater*: It. *dilatare*), to spread out; to expand in all directions; to enlarge; to dwell on in narration: **dilating**, *imp.* **dilated**, *pp.* *-lāt*: **adj.** one who: **dilatation**, *n.* *-lā-tā-shūn*, also **dilatation**, *n.* *-lā-tā-shūn*, the act of expanding; a spreading or extending in all directions; expansion: **dilatatory**, *a.* *dī-lā-tēr-i*, slow; tardy; sluggish; not proceeding with diligence; tending to delay: **dilatatorily**, *ad.* *-li*: **dilatatoriness**, *n.* *-lā-tōr*, *n.* *-lā-tēr*, that which widens or expands—applied to a muscle.

dilemma, *n.* *dī-lēm-mā* (Gr. *dilemma*—from *dis*, twice, and *lemma*, anything received, an assumption), any difficult or doubtful choice; a state of perplexity how to decide; in *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.

dilettante, *n.* *dī-lēt-tānt*, plu. *dī-lēt-tānt-i*, *-is* (It.), an admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur; a dabbler: **dilettanteism**, *n.* *-tēm*, the quality of being a dilettante; affectation of a knowledge of art.

diligence, *n.* *dī-lī-zhāngs* (F.), a French stage-coach. **diligence**, *n.* *dī-lī-jēns* (L. *diligentia*, carefulness—from *dis*, and *lego*, I choose: It. *diligenza*: F. *diligence*), steady application; industry; assiduity: in *Scot.*, a process of law: **diligent**, *a.* *jēt*, steady effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive; not idle; industrious: **diligently**, *ad.* *-li*.

dill, *n.* *dū* (AS. *dīle*, anise: Swed. *dill*; prov. Dan. *dull*, still, quiet: Icel. *dill*, the nurse's lullaby), the seeds of an aromatic plant—so called because used as

a soothing medicine for children: **v.** to become dull or inactive: **to dill down**, to subside; to become still: **dilling**, *n.* *-līng*, a darling or favourite; the youngest child; the youngest of a brood: **dilly-dally**, *v.* to delay; to trifle; to loiter.

dilute, *v.* *dī-lōt* (L. *dilutum*, to wash away, to weaken—from *dis*, and *lutum*, to wash: It. *diluvere*: F. *diluer*), to weaken or make thinner; to reduce the strength of, as with water: **diluting**, *imp.* **diluted**, *pp.* *-lūt*, *n.* that which, or he who: **diluent**, *n.* *dī-lō-ēt*, that which thins or weakens the strength of: **adj.** weakening the strength of by mixing with water; attenuating: **diluents**, *n.* plu. weak drinks, usually of water, wine, and suchlike: **dilution**, *n.* *dī-lō-shūn*, the act of making thin or more liquid.

diluvial, *a.* *dī-lō-vi-āl*, also **diluvian**, *a.* *-ān* (L. *diluvium*, a deluge—from *dis*, asunder, and *luto*, I wash: It. *diluvio*), pert. to the flood or deluge in the days of Noah; effected or produced by a deluge: **diluvium**, *n.* *-im*, a great accumulation or deposit of earth, sand, &c., brought together by the action of great bodies of water; accumulation of matter by the ordinary operation of water is termed **alluvium**, which see: **diluvialist**, *n.* *-āl-ist*, one who ascribes to a universal deluge the boulder-clay, the abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar phenomena on the earth's surface.

dim, *a.* *dīm* (from *dam* in the sense of stop, obstruct: Bav. *davm*, a stopper: Icel. *dimmr*, dark, thick: Sw. *dimba*, a fog, a haze), obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; somewhat dark; tarnished; faint; vague: **v.** to cloud or obscure; to make less bright; to sully or tarnish: **dimming**, *imp.* **dimmed**, *pp.* *-m*: **adj.** obscure: **dimly**, *ad.* *-li*: **diminish**, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat dim: **dimness**, *n.* want of brightness; obscurity of vision: **dim-sighted**, *a.* having weak vision.

dime, *n.* *dēm* (F. : contracted from *dième*, a tenth part—from L. *decimus*, the tenth), in U.S., a silver coin equal to one-tenth of a dollar, or ten cents.

dimension, *n.* *dī-mēn-shūn* (L. *dimensio*, a measuring—from *dis*, and *metior*, I measure: It. *dimensione*: F. *dimension*), the measured extent or size of a body; capacity or bulk; extent: **dimensioned**, *a.* *-shūnd*, having dimensions.

dimorous, *a.* *dīm-ēr-ūs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *meros*, a part), in *bot.*, composed of two pieces; having parts arranged in twos.

dimeter, *a.* *dīm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *metron*, a measure), having two poetical measures, each of two feet.

dimidiate, *a.* *dī-mīd-i-āt* (L. *dimidium*, half), in *bot.*, split into two on one side, as the calyx of some mosses; seemingly imperfect, as a stamen whose anther has only one lobe, or a leaf whose limb is fully developed on one side of the mid-rib, and scarcely at all on the other; half.

diminish, *v.* *dī-mīn-īsh* (L. *diminuere*, to break into small pieces—from *dis*, and *minuo*, I lessen: F. *diminuer*), to lessen; to make or become less or smaller; to impair; to appear less; to abate; to subside: **diminishing**, *imp.* **diminished**, *pp.* *-ish*: **diminishable**, *a.* *-ā-b*, capable of being reduced in size: **diminisher**, *n.* one who: **diminishingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **diminution**, *n.* *-ū-ēn-dō* (It.), in *music*, the gradual lessening of the sound from loud to soft: **diminution**, *n.* *-nū-shūn*, the act of lessening or making smaller; decrease: **diminutive**, *a.* *-mīn-ā-tiv*, small; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word expressing a little thing of the kind: **diminutively**, *ad.* *-li*: **diminutiveness**, *n.*

dimissory, *a.* *dīm-īs-sēr-i* (L. *dimissio*, a sending forth: It. *dimissorio*), granting leave to depart; by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. **dimity**, *n.* *dīm-ī-tī* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *mitos*, a thread—originally a stuff woven with two threads), a sort of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

dimorphism, *n.* *dī-mōr-fizm* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *morphe*, a form), the property of certain salts to assume two different forms of crystallisation: **dimorphous**, *a.* *-fīs*, also **dimorphic**, *a.* *-fūk*, having the quality of dimorphism; assuming two forms.

dimple, *n.* *dīm-pl* (Lith. *dumba*, to be hollow: Fris. *dobbe*, a ditch, a hole), a small natural cavity in the cheek, chin, or other part of the face: **v.** to mark with small cavities: **dimpling**, *imp.* **dimpled**, *pp.* *-pld*: **dimpl**, *a.* *-pl*, full of dimples or small depressions.

din, *n.* *dīm* (imitative of continued sound: Icel. *dýma*, to resound: L. *tinire*, to sound as a bell), a confused continued noise; a continuous loud rattling

cōw, bōy, fōt; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

or rumbling sound: *v.* to stun or confuse with noise; to annoy or harass with noisy or discordant sounds: *din'ning*, imp.: *dinned*, pp. *dnd*.

dine, *v.* *dîn* (F. *dîner*, to dine: AS. *dynan*, to feed: It. *desinare*, to dine: L. *desinere*, to leave off, as signifying the cessation of labour), to take the principal meal of the day; to give a dinner to: *din'ing*, imp.: *dined*, pp. *dnd*, having eaten a dinner: *dinner*, *n.* *dîner*, the principal meal; an entertainment; a feast: *din'nerless*, a having no dinner: *dinner-table*, table at which the dinner is taken: *dinner-time*, the hour at which dinner is taken.

ding, *v.* *dîng* (an imitative word: Icel. *dengia*, to hammer), to strike; to knock; to dash with some degree of violence: *din'ing*, imp.: *dinged*, pp. *dngâ*: *din'g-dong*, an imitation of the sound of repeated blows on a metallic body, as a bell.

dingle, *v.* *dîng-g'l* (a variety of *dimple*: Lith. *dumbū*, to be hollow), a narrow valley; a glen: *dingle-dangle*, ad., hanging loosely; in a careless pendant manner.

dingo, *n.* *dîng-gô*, the wild dog of Australia.

dingy, *a.* *dîn'j* (Ger. *dumppig*, dead in sound, rusty: Dut. *dompig*, dark, close, dusky; brown; soiled; of a dark colour: *din'giness*, *n.* *jî-nês*, a dusky or dark hue).

dinornis, *n.*—see *deinornis*.

dinotherium, *n.*—see *deinothereum*.

dint, *n.* *dînt* (imitative of the sound of a blow: Icel. *dyntr*, shaking up and down: Sw. *dunka*, to beat heavily), power exerted; effort; force; mark or cavity made by a blow: *by dint of*, by the force or power of.

diocesan, *n.* *dî-ô's-ê-sân* (Gr. *diokesis*, management of a household, a jurisdiction—from *dià*, and *oikos*, a house), a bishop; one who holds a diocese: *adj.* of or belonging to a diocese: *diocese*, *n.* *dî-ô-sês*, the extent of country over which a bishop or archbishop rules in spiritual things; the extent or circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction.

diocesan, *a.* *dî-êsh'ê-dn*, also *dioc'esan*, *a.* *-îs* (Gr. *dià*, twice, and *oikos*, a house), pert. to the *dioc'ia*, *-i-d*, a class of plants having male flowers on one plant and female on another.

diopside, *n.* *dî-ôp'sîd* (Gr. *dià*, through, and *opsis*, appearance—alluding to its occasional transparency), a mineral, a foliated variety of augite, occurring in various shades of greyish green.

dioptrase, *n.* *dî-ôp'trâs* (Gr. *dioptrês*, seeing through—from *dià*, and *optomai*, I see), a rare ore of copper occurring in fine emerald-green crystals.

dioptric, *a.* *dî-ôp'trik*, also *diop'trical*, *a.* *-trî-kâl* (Gr. *dioptron*, something that can be seen through—from *dià*, and *optomai*, I see), assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; pert. to the science of refracted light: *diop'trics*, *n.* plu. *-trîks*, that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in passing through glass lenses, or through bodies such as air, water.

diorama, *n.* *dî-ô-râ-mâ* (Gr. *dià*, and *horama*, what is seen), an exhibition of pictures on movable screens raised on a platform or stage, seen by the spectators sitting in a darkened room through a large opening: *dioram'ic*, *a.* *-râm'ik*, pert. to.

diorite, *n.* *dî-ô-rî-tî* (Gr. *dioros*, a boundary between), a variety of greenstone, so named from its being unmistakable in contradistinction to *dolorite*.

dip, *v.* *dîp* (AS. *diþpan*; Sw. *doppa*, to dip, to soak: Dut. *doppen*, to dip; *duypen*, to duck the head), to put into water for a brief time and then to withdraw; to plunge into a liquid for a moment; to take out, as with a ladle; to sink; to look slightly into, or here and there, as into a book; to incline downwards: *n.* inclination downwards; depression; in *geol.*, the inclination or angle at which strata slope downwards into the earth—the word *rise* is used as the opposite of *dip*; in *magnetism*, downward inclination of the magnetic needle; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow: *dip'ping*, imp.: *dipped*, or *dîpt*, pp. *dîpt*: *dipper*, *n.* *dîp-pér*, the water-ousel.

dipetalous, *a.* *dî-pét'â-lûs* (Gr. *dià*, twice, and *petalon*, a petal), in *bot.*, having two petals.

diphtheria, *n.* *dîf-thêr'î-â* or *dîp* (Gr. *diphthera*, skin, leather), a disease characterised by the forming of a leathery membrane in the throat and fauces: *diph'ther'ic*, *a.* *-thêr'î-tîk*, relating to, or connected with, diphtheria; tough; like leather.

diphthong, *n.* *dîp-thông* (Gr. *dià*, twice, and *phthongos*, a sound: L. *diphthongus*, a diphthong),

two vowels sounded together in one syllable; the union of two vowels in one sound: diphthong gal, *a.* *-thông-gâl*, pert. to a diphthong: diphthong gally, *ad.* *-li*.

diphyllous, *a.* *dî-fî'l-lûs* (Gr. *dià*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf), having two leaves.

diploe, *n.* *dîp-lô-ê* (Gr. *diploos*, double, twofold), in *anat.*, the network of bone-tissue which fills up the interval between the two compact plates in the bones of the skull; in *bot.*, the cellular substance of a leaf.

diplograptolites, *n.* plu. *dîp-lô-grâp-tô-lîts* (Gr. *diploos*, double, and Eng. *graptolite*), in *geol.*, that section of graptolites in which the cells are arranged in two rows like the feathers of a quill.

diploma, *n.* *dî-plô-mâ* (Gr. and L. *diploma*, a letter folded double, a state letter of recommendation: F. *diplôme*—from Gr. *diploos*, double), a parchment or formal writing, under seal, and signed by officials, conferring some privilege, honour, or power: *diplo'macy*, *n.* *-mâ-sî*, the art and practice of negotiating state matters with foreign nations, and the forms usually employed; political skill; dexterity or astuteness in the management of any piece of business: *diplo'mate*, *v.* *-mât*, to invest with a privilege, &c., by a diploma: *diplo'mating*, imp.: *diplo'mated*, pp.: *diplo'matist*, *n.* *-mât-îst*, one skilled in diplomacy: *diplomatic*, *a.* *dîp-lô-mât'îk*, also *diplomat'ical*, *a.* *-î-kâl*, pert. to diplomacy; authorised by credentials or letters to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; pert. to the foreign ministers at a court, who are called the *diplomatic body*: *diplo'mat'ic*, *n.* an envoy or official agent: *diplo'mat'ics*, *n.* plu. *-mât'îks*, the science of ancient writings, and the art of deciphering them, and determining their age and authenticity, &c.: *diplo'mat'ically*, *ad.* *-li*.

dipper, *dip'ping*, &c.—see *dip*.

diprotodon, *n.* *dîp-rô-tô-dôn* (Gr. *dià*, twice, *protos*, first, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a gigantic fossil animal, nearly related to the kangaroo, found in the Upper Tertiary beds of Australia.

diptral, *a.* *dîp'tér-âl*, also *dip'terous*, *a.* *-îs* (Gr. *dià*, twice, and *pteron*, a wing), having two wings only; pert. to the order of insects having two wings, called *dip'tera*, or *dip'terans*.

diptych, *n.* *dîp'tîk* (Gr. *diptychos*, folded double), in the *anc. Church*, a book or tablet consisting of two boards or leaves; a register of bishops, saints, and martyrs.

dipyre, *n.* *dî-pîr'* (Gr. *dià*, twice, and *pur*, fire), a mineral, so called from the double effect of fire upon it, by fusing it and rendering it slightly phosphorescent.

dire, *a.* *dîr* (L. *dirus*, terrible, dreadful: It. *diro*, dreadful; dismal; evil in a great degree; terrible; very calamitous: *dir'ful*, *a.* *-fûl*, dreadful; terrible: *dir'fully*, *ad.* *-li*: *dir'fulness*, *n.* *dir'ness*, *n.*

direct, *a.* *dî-rêkt'* (L. *directus*, made straight—from *dià*, and *rectus*, straight: It. *diretto*: F. *direct*), not crooked or winding; straight; right; not circuitous; plain; open: *n.* a mark in music to guide the performer from the last note of one stave to the first of another: *v.* to show the right road or course; to aim or point in a straight line; to regulate; to guide or lead; to order or instruct; to address as a letter: *direct'ing*, imp.: *direct'ed*, pp.: *direct'ly*, *ad.* *-li*, in a straight course; without delay; immediately; openly; expressly: *direct'ness*, *n.* straightness: *direct'ion*, *n.* *-rêk'shûn*, aim at a certain point; the line in which a body moves by force; a particular line or course; superintendence or management; guidance; order; instruction; the name, address, &c., on the back of a letter; the managers of a public company: *direct'ive*, *a.* *-îv*, that can direct: *direct'or*, *n.* a manager of a public company or institution: *direct'ress*, *-três*, or *direct'rix*, *n.* fem. *-trîks*, a woman who: *direct'orship*, *n.* the office: *direct'orate*, *n.* *-tér-ât*, the office or body of directors: *direct'orial*, *a.* *-tér'î-âl*, pert. to direction or command: *direct'ory*, *a.* *-tér-â*, guiding; instructing: *n.* a rule to direct; a guide; a book containing directions for public worship—generally applied to that drawn up by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1644; a book containing the names, addresses, &c., of the inhabitants of a place (as a city), arranged in alphabetical order; in *French hist.*, the name given in 1795 to the executive body of the French Republic.

direful, *dir'fully*, *direfulness*—see *dire*.

dirge, *n.* *dêrj* (contraction of L. *dirige*, direct, being the first word of a Latin funeral hymn), a song expressive of grief, sorrow, or mourning; a funeral hymn.

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâo*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

dirk, *n.* *dérk* (Scot. *durk*; Ger. *dolch*; Sw. *dolk*, a dagger), a short sword; a dagger.

dirt, *n.* *dért* (AS. *dyrt*; Icel. *dyrt*, excrement; Ger. and Dut. *dreck*, filth, mud), any foul or filthy thing; mud or earth: **v.** to make foul or unclean: **dirtying**, imp.: **dirty'd**, pp.: **dirty**, *a.* *dér-tí*, foul; nasty; not clean; base; mean: **v.** to make foul or filthy; to soil: **dirtying**, imp.: **dirtying**: **dirty'd**, pp.: **dirty**, *a.* *dér-tí*, dirtiness, *n.* *-nēs*, foulness; nastiness: **dirty-beds**, certain dark-coloured loam-like beds that occur between the oolitic limestones and sandstones of Portland: **dirty-pie**, clay moulded by children in imitation of pastry.

dis, *dis* (L. *dis*; Gr. *dis*, twice, in two parts; akin to Sans. *dwis*, twice), a common prefix which, with its forms *di* and *dis*, denotes, not; the opposite of; contrary state; asunder or apart; a parting from,—sometimes *dis* simply acts as an intensive particle: *dis* signifies two, as in *dis-syllable*.

disable, *v.* *dis-á-bl* (L. *dis*, not, and *able*), to deprive of power; to render unable; to impair or destroy the strength of; to disqualify: **disabling**, imp.: **disabled**, pp.: **dis-á-bil, *a.* *-bíl-tít*, want of strength or ability; weakness; incapacity: **disabilities**, *n.* plu. *-tíz*, want of legal qualifications: **disablement**, *n.* *-bl-mént*.**

disabuse, *v.* *dis-á-búz* (L. *dis*, not, and *abuse*; F. *désabuser*, to deceive), to set right; to free from mistake; to undeceive: **disabusing**, imp.: **disabused**, pp.: **dis-áb-ú.**

disacknowledge, *v.* *dis-á-k-nól-é* (L. *dis*, not, and *acknowledge*), to deny; to disown.

disadvantage, *n.* *dis-á-dv-án-táj* (L. *dis*, not, and *advantage*), state not prepared for defence; unfavourable condition or circumstances; that which hinders or retards success: loss; injury; hurt: **v.** to injure in interest; to prejudice: **disadvantaged**, *a.* *-táj-d*, injured in interest: **disadvantageous**, *a.* *-táj-jús*, unfavourable to success or prosperity; not adapted to promote interest or good: **disadvantageously**, *ad.* *-tíz*: **disadvantageousness**, *n.*

disaffect, *v.* *dis-á-f-ékt* (L. *dis*, not, and *affect*), to make less faithful; friendly; to alienate affection; to fill with discontent: **disaffecting**, imp.: **disaffected**, pp.: **adj.** not disposed to favour or support; unfriendly: **disaffectedly**, *ad.* *-tíz*: **disaffectedness**, *n.*: **disaffectation**, *n.* *-f-ékt-shún*, want of attachment or goodwill; unfriendliness; enmity.

disaffirm, *v.* *dis-á-f-érm* (L. *dis*, not, and *affirm*), to contradict; to deny; to annul, as a judicial decision: **disaffirmance**, *n.* *-f-érm-áns*, denial; negation; confutation.

disagree, *v.* *dis-á-gré* (L. *dis*, not, and *agree*), not to agree; to differ; to be not the same; to be unsuitable: **disagreeing**, imp.: **disagreed**, pp.: **gréd**: **disagreement**, *n.* difference of opinion or sentiment; unsuitableness: **disagreeable**, *a.* *-á-bl*, not pleasant; offensive: **disagreeably**, *ad.* *-bíl*: **disagreeableness**, *n.* the state of unpleasantness.

disallow, *v.* *dis-á-lóu* (L. *dis*, not, and *allow*), not to permit or grant; to reject as untrue or unjust: **disallowing**, imp.: **disallowed**, pp.: **dis-á-lóu-á-bl, *a.* *-lóu-á-bl*, not allowable; not to be suffered; **disallowance**, *n.* *-áns*, refusal to admit or permit; rejection.**

disannex, *v.* *dis-á-n-néks* (L. *dis*, not, and *annex*), to separate or disunite.

disannul, *v.* *dis-á-n-níl* (L. *dis*, intensive, and *annul*), to render null or void; to deprive of authority or force: **disannulling**, imp.: **disannulled**, pp.: **disannulment**, *n.* act of making void.

disappear, *v.* *dis-á-p-éer* (L. *dis*, and *appear*), to vanish from view; to hide; to abscond; to cease; to withdraw from sight: **disappearing**, imp.: **disappeared**, pp.: **disappearance**, *n.* *-áns*, a removal from sight.

disappoint, *v.* *dis-á-p-póint* (L. *dis*, and *appoint*), to defeat expectation; to frustrate; to foil; to balk; to hinder from possession or enjoyment: **disappointing**, *n.* defeat or failure of expectation.

disapprove, *v.* *dis-á-próv* (L. *dis*, and *approve*), to condemn; to censure; to reject: **disapproving**, imp.: **disapproved**, pp.: **disapproval**, *n.* *-vól*, dislike: **disapprovingly**, *ad.* *-tíz*: **disapprobation**, *n.* *-pró-bá-shún*, the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong; dislike.

disarm, *v.* *dis-árm* (L. *dis*, and *arm*), to strip or deprive of arms; to render harmless; to divest of any-

thing threatening: **disarming**, imp.: **disarmed**, pp.: **disarm'd**: **disarmament**, *n.* *-árm-mént*, act of disarming—applied to States.

disarrange, *v.* *dis-á-r-ánp* (L. *dis*, and *arrange*), to put out of order; to misplace; to unsettle: **disarrangement**, *n.* the act of putting out of order; disorder; confusion.

disarray, *v.* *dis-á-r-árd* (L. *dis*, and *array*), to undress; to overthrow: **n. undress; confusion; disorder.**

disassociate, *v.* *dis-á-s-ó-sh-át* (L. *dis*, and *associate*), to disunite.

disaster, *n.* *dis-á-s-ter* (F. *désastre*; It. *disastro*, an evil chance, something brought about by an evil influence of the stars: mid. L. *astrostus*, fortunate—from L. *astrum*; Gr. *astron*, a star), misfortune; any unfortunate event; calamity; a sudden mishap: **disastrous**, *a.* *-trús*, occasioning loss or injury; unfortunate; unlucky; calamitous: **disastrously**, *ad.* *-tíz*: **disastrousness**, *n.*

disavow, *v.* *dis-á-vóu* (L. *dis*, and *avow*), to deny; to disown; to reject; the opposite of *own* or *acknowledge*: **disavowing**, imp.: **disavowed**, pp.: **disavowal**, *n.* *-ál*, a disowning; a denial: **disavower**, *n.* *-ér*, one who: **disavowment**, *n.* denial.

disband, *v.* *dis-bánd* (L. *dis*, and *band*), to dismiss, as from military service; to scatter or disperse: **disbanding**, imp.: **disbanded**, pp.: **disbandment**, *n.* the act of breaking up or dismissing, as from military service.

disbar, *v.* *dis-bár* (L. *dis*, separation or parting from, and Eng. *bar*), to deprive a barrister of his right to plead: **disbaring**, imp.: **disbarred**, pp.: **disbar'd**: **disbarring**, *n.* the expelling of a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to the fifteen judges.

disbelieve, *v.* *dis-bé-lév* (L. *dis*, and *believe*), not to believe; to refuse to credit: **disbeliever**, *n.* *-lér*, denial of belief; distrust; scepticism.

disbud, *v.* *dis-búd* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *bud*), to deprive of buds or shoots.

disburden, *v.* *dis-búr-dén*, sometimes **disburthen**, (L. *dis*, asunder, and *burden*), to throw off a burden; to unload; to clear of anything weighty or trouble; to ease the mind: **disburdening**, imp.: **disburden'd**, pp.: **disburdened**, pp.: *-ánd*, relieved; eased of a burden.

disburse, *v.* *dis-bérs* (F. *débourser*, to disburse—from L. *dis*, asunder, and L. *bursa*; F. *bourse*, a purse), to pay out money, as from a public fund or treasury; to spend or lay out money: **disbursing**, imp.: **disbursed**, pp.: **disbursement**, *n.* *-bérsmént* (F. *déboursément*), the act of paying out money; the money paid out—used in plu., **disbursements**: **disburser**, *n.* one who.

disc, *n.* *disk*, also spelt *disk* (L. *discus*, a circular plate of stone or metal, a quoit; Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, a tray), a circular piece of anything flat; the face of the sun, moon, &c., as they appear to the eye; the whole surface of a leaf: **discous**, *a.* *-kús*, broad; flat; wide: **disciform**, *a.* *dis-í-fórm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in the form of a disc or flattened sphere; also **discoid**, *a.* *dis-kóid* (Gr. *eidos*, form): **discoid pith**, in bot., that which is divided into cavities by discs.

discard, *v.* *dis-kárd* (Sp. *descartar*, to throw cards out of one's hands: L. *dis*, asunder, and Eng. *card*), to dismiss from service, employment, or society; to cast off; to reject: **discarding**, imp.: **discarded**, pp.

discern, *v.* *dis-zérn* (L. *discerno*, I set apart—from *dis*, asunder, and *cerno*, I see, judge, or separate), to see; to separate by the eye or the understanding; to judge; to distinguish; to discriminate: **discerning**, imp.: **adj.** acute; judicious; sharp-sighted: **discerned**, pp.: **discerner**, *n.* *-nér*, one who: **discernment**, *n.* the power of distinguishing one thing from another, as truth from falsehood; power of perceiving differences in things or ideas: **discernible**, *a.* *-á-bl*, visible; perceptible; manifest; that may be seen: **discernibly**, *ad.* *-bíl*: **discernibleness**, *n.*: **discerningly**, *ad.* *-tíz*.

discharge, *v.* *dis-chárg* (L. *dis*, and Eng. *charge*; F. *décharger*, to unload), to discharge, as a ship, to free from any obligation or penalty by written evidence, &c.; to throw off or out; to let fly; to explode, as powder; to fire or let off, as a gun; to absolve or acquit; to free from claim or demand of money by a written acknowledgment of payment; to perform trust or duty; to deprive of office; to dismiss; to emit or send out; to set at liberty: **n.** a flowing or issuing out; dismissal

cōto, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

from office or employment; the written evidence of release from debt or obligation; liberation, as from imprisonment: **discharging**, imp.: **discharged**, pp. *-chârj'd*; **discharg'er**, n. one who; an instr. for discharging the electricity in the Leyden jar.

disciple, *discipulus*, *discipulus*, a learner—from *disco*, I learn, one who receives instruction from another; a scholar; a follower; an adherent in doctrine, &c.: **discipleship**, n. the state of a disciple: **disciplinarian**, n. *-st-pîn-â-ri-ân* (L. *disciplina*, instruction, teaching), one who conducts a school with strictness and precision; one who instructs in naval and military tactics; one who allows no deviation from stated rules: **disciplinary**, a. *-pîn-ê-ri-t*, pert. to discipline: **discipline**, n. *-pîn*, training, physical or mental; cultivation and improvement; subordination or subjection to laws, &c.; bodily punishment; chastisement: **v.** to train and educate the body; to form the mind in habits of thought and action; to chastise; to punish: **disciplining**, imp.: **disciplined**, pp. *-plînd*: **discipliner**, n. one who: **disciplinable**, a. *-â-bl*, that may be subjected to discipline; capable of instruction: **disciplinableness**, n. *-bl-nês*: **disciplinant**, n. *-ânt*, one of a religious order, so called from exercising a strict discipline, or from scourging themselves.

disclaim, v. *-dis-klâm* (L. *dis*, and *claim*), to disown; to reject as not belonging to one's self; to deny the possession or knowledge of: **disclaiming**, imp.: **disclaimed**, pp. *-klâm'd*: **disclaimant**, n. *-klâm-ânt*, or **disclaim'er**, n. one who.

disclose, v. *-dis-kloz* (L. *dis*, and *close*), to open; to uncover; to reveal; to bring to light; to tell; to utter; to make known: **disclosing**, imp.: **disclosed**, pp. *-kloz'd*: **disclos'er**, n. one who: **disclosure**, n. *-klô-zhûr*, an uncovering, an opening to view; the act of making known; that which is made known.

discoid, a. *-dis-kôid*, also **discoidal**, a. *-kôid-âl* (Gr. *diskos*, a round plate, and *eidô*, like—see *disc*), having the form of a disc: **n.** something in the form of a disc or quail.

discolour, v. *-dis-kûl-êr* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *colour*), to stain; to tinge; to alter the natural hue or colour of; to alter the complexion: **discoloration**, n. *-â-shûn*, the act of altering the colour; a staining; alteration of colour.

discomfit, v. *-dis-kûm-fît* (L. *dis*, asunder, *con*, together, and *figo*, I fasten: F. *déconfire*, to discomfit), to defeat; to scatter in battle; to vanquish; to disappoint; to frustrate: **discomfiting**, imp.: **discomfited**, pp.: **discomfiture**, n. *-ûr*, defeat in battle; overthrow; disappointment.

discomfort, n. *-dis-kûm-fêrt* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *comfort*), uneasiness, mental or physical; pain; grief: **v.** to make uneasy; to pain or grieve.

discommode, v. *-dis-kôm-môd* (L. *dis*, and Eng. *accommode*: F. *commode*, commodious, convenient), to put to inconvenience; to trouble; to molest.

discompose, v. *-dis-kôm-pôz* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *compose*), to disorder; to unsettle; to confuse; to agitate or ruffle, as the mind: **discomposing**, imp.: **discomposed**, pp. *-pôz'd*: **discompose**, n. *-pô-zhûr*, disorder; agitation.

disconcert, v. *-dis-kôn-sêrt* (L. *dis*, and *concert*), to defeat; to frustrate; to defeat or interrupt any order, plan, or scheme; to discompose or unsettle the mind; to confuse: **disconcerting**, imp.: **disconcerted**, pp.

disconformable, a. *-dis-kôn-fârm-â-bl* (L. *dis*, and *conformable*), wanting agreement: **disconformity**, n. *-tî*, want of agreement; inconsistency.

disconnect, v. *-dis-kôn-nêkt* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *connect*), to separate; to break the ties of anything: **disconnecting**, imp.: **disconnected**, pp.: **disconnection**, n. *-nêk-shûn*, separation; want of union.

disconsolate, a. *-dis-kôn-sô-lât* (L. *dis*, not, and *consolatus*, to comfort greatly, to animate—see *console*), without comfort; destitute of consolation; sorrowful; dejected; hopeless; cheerless: **disconsolately**, ad. *-tî*: **disconsolate**, n. *-tî*: **disconsolation**, n. *-tî-shûn*, want of comfort.

discontent, a. *-dis-kôn-tênt*, also **discontented** (L. *dis*, not, and *content*), uneasy in mind; inquiet; dissatisfied; n. dissatisfaction; uneasiness; want of content: **discontentedly**, ad. *-tî*: **discontentedness**, n.: **discontenting**, a. giving no satisfaction; giving uneasiness: **discontentment**, n. the state of being uneasy in mind.

discontinue, v. *-dis-kôn-tîn-â* (L. *dis*, not, and *con-*

tinuê), to leave off; to cause to cease; to abandon; to break off; to cease: **discontinuing**, imp.: **discontinued**, pp. *-âd*: **discontinuance**, n. *-â-âns*, cessation; interruption: **discontinuity**, n. *-tî-nû-tî-tî*, disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

discord, n. *-dis-kôr-d* (L. *discordia*, disunion—from *dis*, asunder, and *côr*, the heart—gen. *cordis*), disagreement among persons; variance; strife; contention; want of harmony in music; disagreement of sounds: **discordant**, a. *-kôr-dânt*, at variance with itself; disagreeing; not harmonious; harsh; jarring: **discordantly**, ad. *-tî*: **discordance**, n. *-dâns*, also **discordancy**, n. *-dân-st*, disagreement; opposition: **discording**, a. disagreeing; inharmonious.

discount, n. *-dis-kôunt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *count*: old F. *descompte*; mod. F. *décompte*, abatement, off reckoning), something taken off or deducted; an allowance or deduction on the payment of money; the deduction of the interest on a sum lent at the time of lending; the sum so deducted: **discount**, v., sometimes *dis-*, to lend the amount named on a bill or note of exchange, less the interest for the time it has to run, at a certain rate per £100: **discounting**, imp.: **discounted**, pp.: **discount'er**, n. one who: **discountable**, a. *-â-bl*, that may be discounted.

discountenance, v. *-dis-kôunt-ê-nâns* (L. *dis*, not, and *countenance*), to discourage; to restrain by cold treatment, frowns, or arguments: **n.** cold treatment; unfriendly regard; disapprobation: **discountenancing**, imp.: **discountenanced**, pp. *-nânst*: **discountenancer**, n. *-nân-sêr*, one who.

discourage, v. *-dis-kûr-âj* (L. *dis*, not, and *courage*), to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to dissuade; to deter from: **discouraging**, imp.: **discouraged**, pp. *-âj'd*: **discouragement**, n. *-âj-mênt*, the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys or depresses courage; anything which deters from: **discouragingly**, ad. *-tî*.

discourse, n. *-dis-kôrs* (F. *discours*; It. *discorso*, speech—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *cursus*, running), conversation; communication of thoughts by words; a treatise; a dissertation; a sermon: **v.** to talk or converse; to reason; to converse formally: **discouraging**, imp.: **discouraged**, pp. *-kôr-st*: **discourser**, n. one who: **discursive**, a. *-kôr-sîv*, reasoning; containing dialogue.

discourteous, a. *-dis-kôr-tî-yûs* (L. *dis*, not, and *courteous*), rude; uncivil; wanting in good manners: **discourtesy**, n. *-kêrtî-sk*, rudeness of behaviour or language; incivility; ill manners: **discourteousness**, n. *-kôr-tî-yûs-nês*.

discous, a.—see *disc*.

discover, v. *-dis-kûv-êr* (L. *dis*, and *cover*), to lay open to view; to reveal or make known; to bring to light; to find out, as by labour or research; to have the first sight of; to detect: **discovering**, imp.: **discovered**, pp. *-êr'd*: **discoverer**, n. one who: **discoverable**, a. *-êr-â-bl*, that may be found out or made known: **discovery**, n. *-êr-â*, a bringing to light or making known; the thing made known; the act of finding out; the thing found out or revealed.

discredit, n. *-dis-krêd-î-t* (F. *discrédit*, disrepute—from L. *dis*, not, and *credo*, I believe), disgrace; reproach; dishonour; want of good reputation or credit: **v.** not to believe or credit; to esteem of no importance; to disgrace: **discrediting**, imp.: **discredited**, pp.: **discreditable**, a. *-â-bl*, disgraceful; disreputable; injurious to good name: **discreditably**, ad. *-bî*.

discreet, a. *-dis-krê-t* (F. *discret*, prudent: L. *discretus*, separated, distinguished—from *dis*, and *cretus*, distinguished), prudent; not rash; wise in avoiding errors or evil; modest; circumspect: **discreetly**, ad. *-tî*: **discreetness**, n.: **discretion**, n. *-dis-krêsh-ân*, prudence; wise conduct and management; liberty or power of acting without control; unconditional power over, as at *discretion*: **discretionary**, a. *-êr-î*, unrestrained; left in certain circumstances to act according to one's own judgment, as an ambassador with *discretionary powers*.

discrepance, n. *-dis-krêp-âns*, also **discrepancy**, n. *-ân-st* (L. *discrepantia*, discrepancy—from *dis*, intensive, and *crepans*, creaking, jarring; It. *discrepanza*), disagreement; difference; contrariety: **discrepant**, a. *-ânt*, disagreeing; contrary.

discrete, a. *-dis-krê-t* (L. *discretus*, separated—from *dis*, asunder, and *cretus*, separated), distinct; disjointed; not continuous: **discretive**, a. *-krê-tîv*, disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: **discretively**, ad. *-tî*.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mêle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

discretion, *n.*—see *discreet*.

discriminate, *v.* *dis-krim'nat* (L. *discrimen*, that which separates or divides two things—from *dis*, asunder, and *cerno*, I separate), to observe and mark the difference between; to distinguish, as by some note or mark; to make a difference or distinction: **discrimina'ting**, *imp.*: **discrimina'ted**, *pp.*: **discrimina'tor, *n.*—*nat'ér*, one who: **discrimina'tingly**, *ad.*: **discrimina'tive**, *a.*—*nat'iv*, that makes or observes the mark of distinction or difference: **discrimina'tively**, *ad.*—*n*: **discrimina'tion**, *n.*—*shun*, the act of distinguishing; the faculty of distinguishing; acuteness; discernment: **discrimina'tory**, *a.*—*ter-i*, that makes the mark of distinction.**

discursive, *a.* *dis-ker'siv* (F. *discursif*; It. *discursivo*, argumentative—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *cursum*, to run), irregular; moving about; desultory: **discursively**, *ad.*—*n*: **discursiveness**, *n.*

discus, *n.* *dis-kús* (L. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*, a round plate of metal or stone—see *disc*), a piece of metal or stone to be thrown in play; a quoit.

discuss, *v.* *dis-kús* (L. *discussum*, to strike asunder, to disperse—from *dis*, asunder, and *quassum*, to shake): **F. discussif**, *discussive*: It. *discussare*, to examine, to sift, to debate; to argue a question with the view of clearing it of doubts and difficulties; to divide and consume an article of food or drink, as to *discuss a fowl*, a bottle of wine, &c.: **discussing**, *imp.*: **discussed**, *pp.*: **discus'sion**, *n.*—*ish'un*, a debate; the arguing of a point with the view to elicit truth: **discussive**, *a.*—*ish'siv*, having the power to resolve; having the power to dissolve or disperse, as a tumour: **n. a medicine that disperses a tumour: **discus'ser**, *n.* one who, or that which: **discutient**, *a.* *dis-kú'sh'ent* (L. *discutio*, I strike asunder), dispersing morbid matter: **n. a medicine or application which disperses a tumour.****

disdain, *v.* *dis-dán* (It. *disdegnare*; F. *dédaigner*, to despise, to treat with disdain—from L. *dis*, not, and *dignus*, worthy), to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, &c.; to scorn; to condemn: **n. contempt; scorn; detestation of what is mean and dishonourable: **disdain'ing**, *imp.*: **disdained**, *pp.*: **dánd**: **disdainful**, *a.*—*fool*, expressing disdain: **disdainfully**, *ad.*—*n*: **disdainfulness**, *n.* haughty scorn.**

disease, *n.* *dis-é* (L. *dis*, not, and *F. é*; It. *asio*, ease, convenience—see *ease*), any deviation from health; sickness; illness; disorder in any part of the body: **v.** to afflict with disease; to impair any part of the body; to make morbid: **diseas'ing**, *imp.*: **diseased**, *pp.*: **é'd**: **diseas'edness**, *n.*—*é'sh'ed-nés*.

disembark, *v.* *dis-ém-bárk* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *embark*), to land; to put on shore from a ship; to go on shore: **disembark'ing**, *imp.*: **disembarked**, *pp.*: **bárkt**: **disembarka'tion**, *n.*—*ká'sh'un*, the act of disembarking; also *disembark'ment*, *n.*

disembarrass, *v.* *dis-ém-bár-rás* (L. *dis*, not, and *embarrass*), to free from difficulty or perplexity: **disembarrass'ment**, *n.* the act of extricating from difficulty or perplexity.

disembellish, *v.* *dis-ém-bél'ish* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *embellish*), to deprive of decorations.

disembody, *v.* *dis-ém-bód'i* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *embod'y*), to free from the body; to discharge from military service, as soldiers or militia.

disembogue, *v.* *dis-ém-bóg* (Sp. *desembocar*; Norm. F. *desemboucher*, to flow into the sea—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *in*, in, and F. *bouge*, mouth: L. *bucca*, the cheek when inflated), to pour out at the mouth, as a river into a sea or lake; to vent; to flow out: **disembogu'ing**, *imp.*: **disembogued**, *pp.*: **bóg'd**: **disemboguem'ent**, *n.*—*bóg'mént*, discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake: **disembouchure**, *n.* *dis-ang-bó-shó'r*, the mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.

disembowel, *v.* *dis-ém-bóv'el* (L. *dis*, intensive, and *embowel*), to take out the bowels; to deprive of the bowels: **disembow'elling**, *imp.*: **disembow'elled**, *pp.*: **bóv'eld**: *adj.* having the bowels taken or drawn out; taken from out the bowels: **disembow'elment**, *n.* the state of the person who has had his bowels drawn out.

disembroll, *v.* *dis-ém-bróv'l* (L. *dis*, not, and *embroll*), to free from confusion; to disentangle.

disenchant, *v.* *dis-én-chánt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *enchant*), to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion: **dis'enchant'er**, *n.* one who, or that which: **dis'enchant'ment**, *n.* act of disenchanting; state of being disenchanting.

disencumber, *v.* *dis-én-kúm'bér* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *encumber*), to free from any obstruction or encumbrance: **dis'encumbrance**, *n.*—*bráns*.

disengage, *v.* *dis-én-gáj* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *engage*), to free; to loose; to separate; to disunite; to clear from impediments; to liberate from a promise or obligation; to withdraw the affections: **dis'enga'ging**, *imp.*: **dis'engaged**, *pp.*: **gájd**: *adj.* being at leisure; not particularly occupied: **dis'enga'gedness**, *n.*—*jéd-nés*: **dis'engage'ment**, *n.* a setting free; state of being disengaged or set free.

disenable, *v.* *dis-én-nóbl* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *enable*), to deprive of that which enables.

disenroll, *v.* *dis-én-ról* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *enroll*), to mark off or erase from a list or roll.

disentail, *v.* *dis-én-tál* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *entail*), to free land, &c., from the law of entail by a legal process.

disentangle, *v.* *dis-én-táng'gl* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *entangle*), to unfold; to unravel; to set free from difficulties or impediments; to extricate: **dis'entan'gling**, *imp.*: **dis'entangled**, *pp.*: **gld**: **dis'entangle'ment**, *n.*

disenthral, *v.* *dis-én-thra'ól*, also *disinthal* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *enthrall*), to free from slavery or servitude; to rescue from oppression: **dis'enthral'ling**, *imp.*: **dis'enthralled**, *pp.*: **thra'óld**: **dis'enthral'ment**, *n.* liberation from bondage.

disenthrone, *v.* *dis-én-thrón* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *enthroned*), to depose from sovereign power.

disentitle, *v.* *dis-én-tít'l* (L. *dis*, and *entitle*), to deprive of title or claim.

disentomb, *v.* *dis-én-tóm* (L. *dis*, and *entomb*), to take out of a tomb; to disinter.

disestablish, *v.* *dis-és-táb'lish* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *establish*), to remove from being established; to unsettle; to overthrow.

disesteem, *n.* *dis-és-tém* (L. *dis*, and *esteem*), slight dislike; want of esteem: **v.** to consider with disregard or slight contempt.

disfavour, *n.* *dis-fá-vér* (L. *dis*, and *favour*), dislike; displeasure in a slight degree; a disapproving or ill act; want of beauty: **v.** to withhold countenance or support; to show disapprobation.

disfigure, *v.* *dis-fíg-ur* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *figure*), to mar or injure the external appearance of a person or thing; to impair shape, beauty, or excellence: **disfig'uring**, *imp.*: **disfig'ured**, *pp.*: *árd*: **changed** to a worse form or appearance; impaired: **disfig'urement**, *n.*: **disfig'uration**, *n.*—*á-rá'sh'un*, the act of marring or injuring external form; state of being disfigured.

disforest, *v.* *dis-fór-ést* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *forest*), to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to throw open to common purposes; also *dis'afforest*.

disfranchise, *v.* *dis-frán-chíz* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *franchise*), to deprive of the right of voting in the election of a member of Parliament, &c.; to deprive of the rights of a free citizen: **disfran'chising**, *imp.*: **chíz'ing**: **disfran'chised**, *pp.*: **chíz'd**, deprived of certain rights and privileges: **disfran'chisement**, *n.*—*chíz'mént*, the act of depriving of certain rights and privileges.

disgorge, *v.* *dis-górj* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *gorge*), to eject from the stomach, &c.; to vomit; to yield up unwillingly what has been improperly or unjustly taken; to disown; to disown: **n. the act of yielding up unwillingly; the thing so yielded.**

disgrace, *n.* *dis-grás* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *grace*), state of being out of favour; shame; dishonour; great discredit; cause of shame: **v.** to put out of favour; to dishonour; to bring reproach upon; to bring to shame: **disgra'cing**, *imp.*: **disgraced**, *pp.*: **grást**: **disgrace'ful**, *a.*—*fool*, shameful; dishonourable: **disgrace'fully**, *ad.*—*n*: **disgrace'fulness**, *n.* ignominy; shamefulness.

disguise, *v.* *dis-gíz* (old F. *desguiser*; F. *déguiser*, to conceal or dissemble—see *guise*), to conceal the personal appearance by changing the outward attire; to hide by an unusual or assumed appearance; to alter the form of: **n.** a dress intended to conceal the person; a mask; a false appearance or show: **disguis'ing**, *imp.*: **disguis'ed**, *pp.*: **giz'd**: **disguis'er**, *n.* one who: **disguis'edly**, *ad.*—*zéd-lí*: **disguis'em'ent**, *n.* dress of concealment.

disgust, *n.* *dis-gúst* (L. *degustare*, to taste—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *gustus*, a taste, a relish: It. *degustare*, to taste: F. *dégouter*, to disgust), aversion to food or drink, or anything disagreeable; aversion or

strong dislike, excited by the conduct or manners of others; v. to excite aversion in; to displease; to offend the mind: **disgust**ing, imp. **disgust**ed, pp.: **disgust**ingly, ad. *-ly*; **disgust**ful, a. *-fūl*, causing disgust; nauseous; hateful: **disgust**fully, ad. *-ly*: **disgust**fulness, n.

dish, n. *dish* (L. *discus*, a flat circle of stone, wood, or metal: Gr. *diskos*, a tray: Ger. *tisch*, a table), any article of domestic use, broad and open, used for serving up food; also the contents of any such vessel: v. to put into a dish; in *slang*, to render useless; to damage: **dish**ing, imp.: **dish**ed, pp. *dish*: **dish**-cloth or **dish**-cloth, n. *-klot*, a cloth used for washing or wiping dishes: **dish**-cover, n. a cover of metal or earthenware for retaining the heat: **dish**-water, n. warm water in which dishes are washed: **dish**ful, a. *-fūl*, as much as a dish can hold.

dishabille, n. *dis-ā-bēl* (F. *déshabillé*—from F. *des*, L. *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress), a loose negligent dress. **dishearten**, v. *dis-hārt'n* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *heart*), to discourage; to depress; to impress with dread or fear: **disheart**ening, imp. *-hārt'ning*: **disheart**ened, pp. *-hārt'ned*.

dishevel, v. *dis-shēv'el* (old F. *descheveler*; F. *décheveler*, to spread the hair in disorder—from F. *cheveu*, L. *capillus*, the hair), to spread the hair loosely, or to suffer it to hang so; to disorder the hair: **dishevel**ing, imp.: **dishevel**ed, pp. *-ed*, spread or flowing in disorder.

dishing, v.—see **dish**.

dishonest, a. *dis-on'ēst* (L. *dis*, not, and *honest*), not trustworthy; faithless; fraudulent; having a disposition to cheat or defraud: **dishon**estly, ad. *-ly*; **dishon**esty, n. *-tē*, a disposition to defraud or cheat; deceit; betrayal of trust; faithlessness; want of integrity.

dishonour, n. *dis-on'ēr* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *honour*), disgrace; any stain or blemish on the reputation; shame; ignominy: v. to disgrace; to bring reproach or shame upon; to lessen reputation; to degrade; to seduce; to refuse or decline to meet with acceptance or bill of exchange, generally from inability to pay it: **dishon**ouring, imp.: **dishon**oured, pp. *-ēd*; **dishon**ourer, n. *-ēr*, one who: **dishon**ourable, a. *-ēr-ā-bēl*, shameful; disgraceful; base; approaching to vile-ness: **dishon**ourably, ad. *-bly*: **dishon**ourableness, n. *-bly-ness*.

disincline, v. *dis-in-kīn* (L. *dis*, not, and *incline*), to dislike; to excite a slight aversion to; to make disaffected: **disinclin**ing, imp.: **disinclin**ed, pp. *-kīn'd*: **disinclination**, n. *dis-in-kīn-nā-shūn*, dislike or slight aversion to; want of desire or affection for.

disincorporate, v. *dis-in-kōr-pō-rāt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *incorporate*), to deprive of corporate powers: **disincor**poration, n. *-rā-shūn*, deprivation of the rights and privileges enjoyed by a corporate body.

disinfect, v. *dis-in-fēkt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *infect*), to purify from contagious matter; to cleanse; to free from infection: **disinfect**ing, imp.: **disinfect**ed, pp.: **disinfection**, n. *-fēk-shūn*, purification from contagious matter: **disinfect**ant, n. *-fāt*, any substance that destroys infection or infectious matter.

disingenuous, a. *dis-in-jēn'u-ās* (L. *dis*, not, and *ingenuous*), not open or candid; not frank; unfair; meanly artful: **disingen**uously, ad. *-ly*: **disingen**uousness, n., also **disin**genuity, n. *-jē-nū-ē-tē*, insincerity; want of candour.

disinherit, v. *dis-in-hēr'it* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *inherit*), to cut off from an inheritance; to deprive of hereditary right: **disinherit**ing, imp.: **disinherit**ed, pp.: **disinherit**son, n. *-hēr'it-shūn*, the act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting; also **disinherit**ance, n. *-tāns*.

disintegrate, v. *dis-in-tē-grāt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *integer*, whole, entire), to separate a whole body or substance by a gradual breaking into parts, as by the action of the atmosphere: **disintegrat**ing, imp.: **disintegrat**ed, pp.: **disintegrat**ion, n. *-grā-shūn*, the wearing down of rocks by the action of air or moisture, or other atmospheric influences: **disinte**grable, a. *-tē-grā-bēl*, that may be separated into small portions.

disinter, v. *dis-in-tēr'* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *inter*), to unbury; to take out of the earth or grave; to bring to light; to disclose what was formerly in obscurity: **disinter**ing, imp.: **disinter**red, pp. *-tēr'd*: **disinter**ment, n. the act of taking out of the earth.

disinterested, a. *dis-in-tēr-ēst-ēd* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *interested*), free from selfish motives; without

personal advantage; unbiassed: **disin**terest'edly, ad. *-ly*: **disin**terest'edness, n. the state of having no personal interest or advantage in a matter; freedom from bias or prejudice.

disinthal, v.—see **disenthral**.

disjoin, v. *dis-jōin'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *jungo*, I join—see *join*), to part; to separate; to detach or sever: **disjoin**ing, imp.: **disjoin**ed, pp. *-jōin'd*: **dis**joint, v. *-jōin't*, to separate parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to break the natural order of a thing; to render incoherent: **disjoin**ing, imp.: **disjoin**ed, pp. unconnected; incoherent: **disjoin**edness, n.: **disjointly**, ad. *-ly*: **disjunct**, a. *-jūngkt'* (L. *junctus*, joined), separated: **disjunct**ion, n. *-jūngkt'-shūn*, separation; a parting; disunion: **disjunctive**, a. *-tēv*, separating; in *gram.*, that unites sentences, but disjoins the sense; in *logic*, having its parts set in opposition: n. in *gram.*, a word which disjoins: **disjunctive**ly, ad. *-ly*.

disk, n. *disk* (L. *discus*, a quoit—see **dish**, *disc*), the face of a heavenly body as it appears to us—as the sun, moon, &c.; a piece of stone or metal inclining to an oval figure; in *bot.*, a fleshy expansion between the stamens and pistil which occurs in some flowers; that part of the limb of a leaf which is included within the margin.

dislike, n. *dis-līk'* (L. *dis*, not, and *like*), displeasure; aversion; a slight degree of hatred; antipathy: *dis*relish or *dis*taste: v. to regard with displeasure or aversion; to regard with slight disgust; to disrelish: **dislik**ing, imp.: **dislik**ed, pp. *-dis-līkt'*.

dislimb, v. *dis-līm'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *limb*), to tear limb from limb.

dislocate, v. *dis-lōkāt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *locatus*, put or laid), to put out of joint; to move a bone from its socket or cavity: **dislocat**ing, imp.: **dislocat**ed, pp. put out of joint: **dislocat**ion, n. *-kā-shūn*, state of being put out of joint; the act of forcing a bone out of its socket, particularly as the result of accident; in *geol.*, displacement of stratified rocks from their original sedimentary position.

dislodge, v. *dis-lōj'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *lodge*), to remove or drive from a place of rest; to drive from any place of rest or retirement, or from a station: **dislodg**ing, imp.: **dislodg**ed, pp. *-lōjd*: **dislodg**ment, n. act of dislodging or removing to another place.

disloyal, a. *dis-lōyāl* (L. *dis*, not, and *loyal*), false to a sovereign; faithless; false; treacherous: **disloy**ally, ad. *-ly*: **disloy**alty, n. *-tē*, want of fidelity to a sovereign.

dismal, a. *dis-māl* (Swiss, *dusem*, dark, downhearted: Bav. *dusam*, dull: prov. Dan. *dussem*, slumber), dreary; dark; gloomy; sorrowful; frightful: **dismally**, ad. *-ly*: **dismalness**, n.

dismantle, v. *dis-mānt'l* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *mantle*), to strip or divest, as a house of furniture, or a castle of its defences: **dismant**ing, imp.: **dismant**ing, pp.: **dismant**led, pp. *-mānt'ld*.

dismast, v. *dis-māst'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *mast*), to break down or carry away the masts from a ship: **dismast**ing, imp.: **dismast**ed, pp.

dismay, n. *dis-mā'* (Sp. *dismayo*, a fainting fit, dismay: Norm. F. *s'esmaye*, to be sad: It. *smagare*, to dispirit), a loss of courage or firmness; a sinking of the spirits; depression; fear, with discouragement and confusion: v. to terrify and confuse; to dishearten; to discourage or depress: **dismay**ing, imp.: **dismay**ed, pp. *-mā'd*.

disme, also **dime**, n. *dēm* (F.), tenth; a tenth part; tithe.

dismember, v. *dis-mēm'bēr* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *member*), to separate limb from limb; to tear or cut in pieces; to maim; to divide; to sever: **dismemb**er'ing, imp.: **dismemb**ered, pp. *-bēr'd*: **dismemb**erment, n. the act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; division.

dismiss, v. *dis-mīs'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *missus*, sent), to send away; to permit to depart, used of a person in high authority to an inferior—as, the king dismisses the ambassador; to discharge from employment or office: **dismiss**ing, imp.: **dismiss**ed, pp. *-mīs't*: **dismissal**, n. *-mīs'shāl*, also **dismissal**on, n. *-mīs'shūn*, the act of discharging or sending away; removal from office, &c.

dismortgage, v. *dis-mōr'gāj* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *mortgage*), to redeem from mortgage.

dismount, v. *dis-mōunt'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *mount*), to alight or get off from a horse; to descend from an elevation; to throw from a horse; to unhorse;

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

to remove cannon, &c., from their carriages: **dis-mounting**, imp.: **dismounted**, pp.

disobedient, a. *dis-ô-bé-dî-ent* (L. *dis*, not, and *obediens*), refusing to obey; not doing what is commanded: doing what is prohibited; refractory: **disobediently**, ad. -ly: **disobedience**, n. *-dî-ân-s*, neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a prohibition or command.

disobey, v. *dis-ô-bâ'* (L. *dis*, not, and *obey*), not to obey; to neglect to do what is commanded; to do what is prohibited; to violate the order or injunction of a superior: **disobeying**, imp.: **disobeyed**, pp. *-bâ'*.

disoblige, v. *dis-ô-blî'* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *oblige*), to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; to contravene the will of another: **disobliging**, imp.: **adj.** not disposed to gratify the wishes of another, or to please; unkind: **disobliged**, pp. *-blî'*: **disobligement**, n. *-mênt*: **disobligingly**, ad. -ly.

disorder, n. *dis-ô-rêr* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *order*), want of order; confusion; irregularity; a breach of the peace or laws; a slight disease either of body or mind: v. to throw into confusion; to disarrange; to put into disorder; to disturb the mind; to ruffle; to disturb the regular and natural functions of either body or mind: **disordering**, imp.: **disordered**, pp. *-dêrd*, put out of order; sick: **disorderly**, a. -ly, without proper order; confused; irregular; unruly; lawless: **ad.** confusedly; irregularly: **disorderliness**, n.

disorganise, v. *dis-ôr-gân-îz'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *organise*), to throw a regular system or union of parts into confusion, as a government, a church, or a society; to destroy order or system: **disorganisation**, n. *-zâ'shûn*, the act of destroying a structure or connected system; state of being disorganised.

disown, v. *dis-ôn'* (L. *dis*, not, and *own*), to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to deny; to renounce; not to allow: **disowning**, imp.: **disowned**, pp. *-ônd'*.

disparage, v. *dis-pâr-âj* (L. *disparare*, to part, to separate: Norm. F. *déparager*—from L. *dis*, not, and *par*, equal: F. *parage*, equality in birth or in blood, descent: *disparage* originally meant, to match one with another of inferior birth and condition, to undervalue; to injure by comparison with something inferior; to speak slightly of one; to dishonour or debase by words or actions: **disparaging**, imp.: **disparaged**, pp. *-âj*: **disparagement**, n. injury by comparison with something inferior; a lessening of value or excellence; reproach; detraction; dishonour: **disparager**, n. *-â-jér*, one who: **disparagingly**, ad. -ly.

disparate, a. *dis-pâr-â-t* (L. *dis*, not, and *par*, equal), unlike; dissimilar: **disparates**, n. plu. -*âs*, things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared: **disparity**, n. *dis-pâr-â-tî* (F. *disparité*), marked difference in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; unlikeness; inequality.

dispart, v. *dis-pâr't* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *part*: F. *départir*, to share, to divide), to separate; to part asunder; to divide—used in poetry: n. *dis-pâr't*, the difference between the thickness of the metal of a gun at the mouth and at the breech: **disparting**, imp.: **disparted**, pp.

dispassionate, a. *dis-pâsh-ân-ât* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *passionate*), free from passion or personal feeling; cool or collected; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: **dispassionately**, ad. -ly.

dispatch, v. *dis-pâch'* (the proper spelling is *despatch*, which see): **dispatch** ful, a. *-fôol*, bent on haste.

dispel, v. *dis-pêl'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *pello*, I drive), to scatter by driving or force; to dissipate; to disperse: **dispelling**, imp.: **dispelled**, pp. *-pêl'd'*.

disperse, v. *dis-pêns'* (F. *dispenser*, to distribute: L. and It. *dispensare*, to weigh out, to distribute—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *penso*, I weigh), to deal out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer, as laws; to make up for immediate use, as medicines: to **disperse with**, to give leave not to do; to do without: **dispensing**, imp.: **dispensed**, pp. *-pêns'*: **dispenser**, n. that which, or one who: **dispensable**, a. *-sâ-bl*, that may be dispensed with: **dispensableness**, n.: **dispensary**, n. *-sêr-î*, a place where medicines are given to the poor, generally gratis, with medical advice; the place where medicines are prepared: **dispensation**, n. *-sâ'shûn*, exemption from any rule, law, or canon; the liberty granted to a particular person to do what is forbidden; divine government; a particular system

of principles and rules, as the *Mosaic dispensation*; God's dealings with His creatures: **dispensative**, a. *-sâ-îv*, granting dispensation: **dispensatively**, ad. -ly: **dispensator'y**, n. *-têr-î*, a book containing the history and composition of medicinal substances, with information for their preparation as medicines: **adj.** having the power of granting dispensation.

dispeople, v. *dis-pê-pl'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *people*), to depopulate; to empty of inhabitants.

dispermous, a. *dis-pêr-mûs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *sperma*, seed), in bot., having two seeds.

disperse, v. *dis-pêrs'* (L. *dispersus*, scattered on all sides—from *dis*, asunder, and *sparsus*, scattered), to scatter; to cause to separate into different parts; to dispel, diffuse, or distribute; to be scattered; to separate: **dispersing**, imp.: **dispersed**, pp. *-pêrs't*: **disperser**, n. one who: **dispersion**, n. *-pêr'shûn*, the act or state of scattering; in *optics*, the separation of light into its different coloured rays in passing through a prism: **dispersedly**, ad. -ly: **disperse** alive, a. *-sîv*, tending to separate or scatter: **dispersedness**, state of being dispersed or scattered.

dispirit, v. *dis-pîr-î-t'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *spirit*), to discourage; to depress or dishearten: **dispiriting**, imp.: **dispirited**, pp.: **dispirit**edly, ad. -ly: **dispirit**edness, n. want of courage; depression of spirits.

displace, v. *dis-plâs'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *place*), to put out of the usual order or place; to remove from any state, condition, or office: **displacing**, imp.: **displaced**, pp. *-plâs't*: **displacement**, n. *-plâs'mênt*, the act of removing from the usual state or condition: **displaceable**, a. *-â-bl*, that may be displaced.

displant, v. *dis-plânt'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *plant*), to pluck up or remove a plant; to root out; to remove; to drive out, as the inhabitants of a place.

display, v. *dis-plâ'* (old F. *displayer*; It. *dispiagare*, to extend itself, to explain—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *plico*, I fold), to spread wide; to open; to expand; to show; to spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest: n. show; exhibition of anything to the view: **displaying**, imp.: **displayed**, pp. *-plâd'*: **display'er**, n. one who.

displease, v. *dis-plêz'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *please*), to offend; to make angry in a slight degree; to be disagreeable to; to raise aversion: **displeasing**, imp.: **displeased**, pp. *-plêz'd'*: **displeasure**, n. *-plêz-chûr*, some degree of irritation or uneasiness of the mind caused by something opposed to our desires or commands, or contrary to our sense of justice or propriety; a slight degree of anger; offence; dislike.

dispose, v. *dis-pôn'* (L. *disponere*, to arrange, to dispose—from *dis*, and *pono*, I place), in *Scots law*, to convey or make over to another in a legal form: **dispo'ning**, imp.: **disponed**, pp. *-pôn'd'*: **disposnee**, n. *dis-pô-nê'*, one to whom anything is made over in a legal form: **dispo'ner**, n. *-nêr*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

disport, v. *dis-pôrt'* (L. *dis*, intensive, and *sport*), to sport; to play; to divert or amuse one's self; to move lightly and without restraint: n. play; diversion; amusement: **disporting**, imp.: **disported**, pp.

dispose, v. *dis-pôz'* (F. *disposer*, to set in order—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *positus*, placed), to set; to arrange; to place in order; to regulate; to give or apply to a particular purpose; to incline, as the mind: to **dispose of**, to part with; to sell; to use or employ: **disposing**, imp.: **disposed**, pp. *-pôz'd'*: **dispo'sedness**, n. *-zêd-nê-s*, inclination: **dispo'ser**, n. *-zêr*, one who: **disposal**, n. *dis-pô-zâl*, a setting or arranging; order; arrangement of things; power or right of bestowing: **dispo'sable**, a. *-sâ-bl*, free to be used or employed as occasion may require: **disposition**, n. *dis-pô-zîsh-ûn*, order or manner of arrangement; manner in which things or parts are placed or arranged; order; method; arrangement; temper; natural constitution of the mind; inclination: **disposi'tional**, a. *-ûn-âl*, pert. to disposition.

dispossess, v. *dis-pô-zê-s'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *possession*), to deprive of; to put out of possession by any means: **dis'possessing**, imp.: **dis'possessed**, pp. *-zê-s'*: **dis'possession**, n. *-zêsh-ûn*, act of putting out of possession.

dispraise, v. *dis-prâz'* (L. *dis*, not, and *praise*), to mention with some degree of reproach; to censure: n. blame; censure: **dispraising**, imp.: **dispraised**, pp. *-prâz'd'*: **disprais'er**, n. one who: **dispraisingly**, ad. -ly.

disproof, n. *dis-prôf'* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *proof*), a proving to be false or erroneous; confutation.

côw, bôy, fôot; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jôg, shun, thing, there, zeal.

disproportion, *n.* *dis'prō-pōr'shūn* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *proportion*), a want of due relation of parts of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity; unsuitableness of things or parts to each other; inequality; disparity: *dis'prop'or'tionable*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity to something else: *dis'prop'or'tionableness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*: *dis'prop'or'tionably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *dis'prop'or'tional*, *a.* *-ā-l*, not having a due relation or proportion to something else: *dis'prop'or'tionally*, *ad.* *-ā-l*: *dis'prop'or'tionate*, *a.* *-ā-t*, not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value: *dis'prop'or'tionately*, *ad.* *-ā-t*: *dis'prop'or'tionateness*, *n.* *-nēs*.

disprove, *v.* *dis-prōv* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *prove*), to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute: *dis'pro'ving*, *imp.*: *dis'proved*, *pp.* *-prōv'd*: *dis'provable*, *a.* *-vā-bl*, capable of being disproved: *dis'pro'val*, *n.* *-vāl*, act of disproving: *dis'pro'ver*, *n.* one who.

dispute, *v.* *dis-pūt* (L. *disputare*, to cast up a sum, to examine and discuss a subject—from *dis*, asunder, and *pūto*, I think; It. *disputare*; F. *disputer*), to debate; to contend for by words or actions; to reason or argue in opposition to; to altercation; to doubt or question: *n.* a debate; a contest by words; a controversy; an altercation: *dis'pu'ting*, *imp.*: *dis'pu'ted*, *pp.*: *dis'putable*, *a.* *dis-pū-tā-bl*, liable to be called in question or controverted: *dis'putably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *dis'putableness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*: *dis'pu'ter*, *n.* one who: *dis'putant*, *n.* *dis-pū-tānt*, one who argues or disputes: *dis'pu'tation*, *n.* *-tā'shūn*, a controversy; a contest in words: *dis'pu'tatious*, *a.* *-tā'shūs*, inclined to dispute; prone to controversy: *dis'pu'tative*, *a.* *-tā-tiv*, disposed to argue or dispute.

disqualify, *v.* *dis-kwōl'ēf* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *qualify*), to render unfit; to deprive of natural power, properties, or qualities: *dis'qualify'ing*, *imp.*: *dis'qualified*, *pp.* *-fīd*, rendered unfit: *dis'qualifi'cation*, *n.* *-fīk-ā'shūn*, that which renders unfit or incapable of further enjoyment or possession.

disquiet, *v.* *dis-kwē't* (L. *dis*, not, and *quiet*), to disturb; to make uneasy or restless: *n.* uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety: *dis'qui'etness*, *n.*, also *dis'quietude*, *n.* *-ē-tūd*, uneasiness; want of peace or tranquillity: *dis'qui'eting*, *imp.*: *dis'qui'eted*, *pp.*: *dis'qui'eter*, *n.* one who: *dis'qui'etly*, *ad.* *-ē-tl*.

disquisition, *n.* *dis-kwē-zī'shūn* (L. *disquisitione*, a judicial inquiry—from *dis*, asunder, and *questio*, sought; It. *disquisizione*; F. *disquisition*), a formal inquiry into any subject by argument or disquisition; a treatise written in order to elucidate the truth regarding any subject: *dis'quisit'ional*, *a.* *pert.* to.

disregard, *v.* *dis-rē-gārd* (L. *dis*, not, and *regard*), to neglect to take notice of; to omit to observe; to slight; *n.* neglect implying indifference or some degree of contempt: *dis'regard'ing*, *imp.*: *dis'regard'ed*, *pp.*: *dis'regard'er*, *n.* one who: *dis'regard'ful*, *a.* *-fōl*, neglectful; heedless.

disrelish, *n.* *dis-rē-līsh* (L. *dis*, not, and *relish*), distaste or dislike; a slight degree of disgust: *v.* to dislike the taste of.

disrepair, *n.* *dis-rē-pā'r* (L. *dis*, not, and *repair*), state of being not in repair or good condition.

disrepute, *n.* *dis-rē-pūt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *repute*), loss or want of repute; ill character; discredit; dishonour: *dis'reputable*, *a.* *dis-rē-pū-tā-bl*, low; mean; dishonourable; disgraceful: *dis'reputably*, *ad.* *-bl*.

disrespect, *n.* *dis-rē-spēkt* (L. *dis*, not, and *respect*), incivility; want of respect; disrespect: *v.* to show or feel disrespect to: *dis'respect'ful*, *a.* *-fōl*, uncivil; wanting in respect: *dis'respect'fully*, *ad.* *-l*.

disrobe, *v.* *dis-rōb* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *robo*), to undress; to strip; to divest of covering: *dis'ro'bing*, *imp.*: *dis'robed*, *pp.* *-rōb'd*: *dis'ro'ber*, *n.* *-bēr*, one who.

disrupt, *v.* *dis-rūpt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *ruptus*, broken), to burst or rend in pieces; to separate: *dis'rup'ting*, *imp.*: *dis'rup'ted*, *pp.*: *adj.* in *geol.*, applied to the igneous matter which has forced its way through stratified rocks, and filled up the rents and fissures so made: *dis'rup'tion*, *n.* *-rūp'shūn*, the act of rending asunder; breach; rent.

dissatisfy, *v.* *dis-sāt'is-fē* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *satisfy*), to fail to please; to give discontent to; to cause uneasiness to: *dissat'isfy'ing*, *imp.*: *dissat'isfied*, *pp.* *-fīd*: *adj.* discontented; not pleased: *dissat'isfaction*, *n.* *-fāk'shūn*, discontent; want of

satisfaction: *dissat'isfactory*, *a.* *-fāk'tēr-ē*, causing discontent; displeasing; unable to give content: *dissat'isfactoriness*, *n.* inability to give content.

dissect, *v.* *dis-sēkt* (L. *dissectum*, to cut asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *sectum*, to cut), to cut or divide a body in order to examine minutely its structure; to cut in pieces; to anatomise: *dis'sect'ing*, *imp.*: *dis'sected*, *pp.*: *dis'sec'tor*, *n.* one who dissects; an anatomist: *dis'sec'tible*, *a.* *-sēkt'ē-bl*, that can bear dissection: *dis'sec'tion*, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of cutting or separating the parts of a body for examination of its structure.

dissuade, *v.* *dis-sēd* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *seize*; Norm. F. *dissuader*), in law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of seizin or possession: *dissuad'ing*, *imp.*: *dissuaded*, *pp.* *-sēd*: *dissuad'er*, *n.* *-sēd'er*, an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands or tenements: *dissuad'er*, *n.* one who puts another out of possession wrongfully: *dissuadee*, *n.* *dis-sēd-ē*, a person put out of possession unlawfully: the preceding also spelt with *z* for *s*—thus, *dissuaze*.

dissemble, *v.* *dis-sēm-bl*, (F. *dissembler*, not to be alike: L. *dissimulare*, to disguise, to hide—from *dis*, not, and *similis*, like), to act the hypocrite; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise under the appearance of truth; to simulate: *diss'em'bling*, *imp.*: *diss'em'bled*, *pp.* *-bl'd*: *diss'em'bler*, *n.* one who: *diss'em'blingly*, *ad.* *-l*.

disseminate, *v.* *dis-sēm'i-nāt* (L. *disseminatum*, to scatter seed—from *dis*, asunder, and *semen*, seed; It. *disseminare*; F. *disséminer*), to spread or scatter like seed; to propagate; to circulate; to diffuse: *diss'em'ina'ting*, *imp.*: *diss'em'ina'ted*, *pp.*: *diss'em'ina'tor*, *n.* one who: *diss'em'ina'tion*, *n.* *-nā'shūn*, the act of spreading or propagating: *diss'em'ina'tive*, *a.* *-nā'tiv*, tending to disseminate.

dissent, *n.* *dis-sēnt* (L. *dissentire*, to disagree—from *dis*, asunder, and *sentio*, I think, *sensus*, thought; It. *dissentire*), difference of opinion; disagreement; difference in opinion from the Established Church in matters of government or doctrine: *v.* to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to differ in opinion from the Established Church in matters of doctrine or government: *diss'en't'ing*, *imp.*: *diss'en't'ed*, *pp.*: *diss'en't'er*, *n.* one who differs from the Established Church in doctrine or government; a nonconformist; one who separates from the communion of an Established Church: *diss'en'tient*, *a.* *-sēn'tēnt-ēnt*, disagreeing: *n.* one who disagrees and declares his dissent: *diss'en'tion*, *n.* *-shūn*, disagreement in opinion; strife; contention in words; disagreement: *diss'en'tious*, *a.* *-shūs*, also *diss'en'sious*, *a.* *-shūs*, disposed to discord; quarrelsome.

dissuagement, *n.* *dis-sēp't-mēnt* (L. *dissipare*, to separate—from *dis*, asunder, and *sepes*, a hedge, a fence), in bot., a partition in an ovary or fruit, dividing it wholly or partially into two or more cells.

dissertation, *n.* *dis-sēr-tā'shūn* (L. *dissertatio*, a dissertation or discourse—from *disserto*, I argue or debate a thing; F. *dissertation*), a treatise; a formal discourse written on any subject; a disquisition: *dis'serta'tor*, *n.* one who writes a dissertation: *dis'serta'tional*, *a.* *-shūn-ā-l*, *pert.* to.

disservice, *v.* *dis-sēr-v* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *serve*), to injure; to hurt or harm: *disservice*, *n.* *dis-sēr-vīs*, injury; harm: *diss'er'vecible*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, injurious; hurtful: *diss'er'vecibleness*, *n.* injury; mischief.

dissuave, *v.* *dis-sēv'ēr* (L. *dis*, intensive, and *severe*), to part in two; to divide or tear asunder; to separate: *dis'suave'ring*, *imp.*: *dis'suave'ed*, *pp.* *-ēr'd*: *dis'suave'rance*, *n.* *-ēr-āns*, separation; the act of dissevering; also *dis'se'vera'tion*, *n.* *-ā'shūn*.

dissident, *a.* *dis-sīd-ēnt* (L. *dissidens*, being at variance—from *dis*, asunder, and *sedeo*, I sit), not agreeing; discordant: *n.* a dissenter; one who votes or gives his opinions about any point in opposition to others: *dis'sidently*, *ad.* *-l*: *dis'sidence*, *n.* *-dēns*, discord; disagreement: *dis'sidents*, *n.* plu. a name applied to adherents of the Lutheran, the Calvinistic, and the Greek Churches on the Continent.

dissilient, *a.* *dis-sīl'ēnt* (L. *dissiliens*, leaping asunder, flying apart—from *dis*, asunder, and *salio*, leaping), starting asunder; in bot., bursting and opening with an elastic force: *diss'ilience*, *n.* *-ēns*, act of leaping or starting asunder.

dissimilar, *a.* *dis-sīm'il-ēr* (L. *dissimilis*, unlike—from *dis*, not, and *similis*, like; It. *dissimile*), unlike; not similar: *dissim'ilarity*, *n.* *-lēr-ē-tē*, unlikeness; want of resemblance: *dissim'ilarily*, *ad.* *-lēr-ē-tē*: *dis-*

māte, māt, fār, law; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

similitude, *n.* *-st-mil'i-tüd*, want of resemblance; a comparison by contrast.

dissimulation, *n.* *-dis-sim'i-lä-shün* (L. *dissimulatio*, a dissembling, a concealing—from *dis*, intensive, and *simulo*, I feign: F. *dissimulation*), false pretension; a concealing of something; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; hypocrisy.

dissipate, *v.* *-dis-sip'ät* (L. *dissipatum*, to scatter, to disperse: F. *dissipare*; F. *dissiper*), to scatter completely; to dissolve and disappear; to vanish; to expend; to squander; to consume: *dis'sipa'ting*, *imp.*: *dis'sipa'ted*, *pp.* *a.* dissolve: *dis'sipa'tion*, *n.* *-pät'shün*, the act of scattering completely; the insensible diminution of a body; an irregular, extravagant course of life; dissoluteness.

dissociate, *v.* *-dis-sö'shi-ät* (L. *dissociatum*, to separate from fellowship—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *socio*, I unite), to separate; to disunite; to part: *dis'soc'ia'ting*, *imp.*: *dis'soc'ia'ted*, *pp.*: *dis'soc'ia'tion*, *n.* *-ä'shün*, the act of disuniting or separating: *dis'soc'iable*, *a.* *-ä-bl*, not well united or assorted; that cannot be brought to fellowship: *dis'soc'iability*, *n.* *-bilit'i-ti*.

dissolute, *a.* *-dis-söl'üt* (L. *dissolutus* loose, reckless—from *dis*, asunder, and *solutus*, loosed, unbound: It. *dissoluto*: F. *dissolu*), given to vice and dissipation; loose in behaviour; profligate: *dissol'utely*, *ad.* *-ti*: *dissoluteness*, *n.* *-dis-söl'ü'shün*, *n.* *-lüt'shün*, the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, &c.; separation of the soul from the body; death; the breaking up of an assembly or partnership: *dis'sol'uble*, *a.* *-söl'ü-bl*, that may have its parts separated by heat or moisture; that may be disunited: *dis'sol'ubility*, *n.* *-ä-bilit'i-ti*, capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture.

dissolve, *v.* *-dis-söl've* (L. *dissolvere*, to separate, to dissolve—from *dis*, asunder, and *solvo*, I loose: It. *dissolvere*, to melt or liquefy; to break up; to separate; to destroy; to consume or waste away; to be changed from a solid to a liquid; to be broken; to come to an end: *dissol'ving*, *imp.*: *dissol'ved*, *pp.* *-söl'ved*: *dissol'vent*, *a.* *-vënt*, having power to melt or dissolve: *n.* any substance which has the power of melting a solid body: *dissol'ver*, *n.* that which dissolves: *dissol'verable*, *a.* *-ed-bl*, capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid: *dissol'veableness*, *n.* the quality of being dissolvable.

dissonant, *a.* *-dis-sö-nänt* (L. *dissonans*, disagreeing in sound—from *dis*, asunder, and *sonans*, sounding: It. *dissonante*: F. *dissonant*), discordant; inharmonic; unpleasant to the ear; harsh: *dis'son'ance*, *n.* *-näns*, a discord; any sound harsh or unpleasant to the ear.

dissuade, *v.* *-dis-suäd'* (L. *dissuadere*, to oppose by argument—from *dis*, asunder, and *suadeo*, I advise or incite: It. *dissuadere*: F. *dissuader*), to advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw from by reasoning or motives, as from a measure or purpose: *dissua'ding*, *imp.*: *dissua'ded*, *pp.* advised against; induced not to do something: *dissua'der*, one who: *dissua'sion*, *n.* *-süd'zhün*, advice against something: *dissua'sive*, *a.* *-siv*, tending to dissuade: *n.* argument or counsel employed to deter from a measure or purpose: *dissua'sively*, *ad.* *-ti*.

dissyllable, *n.* *-dis-sil'lä-bl* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a word of two syllables: *dis'syllab'ic*, *a.* *-äb'ik*, consisting of two syllables: *dis'syllab'ifica'tion*, *n.* *-äb'it'i-tä-kä'shün*, act of forming into two syllables.

distaff, *n.* *-dis'täf'* (low Ger. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff: Bav. *doschen*, a bush, a tuft: Sw. *dissa*, to suck,—the stream of milk from the teat appearing like the thread drawn from the flax on the distaff: AS. *distæf*), the staff on which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

distain, *v.* *-dis-tän'* (old F. *deseindre*, to discolour: L. *dis*, asunder, and *tingo*, I dye), to stain; to discolour; to blot; to defile: *dis'tain'ing*, *imp.*: *dis'tained'*, *pp.* *-tänd'*.

distance, *n.* *-dis'täns* (L. *distantia*, remoteness—from *dis*, asunder, and *stans*, standing: It. *distanzia*: F. *distance*), the interval or space between two objects, events, or periods; remoteness; length of time; reserve; coldness; an interval in music: *v.* to place remotely; to leave behind in a race: *dis'tancing*, *imp.*: *dis'tanced*, *pp.* *-täns't*, left behind: *dis'tant*, *a.* *-tänt*, separate; standing apart; remote in time, place, connection, &c.; remote in view; reserved; cold; somewhat haughty: *dis'tantly*, *ad.* *-ti*.

distaste, *n.* *-dis-täst'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *taste*), dislike of food or drink; a slight degree of disgust; to relish: *v.* to dislike: *dis'taste'ful*, *a.* *-fööl*, offensive; nauseous; unpleasant to the taste: *dis'taste'fully*, *ad.* *-ti*: *dis'taste'fulness*, *n.*

distemper, *n.* *-dis-tém'pér* (L. *dis*, not, and *temper*), disease; malady; any morbid or diseased state of an animal body; a morbid state of mind; a disease in dogs beginning with a running from the nose and eyes: *v.* to disorder; to derange body or mind: *dis'tem'pering*, *imp.*: *dis'tem'pered*, *pp.* *-pérd*, diseased or disordered.

distemper, *n.* *-dis-tém'pér* (It. *ditemperare*, to dissolve any liquor or fluid; *tempera*, water-colours), in painting, the preparation of colours with size and water, or gum-water: *v.* to mix up colours with size and water, &c.—see *tempera*.

distemperature, *n.* *-dis-tém'pér-ä-tür* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *temperature*), excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; perturbation of mind; confusion; indisposition.

distend, *v.* *-dis-tënd'* (L. *distendere*, to stretch asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, I stretch: It. *distendere*: F. *distendre*), to stretch or spread in all directions; to enlarge or expand; to swell: *dis'tend'ing*, *imp.*: *dis'tend'ed*, *pp.*: *dis'ten'tion* or *dis'tension*, *n.* *-tén'shün*, the act of swelling or enlarging: *dis'ten'sible*, *a.* *-st-bl*, capable of being distended or dilated.

distich, *n.* *-dis'tik'* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a row, a verse), two poetic lines making complete sense; a couplet: *dis'tichous*, *a.* *-üs*, in *bot.*, disposed in two rows on the opposite sides of a stem, as the grains in an ear of barley.

distil, *v.* *-dis-til'* (F. *distiller*, to distil: L. *destillare*, to drip or trickle down—from *de*, down, and *stillo*, I drop), to extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oil from any substance by heat; to drop; to let fall in drops; to flow gently: *dis'til'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of extracting spirit by heat: *dis'tilled*, *pp.* *-tild'*: *adj.* extracted by heat or by dropping: *dis'til'ler*, *n.* one who distils: *dis'til'lable*, *a.* *-ä-bl*, capable of being distilled: *dis'tilla'tion*, *n.* *-lä'shün*, the manufacture of ardent spirits or alcoholic liquors from grain, &c.; the operation of extracting a spirit from any substance by evaporation and condensation: *dis'till'atory*, *a.* *-ter-ä*, pert. to distillation: *dis'till'ery*, *n.* *-ler-ä*, the building and works where distilling is carried on.

distinct, *a.* *-dis-tink't'* (L. *distinctus*, separated, marked off: It. *distinto*: F. *distinct*), not the same in number or kind; separate; clear; different; plain; obvious; not confused: *dis'tinct'ly*, *ad.* *-ti*: *dis'tinct'ness*, *n.* clearness; precision: *dis'tinction*, *n.* *-tän'k'shün*, difference made by which one thing is known from another; separation into parts; division; mark of difference or superiority; elevation of rank or character; eminence: *dis'tinct'ive*, *a.* *-tiv*, that marks distinction or difference: *dis'tinct'ively*, *ad.* *-ti*.

distinguish, *v.* *-dis-tink'gwish* (L. *distinguere*, to put a difference by some mark—from *dis*, asunder, and *stingere*, to mark with a pointed instrument: It. *distinguere*: F. *distinguer*), to indicate difference by some external mark; to separate or divide by some mark or quality; to perceive a difference by the senses; to make eminent or known; to signalise; to find the difference: *dis'tink'gishing*, *imp.*: *adj.* constituting distinction or difference from other things: *dis'tink'gished*, *pp.* *-gwish't*: *adj.* separated from others by some marked difference; conspicuous; celebrated; illustrious; eminent: *dis'tink'gish'able*, *a.* *-gwish-ä-bl*, that may be known by some mark of difference; worthy of special regard: *dis'tink'gishableness*, *n.* *-bl-nës*: *dis'tink'gishably*, *ad.* *-ä-bl*: *dis'tink'gisher*, *n.* one who, or that which: *dis'tink'gishingly*, *ad.* *-ti*: *dis'tink'gishment*, *n.* distinction; observation of difference.

distort, *v.* *-dis-tört'* (L. *distortus*, distorted, deformed—from *dis*, asunder, and *tortus*, twisted: It. *distorto*: F. *distors*), to twist out of a natural or regular shape; to put out of its natural posture; to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert: *dis'tort'ing*, *imp.*: *dis'tort'ed*, *pp.*: *dis'tor'tion*, *n.* *-tör'shün*, the act of twisting or wresting out of a natural shape; some visible deformity, as a curved spine, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

distract, *v.* *-dis-träkt'* (L. *distractus*, divided, perplexed—from *dis*, asunder, and *tractus*, drawn or dragged), to pull the attention or mind in different directions; to confuse; to perplex; to confound or harass; to turn or draw from any point or object:

disstrac'ting, imp.: **disstrac'ted**, pp.: adj. disordered in mind; furious; mad: **disstrac'ter**, n. one who **disstrac'tion**, n. *-trák'shún* (F. *distraktion*), confusion from a crowding of objects on the mind; perplexity; perturbation; madness: **disstrac'tedly**, ad. *-li*: **disstrac'tedness**, n.: **disstrac'tive**, a. *-tív*, causing perplexity: **disstrac'tile**, n. *-tíl*, in *bot.*, a connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, while the other does not: **ad. separat-ing** two parts to a distance from each other.

disstrain, v. *dis-tráin'* (mid. L. *distringere*; F. *distraindre*), to exercise severity upon, to compel or constrain a person to do something by the exaction of a pledge or by a fine: L. *dis*, asunder, and *stringo*, I strain, I draw tight), to seize the person or goods for debt or rent: **disstraining**, imp.: **disstrained**, pp. *-tráin'*: **disstrain'able**, a. *-á-bl*, liable to be disstrained: **disstraint**, n. *-tráin'*, a seizing of goods for rent, &c.: **disstrain'or**, n. *-tráin'ér*, he who seizes goods for debt or for service.

distress, n. *dis-trés'* (mid. L. *districtio*, the judicial authority of exacting a fine or pledge, the pledge or fine exacted, subsequently termed a *distress*: F. *détresse*, misery, affliction: connected with *distrain*), extreme pain of body; anguish of mind; calamity; adversity; misfortune; poverty; destitution; a state of danger; the act of taking goods for rent, &c.: v. to afflict with pain; to pain; to grieve; to make miserable: **distress'ing**, imp.: adj. very afflicting: **distressed**, pp. *-trés'*: **distress'ful**, a. *-fúul*, bringing or inflicting distress; calamitous; proceeding from pain or anguish: **distress'fully**, ad. *-li*.

distribute, v. *dis-tríb-út'* (L. *distributum*, to distribute—from *dis*, asunder, and *tribuo*, I give or divide: It. *distribuire*: F. *distribuer*), to divide among two or more; to deal; to dispense or administer; to separate into classes or orders: **distribut'ing**, imp.: **distribut'ed**, pp. divided among a number; bestowed: **distribut'er**, n. one who: **distribut'able**, a. *-á-tá-bl*, that may be distributed: **distribution**, n. *dis-tríb-ú-shún*, the act of dividing among a number; a giving in parts or portions; a separation or division into parts or classes: **distributive**, a. *-tríb-ú-tív*, that divides or assigns in portions: n. in *gram.*, a word which divides or distributes: **distributively**, ad. *-ú-tó-li*.

district, n. *dis-tríkt'* (old F. *destroict*; mid. L. *districtus*, the right of exercising judicial authority, or the territory over which it was exercised—from *dis*, asunder, and *strictus*, drawn together), a limited extent of country; a part of a country or city defined by law or by agreement.

distrust, n. *dis-trúst'* (L. *dis*, not, and *trust*), doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: v. to doubt or suspect; not to confide in or rely on: **distrust'ing**, imp.: **distrust'ed**, pp.: **distrust'er**, n. one who: **distrust'ful**, a. *-fúul*, suspicious; apt to distrust: **distrust'fully**, ad. *-li*: **distrust'fulness**, n.: **distrust'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **distrust'less**, a. free from distrust or suspicion.

disturb, v. *dis-térb'* (L. *disturbare*, to throw into disorder—from *dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, I trouble, I disorder: It. *disturbare*), to stir; to discompose; to ruffle; to agitate; to move from a state of rest; to interrupt: **disturbing**, imp.: **disturbed**, pp. *-térbd'*: **disturb'er**, n. one who: **disturb'ance**, n. *-tér-báns*, confusion; disorder; a stirring up or excitement; tumult; a disquieting or hindering from the peaceable enjoyment of life, as of a right.

disunion, n. *dis-ú-ni-ún'* or *-ú-n'yún* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *unio*), want of concord or agreement; state of not being united; separation; contention: **disunion'ist**, n. *-íst*, one who.

disunite, v. *dis-ú-nít'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *unite*), to separate; to disjoin; to part; to fall asunder; to become separate: **disunite'ing**, imp.: **disunite'd**, pp.: **disunite'y**, n. *-ú-nít-é*, a state of separation.

disuse, n. *dis-ús'* (L. *dis*, not, and *use*), want or neglect of use; cessation of practice or exercise: v. *dis-ús'*, to cease to use; to neglect to practise: **disus'ing**, imp.: **disused**, pp. *-úsd'*: **disusage**, n. *dis-ú-sáj*, gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use or practice.

disvalue, v. *dis-vál-ú'* (L. *dis*, and *value*), to undervalue; to set a low price upon.

ditch, n. *dích* (Dan. *dige*, a ditch, a bank: F. *digue*, a jetty, a bank—see *dike*), a trench dug in the ground; a moat; any long marshy channel for water: v. to trench; to dig a drain; to form ditches: **ditch'ing**, imp.: **ditched**, pp. *dích'er*, n. one who.

dithelism, n. *di-thé-lém* (Gr. *dis*, twice, *theos*, a god), the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods, one good, the other evil: **di'theist**, n. *-íst*, one who: **di'theistic**, a. *-íst-ik*, also **di'theistical**, a. *-tí-kál*, pert. to.

dithyrambic, n. *dith-i-rám-bík*, also **dith'yram**, n. (L. *dithyrambus*; Gr. *dithurambos*, a surname of Bacchus), song in honour of Bacchus, imitating the wildness of intoxication; a poem written in a wild irregular strain: adj. wild; enthusiastic.

ditone, n. *di-tón* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *tonos*, a tone), in music, an interval of two tones.

dittany, n. *di-tá-ní* (L. *dictamnus*: Gr. *diktamnus*), an aromatic plant whose leaves in smell resemble lemon-thyme.

dittied, pp.—see **ditty**.

ditto, ad. *di-tó* (It. *ditto*, word, anything said: L. *dictus*, said—usually contracted *do.*), the same as above; what has been said before; the same.

ditty, n. *di-tí* (old F. *dieté* or *ditté*, recitation of an adventure, a story, or a poem: L. *dictum*, to say), a song; a little poem intended to be sung: **dittied**, a. *di-tíd*, sung; adapted to music.

diuresis, n. *di-ú-résis* (Gr. *diouresis*—from *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine; *diouretikos*, having the power of provoking urine), an increased or excessive flow of urine: **diuretic**, a. *-rét-ik*, having the power to promote the flow of urine: n. a medicine that increases the discharge of urine.

diurnal, a. *di-úr-nál* (L. *diurnus*, daily—from *die*, a day: It. *diurno*: F. *diurne*), pert. to a day; daily; performed in 24 hours: n. a journal; a day-book: **diurnally**, ad. *-li*.

divan, n. *di-ván'* (Pers. *divan*, a collection of writings, a council: It. *divano*: F. *divan*), in Turkey, the council of state or privy council of the Sultan; a provincial council; a court of justice; a hall or court, with cushioned seats around it; a coffee and smoking saloon.

divaricate, v. *di-vár-í-kat* (L. *divaricatum*, to spread asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *varicatum*, to spread the legs apart), to fork; to part into two branches: **divarica'ting**, imp.: adj. in *bot.*, coming off from the stem at a very wide or obtuse angle: **divarica'ted**, pp.: **divarica'tion**, n. *-ká-shún*, a forking; a separation into two branches.

dive, v. *div* (Dut. *duypen*, to duck the head: AS. *dufan*, to plunge in water: Dan. *duke*, to pitch, as a ship, to sink; to plunge into water head foremost; to thrust the body into water; to go deep into any subject: **diving**, imp.: **dived**, pp. *divod*: **div'er**, n. one who dives into water: **diving-bell**, a machine in which men can remain under water for a length of time, originally in the form of a bell.

diverge, v. *di-vérj'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, I incline: It. *divergere*, to diverge), to spread out from one point; to tend from one point and recede from each other, as straight lines from the centre of a circle, or rays of light from a luminous body; opposite of converge: **diver'ging**, imp.: **diverged**, pp. *-vérjád'*: **diverg'ent**, a. *-vér-jént*, departing or receding from each other: **divergence**, n. *-jéns*, a receding from each other: **diver'gingly**, ad. *-li*.

divers, a. *di-vérz* (F. *divers*; L. *diversus*, apart from, different—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *versus*, turned), various; sundry: **diverse**, a. *di-vérz'*, also *di'* (L.), different; various; unlike; more than one: **diversely**, ad. *-li*, in different ways: **diversity**, n. *di-vér-sít-é*, difference; difference; variety; distinct being; no identity: **diversify**, v. *di-vér-sí-fí* (L. *facio*, I make), to make different or various; to give variety to: **diversify'ing**, imp.: **diversified**, pp. *-fíd*: **diversifier**, n. *-fí-ér*, one who, or that which: **diversifica'tion**, n. *-ká-shún*, variation; the act of making various, or of changing forms; change; alteration: **diversifi'able**, a. *-fí-á-bl*, that may be diversified or varied.

divert, v. *di-vért'* (L. *divertere*, to turn one's self away from—from *dis*, asunder, and *verto*, I turn: It. *divertere*: F. *divertir*), to turn aside; to amuse; to entertain: **divert'ing**, imp.: **diverted**, pp.: **divert'er**, n. one who: **divert'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **diversion**, n. *-vér-shún* (L. *diversus*, turned to go away from), the act of turning aside; amusement; that which diverts; recreation; sport; the act of drawing the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

divertisement, n. *di-vér-tíz-máng* (F. *divertissement*), diversion; a short entertainment introduced between the acts of a play.

divest, v. *di-vést'* (It. *divestire*; F. *dévetir*), to un-

máte, máit, fár, láú; méte, mêt, hêr; yîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

dress—from *L. dis*, asunder, and *vestis*, a garment), to strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.: to deprive of; to dispossess: **divesting**, imp.: **divested**, pp.: **divesture**, *n.* *tür*, the act of stripping or depriving.

divide, *v.* *di-vi-dē* (*L.* *dividere*, to part asunder, to distribute: *Sp. dividir*, to divide), to separate or part; to part a thing into two or more pieces; to keep apart; to distribute; to give in shares; to part or open; to cleave; to vote, as in Parliament: **dividing**, imp.: **divided**, pp.: **divi'der**, *n.* one who divides; *n. plu.* compasses: **dividingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **divi'dable**, *v.* *-vi-dā-bl*, that may be divided.

dividend, *n.* *di-vi-dēnd* (*L.* *dividendum*, severing, cutting off: *F. dividende*; *It. dividenda*, a dividend, a share), a part or share of the profits or gains of a public company engaged in business of any kind, as a bank, or railway; the interest payable on any portion of the national debt or other stock; the part or share due to each creditor from funds realised from the sale of a bankrupt's effects, or from the payment of a composition; in *arith.*, the number to be divided.

divination, *n.*—see *divine*, *v.*

divine, *a.* *di-vīn* (*L.* *divinus*, of or belonging to a deity—from *divus*, a god; *It. divino*: *F. divin*), pert. to the true God; heavenly; sacred; excellent in the highest degree; above human: *n.* a minister of the Gospel; a clergyman; a priest: *v.* (*L. divino*, I foretell), to foretell or predict; to use or practise divination; to guess or conjecture: **divining**, imp.: **divined**, pp.: **vin'd**: **divination**, *n.* *di-vi-nā-shūn*, foretelling future events; the pretended discovery of things secret or future by certain rites, or by attention to certain omens or appearances, as the flight of birds, entrails of animals, &c.: **divinatory**, *a.* *di-vi-nā-tēr-i*, having the nature of, or connected with, divination: **divineness**, *n.* divinity; supreme excellence: **divinely**, *ad.* *-li*, in a divine or godlike manner: **divi'ner**, *n.* one who pretends to predict future events by supernatural means: **divi'neress**, *n.* a woman who: **divining-rod**, a rod, usually made of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals by its means: **divinity**, *n.* *di-vi-ni-ti*, the divine nature or essence; the Deity; the Godhead; God; a false god; a celestial being, inferior to a god; the science of divine things; theology.

divisible, *a.* *di-vi-zē-bl* (*L.* *divisus*, separated, divided), capable of division; that may be separated into parts: **divisibly**, *ad.* *-bi*: **divisibility**, *n.* *-bi-ty*: **divi'ty**, the property possessed by bodies of being separated into parts: **divisibleness**, *n.*: **division**, *n.* *di-vi-zh-ūn*, the act of dividing or separating into parts; that which divides or separates; the part separated; a compartment; a part or distinct portion, as of an army, a fleet, a discourse; variance; difference; a rule in arithmetic; in either House of Parliament, the separation of the members into two parties for the purpose of voting on opposite sides of a question: **divisional**, *a.* *-ūn-dl*, pert. to a division; noting a division: **divi'sive**, *a.* *-vī-ziv*, creating division or discord: **divi'sor**, *n.* *-zēr*, in *arith.*, the number by which the dividend is divided: **divisional planes**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those lines of separation which traverse rock-masses, and divide them into blocks or fragments more or less regular.

divorce, *n.* *di-vōrs* (*L.* *divortium*, a separating from another—from *dis*, asunder, and *versum*, to turn: *It. divorzio*: *F. divorce*), the dissolution of the marriage-bond; a legal separation between man and wife, by which each becomes free to marry another; the sentence or writing dissolving the marriage; a separation of things closely united: *v.* to dissolve the marriage-bond; to separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to put away: **divorcing**, imp.: **divorced**, pp.: **divōrst**: **divorce'ment**, *n.* divorce: **divorce'cer**, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: **divorce'able**, *a.* *-ā-bl*: **divorce'ess**, *n.* *-vōr-sē*, a person divorced: **divorce'less**, *a.* that cannot be divorced.

divulge, *v.* *di-vūlj* (*L.* *divulgare*, to spread among the people—from *dis*, asunder, and *vulgo*, I make public: *It. divulgare*: *F. divulguer*, to publish), to make public; to tell something formerly secret or unknown; to disclose; to reveal: **divulging**, imp.: **divulged**, pp.: **vilj'd**: **divulger**, *n.* *-vilj-ēr*, one who.

divulsion, *n.* *di-vūl-shūn* (*L.* *divulsio*, to rend asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *vulsio*, to pull, to tear away: *It. divulsione*; *F. divulsion*, a violent separation), the act of rending asunder or plucking away: **divul'sive**, *a.* *-siv*, that rends or pulls asunder.

dizzy, *a.* *di-zēz* (*AS. dysig*, foolish; low *Ger. düsig*,

giddy, dizzy: *Dan. dysig*, hazy), having a sensation of swimming or whirling in the head, with a tendency to fall; giddy; thoughtless: *v.* to make giddy; to confuse: **diz'zing**, imp.: **-zē-ting**: **dizzied**, pp.: **-zid**: **diz'zily**, *ad.* *-li*: **diz'ziness**, *n.*

djerid, *n.* *jēr-rid* (*Ar. jarid*, a leafless palm-branch, a lance), a Turkish javelin; also *jerrid*.

do, *v.* *dō* (*AS. don*; *Dut. doen*, to do; *AS. dagan*, to profit, to avail), to act; to practise; to perform; to achieve; to succeed; to fulfil a purpose; to finish or end, as, "I have done with the book;" to cease to be concerned, as, "I have done with him;" in *Script.*, to make, as, "we do you to wit," that is, "we make you to know;" put into the form of, as, "done intorse;" to fare; to be in a state in regard to health: **do'ing**, imp.: **did**, pt. *did*: **done**, pp. *dūn*: **doest**, *dō-ēst*, or **dost**, *dūst*, 2d sing. pres. tense: **does**, *dūz*, or **doth**, *dūth*, 3d sing. pres. tense: **this will do**, this will answer the purpose: **how do you do**, how are you in health; how do you get on—usually a mere salutation of respect: **done up**, ruined: **to do with**, to make use of; to employ: **to do away**, to remove; to destroy: **to do up**, to envelop; to pack up; **to do with**, to dispose of; to employ; **to do for**, to answer for; to suit; **colloquially**, to baffle completely; to ruin: **to do without**, to be able to dispense with; to get along without: **do** is used along with a verb to render it emphatic, as, "I do love."

Note 1.—**do** performs pretty much the same office, as a verb, which thing does, as a noun; *thing* may be put for almost any object, and *do* may be used instead of almost any verb in order to save the repetition of the verb, as, "I shall come, but if I do not, go away," that is, "if I come not."

Note 2.—**do** expresses vehement command, an earnest request, as, "do help me;" "make haste, do."

Note 3.—**do**, to succeed, to fulfil a purpose, is really different from the word *do*, to act, to perform. As will be observed, they are from different roots, but their significations are so intermingled that it appears impracticable to group them under their separate heads.

do, *n.* *dō*, in *music*, the Italian name for the first or C note in the scale.

do, *v.* *dō* (a colloquial word), to cheat: *n.* a cheat; an imposture.

do, pronounced as if written *dū'tō*, an abbreviation of *ditto*, which see.

doab, or **doab**, *n.* *dō'āb*, in the *E. I.*, a tongue or tract of land which lies between the confluence of two or more rivers, as the *doabs* of the Panjab.

docile, *a.* *dōs'ēl* or *dō's'ēl* (*L. docilis*, easily taught, apt to learn—from *docco*, I teach: *It. and F. docile*), easily instructed; teachable; easily managed; tractable: **docility**, *n.* *dō-s'ēl-i-ti*, readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

docimacy, *n.* *dōs'ē-mā-sē* (*Gr. dokimasia*, proving, trial—from *dokimazo*, I try, I try to the proof), the act or practice of assaying ores or metals: **doc'imā'stic**, *a.* *-mā'stik*, relating to the assaying of ores or metals; proving by experiments: **doc'imol'ogy**, *n.* *-mōl'ō-jī* (*Gr. logos*, a discourse), a treatise on the art of assaying metals, &c.

dock, *v.* *dōk* (*Ger. docke*, a bundle, a bunch of thread: *It. tocco*, a scrap: *W. toc*, short or abrupt: *Ice. dockr*, a short stumpy tail), to cut or lop off the end of a thing; to curtail; to shorten: *n.* the tail of a beast cut short; the solid part of the tail; a term applied to several parts having leaves broad in proportion to their length, as *snout-dock*, *burdock*: **docking**, imp.: **docked**, pp. **dōkt**, clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing.

dock, *n.* *dōk* (*Flem. docke*, a bird-cage), the inclosure or box in which a criminal is placed at his trial.

dock, *n.* *dōk* (*Ger. docke*, the tap to let the water of a fish-pond in or out; *It. doccia*, a mill-dam), an inclosed basin for repairing ships; a large pond at the side of a river, or at its mouth, where the water is kept out by flood-gates till the ship is built or repaired; the water-way extending between two wharves: *v.* to place in a dock: **dock'age**, *n.* *-āj*, money paid for the use of a dock: **dry dock**, that from which the water can be run off for the inspection of the bottoms of ships: **wet dock**, one always kept with a sufficient depth of water for the floating of ships: **dockyard**, *n.* spaces and warehouses near the docks for naval stores, timber, &c.

docket, *n.* *dōk'ēt* (diminutive, from *dock*, to curtail: *W. tocy*, a slip, a ticket), a ticket or label, with written direction thereon, tied to goods; a piece of

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

paper or parchment containing the heads, or a summary, of any large writing; the subscription at the foot of any document for attestation; a register of cases in a court: **v.** to mark their contents on the back of papers; to indorse; to form an abstract; to mark with a ticket: **doct'eting**, **imp.** **doct'eted**, **pp.** **doct'or**, **n.** **dok'tér** (L. *doctor*; F. *docteur*, a teacher, a doctor—from L. *doceo*, I teach; Sp. *doctor*), shortened into Dr; the highest degree conferred by a university in divinity, law, medicine, music, or science; one who practises medicine; a physician; a learned man: **v.** *colloquially*, to apply medicines for the cure of diseases; to adulterate: **doctors' commons**, the place where the doctors of the civil law used to live and eat *in common*—now, the official residences and offices of the judges of various courts, as the Court of Arches, the Admiralty, &c.: **doct'oral**, **a.** *tór-ál*, **pert.** to a doctor: **doct'orally**, **ad.** *-li*: **doct'orate**, **-át**, or **doct'orship**, **n.** degree or rank of a doctor: **doct'oring**, **n.** in familiar language, the adulteration of liquors and articles of domestic consumption; the giving medicines to: **doct'orly**, **ad.** *-li*, like a learned man: **doct'ress** or **doct'oress**, **n.** a female who acts as a physician.

doctrinaires, **n. plu.** **dok'trí-ná-rs'** (F.—from L. *doctrina*—see *doctrine*), a party in France favourable to limited monarchy: **sing.** a political theorist.

doctrine, **n.** **dok'trín** (L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning—from *doceo*, I teach; It. *dottrina*; F. *doctrine*), whatever is taught; a principle or position laid down by a teacher; any tenet or dogma; one of the truths of the Gospel: **doctrinal**, **a.** **dok'trí-nál**, also **-trí-**, **pert.** to or containing doctrine: **doctrinarily**, **ad.** *-li*.

document, **n.** **dok-ú-mént** (L. *documentum*, an example, a lesson—from *doceo*, I teach; It. *documento*; F. *document*), any paper containing written instructions or proofs for information, &c.; evidence; record: **documentary**, **a.** **-mén't-ér-i**, of or relating to written instructions or evidence; also **documental**, **a.**

dodder, **n.** **dod-dér** (Ger. *dotter*), a parasitical plant attaching itself to plants such as the flax or clover: **dod'dered**, **a.** **-dér-d**, overgrown with dodder.

dodecagon, **n.** **dó-dék-á-gón** (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, a corner or angle), a regular figure having twelve equal sides and angles.

dodecagynian, **a.** **dó-dék-á-gín-í-án** (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *gyné*, a female), **pert.** to an order of plants, the **dó-decagyn'ia**, **n.** **-i-á**, having twelve pistils or styles.

dodecahedron, **n.** **dó-dék-á-héd-rón** (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base), a regular solid having twelve equal bases or sides: **dó-deca'hedral**, **a.** **-héd-rál**, consisting of twelve equal sides or bases.

dodecandrian, **a.** **dó-dék-án-drí-án**, also **dó-decan'drous**, **a.** **-drús** (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *aner*, a man—*gen. andros*), **pert.** to a class of plants, the **dó-decan'dria**, **n.** **-drí-á**, having twelve stamens.

dodecastyle, **n.** **dó-dék-á-stíl** (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *stulos*, a column), in *arch.*, a portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecatemory, **n.** **dó-dék-á-tém-ér-i** (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *morion*, a part), in *astroál*, a term applied to the twelve houses or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile (*prímum mób-ilé*), to distinguish them from the twelve signs.

dodge, **n.** **dój** (imitative of the sound of a lump of a moist, soft substance thrown on the ground, then the jerk with which it is thrown: Bay. *dotseh*, a mass of something soft: Scot. *dod*, to jog), a low trick; a quibble; an evasion: **v.** to follow in the track of any one in his ins and outs; to shift place by a sudden start; to deceive one by change of motion; to be evasive; to quibble: **dodg'ing**, **imp.** **dodged**, **pp.** **dójd**: **dodg'er**, **n.** one who dodges or evades.

dodo, **n.** **dó-dó** (Dut. *dodaers*—from *dodoor*, a slug-gard), an extinct bird. At the discovery of the island of Mauritius, in 1508, the *dodo* was very abundant there.

dole, **n.** **dó** (L. *dama*; Ger. *dam*; AS. *da*; Dan. *daa*, fallow deer: It. *daino*, the female of the same kind), a female of the fallow deer—male, *buck*: **dóe-skin**, **n.** leather prepared from the skin of a doe; a stout tweeled woollen cloth.

doer, **n.** **dó-ér**: **does**, **v.** **dúz**—see **do**.

doff, **v.** **dóf** (contraction of *do off*—opposite of **don**, *do on*), to divest; to strip; to put off; to take off, as the hat: **dof'ing**, **imp.** **doffed**, **pp.** **dójd**: **doffer**, **n.** a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs*, or strips off, the cotton from the cards.

dog, **n.** **dóg** (Icel. *doggr*; Dut. *dogghe*, a large dog), a well-known domestic animal; a man, in reproach; an iron bar with a sharp fang, used to fasten a log of timber; a name applied to various tools, pieces of machinery, &c., having a curve like the neck of a dog: **v.** to follow insidiously; to hunt or follow closely for a particular purpose: **dog'ging**, **imp.** **dogged**, **pp.** **dógd**: **dog'gish**, **a.** **-ish**, churlish; like a dog; brutal: **dog'gishness**, **n.** **dogged**, **a.** **dóg-géd**, sour; surlily; sullen; sullenly obstinate: **dog'gedly**, **ad.** *-li*: **dog'gedness**, **n.** **-nès**, sullen determination: **dog'gerel**, **n.** **-gér-él**, a sort of loose or irregular kind of poetry: **adj.** a name applied to irregular burlesque poetry, as *doggerel* verse or rhyme: **to throw to the dogs**, to throw away as useless: **to go to the dogs**, to go to ruin: **dog-berry**, **n.** the berry of the dogwood: **dog-cart**, **n.** a light one-horse carriage having a box at the back for dogs, but extensively used for other purposes: **dog-brier**, **n.** the dog-rose: **dog-cheap**, **a.** very cheap; cheap as dog's meat: **dog-days**, **n. plu.** the dog-days are the part of the summer from about the beginning of July to the middle of August—originally applied to the time during which Sirius or the Dog-star was above the horizon with the sun: **dog-fish**, **n.** a small species of shark: **dog-grass**, **n.** a wild plant, about two feet high, with straight stem, spreading root, and leaves soft and green: **dog-Latin**, **n.** barbarous Latin: **dog-rose**, a species of wild rose, the fruit having the name of **dog-hip**: **dog's-ear**, **n.** the corner of the leaf in a book turned down: **dog's-eared**, **a.** folded down, as the corner of a leaf: **dog-star**, **n.** the bright star called Sirius, whose rising and setting at the same time as the sun gave name to the dog-days: **dog-watch**, **n.** among sailors, a watch of two hours; the two watches between 4 and 8 P.M.: **dog-hole**, **n.** a place fit only for dogs: **dog's-meat**, refuse food; offal: **dog-teeth**, **n.** the sharp-pointed human teeth growing between the fore teeth and grinders: **dog-wood**, **n.** a name applied to various plants—in *Eng.* and *N. Amer.*, to the shrubby species of Cornus.

doge, **n.** **dój** (It.—from L. *dux*, a leader), a name given to the chief magistrates of the anc. republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogger, **n.** **dóg-gér** (F. *dogre*; Dut. *dogger*, a vessel used at Dogger-Bank fishery), the Dut. *dogger* originally signifying a cod-fish, a Dutch fishing-vessel, usually one engaged in the herring-fishery.

doggerel—see under **dog**.

dogma, **n.** **dóg-má**, **plu.** **dóg-más**, **-máz**, or **dóg-mata**, **-má-tá** (Gr. and L. *dogma*, a received opinion), a settled opinion; a doctrine; a tenet or point of faith in religion or philosophy: **dogmatic**, **a.** **-má'tík**, also **dogmatical**, **a.** **-tík**, positive; disposed to insist imperiously or with high authority; overbearing; arrogant: **dogmatically**, **ad.** *-li*: **dogmaticalness**, **n.** **dogmat'ic**, **n.** one of an anc. sect of philosophers: **dogmatics**, **n. plu.** doctrinal theology: **dogmatise'**, **v.** **-má-tíz**, to assert positively without proving; to teach with bold confidence; to advance opinions or teaching with arrogance: **dógmá'tis-ing**, **imp.** **dogmat'ised**, **pp.** **-tíz-d**: **dogmat'iser**, **n.** **-tíz-ér**, one who: **dogmatist**, **n.** a positive or confident assertor; one who boldly and arrogantly advances statements and principles without proof: **dogmatism**, **n.** **-tíz-izm**, arrogance in stating opinions or principles; positive assertion.

dohl, **n.** **dól**, a kind of pulse resembling small peas. **dolly**, **n.** **dóy-ll** (probably a modification of Dut. *dwaale*, a towel: Ger. *zwahel*, a towel; Swiss, *dwaheis*, a napkin), a small napkin, plain or coloured, used at table after dinner with the wine and dessert.

doings, **n. plu.** **dó-ingz** (see **do**), actions good or bad; behaviour; conduct; feats.

doit, **n.** **dójt** (Dut. *duit*; F. *duit*), a Dutch or French coin, value half a farthing; an anc. Scotch coin, value 1-12th of a penny sterling—hence the phrase, "I care not a *doit*," changed into, "I care not a farthing;" a trifle.

dolabriform, **a.** **dó-láb-rí-fór'm** (L. *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, shaped like an axe.

doice, **ad.** **dó-ché** (It.), in music, softly and sweetly. **doldrums**, **n. plu.** **dól-drí-ums**, a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds.

dole, **n.** **dól** (from *deal*, which see), that which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion of anything; money or provisions given in charity: **v.** to distribute grudgingly and in small portions: **dó'ling**, **imp.** **doled**, **pp.** **-dóld**.

dole, **n.** **dól** (low Ger. *dole*, a dole; W. *twll*, a pit:

mate, *mát*, *fár*, *laŭ*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hér*; *pinc*, *pín*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *móce*;

Bohem. *dul*, a ditch, a mound, slips of pasture left between ploughed lands; a boundary mark.

doleful, *a. dōl'fōl* (Scot. *dul*, grief; *L. dolere*, to grieve; *It. duolo*, pain; *F. deuil*, mourning), sorrowful; expressing grief; sad; dismal; melancholy; querulous: **dole'fully**, *ad. -lī*: **dolefulness**, *n. -lō'se*, *a. -sūm*, melancholy; gloomy; dismal: **dole'someness**, *n.*

dolerite, *n. dōl'ēr-tī* (Gr. *doleros*, deceptive), a variety of greenstone, composed of felspar and augite, so called from the difficulty of distinguishing between these compounds.

dolichocephalic, *a. dōl'ī-kō-sēf'ā-līk*, also **dol'ichocephalous**, *a. -sēfā-līs* (Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephale*, the head), long-headed; applied to the long-skulled tribes of the human family: **dolichocephalism**, *n. -sēf'ā-lizm*, the state or condition of: **dolichosaurus**, *n. -sāō-rūs* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a snake-like fossil reptile, of about three feet in length, found in the chalk formation.

doll, *n. dōl* (properly a bunch of rags: *Fris. dok*, a little bundle; *Ger. docke*, a doll, a child's baby or puppet; a small figure in the human form for the amusement of children).

dollar, *n. dōl'ēr* (Ger. *thaler*: Dut. *daler*), a silver coin in U. S. and Canada, of the value of from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d; a silver coin current in Holland, Germany, Spain, &c., varying in value up to five shillings English.

dollman, *n. dōl'mān* (Hung. *dotmang*: Turk. *dolaman*), a long cassock or robe worn by the Turks.

dolmen, *n. dōl'mēn*, or **tolmen**, *tōl'mēn* (Celtic), in *archaeol.*, a Breton name given to a large excavated stone containing human remains; a variety of cromlech—see **tolmen**.

dolomite, *n. dōl'ō-mīt* (after the French geologist Dolomieu), a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone occurring largely in the older stratified formations.

dolor, *n.*, also **dolour**, *dōl'ēr* (*L. dolor*, grief; *It. dolore*: *F. douleur*, pain; grief; lamentation: **dolorous**, *a. dōl'ō-rūs*, sorrowful; **doleful**; **dismal**: **dolorously**, *ad. -lī*: **doloriferous**, *a. -rīf'ēr-ūs* (*L. fero*, I produce), producing pain: **dolorific**, *a. -rīf'īk*, that causes or produces pain or grief.

dolphin, *n. dōl'fīn* (Gr. *delphin*; *L. delphinus*, a dolphin), a cetaceous mammal about ten feet in length; a common name for various species of fish; a spar or buoy fastened to an anchor; a mooring-post at the entrance of a dock or on a quay: **dolphinet**, *n. -nēf*, a female dolphin.

dolt, *n. dōlt* (Swab. *dolde*, an awkward clumsy person; *Ger. tōpel*, a blockhead; *Icei. dalpa*, to flounder in a mire), a heavy stupid person; a blockhead: **doltish**, *a. -shīsh*; **dull in intellect: **doltishly**, *ad. -lī*: **doltishness**, *n.***

domain, *n. dō-mān'* (*F. domaine*; *L. dominiūm*, lordship, property—from *dominus*, a lord), possession; estate; empire; dominion; the parks, &c., lying around the house of a lord, in which sense we also use *démain* and *demesne*: **domanial**, *a. -mān'āl*, *pert. to*. **dom**, *n. dōm* (*L. domus*, a house; *Gr. doma*, a roof; *It. duoma*; *Ger. dom*, a cathedral—a church, being called the *domus Dei*, house of God), the part of a roof in the form of an inverted cup or half globe; a house or building; a cupola; the upper part of a furnace when of a hollow circular shape: **domed**, *a. dōm'd*, having a dome: **dome-shaped**, *a.* in the form of a dome: **domal**, *a. dō-māl*, relating to the astrological use of a house of the heavens,—the whole heaven, visible and invisible, having been divided by astrologers into 12 equal parts, called the 12 houses of the heavens.

Domesday, *n. dōm's-dā*, or **Domesday-book** (*L. domus Dei*, the house of God, so called from the inclosure where kept—the second part of the word, viz., *day*, being a mere corruption of *dei*; the origin from A.S. *dom*, judgment, is less probable), the anc. record of the survey of all the lands in the kingdom made in the reign of William I., and now in the Exchequer, consisting of two volumes, a greater and a less; in *anc. times*, a name for a register or cartulary of lands.

domestic, *a. dō-mēs'tīk* (*L. domesticus*, belonging to the house—from *domus*, a house; *It. domestico*: *F. domestique*), *pert. to* one's home or family; remaining much at home; private; tame; not wild; not foreign: *n.* a servant living in a family: **domestically**, *ad. -lī*: **domesticate**, *v. -tī-kāf*, to make at ease as if at home; to accustom to remain at home; to tame or reclaim

from a wild state: **domesticating**, *imp.*: **domestica'ted**, *pp.*: *adj.* fond of remaining at one's own home: **domestication**, *n. -kā'shūn*, the taming of wild animals; the act of living much at home: **domesticity**, *n. dō-mēs'tīs-tī-tī*, domestic character.

domicile, *n. dōm'ī-sīl* or *-sīl* (*L. domicilium*, a habitation—from *domus*, a house; *It. domicilio*; *F. domicile*), a house; a residence; the usual place of abode: *v.* to fix for one's self a usual residence: **dom'īcī ling**, *imp.*: **dom'īcīl**, *pp. -sīd*: **dom'īcīl iary**, *a. -sīl'ēr-ā*, *pert.* to the residence of a family or person: **dom'īcīl iary visit**, a visit paid to a house by authority to search for persons or things: **dom'īcīl iate**, *v. -sīl'ād*, to domicile: **dom'īcīl iatīng**, *imp.*: **dom'īcīl iatēd**, *pp.*: **dom'īcīl iatīon**, *n. -ā'shūn*, permanent residence.

dominant, *a. dōm'ī-nānt* (*L. dominans*, ruling or bearing sway—from *dominus*, a lord; *It. dominante*; *F. dominant*, dominant, ruling), having the power or rule; possessing the ascendancy; prevailing: *n.* in *music*, the note which is a fifth from the tonic—thus, if the key or tonic be C, the dominant is G: **dom'īnate**, *v. -nāt*, to prevail; to rule; to govern: **dom'īnātīng**, *imp.*: **dom'īnātēd**, *pp.*: **dom'īnātīon**, *n. -nā'shūn*, arbitrary authority; tyranny; insolent rule: **dom'īnātīve**, *a. -tīv*, arbitrary; governing: **dom'īn'īon**, *n. -yūn*, supreme power or authority; territory or district governed by a prince; rule; control: **dom'īneer**, *v. -nēr*, to tyrannise over; to rule over with insolence; to use authority oppressively: **dom'īneerīng**, *imp.*: **dom'īneerēd**, *pp. -nēr'd*: **dom'īnical**, *a. dō-mīn'ī-kāl*, that notes or marks the Lord's day or Sabbath: **dom'īnīcal letter**, in *admanacs*, the letter which denotes the Sabbath, the first seven of the alphabet being used for that purpose: **dom'īnīcan**, *n. -kān*, one of a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch., founded about 1215 by St Dominic, known in England as Black Friars, in France as Jacobins.

domino, *n. dōm'ī-nō* (*It.*), an outer dress or cloak, with a movable hood, used at masquerades: **dom'īnoes**, *n. plu. -nōz*, a game played with dotted pieces of bone of a flat oblong shape.

don, *n. dōn* (Sp.—from *L. dominus*, a lord), a Spanish title of nobility, now a title of respect, of general application: **don'na**, *n. fem.* of **don**, title of a lady in Spain and Portugal: **dons**, in *familiar language*, the heads of colleges, and the fellows at the universities.

don, *v. dōn* (*contr. for do on*), to put on; to assume; opposite of *doff*: **don'ning**, *imp.*: **donned**, *pp. dōnd*.

donation, *n. dō-nā'shūn* (*L. donatio*, a donation—from *dono*, I give; *F. donation*), the act of giving; a grant or gift; that which is given or bestowed: **donatīve**, *a. dōn'ā-tīv*, vested or vesting by donation: *n.* a gift; a gratuity; in *law*, a benefice merely given and disposed of by the patron to a man, without either presentation to, or institution by, the ordinary, or induction by his order: **donor**, *n. dō-nēr*, the person to whom a gift is made: **donee, *n. dō-nēr* (*F. doneur*), one who gives a gift; a benefactor.**

done, *dūn* (*pp. of do*, which see), performed; finished; agreed.

donee, *n.*—see **donation**.

donjon, *n. dōn'jōn* (*F.* a turret, a tower—see **dungeon**), principal tower or keep of an anc. castle, forming the central and strongest portion of the building, beneath which were the prison vaults, hence called *dungeons*.

donkey, *n. dōng'kī* (probably *dūn*, from its colour, and *key*, a diminutive termination), an ass; a well-known domestic animal; (*Ger. dickkopf*, thick head), a stupid person: **donkey-engine**, in a *steam-ship*, a small engine used for pumping water into the boilers, raising weights, &c.

donna, *n.*—see **don**, *n.*

dondie, *n.*—see **donation**.

doodle, *n. dōd'd* (Scot. *dawdle*, to be indolent or slovenly), a trifler; a simpleton.

dooley, *n.*, or **dooly**, *n. dō-lī*, in the *E. I.*, a litter suspended from men's shoulders for carrying persons; a palanquin.

doom, *v. dōm* (A.S. *dom*, judgment; *deman*, to judge; *Lith. dūmā*, mind, thought; *Gr. thumos*, breath, life), to sentence; to condemn; to destine; *n.* judgment; fate; destiny; ruin; destruction: **doom'īng**, *imp.*: **doomed**, *pp. dōm'd*: **dooms-day**, *n. dōmz-dā*, the day of judgment: **doom'ful**, *a. -fōl*, full of destruction.

doomsday-book—see **domesday**.

door, *n. dōr* (Gr. *thura*; Goth. *daur*; *Ger. thor*; Sans. *dvār*, a door), an opening into a house or other building, or into a room or closet of a house; the

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

movable frame of wood which closes an entrance: within doors, in the house: without doors, out of the house: to lie at the door, to be imputable or chargeable to one: next door to, bordering on; near to: doorway, n. the entrance into any building; means of approach: door-keeper, n. one who guards an entrance; a porter; a janitor.

doquet, n. *dok-ét* (see docket), a warrant; a paper granting licence.

dor or dorr, n. *dor* (AS. *dora*, a drone, a locust: Gael. *dúrdan*, humming noise: Ir. *dordam*, to hum like a bee, a drone bee; a beetle—so called from the humming sound made by animals of this class in flying).

doree, n. *dó-ré* or *dó-rá* (F.), a sea-fish of a golden yellow colour, popularly called in Eng. *John doree* or *dory*, being a corruption of the French *jaune dorée*, golden-yellow. Latham suggests *janitore*, the gate-keeper, a name given to it by the fishermen of the Adriatic, in allusion to St Peter possessing the keys of heaven, the fish being called St Peter's fish.

Dorian, a. *dó-rí-an*, pert. to Doris in Greece: Doric, a. *dó-rík*, pert. to the Dorians, or to Doris, in Greece; an order in architecture; a dialect of the Greek language: Doricism, n. *-sizm*, a phrase of the Doric dialect.

dormant, a. *dór-mánt* (L. *dormiens*; It. *dormente*; F. *dormant*, sleeping—from L. *dormio*, I sleep), inactive; sluggish; at rest; sleeping; quiescent; private; suspended; not exercised, as a dormant peerage: dormancy, n. *-má-n-si*, quiescence; sleep; abeyance: dormer, or dormer-window, *-mér*, an upright window placed on a sloping roof giving light to the chambers next the roof, formerly allotted for sleeping apartments: dormitory, n. *-mít-ér-i*, a sleeping-room; a series of sleeping-places in a building: dormouse, n. *-mó-us*, plu. *dor mice*, *-mís* (L. *dormio*, and *mouse*; but probably old F. *dormouse*; Lang. *dourmeire*, a slumberer, a sleepy head), a creature allied to the mouse that remains torpid during winter.

dorn, n. *dörn* (Ger. *dorn*; Dut. *doorn*, a thorn), the fish thornback.

dorsal, a. *dór-sál* (L. *dorsum*; It. *dorso*, the back), pert. to the back, as the dorsal fin of a fish: dorsiferous, a. *-stér-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear), in bot., applied to ferns bearing fructification on the backs of their fronds.

dory—see *doree*.

dose, n. *dós* (Gr. *dosís*, that which is given—from *didomi*, I give: It. and F. *dose*), the portion or quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; a portion; anything nauseous; what one is obliged to take: v. to give in portions or quantities, as medicine; to give anything nauseous, or to oblige to take: *dó-sing*, imp. *dosed*, pp. *dósed*.

dosser, n. *dós-sér* (F. *dossier*, back of a seat—from L. *dorsum*, the back), a pannier or basket to be carried on the shoulder: adj. noting the hangings placed at the back of the altar as a decoration, and to hide the bare walls; noting hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests: *dorsale*, n. *dór-sál*, *dosel*, n. *dós-él*, and *dos'ser*, n. *dós-sér*, a rich tapestry hanging at the back of an altar as an ornament, and to hide the wall; a hanging in a dining-hall; an ornamental cover for a chair: also *dós-sal*, n.

dossil, n. *dós-sil* (F. *doussil*, a peg or tap to draw off liquor from a cask—the primary idea being a bunch of something to stop an orifice: Ger. *docke*, a bunch: Gael. *dos*, a tuft, a cluster), a small portion of lint made round, or in the form of a date, to be laid on a sore.

dot, v. *dúst*, 2d pers. sing. of the verb *do*, which see.

dot, n. *dót* (Dut. *dotde*; low Ger. *dotte*, a plug or stopper: Scot. *dotte*, a small particle: other modifications of *dot* are *dot*, *tot*, *taut*), a small point or spot made with a pen, &c.; any small point or mark: v. to mark with small points: *dot-ting*, imp.: *dot'ted*, pp.

dotage and dotard—see *dote*.

dotation, n. *dó-tá-shún* (L. *dotatus*, endowed, portioned—from *dos*, a dowry, a gift: F. *dotation*, an endowment), endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of an hospital; a dowry or portion: *dó-tal*, a. *-tál*, pert. to.

dote, v. *dót* (Dut. *doten*, to be foolish, to rave: F. *dotter*, to dote, to rave: Icel. *dotta*, to nod the head in slumber), to regard with excessive fondness; to show the weakness of age: *dó-ting*, imp.: *do'ted*, pp.: *do'ter*, n. one who: *dó-tingly*, ad. *-ly*: dotage, n. *dó-táj*, the childishness of age; feebleness of mind in

old age: *do'tard*, n. *-tér-d*, a man in the childishness of age: *do'tardly*, ad. *-ly*: *dotard*, n. *dót-tér-d* (Scot. *dottar*, to become stupid), a standing tree in a state of decay: *dotterel*, n. *dót-tér-él*, also *do'trel*, a bird proverbial for stupidity.

doth, v. *dúth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of *do*, which see.

douanier or douaneer, n. *dó-a-ní-a* (F. *douanier*), a custom-house officer.

Douay, n. *dó-a*, name of a town in France celebrated for its English college for Roman Catholics, and where a translation of the Bible was made for the use of the adherents of the Rom. Cath. Ch., hence called the Douay Bible.

double, a. *dú-b* (F. *double*, double—from L. *duplico*, I make twice as much), twice as much; twofold; being in pairs; deceitful; acting two parts, that is, two lines of conduct, open and secret: v. to fold; to increase by adding an equal sum or quantity: n. twice as much; a fold; the same quantity or length repeated; a turn in running; a trick: adv. twice over: *double-ling*, imp.: n. a fold; an artifice; a shift; act of sailing round a cape; the winding and turning of a hare: *double-d*, pp. *-ld*: *double-ness*, n.: *doubly*, ad. *-ly*: *double-dealing*, n. fraud; deceit; cunning: *double-entry*, in book-keeping, an entry on both Dr. and Cr. side for each transaction: *double-minded*, a. unstable; unsettled; wavering: to double a cape, to sail round it; to turn or wind in running, as a hare: *double-barrelled*, a. having two barrels—applied to a gun: *double-base*, n. the lowest-toned musical instr. of the violin class: *double-charged*, a. loaded with a double quantity of gunpowder: *double-dealing*, n. the profession of one thing and the practice of another; duplicity; dissimulation; fraud: *double-faced*, a. showing two faces; deceitful: *double-hearted*, a. deceitful; treacherous: *double-dyed*, a. *-díd*, criminal in the highest degree; steeped in crime, as a double-dyed villain. Note.—*Double* is very much used as the first part of a compound word, and denotes two ways; twice the number or quantity: *doublet*, n. *dú-b-let*, a man's inner garment; a waistcoat; originally a garment in folds or doubles for defence; two; a pair.

doubleton, n. *dú-b-lón'* (F. *doubleton*; Sp. *doblon*—see *double*), a Sp. or Port. gold coin, the double of the pistole.

doubt, n. *dówt* (F. *douter*; L. *dubitare*, to waver, to fear—from L. *dubius*, doubtful, what may turn out in two ways), uncertainty of mind; suspense; suspicion; fear; apprehension: v. to hesitate; to waver in opinion; to suspect; to fear; to hesitate to believe; to be in a state of uncertainty of mind: *doubt-ling*, imp.: *doubt-ed*, pp.: *doubt'er*, n. one who: *doubt-ful*, a. *-fúl*, uncertain; obscure; not clear or obvious: *doubt-fully*, ad. *-ly*: *doubt-fulness*, n.: *doubt-ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *doubt-free*, ad. *-tís*, without doubt; unquestionably: adj. free from fear: *doubtlessly*, ad. *-ly*, unquestionably.

douceur, n. *dóo-sér'* (F. *douceur*, sweetness—from F. *doux*; L. *dulcis*, sweet), a gift for service done or to be done; a lure.

douche, n. *dósh* (F.; It. *doccia*, a mill-dam; *doccia*, to let water run with some force on the head to clean and wash it), a bath given by a jet or stream of water poured from above on some part of the body.

dough, n. *dó* (AS. *dah*; Dut. *deig*, properly damped flour: Icel. *deigja*, to wet; *deig*, dough: old H. Ger. *daha*, clay), a soft mass composed of flour and yeast kneaded; bread before being baked in an oven: *dough'y*, a. *-y*, soft like dough: *dough-faced*, a. weakly and sickly looking; cowardly: *dough-nut*, n. a small cake boiled in lard.

doughty, a. *dóu-tí* (AS. *dohtig*, valiant: F. *deugen*, to be of some value: Ger. *taugen*, to be good for), brave; valiant; noble: commonly used ironically: *dough-tiness*, n. *-nés*: *dough-tily*, ad. *-ly*.

douse, v. *dóus* (a probable corruption of *douche*—which see: Scot. *dook*, to plunge under water), to thrust into water; to lower or slacken suddenly: *dousing*, imp.: *doused*, pp. *dóust*.

dout, v. *dówt* (contr. of *do out*), to put out; to extinguish.

dove, n. *dúv* (Dut. *duyve*; Icel. *dúfa*, a dove—probably from its habit of ducking the head—from Dut. *duypen*, to duck the head), a pigeon; a word of endearment: *dove-cot*, a small house for pigeons: *dove-tail*, n. *-tál*, a method of fastening the ends of pieces of wood together, by slipping the one, cut in the form of a dove's tail, into the correspondent notches of another; a strong way of jointing: v. to joint or unite

mâte, mât, fâr, laũ; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pín; nôte, nôt, móve;

strongly: **dove-tailing**, imp.: **dove-tailed**, pp. *-táld*: **dove-let**, *n.* a little dove.

dowager, *n.* *dôw-â-jér* (F. *douairière*, a dowager—from mid. L. *dotarium*; F. *douaire*, a dowry), a title given to the widow of a prince or person of rank when he who succeeded her deceased husband in his titles and estates is married, there being thus two ladies with the same title; a widow of rank, with property or real estate enjoyed by her during her lifetime: **dower**, *n.* *dôw-ér*, or **dowry**, *n.* *dôw-ér*, the property which a woman brings to her husband on marriage: **dowered**, *a.* *-érâ*, having a dowry: **dowerless**, *a.* without a dowry: **queen-dowager**, *n.* widow of a king: **dowagerism**, *n.* *-izm*, state, rank, or condition of a dowager.

dowdy, *n.* *dôw-dî* (Scot. *dawdie*, a dirty, slovenly woman: Dan. *dôdên*, to be slow: Icel. *dôdi*, languor), a woman awkward and untidy in dress: **adj.** awkward and slovenly in dress; ill dressed, applied only to a woman: **dowdyish**, *a.* *-ish*, like a dowdy.

dowel, *n.* *dôw-el* (F. *douelle*, a tap or socket: Ger. *döbel*, a peg; *a.* plug; Dut. *dowelen*, to press into), a projection in a stone to fit into a socket, by which it may be fastened into the adjoining one; a peg of wood or iron used in the edge of a board for fastening it to another: **v.** to fit with dowels: **dowelling**, imp.: **n. a method of uniting two boards or pieces of wood together at their edges by pins or plugs of wood or iron: **dowel-elled**, pp. *-êld*: **dowel-pin**, *n.* a pin inserted into a piece of wood in order to unite it to another.**

dower, **dowry**—see **dowager**.

dowlas, *n.* *dôw-las* (Dourilas, in France, where manufactured), a kind of coarse linen cloth.

dow, *n.* *dôw* (Ger. *dauwe*; Icel. *dîm*, the lightest and softest kind of feathers: Ger. *dunst*, exhalation, vapour), the fine soft feathers of fowls; any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air: **downy**, *a.* *-i*, soft, like down.

down, *ad.* or prep. *dôw* (AS. *of dune*, from the hill—see **downs**), from a higher to a lower place; on the ground; extended or prostrate on any surface; toward the mouth of a river; below the horizon, as the sun; into a state of desecration, as, to boil down.

Note.—Persons in London say *down* to Scotland, &c., and those in the provinces, *up* to London: **downcast**, *a.* *-âst*, dejected; directed to the ground: **up and down**, *ad.* here and there: **downcome**, *n.* a sudden fall of anything; **downfall**, *n.* *-fâll*, ruin; destruction; ruin by violence or decay; sudden fall or depression: **downfallen**, *a.* *-fâllen*, ruined; fallen: **down-hearted**, *a.* cast down; dejected in spirits: **down-hill**, *n.* descent; slope: **adj.** sloping: **down-lying**, *n.* time of rest or repose: **adj.** about to be in childbirth: **down-right**, *a.* plain; open; undisguised; blunt: **adv.** straight or right down: **downrightly**, *ad.* *-li*: **down-rightness**, *n.* **down-sitting**, *n.* rest; act of sitting down: **down-train**, *n.* on a railway, a train proceeding on from the terminus or chief station: **down-trod**, or **trodden**, *a.* trampled down; oppressed: **downward**, *a.* extending from a higher to a lower state or place; tending towards the earth: **downward or down wards**, *ad.* *-wârdz*, in a descending course; from a higher to a lower state or place.

downs, *n.* plu. *dôw-ns* (Dut. *dunne*; F. *dunes*, sand-hills by the sea-side: Eris. *dôhne*, a hillock of sand or snow: AS. *dun*, a hill, elevation of sand thrown up by the wind; broad ridges of elevated land near the sea, covered with close and fine turf; a flatish-topped hill: the **Downs**, a well-known road or anchorage-ground for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

doxology, *n.* *dôks-ôl-ô-jî* (Gr. *doxologia*, giving glory—from *doxa*, praise, glory, and *logos*, a word), a hymn in praise of God; form of giving glory to God: **doxological**, *v.* *-jiz*, to give glory to God: **doxologising**, imp.: **doxologised**, *pp.* *-jizd*: **doxological**, *a.* *-lôj-i-kal*, pert. to doxology; giving praise to God.

dose, *v.* *dôz* (Bav. *dosen*, to keep still: Dan. *dose*, to doze, to mope), to be half asleep; to be drowsy; to sleep lightly: *n.* a light sleep: **dozing**, imp.: **dozed**, pp. *dôzd*: **dozer**, *n.* one who: **dozy**, *a.* *dô-zî*, sleepy; drowsy: **doziness**, *n.* drowsiness.

dozen, *a.* *dô-zên* (F. *douzaine*—from *douze*, twelve), twelve in number: *n.* twelve of things of a like kind: **drab**, *a.* *drâb* (F. *drap*; It. *drappo*, cloth), of a pale-brownish colour: *n.* a kind of thick woollen cloth of a colour approaching the dry mud of a road: **drab-coloured**, *a.* having the colour of drab.

drab, *n.* *drâb* (Dut. *drabbe*; Dan. *drav*; Gael. *drabh*,

druff, dregs), an untidy, dirty woman; a prostitute: **drabber**, *n.* one who associates with drabs: **drab-bish**, *a.* having the character of a drab: **drabble**, *v.* *drâb-î*, to cover with filth.

drabs, *n.* *drâbz*, in *salt-works*, a kind of wooden box for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pan.

drachm, *n.* *drâm* (Gr. *drachme*, an anc. coin, about 94d.: L. *drachma*), the eighth part of an ounce; three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries—usually written **drām**, which see.

draff, *n.* *drâf* (AS. and Dut. *drabbe*; Dan. *drav*; Icel. *drâf*, dregs, husks), the refuse malt after the liquor has been drawn off, used for the feeding of cows and swine; dregs; sweepings: **draffy**, *a.* *-fi*, also **draffish**, *a.* *-fish*, worthless; dreggy.

draft, *n.* *drâft* (corrupted from *drought*, *drag*, or *drow*), a body of men taken from an army or any part of it, or from a district; a detachment of soldiers; a cheque or order on a bank for money; a bill of exchange; a sketch; an outline or plan on paper: **v.** to draw men from a body of soldiers for service elsewhere; to select or detach; to draw out or delineate: **drafting**, imp.: **drafted**, pp.

drafts, *n.*—see **drought**.

draftsman, *n.*—same as **draughtsman**, which see.

drag, *v.* *drâg* (AS. *dragan*; Icel. *draga*, to drag or draw: Dut. *drâghen*; Ger. *tragen*, to carry), to draw along heavily or slowly; to pull by main force; to pull forcibly or roughly; to draw a heavy body along at the bottom, as of a river or other water; to hang so low as to trail on the ground: *n.* something to impede; anything to be drawn along the ground; an apparatus for searching among water for drowned persons, &c.; an instrument for retarding the motion of carriage-wheels when going down-hill; anything that retards or hinders; an obstacle to progress; a kind of cart drawn by the hand; a kind of carriage: **dragging**, imp.: **dragged**, pp. *drâgd*: to **drag** an anchor, to trail it along the bottom when the anchor will not hold the ship: **drag-net**, a net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond.

draggel, *v.* *drâg-î* (same as *drabble*: Scot. *draght*, bedirtied, bespattered: Sw. *dragla*, to drivel, to let spittle fall from the mouth), to wet and dirty by drawing along wet muddy ground, or wet grass: **drag-gling**, imp.: **dragged**, pp. *drâg-îd*: **adj.** dirtied by being drawn over mud: **draggel-tailed**, *a.* slatternly; untidy.

dragoman, *n.* *drâg-ô-mân*, plu. **dragomans** (F. and Sp. *dragoman*; Arab. *tardjûmân*, a dragoman; Chald. *targem*, to explain; *targum*, explanation, interpretation), an interpreter—a word much used in the East.

dragon, *n.* *drâg-ôn* (Gr. *drakon*; L. *draco*, a serpent—from Gr. *drakein*, to see, to flash—from its supposed sharpness of sight), a fabulous winged creature; a genus of reptiles of the E. I.; a constellation; in *Scot.*, a paper kite; a serpent; in *Scip.*, the devil: **dragonish**, *a.* *-nish*, or **dragon-like**, *a.* in the form of a dragon; like a dragon: **dragon's-blood**, *n.* a red colouring matter obtained from various plants: **dragonet**, *n.* *-ô-nêt*, a little dragon: **dragon's-skin**, a familiar name among miners and quarrymen for certain fossil stems whose leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles.

dragon, *n.* *drâ-gôn* (old Eng. *dragon*, a species of carbine used by soldiers who could serve on horseback or on foot: F. *dragon*), a horse soldier, originally trained to act on foot also: *v.* to force; to harass; to persecute; to use violent measures to obtain an object: **dragooing**, imp.: **dragooned**, pp. *-gônâ*: **dragoonade**, *n.* *drâg-ô-nâd*, the giving up a place to the violence of soldiers; also **dragoonade**, *n.* *drâg-ôn-nâd*.

drain, *v.* *drân* (AS. *drehnigan*, to strain; old H. Ger. *drâhan*, a drop, a tear: Gael. *drugh*, to soak or ooze through), to make dry by drawing off the water; to free from water gradually; to empty; to exhaust; to be freed from moisture: *n.* a channel, trench, or ditch for conveying water; a sink or small sewer; a gutter: **draining**, imp.: **drained**, pp. *drând*: **drain'er**, *n.* he who, or that which: **drain'able**, *a.* *-âbl*, capable of being cleared of water or surplus moisture: **drain'age**, *n.* *-âj*, the act of draining; that which flows out of a drain; the mode of carrying off the surface-water of a country, as by rivers, &c.: **draining-tiles**, tiles used in the draining of fields.

drake, *n.* *drâk* (Sw. *and-drake*; Ger. *enterick*, a male duck: Icel. *reckr*, a male), the male of the duck kind; name of a fly.

côw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

dram, *n.* *drām* (It. *dramma*, a very small quantity of a thing: *Gr. drachme*, a weight of 60 grains), one eighth part of an ounce apothecaries' weight; one sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity; a small glass of spirits to be drunk at once.

drama, *n.* *drām-ā* (L. and *Gr. drama*, an act or deed, a play, a drama: *F. drame*), a composition written to exhibit a picture of human life, and fitted for representation on the stage; a play: **dramatic**, *a.* *drā-māt-ik*, also **dramatical**, *a.* *-i-kāl*, relating to the drama: **dramatically**, *ad. -ly*: **dramatis personæ**, *drām-ā-tis pēr-sō-nē* (L. the persons or characters of the drama), the actors in a drama or play represented on the stage: **dramatist**, *n.* *-tist*, a writer of plays: **dramatise**, *v.* *-tīz*, to adapt to, or fit for, the stage: **dramatising**, *imp.*: **dramatised**, *pp.* *-tīz*: **dramaturgy**, *n.* *-tēr-jī* (*Gr. ergon*, work), the science and art of dramatic compositions and representations.

drank, *v.* —see **drink**.

draps, *v.* *drāp* (*F. drap*, cloth: *Sp. trapo*, tatters, cloth), to cover with folds of cloth or drapery for use or ornament: **drapery**, *imp.*: **draped**, *pp.*: **drap**, *adj.* having on draped; clothed: **draper**, *n.* *drā-pēr*, one who sells cloths: **drapery**, *n.* *-pēr-ī*, hangings; curtains; the representation of folds of cloth, clothing, or dresses in paintings or sculptures; cloth goods.

drastic, *a.* *drās-tik* (*Gr. drastikos*, active, vigorous —from *drao*, I do, or act: *F. drastique*), powerful; acting rapidly and violently: *n.* a strong purgative medicine: **drastics**, *n. plu.* *-tiks*, powerful purgatives.

draught, *n.* *drāft* (from *drag* or *draw*, which see), that which is dragged or drawn; the act of drawing, or quality of being drawn; force necessary to draw; act of drinking, or the quantity drunk at once; the number of fish caught at one drag of the net; a detachment or number drawn away, as men from an army; the depth to which a ship sinks in water when afloat; a current of air; a delineation or representation of a thing by lines; in *Script.*, a sink; a privy—see *Matt. xv. 17*: **draughts**, *n. plu.* *drāfts*, a game played on a checkered board: **draught horse**, *n.* a horse that draws loads, opposed to a saddle-horse: **draught-hooks**, *n. plu.* hooks on each side of a cannon-carriage: **draughtsman**, *n.* *drāfts-mān*, one who draws plans or designs.

draw, *v.* *drāw* (*AS. dragan*; *Ice. draga*, to drag or draw: *Dut. trekken*, to draw, as a sword, to trace out-lines: *L. trahere*, to draw), to haul; to raise, as water from a well; to pull along; to pull out or unseath; to attract; to suck or inhale; to take or let out a liquid; to sketch or delineate; to have, receive, or take, as money; to pull or exert strength in drawing; to move, advance, or approach: **drew**, *pt.* *drō*: **drawing**, *imp.*: **drawn**, *pp.* *drāwēn*: **drawable**, *a.* *drāw-ā-bl*, that may be drawn: **to draw back**, to retire; to move back: **to draw nigh or near**, to approach: **to draw off**, to retire or retreat; to take from: **to draw on**, to bring on; to entice: to seek or obtain payment by a written order or bill called a *draft*: **to draw over**, to cause to come over; to persuade or induce to leave one party or side to join another: **to draw out**, to lengthen or stretch; to take out of; to extract: to arrange in battle: **to draw together**, to collect: **to draw up**, to form in regular order: **to draw in**, to collect: **drawback**, *n.* any loss of advantage in enjoyment, &c.; a certain amount of duties or customs on goods paid back: **drawbridge**, *n.* a movable bridge over water: **drawer**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who draws a bill of exchange: **drawër**, a sliding box in a table: **chest of drawers**, *draw'rs*, a case of sliding boxes for containing household articles: **drawers**, *n. plu.* *drāw'rs*, light underclothing, breeches or trousers: **draw'ee**, *n.* *-ē*, the person drawn on by a bill of exchange: **drawing**, *n.* the representation of a thing on a flat surface: **drawing-master**, *n.* one who teaches the art of drawing: **drawing-room**, *n.* (an abbreviation of *withdrawing-room*), the room in a house set aside for the reception of company—generally the best fitted-up room in a house; the formal reception of company at the court of a sovereign: **draw-well**, a deep well from which water is drawn by means of a rope. *Note.*—In all its meanings, the word *draw* expresses action gradual or continuous, and leisurely.

drawl, *v.* *drāwl* (*Dut. draalen*; *Fris. draulen*; *Ice. drolla*, to delay, to loiter; *prov. Dan. drøle*, to be slow at one's work), to utter words in a disagreeably slow tone: *n.* a long monotonous tone in speaking: **drawling**, *imp.*: **drawled**, *pp.* *drāwēd*: **drawlingly**, *ad. -ly*.

drawn, *pp.* of **draw**, which see: **drawn-battle**, *n.* a contest or fight in which neither side is the victor: **draw n. *drāh* (*Sw. drag*), a sledge, what is dragged along: *L. traho*, I draw), a strong low cart on wheels; a sled or sledge: **draw-cart**, a brewer's cart: **draw-horse**, a heavy and strong horse: **drawman**, the man who attends on a drag.**

dread, *n.* *drēd* (*AS. dræd*; *Sw. rädas*, to fear; *Scot. rad*, afraid: *old F. drede*, imitative of the chattering of the teeth), great fear; apprehension of evil or danger; fear united with awe; the person or thing feared: *adj.* exciting fear; venerable in a very high degree; awful; terrible: *v.* to fear greatly; to be in great fear: **dreading**, *imp.*: **dread'ed**, *pp.*: **dread'er**, *n.* one who: **dread'ful**, *a.* *-fūl*, inspiring dread; terrible: **dread'fully**, *ad. -ly*: **dread'fulness**, *n.*: **dread-less**, *a.* *-lē*, fearless; undaunted: **dread'lessly**, *ad. -ly*: **dreadlessness**, *n.*

dream, *n.* *drēm* (*Ice. draumr*; *Ger. traum*, to slumber, to be slow: *AS. drefan*; *old Eng. dretche*, to disturb or trouble—in the latter, especially by dreams), thoughts or ideas occupying the mind during sleep; a vain fancy: *v.* to have ideas or thoughts in the mind during sleep; to think or imagine; to see in a dream: **dreaming**, *imp.*: *n.* the mind engaged with thoughts during sleep: **dreamt**, *pt.* and *pp.* *drēm't*: **dream'y**, *a.* *-ī*, indistinct; full of dreams: **dream-less**, *a.* without dreams: **dream'er**, *n.* one who: **dream-ingly**, *ad. -ly*: **dream'lessly**, *ad. -ly*: **dream-land**, *n.* unreal events, or an imaginary country as pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairy-land.

drear, *a.* *drēr*, also **dreary**, *a.* *drēr-ī* (*AS. dreorig*; *Ger. traurig*, sorrowful), dismal; gloomy with solitude: **drearily**, *ad. -ly*: **dreariness**, *n.* *-nēs*, gloomy solitude.

dredge, *n.* *drēj* (*Dut. dredge*, a drag or grapple for sweeping the bottom of rivers, &c.: *F. drège*, a kind of net), a net or drag for being dragged along the bottom of water for taking oysters, flat-fish, &c.: *v.* to catch, take, or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a machine, as the bed of a river: **dredging**, *imp.*: **dredged**, *pp.* *drējd*: **dredger**, *n.* *drēj-ēr*, one, or that which: **dredg'ing**, *n.* the operation of deepening the bed of a river, canal, &c.: **dredging-machine**, a machine employed to deepen rivers, docks, &c., by taking up the gravel and mud from the bottom.

dredge, *v.* *drēj* (*Dan. drysse*, to dredge, to sprinkle; *prov. Dan. drasse*, to fall with a pattering noise: *Scot. drash*, atoms, fragments), to scatter flour, &c., on meat while roasting; *n.* a mixture of oats and barley sown together: **dredging-box**, a box used for scattering flour over meat—generally called a *dredger*.

dreelite, *n.* *drē-līt* (after the Marquis de Dre), one of the heavy spars, generally occurring as a whitish crystallised vein-stone in lead mines.

drejs, *n. plu.* *drējs* (*Ice. dregg*, sediment; *Ger. and Dut. dreck*, dung, dirt: *old F. drague*, draft), the matter that settles at the bottom of a liquor; the sediment of liquors; lees; refuse matter; distillers' refuse used for cattle-feeding; the most vile and despicable part: **drejgy**, *a.* *drēj-gt*, muddy; containing drejs or lees: **drejginess**, *n.* foulness; fullness of drejs: **drejgish**, *a.* full of drejs; foul with lees.

drench, *v.* *drēsh* (*Ice. dreckia*, to plunge in water; *Sw. dränka*, to plunge in water, to drown: *Dut. drencken*, to water beasts), to wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate; to purge violently: *n.* a dose of liquid medicine for purging a horse; a draught: **drenching**, *imp.*: **drenched**, *pp.* *drēnsh't*: **drencher**, *n.* *drēnsh'ēr*, one who, or that which.

dress, *n.* *drēs* (*F. dresser*, to make straight: *It. drizzare*, to address or turn toward a place: *L. dirigere*, to direct), covering or ornaments for the body; garments; clothes; a lady's gown: *v.* to cover the body with clothing or ornaments; to deck, adorn, or embellish; to cultivate; to prepare food for the table; to put into good order, as a wound; to prepare or fit for use; in *mil.*, to adjust the front of a company to a straight line: **dress'ing**, *imp.*: **dressed**, *pp.* *drēs't*: **dress'er**, *n.* one who: a large table or bench in a kitchen in which things are dressed for use: **dress'ing**, *n.* matter, as manure, applied to land, in preparation to fit for use; an application made to a wound; in *familiar language*, a flogging or beating: **dress'y**, *a.* *-ē*, showy in dress: **dress'ing-case**, *n.* a box fitted with toilet requisites: **dress'ing-gown**, *n.* a light gown used in the morning before or while dressing: **dress'ing-room**, *n.* an apartment in which a person may dress: **dress'ing-table**, *n.* a table at which

a person may dress, and on which articles for the toilet stand: *dressmaker*, n. one who makes ladies' dresses.

dribble, v. *dribl* (Dan. *draabe*, a drop: prov. Dan. *dribble*, to dribble: Pol. *drob*, a diminutive thing), to throw down in drops; to fall in drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot: *dribbling*, imp. *-ting*: *dribbled*, pp. *-ld*: *dribbler*, n. *-ler*, one who: *dribblet*, n. *-let*, a small quantity; a small piece or part; a small sum.

dried, *drier*—see *dry*.

drift, n. *drift* (AS. *drifan*; Goth. *dreiban*, to move under the influence of an overpowering force: Icel. *drif*, a tempest), that which is driven by wind or water and collected in heaps; overbearing power or influence; tendency; aim or scope; in *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft, called the *drift-way*; v. to be driven into heaps, as snow or sand; to be driven along by a current of water, as the *ship drifts*; to drive into heaps: *drifting*, imp. *drifted*, pp. *drift-bolts*, steel bolts used to drive out other bolts: *drift-sand*, sand blown or driven by the wind: *drift-wind*, a wind that drives all before it: *drift-wood*, wood carried by a current of water.

drill, n. *dril* (primary signification, as in *thrill*, *trill*, *thirl*, a shivering, a turning round, and hence a piercing: Dut. *drillen*, to shake—also applied to the brandishing of weapons: old Dut. *drille*, a hole: F. *driller*, to glitter), a pointed instr. for boring holes; the act of training in military exercises: v. to pierce or bore with a drill; to train to, as a soldier by military exercises; to educate by repeated acts: *drilling*, imp. *drilled*, pp. *drild*: *drill-bow*, n. a small bow for rapidly turning a drill: *drill-sergeant*, a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers: *drill-master*, one who teaches drill by way of gymnastics.

drill, v. *dril* (Gael. *dril*: a drop: W. *dryll*, a fragment: Sw. *dralia*, to scatter, to sow: W. *rhill*, a row or trench), to let corn dribble along a furrow or channel like a trickling rill of water: n. in *agriculture*, a row of grain or seed sown or planted in a furrow; the trench or channel so sown: *drilling*, imp. *drilled*, pp. *drild*: *drill-box*, the box containing the seed for sowing: *drill-grubber*, *-harrow*, and *-plough*, instrs. used in drill husbandry.

drink, n. *dring* (Goth. *dringan*; Icel. *drecca*; Dan. *drikke*, to drink: Icel. *dreckia*, to sink under water), any liquid taken into the mouth and stomach for quenching thirst; a beverage; a draught; a potion: v. to swallow a liquid, as water; to suck in; to absorb; to take alcoholic liquors; to be intemperate: *drinking*, imp. *adj.* pert. to the use of intoxicating liquors: n. the act of swallowing or absorbing; the practice of partaking to excess of intoxicating liquors: *drank*, pt. *drangk*: *drunk*, pp. *drangk*, intoxicated: *drunk*, a *drinking*, intemperate: *drinker*, n. one who; a tippler: to *drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught: to *drink up*, to drink the whole: to *drink* to, to salute or wish well to any one by drinking liquor: *drinkable*, a. *-abl*, fit or suitable for drinking: *drinkableness*, n.: *drinkless*, a. without drink: *drink-offering*, an offering of wine, &c., in the religious services of the Jews.

drip, v. *drip* (AS. *drypan*, to drip: Icel. *drupa*; Dut. *druppen*, to fall in drops: Lith. *dribiti*, to hang, to fall as snow), to fall in drops; to let fall in drops; to have a liquid falling from it in drops, as a wet garment *drips*: n. that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof; the eaves: *dripping*, imp. *dript* or *dripped*, pp. *dript*: *drip ping*, n. the fat from meat while roasting: *dripping-pan*, a pan for receiving the fat from meat roasting: *drip-stone*, a projecting slab or moulding to throw off the rain: *drips*, n. plu. steps made in flat roofs or in gutters.

drive, v. *driv* (AS. *drifan*; Goth. *dreiban*; Ger. *treiben*, to urge forwards, to move under the influence of an overpowering force: Icel. *dreifa*, to scatter), to impel or urge forward by force; to compel; to guide or regulate, as the horses in a carriage; to distress; to press; to be forced along; to rush or press with violence; to be moved by any force; to tend to; to aim at; *drive* is the reverse of *lead*: n. a ride or excursion in a carriage; the road passed over: *driving*, imp. *drove*, pt. *drov*: *driven*, pp. *drövn*: *driver*, n. *drövr*, one who, or that which: *driving-wheel* or *driver*, the wheel in a machine which communicates motion: to *drive away*, to scatter; to force to a distance: to *drive off*, to force to remove to a distance; to depart, as in a carriage: to *drive out*, to expel: to

drive a bargain, to haggle about the terms: to *drive a trade*, to carry on a trade.

drivel, n. *drivl* (Gael. *drabhas*, filth: Icel. *dräfl*, loose, idle talk: Sw. *dräfväl*, nonsense: low. Ger. *drauveln*, to speak in a childish, foolish manner), slaver; saliva or spittle from the mouth: v. to let the saliva drop from the mouth; to slaver; to be weak or foolish: *drivelling*, imp. *driv'ling*: *drivelled*, pp. *driv'ld*: *driveller*, n. *-ler*, a fool; a dotard.

driven, v. and *driver*, n.—see *drive*.

drizzle, v. *drizl* (Ger. *rieseln*, to purl, as a brook; to fall in grains, as snow or small rain: Sw. *droeseln*, to make a rattling or rustling noise in falling), to rain in small drops or fine rain: *drizzling*, imp. *driz'ling*: *drizzled*, pp. *driz'ld*: *driz'ly*, a. *-li*, shedding a fine or light rain.

droll, a. *drol* (F. *arête*, a wag, a comical fellow: low Ger. *drauveln*, to speak in a childish manner), odd; laughable; merry; comical: n. a comical fellow; a jester; one who raises mirth or laughter: v. to jest; to play the Merry-Andrew; to cheat: *drol'ing*, imp. *drolled*, pp. *drol'd*: *drol'ery*, n. *-lery*, sportive tricks; comical gestures or manners: *drol'ingly*, ad. *-li*: *drol'ish*, a. somewhat droll.

dromatherium, n. *dröm'ä-thér'üm* (Gr. *dromaios*, swift, and *therion*, a beast), a name given to a small fossil mammal, parts of which have been discovered in the New Red Sandstones.

dromedary, n. *dröm'ë-dér'ë* (F. *dromadaire*—from Gr. *dromas*, a running, swift), the one-hump camel of Arabia, more swift of foot than the camel.

drone, n. *drön* (AS. *draen*, the non-working bee—from the buzzing sound it utters: Icel. *drunnr*, a loud hollow noise: Gael. *drannan*, humming, buzzing), the male of the honey-bee which makes no honey; an idler; a sluggard; a dull humming sound; the largest pipe of the bagpipe: v. to emit a dull humming sound; to live idly: *drö'ning*, imp. *droned*, pp. *drönd*: *drö'nish*, a. *-nish*, idle; lazy: *drö'nishly*, ad. *-li*: *drö'nishness*, n.

droop, v. *dröp* (Icel. *dryp*, to drip; *dröpti*, to hang the head), to hang down; to lean forward or downward; to fail, sink, or decline; to languish from grief or other cause; to faint or grow weak: *drooping*, imp. *drooped*, pp. *dröpt*: *droop'ingly*, ad. *-li*.

drop, n. *dröp* (Dut. *drop*; Ger. *tropfen*; Icel. *dropi*, a drop: Icel. *dröpti*, to drip), a small portion of a fluid; a very small quantity; a globule of a liquid; part of a galleons on which the criminal stands; anything in the form of a globule of water: v. to pour or let fall a liquid, or to drop anything in small portions; to dismiss or lay aside, as to drop a subject; to utter slightly or briefly, as to drop a hint; to sink or lower; to fall; to die suddenly; to come to an end; to have done with, as to drop an acquaintance; to come unexpectedly, as to drop in: *drop ping*, imp. n. a distilling; a falling; that which drops or falls: *droppings*, plu. the excrement or dung of animals: *dropped*, pp. *dröpt*: *drop'let*, n. *-let*, a little drop: *drop'pingly*, ad. *-li*: *drops*, n. plu. a medicine, the dose of which is measured by drops: to *drop astern*, in sailors' language, to slacken the speed of a vessel to allow another to pass her, or to be passed by a vessel sailing faster: to *drop down*, to sail or move down a river: *drop-scene*, in a theatre, a curtain suspended by pulleys, and which is made to fall down in front of the stage.

dropsy, n. *dröp'st* (L. *hydrops*—from Gr. *hudor*, water—the word having been formerly written *hydro-pisy*), an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body: *drop'sical*, a. *-stkal*, inclined to dropsy: *drop'sied*, a. *-sid*, having dropsy.

drosky, n. *drös'kt* (Russ. *drozhki*), a four-wheeled open carriage used by the Russians—many kinds of vehicles are now so called: *droskies*, plu. *-kies*.

drosometer, n. *drö-söm'ë-tér* (Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, a measure), an apparatus or instrument for determining the amount of dew deposited during a single night.

dross, n. *drös* (AS. *dros*; Dut. *droes*, dregs, filth: F. *drasche*, lees), worthless matter separated from the better part; any waste or refuse; the scum or refuse of metals thrown off in melting; impurity: *drossless*, a. pure: *dros'y*, a. *-st*, full of dross; impure; foul: *dros'siness*, n. *-nès*, foulness; impurity.

drought, n. *dröüt* (AS. *druguth*; Dut. *drooghte*; Scot. *drouth*—from AS. *dryg*; Dut. *droogh*, dry), dry weather; want of rain; thirst: *droughty*, a. *dröü'ti*, wanting rain; thirsty: *drough'tiness*, n. *-nès*, state

cōw, *boŷ*, *fōöt*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *there*, *zeal*.

of dryness of the weather; **drouth**, *n.* **dρόιθ**, dry weather; thirst; another spelling of **drought**: **drouthy**, *a.* **-thí**, thirsty: **drouthiness**, *n.*

drove, *v.* **drów**, past tense of **drive**, which see.

drove, *n.* **drów** (from **drive**: *AS.* **drifan**, to urge forwards), a number of animals, as sheep or cattle, moving in a body; a crowd of people in motion: **drover**, *n.* **dróvēr**, one who drives cattle and sheep to market.

drown, *v.* **drōwn** (*Ice.* **dreckia**, to sink under water: *Dan.* **drúne**, to drown), to overwhelm in water; to destroy life by submersion in water; to overflow; to inundate; to perish in water: **drown** *ing*, *imp.*: **adj.** perishing in water: *n.* the act of destroying life by immersion in water: **drowned**, *pp.* **drōiend**.

drowsy, *a.* **dróvíst** (*Dut.* **droosen**, to doze, to slumber: *Dan.* **drose**, to dawdle: *low Ger.* **drössen**, to slumber), inclined to sleep; sleepy; dull; sluggish: **drowsiness**, *n.* **-nēs**, heaviness, or disposition to sleep: **drowsily**, *ad.* **-li**: **drowy-headed**, *a.* having a sluggish disposition: **drowse**, *v.* **drōvz**, to slumber; to grow heavy with sleep: **drowsing**, *imp.*: **drowsed**, *pp.* **drōvzēd**.

drub, *v.* **drúb** (*Ice.* **dræpa**, to strike: *Sw.* **drabba**, to hit or knock), to thrash; to beat with a stick; to beat soundly: **drubbing**, *imp.*: *n.* a sound beating: **drubbed**, *pp.* **drúbēd**.

drudge, *v.* **drúg** (*AS.* **dreogan**, to work: *Ir.* **drugaire**, a slave or drudge: *Manx.* **drug**, a timber wagon), to work hard; to labour in mean offices: *n.* one who labours with toil and fatigue; one employed in mean labour: **drudging**, *imp.*: **drugged**, *pp.* **drúgd**: **drudgery**, *n.* **-ēr**, hard and continuous labour; ignoble toil: **drudgingly**, *ad.* **-li**.

drug, *n.* **drúg** (*F.* **drogue**, a drug: *Dut.* **droog**, dry, from their hot dry nature as once used: *It.* **treppa**, *Sp.* **dragea**; *mod.* *Gr.* **tragea**, sweetmeats—articles of that nature having formerly constituted the principal stock of a druggist), any medicinal substance; any article slow of sale, or not saleable: *v.* to dose to excess with medicine; to season or tincture with something offensive or injurious: **drugging**, *imp.*: **drugged**, *pp.* **drúgd**: **drug-gist**, *n.* **-gíst**, one who deals in drugs.

drugget, *n.* **drúg-gét** (*F.* **droguet**, a kind of stuff of wool, &c.—from **drogue**, a stuff, trash), a coarse kind of woollen stuff, chiefly used for carpeting.

druid, *n.* **drúid** (*Gael.* **druidh**, a sorcerer, a druid: *L.* **druides**, the priests and wise men of the Britons and Gauls), a minister or priest among the anc. Celts, Gauls, or Britons, who is said to have esteemed the oak sacred, and sacrificed under it: **druidism**, *n.* **-izm**, the doctrines, rites, &c., of the druids: **druidical**, *a.* **-i-kál**, *pert.* to the druids: **druidess**, *n.* a female druid.

drum, *n.* **drúm** (imitative of the sound: *Ice.* **thruma**, thunder: *Dan.* **drum**, a booming sound), a musical instrument, hollow, round, and flat at the two ends, which are covered with parchment or vellum: *in machinery*, a short cylinder moving on an axis; anything resembling a drum in form: *v.* to beat or play on a drum: **drumming**, *imp.*: **drummed**, *pp.* **drúmd**: **to drum out**, to expel ignominiously from the army: **to drum up**, to assemble, as by beat of drum: **drum-major**, first or chief drummer in a regiment: **drummer**, *n.* one who: **drum of the ear**, the internal membrane of the ear which conveys the impression of sound: **drum-head**, the parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum: **drumstick**, *n.* a stick with which a drum is beaten, or anything resembling it: **kettle-drum**, *n.* a drum made of copper, shaped like half a globe or like a kettle, having thus only one parchment cover.

drumly, *a.* **drúm-li** (*Scot.*), foul; muddy, as water.

drunk, *a.* **drúngk** (from **drink**, which see), overcome by alcoholic liquor; intoxicated; stupefied by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain: **drunk en**, *a.* **-en**, given to over-indulgence in alcoholic liquor; done when intoxicated, as a drunken frolic: **drunkard**, *n.* **-ērd**, one given to the excessive use of strong drink: **drunk enness**, *n.* **-ēn-nēs**, habitual intemperance.

drupe, *n.* **dróp** (*L.* **drupa**; *Gr.* **druppa**, an over-ripe wrinkled olive), in *bot.*, a fleshy or pulpy fruit without valves, containing a hard stony kernel, as the plum, cherry, or peach; a stone-fruit: **drúpel**, *n.* **dró-pél**, a fleshy or pulpy fruit containing many small stony seeds, as the raspberry or blackberry: **drupa-ceous**, *a.* **-pá-shūs**, having the form of a drupe; consisting of or producing drupes.

duce, *n.* **dróz** (*Gr.* **drosoi**, dew: *Ger.* **druse**), a hollow

or cavity in rocks lined or studded with crystals, sometimes filled with water: **drúsy**, *a.* **-zú**, consisting of or covered with very minute crystals.

Druses, *n.* *plu.* **dró-zēs**, a remarkable religious sect inhabiting the districts of Mount Lebanon, and speaking Arabic.

dry, *a.* **drt** (*AS.* **drig**; *Dut.* **drogen**; *Ger.* **trocken**; *Ice.* **thurr**; *Dan.* **tor**, *dry*, arid), free from water or moisture; not rainy nor juicy; arid; thirsty; barren; void of interest, as applied to persons; sarcastic; severe; humorous: *v.* to free from water or moisture, as by wiping; to lose moisture: **drying**, *imp.*: **dried**, *pt.* or *pp.* **dríd**: **dryer** or **drier**, *n.* he who or that which dries: **drily** or **drily**, *ad.* **drí-li**, without moisture; coldly; without affection; sarcastically: **dry-ness**, *n.*: **dry-goods**, woollen and cotton cloths, &c., as distinguished from groceries: **dry-rot**, *n.* a rapid decay of timber by which its substance is converted into a dry powder: **dry-salter**, *n.* **-sál-tēr**, formerly, a dealer in dry or salted meats; *now*, a dealer in gums, drugs, dye-stuffs, and in chemical substances generally: **dry-salter**, *n.* **-z**, the goods or business of a dry-salter: **dry-wines**, wines free from sugary matter: **dry-nurse**, a nurse who brings up children without the breast: **to dry up**, to deprive wholly of moisture: **dry-shod**, *a.* without wetting the feet.

dryad, *n.* **drí-dá** (*L.* **dryades**, nymphs of the woods—from *Gr.* **dryas**, an oak-tree), a deity or nymph supposed to watch over woods.

dual, *a.* **dú-ál** (*L.* **duo**, two), expressing the number two: **dú-ad**, *n.* **-ad**, a union of two: **dú-alism**, *n.* **-ál-izm**, the doctrine of two separate and independent principles in man, the *spiritual* and *corporeal*; the doctrine of two independent principles or deities in nature, the *good* and the *evil*: **dualist**, *n.* **-íst**, one who adopts dualism: **dualistic**, *a.* **-íst-ik**, consisting of two: **quality**, *n.* **-ítá-té**, state or quality of being two; that which expresses two.

dub, *n.* **dúb** (*Fr.* **dobbe**, a puddle, a swamp: *Scot.* **dub**), a small pool of rain-water; a puddle; a gutter.

dub, *v.* **dúb** (*Prov.* **adobar**, to arrange, to prepare; *F.* **doubet**, to rig or trim a ship: *Sp.* **adobar**, to dress or make anything up; but probably the root may be no other than the old *Eng.* **dup**, a contraction for *do up*, to dress, to invest with), to confer the title of knighthood by a slight tap with a sword; to invest with any dignity or new character; to cut down or dress with an adze, as a plank of wood: **dubbing**, *imp.*: **dubbed**, *pp.* **dúbd**: **to dub cloth**, to dress it with teasels: **to dub a cock**, to prepare it for fighting by cutting off its comb and wattles: **dubbing**, *n.* (*Bohem.* **dub**, oak-bark; *dubiti*, to tan), a dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of tallow, &c., for dressing leather.

dubious, *a.* **dú-bí-ús** (*L.* **dubius**, doubtful: *It.* **dubio**), not settled; doubtful: *n.* **dú-bí-ús**, doubtful; uncertain: **dubiously**, *ad.* **-li**: **dú-biousness**, *n.* **dú-bí-ét-y**, *ad.* **-li**: **dú-biousness**, *a.* **-bítá-bí**, doubtful; uncertain: **dú-bitably**, *ad.* **-bítá-bí**.

ducal, *a.* **dú-kál** (*F.* **ducal**; *It.* **ducale**, *pert.* to a duke—from *L.* **duco**, I lead; *dux, a leader), *pert.* to a duke: **duchess**, *n.* **dú-chēs**, the wife or widow of a duke: **ducat**, *n.* **dú-kát**, coin first struck by a duke; a coin of silver or gold much used on the Continent: **ducatoon**, *n.* **-tón**, a coin varying in value on the Continent: **duchy**, *n.* **dú-chú**, the possessions of a duke.*

duck, *n.* **dúk** (*Dut.* **duyken**, to bow the head, to sink it under water: *Bav.* **ducken**, to press down), a well-known water-fowl; a kind of canvas (*Ger.* **tuch**, cloth); a vulgar term of endearment; a quick inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck's head in water: *v.* to plunge or dip among water, and then withdraw, as the head; to stoop; to bow: **ducking**, *imp.*: *n.* immersion in water: **ducked**, *pp.* **dúkt**: **duckling**, *n.* a young duck: **duck-er**, *n.* one who, or that which: **to make ducks and drakes**, to throw a stone obliquely on the water, so as to strike it, and rebound repeatedly; to squander money as heedlessly as children throwing stones along the surface of water: **ducking-stool**, *n.* a mode of punishment for scolding women, who were placed on a stool, and then let down into the water—should be written **ducking-stool** as the proper term: **duckweed**, *n.* a native water-plant, common in fresh-water lakes and ponds: **duck-legged**, *a.* short-legged.

duct, *n.* **dúkt** (*F.* **duit**, a duct: *L.* **ductus**, led—from *duco, I lead), a tube or pipe for conveying a fluid; a canal.*

ductile, *a.* **dúkt-il** (*L.* **ductilis**, that may be drawn

—from *ductus*, led: F. *ductile*, easy to be drawn out in length, as wire; that may be extended by beating; yielding; tractable: *ductility*, *n.* -*ti*, the property possessed in a greater or less degree by all the metals of being beaten or drawn out without fracturing or breaking; flexibility; obsequiousness: *ductilely*, *ad.* -*ti*: *ductileness*, *n.*

dudgeon, *n.* *dū'jūn* (W. *dygen*, anger, grudge), inward anger or resentment; sullenness; a dagger (Ger. *degen*, a sword).

due, *a.* *dū* (old F. *deuvre*, L. *debere*, to be necessary as a duty, to owe: It. *dovuto*, duty, right: mod. F. *dū*, due), that ought to be paid or done to another; owing to; fit; proper; that ought to arrive at a certain time specified, as a ship or train; exact or exactly, as due east; seasonable; becoming: *n.* that which is owed or may be justly claimed; right; just title; a toll or fee: *du'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, properly; fitly; regularly: at the proper time: *over-due*, behind in time or payment: *dues*, *n.* *plu.* *dūz*, certain taxes, rates, or payments.

duel, *n.* *dū'el* (F., from L. *duellum*, a battle between two—from *duo*, two), a battle or combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *du'elling*, *n.* the act or practice of fighting in single combat: *du'ellist* or *du'eller*, *n.* one who fights in single combat.

duenna, *n.* *dū'en-nā* (Sp. *duena*—from L. *domina*, the mistress of a family), in Spain, an old woman kept to guard a younger one; a governess.

duet, *n.* *dū-ēt* (It. *duetto*—from L. *duo*, two), a song or air in two parts, for two voices or instruments: *duet'to*, *n.* -*tō* (It.), a duet.

dug, *n.* *dūg* (Sw. *dagga*, to give suck—see *dairy*), the teat or pap of a cow or other beast: *dug*, *pp.* of the verb *dig*, which see.

dugong, *n.* *dū'gong* (Malayan, *duyong*), a large cetaceous animal, resembling the seal and walrus, which lives wholly on vegetable substances; the sea-cow.

duke, *n.* *dūk* (L. *dux*, I lead; *dux*, a leader: F. *duc*: It. *duca*), a title of nobility of the highest order; a chief; a prince: *duke dom*, *n.* the territory, title, or quality of a duke: *duchess*, *n.* *duch'ess*, the wife of a duke: *du'cal*, *ad.*—see *ducal*.

dulcamara, *n.* *dū'l-kā-mā'ra* (L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter), a common British hedge-plant, commonly called "bitter-sweet" or "woody nightshade," so named from its stalks or root when chewed first tasting bitter, and then sweet.

dulcet, *dū'set* (L. *dulcis*, sweet), sweet to the taste or ear; melodious; harmonious: *dulcify*, *v.* *dū'l-si-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to make sweet; to sweeten: *dul'cifying*, *imp.*: *dul'cified*, *pp.* -*fīd*: *dul'cimer*, *n.* -*mēr* (Sp. *dulcemele*—from *dulcis*, sweet, and L. and Gr. *melos*, a tune or air), an anc. musical instrument.

dulia, *n.* *dū'l-i-a* (Gr. *douleia*, service: F. *dutée*), an inferior worship paid to saints—distinguished from *latria*.

dull, *a.* *dūl* (Goth. *duals*, foolish: Icel. *dvali*; Sw. *dvala*, giddens, stupefaction: old H. Ger. *dualm*, torpor, sleep: Gael. *dūil*, blind, obscure), the primary idea is a stoppage of the faculties or powers proper to the subject; without spirit; not cheerful; stupid; slow of understanding; slow of hearing; slow to learn; not bright or clear; dim; obscure; blunt; cloudy: *v.* to make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to tarnish: *dul'ling*, *imp.*: *dulled*, *pp.* *dūild*: *dū'lard*, *n.* -*lēr'd*, a blockhead: *adj.* stupid: *dū'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, stupidly: *dū'ness*, *n.*

dulse, *n.* *dūls* (Scott.), a common sea-plant, of a reddish-brown colour, eaten in some parts of Scotland.

duly, *ad.* *dū'ly* (see *due*), properly; fitly; regularly.

dumb, *a.* *dūm* (Icel. *dumba*, darkness: Dan. *dum*, dim, obscure: Ger. *dumpf*, hollow, dead—applied to sound: Dut. *dom*, blunt, dull), mute; silent; unable to speak: *dumb'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *dumbness*, *n.*: *dumb-bells*, *n.* weights swung in the hands for exercise: *dumb-show*, *n.* signs and gestures without words: to strike *dumb*, to astonish; to confound; to deprive of the powers of speech through some sudden emotion: *dumb-waiter*, a framework made to act between the kitchen and dining-room, for conveying food; a piece of furniture for the table, consisting of a series of circular revolving shelves one above the other, by means of which the various articles required may be easily reached: *dumfound* or *dumfounder*, *dūm-fōun'dēr*, in familiar language, to strike dumb; to confuse with sudden astonishment: *dum'my*, *n.* -*mī*, one who is dumb; a representation of a full package or case, and meant to deceive; at whist, the name of the open hand when three play.

dumose, *a.* *dū-mōs* (L. *dumosus*, covered with bushes—from *dumus*, a thorn-bush), bushy; full of bushes or briars; having a low, shrubby aspect.

dumps, *n.* *plu.* *dūmps* (Dut. *domp* or *damp*, a vapour), sulkiness; pettishness; gloominess; sullenness; low spirits; melancholy: *dūmp'ish*, *a.* sullen; dull: *dūmp'ishly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *dūmp'ishness*, *n.*

dummy, *a.* *dūm'pī* (probably from the sound of a blow from the syllables *dab* or *dub*, a blow; *dab*, a small lump: Dan. *dubbet*, dummy), short and thick: *humpty-dumpty*, *n.* *hūm'tī-dūm'tī*, a short thick person: *dūm'pling*, *n.* -*pling*, a round pudding, usually cooked by boiling.

dun, *n.* *dūn* (imitative of a droning sound: Icel. *duna*, to thunder: AS. *dunung*, a noise), an importunate creditor or visitor: *v.* to urge for payment of a debt; to call or ask for frequently: *dūn'ing*, *imp.* importuning: *dūnned*, *pp.* *dūnd*.

dun, *a.* *dūn* (Gael. *dun*, to shut close: Manx, *doon*, to darken: Dut. *doncker*, dark in colour: Ger. *dunkel*, dark), of a dark-brown colour: *dūn'ish*, *a.* -*ish*, a little brown in colour: *dūn'stone*, *n.* a term applied to certain magnesian limestones of a dun or cream colour, extremely hard, and rich in lead and calamine.

dun, *dūn*—see *dune*.

dunce, *n.* *dūns* (from Duns Scotus, the great leader of the schoolmen in the dark ages, and opposed to the revival of learning, called after him *dunsmen* or *duncemen*), one who is dull or weak in intellect; one slow at learning; a dolt: *dūnc'ish*, *a.* -*ish*, like a dunce: *dūncedom*, *n.* the realm or domain of dunces.

dunder, *n.* *dūn'dēr*, (Sp. *redundar*, to overflow), the lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the distillation of rum.

dunderhead, *n.* *dūn'dēr'hēd* (Sw. *dunser*, a heavy-footed man), a stupid fellow; a dunce: *dunder-headed*, *a.* thick-headed; stupid.

dune, *n.* *dūn* (Celtic, *dun*, a hill, a fortified place: F. *dune*, a sandhill, a low hill of moving sand on the coast; rude circular building with conical roof).

dung, *n.* *dūng* (Dan. *dygge*, to sprinkle with water: prov. Dan. *dung*, wet through: Sw. *dynga*, ruck: Ger. *dungen*, to manure), the refuse or filth from animals; excrement; anything filthy or rotten: *v.* to manure with dung: *dūng'ing*, *imp.*: *dūnged*, *pp.* *dūngd*: *dūng'y*, *a.* -*ly*, filthy; full of dung: *dūng'hill*, a heap of dung; a dirty, vile abode: *adj.* sprung from the dunghill; base; mean.

dungeon, *n.* *dūnjūn* (F. *donjon*, the large tower of a fortress—from mid. L. *dominio*, *domgio*, or *dongeo*, a tower, a work of defence—from *domus*, a house), originally the large and strongest tower of a fortress, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, the lower apartments of such being used as prisons; a close dark prison, commonly underground; any deep dark place: *dūn'geoned*, *pp.* *a.* *jūnd*, confined in a dungeon.

dunnage, *n.* *dūn'nāj* (probably Gael. *dun*, a mound, a hill; or Manx, *doon*, to close, to darken), loose substances laid on the bottom of a ship as a bed for heavy goods.

dunned, *dunning*, *dunnish*—see *dun*.

dunning, *n.* *dūn'ning* (from *dun*, of a dark-brown colour), in Amer., a particular method of curing cod-fish.

duodecimal, *a.* *dū'ō-dēs'i-māl* (L. *duodecim*, twelve—from *duo*, two, and *decem*, ten), computing by twelves: *du'odecimals*, *n.* *plu.*, a rule in arithmetic; a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves: *du'odecimo*, *n.* -*mō*, a book having twelve leaves to a sheet: *du'odecimally*, *ad.* -*ly*.

duodenum, *n.* *dū'ō-dē'nūm* (L. *duodeni*, twelve each), the first of the small intestines immediately succeeding the stomach, which in man is about twelve inches in length: *du'ode'nal*, *a.* -*nal*, connected with, or relating to, the duodenum.

dupe, *n.* *dūp* (F. *dupe*, one who lets himself be deceived—from *duppe*, the bird called the *hoopoe*, one who is deceived; one easily led astray; a credulous person: *v.* to cheat; to trick; to deceive by imposing on one's credulity: *du'ping*, *imp.*: *dūped*, *pp.* *dūpt*: *du'per*, *n.* one who *du'perry*, *n.* -*pēr-i*, the act or practice of duping).

duplicate, *a.* *dū'pī-kāt* (L. *duplicatum*, to double—from *duo*, two, and *plico*, I fold: It. *duplicare*: F. *dupliquer*), double; twofold: *n.* a second thing corresponding to the first; a copy; a pawnbroker's ticket: *v.* to double; to fold: *dūp'lica'ting*, *imp.*: *dūp'lica'ted*, *pp.*: *dūp'lica'tion*, *n.* -*ka'shūn*, the act of

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

doubling: *du'plicature*, *n.* -*tār*, a doubling; a fold: *duplicité*, *n.* -*du-plic'i-té*, doubleness of heart or speech; deceit; deception.

dupper, *du'p-er*, or **dubber**, *n.* -*dūb-bēr* (Hind. *du-bāh*), a short-necked globular bottle made of buffalo-hide, for containing oils, &c., when sent from India.

durable, *a.* -*dū-rā-bl* (L. *durabilis*, lasting, durable—from *durus*, hard: It. *durabile*: F. *durable*), having the quality of lasting long; not wearing out or decaying soon; permanent: *durably*, *ad.* -*bit*: *durableness*, *n.* -*durā-bil'ity*, *n.* -*bit'it*, the power of lasting long without perishing.

dura-mater, *n.* -*dū-rā-mā'tēr* (L. *durus*, hard, and *mater*, a mother), the outer membrane which surrounds the brain; the inner membrane is called *pia-mater*.

duramen, *n.* -*dū-rā-mēn* (L. *duramen*, hardness—from *durus*, hard), the inner or heart wood of a tree; the harder and more highly coloured portion of trees and branches.

durance, *n.* -*dū-rāns* (L. *durans*, enduring, lasting: It. *duranza*, duration), imprisonment; custody; restraint of the person: *duration*, *n.* -*rā-shūn*, continuance; length in time; power of continuance; permanency: *duress*, *n.* -*rēs* (old F. *duresse*), constraint, actual or threatened imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

durbar, *n.* -*dēr-bār* (Hind. *darbar*—from Pers. *dar*, a gate, and *bar*, a court, an assembly), an audience-hall in India; the court of a native prince; the formal reception of native princes, as at the court of a sovereign, by the Governor-General of India for political purposes.

durdum, *n.* -*dēr-dūm*, a familiar name for a great noise or uproar.

duress—see **durance**.

during, *prep.* -*dū-ring* (L. *duro*, I last or continue), holding on for; in the course of; while anything lasts.

durra, *dūr-rā*, a kind of millet grown in N. Africa.

durst, *v.* -*dērst*—see **dare**.

dusk, *n.* -*dūsk* (from Eng. *dull*: Sw. *dusk*, dull weather: Dan. *duskt*, dull, lifeless: Icel. *doska*, to dawdle, to delay), a tending to darkness; twilight; state between light and darkness: *adj.* moderately dark; tending to darkness: *dus'kish*, *a.* moderately dark: *dus'kishly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *dus'kily*, *ad.* -*kil'ly*, with partial darkness: *dus'kiness*, also *dus'kishness*, *n.* approach to darkness: *dus'ky*, *a.* -*ki*, partially dark; obscure; gloomy; overcast.

dust, *n.* -*dūst* (Icel. *dust*: Gael. *dus*, dust: Dut. *dunst*, vapour, flour: Ger. *dunst*, vapour), particles of matter so fine and dry that they may be raised and scattered by the wind; fine powder; earth; mortality; death; a low or mean condition: *v.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with flour or powder: *dusting*, *imp.*: *dusted*, *pp.*: *duster*, *n.* one who or that which: *dusty*, *a.* -*dūs'ty*, covered with dust; *pert.* to dust: *dustiness*, *n.* -*nēs*, state of being dusty: *dust-brush*, *n.* a light feather or hair brush for removing dust from furniture, &c.: *dust-cart*, a cart employed to take away rubbish and refuse from dwelling-houses: *dust-hole*, *n.* an ashpit: *dust-man*, a scavenger; one employed to take away dirt and refuse: *dust-pan*, *n.* a broad flat shovel for taking away dust from an apartment: *to bite the dust*, to fall or be thrown, as in a contest or battle: *to kick up a dust*, in familiar language, to make a disturbance: *to throw dust in one's eyes*, to confuse; to bewilder; to deceive.

Dutch, *a.* -*dūch*, *pert.* to Holland—its language or inhabitants: **Dutch-clinkers**, long narrow bricks from Holland, very hard and appearing as if vitrified: **Dutch-gold**, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc: **Dutch-leaf** or **foil**, an alloy of copper and zinc beaten into thin leaves—also called **Dutch-mineral** or **metal**.

duteous, *a.* -*dū'ti-ūs* (from *duty*, which see), obedient; fulfilling duty: *du'teously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *du'teousness*, *n.* -*nēs*.

duty, *n.* -*dū'ty* (from *due*; It. *dovuto*; old F. *deuté*; *duty*, right: F. *dū*, duty), the obedience which one owes to another, as to a parent or superior; that which a person is bound to pay, do, or perform; tax, impost, or toll; service; business: *du'tiable*, *a.* -*bi*, in commerce, liable to duty or duties: *du'tiful*, *a.* -*fool*, respectful; obedient, as to parents or superiors; required by duty: *du'tifully*, *ad.* -*ly*: *du'tifulness*, *n.*

duumvir, *n.* -*dū-m'vir*, *plu.* *duumviri*, *vir-i* (L. *duo*, two, *vir*, a man), in anc. Rome, one of two united in the same public office: *duumvirate*, *n.* -*rāt*, two men united in the same office; the office itself: *duumviral*, *a.* -*vi-rāl*, *pert.* to a duumvirate.

dwale, *n.* -*dwāl* (from *dull*: Sw. *dwala*, fainting, stupefaction: Dan. *dwale-drik*, a soporific), the deadly nightshade; in *her*., a sable or black colour.

dwarf, *n.* -*dwa'rf* (AS. *dweorg*: Icel. *dvergr*: Sw. *dwerf*), any animal or plant much below the usual size; a man or woman much under the ordinary height; a page or attendant on a knight in olden times: *v.* to hinder from growing to the natural size: **dwarfing**, *imp.* making or keeping small: **dwarfed**, *pp.* *dwa'rfed*: **dwarfish**, *a.* -*fish*, like a dwarf; very small: **dwarfishly**, *ad.* -*ly*: **dwarfishness**, *n.*

dwelt, *v.* -*dwell* (Dut. *dwaelen*, to go about, as opposed to going straight: AS. *dweolhan*, to deceive: Icel. *dvelja*, to hinder: Dan. *dwale*, to dwell, to linger, to live in a place; to inhabit; to reside; to abide for a time; to be in a state or condition; to continue long; to linger on with affection: **dwelling**, *imp.*: *n.* a place of residence; a habitation: **dwell**, *pt.* and *pp.* *dwellt*: **dweller**, *n.* one who: **dwelling-house**, a settled residence: **dwelling-place**, a residence; a place of abode: *to dwell on or upon*, to occupy a long time with; to continue on, as to dwell on a subject.

dwindle, *v.* -*dwin'dl* (AS. *dwinan*; low Ger. *dwanen*, to fade, to vanish: Icel. *dvína*, to diminish), to leave off; to become less; to shrink; to consume or waste away; to degenerate: **dwindling**, *imp.*: **dwindled**, *pp.* -*did*: **dwine**, *v.* *dwin* (a provincial spelling of *dwindle*), to waste away; to pine: **dwining**, *imp.*: **dwind**, *pp.* *dwind*.

wt., contraction for pennyweight: *d.* for penny; *wt.*, the first and last letters of *weight*.

dye, *v.* -*dī* (AS. *deag*, a dye, a colour: Dan. *dygge*, to sprinkle with water), to colour; to stain; to tinge deeply: *n.* colouring matter; colour; stain: *dy'e'ing*, *imp.* -*ing*: *n.* the art or trade of fixing colours in various fabrics: **dyled**, *pp.* -*dyed*: **dyer**, *n.* one who dyes: **dye-house**, the building in which the operation of dyeing is carried on: **dye-stuffs**, *n.* *plu.* a general name for the vegetable and mineral substances used in dyeing or staining.

dying, *a.* -*dī'ing* (from *die*, which see), perishing; losing life; wasting away; mortal; given or uttered just before death: *pert.* to death: *dy'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*.

dyke, *n.* -*dīk* (Scot. a wall or fence—see *dike*), in *geol.*, applied to wall-like intrusions of igneous rocks, which fill up rents and fissures in the stratified rocks.

dynamics, *n.* *plu.* -*dī-nām'iks* (Gr. *dynamis*, power), the science that treats of the laws regulating the force or power of moving bodies: **dynamical**, *a.* -*ikāl*, *pert.* to dynamics: also **dynamíc, *a.* -*ik*: **dynamically**, *ad.* -*ly*: **dynamometer**, *n.* -*nóm'ō-mē'tēr* (Gr. *andron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the relative strength of men and animals, &c.: **dynamite**, *n.* -*dīnī-d'mīt*, a new explosive agent, consisting of porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerine: **dynameter**, *n.* -*ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the magnifying power of telescopes: **dynametrical**, *a.* -*mēt'ri-kāl*, *pert.* to a dynameter.**

dynasty, *n.* -*dīn'ās-tī* (Gr. *dynastes*, a lord or chief: F. *dynastie*), a race or succession of kings of the same family or line: **dynastic**, *a.* -*dī-nās'tik*, relating to a dynasty; also **dynas'tical**, *a.* -*tī-kāl*.

dys, *dis* (Gr. *dys*), a Gr. prefix only used in composition, and indicating badness, evil, as opposed to *Gr. eu*, signifying goodness.

dysæsthesia, *n.* -*dīs'ēz-thēs'ī-ā* (Gr. *dys*, badly, and *æsthanomai*, I feel), in *path.*, impaired power of feeling.

dysentery, *n.* -*dīs'ēn'tēr'ī* (Gr. *dys*, badly, and *entera*, the bowels), a flux or looseness of the bowels, accompanied with a discharge of blood and mucus, and griping pains: **dys'enteric**, *a.* -*ik*, *pert.* to or proceeding from dysentery.

dysodile, *n.* -*dīs'ō-dīl* (Gr. *dusodes*, fetid, and *odus*, mud), a bituminous shale or Tertiary mud, evidently of animal origin, and emitting a highly fetid odour when burnt.

dyspepsia, *n.* -*dīs'pēp'sī-ā* (Gr. *dys*, badly, and *pepto*, I digest), bad digestion; difficulty of digestion; also **dyspep'sy**, *n.* -*sī*: **dyspeptic**, *a.* -*tik*, afflicted with dyspepsia: *n.* a person afflicted with bad digestion.

dysphagia, *n.* -*dīs'fā'jī-ā* (Gr. *dys*, badly, and *phago*, I eat), in *med.*, difficulty of swallowing.

dyspnea, *n.* -*dīs'p-nē-ā* (Gr. *dys*, badly, and *pneo*, I breathe), a difficulty of breathing.

dysuria, *n.* -*dīs'ū-rī-ā* (Gr. *dys*, badly, and *oureo*, I pass urine), difficulty in making urine; a morbid condition of the urine: **dys'uric**, *a.* -*tik*, *pert.* to.

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hér*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôt*, *môve*;

E

e, in *music*, the third note of the diatonic scale.
e, a prefix, meaning out of, from—see **ex**.
each, a *ech* (AS. *alc*; low Ger. *elk*—from AS. *æ*, ever, and *lic*, like), one of two; every; every one of any number considered separately.

eager, a *éger* (F. *aigre*, sharp, biting—from L. *acer*, severe, sharp; It. *agrio*, sour, severe); ardently desirous; vehement; importunate; earnest; keen; *ea*gerly, ad. *li*: *ea*'gerness, n. earnestness; ardour of inclination.

eagle, n. *égl* (F. *aigle*; It. and L. *aquila*), a large bird of prey; from the figure of an eagle, the military standard of anc. Rome, now of France, and of U. S. of Amer.; in Amer. a gold coin equal to 10 dollars: *eagle-eyed*, a sharp-sighted: *eaglet*, n. *églét*, a young eagle: *eagle-stone*, a variety of iron ore having a concentric structure, fabled to have been hatched in the nest of the eagle.

eagre or egre, n. *éger*; also spelt *hygre* or *higre*, n. *híger* (AS. *egor*, the sea, water; Ice. *æger*, terrible—see *higre*), the English name applied to the tidal bore; a hollow and harsh roar caused in certain rivers by the rapid and violent advance of a spring-tide against the current of a river—see **bore**.

ear, n. *ér* (L. *auris*; Goth. *auso*; Ice. *eyra*: Ger. *ohr*, an ear), the organ of hearing; the power or faculty of readily distinguishing musical sounds; attention; heed; regard: *eared*, a *éar*, having ears: *ear*-less, a. without ears: *ear*-piercing, a. very shrill: *ear*-ache, n. *-ák*, pain in the ear: *ear*-bones, certain bones connected with the organs of hearing: *ear*-drum, n. the membrane stretched across the internal ear, like the parchment of a drum; the tympanum: *ear*-ring, n. a drop or pendant on the ear as an ornament: *ear*-trumpet, n. an instr. to enable the somewhat deaf to hear more distinctly: *ear*-wax, n. the thick brownish substance which gathers inside the ear: *ear*-shot, with-in reach of the hearing: *earwig*, n. (AS. *woigga*, a creeping thing), an insect having a forked tail, supposed, but ignorantly, to enter the ear: *v*. to get into a person's confidence or good graces by telling tales of others: *earwig*ing, imp. *n*. the gaining of confidence and good graces by whispered and covert statements about others: *earwigged*, pp. *-wiged*: *ear*-witness, n. one who can testify from his own hearing; one who hears a thing: *to set by the ears*, to make strife; to cause to quarrel: *over head and ears*, or *up to the ears*, in an extreme degree.

ear, n. *ér* (AS. *achir*: Ger. *ohre*; Dut. *ore*, an ear of corn), the head or top part of corn containing seeds: *v*. to form ears, as corn: *ear*ing, imp.: *eared*, pp. *érad*: adj. having ears.

earing, n. *éring* (AS. *earian*: Dut. *eren*: L. *arare*, to plough), the ploughing of fields—see Gen. xlv. 6: Ex. xxiv. 21.

earl, n. *érl*, (Ice. *iarl*, a prince, a viceroy; Gael. *iarr*-*fhath*, pronounced *iarrt*, a dependent chief—from *iar*, after, and *fath*, lord; AS. *eorl*, a man of noble birth), in Great Britain, a nobleman third in rank, being above a viscount and below a marquis: *earl*'dom, n. *-düm*, the possessions or dignity of an earl: *earl*-marshall, n. in England, one of the great officers of state, who regulates ceremonies, takes cognisance of all matters relating to honour, arms, and pedigree, and superintends the proclamation of peace or war.

early, a. *érl*-*li* (AS. *ær*, before; *arlice*, early; Ice. *ádr*, before), prior in season or time; coming soon; before or in advance of others: *ad*. soon; betimes; *earl*-ness, n.

earn, *v*. *érn* (Dut. *erne*, harvest; *arnen*, to reap; Ger. *ernte*, harvest; Bav. *arnen*, to receive as a reward of labour), to gain or win by labour; to reap the fruit of one's labour; to merit or deserve: *earn*ing, imp.: *earned*, pp. *érad*: *earnings*, n. plu. *érnings*, that which is earned; wages; reward.

earnest, a. *érn'est* (Ger. *ernst*: Dut. *ernsten*, to endeavour; AS. *georn*, desirous), done with a will; with hearty endeavour to attain the end aimed at; eager to obtain; zealous; sincere; serious: *earn*'estly, ad. *li*: *earn*'estness, n. seriousness; serious event; not a feigned appearance: *in earnest*, not in jest; really intent on.

earnest, n. *érn'est* (old F. *arres* or *ernes*; W. *ernes*;

L. *arrha*, a deposit, a pledge), money given in hand to assure a bargain; first-fruits; pledge; assurance: in Scot., *arles*, n. plu. *ar'ls*, another form of L. *arrha*. *earnings*—see under **earn**.

earth, n. *érth* (Goth. *artha*; Ice. *jord*; Ger. *erde*; AS. *eorþ*, earth; Gr. *eraze*, to the ground), mould; hole of a fox; the mass of the globe; the ground; land; the world; its inhabitants; in *chem.*, a solid, opaque, friable substance, without lustre, and incombustible: *v*. to hide in the ground; to cover with mould; to burrow: *earthing*, imp.: *earthed*, pp. *értht*: *earthen*, a. *érthin*, made of earth: *earthenware*, n. household utensils made of clay and hardened in the fire: *earthly*, a. *-li*, pert. to this world; gross: *earthliness*, n.: *earthling*, n. *-ling*, an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal: *earthly*, a. *-li*, consisting of, resembling, or relating to, earth: *earthiness*, n. *-nès*, quality of being earthy; grossness: *earthquake*, n. *-kwák*, a shaking or trembling of the earth: *earth-born*, a. earthly; human: *earth-nut*, a kind of tuber growing wild in the earth; the pignut: *earth's crust*, n. the external rind or shell of our planet accessible to human investigation: *earth of bone*, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination: *earth-foam*, a fine light scaly variety of calcite or calc-spar: *earth-work*, an embankment, cutting, or fortification made of earth: *earth-worm*, a worm that lives in the ground; a mean, sordid creature: *earthly-minded*, a. having a mind devoted to the things of the earth.

earwig, n.—see **ear**.

ease, n. *éz* (F. *aïse*; It. *asio*; Port. *azo*, convenience, leisure; Gael. *athais*, ease), rest from labour; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; freedom from difficulty; freedom from constraint or formality: *v*. to give relief or rest to; to free from pain; to alleviate; to pacify: *easing*, imp. *é-izing*: *eased*, pp. *é-éd*: *easement*, n. *éz'mént*, that which gives ease; convenience; assistance: *easy*, a. *éz*, free from pain or annoyance; free from anxiety or care; quiet; not difficult or laborious; not rough or uneven; complying; satisfied; comfortable; not stiff or constrained; credulous: *ea*'sily, ad. *li*: *ea*'siness, n.: *at ease*, without pain or anxiety.

ease, n. *é-él*, (Ger. *esel*, an ass), the frame on which painters place their canvas while painting.

east, n. *ést* (Ger. *ost*; Ice. *austr*, the east; Esthon. *ea*, ice; *east*, from the ice, the icy wind), that part of the heavens where the sun rises; the eastern parts of the earth: adj. toward the rising sun: *east*'erly, a. *-érli*, situated toward the east; looking toward the east: *adv*. in the direction of east: *east*'ern, a. *-érn*, living or dwelling in the direction of the east; oriental: *east*'erling, n. the native of a country eastward of another: *east*ing, n. among seamen, the distance a ship makes good in an east direction: *the East*, eastern regions; Asiatic countries: *east*ward, ad. *-ward*, also *eastwards* (AS. *weord*, direction), towards the east: *the eastward*, n. the direction towards the east.

Easter, n. *é-éstr* (AS. *Eostre*, a goddess whose festival was held in April), a festival in Christian countries commemorating the resurrection of Christ.

easy, &c.—see **ease**.

eat, *v*. *ét* (Goth. *etan*; Ger. *essen*; L. *edere*, to eat), to consume, as food with the mouth; to wear away or corrode; to gnaw; to take food: *eat*ing, imp.: *n*. the act of chewing and swallowing food: *ate*, pt. *ét*: *eaten*, pp. *é-ét*: *eat*'able, a. *-á-bél*, that which can be eaten, or is fit for food: *n*. anything used for food, usually in the plu.: *eat*'er, n. one who: *eat*'age, n. *-áj* (from *eat*: Fris. *etten*, to pasture), pasture, or the eatable growth of either grass or corn field—*same*: *eddish*: *eating-house*, n. a house where ready-dressed provisions are sold: *to eat one's words*, to withdraw or retract them.

eau, n. *ó* (F. water), an essence or perfumed spirit: *eau-de-Cologne*, *-dé-kó-lón*, water of Cologne; a perfume: *eau-de-vie*, *-dé-vé*, water of life; brandy.

eaves, n. plu. *é-éz* (AS. *efese*, margin, edge; *efesian*, to shave: old Dut. *ovesse*; Fris. *ose*, eaves), the part of the roof of a house that overhangs the wall: *eavesdrop*, *v*. *-dróp* (Dut. *oos-druip*, eavesdropping), to stand under the eaves of a window, or at a door, to listen to

ców, *bój*, *jóót*; *püre*, *büd*; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

what is being said within doors: **eavesdropping**, listening at doors or windows to what is said within: **eavesdropper**, n. one who listens at doors or windows for curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling; an indiscreet eavesdropper.

ebb, n. *eb* (Ger. and Dut. *ebbe*, the falling back of the tide: Ger. *eben*, to fall off, to sink—connected with *evening*), the reflux or flowing back of the tide; decline; a falling from a better to a worse state: **v.** to flow back, as the tide; to return, as the waters of the sea; to decay or decline: **eb'bing**, imp.: n. the flowing back of the tide: **ebbed**, pp. *ebb*: **ebb-tide**, n. the retreating tide.

ebony, n. *eb'ôn-i* (L. *ebenus*; Gr. *ebemos*, the ebony-tree: It. *ebano*; F. *ébène*), a hard, heavy, black wood; the tree itself: **eb'onise**, v. -*ise*, to make black: **eb'onising**, imp.: **eb'onised**, pp. *ebon*: n. *eb'ôn*, of or like ebony; black.

ebracteate, a. *eb-brák'té-át* (L. *e*, from, and *bractea*, a thin layer of wood), in bot., without a bract or floral leaf.

ebriety, n. *eb'ri-ti*, for *inebriety* (L. *ebrietas*, drunkenness), intoxication; drunkenness.

ebullition, n. *eb'ül-lish'ün*, (L. *ebullis*, I boil or bubble up—from *e*, out, and *bulla*, a bubble), the boiling of liquids; the agitation or bubbling up of a liquid, caused by particles of it being changed into steam; effervescence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger: **ebullient**, a. *eb'ül-yent*, boiling over: **ebul'liency**, n. -*yent-si*, a boiling over.

eburnean, a. *eb'er-né-an* (L. *ebur*, ivory), made of ivory: **eburnation**, n. *eb'ür-ná'shün*, in med., the excessive deposition of osseous matter in certain diseased states of bones.

ec, prefix, *ék* (see *ex*), *ex* becomes *ec* before *c*.

ecarte, n. *a-kár'tá* (F.), a game at cards so called.

eccentric, a. *ék-sén'trik*, also *eccen'trical*, a. -*trí-kál*, (L. *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, centre: Gr. *ek*, out of, and *kentron*, the centre), odd; singular; departing from the usual course; not having the same centre: n. a circle not having the same centre as another; a wheel having its axis out of the centre: **eccen'trically**, ad. -*ti*: **eccentricity**, n. *ék-sén'trís-ti*, the being odd or singular; deviation from a centre; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun.

echymosis, n. *ék'i-mó'sis* (Gr. *ek*, out of, and *chumos*, juice, sap—from *chuo*, I pour out), livid spots or blotches on the skin, caused by an effusion of blood under the skin, as in a black eye.

Ecclesiastes, n. *ék-klé'st-ás-téz* (Gr. *ekklesia*, an assembly, a church: L. *ecclesia*), one of the books of the Old Testament: **Eccle'sias'ticus**, n. -*ás-tí-kús*, a book of the Apocrypha: **eccle'sias'tic**, a. -*tík*, also *eccle'sias'tical*, a. -*tí-kál*, pert. to the Church: **eccle'sias'tic**, n. a clergyman; a priest: **eccle'sias'tically**, ad. -*tí*: **eccle'sias'ticism**, n. -*ás-tí-sizm*, Church principles: **eccle'siolog'y**, n. -*ól'ó-jí* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science of building and decorating churches: **eccle'siolog'ical**, a. -*ól'ó-tí-kál*, pert. to church-building, &c.: **eccle'siologist**, n. -*jíst*, one who.

eccroprotic, a. *ék-ró-prót'ík* (Gr. *ek*, out of, and *koprois*, dung), in med., promoting the discharge from the bowels.

ecdysis, n. *ék-dí'sis* (Gr. *ekdusis*, a coming out, an emerging—from *ek*, out of, and *duo*, I enter), the act of putting off or moulting; emerging.

echelon, n. *ék'hé-lóng* (F. a ladder-step—from *échelle*, a ladder), the position of an army or body of troops in the form of steps of a ladder; an army arranged in lines or divisions, having the right of the one bordering upon, but slightly behind the left of the other: **ech'eloned**, a. -*lóngd*, arranged in lines like steps, or as a series of terraces or platforms one above the other.

echinate, a. *ék'i-nát*, also *ech'íná'ted*, a. (L. *echinus*; Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog: It. *echino*; F. *échine*), set with prickles; prickly; bristled: **echinida**, n. *ék'i-ní-dá*, also *echinoidea*, n. *ék'i-noy'í-dá* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), a family of the radiata, comprehending the marine creatures known as sea-eggs or sea-urchins: **ech'inia**, n. -*ná*, a general term for any fossil sea-urchin, or part of one: **echinus**, n. *ék'i-nús*, a radiated animal; a sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin; prickly head or top of a plant; an ornamental moulding with oval spaces: **echinoderm**, n. *ék'i-nó-dérn*, **echinoder'mata**, -*dér'má-tá*, also **echi'nodermis**, -*dér'nz* (Gr. *derma*, skin), a numerous class of radiata, like the starfish and sea-urchin, all less or more covered with a

firm crustaceous substance, often densely armed with spines: **echinoder'mal**, a. -*mál*, relating to the echinodermata: **echinospherites**, n. plu. *ék'i-nós'fé-ríts* (Gr. *sphaira*, a ball), in geol., a genus of echinoderms characterised by their small size and globular form: **echinostachys**, n. *ék'i-nó-stá'tíks* (Gr. *stachys*, a head of flowers), a singular fossil, apparently a spike of inflorescence, beset on all sides with a kind of fruit.

echo, n. *ék'ó* (L. or Gr. *echo*, a sound; in anc. myth., a nymph who pined away into a sound for love of Narcissus), sound, as of a voice, reverberated or returned to the ear from an opposite hill, &c.; a repeated sound: **v.** to send back a sound; to be sounded back: **ech'oi'ng**, imp.: **adj.** sending back sound: **echoed**, pp. *ék'ód*, returned, as an echo: **echometry**, n. *ék-kóm'é-trí* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art of measuring the length of sounds: **echom'eter**, n. -*tér*, an instr. for measuring the duration of sounds, and their intervals.

éclaircissement, n. *ék-lár'sis-máng* (F.), the clearing or explaining any thing or affair not before understood: **éclaircise**, v. -*is*.

eclampy, n. *ék-lámp'si*, or **eclamp'sia**, n. -*é-ád* (Gr. *eklampis*, a shining forth—from *ek*, forth, from, and *lampis*, to shine), an appearance of flashing of light which attends epilepsy; any form of epilepsy or other convulsive disease.

eclat, n. *ék-lát* (F.), sudden splendour or brightness; applause; show; pomp; striking effect.

eclectic, a. *ék-ék'tík* (Gr. *eklektikos*, selecting—from *ek*, out of, and *lego*, I choose or gather: F. *éclectique*), choosing or selecting, as opinions or doctrines: n. any philosopher in anc. times who selected his opinions and principles from various sources: **eclec'tically**, ad. -*tí*: **eclec'tics**, n. plu. -*tíks*, a sect of philosophers; a certain sect of Christians: **eclec'ticism**, n. -*tí-sizm*, the principles or doctrines of the eclectics.

ecclipse, n. *ék-íps's* (L. *ecclipse*; Gr. *ekleipsis*, a forsaking, a being absent, an eclipse: It. *ecclipse*: F. *éclipse*), the phenomenon of a celestial body disappearing from view in whole or in part, in consequence of another celestial body passing between it and the spectator; darkness: **v.** to hide or conceal a luminous body in whole or in part; to cloud or darken; to disgrace: **ecclips'ing**, imp.: **ecclipsed**, pp. -*íps't*, concealed; darkened; outshone: **eccliptic**, n. -*tík*, the apparent path of the sun in the heavens in a year—so called because an eclipse cannot take place unless the moon be in or near the ecliptic.

eclogue, n. *ék-lóg* (L. *ecloga*; Gr. *ekloge*, a selection—from Gr. *ek*, out of, and *lego*, I choose: F. *éclouge*), a select piece; a pastoral poem: **eclogite**, n. *ék-ló-gít*, a mineral, being a fine-grained mixture of green emeraldite and red garnet.

economy, n. *ék-kón'ó-mí* (L. *oeconomia*; Gr. *oikonomia*, the management of household affairs—from Gr. *oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, a law), the frugal and prudent management of a family or household; frugality; the judicious management and arrangement of the affairs of a nation—the study of the best system for which is called *political economy*; a system of rules or regulations; the operations of nature in regard to animals or plants: **economic**, a. *ék-kón'óm'ík*, also **ec'onom'ical**, a. -*kál*, pert. to household matters; frugal; careful; thrifty: **ec'onomically**, ad. -*tí*: **ec'onom'ics**, n. plu. -*tíks*, the science of household affairs: **economise**, v. *ék-kón'ó-míz*, to manage money matters, or household expenditure, with frugality: **econ'om'ising**, imp.: **adj.** using with frugality: **econ'omised**, pp. -*mízd*: **econ'omiser**, n. -*mí-zér*, one who: **econ'omist**, n. one who manages household matters frugally: **political economist**, one who writes on or teaches political economy.

ecorchee, n. *a-kór'shá* (F.), in paint, and *sculpt.*, an animal or human subject, or the representation of one, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study.

ecstasy, n. *ék-stá-si* (Gr. *ekstasis*, change of state—from *ek*, out, and *stasis*, standing, state), excessive joy; extreme delight; a state of the body in which the functions of the senses are suspended; a trance: **ec'tasied**, -*sí-d*, enraptured; filled with extreme delight: **ecstat'ic**, a. -*stát'ík*, also **ecstat'ical**, a. -*tí-kál*, rapturous; transporting; delightful beyond measure; entrancing: **ecstat'ically**, ad. -*tí*.

echlipsis, n. *ék-thíps'is* (Gr. *ekthipsis*, a pressing or squeezing out—from Gr. *ek*, from, and *thibo*, I press or squeeze), in L. gram., a figure of speech in

which a final *m* with the preceding vowel is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel.

ectropium, *n.* *ek-trō-pi-um* (Gr. *ek*, out of, and *trepo*, I turn), a disease in which the eyelashes are turned outwards.

ectype, *n.* *ek-tip* (L. *ectypus*; Gr. *ektupos*, worked in high relief—from Gr. *ek*, out of, and *tupos*, stamp, figure), a copy from an original; a cast in relief of an ornamental design: **ectypal**, *a.* *-ti-pal*, taken from the original; copied: **ectypography**, *n.* *-pō-grā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a method of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in.

ecumenic, *a.* *ek-ū-mē-nīk*, also **ecumenical**, *a.* *-i-kāl* (Gr. *oikoumenikos*, pert. to the inhabitable earth, universal—from *oikos*, I inhabit), general; universal—usually applied to the councils of the Church; also written **ecumenical**.

eczema, *n.* *ek-zē-mā* (Gr. *ekzesis*, a boiling out—from *ek*, out, and *zeo*, I boil), an eruption of the skin in small watery pustules, without fever.

edacious, *a.* *ē-dā-shiūs* (L. *edax*, voracious—gen. *edacis*—from *edo*, I eat), eating; greedy; voracious: **edaciously**, *ad. -ly*: **edacity**, *n.* *-dās-i-tī*, greediness; rapacity.

edaphodon, *n.* *ē-dā-fō-dōn* (Gr. *edaphos*, the pavement, *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of fishes, founded chiefly on the jaws and dental apparatus.

eddish, *n.* *ē-dīsh* (a corruption of *edtage*; Fris. *etten*, to pasture), the pasture or eatable growth of either grass or corn field.

eddy, *n.* *ē-dī* (Icel. *yda*, a whirlpool—from *yda*, to boil; AS. *yth*, a wave, a flood), a current of water contrary to the main stream; a circular motion of water; a whirlpool: **v.** to move, as an eddy: **ed dying**, *imp.*: **edded**, *pp.* *-did*.

edematous, *a.* *ē-dēmā-tiūs*, also **edematose**, *a.* *-tōz* (Gr. *oideō*, I swell; *oideima*, a swelling), having a minor form of dropsy; full of humour; dropsical; also spelt **edematous**.

Eden, *n.* *ē-dēn* (Heb. *eden*, delight), the garden given by God for the dwelling-place of Adam and Eve; a place of delight.

edentate, *a.* *ē-dēn-tāt*, also **edentated**, *a.* (L. *edentatus*, rendered toothless—from *e* without, and *dens*, a tooth), without teeth; deprived of teeth; without front teeth: **edentata**, *n.* *-tā-tā*, an order of quadrupeds, so called because they agree in being destitute of front or incisive teeth: **edentulous**, *a.* *-tū-lūs*, toothless.

edge, *n.* *ēj* (AS. *ecge*; Icel. *egg*; Gr. *ake*, a point, an edge; Dut. *egge*, an angle, an edge; Ger. *ecke*, a corner), the extreme border of anything; brink; verge; the thin cutting part of a knife &c.; keenness; sharpness of mind or appetite: **v.** to sharpen; to border or fringe; to incite; to provoke; to move gradually: **edging**, *imp.* inciting; moving gradually or sideways: *n.* a narrow lace; trimming added to a garment for ornament; an outside row of plants: **edged**, *pp.* and *a.* *ējd*, furnished with an edge or border; sharp; keen: **edgless**, *a.* not sharp; blunt: **to set the teeth on edge**, to cause a grating or tingling sensation in the teeth: **to edge in**, to get in; to slide in: **edge-tool**, a cutting instrument: **edgewise**, *ad.* in direction of the edge; sidewise.

edible, *a.* *ēd-i-bl* (L. *edo*, I eat), fit to be eaten as food; eatable: **edibles**, *n.* plu. *-bils*, things fit to be eaten as food.

edict, *n.* *ē-dīkt* (L. *edictum*, to utter or proclaim—from *e* out, and *dictum*, to say), the written command or order of a sovereign; a decree; a proclamation having the force of law.

edify, *v.* *ēd-i-fī* (L. *edifico*, I build—from *ædes*, a house, and *facio*, I make: F. *édifier*, to build, to instruct) to instruct and improve the mind; edifying, *imp.*: **edifying**, *ad. -ly*: **edification**, *n.* *-fī-kā-shi-ūn*, a building up or improvement of the mind in faith and holiness; instruction; improvement in any kind of knowledge: **edifice**, *n.* *-fīs*, a large or splendid building; a large structure: **edificial**, *a.* *-fīsh-i-āl*, respecting the appearance of an edifice.

edile, *n.* *ē-dīl* (L. *edilis*—from *ædes*, a house or building), a magistrate of anc. Rome who had the oversight of buildings and streets, &c.: **e'dileship**, *n.* the office.

edit, *v.* *ēd-i-t* (L. *editum*, to publish, to utter—from *e*, out, and *datum*, to give), to revise and prepare for publication; to publish: **ed'iting**, *imp.*: **n. act of an**

editor; the act of making or preparing for the press: **edit'ed**, *pp.*: **editor**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who superintends the publication of a book, magazine, or newspaper: **edit'orial**, *a.* *-tēr-i-āl*, written by an editor: **editorship**, *n.*: **edition**, *n.* *-dīsh-i-ūn*, the whole number of copies of a book printed at one time.

educate, *v.* *ēd-ū-kāt* (L. *educatum*, to bring up, to rear—from *e*, out of, and *duco*, I lead: It. *educare*), to instruct; to inform and expand the mind; to bring up as a child: **educat'ing**, *imp.*: **educat'ed**, *pp.* instructed; trained; furnished with knowledge: **educat'or**, *n.* *-kāt-ēr*, an instructor; a teacher: **educat'ion**, *n.* *-shūn*, instruction; formation of manners; the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers: **educat'ional**, *a.* *-al*, pert. to education: **educ'e**, *v.* *ē-dūs*, to bring or draw out; to bring to light; to elicit; to develop: **educ'ing**, *imp.* *-sing*: **educ'ed**, *pp.* *-dīst*: **educ't**, *n.* *ē-dūkt*, that which is brought to light by separation or analysis: **educ'tion**, *n.* *-dūkt-shūn*, the act of educing or bringing into view: **educ'tor**, *n.* *-tāt*, that which extracts.

edulcorate, *v.* *ē-dūl-kō-rāt* (L. *e*, out of, and *dulcis*, sweet), to free from acids or other foreign substances by washings or filtrations: **edulcorat'ing**, *imp.*: **edulcorat'ed**, *pp.*

eel, *n.* *ēl* (Dut. *aal*; Fin. *ilja*, slimy; Esthon. *illa*, slime, saliva), a well-known long slender-bodied fish, species of which occur both in fresh and salt water.

e'en, *e'er*, *ēn*, *ar*, contractions for *even* and *ever*.

eerie or **eery**, *a.* *ē-ri* (Scot.), serving to inspire fear; wild; affected with another.

ef, prefix, *ef*, another form of *ex*, which see.

efface, *v.* *ēf-fās* (L. *ex*, out, and *facies*, the face; F. *effacer*, to blot out), to destroy or render illegible; to wear away; to strike or rub out; to destroy any impression on the mind: **effac'ing**, *imp.*: **effaced**, *pp.* *-fāst*: **effaceable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, capable of being rubbed out: **effacement**, *n.* act of effacing.

effect, *n.* *ēf-fekt* (L. *effectus*, made, finished—from *ex*, out, and *facio*, I make), result or consequence of a cause or agent; consequence; result; impression produced by certain combinations, as in a picture: **v.** to produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish: **effec'ting**, *imp.*: **effec'ted**, *pp.*: **effec'ter**, *n.* one who; also **effec'tor**: **effec'tible**, *a.* *-ti-bl*, that may be done: **effec'tive**, *a.* *-tīv*, having power to effect; producing effect; active; serviceable; operative: **effec'tively**, *ad. -tī*, powerfully; with real operation: **effec'tless**, *a.* *ēf-fek'tiveness*, *n.* *-tīv*, goods; movables: in effect, really; virtually: **effec'tual**, *a.* *-tū-āl*, producing the effect intended or desired; efficacious; complete: **effec'tually**, *ad. -tī*: **effec'tuate**, *v.* *-āt*, to bring to pass; to accomplish: **effec'tuating**, *imp.*: **effec'tuated**, *pp.*

effeminate, *a.* *ēf-fēm-i-nāt* (L. *effeminatum*, to make a woman of—from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman: It. *effeminare*; F. *efféminer*), soft and delicate as a woman; womanish; unmanly; weak; **v.** to make womanish; to unman; to soften: **effem'inating**, *imp.*: **effem'inated**, *pp.*: **effem'inately**, *ad. -tī*: **effem'inateness**, *n.* *-tēf-em-i-nā-si*, unmanly delicacy; womanish weakness; voluptuousness.

effendi, *n.* *ēf-fēn-dī* (Turk.), master; lord; a title of respect among the Turks, particularly given to men learned in the law.

effervesce, *v.* *ēf-fēr-vēs* (L. *effervesce*, to boil up or over—from *ex*, out, and *fervere*, to boil, to be hot), to bubble up, as in boiling; to froth up, as in the fermenting of liquids: **efferves'cing**, *imp.*: **adj.** bubbling up: **effervesced**, *pp.* *-vēst*: **efferves'cent**, *a.* *-sēnt*, gently boiling or bubbling: **efferves'cence**, *n.* *-sēns*, the frothing or bubbling up of liquids from the generation and escape of gas: **efferves'cible**, *a.* *-si-bl*, capable of producing effervescence.

effete, *a.* *ēf-fēt* (L. *effetus*, barren, worn out—from *ex*, out, and *fatus*, the young of any creature), worn out; barren; exhausted.

efficacious, *a.* *ēf-fī-kā-shiūs* (L. *efficax*, effectual, powerful—gen. *efficacis*—from *ex*, out, and *facio*, I make or do: It. and F. *efficace*), producing the effect intended; effectual: **efficac'iously**, *ad. -tī*: **efficac'iousness**, *n.* *-nēs*: **efficacy**, *n.* *-kā-si*, power to produce effects; virtue; power; ability: **effic'ient**, *a.* *-fīsh-ēnt*, producing effects; able; competent; material: **n. that which produces effects; he that makes: **effic'iently**, *ad. -tī*: **effic'ience**, *-ēns*, also **effic'ency**, *n.* *-ēn-si*, a causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of performing works.**

effigy, *n.* *ēf-fī-jī* (L. *effigies*, an image—from *ex*, out,

and *figo*, I form: It. and F. *effigie*), the image or likeness of a person, whether a full figure or in part; a portrait: *effigial*, a. *effigj'ál*, pert. to, or having the character of, an effigy: to **burn or hang in effigy** (L. *in effigie*), to burn or hang the image or figure of a person.

effloresce, v. *effló-rès* (L. *efflorescere*, to blow, or bloom, as a flower—from *ex*, out, and *flos*, a flower), to become covered with crystals, as the moisture frozen on a pane of glass; to form a mealy powder on the surface, as of a liquid; to become dusty on the surface; in *chem.*, to change from a compact or crystalline state to a powder, generally by losing water of crystallisation: **efflorescing**, imp.: **effloresced**, pp. *-rès*: **efflorescence**, n. *-rès-ens*, the being in flower; bloom; a mealy-like substance which covers certain minerals when exposed to the action of the atmosphere; redness of the skin: **efflorescent**, a. *-ent*, shooting out in flowers; forming a white powder on the surface; throwing out minute needle-like crystals.

effluent, a. *effló-ént* (L. *effluens*, flowing or running out—from *ex*, out, and *fluens*, flowing: F. *effluent*), flowing out: n. a stream which flows out of another stream, or out of a lake: **effluence**, n. *-ens*, that which flows from any body or substance: **effluvium**, n. *effló-vi-úm*, plu. *efflú'via*, -á (L. a flowing out), the invisible vapour or gas arising from putrefying matter or from diseased bodies; a disagreeable smell: **efflux**, n. *efflúks* (L. *effluens*, flowed out), that which flows out: a flowing out or issuing in a stream.

effort, n. *effórt* (F. *effort*: from L. *ex*, out, and *fortis*, strong), exertion; endeavour; strain: **effortless**, a. without effort.

effrontery, n. *eff'frún-tér-i* (F. *effronterie*, impudence—from L. *ex*, out or forth, and *frons*, the forehead—gen. *frontis*), impudence; shameless boldness.

effulge, v. *effúlj* (L. *effulgens*, a shining or gleaming forth—from *ex*, out, and *fulgeo*, I shine), to shine with splendour: **effulging**, imp.: **effulged**, pp. *-fúlj*: **effulgent**, a. *-jént*, diffusing a flood of light; bright: **effulgence**, n. *-jens*, great lustre or brightness; splendour: **effulgently**, ad. *-li*.

effuse, v. *effú-sé* (L. *effusus*, poured out or forth—from *ex*, out, and *fusus*, poured), to pour out; to spill or shed, as a fluid: **effusing**, imp.: **effused**, pp. *-fúsé*, poured out; shed: **effusion**, n. *effú-shún*, a shedding or spilling; act of pouring out; what is poured out: **effusive**, a. *-zíu*, flowing abundantly; that pours out largely: **effusively**, ad. *-li*.

eft, n. *eft* (AS. *efete*, an eft: Sans. *apada*, a reptile—from a, not, and *pad*, a foot), a small lizard; a newt.

egg, n. *ég* (AS. *æg*; old Eng. *eye*; Ger. *ei*, an egg), a roundish body produced by the females of birds and certain other animals, out of which a creature is produced of a like kind; the spawn of fishes, &c.: **egg-shaped**, a. in the form of an egg.

egg, v. *ég* (Icel. *egg*, an edge; *eggja*, to sharpen—see *edge*), to urge on; to incite: **egging**, imp.: **egged**, pp. *éga*.

eglantine, n. *ég'lán-tín* (F. *aiglantin*, the dog-rose; Prov. *aguilen*, a hawkthorn), the old Eng. name for the sweet-brier.

ego, n. *égó* (L. *ego*, meaning I: Ger. *ich*; Dan. *jeg*; Sw. *jag*; AS. *ic*, I), the thinking subject, whatever it may be—all beyond being non-*ego*: **egoism**, n. *égó-izm*, the doctrine of those who believe everything uncertain but their own existence: **egoist**, n. one who believes nothing certain but his own existence: **egotism**, n. *égó-tizm*, a speaking or writing much of one's self: **egotist**, n. one who writes or speaks much of himself: **egotise**, v. *-tiz*, to exalt one's self: **egotising**, imp.: **egotised**, pp. *-tizé*: **egotistic**, a. *-tis'tik*, also *egotis'tical*, a. *-tí-kál*, self-conceited: **egotistically**, ad. *-li*.

egregious, a. *ég-ré'jús-ús* (L. *egregius*, singular, notable—from *ex*, out of, and *grex*, a flock—gen. *gregis*), unusual; remarkable; distinguished in a bad sense; enormous: **egregiously**, ad. *-li*: **egregiousness**, n.

egress, n. *ég-rès* (L. *egressus*, a departure—from *ex*, out of, and *gressus*, to step or go: It. *egresso*), a going out; power or act of going out; departure: **egress'ion**, n. *-grèsh'ún*, the act of going out.

egret, n. *ég-rét* (F. *aigrette*), a small white heron; a fowl of the heron-kind, with white feathers, and a crest on its head.

egriot, n. *égriót-tét* (F. *aigret*—from *aigre*, sour), a species of sour cherry; the wild cherry.

Egyptian, a. *éjip'sián*, pert. to Egypt: n. a native

of Egypt; a gipsy: **Egyptology**, n. *-tól'ó-jí*, study of the archaeology of Egypt, particularly in connection with hieroglyphics: **Egyptologist**, n. one who.

eh, int. *et é* or *á*, a word expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

eider, n. *ídér* (Sw. *ejder*: Ger. *eider*), the down or very fine feathers of a species of duck found in large numbers in Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, &c.; the duck itself.

Eifel, n. *éj'fél*, a district on the lower Rhine celebrated in geology for its recent volcanic rocks, its brown coal, and other deposits, and for its fossils.

eight, n. *áit* (Sans. *astán*; L. *octo*; Goth. *ahtan*; Ger. *acht*; AS. *eahtha*, eight), twice four; four and four: **eighteen**, n. *á'tén* (eight and ten), twice nine; eight and ten: **eighteenth**, a. *-ténth*, after seventeenth: **eighteenmo**, n. (*mo* contracted for L. *decimo*, ten), a size of a book; a sheet formed into eighteen leaves: **eightfold**, a. eight times the number or quantity: **eighth**, a. *á'th*, next after seventh: n. a musical interval of five tones and two semitones: **eightly**, ad. *-li*: **eighty**, n. or a. *á'tí* (AS. *eahtha*, eight, and *tig*, a collection of tens—the termination *teen* indicating addition, and *ty* multiplication), eight times ten: **eightieth**, a. *á'tí-éth*, next after seventy-ninth: **eight'score**, n. eight times twenty (see *score*).

either, a. *é-thér* or *i-thér* (AS. *ægher*, every one of two—the prefix *æg* in composition signifying ever, always: Esthon. *igga*; Lap. *ikke*, ever, all), one of two; one or the other: conj. Introductory word or correlative to *or*—as, *either* he will hold to the one or despise the other.

ejaculate, v. *éj'ák-ú-lát* (L. *ejaculatus*, cast or thrown out—from *ex*, out of, and *jacular*, I throw or dart; *jaculum*, a javelin, a dart), to utter a few words suddenly, as a prayer; to exclaim earnestly but briefly: **ejaculating**, imp.: **ejaculated**, pp.: **ejaculation**, n. *-lá-shún*, the uttering of a short prayer; a short sudden exclamation: **ejaculator'y**, a. *-lá-tér'í*, suddenly spoken or uttered in short sentences.

eject, v. *é-jék't* (L. *ejectum*, to cast out, to expel—from *ex*, out of, and *jacio*, I throw), to cast or throw out; to void; to discharge; to evacuate; to turn out; to dismiss from an office; to expel: **ejecting**, imp.: **ejected**, pp.: **ejector**, n. one who: **ejection**, n. *-jék'shún*, the act of throwing or casting out; expulsion: **ejectment**, n. *-jék't-mént*, a dispossession; in *law*, a writ for the recovery of possession of land.

eke, v. *ék* (AS. *eacan*; Goth. *auk*; Icel. *og*; Ger. *auch*, to eke: L. *augere*, to increase), to add to; to enlarge; to lengthen; to protract; to spin out: ad. likewise; in addition: **e'king**, imp.: **eked**, pp. *ékt*.

elaborate, v. *eláb'ó-rat* (L. *elaboratum*, to take pains with, to work out—from *ex*, out, and *laboro*, I toil; It. *elaborare*: F. *elaborer*), to improve or highly finish by successive operations; adj. highly finished; complicated: **elaborating**, imp.: **elaborated**, pp. produced with labour or study: **elaborately**, ad. *-li*: **elaborateness**, n., also **elab'or'ation**, n. *-rá'shún*, the act of finishing with great care: **elaborator**, n. *-tér*, one who.

elsolite, n. *él'só-lít* (Gr. *elaion*, oil, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of the scapolite family having a fatty resinous lustre.

elaine, n., or **elain**, n. *él-á'ín* (Gr. *elaton*, oil), the liquid principle of oils and fats; a fat oil which remains liquid at ordinary temperatures—sometimes **spelt oleine**, *él'éín*.

eland, n. *élánd* (Dut. *eland*; Ger. *elend*, the elk), the largest species of S. African antelope, much prized for its flesh.

elapse, v. *él-áps* (L. *elapsus*, slipped or glided away—from *ex*, out of, and *lapis*, slipped or glided), to pass away silently; to slide or slip away, applied to time: **elapsing**, imp.: **elapsed**, pp. *-lápst'*.

elastic, a. *él-ás'tik* (F. *élastique*; It. *elastico*, elastic; Gr. *elasma*, a plate of metal that has been hammered out—from *elauno*, I beat or draw out), springing back; having the power to return to the form from which it is bent, drawn, or pressed: **elastically**, ad. *-tí-ká-lí*: **elasticity**, n. *él-ás-tis'í-tí*, the power possessed by some bodies of returning to the position from which they are bent, drawn, or pressed: **elastic bitumen**, a mineral occurring in soft gulfed masses, with a resinous lustre, flexible and elastic.

elate, v. *él-át* (L. *elatus*, raised, exalted—from *ex*, out of, and *latus*, carried: It. *elato*), to puff up; to make proud; to elevate with success; to exalt: **adj.** flushed, as with success; proud; exalted: **elating**,

máite, máit, fár, láio; méte, méit, hér; pine, pín; móte, nóit, móve;

imp.: **ela'ted**, pp.: **adj.** **pushed up**, as with honour or success: **elation**, n. *el-ä-shün*, vanity or pride resulting from success; joyful elevation of mind: **ela'tedly**, ad. -*li*.

elater, n. *el-ä-tär* (Gr. *elater*, a driver), in bot., an elastic spirally-twisted filament for dispersing the spores, as in some liverworts; the click beetle: **elaterite**, n. *el-ä-tär-it*, an elastic mineral pitch, also called *elastic bitumen*: **elaterium**, n. *el-ä-tär-üm*, a substance deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber.

elbow, n. *el-bö* (AS. *elnboga*, the bow or bending of the arm; Gr. *olene*; L. *ulna*, the forearm), the joint or outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent; a sudden turn or bend in a river or road; the obtuse angle of a wall or building; v. to push or drive, as with the elbow; to encroach on: **elbowing**, imp.: **adj.** pushing; jostling; **elbowed**, pp. *böät*: **elbow-chair**, arm-chair: **elbow-room**, ample room for motion: **at the elbow**, men at hand: **to jog the elbow**, to wake up; to remind a person of a thing: **out at elbows**, the sleeve of a coat so torn or old as to show the shirt beneath; having shabby clothes; reduced in circumstances.

elder, a. *el-der* (AS. *eald*, old—see **old**), senior; opposed to younger; oldest; comp. degree of **old**: **an elder** advanced in life; an office-bearer in a Presbyterian church: **el'dest**, superl. degree of **old**; most advanced in age, usually applied to persons: **el'dership**, n. office of an elder: **el'derly**, a. -*li*, somewhat old.

elder, n. *el-der* (AS. *ellarn*; Gr. *hollder*, the elder-tree—from Ger. *hohl*, hollow, and *der* or *lar*, signifying tree, so called from its hollow wood), a common tree producing white flowers and dark-purple berries.

El Dorado, n. *el-ä-dor-ä-dö* (Sp. the golden region—from *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt), a country fabled to be very rich in the precious metals; a territory possessed of, or supposed to possess, great stores of silver and gold.

elecampane, n. *el-ä-käm-pän* (F. *érule-campagne*; Sp. and It. *eleo-campana*; L. *inula helenium*—from Gr. *helenion*, a certain plant said to have sprung from Helen's tears), a plant, the root of which, from its stimulant or aromatic flavour, is used as a medicine or condiment.

elect, v. *el-ekt* (L. *electus*, chosen or picked out—from *ex*, out of, and *lectus*, chosen), to choose or select for an office; to pick out or select for a use or purpose; to select from two or more that which is preferred—*ns*, I elect to go to this or that place; to choose as an object of mercy or favour: **adj.** chosen; chosen but not invested with office: **n.** those chosen or selected to eternal life: **electing**, imp.: **elect**, pp.: **elector**, n. -*tär*, one who chooses or elects; one having the right to vote; title formerly belonging to the German princes who elected the emperor: **election**, n. -*shün*, the choice or selection of a person or persons to fill some office; power of choosing; liberty to choose or act—as, he went by his own election; divine choice; predestination: **electioneer**, v. -*är*, to make interest for a candidate, usually as M.P.: **electioneering**, n. the acts or practices used at elections in order to secure the return of a particular individual, usually applied to the office of M.P., that is, Member of Parliament: **electioneerer**, n. one who is **elective**, a. -*tiv*, depending on choice; regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: **electively**, ad. -*li*: **electoral**, n. pert. to elections or electors: **electorate**, n. -*tär-ät*, the dignity or territory of an elector of the German empire.

electric, a. *el-ekt-trük*, also **electrical**, a. -*käl*, (Gr. *elektron*; L. *electricum*, amber; F. *électrique*, electric), capable of exhibiting electricity when excited by friction; containing electricity; communicating a shock as produced by electricity: **n.** any substance capable of exhibiting electricity; an insulator, as amber, glass, &c.: **electrically**, ad. -*li*: **electrician**, n. *el-ekt-trish-än*, one skilled in electricity: **electricity**, n. -*trish-ä-ti*, a highly subtle force, often called the electric fluid, identical with lightning, and apparently pervading all bodies: **electricity**, v. -*trish-ä-ti* (L. *facio*, I make), to charge or affect with electricity; to excite suddenly and violently: **electricifying**, imp.: **electricified**, pp. -*fid*: **electricifiable**, a. -*trish-ä-bl*, that may be electrified: **electricification**, n. -*trish-ä-kä-shün*: **electricine**, a. -*trün*, relating to amber: **electricise**, v. -*trish*, to invest with electric force; to endue with electricity: **electricising**, imp.: **electricised**, pp. -*trish-ä-t*: **electricisation**, n. -*trish-ä-shün*, act of becoming or being rendered electric: **electrode**, n. -*tröd* (Gr. *hodos*, a

way), direction of an electric current: **electrolysis**, n. -*tröl-ä-sis* (Gr. *lysis*, a loosening, a release, analysis or decomposition effected by electricity: **electrolyte**, n. -*tröl-ät*, a substance capable of being analysed or decomposed by electricity: **electrolytic**, a. -*tröl-ät-ik*, relating to electrolysis: **electrophorus**, n. -*tröl-fö-rüs* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), an instr. for accumulating or condensing electric force: **electroscope**, n. -*trö-sköp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I see, I look out for), an instr. for ascertaining the existence, character, or intensity of the electric force: **electroscopic**, a. -*trö-sköp-ik*, relating to the electroscope: **electrotype**, n. -*trö-tip* (Gr. *typos*, a figure or image), an impression obtained by the deposition of a film of metal upon a mould by electro-galvanism: **electricum**, n. -*trüm* (L.), also **elektron**, n. -*trön* (Gr.), amber; an alloy of gold and silver; gold ore of a light brass colour, and containing more than 20 per cent of silver: **electric eel**, a fish that gives a shock of electricity when touched: **electric jar**, a jar so prepared as to be capable of being charged with electricity: **electrical battery**, a number of prepared jars connected with each other in order to obtain a powerful discharge of electricity: **electrical machine**, an apparatus for producing electricity: **electric clock**, a clock whose mechanism is moved by electricity: **electric telegraph**, an apparatus for conveying messages by means of electro-magnetism: **electric fluid**, the supposed matter of electricity; lightning: **electro-chemistry**, n. that branch of chemistry which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes: **electrochemical**, a. pert. to: **electro-biology**, n. (Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, a word), the science that treats of the mental phenomena said to be produced by mesmerism: **electro-dynamics**, n. plu. the science that treats of electricity in motion through conductors, &c.: **electro-magnetism**, n. the science that treats of the power of electricity and galvanism to impart magnetic properties to bodies; the magnetism developed by a current of electricity: **electro-metallurgy**, the art of depositing a coating of a precious metal, as silver or gold, on an article made of an inferior metal, by means of electricity; also **electro-plating**: **electrometer**, n. -*tröm-ä-tär* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quantity or tension of the electric fluid: **electrometrical**, a. pert. to.

electuary, n. *el-ekt-ü-är-i* (mid. L. *electuarius*—from Gr. *ek*, out of, and *leicho*, I lick), a medicine made up with sugar or honey, as a confection.

elemosynary, a. *el-ä-mö-zä-när-i* (Gr. *elemosune*, pity, alms), relating to charity; given in charity; intended for charitable purposes: **n.** one living on charity.

elegance, n. *el-ä-gäns*—rarely **el'egancy**, n. -*gän-si* (L. *elegantia*, neatness, refinement—from *ex*, out, and *lego*, I choose; F. *élégance*; It. *eleganza*), polish of manners; propriety; gracefulness; refinement; neatness; beauty or symmetry; that which pleases: **elegancies**, plu. -*siz*: **elegant**, a. -*gänt*, graceful; refined; beautiful; symmetrical; pleasing to good taste; correct: **elegantly**, ad. -*li*.

elegy, n. *el-ä-jä* (L. *elegia*; Gr. *elegia*, an elegy; It. *elegia*; F. *élegie*), a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song: **elegiac**, a. *el-ä-jä-äk* or *el-ä-jä-äk*, plaintive; expressing sorrow; also **elegiacal**, a. -*jä-käl*: **elegist**, n. *el-ä-jist*, one who writes elegy.

element, n. *el-ä-mënt* (L. *elementum*, an element; plu. *elementa*, the first elements of things; It. *elemento*; F. *élément*), a simple substance; the first or constituent principle of anything; an ingredient or constituent part; the proper sphere or state of anything; plu. the first rules or principles of any branch of knowledge; rudiments; data; an outline or sketch; the bread and wine used in the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: **elemental**, a. -*mënt-äl*, produced by elements; arising from first principles: **elementally**, ad. -*li*: **elementality**, n. -*li-ti*, composition; combination of ingredients: **elementary**, a. -*tär-i*, simple; relating to first principles; rudimentary; uncompounded; uncompounded; primary: **out of one's element**, in familiar language, out of one's proper habitation or sphere; dealing with unfamiliar matters: the elements, in popular language, fire, air, earth, and water.

elemi, n. *el-ä-mi* (F., It., and Sp., *elemi*—probably of Oriental or Amer. origin), a resinous substance obtained from several allied species of trees, brought from Ethiopia in masses of a yellowish colour: **elemine**, n. -*mün*, the crystallised and purified resin of

cölv, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

elemi, used to give consistency to the varnish which forms part of the composition of lacquer.

elenchus, *n.* *ē-lēng'kūs*, also **elench**, *n.* *ē-lēng'k' (Gr. elenchos, proof, demonstration), in log., a vicious or fallacious argument; a sophism; a syllogism which convinces or confutes an antagonist: elen'chial, a.-ki-dā, pert. to.*

elephant, *n.* *ē-lē-fānt (Gr. and L. elephas, an elephant—gen. elephantis: F. éléphant: It. elephante), the name of a well-known animal: elephan'tine, a.-fānt'īn, pert. to; very large: elephan'tiasis, *n.* *-tī-ā-sis, a disease of the skin by which it becomes thick, livid, and insensible to feeling: elephan'toid, a.-tōyd, also elephan'toidāl, a.-tōyd-āl, shaped like an elephant.**

Eleusinian, *a.* *ē-lū-sīn'ī-ān, relating to the anc. mysteries of Greece; pert. to the rites in honour of Ceres at Eleusis, in Greece.*

elevate, *v.* *ē-lē-vāt (L. elevatum, to lift up, to raise—from ē, out of, and levo, I raise: F. élever: It. elevare), to raise to a higher state or station; to exalt; to refine; to raise in mind and habits; to raise in height—as the voice: eleva'ting, imp.: ele'va'ted, pp. raised; exalted; dignified; excited: ele'va'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, raises or exalts; in anat., a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body; in surg., an instr. for raising the depressed portion of a bone; also ele'va'tory, *n.* *-tēr-ī, an instr. for raising a depressed or a fractured part of the skull: adj. able or tending to raise: eleva'tion, *n.* *-vā'shūn, the act of raising from a lower to a higher state or condition; exaltation of character or style; raised ground; a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building: angle of elevation, the angle through which a heavenly object appears elevated above the horizontal plane to a spectator looking upwards: eleve, *n.* *ā-lāv' (F. bred, a pupil), one reared or protected by another; a pupil; a disciple.****

eleven, *n.* *ē-lē-vēn (AS. endleofan; Goth. atnlfif, eleven, literally, leave one: Gr. ἑξήκων; L. undecim, to leave: Lith. ūlti, to remain over; letkas, what remains over, odd—as, pirmas letkas, the first in excess above ten, i.e., eleven), ten and one added: elev'enth, *a.* *-lēv'enth, next after the tenth: elev'enthly, ad. -th, in the elev'enth place.**

elf, *n.* *ēlf, plu. elves, ēlves (AS. ēlf; Icel. alfr; Ger. alp, supernatural beings of the Northern mythology), a fairy; a wandering spirit; an undersized or mischievous demon: elfin, *a.* *ēlf'īn, of or relating to elves: *n.* playfully applied to a child, as being small and mischievous: elfish, *a.* resembling an elf; in secret disguise: elvan, *a.* *ēlv'ān, same as elfish: elf-lock, *n.* matted or intricately entangled hair.***

Elgin marbles, *n.* *plu. ēl-gīn mār'blz, a name given to a collection of anc. sculptures in the British Museum, collected in Athens by Lord Elgin.*

elicit, *v.* *ē-lī-sīt (L. elicium, to draw out, to lure forth—from ē, out of, and lacio, I allure: It. elicere), to draw out; to extract; to deduce by reason or argument: elic'it'ing, imp.: elic'ited, pp.: elic'ita'tion, *n.* *-tī-ā'shūn, the act of eliciting or drawing out.**

elide, *v.* *ē-līd' (L. elido, I strike out—from ē, out of, and lacio, I strike forcibly, I hurt: F. élider), to cut off or suppress a vowel or syllable, usually a final one: elid'ing, imp.: elī'ded, pp.: elī'si'on, *n.* *-līzh'ūn, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable at the end of a word, as in poetry, in order to make the lines of the requisite length.**

eligible, *a.* *ē-lī-gī-bī (L. eligo, I choose or pick out—from ē, out of, and lego, I choose: F. éligible), fit to be chosen; suitable; proper; legally qualified; desirable: elig'ibly, ad. *-gī-bī-ly: elig'ibleness, *n.* *-bī-nēs, also elig'ibility, *n.* *-bī-lī-tī, worthiness or fitness to be chosen; that which renders one thing preferable to another.****

eliminate, *v.* *ē-līm'ī-nāt (L. eliminatum, to turn another out of doors—from ē, out of, and limen, a threshold: It. eliminare: F. éliminer), to set at liberty; to get rid of anything; to throw out or reject something from an argument; in alg., to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation; to disengage; to separate: elim'ina'ting, imp.: elim'ina'ted, pp.: elim'ina'tion, *n.* *-nā'shūn, the act of expelling or discharging; the act of throwing out or rejecting something from an argument or process of thought; in alg., the process of causing certain letters to disappear from an equation.**

eliquation, *n.* *ē-lī-kwā'shūn (L. eliquare, to melt out—from ē, out, and liquo, I melt), the separation of*

substances that melt at different temperatures by raising the heat sufficient to melt the one but not the other.

elision, *n.*—see **elide**.

elite, *n.* *ē-lēt' (F.—from L. e, out of, and lego, I choose), the flower of an army; a select circle or chosen part.*

elixir, *n.* *ē-līks'īr (Ar. el ikṣīr, the philosopher's stone, the life-prolonging tincture of gold: F. and Sp. elixir), a refined spirit; a cordial which invigorates; the quintessence of any substance; a supposed liquor for conferring immortality, sought after by the old alchemists.*

Elizabethan, *a.* *ē-līz-ā-bēth'ān, after the manner or model of the time of Queen Elizabeth.*

elk, *n.* *ēlk (AS. elch; Sw. elg, an elk), an animal of the deer kind, with broad palm-shaped antlers; moose-deer.*

ell, *n.* *ēl (Gr. olene; L. ulna, the forearm: Dut. el; F. ulne, an ell-measure), the name of a measure of length for cloth; an English ell is 45 inches—the Flemish, 27—the Scotch, 37 and 2-10ths.*

ellipsis, *n.* *ē-līp'sīs, plu. ellīp'se, -sēs, also ellīp'se, -īps, plu. ellīp'se, -sēs (L. ellipsis; Gr. ellipseis, an omission or defect—from Gr. lēipo, I leave), an oval figure; a figure formed by cutting a cone or sugar-loaf in an oblique direction across its length; in a sentence, the omission of a word or words obviously understood: ellīp'sograph, *n.* *-sō-grāf (Gr. grapho, I write), an instr. for describing a semi-ellipse: ellīp'soid, *n.* *-sōyd (Gr. eidos, form), a figure or solid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis: ellīp'soid or ellīp'soidāl, a.-sōyd-āl, pert. to: ellīp'tic, *a.* *-tīk, also ellīp'tical, *a.* *-tī-kāl, having the form of an ellipse; approaching the form of an ellipse; defective; having a part understood: ellīp'tically, ad. -tī: ellīptīcīty, *n.* *-tī-sī-tī, the fraction that indicates the deviation of an ellipse from a sphere or circle.******

elm, *n.* *ēlm (L. ulmus; Dut. olm; F. orme), the name of a well-known tree: elm'y, *a.* *ēl'mī, abounding in elms.**

elocution, *n.* *ē-lō-kū'shūn (L. elocutio, oratorical delivery—from ē, out of, and locutus, spoken: F. elocution: It. elocuzione), the management and quality of the voice in the utterance or delivery of words; fluency of speech; style or manner of speaking: elō'cu'tionary, *a.* *-ēr-ī, relating to elocution: elō'cu'tionist, *n.* *-tīst, one versed in, or who treats of, elocution.***

eloge, *n.* *ē-lōzh' (F.—from L. elogium, a short saying or maxim), eulogy; a panegyric; an oration in honour of a deceased person: elogium, *n.* *ē-lō-jī-ūm, also elogy, *n.* *ē-lō-jī, a funeral oration—same as eloge: elō-gist, *n.* *-jīst, one who pronounces an elogy.****

elongate, *v.* *ē-lōng-gāt (mid. L. elongatus, made long—from ē, out of, and longus, long), to extend; to lengthen; to draw out; to go farther off: elon'gating, imp.: elon'gated, pp.: elongation, *n.* *ē-lōng-gā'shūn, the act of lengthening; extension; continuation; departure; apparent distance of a planet from the sun.**

elope, *v.* *ē-lōp' (Icel. hlappa; Dut. loopen, to run; Norm. laupast, to run away), to run away privately; to run away from the house of a father, husband, or guardian without leave, in company with another person: elop'ing, imp.: eloped, pp. *-lōpt: elope'ment, *n.* *-mēt, the private departure from a house without leave, as of a wife from a husband in order to cohabit with another man, or as a young woman from her parents or guardians in order to be married without their consent.***

eloquent, *a.* *ē-lō-kwēt (L. eloquens, eloquent—from ē, out of, and loquor, I speak: F. éloquent: It. eloquente), forcible and powerful in the use of appropriate language; fluent; persuasive: elo'quently, ad. *-tī: elo'quence, *n.* *-kwēs, persuasive speech; the fluent use of forcible and elegant language in public speaking; the power of expressing strong emotions in striking and beautiful language; oratory.***

else, ad. *ēls (AS. elles, otherwise: old F. el; Gr. alios, L. alius, other), other; different; besides: conj. otherwise; in the other case; *n.* other person or thing.*

elsewhere, ad. *ēls'hvār (else, and where), in any other place; in some other place; in other places.*

elucidate, *v.* *ē-lī-sī-dāt (L. e, out of, and lucidus, bright, clear), to make clear; to throw light upon; to explain: elu'cida'ting, imp.: elu'cida'ted, pp.: elu'cida'tor, *n.* one who: elu'cida'tion, *n.* *-dā'shūn, the act of throwing light upon anything obscure; illustra-**

tion; explanation: **eluc'idate**, v. a. -*ite*, also **eluc'idatory**, a. -*ter*-i, explanatory.

elude, v. *é-lúd'* (L. *eludo*, I mock, I deceive—from *e*, out of, and *tudo*, I play; It. *eludere*: F. *éluder*), to escape; to shun; to evade; to avoid by artifice; to escape being seen: **elud**, imp.: **eluded**, pp.: **eludible**, a. -*á-bí*, capable of being eluded: **elusion**, n. -*lú-shún* (L. *elusum*, to mock, to deceive), escape by artifice; evasion: **elusive**, a. -*ziv*, deceptive; using arts to escape: **elusively**, ad. -*lú*: **elusive**, a. -*zér*-i, tending to elude or deceive; deceitful; evasive.

elutriate, v. *é-lú-trí-át'* (L. *elutriatus*, washed out, decanted—from *e*, out of, and *lutum*, to wash), to purify by decanting or straining off; to cleanse by washing: **elutriating**, imp.: **elutriated**, pp.: **elutria-tion**, n. -*á-shún*, the process of washing metallic ores, &c., by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

elvan, n. *él-ván* (see *elf*), pert. to elves: **elvan courses**, a Cornish name for felspathic rock or porphyry occurring in dykes in the mining districts of that county.

elver, n. *él-vér* (the young eels in their passage up the Thames are called *eel-fare*, of which it is a probable corruption), small eels caught in some parts of the kingdom.

elves, n. *élvz*, plu. of *elf*, which see: **el'vish**, the same as **elish**.

elysian, a. *é-lísh-í-án* (L. *elysium*; Gr. *elusion*, the abode of the blessed, pert. to the seat of delight; delightful in the highest degree: **elysium**, n. *é-lísh-í-ám*, in *one*, *mythl.*, the abode of future happiness; any delightful place).

elytrum, n. *él-í-trím*, or **elytron**, n. -*trón*, plu. *él-í-tra*, -*trá* (Gr. *elutron*, a covering or sheath), the hard coriaceous case or sheath which covers the wings of such insects as the beetle; the wing-sheath.

em, *ém* (F. *en*: L. *in*: Gr. *en*), a prefix; a form of *en*, which becomes *em* before *b*, *p*, or *m*: AS. prefix *em* signifies to make, to surround: Gr. prefix *em* signifies in or on: *em*, for L. *in*, signifies in, on, or into.

emaciate, v. *é-má-shí-át'* (L. *e*, out of, and *maciare*, to make lean or thin; *macies*, leanness), to become lean; to deprive of flesh; to lose flesh gradually; to pine or waste away: **emaciating**, imp.: **emaciated**, pp.: **emaciation**, n. -*á-shún*, a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the being reduced to leanness.

emanate, v. *émá-nát'* (L. *emanatum*, to flow out—from *e*, out of, and *mano*, I flow: It. *emanare*: F. *émaner*), to issue or flow from something, as a source; to arise or spring from: **emana-tion**, imp.: **emana-ted**, pp.: **emanation**, n. -*ná-shún*, which implies or proceeds from any object as a source; a flowing from; an efflux: **emana-tive**, a. -*tív*, issuing from another: **emana-tively**, ad. -*tí*.

emancipate, v. *é-mán-sí-pát'* (L. *emancipatum*, to declare free and independent—from *e*, out of, from, and *mancipium*, the legal sale of a thing, a slave—from *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take), to set free from bondage or slavery; to restore to liberty; to free from any controlling influence: **emancipating**, imp.: **emancipated**, pp.: **emancipation**, n. -*pá-shún*, deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; the act of setting free from civil disabilities: **emancipationist**, n., also **emancipa-tor**, n. -*tér*, an advocate for the abolition of slavery; one who liberates from bondage or slavery: **emancipist**, n. in *Australia*, a convict who has been set free, or who has regained his liberty.

emarginate, a. *é-már-jí-nát*, also **emarginated** (L. *emarginare*, to divide of its edge—from *e*, out of, and *margo*, the extremity or margin), having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle; in *bot.*, slightly notched at the summit, as if a piece had been cut out.

emasculate, v. *é-más-kú-át'* (L. *e*, out of, and *masculus*, a male; It. *mascolo*: F. *mâle*), to geld or castrate; to weaken; to render effeminate: **emas-culating**, imp.: **emasculated**, pp.: **emas-culation**, n. -*lá-shún*, the act of depriving of virility; unmanly weakness.

embalm, v. *ém-bám'* (F. *embaumer*, to embalm or perfume—from *em*, in, and *baume*, balsam), to fill the internal parts of a dead body with aromatics and drugs in order to preserve it from decay; to preserve and treasure with great care; to preserve with affection, n., to embalm in one's memory: **embalming**, imp.: *a*, a process by which a dead body is preserved from putrefaction and decay—a body thus preserved

was called a mummy: **embalmed**, pp. -*bám'd'*: **embalm'er**, n. -*ér*, one who.

embank, v. *ém-báŋk'* (*em*, in, and *bank*), to inclose or protect by a raised mass of stones or earth; to defend or protect by a mound or dyke: **embanking**, imp.: **embanked**, pp. -*báŋk't'*: **embankment**, n., an inclosure by a mound of earth or stone: a mound of earth, or a raised structure, partly of stone, to prevent the encroachments of water; a raised mound of earth spanning a valley for a railway.

embargo, n. *ém-bár-gó* (Sp. *embargar*, to impede, to restrain; *embargo*, impediment), an order by authority to a ship or ships not to leave a harbour or port; an order to a ship not to trade for a limited time: **v.** to lay an embargo on a ship: **embargoing**, imp.: **embargoed**, pp. -*gó'd*, hindered from sailing or trading for a time.

embark, v. *ém-bárk'* (F. *embarquer*, to put on ship-board—from *em*, in or on, and *barque*, a boat), to go on board a ship about to sail; to cause to go on board a ship; to engage in any undertaking; to engage another in any affair: **embarking**, imp.: **embarked**, pp. -*bárk't'*: **embarkation**, n. *ém-bár-ká-shún*, the act of going or of putting on board a ship; that which is embarked—sometimes spelt **embarcation**.

embarrass, v. *ém-bár-rás* (Sp. *embarazo*, confusion, perplexity: Port. *embaraçar*, to mix, to embroil: F. *embarrasser*, to perplex—from the root *bar* or *bor*, used to represent confused sound), to confuse; to perplex; to entangle; to involve; to abash: **embarrassing**, imp.: **adj.** perplexing; confusing: **embarrassed**, pp. -*rás*, perplexed; confused: **embarrassment**, n. -*mént*, perplexity; confusion; distress or perplexity from inability to discharge debts.

embassy, n. *ém-bás-sí*, also **em bassage**, -*sáj* (mid. L. *ambascia*, business of another, message committed to another: F. *ambassade*, an embassy, a love-message—see **ambassador**), a public message to another nation; the charge of a public minister to a foreign court; the minister himself, his residence and suite; a solemn message.

embattle, v. *ém-bát'l'* (*em*, in or on, and *battle*), to array troops for battle; to indent for ornament or defence, as a wall: **embat-tling**, imp. -*ling*: **embattled**, pp. -*íd*: **adj.** furnished with battlements: **embattlement**, n. -*bát'l-mént*, an indented parapet-wall.

embay, v. *ém-bá'* (*em*, in, and *bay*), to inclose, as a ship in a bay, or between points of land: **embaying**, imp.: **embayed**, pp. -*bád'*.

embed, v. *ém-béd'* (*em*, in, and *bed*), to lay deeply in surrounding matter, as in clay, sand, or mortar: **embedding**, imp.: **embedded**, pp.: **embedment**, n. -*mént*—so spelt imbed.

embellish, v. *ém-bél-lísh'* (F. *embellir*, to adorn; *embellissant*, adorning, beautifying—from *em*, in or on, and *belle*, beauty; L. *bellus*, pretty), to decorate; to beautify; to adorn: **embellishing**, imp.: **embellished**, pp. -*lísh't'*: **adj.** decorated; beautified: **embellishment**, n., anything that adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration: **embellisher**, n. -*ér*, one who.

ember-days, n. *ém-bér'* (Ger. *quaternber*, a quarterly day—from L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons: low Ger. *tamper*; Sw. *ymber-dagar*, ember or imber days), in the Church calendar, certain fast-days for imploring a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and on the ordinances performed at those times, occurring on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday of Lent, after the feast of Whitsunday, and after the 14th Sept. and 13th Dec.

embers, n. plu. *ém-bérs* (AS. *emryrian*; Dan. *emmer*; Sw. *mörja*, hot or glowing ashes), cinders and ashes still hot; the expiring residuum of a fire.

embezzle, v. *ém-béz-zl'* (*em*, to make, and old Eng. *bezzle*, to guzzle, to drink hard: old F. *besiller*, to overturn, to destroy), to conceal; to apply to one's own use money held in trust: **embezzling**, imp. -*ling*, making away by a servant with property intrusted to him by his master: **embezzled**, pp. -*íd*: **embezzlement**, n. -*mént*, the fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care and management, especially money: **embezzler**, n. -*ér*, one who.

embitter—see **imbitter**.

emblazon, v. *ém-blá-zn'* (*em*, on, and F. *blasonner*, to blazon a coat of arms—see **blazon**), to adorn with figures of heraldry; to adorn with glaring colours; to display pompously: **emblazoning**, imp. adorning with armorial figures: *n.* the act of adorning with armorial figures or ensigns: **emblazoned**, pp. -*znd*,

cóo, dóy, fót; püre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

adorned with armorial figures or ensigns: **embla'z-ment**, *n.* **em'ment**, the act of emblazoning: **embla-zonry**, *n.* **em-zr**, pictures on shields; display of figures.

emblem, *n.* **em'bblēm**, (L. and Gr. *emblemata*, inlaid work—from Gr. *em-ballo*, I cast in or insert—from *em*, in, and *ballo*, I throw: F. *emblème*), an object that represents one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a figure; a type; a symbolical representation: **em'blemat'ic**, *a.* **blē-mat'ik**, also **em'blemat'ical**, *a.* **-i-kāl**, consisting of or containing an emblem; figurative; allusive: **em'blemat'ically**, *ad.* **-li**: **emblemise**, *v.* **em'bblēm-iz**, to represent by emblems: **em'blemis-ing**, *imp.*: **em'blemised**, *pp.* **-tīz**.

emblemments, *n.* plu. **em'bblēm-mēnts** (*em*, on, and F. *bled*, corn), in *law*, claim on the part of an outgoing tenant for the growing crops on the land.

embod-y, *v.* **em-bōd'is** (*em*, in or on, and *body*), to collect into one mass or whole; to incorporate: **embod'y-ing**, *imp.*: **embodied**, *pp.* **-id**: **embodiment**, *n.* **-i-mēnt**, the act of uniting into a whole.

embolden, *v.* **em-bōld'en** (*em*, to make, and *bold*), to give boldness or courage to: **emboldening**, *imp.*: **emboldened**, *pp.* **-ēnd**, encouraged.

embolus, *n.* **em-bōl'ūs** (Gr. *embolon*, a bolt, a piston), the movable part of a pump or a syringe, also called the *piston* or *sucker*; in *mech.*, a wedge.

embonpoint, *n.* **āng-bōng-phuōng** (F.—from *en bon point*, in good condition), stoutness; plumpness.

emborder, *v.* **em-bōr'dēr** (*em*, on, and *border*—which see), to adorn with a border.

embosom, *v.* **em-bōs'əm** (*em*, in, and *bosom*), to hold in the bosom; to caress; to inclose in the midst, generally said of trees; to surround: **embos'oming**, *imp.*: **embos'omed**, *pp.* **-ūmd**—also spelt *im*.

emboss, *v.* **em-bōs'** (*em*, in or on, and *boss*), to cover with raised ornamental work; to form with bosses or protuberances: **embos'sing**, *imp.*: **n. the forming of raised ornaments on any surface: **embossed**, *pp.* **-bōst**: **embos'ser**, *n.* one who: **embossment**, *n.* raised work; figures in relief.**

embouchure, *n.* **āng-bō-shōr'** (F.), the mouth of a river; that part where it discharges itself into a sea or lake; the mouth of a cannon or wind musical instrument.

embowel, *v.* **em-bōw'el** (*em*, intensive, or with the force of *L. e*, out of, and *bowel*), to take out the entrails or intestines of an animal; to take out internal parts; to inclose or bury in another substance: **embowelling**, *imp.*: **embowelled**, *pp.* **-ēld**, deprived of intestines: **embow'elment**, *n.* the act of taking out the bowels: **embow'eller**, *n.* **-ēl-ēr**, one who.

embower, *v.* **em-bōw'er** (*em*, in, and *bower*), to shelter with a bower; to place or rest among trees: **embow-ering**, *imp.*: **embowered**, *pp.* **-bōw'rd**.

embrace, *v.* **em-brās'** (F. *embrasser*; It. *abbracciare*, to enfold in one's arms—from *en*, in, and F. *bras*; It. *braccia*; L. *brachium*, the arm), to take or inclose in the arms; to press or clasp to the bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to include or take in; to comprehend; to accept; to admit: **n. pressure to the bosom with the arms; a hug; a sexual intercourse: **embra'cing**, *imp.*: **embraced**, *pp.* **-brāst**: **embra'cer**, *n.* **-sēr**, one who: **embra'cery, *n.* **-sēr-i**, in *law*, an attempt to corrupt a jury to one side by promises of money and the like.****

embrasure, *n.* **em-brāz'hōr** (F. *embraser*, the playing of the opening of a door or window for gaining light; *embrasure*, the splayed opening of a window or door—from *braser*, to slope the edge of a stone, as masons do in windows), the splayed opening in a wall or parapet for a cannon to fire through; the sloping or spreading sides of a wall or window.

embrocate, *v.* **em-brō-kāt** (It. *embrocatione*, a fomenting the head with a liquid falling upon it in the manner of rain—from It. *broca*; F. *broc*, a jug or pipkin; Gr. *embroche*, a steeping, an embrocation), to moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid medicine: **embroca'ting**, *imp.*: **em'brocated**, *pp.*: **em'broc'ation**, *n.* **-kāt-shūn**, the act of bathing and rubbing a diseased part with a liquid medicine: *n.* mixture so employed.

embroider, *v.* **em-brōy'dēr** (*em*, in or on, and F. *bordure*, the welt or hem of a garment; *broder*, to embroider), to adorn with ornamental needle-work: **embroid'ering**, *imp.*: **n. the art of adorning with needle-work: **embroid'ered**, *pp.* **-dērd**: **embroid'ery**, *n.* **-dēr-t**, ornamental needle-work; the art of embroidering; the productions of embroidery.**

embroll, *v.* **em-brōy'ēl** (F. *embrouiller*, to perplex, to

entangle—from *em*, in, and *brouiller*, to jumble, to mix), to involve in troubles or perplexities; to entangle; to distract: **embroll'ing**, *imp.*: **embroided**, *pp.* **-brōy'd**: **embrollment**, *n.* confusion; disturbance.

embrace, *v.* **em-brō'**—see *imbrace*.

embryo, *n.* **em-brō'yō**, also **em'bryon**, **-ōn** (Gr. *em-bruon*, an infant in the womb—from *em*, in, and *bruo*, I shoot or bud: F. *embryon*), the first rudiments of an animal or plant; the first state or beginning of anything; anything before it assumes a distinct form: **adj.** rudimentary: **em'bryon'ic**, *a.* **-ōn'ik**, also **em'bryon'ary**, *a.* **-ēr-i**, and **em'bryon'al**, *a.* **-ōn'al**, relating to an embryo; rudimentary: **em'bryog'eny**, *n.* **-ōj-ē-nī** (Gr. *genos*, offspring, race), in *bot.*, the development of the embryo in the ovule: **em'bryol'ogy**, *n.* **-ōl-ō-jī** (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the study of the formation of the embryo: **em'bryol'ogist**, *n.* **-jīst**, one who is versed in: **em'bryot'omy**, *n.* **-ōl-ō-mī** (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), the extraction of the embryo or fœtus by incision: **embryo-buds**, nodules in the bark of the birch and other trees: **embryo-sac** or **embryonary-sac**, the cellular bag in which the embryo is found: **em'bryot'ega**, *n.* **-ōt-ē-gā** (Gr. *tege*, a covering), a process or callosity raised from the spermatoderm by the embryo of some seeds during germination, as in the bean.

emendation, *n.* **ēm-ēn-dā'shūn** (L. *emendatum*, to correct—from *e*, out of, and *mendum*, a fault: It. *emendare*; F. *émender*), the act of altering or changing for the better; correction of an error or fault; improvement: **em'enda'tor**, *n.* one who corrects errors in writings, or improves them: **emendat'ory**, *a.* **-dā-tēr-i**, contributing to emendation.

emerald, *n.* **ēm-ēr'ald** (Sp. *esmeralda*; It. *smaragdus*; Gr. *smaragdos*; F. *émeraude*), a precious stone of a deep green colour, the less brilliant varieties being known as beryls.

emerge, *v.* **e-mēr'j** (L. *emergere*, to rise up, to come forth—from *e*, out of, and *mergo*, I plunge or dip), to rise up from beneath a surface, as of water; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear; to rise into view; to become a reality: **em'erg-ing**, *imp.*: **em'erged**, *pp.* **-mēr-jād**: **emer'gent**, *a.* **-mēr-jēnt**, rising out of; coming suddenly; pressing: **emer'gently**, *ad.* **-li**: **emer'gency**, *n.* **-jēns**, also **emer'gency**, *n.* **-jēn-sī**, that which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; anything calling for immediate action; pressing necessity: **emer'sion**, *n.* **ēm-mēr-shūn** (L. *emergere*, risen up), the act of appearing to view; reappearance of a heavenly body.

emeritus, *a.* **ēm-ēr'it'is** (L. *emeritus*, a veteran—from *e*, out of, and *merito*, I deserve: It. *emerito*; F. *émérite*), honourably discharged from the performance of public duty on account of age or long and faithful services—said of a professor of a college, or of a school.

emerods, *n.* plu. **ēm-ēr'ōds** (a contraction of hemorrhoids; Gr. *haimorrhoides*—from *haima*, blood, and *rheo*, I flow), painful and bleeding tubercles about the anus; piles.

emersion, *n.*—see *emerge*.

emery, *n.* **ēm-ēr'ī** (F. *emeri*, a black hard mineral; Gr. *smuris*, emery; Sp. *esmerar*, to polish, to cleanse), a very hard mineral substance used for polishing articles made of metals or hard stones: **emery paper** or **cloth**, paper or cloth on which the powder of emery is spread and glued for polishing.

emetic, *n.* **ēm-et'ik** (F. *émétique*; Gr. *emetikos*, that causes vomiting—from Gr. *emeo*, I vomit: L. *emetica*, an emetic), any substance that causes vomiting when taken internally: **adj.** that causes vomiting: **emeti-cally**, *ad.* **-i-kāl-i**.

emeu, *n.*—see *emu*.

emeute, *n.* **ā-mūl'** (F. *uproar*), a popular tumult or riot.

emulsion, *n.* **ēm-mū'shūn** (L. *e*, out of, and *mictum*, to make water), the discharging of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

emigrate, *v.* **ēm-i-grāt** (L. *emigratum*, to remove or depart from a place—from *e*, out of, and *migro*, I wander. It. *emigrare*; F. *émigrer*), to leave one's native country to reside permanently in another; to leave one country to settle in another: **em'igra'ting**, *imp.*: **em'igrated**, *pp.*: **em'igrant**, *n.* one who emigrates: **em'igra'tion**, *n.* **-i-grāt-shūn**, removal to dwell or settle in another country.

eminent, *a.* **ēm-i-nēnt** (L. *eminens*, standing out, distinguished—from *e*, out of, and *mineo*, I jut or project: It. *eminente*; F. *éminent*), celebrated or conspicuous; rising above others; high in rank, &c.; dignified: **em'inance**, *n.* **-nēns**, elevation; height; sum-

māle, māt, fār, lāw; mēle, mēt, hēr; pīne, pūn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

mit; highest part; high rank; distinction; a hill; title of cardinals in R. Cath. Ch.: **eminently**, ad. -*ti*, in a high degree.

emir, n. *ém-ír* (Ar. *amir*, a commander: Heb. *amar*), a title of dignity among the Turks; a title given to the descendants of Mahomet.

emissary, n. *ém-i-sé-ri* (L. *emissarius*, an emissary, a spy—from *e*, out of, and *missus*, sent: It. *emissario*: F. *émissaire*), a spy; a secret agent; one sent on private messages.

emission, n.—see **emit**.

emit, v. *é-mít* (L. *emittere*, to send out or forth—from *e*, out of, and *mitto*, I send: F. *émettre*), to send forth; to throw or give out; to let fly: **emit'ting**, imp.: **emit'ted**, pp.: **emission**, n. *é-mísh-ún* (L. *e*, and *missus*, sent), the act of sending out; an issuing out.

emmenagogue, n. *ém-mén-á-góg* (Gr. *emmenia*, the menses, and *ago*, I lead), a medicine which promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmet, n. *ém-mét* (AS. *æmet*, an emmet—from *cmetta*, leisure, rest; Ger. *ameise*, an ant—*from emsig*, assiduous, diligent), an ant.

emoliate, v. *é-mó-li-át* (L. *emolliatus*, to make soft—from *e*, out of, and *mollio*, I soften), to soften: **emol'ia-tion**, imp.: **emol'ia-ted**, pp.: **emol'ient**, a. -*ént*, softening; that which softens or makes supple: n. a medicine which relaxes or softens: **emolition**, n. *ém-ó-lísh-ún*, the act of softening or relaxing.

emolument, n. *é-mó-lú-mént* (L. *emolumentum*, a working out, labour—from *e*, out of, and *moliri*, to exert one's self), profit from an office; advantage; gain: **emol'umental**, a. -*mén'tal*, useful; yielding profit.

emotion, n. *é-mó-shún* (L. *emotum*, to move out or forth—from *e*, out of, and *moveo*, I move), disturbance or agitation of the mind; vehemence of passion; excitement: **emo'tional**, a. pert. to emotion.

empale, v. *ém-pál* (L. *em*, in or on, and *palus*, a pole or stake: F. *empaler*, to empale), to put to death by driving a sharpened stake or pole through the body; to inclose or surround with poles: **empa'ling**, imp.: **empaled**, pp.: **empa'le-ment**, n. putting to death by thrusting a sharpened stake or pole through the body.

empannel, v.—see **impanel**.

emperor n. *ém-pér-ér* (F. *empereur*, an emperor—from L. *imperator*, a commander—from *impero*, I command: It. *imperatore*), a sovereign; a title of dignity higher than a king: **em'press**, n. -*prés*, the consort or wife of an emperor.

emphasis, n. *ém-fá-sis* (Gr. *emphasis*, forcible expression—from *em*, in or on, and *phemi*, I speak, I assert), the stress or force of the voice put upon a particular word or syllable to increase its significance; impressiveness of expression: **em'phasise**, v. -*siz*, to pronounce certain words with a particular force of the voice: **em'phasi'sing**, imp.: **em'phasised**, pp. -*sted*: **emphat'ic**, a. -*fát-ík*, uttered with emphasis; forcible; strong; also **emphat'ical**, a. -*kál*: **emphatically**, ad. -*ti*.

emphysema, n. *ém-fí-sé-má* (Gr. *emphusēma*, inflation—from *em*, in, and *phusan*, to blow), in *med.*, distension with air of a tissue, or of the air-cells of the lungs: **em'physem'atous**, a. -*sém-á-tús*, characterised by the presence of air, or a light puffy humour.

empire, n. *ém-pír* (L. *imperium*, command, power: It. *impero*: F. *empire*), the dominion of an emperor, usually including several nations or nationalities; dominion; supreme control; governing influence or command.

empiric, n. *ém-pír-ík* (L. *empirici*; Gr. *empeirikoi*, physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone—from Gr. *em*, in, and *peira*, an effort, a trial), one whose knowledge and practice is founded on experience; one who practises medicine without being regularly educated; a pretender to medical skill; a quack: **empir'ic**, a. also **empir'ical**, a. -*kál*, resting only on experience; applied without science: **empir'ically**, ad. -*ti*, without science; in the manner of a quack: **empir'icism**, n. -*stem*, the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

em'plead, v. *ém-pléed* (*em*, and *plead*), to prefer a charge against; to indict.

employ, v. *ém-plóy* (F. *employer*; It. *impiegare*, to employ, to make use of—from L. *em*, in or on, and *plico*, I fold), to keep busy or at work; to use; to exercise; to engage the services of any one; to apply or devote to an object: n. business; occupation: **employ'ing**, imp.: **employed**, pp. -*plóyd*: **employ-**

ment, n. that which engages the time and attention of any one; occupation: **employ'er**, n. one who engages or keeps in service: **employ'ee**, n., also the English form, **employee**, n. -*plóy-d* (F.), one who is engaged in any occupation.

emporium, n. *ém-pó-ri-úm* (L. *emporium*; Gr. *emporion*, a place of trade, a market-place: It. *emporio*), a mart or place for sale of goods; a city or town with extensive commerce.

empower, v. *ém-pów-ér* (*em*, and *power*), to give authority or power to; to commission or authorise: **empow'ering**, imp.: **empow'ered**, pp. -*pów-ér-d*.

empress, n. fem.—see **emperor**.

empty, a. *ém-tí* (AS. *emptig*, vacant, empty—from *cemta*, leisure, rest), containing nothing except air; void; vacant; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; senseless; vain; ignorant: v. to make void; to exhaust; to pour out the contents: n. a case or package without its contents: **emp'tying**, imp.: **emp'tied**, pp. -*td*: **emp'tiness**, n. -*nés*, state of containing nothing; voidness; inability to satisfy desire.

empyema, n. *ém-pí-é-má* (Gr. *empyema*, a purulent discharge from the lungs—from Gr. *em*, in, and *puon*, pus), a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

empyreal, a. *ém-pí-ri-ál* (Gr. *empyros*, prepared by fire—from *em*, in or on, and *pur*, fire—from *pyros*: Sp. *empíreo*: F. *empyrée*), pure; vital; formed of pure fire or light; pert. to the purest or highest region of heaven; ethereal: **em'pyre'an**, a. -*pí-ré-an*, same as **empyreal**: n. the highest heaven: **empyreuma**, n. *ém-pí-ró-má*, the peculiar smell and taste of an animal or vegetable substance when burnt in a close vessel: **empyreumatic**, a. -*ró-mát-ík*, also -*mat-ík*, a. -*mát-ík*, pert. to or possessing the taste of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

emu, n. *émú*, the ostrich of Australia, unable to fly, but very fleet of foot—also spelt **emeu**.

emulate, v. *ém-ú-lát* (L. *emulari*, to endeavour to excel another: It. *emulare*), to strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival: **em'ula'ting**, imp.: **em'ula'ted**, pp.: **em'ula'tor**, n. one who: **em'ula'tion**, n. -*lá-shún*, competition; rivalry; endeavour to equal or excel: **em'ulous**, a. -*tús*, eagerly desirous of equalling or excelling: **em'ulously**, ad. -*ti*: **em'ula'tive**, a. -*lá'tíve*, rivaling; disposed to competition: **em'ula'tively**, ad. -*ti*.

emulgent, a. *ém-úlj-ént* (L. *emulgens*, draining out—from *e*, out of, and *mulgeo*, I milk: It. *emulgere*, to drain), milking or draining out: **emul'sion**, n. -*shún* (L. *emulsus*, milked out), a liquid for softening, &c., formed by the mixture of milk and oil, or oil and water, by means of a saccharine or gummy substance: **emul'sive**, a. -*sív*, yielding a milk-like substance; softening.

emunctory, n. *ém-múngk'tér-í* (L. *emunctum*, to wipe or blow, as the nose), a part of the body where anything excrementitious is collected or separated in readiness for ejection.

emyda, n. plu. *ém-i-dé* (Gr. *emus*, the water-tortoise), the fresh-water turtles or mud-tortoises; also **emys**, *ém-ís*.

en, prefix, *én* (F. *en*: L. *in*: Gr. *en*: AS. *em*), **en** becomes *em* before *b*, *p*, or *m*: Gr. *en* signifies *in* or *on*: F. *en* comes from the L. *in*, and signifies *in* or *into*: **en** is often used as a prefix to augment the force of the word, or to intensify its meaning: **en**, for AS. *em*, signifies to make, to surround: some words are written differently with *en* or *in* as the prefix.

enable, v. *én-á-bl* (*en*, and *able*), to make able; to supply with power; to furnish with sufficient means or ability; to authorise: **enab'ling**, imp. -*bl'ing*: **enab'led**, pp. -*bl-d*.

enact, v. *én-ákt* (*en*, and *act*), to make, as a law; to establish by authority; to decree; to pass into a law, as a bill by Parliament; to act or do: **enac'ting**, imp.: adj. giving legislative sanction to a bill in order to establish it as a law; giving legislative sanction: **enac'ted**, pp.: **enactive**, a. -*tív*, having power to enact: **enact'ment**, n. -*mént*, a measure or bill passed into a law; the passing of it: **enac'tor**, n. one who.

enalliosauria, n. plu. *én-ál-i-ó-sáw-ri-d*, or -*sau'-ri-ans* (Gr. *enallios*, marine, and *sauros*, a lizard), *In gent.*, a group or order of fossil reptilians.

enallage, n. *én-ál-i-á-jé* (L. and Gr. an exchange), in *gram.*, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, case, &c., for another.

enamel, n. *én-ám-él* (*en*, in, and F. *esmail*, enamel: It. *smalto*; Ger. *schmelz*, colour produced by melting

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, bīd; chair, game, jōg, shūm, thīng, there, zeal.

glass with a metallic oxide), a kind of fine glass, variously coloured, used for covering articles with a fine glossy surface; any hard glossy surface, as of the teeth; that which is enamelled: **v.** to coat or paint with enamel; to form a glossy surface on: **enam-elling**, imp.: **n.** the act of painting with enamel: **enamelled**, pp. *-eld*: **adj.** covered with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel: **enam-eller**, **n.** one who.

enamour, **v.** *ën-am'ér* (F. *en*, in, and *amour*, love: *L. amor*; It. *amore*, love: Sp. *enamorar*; It. *innam-orare*, to inflame with love), to charm; to captivate; to inflame with love: **enam'ouring**, imp.: **enam-oured**, pp. *-érâ*.

enarthrosis, **n.** *ën-âr-thrô'sis* (Gr. *enarthros*, jointed—*from en*, in, and *arthron*, a joint), in *anat.*, a ball-and-socket joint; the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

encage, **v.** *ën-kâj* (*en*, and *cage*), to shut up in a cage—also **incage**.

encamp, **v.** *ën-kâmp* (*en*, and *camp*), to pitch tents or form huts for the temporary accommodation of an army or travelling party; to rest for a time, as an army or a company travelling; to besiege: **encamp-ing**, imp.: **encamped**, pp. *-kâmp*: **encamp'ment**, **n.** a temporary resting-place for an army or travelling company.

encase, **v.** *ën-kâs* (*en*, and *case*), to enclose or hide, as in a case or cover.

encaustic, **n.** *ën-kâus'tik* (L. *encausticus*; Gr. *engkaustikos*, encaustic—*from Gr. en*, in, and *kaustikos*, caustic—*from kâso*, I burn), method of painting with a wax medium by means of heat: **adj.** pert. to the art of painting on earthenware in which the colours are burnt in: **encaustic** tiles, ornamental tiles for floorings, extensively used in the middle ages, chiefly for churches, now revived in modern times with great success.

encave, **v.** *ën-kâv* (*en*, and *cave*), to hide in a cave or recess.

enceinte, **a.** *äng-sânt* (F.), pregnant: **n.** the fortified wall or rampart which surrounds any place.

encephalon, **n.** *ën-sëf-äl-ôn*, also **enceph'alos**, *-lôs* (Gr. *engkephalos*, what is in the head, the brain—*from en*, in, and *kephale*, the head), the brain: **enceph'ala**, **n.** plu. *-lâ*, molluscous animals having a distinct head: **enceph'alous**, *a* *-â-lûs*, pert. to those molluscous animals, as the limpet and periwinkle, which have a distinct head: **encephalic**, *a.* *ën-sëf-äl'ik*, belonging to the head or brain: **enceph'al'gia**, *n.* *-jî-â* (Gr. *algos*, pain), a severe or deep-seated pain in the head: **enceph'al'itis**, *n.* *-sëf-äl'itis*, inflammation of the brain: **enceph'aloid**, *a.* *-lôjd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling the materials of the brain.

enchain, **v.** *ën-chân* (*en*, and *chain*), to bind or hold in chains; to hold fast or restrain: **enchain'ing**, imp.: **enchained**, pp. *-chând*: **enchain'ment**, **n.**

enchant, **v.** *ën-chânt* (F. *enchanter*, to charm: L. *incantare*, to sing a magic formula over—*from in*, on, and *canto*, I sing), to delight in a high degree; to charm; to fascinate; to subdue by charms or spells: **enchant'ing**, imp.: **enchanted**, pp.: **adj.** inhabited by spirits, ghosts, or imaginary beings; subdued by charms; deluded in a high degree: **enchant'er**, **n.** one who: **enchant'ment**, **n.** the use of magic arts or spells; an overpowering or irresistible influence which fascinates or delights: **enchantress**, **n.** fem. a woman who charms or fascinates; a sorceress: **enchant'ingly**, **ad.** *-lî*.

enchase, **v.** *ën-châs* (F. *enchasser*, to encase—*from en*, in, and *chassis*, a frame), to enclose in another body partially, as a jewel in gold; to adorn with embossed or raised work; to adorn any work in metal by figured work: **enchas'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art of enriching or adorning works in gold, silver, &c.: **enchased**, pp. *-châst*.

enchorial, *a.* *ën-kô'ri-âl* (Gr. *engchorios*, of the same country, domestic—*from en*, in, and *choros*, a place), native; popular—applied to the common writing of the anc. Egyptians, as distinguished from the hieroglyphic.

encircle, **v.** *ën-sër'kl* (*en*, and *circle*), to enclose with a ring; to embrace; to go round; to surround: **encir'cling**, imp.: **encircled**, pp. *-klâ*.

enclitic, *a.* *ën-kli'tik* (Gr. *enklitikos*, inclined—*from en*, in, and *kline*, I bend), inclining or leaning upon: **n.** a word or particle joined to the end of another, forming one word, as *ne* in the Latin word *nonne*; a particle or word which throws the accent back on a

former syllable: **enclit'ical**, *a.* *-ik-âl*, pert. to: **en-clitically**, **ad.** *-lî*.

enclose, **v.** *ën-kloz* (*en*, and *close*), to encircle; to surround; to shut in between other things; to cover with a wrapper or envelope: **enclo'sing**, imp.: **en-closed**, pp. *-klozd*: **enclo'sure**, *n.* *-zhôor*, that which encloses or is enclosed; space enclosed; common land when enclosed and appropriated; also spelt with *in*, as **inclose**.

encomiast, **n.** *ën-kô'mî-âst* (Gr. *engkomion*, praise; *engkomiaest*, a praiser), one who praises another; a panegyrist: **enco'mias'tic**, *a.* *-âs'tik*, bestowing praise; laudatory: also **enco'mias'tical**, *a.* *enco'mias'tically*, *ad.* *-lî*: **enco'mium**, *n.* *-mî-âm*, high praise or commendation; panegyric: **enco'miuma**, **n.** plu.

encompass, **v.** *ën-kâm'pâs* (*en*, and *compass*), to surround; to encircle; to enclose: **encom'passing**, imp.: **encom'passed**, pp. *-pâst*.

encore, *int.* or *n.* *ën-kôr'ôr* (F.), again; once more; a repetition of the same: **v.** to call for the repetition of a part of a performance: **enco'ring**, imp.: **encored**, pp. *-kôr'd*.

encounter, **n.** *ën-kôun'tér* (F. *encontre*, an encounter—*from en*, in, and *L. contra*, against), a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a combat; a fight; a battle: **v.** to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner; to resist and oppose; to fight: **encoun'tering**, imp.: **encoun-tered**, pp. *-têrd*.

encourage, **v.** *ën-kür'âj* (F. *encourager*, to animate—*from en*, in, and *cœur*, the heart), to inspire with courage; to make bold; to increase confidence of success; to embolden; to animate; to support; to cheer: **encourag'ing**, imp.: **adj.** exciting courage; inspiring with hope; cheering: **encour'aged**, pp. *-âjd*: **encour'agement**, *n.* *-âj-mént*, incitement to action or to practice; that which serves to incite to, or promote, any undertaking; favour; profit; countenance: **encour'agingly**, **ad.** *-lî*.

enclinite, **n.** *ën-kri-nî't* (Gr. *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily), an extensive and chiefly fossil group of animals, characterised by their long many-jointed stalks, surmounted by lily-shaped bodies or receptacles; the stone-lily: **enclinal**, *a.* *ën-kri-nî'd*, also **enclrin'ic**, *-krin'ik*, and **enclrin'ic**, *-krin-nî'tik*, relating to or containing enclinites.

encroach, **v.** *ën-kroçh* (F. *accrocher*, to hook on to—*from croc*, a hook), to invade rights or possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another gradually or by stealth; to pass proper bounds; to intrude: **encroach'ing**, imp.: **adj.** tending or apt to encroach: **encroached**, pp. *-kroçh*: **encroach'er**, **n.** one who: **encroach'ingly**, **ad.** *-lî*: **encroachment**, **n.** the seizing stealthily a part of the rights or possessions of another; unlawful advance upon the rights of another; invasion; inroad.

encrust—see **incrust**.

encumber, **v.** *ën-kûm'bér* (F. *encombrer*, to hinder, to perplex: Dut. *kumber*, loss, difficulty: Ger. *kumber*, trouble, rubbish), to burden with a load; to clog or impede motion with a load; to perplex or embarrass; to load an estate with debt: **encum'bering**, imp.: **encum'bered**, pp. *-bêrd*, impeded; loaded with debts, as an estate: **encumber'ance**, *n.* *-brâns*, anything which impedes motion; a load; hindrance; an impediment; a claim on an estate, as money or service: **encum-brancer**, *n.* *-brân-sér*, one who holds an encumbrance on an estate.

encyclical, *a.* *ën-sî'kli-k-âl*, also **ency'elic**, *a.* *-klîk* (Gr. *engklukios*, circular—*from en*, in, and *kuklos*, a circle), sent to many persons or places; intended for many, as a letter sent individually to a whole order of men; applied to the letter or circular which, on any important occasion, the Pope addresses to the Bishops of the Church: **circular**.

encyclopedic, *n.* also **a** for **e**—*ën-sî'klô-pê-dî-k* (Gr. *en*, in, *kuklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction), a circle of instruction; an alphabetical summary of every branch of knowledge: **encyclo'pedian**, *a.* *-pê-dî-an*, embracing the whole circle of learning: **encyclo'pedic**, *a.* *-pê-dîk*, pert. to; also **encyclo'pedical**, *a.* *-pê-dî-k-âl*: **encyclo'pedism**, *n.* *-pê-dîzm*, the state of being encyclopedic in character: **encyclo'pedic**, **n.** one who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopedia.

encyst, **v.** *ën-sîst* (Gr. *en*, in, and *kustis*, the bladder, a bag), to enclose in a cyst or vesicle: **encyst'ed**, *a.* enclosed in a bag, sac, or cyst; consisting of cysts.

end, **n.** *ënd* (Goth. *andei*; Sans. *anta*, end, death:

AS. *ende*), the extreme point; the extremity or last part; the conclusion or close; last or ultimate state; limit; close of life; issue or result; object aimed at, as end in view: **v.** to finish; to terminate; to conclude; to destroy; to be finished; to cease: **end'ing**, imp.: **n.** termination; conclusion: **end'ed**, pp.: **endless**, **a.** without end; interminable; unlimited; perpetual: **endlessly**, **ad.** *it.*; **endlessness**, **n.**: the ends of the earth, the remotest parts: **end all**, **n.** a complete termination: **end'wise**, **ad.** *it.* (end ways), on end; erectly; with the end forward: **end'most**, **a.** remotest; at the extreme end.

endamage, **v.** *en-dam'aj* (*en*, and *damage*; *F. endommager*, to damage), to injure; to do mischief.

endanger, **v.** *en-dan-jer* (*en*, and *danger*), to put in hazard; to peril; to expose to injury or loss: **endangering**, imp.: **endan'ered**, pp.: *jer'd*.

endear, **v.** *en-dér* (*en*, to make, and *dear*), to make dear; to make more beloved: **endearing**, imp.: **adj.** having a tendency to make dear or beloved: **endeared**, pp.: *der'd*: **adj.** made beloved or more beloved: **endearment**, **n.** state of being beloved; the cause of love: that which endears; tenderness; affection: **n. plu.** caresses.

endeavour, **v.** *en-dév'er* (*F. en devoir*, in duty—from *en*, in, and *devoir*, to owe, to be bound; *dévoire*, endeavour), to make it our duty to do a thing; to exert strength either of body or mind for the accomplishment of a purpose; to attempt; to try: **n.** an exertion of strength, physical or mental, towards some end; effort; an attempt. *I shall do my endeavour*, implying duty, means, *I shall make an effort*: **endeavouring**, imp.: **endeav'oured**, pp.: *er'd*.

endecagon, **n.** *en-dék-a-gón* (*Gr. hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle), a plain figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

endemic, **a.** *en-dém'ik*, also **endem'ical**, **a.** *ik-kál* (*Gr. en*, on, and *demos*, people: *F. endémique*), peculiar to a district or to a certain class of persons—applied to a prevalent disease arising from local causes, as bad air or water: **n.** a disease prevailing in a particular locality, or among a particular class of persons: **endemically**, **ad.** *it.*

endemic, **a.** *en-dér'mík*, also **en'dermat'ic**, *mát'ik* (*Gr. en*, on, and *derma*, the skin), in *med.*, consisting of something to be applied to the skin and to be absorbed by it by way of a remedy for disease: **endermically**, **ad.** *it.*

endive, **n.** *en-díe* (*F. endive*, a salad), a garden salad-plant of the succory kind.

endocardium, **n.** *en-dó-kár-dí-úm* (*Gr. endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart), the membrane lining the interior of the heart: **endocardial**, **a.** *al*, pert to: **endocarditis**, **n.** *al'tis*, inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

endorse, **ac.**—see **indorse**, &c.

endocarp, **n.** *en-dó-kárp* (*Gr. endon*, within, and *carpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, the membrane which lines the cavity containing the seeds, as in the apple; the stone or shell which encloses the embryo, as in the plum.

endochrome, **n.** *en-dó-króm* (*Gr. endon*, within, and *chroma*, colour), in *bot.*, the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, exclusive of the green.

endogens, **n. plu.** *en-dó-jéns* (*Gr. endon*, within, and *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, that division of the vegetable kingdom, as palms, grasses, rushes, and the like, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers, as in the *exogens*: **endogenous**, **a.** *en-dó-jén'ús*, increasing by internal growth: **endogenites**, **n. plu.** *níts*, fossil stems and fragments exhibiting the endogenous structure: **endophloeum**, **n.** *dó-flé-úm*, (*Gr. phloios*, the bark of trees), the inner layer of the bark of trees: **endophyllous**, **a.** *en-dó-fí-lús* (*Gr. phyllon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, evolved within a leaf or sheath: **endopleura**, **n.** *dó-plé-rá* (*Gr. pleura*, a side), the inner covering of the seed immediately investing the embryo and albumen: **endorhizal**, **a.** *ri-zál* (*Gr. rhiza*, a root), having a root within—applied to plants whose rootlets burst first through the coverings of the seed before elongating downwards: **endosome**, **n.** *dós-mós* (*Gr. osmos*, a thrusting, impulsion), in *bot.*, that property of membranous tissue by which fluids of unequal densities, when placed on opposite sides of it, are enabled to pass through and intermix: **endosperm**, **n.** *dó-spér'm* (*Gr. sperma*, a seed), in *bot.*, albumen formed within the embryo-sac: **endosporus**, **a.** *spó-rús* (*Gr. spora*, seed), applied to fungi that have their spores contained in a case: **endostome**, **n.** *dó-stóm*, (*Gr. stoma*, a

mouth), the passage through the inner integument of an ovule: **endothecium**, **n.** *thé-shí-úm* (*Gr. theke*, a box), the inner lining of the anther-cells.

endow, **v.** *en-dóu'* (*L. en*, in, and *dos*—gen. *dotis*; *F. dot*; *It. dote*, a marriage-gift; *F. doter*, to give a dowry to), to settle on or furnish with in permanency; to settle money or property on permanently; to enrich or provide with, as a gift, quality, or faculty: **endowing**, imp.: **endowed**, pp.: *dóud'*: **endower**, **n.** one who: **endowment**, **n.** that which is bestowed or settled on; property set apart and secured in perpetuity for the support of a clergyman, college, hospital, &c.; any gift of nature; any faculty or quality of mind.

endue, **v.**—see **indue**.

endure, **v.** *en-dúr* (*L. indurare*, to make hard—from *in*, in, and *durus*, hard: *It. indurare*), to bear; to suffer with patience; to submit; to undergo; to last; to continue in same state; to remain: **enduring**, imp.: **adj.** capable of sustaining: **endured**, pp.: *dúrd'*: **endurable**, **a.** *ráb'l*, that can be borne: **endurably**, **ad.** *blt*: **endurableness**, **n.** act or state of that which endures: **enduringly**, **ad.** *blt*: **endurer**, **n.** one who: **endurances**, **n.** *ráns*, a bearing or suffering; continuance; patience; fortitude.

Eneid, **n.** or **Æneid**, *é-né-id*, a famous Latin epic poem by the anc. Latin poet Virgil—so named from its chief hero, *Enéeas*, *é-né-as*.

enema, **n.** *é-né-má* or *é-né-má* (*Gr. enemiá*, I cast or throw in), a medicine thrown into the lower bowel. **enemy**, **n.** *en-ém't* (*L. inimicus*, an enemy—from *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend: *It. inimico*; *F. ennemi*), one who hates another person; a foe; an adversary; an opposing armed force, naval or military.

energy, **n.** *en-ér-jí* (*Gr. energia*, action, energy—from *en*, in, and *ergon*, work), power; force; the power of operating or doing; vigorous action; efficacy; spirit; life: **energetic**, **a.** *jét'ik*, also **en'ergetic**, **a.** *ik-kál*, possessing force or vigour; vigorous; forcible; powerful; effective: **energetically**, **ad.** *blt*: **energise**, **v.** *en-ér-jíz*, to operate with vigour; to give energy or strength to: **en'ergis'ing**, imp.: **en'ergised**, pp.: *jízd'*.

enervate, **v.** *é-nér-vál* (*L. enervatum*, to take out the nerves or sinews from, to render effeminate—from *e*, out, and *nervus*, nerve: *It. enervare*; *F. enerver*), to render feeble; to weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength: **adj.** weak; without strength or force: **enervating**, imp.: **adj.** weakening; enfeebling: **enervated**, pp.: *en-ér-vá-shún*, the act of weakening: **enervis**, **a.** *é-nér-vís* (*L.*), in *bot.*, without nerves or veins.

enfeeble, **v.** *en-fé-bl* (*en*, and *feeble*), to weaken; to reduce the strength of: **enfeebling**, imp.: **adj.** weakening; debilitating: **enfeebled**, pp.: *bl'd*: **adj.** weakened; deprived of strength: **enfeeblement**, **n.** *bl'mént*, the act of weakening.

enfeoff, **v.** *en-féf'* (*en*, in, and *law L. feoffare*, to confer a fee on one), to invest with a fee or estate; to give a right of property in lands or houses by a deed or instrument: **enfeoffing**, imp.: **enfeoffed**, pp.: *féff'*: **enfeoffment**, **n.** the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate; the deed or instrument by which it is given—see **feoff**.

enfilade, **v.** *en-fí-lád'* (*en*, in, and *L. filum*; *F. fil*, a thread: *F. enfilade*, a range, a row: *It. infilare*: *Sp. enfilar*), to scour, rake, or pierce with shot or shell, a body of soldiers in the direction of the length of the line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or a trench, from end to end, with shot or shell: **n.** a line or straight passage; the situation of a place which may be raked with shot in the direction of its length; the fire of artillery raking a trench or a line of soldiers: **enfilading**, imp.: **enfiladed**, pp.

enforce, **v.** *en-fórs* (*en*, to make, and *force*), to constrain; to compel; to urge with energy; to give strength or force to; to impress on the mind: **enforcing**, imp.: **enforced**, pp.: *fórst'*: **enforcement**, **n.** compulsion; a putting into execution.

enfranchise, **v.** *en-frán-chíz* (*en*, in or on, and *franchise*), to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to all the rights and privileges of a freeman; to invest with the right of voting for a member of Parliament: **enfranchising**, imp.: **enfranchised**, pp.: *chízd'*: **enfranchisement**, **n.** the admission to civil and political rights and privileges.

engage, **v.** *en-gáf* (*F. engager*, to enlist—from *en*, in, and *gager*, a pledge), to occupy, as one's time; to undertake; to win, as affection; to hold, as in attention; to embark in, as in business; to bespeak, as rooms or a

partner in a dance; to bind one's self as surety; to enlist for a service; to unite by contract; to begin to fight: **engaging**, imp.: **adj.** winning; attractive; pleasing: **engaged**, *-gájd*, pp. or a. pledged; promised; attached; earnestly employed: **engagedly**, ad. *-jéd-li*: **enga-gedness**, n. *-jéd-nés*: **engagement**, n. an appointment; employment; a fight; a battle; an obligation; a compact.

engarrison, v. *èn-gàr-rì-sùn* (en, in, and garrison), to protect by a garrison; to furnish with a garrison.

engender, v. *èn-jèn-dér* (F. *engendrer*, to generate, to produce: L. *ingenero*, I engender—from *in*, in, and *genero*, I breed, I bring forth: It. *ingenerare*), to form; to cause to exist; to occasion; to produce: **engendering**, imp.: **engendered**, pp. *-dérá*.

engine, n. *èn-jin* (L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality: It. *ingegno*; F. *engin*, contrivance, craft), any mechanical contrivance; a machine composed of many or different parts in order to produce a certain result; any combination of the mechanical powers for constructing or managing an engine; one who is skilled in forming plans of works for offence or defence for an army; a designer of great machines to be employed in the arts and manufactures; one employed in planning and superintending the formation of public works, such as roads, &c.: **engineering**, n. the work, skill, business, or profession of an engineer; the practice of an engineer: **civil engineering**, n. the art of designing and constructing public works, great machines, &c.: **military engineering**, the art of designing and constructing fortifications and all works necessary for military purposes: **mining engineering**, the art of designing and constructing mines, and conducting operations in them: **enginemán**, n. one who waits on or attends to an engine.

engird, v. *èn-gérd* (en, and gird), to encircle; to surround: **engirding**, imp.: **engirded** or **engirt**, pp. *-gért*.

Engis, n. *àng-shé*, and **Engihoul**, *àng-shé-ò*, the names of two places near Liège, the caverns of which contain human remains imbedded with those of animals now extinct in Europe.

English, a. *ing-lish* (AS. *Englisc*—from *Angles* or *Engles*, an anc. tribe of Germans who settled in England), of or pert. to England: n. the people of England and its language: v. to translate into the English language: **Englished**, pp. *-ghst*: **Englishry**, n. *-rì*, state or privilege of being an Englishman.

engorge, v. *èn-górj* (en, and gorge), to swallow with greediness; to swallow in large quantities; to devour: **engorging**, imp.: **engorged**, pp. *-górjd*: **engorgement**, n. a swallowing greedily; in med., applied to an overfilled state of the vessels of a part.

engraft, v.—see **ingraft**.

engrail, v. *èn-gráí* (F. *engrêler*—from *grêler*, to hail), to spot as with hail; to make ragged at the edges: **engrailed**, pp. a. *-gráid*, indented along the edges: **engrailedment**, n. the ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

engrain, v. *èn-grán* (en, and grain), to cover or dye deeply; to dye in the grain: **engraining**, imp.: **engrained**, pp. *-gránd*.

engrave, v. *èn-gráv* (en, and grave), to cut figures or letters on metals, rare stones, or pebbles, wood, &c.; to imprint or impress deeply, as on the memory: **engraving**, imp.: n. the art of cutting devices, figures, or letters on metals, stones, &c.; the print from an engraved plate: **engraved**, pp. *-grávd*: **adj.** marked as with a chisel; imprinted; deeply impressed; also **engraven**, pp. *èn-grávén*: **engraver**, n. one who; a carver: **engravings**, n. plu. impressions on paper taken from copper or steel plates—those from wood blocks are usually called *woodcuts*. **Note**.—Engraving on wood is called *xylography*; on stone, *lithography*; and on copper, *chalcography*.

engross, v. *èn-grós* (F. *grossoyer*, to write in great and fair letters—from *gros*, big, large; F. *grosse*; Dut. *gros*, a notarial copy, to copy in a fair large hand—generally said of legal documents: **engrosser**, one who engrosses: **engrossing**, imp.: n. the copying of a writing in fair and legible characters: **engrossed**, pp. *-gróst*: **engrossment**, n. the copy in a large fair hand.

engross, v. *èn-grós* (F. *engrossir*, to make great, to increase, to enlarge—the primary signification being to buy up a commodity in order to increase the price), to occupy the whole, as the thoughts; to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees: **engrossing**,

imp.: n. the invidious occupation of anything which ought to be shared with others: **engrossed**, pp. *-gróst*: **engrosser**, n. one who: **engrossment**, n. the act of appropriating things in undue quantities.

engulf, v. *èn-gúlf*, also **ingulf** (en, and *gulf*), to swallow up; to absorb; to throw into a gulf: **engulfing**, imp.: **engulfed**, pp. *-gúlf*.

enhance, v. *èn-háns* (Prov. *anz*, before; *enans*, forwards; *enansar*, to put forwards, to exalt—from *L. ante*, before: Norm. F. *enhauter*), to raise, as in value or esteem; to advance; to increase; to aggravate: **enhancing**, imp.: **enhanced**, pp. *-háns*: **enhancer**, n. *-sér*, one who: **enhancement**, n. increase; aggravation.

enharmonic, a. *èn-hâr-môn'ik* (Gr. *enarmonikos*, conformed to the rules of harmony—from *en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony of sound), applied to a scale in music proceeding by very small intervals.

anhydrous, a. *èn-hîdrús* (Gr. *en*, in, and *hudor*, water), applied to crystals and minerals containing water; the opposite of *anhydrous*.

enigma, n. *èn-ig-má* (Gr. *ainigma*; L. *enigma*, obscure speech: F. *énigme*), a riddle; a dark saying; anything obscure or ambiguous: **enigmatic**, *-mat'ik*, also **enigmatical**, a. *-ikál*, darkly expressed; obscure: **enigmatically**, ad. *-li*: **enigmatist**, n. *-má-tist*, a dealer in enigmas: **enigmatise**, v. *-tiz*, to utter or form riddles: **enigmatising**, imp.: **enigmatised**, pp. *-tizd*.

enjoin, v. *èn-jóyn* (L. *injungo*, I join or fasten into—from *in*, into, and *jungo*, I fasten: F. *enjoindre*; It. *ingiungere*), to command; to order; to bid; to urge: **enjoining**, imp.: **enjoined**, pp. *-jóynd*: **enjoiner**, n. one who.

enjoy, v. *èn-jóy* (en, and F. *jouir*, to enjoy—from L. *gaudeo*, I enjoy), to feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure in the possession of; to possess and use, as an estate: **enjoying**, imp.: **enjoyed**, pp. *-jóyd*: **enjoyment**, n. pleasure; satisfaction; possession; possession with pleasure: **enjoyable**, a. *-á-bl*, that can be possessed with pleasure.

enkindle, v. *èn-kin'dl* (en, and *kindle*), to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action: **enkindling**, imp.: **enkindled**, pp. *-áld*.

enlarge, v. *èn-lárf* (en, and *large*), to extend; to expand; to amplify; to expatiate; to augment; to set free: **enlarging**, imp.: **enlarged**, pp. *-lárd*: **enlargement**, n. increase of size; expansion: **enlarger**, n. *-jér*, one who.

enlighten, v. *èn-lít'n* (en, intensive, and Ger. *leuchten*, to lighten), to shed light on; to illuminate; to instruct: **enlightening**, imp.: **enlightened**, pp. *-énd*: **enlightener**, n. *-nér*, one who: **enlightenment**, n. state of being enlightened or instructed.

enlist, v. *èn-list* (en, on, and F. *liste*, a roll), to register; to enrol; to engage in the public service as in the army; to enter heartily into a cause: **enlisting**, imp.: n. the act of engaging men to enter into military service; the act of engaging one's self in a cause: **enlisted**, pp. *-list*: **enlistment**, n. the act of engaging, as a soldier or sailor, or of attaching one's self to a cause; voluntary enrolment.

enliven, v. *èn-lív'n* (en, to make, and *live*), to excite; to make vigorous or active; to cheer or gladden: **enlivening**, imp.: **enlivened**, pp. *-nd*: **enliver**, n. *-lív-nér*, one who.

enmity, n. *èn-mít-í* (from *enemy*: F. *inimicité*; L. *inimicitia*, enmity: It. *inimicizia*, ill-will, unfriendly disposition; hostility).

enneagon, n. *èn-né-á-gón* (Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, an angle), a figure with nine sides and nine angles: **enneatic**, a. *-át'ik*, ninth; also **enneatical**, a. *-ikál*: **enneandrian**, a. *-án-árt-án*; also **enneandrous**, a. *-drús* (Gr. *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in bot., having nine stamens.

ennoble, v. *èn-nób'l* (en, and *noble*), to elevate; to raise to nobility; to exalt; to dignify: **ennobling**, imp.: **ennobled**, pp. *-blá*: **ennoblement**, n. *-bl'mént*.

ennui, n. *àng-vúé* (F. weariness), heaviness; lassitude; languor or weariness from want of employment.

enode, a. *èn-nód* (L. *ex*, out of, and *nodus*, a knot), in bot., without knots or joints.

enormous, a. *èn-nór'mús* (L. *enormis*, irregular—from *ex*, out of, and *norma*, a rule: It. and F. *énorme*), great beyond ordinary measure; excessive; vast; huge; heinous: **enormously**, ad. *-li*: **enorimity**, n.

máte, mât, fâr, láú; mête, mèl, hér; plne, pln; nôte, nôt, móve;

-m'th, anything very vicious or sinful; an atrocious crime; any villany or crime which exceeds the common measure.

enough, a. *ên-nôf* (A.S. *genoh*, sufficient; Goth. *ganauhan*, to suffice; Icel. *gnogr*, abundant; Ger. *genug*; Dut. *genoeg*, enough), that gives content; that satisfies desire; sufficient; n. a sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire; adv. sufficiently; fully; sometimes it denotes a slight increase or augmentation, as, he is ready enough to oblige; sometimes it expresses indifference or slight, as the music is well enough, that is, not so good as it ought to be; used as an exclamation, to denote fulness or satiety, as, enough! **enow**, n. *ên-nôw*, sometimes used for enough.

en passant, *âng pás-sâng* (F.), cursorily; by the way.

enquire, v. *ên-kwîr*—see *inquire*.

enrage, v. *ên-râf* (en, in, and *rage*: F. *enrager*), to provoke; to excite to anger; to exasperate; to make furious: **enra-ging**, imp.: **enraged**, pp. *-râjd'*.

enrapt, v. *ên-râpt* (en, in, and *rapt*), thrown into an ecstasy; carried away with emotion: **enrap-ture**, v. *tîr* (en, and *rapture*), to transport with pleasure or delight: **enrap-turing**, imp.: **enraptured**, pp. *-tîrd*, transported with delight.

enravisht, v. *ên-râv'ish* (en, and *ravisht*), to transport with delight; to fill with the highest degree of pleasure; to enrapture: **enrav-ish-ing**, imp.: **enrav-ished**, pp. *-ish't*, carried away with pleasure or delight.

enrich, v. *ên-rich* (en, and *rich*), to make rich; to supply or furnish with wealth or property; to fertilise, as land; to supply with anything desirable; to store, as the mind; to adorn, as with carving, painting, &c.: **enrich-ing**, imp.: **enriched**, pp. *-rich't*: **enricher**, n. one who: **enrichment**, n. that which enriches; augmentation of wealth.

enrobe, v. *ên-rôb* (en, and *robe*), to clothe; to invest; to attire: **enro-bing**, imp.: **enrobed**, pp. *-rôbd'*.

enrol, v. *ên-rôl* (en, and *roll*), to insert a name in a register or list; to record: **enrol-ling**, imp.: **enrolled**, pp. *-rôld*: **enroller**, n. one who: **enrolment**, n. the act of enrolling or entering into a register; a registering.

ensample, n. *ên-sâm-pl* (old F. *ensample*—from L. *exemplum*), old form of *example*, which see.

ensanguined, a. *ên-sâng'wînd* (en, and L. *sanguis*, blood), soaked or stained with blood.

ensconce, v. *ên-skôn's* (en, in, and Dut. *schanse*, a rampart made of trees and branches: Ger. *schanzen*, to make a fence: F. *esconser*, to hide), to put one's self behind a screen of some kind; to shelter or cover; to protect; to secure: **enscon-cing**, imp.: **ensconced**, pp. *-skônst'*.

ensemble, n. *âng-sâng-bl* (F. the whole), the whole with reference to which it consists; details of anything viewed with relation to each other; the general grouping of characters in dramatic art; to form a picture on the fall of the curtain: **tout ensemble**, *tôot* (F.), the whole together.

enshrine, v. *ên-shrin* (en, and *shrine*), to enclose in a covering or chest; to preserve as sacred: **enshri-ning**, imp.: **enshrined**, pp. *-shrin'd*.

enshroud, v. *ên-shróvd* (en, and *shroud*), to cover or envelop in a shroud: **enshrouding**, imp.: **enshrouded**, pp.

ensiform, a. *ên'st-fâwrm* (L. *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, in the form of a sword, as the leaves of the gladiolus; in *anat.*, applied to the cartilage in which the breast-bone ends.

ensign, n. *ên'sîn* (It. *insegna*; F. *enseigne*, a distinctive mark: L. *insignia*, plu. of *insigne*, that has a mark upon it, distinguished—from L. *en*, in, and *signum*, a mark impressed), the banner or flag of a regiment; the infantry officer who carries the flag of a regiment; a mark of rank or office; the national flag of a ship: **ensig-nearer**, n. he who carries the flag: **ensign-y**, n. -*st*, the rank or commission of an ensign.

enslave, v. *ên-slâv* (en, and *slave*), to deprive of liberty; to reduce to bondage; to hold in subjection: **ensla-v-ing**, imp.: **enslaved**, pp. *-slâvd'*: **ensla-ver**, n. one who: **enslave-ment**, n. state of being enslaved; bondage.

ensnare, v. *ên-snâr* (en, and *snares*), to entrap; to take by guile: **ensna-ring**, imp.: **ensnared**, pp. *-snârd'*: also *insnare*.

ensue, v. *ên-sâ* (old F. *ensuir*, to ensue: mod. F. *ensuivre*, to follow—from L. *insequi*, to follow upon—from *in*, in, and *sequor*, I follow), to follow as a consequence; to succeed; to come after: **ensu-ing**, imp.:

adj. coming next after; following as a consequence: **ensued**, pp. *-sûd'*: also *insue*.

ensure, v. *ên-shôr*—see *insure*.

entablature, n. *ên-tâb'lâ-tûr*, also **entablement**, n. *ên-tâb'l-mént* (old F. *entablature*; mod. F. *entablement*—from *en*, in, and L. *tabula*, a board or table), the whole top parts of a column or pillar.

entail, v. *ên-tâf* (F. *entailler*, to cut, notch, or carve—from *en*, and *tâiller*, to cut), to fix the succession of lands or tenements to a certain line of descendants, so that the one in possession can neither sell nor burden them except by legal process under an Act of Parliament, and with the consent of the next two heirs; to fix as an inevitable consequence on persons or things: n. lands or tenements limited in descent; the settled rule of descent for an estate: **entail-ing**, imp.: **entailed**, pp. *-tâid'*: **adj.** settled on a person and his descendants: **entailment**, n. the act of settling unalienably an estate on a person and his heirs.

entangle, v. *ên-tâng-gl* (en, in, and *tangle*), to twist and intermingle so as not to be easily separated; to involve; to confuse; to bewilder; to puzzle; to perplex: **entang-ling**, imp.: **entangled**, pp. *-gl'd*: **entan-glement**, n. a disordered state.

entasia, n. *ên-tâ-zhî-a* (Gr. *entasis*, distention, a violent straining, in *med.*, a vehement straining or stretching—applied as a general term for constrictive spasm, tetanus, &c.: *entâs'tic*, a. *-tâs'tik*, relating to diseases characterised by tonic spasms: *entâsis*, n. *ên-tâ-sis*, in *arch.*, the gradual swelling of a shaft or column).

enter, v. *ên-tîr* (F. *entrer*; L. *intrare*, to walk into, to enter—from F. *entre*; L. *inter*, between, among: It. *entrare*), to go or pass into a place; to begin or commence; to engage in; to join or become a member of; to set down in writing; to enrol; to flow into; to pierce: **enter-ing**, imp.: n. a passing in; an entrance: **entered**, pp. *-têrd*: **adj.** enrolled; introduced: **en-trance**, n. *-trâns*, power or right to enter; the door; the beginning: **adj.** that which allows to enter; preliminary.

enteric, a. *ên-têr'ik* (Gr. *enteron*, an intestine), belonging to the intestines: **enter'itis**, n. *-î'tis* (*itis*, a postfix denoting inflammation), inflammation of the intestines: **enter'ocœle**, n. *-ô-sêl* (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a hernial tumour containing intestine: **enterolith**, n. *-ô-lith* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a concretion resembling a stone found in the intestines: **enter'ology**, n. *-ô-lô-jî* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise or discourse on the internal parts of the body: **enter'omphalos**, n. *-ôm-fâ-lôs* (Gr. *omphalos*, navel), an umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine: **enter'otomy**, n. *-ô-tô-mî* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), the act or art of dissecting the intestines.

enterprise, n. *ên-têr-prîs* (F. *entreprise*, an undertaking—from F. *entre*, between, and *prise*, a taking), anything attempted to be performed; an undertaking; any bold or hazardous undertaking: **enter-pris-ing**, a. bold; resolute; active: **enter'pri-sing-ly**, ad. *-lî*.

entertain, v. *ên-têr-tân* (F. *entretenir*, to hold in talk, to hold together—from F. *entre*, between, and *tenir*; L. *tenere*, to hold), to treat with hospitality; to amuse or instruct by conversation; to cherish or harbour in the mind; to please or divert: **entertain-ing**, imp.: **adj.** pleasing; amusing; diverting: **entertained**, pp. *-tând'*: **entertainment**, n. a feast; a repast: **amusement**: **entertain'ing-ly**, ad. *-lî*.

enthal, v. *ên-thrâl*—same as *inthal*, which see.

enthron, v. *ên-thrôn* (en, in, and *throne*), to invest with sovereign authority; to instal a bishop: **enthro-n'ing**, imp.: **enthroned**, pp. *-thrônd'*: **enthro-nisation**, n. *-nî-sâ-shûn*, also **enthronement**, n. the induction or installation of a bishop.

enthusiasm, n. *ên-thô-sî-âsm* (Gr. *enthousiasmos*, divine transport or inspiration—from *en*, in, and *theos*, a god: F. *enthousiasme*), elevation of fancy; intense heat of imagination arising from belief in revelation; fanaticism; violent excitement of mind in the pursuit of some object; ardent zeal: **enthu-siast**, n. *-âst*, one filled with mental excitement; one imagining himself possessed of some special revelation; a zealot; one who is ardent and imaginative: **enthu'siast'ic**, a. *-âs'tik*, ardent; zealous; visionary; also **enthu'siast'ical**, a. *-âs'tî-kâl*: **enthu-siast'ically**, ad. *-lî*.

enthymeme, n. *ên-thî-mêm* (Gr. *enthymema*, a thought—from *en*, and *thymos*, the soul, mind: F. *en-*

côû, *bôf*, *fôot*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

thymeme), in logic, an argument consisting of two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent; a syllogism where one premiss is suppressed.

entice, v. *ên-tis'* (old F. *entiser*; Bret. *atiza*, to instigate, to incite; Dut. *hissen*; Ger. *hetzen*, to set on dogs—the origin being the hissing sound by which dogs are incited to attack other animals), to attract by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to tempt; to decoy; to lead astray: **enticing**, imp.: **adj.** alluring: **enticingly**, ad. *-ly*: **enticed**, pp. *-tist'*: **enticer**, n. *-sér*, one who: **entice'ment**, n. that which allures; that which seduces or incites to evil.

entire, a. *ên-tîr'* (F. *entier*; It. *intero*, whole, complete—from L. *integer*, whole, untouched), undivided; unbroken; whole; complete in all its parts; sincere; honest; wholly devoted; unmixed: **entirely**, ad. *-ly*, in the whole; completely: **entireness**, n. *-nes*, wholeness; completeness: **entirety**, n. *-ti*, the whole; completeness: the preceding words sometimes spell with *i*. **entitle**, v. *ên-tî-tl'* (L. *in*, and *titulus*, a title: F. *intituler*), to name or designate; to give or prefix a name to; to qualify; to give a right to demand; to give a claim to: **entitling**, imp. *-tî-tling*, designating; giving a claim to: **entitled**, pp. *-tî-tl'd*, named; having a claim to.

entity, n. *ên-tî-tî* (L. *ens*, a being—gen. *entis*: F. *entité*), being; existence; a real being: **nonentity**, n. (see the word), a thing having no real existence.

ento, *ên-tô* (Gr. *entos*, within), a prefix in certain compound words signifying "to the inner side."

entomb, v. *ên-tôm'* (en, in, and *tomb*), to hide or conceal completely; to put or place in a tomb: **entombing**, imp.: **entombed**, pp. *-tômd'*: **entomb'ment**, n. *-tôm'ment*, entire seclusion; burial.

entomology, n. *ên-tô-mô-lô-jî* (Gr. *entoma*, insects, and *logos*, discourse: F. *entomologie*: *entoma*—from Gr. *en*, and *temno*, I cut), that branch of natural science which treats of the history and habits of insects: **entomologist**, n. *-jîk*, one who studies the habits, &c., of insects: **entomologic**, a. *-lô-jîk*, also **entomological**, a. *-i-kál*, pert. to: **entomologically**, ad. *-ly*: **entomoid**, a. *-môyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling an insect: **entomolite**, n. *-tôm-ô-lî-t* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), the general term for a fossil insect: **entomophagous**, a. *ên-tôm-fâ-gûs* (Gr. *phago*, I devour), insect-eating—applied to animals which chiefly subsist on insects: **entomos-traca**, n. *-môs-trâ-kâ* (Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell), a sub-class of crustacea covered with a delicate skin, and usually protected by a bivalve shield: **entomos-tracan**, n. *-kân*, one of the crustacea so protected: **adj.** pert. to: **entomos-tracan**, n. *-kân*, a member of the class of crustaceous animals represented in the English fauna by the water-flea: **entomos-tracous**, a. *-kûs*, pert. to.

entonic, a. *ên-tôn-îk* (see *entasis*), in *med.*, having great tension or exaggerated action.

entozoön, n. *ên-tô-zô-ôn*, plu. *ên-tô-zô-a*, n. *-â* (Gr. *entos*, within, and *zoon*, an animal), an animal which lives within the bodies of other animals—properly applied to those infesting the intestines: **entozoic**, a. *-îk*, relating to or connected with the entozoä.

entrails, n. plu. *ên-trâ-ils* (F. *entrailles*, bowels; Gr. *entera*, plu. of *enteron*, a piece of the guts—from *entos*, within), the bowels; internal parts of animals; internal parts: sing. *entrail*.

entrance, n. *ên-trâns* (L. *intrans*, an entering in—see *enter*), a door, gateway, or passage; beginning or commencement; the act of taking possession and power of.

entrance, v. *ên-trâns'* (en, in, and *trance*), to make insensible to present objects; to ravish with delight or wonder: **entrancing**, imp. a. enrapturing; ravishing: **entranced**, pp. *-trânst'*, enraptured; carried away with delight: **entrance'ment**, n. a state of ecstasy.

entrap, v. *ên-trâp'* (en, and *trap*), to ensnare; to inveigle; to catch as in a trap; to entangle: **entrap'ing**, imp.: **entrapped**, pp. *-trâpt'*.

entreat, v. *ên-trêf'* (F. *en*, in, and old F. *traicter*, to meddle with, to discourse—from L. *tractare*, to handle), to solicit pressingly; to ask earnestly; to beseech; to importune; to be prevailed on: **entreating**, imp.: **entreated**, pp.: **entreatingly**, ad. *-ly*: **entreat'er**, n. one who: **entreat'y**, n. *-î*, urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation.

entree, n. *âng-trâ'* (F. *en*), access; entry; course of dishes at table: **entremets**, n. *-tr-mâ* (F.), side dishes; dishes containing dainties not the principal ones: **entrepot**, n. *-tr-pô* (F.), a warehouse; a store-

house: **en'tresol**, n. *-sôl* (F.), in *arch.*, a low room or apartment between two floors.

entrench, v. same as *intrench*, which see.

entrocrites, n. plu. *ên-trô-kîts* (Gr. *en*, in or on, and *trochos*, a wheel), name given to the wheel-like joints of the encrinete, also called **ent'rochi**, *-kî*, and **trochite**, *trô-kî-tê*.

entropium, n. *ên-trô-pt-ûm* (Gr. *en*, in, and *trope*, a turning), in *med.*, the inversion or turning in of the eyelashes.

entrust, same as *intrust*, which see.

entry, n. *ên-trî* (F. *entrée*, act of coming in—see *enter*), passage by which persons enter a house or building; ingress; the exhibition of a ship's papers to the custom-house authorities in order to obtain permission to land the goods; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements; the act of recording in a book.

entwine, v. *ên-twî-n'* (en, and *twine*), to twist round; **entwining**, imp.; **entwined**, pp. *-twînd'*: **entwine'ment**, n. a twining or twisting round.

enumerate, v. *ên-nû-mê-râ'* (L. *enumeratum*, to count out, to relate—from *e*, out of, and *numero*, I number; It. *enumerare*: F. *énumérer*), to reckon up or tell the number of singly; to count or mention a number of things one by one: **enumera'ting**, imp.: **enumera'ted**, pp.: **enumera'tion**, n. *-â-shûn*, counting up a number of things by naming each particular one: **enumera'tive**, a. *-tîv*, counting singly: **enumera'tor**, n. one who.

enunciate, v. *ên-nûn-sî-â't or -shî-â't* (L. *enunciatum*, to divulge, to disclose—from *e*, out of, and *nuntio*, I tell; It. *enunciare*: F. *énoncer*), to declare; to utter; to proclaim: **enuncia'ting**, imp.: **enuncia'ted**, pp.: **enuncia'tion**, n. *-â-shûn*, the act or manner of uttering; manner of pronunciation; declaration; in *geom.*, the words in which a proposition are expressed: **enuncia'tive**, a. *-tîv*: **enuncia'tively**, ad. *-tî*: **enuncia'tor**, n. *-â-tér*, one who enunciates or declares: **enuncia'tory**, a. *-â-tér-l*, containing utterance or sound.

enure, v. *ên-ûr'* (see *inure*), to habituate; to accustom; in *law*, to come into use or power.

envelop, v. *ên-vêl-ôp'* (F. *envelopper*, to fold up; It. *inviluppare*), to cover by folding; to enclose by wrapping; to surround entirely; to hide: **envelop'ing**, imp.: **envelop'ed**, pp. *-ôpt'*: **envelop'ment**, n. a covering on all sides: **envelope**, n. *ên-vêl-ôp*, an enclosing cover; a wrapper; any investing integument.

envenom, v. *ên-vên-ô-m'* (en, and *venom*), to taint or impregnate with poison or with malice, &c.; to enrage; to make odious: **enven'oming**, imp.: **enven'omed**, pp. *-ômd*.

enviable, envious, &c.—see *envy*.

environ, v. *ên-vî-rôn'* (F. *environ*, about, around—from *en*, in, and *vîrer*, to veer, to turn round; Gr. *gûrâs*, a circle), to surround or encompass; to encircle or hem in: **envir'oning**, imp.: **environed**, pp. *-rônd'*: **envi'ronment**, n. act of surrounding: **environs**, n. plu. *ên-vî-rôns or ên-vî-rôns*, the parts lying near to or adjacent; the suburbs of a town or city.

envoy, n. *ên-vô-y'* (F. *envoyer*, to send—from *en*, and L. *via*, a way), a public minister at a court, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger sent by a state or government to negotiate a treaty with a foreign government; one sent on a special mission: **envoyship**, n. the office of an envoy.

envy, v. *ên-vî* (F. *envier*, to grudge; L. *invideo*, I envy, I bear ill-will to—from *in*, in, and *video*, I look), to repine at another's superiority; to dislike and be discontented on account of the superior excellence or success of another; to look upon with malice: **n.** hatred or ill-will excited by the superior success or excellence of another; malice: **en'vy'ing**, imp.: **n.** ill-will or mortification on account of some supposed superiority in others: **en'vied**, pp. *-vîd'*: **n.** *ên-vîr*, one who: **en'viable**, a. *-â-bl*, capable of exciting desire to possess; desirable: **en'vably**, ad. *-â-bl*: **en'vicious**, a. *-îs*, feeling uneasiness at the superiority or happiness of another: **en'viciously**, ad. *-îs*: **en'viciousness**, n.

enwrap, v. *ên-râp'*—see *inwrap*.

eoene, a. *ê-ô-sên* (Gr. *eos*, daybreak, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent, or new), in *geol.*, the Lower Tertiary strata, so called because of the very small percentage of existing testacea contained in them, indicating the dawn of the present condition of creation.

Eolian, a. *ê-ô-li-ân*, also **Æolian** (from *Æolis*, in Asia Minor), pert. to *Æolis*, in Asia Minor; pert. to *Æolus*,

the fabled deity of the winds; in *geol.*, applied to wind-formed masses, as sand-hills: *Eolic*, a. *-ôlik*, pert. to Eolia, or the Gr. dialect of Æolia: *Eolian harp*, a musical stringed instr. on which the wind acts to produce the notes.

colipile, n. *ê-ôl-i-pîl* (*Eolus*, the god of the winds, and *L. pila*, a ball), a ball or sphere in which water is heated, and from which the rarefied air escapes through a pipe.

eon, n. *ê-on*, also *æ-on*, which see.

eozyoon, n. *ê-ô-zô-on* (*Eos*, dawn, and *zoon*, an animal), a fossil organism occurring in certain limestone of Canada, so called from its position in the oldest stratified rocks yet known to geology: *e'ozoic*, a. *-ik* (*Gr. zoe*, life), a term applied to the oldest fossiliferous rocks of Canada, from their containing the earliest traces of life yet discovered.

ep, prefix, *êp*—see *epi*.

epact, n. *ê-pakt* (*Gr. epaktos*, brought on or in, added—from *epi*, on, and *ago*, I bring or lead to: *F. epacte*), the excess of the solar over the lunar month, the annual epact being nearly eleven days.

epaulet, n. *ê-pai-ô-lét* (*F. epaulette*—from *epaule*, the shoulder: *It. spalla*, the shoulder: *L. scapula*, the shoulder-blades), an ornament worn on the shoulder by naval and military men: *epauletted*, a. furnished with epaulets: *epaulment*, n. *ê-pauv'mént*, in *mil.*, a sidewalk to cover troops in flank, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

epenthesis, n. *ê-pên-thê-sis* (*Gr.*—from *epi*, on or upon, and *entithemi*, I put or set in), in *gram.*, the insertion of an additional letter or syllable in the middle of a word: *ep'enthetic*, a. *-thê-tik*, inserted in.

epergne, n. *ê-pêrn'* (*F. épargne*, economy), an ornamental stand with dish and branches for the centre of a table.

epha, n., also *ephah*, *ê-fâ* (*Heb.*), a Hebrew measure of about 3 pecks 3 pints.

ephemera, n. *ê-fem'i-râ* (*Gr. ephemeros*, lasting but a day—from *epi*, on, and *hemera*, a day), that which lasts but a day, as a fever; a fly that lives a day, or for a short period: *ephem'eral*, a. *-al*, continuing or existing one day only: short-lived: *ephem'eris*, n. *-is*, a daily account; an almanac containing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets, with useful information respecting the other heavenly bodies, and of such phenomena as depend upon them; a table of the positions of a heavenly body, as the *ephemeris* of the sun: plu. *ephemerides*, *ê-fê-mêr'i-dêz*: *ephem'erist*, n. one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an ephemeris.

Ephesian, a. *ê-fê-zh'-ân*, pert. to Ephesus: *n.* a native of Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

ephod, n. *ê-fôd* (*Heb.*), a short upper garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

epi, prefix, *êp'i* (*Gr.*), on; upon; during; on the outside or above: *epi* has the forms *ep* and *eph*; *ep* is used before a vowel, *eph* with an aspirate, and *epi* before a consonant.

epic, a. *êp'ik* (*L. epicus*; *Gr. epikos*, epic)—from *Gr. epos*, a song: *It. epico*; *F. épique*), narrative: *epic poem*, a poem that contains a narrative or story; heroic.

epicarp, n. *êp'i-kârp* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit), the outer skin of fruits—the fleshy or edible portion being called the *sarcocarp*, and the stone the *endocarp*: *epicalyx*, n. *êp'i-kâl'iks* (*Gr. epi*, on, and *calyx*), in *bot.*, a calyx formed either of sepals or bracts.

epicene, n. *êp'i-sên* (*L. epicænus*, of both genders—from *Gr. koinos*, common), in *gram.*, common to both sexes.

epichilium, n. *êp'i-kîl'î-um* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *cheilos*, a lip), in *bot.*, the upper portion of the lip of any orchidaceous plant when this organ is divided into two parts which are dissimilar in appearance.

epicure, n. *êp'i-kûr* (*L. Epicurus*; *Gr. Epikouros*, Epicurus, a famous Greek philosopher, to whom is ascribed, but erroneously, the teaching, that 'pleasure is the highest good'), a man who indulges in the luxuries of the table; a dainty eater: *epicure'an*, a. *kûr-ê-n'*, luxurious: *n.* a disciple of Epicurus: *ep'icuri'sm*, n. *-rî-zm*, luxury; habits of gross indulgence: *ep'icure'anism*, n. *-rê-n'-î-zm*, the doctrines of Epicurus: *ep'icurise*, v. *-rî-z'*, to become an epicure; to play the epicure: *ep'icuri'sing*, imp. *adj.* tending towards the doctrines of Epicurus.

epicycle, n. *êp'i-sî'kl* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *kuklos*, a

circle), a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle: *ep'icyclad*, n. *-klôfâ* (*Gr. eidos*, form), a curve described by the movement of the circumference of one circle on the convex or concave part of the circumference of another: *ep'icycloid'al*, a. pert. to: *epicycloidal wheel*, a wheel for converting circular into alternate motion, or the reverse.

epidemic, a. *êp'i-dêm'ik*, also *ep'idem'ical*, a. *-i-kal* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *demos*, the people: *F. épidémique*), attacking many persons; prevailing generally; affecting great numbers: *ep'idem'ically*, ad. *-i*: *ep'idemic*, n. an infectious or contagious disease, attacking many persons at the same time, but of a temporary character: *epidemiology*, n. *êp'i-dêm'i-ô-lô-jî* (*Gr. logos*, discourse), doctrine of epidemic diseases; method of investigating such diseases: *ep'idemiolog'ical*, a. *-ô-lô-j'i-kal*, connected with, or relating to, epidemic diseases. *Note*.—*Epidemic* diseases are not of a permanent character, are due to contagion, or are carried by the atmosphere, and follow a track more or less wide; whereas *endemic diseases* are connected with certain local conditions, and are more or less permanent in a district.

epidermic, a. *êp'i-dêr'mik* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin), pert. to the outer skin or cuticle; also *ep'iderm'al*, a. *-dêr'mal*: *ep'idermis*, n. *-mis*, the scarf or outer skin of the body; the cuticle; the outer coating of a plant or tree; also *ep'idermic*.

epidote, n. *êp'i-dôt* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *didomai*, I give or add to), a mineral, a member of the garnet family, generally of a green or greyish colour.

epigæus, a. *êp'i-jê-ûs* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *ge*, the earth), in *bot.*, growing on land in contradistinction to growing in the water; growing close to the earth: *ep'igæ'al*, a. *-jê'al*, above ground.

epigastria, a. *êp'i-gâs'trik* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *gaster*, the belly), pert. to the upper part of the abdomen, or the part over the belly: *epigastrium*, n. *-tri-ûm*, the upper and middle part of the abdomen, nearly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

epigee, n. *êp'i-jê* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *ge*, the earth), the point on a planet's or satellite's orbit nearest to its primary—same as *perigee*.

epigenesis, n. *êp'i-jên-ê-sis* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *genesis*, generation), the doctrine which holds that the germ is actually formed as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent—opposed to the doctrine of *evolution*, which holds that the germ pre-exists in the parent.

epiglottis, n. *êp'i-glô't'is* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *glottis*, the mouth of the windpipe—from *glotta*, the tongue), the valve or cartilage that covers the upper part of the windpipe when food or drink is passing into the stomach: *epiglottic*, a. *-glô't'ik*, pert. to.

epigone, n. *ê-pig'o-nê* (*Gr. epi*, upon, *gone*, the seed, offspring), in *bot.*, the cellular layer which covers the young seed-case in mosses, &c.

epigram, n. *êp'i-grâm* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing: *F. épigramme*), a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or ingenious turn of thought: *epigrammatic*, a. *-mat'ik*, also *epigrammatical*, a. *-i-kal*, like an epigram; concise; pointed: *epigram'matist*, n. *-grâm-mâ-tist*, a writer of epigrams: *epigram'matically*, ad. *-ly*.

epigraph, n. *êp'i-grâf* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *grapho*, I write), an inscription on a building; a citation from some author, or a sentence constructed for the purpose, placed as a motto at the commencement of a book, or at the beginning of each chapter or part.

epigynous, a. *ê-pij'i-nûs* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having the outer whorls of the flower adhering to the ovary so that their upper portions alone are free, thus appearing to be seated on it.

epilepsy, n. *êp'i-lêp'sî* (*Gr. epilepsia*, a seizure, the falling sickness—from *epi*, upon, and *lambainein*, to take; *F. épilepsie*; *L. epilepsia*; *It. epilessia*), the falling sickness; a kind of sudden fit, with convulsions: *epileptic*, a. *-tik*, affected with falling sickness; *n.* one affected with epilepsy: *epileptical*, a. *-ti-kal*, pert. to epilepsy.

epilogue, n. *êp'i-lôg* (*L. epilogos*; *Gr. epilogos*, a close or conclusion: *F. épilogue*), the conclusion of a speech, discourse, &c.; a short speech or poem at the end of a play: *epilogistic*, a. *ê-pil'ô-jis'tik*, of or like epilogue.

epimeral, n. *êp'i-mêr'al* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *meros*, the upper part of the thigh), that part of the segment of an articulate animal which lies immediately above

the joint of the limb: **ep'imera**, *n.* plu. -*mé'ra*, the parts lying immediately above the joint of the limb, as the *epimera* or side segments of the lobster.

epiornis, *n.* *é-pi-ór-nis* (see *æpiornis*), a gigantic extinct bird of Madagascar.

epipetalous, *a.* *é-pi-pét-á-lis* (*Gr. epi*, and *petalon*, a petal), inserted upon the petals.

epiphany, *n.* *é-pi-fá-né* (*Gr. epiphaneia*, appearance—*from epi*, upon, and *phaino*, I bring to light, I appear), a church festival held on 6th January in commemoration of the visit of the Magians or Eastern Sages to Bethlehem to see and worship the child Jesus; generally the manifestation of Christ to the world.

epiphora, *n.* *é-pi-ó-rá* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *pherein*, to bring), watery eye, a disease in which the tears flow over the cheek from an obstruction in the canal which should carry them off.

epiphyllous, *a.* *é-pi-fý-lús* (*Gr. epi*, and *phylon*, a leaf), inserted on a leaf, or growing upon it.

epiphysis, *n.* *é-pi-fý-sis* (*Gr. epi*, and *phuo*, I grow; *phuton*, a plant), that which grows on something else; the end of a long bone, formed at first separately from the shaft, and afterwards united to it: **epiphyte**, *n.* *é-pi-fý-té*, a plant which grows on another; a plant attached to another plant, and growing suspended in air: **epiphytic**, *a.* *é-pi-fý-tik*, *pert.* to; also **epiphytical**, *a.* *é-pi-fý-tik*.

epiploon, *n.* *é-pi-pí-ló-on* (*Gr. epiploos*, the caul—from *epi*, upon, and *plao*, to sail to swim), the caul—a portion of the peritoneum or lining membrane of the abdomen, which covers in front, and as it were floats on, the intestines: **epiploic**, *a.* *é-pi-pí-ló-ik*, *pert.* to the epiploon or caul.

epirrheology, *n.* *é-pi-rý-ó-ló-jí* (*Gr. epiirrheos*, a flowing in, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of natural science which treats of the effects of external agents on living plants.

episcopacy, *n.* *é-pis-kó-pá-sí* (*Gr. episkopeo*, I oversee: mid. *L. episcopus*, an overseer—from *Gr. epi*, upon, and *skopeo*, I see), church government by bishops; the order of bishops in the English and other Churches: **episcopal**, *a.* *-pá-l*, *pert.* to episcopacy: **episcopalian**, *n.* *-pá-l-i-an*, an adherent or member of the Ch. of Eng., or of a church governed by bishops: *adj.* *pert.* to: **episcopally**, *adv.* *-l-i*: **episcopalianism**, *n.* *-l-i-an-izm*, the system of episcopal church government: **episcopate**, *n.* *-pá-t*, the order of bishops; office and dignity of a bishop.

episode, *n.* *é-pi-só-dé* (*Gr. episodos*, a coming in besides—from *epi*, and *eidodos*, a coming in: *F. épisode*), an incidental narrative or digression introduced for the purpose of giving greater variety to the events related: **episodic**, *a.* *-sód-ik*, also **episodical**, *a.* *-í-kál*: **episodically**, *adv.* *-l-i*.

epispastic, *a.* *é-pi-spás-tik* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *spao*, I draw), in *med.*, drawing; blistering: *n.* that which acts as a blister.

episperm, *n.* *é-pi-spér-m* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *sperma*, the seed), in *bot.*, the external covering of the seed: **epispore**, *n.* *-spór*, the outer covering of some spores. **epistaxis**, *n.* *é-pi-sták-sis* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *stazein*, to drop), the act or state of bleeding from the nose.

episternal, *a.* *é-pi-stér-nál* (*Gr. epi*, and *sternon*, the breast-bone), situated on or above the sternum or breast-bone.

episthotonos, *n.* *é-pi-s-thót-ó-nós* (*Gr. episthen*, forward, and *teinno*, to bend or stretch), in *med.*, a spasmodic affection in which the body is bent forward. **epistilbite**, *n.* *é-pi-stí-líté* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *stilbe*, lustre), a crystal of a white, bluish, or yellowish-white colour—see *stilbite*.

epistle, *n.* *é-pis-tá-lé* (*L. epistola*; *Gr. epistole*, anything sent by a messenger—from *epi*, upon, and *stello*, I send: *Sp.* and *It. epistola*), a letter; a writing or communication to be sent: **epistolary**, *a.* *-tó-lér-í*, *pert.* to letters or correspondence; contained in letters: **epistolic**, *a.* *é-pi-tó-lík*, also **epistolical**, *a.* *-í-kál*, *pert.* to letters or epistles: **epistler**, *n.* *-lér*, the priest who reads the epistle.

epistomium, *n.* *é-pi-tó-mí-úm* (*Gr. epistomion*, a muzzle), the cock or spout of a water-pipe, or of any vessel containing liquids to be drawn off in small quantities when required: **episto meus**, *a.* *-ús*, spigot-shaped.

epistrophe, *n.* *é-pis-tró-fé* (*Gr. epistrophe*, a turning toward—from *epi*, upon, and *strepho*, to turn), in *rhet.*, a figure in which each member of a sentence concludes with the same affirmation.

epitaph, *n.* *é-pi-táf* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *tapbos*, a

tomb, a sepulchre: *F. épitaphe*), an inscription on a monument or tombstone in memory or honour of the dead: **epitaphic**, *a.* *-ík*, also **epitaphian**, *a.* *-i-an*: **epitaphist**, *n.* a writer of epitaphs.

epithalamium, *n.* *é-pi-thá-lá-mí-úm* (*L.*—from *Gr. epithalamion*, that which appertains to the bridal chamber, the bridal song: *F. éthalame*), a nuptial song in honour of the bride and bridegroom.

epithelium, *n.* *é-pi-thé-lí-úm* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *thelo*, the nipple), a covering membrane in animals and vegetables, of the same structure as epidermis, but thinner and finer; the superficial, insensible, and bloodless layer of the mucous membrane: **epithelial**, *a.* *-ál*, *pert.* to or formed of.

epithem, *n.* *é-pi-thém* (*Gr. epithema*, that which is laid upon a thing—from *epi*, upon, and *tithemi*, I place), in *med.*, a liquid in which cloths may be dipped to be laid on any part of the body; a poultice.

epithet, *n.* *é-pi-thét* (*Gr. epithetos*, added or put to, annexed—from *epi*, upon, and *tithemi*, I place), a word which expresses some real quality of the thing to which it is applied: **epithetic**, *a.* *-ík*, *pert.* to; abounding with epithets.

epitome, *n.* *é-pi-tó-mé* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *temno*, I cut; *tome*, a cutting), a brief summary or abridgment of any book or writing; an abstract or compendium: **epitomise**, *v.* *-míz*, to reduce a work to a small compass; to shorten or abridge by giving the principal matter: **epitomis'ing**, *imp.* *é-pi-ómí-sing*, *pp.* *-mí-sed*: **epitomist**, *n.* *-míst*, one who; also **epitomis'er**, *n.*

epizoon, *n.* *é-pi-zó-on* (*Gr. epi*, upon, and *zoon*, an animal), a parasitic animal which fastens itself on the exterior of other animals and lives upon them—opposed to *entozoon*: **epizootic**, *a.* *-ó-ík*, applied to diseases prevailing among animals, corresponding to *epidemic* diseases among men.

epoch, *n.* *é-pók*, also *epocha*, *n.* *é-pó-ká* (*Gr. epoche*, a check, a pause in the reckoning of time—from *epi*, and *echo*, I hold or have: *F. époque*), a fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a period in the progress of events when some important occurrence takes place; a fixed and important period of novelty or change; in *geol.*, age or era.

epode, *n.* *é-pódé* (*Gr. epode*, a song—from *epi*, upon, and *aido*, I sing), the third or last part of an ode: **epodie**, *a.* *é-pód-ík*, *pert.* to: **epopee**, *n.* *é-pó-pé* (*F.*), the history or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

eponym, *n.* *é-pó-ním* (*Gr. eponymia*, a surname—from *epi*, upon, and *onoma*, a name), the individual who is assumed as the person from whom any race or tribe took its name.

eprouvette, *n.* *é-pró-vété* (*F.*), a gun, machine, or contrivance of any kind for determining the strength of gunpowder.

Epsomite, *n.* *é-pí-sím-í*, also **Epsom salt** (after *Epsom*, in England, from whose waters it was originally obtained), sulphate of magnesia—now usually manufactured from the magnesian limestone of Yorkshire, or from sea-water.

equable, *a.* *ék-wá-bí* (*L. æquabilis*, that may be made equal—from *æquus*, equal: *It. equabile*), smooth and uniform; even; steady; unruffled: **equably**, *adv.* *-bl-i*: **equability**, *n.* *-bl-i-té*, continued equality; equality in motion; uniformity; evenness; also **equableness**, *n.* *-bl-nés*: **equal**, *a.* *é-kwól*, being of the same magnitude or extent; having the same value; of the same qualities or conditions in just proportion; adequate to; one not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age, rank, fortune, &c.: *v.* to make or to be of the same kind, rank, quality, &c., as another; to answer in full proportion: **equalling**, *imp.* *é-kwól-líng*, *pp.* *-kwól-líng*: **equality**, *n.* *é-kwól-lí-té*, similarity or likeness in regard to two things compared; the same condition; uniformity; evenness: **equalise**, *v.* *-íz*, to make equal: **equalis'ing**, *imp.* *é-kwól-líng*, *pp.* *-líz*: **equaliser**, *n.* *-zér*, one who: **equalisation**, *n.* *-líz-á-shún*, the act of making equal: **equalness**, *n.* *-nés*, state of being equal; evenness.

equanimity, *n.* *ék-wá-ním-í-té* (*L. æquanimitas*, calmness—from *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind; *It. equanimita*), evenness of mind; uniformity and steadiness of temper.

equation, *n.* *ék-wá-shún* (*L. æquatio*, equal distribution—from *æquus*, equal, akin to *Sans. ekas*, one: *F. équation*, a making equal; in *alg.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, having the sign = (equal to) placed between them: **equate**, *v.*

máte, mát, fár, láw; méte, mét, hér; píné, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

-kvót, to reduce to an equation; to reduce to mean time or motion: *equated*, a. reduced or corrected, as an astronomical observation: *equator*, n. *-kvót-ter*, the great circle which passes round the middle of the earth at an equal distance from both poles, and which divides the earth into two hemispheres: *equatorial*, a. *é-kvót-tórt-ál*, pert. to the equator or regions about it; n. an astronomical instrument: *equatorially*, ad. *-ti*, *equation of time*, the difference between apparent and mean time; *equatorial current*, the great ocean current which manifests itself within the equatorial regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, having a decided western flow, and warmer by several degrees than the adjacent waters.

equerry, n. *é-kvēr-i*, also spelt *eq'ury* (F. *écurie*, a stable—from *escuyer*, a squire who attended on a knight, part of whose duties was to look after his master's horse: F. *escuyrie*, a squire's place), an officer in a prince's household who has the care of the horses.

equestrian, a. *é-kvēs-tri-tān* (L. *equester*, belonging to horsemen—from *equus*, a horseman: F. *équestre*), pert. to horses or horsemanship; being on horseback; noting an order of anc. Roman knights.

equi, *é-kvōt* (L. *æquus*, equal), a prefix meaning equal, alike—as, *equilateral*, equal-sided: *equivalved*, having both valves alike. *Note*.—The words of which *equi* forms the prefix are mostly self-explanatory.

equiangular, a. *é-kvōt-āng-gū-lēr* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, a corner or angle), having equal angles. *equidifferent*, a. *é-kvōt-dif-fēr-ēnt* (L. *æquus*, and *different*), arithmetically proportional.

equidistant, a. *é-kvōt-di-stānt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, far asunder), at an equal distance from some point or place: *e'quidis'tance*, n.: *e'quidis'tantly*, ad. *-ti*.

equilateral, a. *é-kvōt-lāt-ēr-āl* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, a side), having all the sides equal.

equilibrate, v. *é-kvōt-lī-brāt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *libratus*, weighed, balanced), to balance equally two scales, sides, or ends.

equilibrium, n. *é-kvōt-lī-br-ū-m* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, a balance), equality of weight, power, or force, &c.; a state of rest resulting from the action of two opposite and equal forces.

equimultiple, n. *é-kvōt-mūlti-pl* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *multiple*), a number which has been multiplied by the same number or quantity as another: *adj.* multiplied by the same number or quantity.

equine, a. *é-kvīn*, also *equinal*, a. *-āl* (L. *equinus*, pert. to horses—from *equus*, a horse: It. *equino*), pert. to horses: *e'quid*, n. plu. *-kvē-dē*, the horse tribe, or the horse kind.

equinox, n. *é-kvōt-nōks* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night; *noctes*, nights), the time when the sun enters on the equinoctial line—the sun rising higher in the heavens every day at noon till the point is reached when the days and nights are of equal length all over the world, makes what is called the *vernal* or *spring equinox*, about 21st March; when the same point is reached in descending, the sun makes what is called the autumnal equinox, about 23d September: *e'quinoctial*, a. *-nōk-shāl*, making an equal length of day and night; occurring at the time of the equinoxes, as the *equinoctial gales*: n. the great circle of the celestial concave which divides the heavens into the northern and southern hemispheres, and which derives its name from the phenomenon that at all places on the earth's surface beneath this circle, the nights are equal all the year round, being of the constant length of 12 hours, the sun setting at 6 P.M. and rising at 6 A.M.; the circle in the heavens which the sun appears to describe when the days and nights are of equal length: *e'quinoctially*, ad. *-ti*.

equip, v. *é-kvīp* (F. *équiper*, to accoutre; Itel. *skipa*, to arrange; AS. *scēapan*, to form; Ger. *schaffen*, to create, to provide), to fit out; to furnish with whatever is necessary: *equipping*, imp.: *equipped*, pp. *-kvīpt*: *equipment*, n. all necessary articles or furnishings as for an expedition or voyage: *equipage*, n. *é-kvōt-pāj* (F. *équipage*), the carriages, horses, liveried servants, &c., of a gentleman, nobleman, or prince; the furniture and necessities of an army or ship of war, &c.: *equipped*, a. *-pāj-d*, furnished with an equipage.

equipoise, n. *é-kvōt-pōiz* (L. *æquus*, equal, and F. *poids*, weight), equality of weight; equilibrium.

equipollent, a. *é-kvōt-pōl-lēnt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, being able: F. *équipollent*), having equal power, strength, or force; equivalent: *e'quipollence*, n. *-lēns*, also *e'quipollency*, n. *-lēn-si*, ability, power, or force in the same degree.

equiponderant, a. *é-kvōt-pōn-dēr-ānt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight—gen. *ponderis*), being of the same weight: *e'quiponderance*, n. *-āns*, equality of weight; equipoise.

equisetacea, n. plu. *é-kvōt-sē-tā-shi-ē*, also *equisetums*, n. plu. *é-kvōt-sē-tū-m* (L. *equisetum*, the plant horsetail—from *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a thick stiff hair on an animal), an extensive order of marsh or boggy cryptogamic plants, represented by the common horsetail of bogs and ditches: *e'quisetites*, n. plu. *-sē-tū-tz*, in *geol.*, fossil plants resembling the equisetum of our pools and marshes.

equitable, a. *é-kvōt-tā-bl* (L. *æquitas*, justice—from *æquus*, equal: F. *équitable*), fair; just; giving equal justice; doing justice; impartial: *equitably*, ad. *-bl-i*: *equitableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being just; state of doing justice: *equity*, n. *-ti*, impartial distribution of justice; just regard to right or claim; the supplying of the defects in law by judging according to reason and justice: *court of equity*, a tribunal, distinct from the common law courts of the country, in which justice is administered by a separate body of laws created and sustained on the strength of precedents or reason, or in which cases are decided according to usage and justice, when they appear to be excepted from the general provisions of the law.

equitant, a. *é-kvōt-tānt* (L. *equitans*, riding, in *bot.*), applied to a form of vernation, in which the leaves are folded forwards longitudinally on the mid-rib, so that their edges meet, and each embraces the one which is placed next within it.

equivalent, a. *é-kvōt-vā-lēnt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, being strong or vigorous—gen. *valentis*: F. *équivalent*), equal in value or worth; equal in power, force, or effect; of the same import or meaning: n. that which is equal in value, weight, &c., to something else; offset; compensation; in *geol.*, strata or a series of strata that have been formed contemporaneously in distant regions, or which are characterised by similar suites of fossils: *equivalently*, ad. *-ti*: *equivalence*, n. *-lēs*, equal value or worth; also *equivalency*, n. *-si*.

equivocal, a. *é-kvōt-vō-kāl* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *vocalis*, sounding, speaking—from *vox*, a voice: It. *equivocale*), of doubtful signification; uncertain; that may be understood in different senses; doubtful: *equivocally*, ad. *-ti*: *equivocalness*, n. *é-kvōt-vō-kāl-si*, to use words of doubtful meaning; to quibble; to prevaricate; to evade: *equivocating*, imp.: *adj.* using ambiguous words or phrases: *equivocated*, pp.: *equivocator*, n. one who: *equivocation*, n. *-kāv-shān*, the use of words that have a double or doubtful meaning: *equivocatory*, a. *-tēr-i*, containing, or savouring of an equivocation: *equivoque*, n. *é-kvōt-vōk* or *é-kvōt-vōk* (F.), an expression in which a word has at once different meanings; a quibble.

era, n. *é-rā*, also *æra* (L. *æra*, the particulars of an account, period of service: F. *ère*; Sp. and It. *era*, age, era; akin to AS. *gear*, a year), a fixed point of time from which a nation or people reckon their years, as Christian *era*; a succession of years from a fixed point; in *geol.*, the commencement of a new system or formation, or the entire duration of that system or formation: *an epoch* is a point of time fixed by historians, or a certain memorable period of years—see *epoch*.

eradicate, v. *é-rād-i-kāt* (L. *eradicatum*, to pluck up by the roots—from *e*, out of, and *radix* a root: It. *eradicare*, to pull up by the roots; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate: *eradicating*, imp.: *eradicated*, pp. *-é-rād-i-cāt*, n. one who: *eradicable*, a. *-kāv-bl*, that can be rooted up or completely destroyed: *eradication*, n. *-kāv-shūn*, complete destruction; the state of being plucked up by the roots: *eradicative*, a. *-tīv*, that cures or destroys thoroughly.

erase, *é-rās* (L. *erasus*, scraped out—from *e*, out of, and *rasus*, scraped: F. *raser*, to shave), to scrape or rub out; to obliterate; to expunge; to blot out or deface: *erasing*, imp.: *erased*, pp. *-rās-d*: *eraser*, n. one who or that which: *erasable*, a. *-sā-bl*, that can be scraped out or obliterated: *erasure*, n. *-mēt*, a rubbing out; obliteration: *erasure*, n. *-shōōr*, the act of scratching out; the place where a letter or word has been rubbed out.

cōv, *bōy*, *jōūt*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

Erastian, a. *ērās'ti-ān*, pert. to Erastus or his doctrines: **Erastians**, *n. plu.*, those professing the doctrines of Erastus, a German divine and physician of the 16th century, who taught that the Church ought to be wholly dependent on the State for its government and discipline: **Erastianism**, *n. -izm*, the principles of the Erastians.

erbium, *n. ēr'bī-ūm*—*erbium* and *terbium*, names given by Mossander to two new metals, the oxides of which accompany *ytria*.

ere, conj. *ār* (Goth. *ār*, early; AS. *ær*, early, before; Dut. *eer*, sooner; Ger. *eben*, before; *erste*, first), before; sooner than: **erst**, *ad. ērst*, at first; in early times; once; long ago: **ere long**, *ad. ār-lōng* (*ere* and *long*), a contraction for "before long time," or "before a long time shall elapse": **ere now**, *ad. āre*, before this time.

Erebus, *n. ēr'ē-būs* (L. in *anc. myth.*, the god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox), darkness; the region of the dead; hell.

erect, *v. ē-řekt* (L. *erectus*, raised or set up—from *e*, out of, and *rectus*, straight or upright), to raise; to set up; to build; to found or establish: **adj.** in a perpendicular position; upright; firm, unshaken, or bold: **erecting**, *imp. : erected*, *pp. : erectly*, *ad. -ly*, in an upright position: **erectness**, *n.* the being perpendicular in position or form: **erectable**, *a. -tā-bl*, that can be erected: **erectile**, *a. -tīl*, that which may be erected; having the property of raising itself: **erective**, *a. -tīv*, able or tending to erect: **erector**, *n.* one who: **erector**, *n.* a muscle that erects; he or that which erects: **erection**, *n. -shūn*, the act of raising or building; settlement or formation; a building of any kind: **eremacausis**, *n. ēr'ē-mā-kā'ō-sīs* (Gr. *erema*, silently, gently, and *kausis*, a burning), the slow chemical change or combustion without sensible heat, caused by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere on moist animal or vegetable bodies, as in the slow decay of wood.

eremite, *n. ēr'ē-mīt*, another spelling of *hermit*, which see.

erethism, *n. ēr'ē-thīzm* (Gr. *erethismos*, irritation), in *med.*, a state of irritation or excitement of a part, different from, or short of, the inflammatory condition, although often passing into it; unnatural energy of action.

ergo, conj. *ēr'gō* (L.), therefore; consequently; often used in a jocular way.

ergot, *n. ēr'gōt* (F. *ergot*, cock's spur), a vegetable disease consisting in the growth of a black horn-like fungus, commonest on the rye or secale: **ergotism**, *n. -gō-tīzm*, in *med.*, a diseased state of body caused by eating diseased or unripe grain, especially the poisonous effects resulting from eating bread made from spurred rye: **ergotised**, *a. -tīzd*, diseased by ergot, as rye: **ergotin**, *n. -tīn*, the acrid, bitter, active principle of ergot.

Eridanus, *n. ē-rī'dā-nūs* (Gr. *Eridanos*, the river Po), a winding constellation in the southern hemisphere.

Erin, *n. ē-rīn* (L. *Ierne*, Ireland, the L. name being itself a probable corruption of an old Celtic term), contr. for Ireland, or its ancient name: **erinite**, *n. ē-rī-nīt*, a beautiful green arseniate of copper found in Limerick, Ireland.

ermine, *n. ēr'mīn* (F. *hermine*), an animal of the weasel kind, of a white colour, the fur of which, as being used for the robes of Judges, is often employed to denote the office or dignity of a judge; an emblem of purity and of honour without stain: **ermined**, *a. -mīnd*, adorned or clothed with ermine.

erode, *v. ē-rōd* (L. *erodo*, I consume or eat away—from *e*, out of, and *rodo*, I gnaw), to eat in or away; to corrode: **eroding**, *imp. : ero'ded*, *pp. : ero'sive*, *a. -zīv* (L. *erosum*, to consume), that eats away: **erosion**, *n. -zhūn*, the act of gradually wearing away; the state of being gradually worn away: **erose**, *a. ē-rōz*, in *bot.*, irregularly toothed as if gnawed: **erose'ly**, *ad. -lī*.

erotic, *a. ē-rōt'īk* (Gr. *erotikos*, relating to love—from *erao*, I love passionately), relating to the passion of love; also **erot'ical**, *a. -ī-kāl*.

erpetology, *n. ēr-pē-tōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *herpeton*, a creeping thing, a reptile, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of natural science which treats of the structure, habits, and history of reptiles; also spelt **herpetology**.

err, *v. ēr* (L. *errare*; Gr. *irren*, to wander, to go astray; Fin. *eri*, separate, apart; *ero*, departure; Lap. *erit*, away, to another place), to wander or stray

from the right way; to deviate from the line or path of duty; to miss the right way; to commit error: **erring**, *imp. : adj.* uncertain; wandering from the truth or the right way: **er'ingly**, *ad. -lī*: **erred**, *pp. ērd*: **er'rand**, *n. -rānd* (AS. *ærēnd*, an errand), a message; something to be told or done by a messenger: **er-rant**, *a. ē-rānt* (L. *errans*, wandering—*gen. errantis*), wandering; rambling: **er'rantry**, *n. -trī*, the employment of a knight who wandered about seeking adventures; a wandering: **knights-errant**, knights wandering about in search of adventure: **erratic**, *a. -rāf'īk*, having no fixed course; irregular; strange; queer; also **erratic'al**, *a. -tā-kāl*: **erratically**, *ad. -lī*: **erratics**, *n. plu. ēr-rā'tīks*, or **erratic blocks**, in *geol.*, those large water-worn blocks of stone, commonly called boulders, which are scattered so plentifully over the higher and middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere: **erratum**, *n. -rā'tūm*, *plu. erra'ta* (L.), an error or mistake in writing or printing: **erro'neous**, *a. -rō'nē-ūs*, not conformable to truth; wrong; false; mistaken: **erro'neously**, *ad. -lī*: **erro'neousness**, *n. : error*, *n. ēr'ēr*, a deviation from truth; a sin or transgression; a blunder: **er'rorist**, *n. ēr'rist*, one who encourages and propagates error.

errhine, *a. ēr'īn* (Gr. *errhinon*, a medicine for inciting sneezing—from *en*, in, and *rhīs*, the nose—*gen. rhinos*), in *med.*, affecting the nose; producing discharge from the nose: *n.* what is snuffed up the nose to cause sneezing.

Erse, *n. ērs* (contr. from Irish), the branch of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland, called by themselves *Gaelic*; Irish.

erst, *ad. ērst*—see under *ere*: **erst'while**, till then; till now.

erubescant, *a. ēr'ū-bēs'ēnt* (L. *erubescens*, growing red—from *e*, out of, and *ruber*, red), reddish; flushing: **er'ubescence**, *n. -ēns*, redness of the skin or surface of anything: **er'ubescite**, *n. -bēs'īt*, purple copper.

eructate, *v. ē-rūk'tāt* (L. *eructatum*, to belch out—from *e*, out of, and *eructum*, to belch; It. *eruttare*; F. *eructer*), to throw up foul air from the stomach; to belch: **eructating**, *imp. : eruc'tated*, *pp. : eructa'tion*, *n. -tā'shūn*, the act of belching wind or foul air from the stomach; a violent bursting forth of gaseous and liquid matter from any orifice or opening, as from the crater of a volcano or geyser.

erudite, *a. ē-rū-dīt* (L. *eruditus*, free from rudeness, cultivated—from *e*, out of, and *rudis*, rough; It. *erudito*; F. *erudit*), instructed; conversant with books; learned: **eruditism**, *n. -dīsh'īm*, knowledge gained by study of books; learning in literature; scholarship: **eruditely**, *ad. -lī*.

eruginous, *a. ē-rūj'ī-nūs* (see *eruginous*), resembling the rust of copper or brass.

erumpent, *a. ē-rūm'pēnt* (L. *e*, out of, and *rumpo*, I break), in *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis, as seen in some tetrapodes.

erupted, *a. ē-rūp'tēd* (L. *eruptus*, broken out or burst forth—from *e*, out of, and *ruptus*, rent asunder), forcibly thrown out, as from a volcano: **eruption**, *n. -shūn*, a bursting out from confinement; a violent throwing out of anything, as flames or lava from a volcano; a sudden and overwhelming hostile rush of armed men from one country into another; a breaking out of pustules or pocks on the skin, as in measles, small-pox, &c.: **eruptive**, *a. -tīv*, bursting forth; attended with eruptions or producing them; in *geol.*, applied to igneous rocks, which have evidently burst through the sedimentary strata.

erysipelas, *n. ēr'ī-sī-pē-lās* (Gr. *erysipelas*, a red eruption on the skin—from *eruthros*, red, and *pella*, skin), an eruption of a fiery inflammatory nature on some part of the body; the disease called St Anthony's fire: **erysipel'atous**, *a. -tī-pē-lā-tūs*, eruptive; of or resembling erysipelas.

erythema, *n. ēr'ī-thē'mā* (Gr. *erythema*, redness—from *eruthino*, I make red), in *med.*, a superficial redness of the skin: **erythem'atous**, *a. -thēm'a-tūs*, pert. to: **erythrine**, *n. -thrin* (Gr. *eruthros*, red), a mineral of a carnine and peach-blossom red colour; cobalt-bloom, used for the manufacture of smalt: **erythrite**, *n. -thrit*, a mineral, a flesh-coloured variety of feldspar.

escalade, *n. ēs'kā-lād'* (F.—from L. *scala*; old F. *scalie*, a ladder; It. *scalata*), the entering by troops into a fortified place by means of ladders: **v.** to enter a place by ladders: **es'cala'ding**, *imp. : es'cala'ded*, *pp.*

māte, māt, fār, lāiv; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

escallop, *n.* *ēs-kāl'ōp* (see *scallop*), a bivalve shell; inequality of margin.

escape, *v.* *ēs-kāp'* (*F. échapper*, to shift away, to slip out of; *It. scappare*, to run away; *Icel. skreppa*, to slip away), to flee from and avoid; to get out of the way without injury; to shun or evade; to avoid an evil, as punishment; to shun danger or injury; *n.* a getting away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion; subterfuge; *esca'ping*, *imp.* *n.* avoidance of danger; **escaped**, *pp.* *-kāp'*; **escaper**, *n.* one who; **escape'ment**, *n.* a mechanical contrivance to regulate and change the direction of the moving force in clocks and watches; **escapade**, *n.* *ēs-kā-pād'* (*F.*), a mischievous freak; an impropriety of speech or slip of the tongue; the gambols of a horse.

escarp, *v.* *ēs-kārp'* (*F. escarper*, to cut to a slope), to form a slope; *n.* that side of the ditch next the rampart and in front of a fortified work forming a steep slope; **escarping**, *imp.* **escarped**, *pp.* *-skārp't*, cut or formed to a sudden slope; **escarpment**, *n.* *-ment*, the steep face of a ridge of high land; ground about a fortified position cut away nearly perpendicularly to prevent the approach of an enemy.

eschalot, *n.* *ēs'hā-lōt'* (*F. echalotte*), an edible bulb related to the onion; the *shalot*.

eschar, *n.* *ēs-kār* (*Gr. eschara*, a hearth, a scab; *F. escarre*), in *med.*, a crust or scab produced by burning or caustics; **escharot'ic**, *a.* *-kā-rōt'ik*, having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

escheat, *n.* *ēs-chē'* (*old F. escheir*, to fall, to happen; *escheate*, the falling in of a property—from *L. cadere*, to fall), lands or tenements which fall or revert to the lord or superior through failure of heirs, or by forfeiture; lands, &c., falling to the state through want of heirs, or forfeited by rebellion; *v.* to revert or fall to a superior, or to the state; **escheating**, *imp.* **escheated**, *pp.* **escheat'able, *a.* *-ā-bl*, liable to escheat; **escheat'or**, *n.* an officer who looks after escheats; **escheat'age**, *n.* *-āj*, the right to succeed to an escheat.**

eschew, *v.* *ēs-chō'* (*F. eschever*, to avoid; *It. schivare*, to avoid, to parry a blow; *Sw. skéf*; *Dan. skieve*, oblique), to avoid; to flee from; to shun; **eschewing**, *imp.* **eschewed**, *pp.* *ēs-chōd'*.

escort, *n.* *ēs-kōrt'* (*F. escorte*; *It. scorta*), a convoy, a guide—from *L. cohors*, a company of soldiers), a body of armed men to attend or protect any person of distinction on a journey; a guard for the safety of baggage, &c.; *v.* *ēs-kōrt'*, to attend as a guard on a journey; to accompany; to attend and guard anything conveyed by land; **escort'ing**, *imp.* **escort'ed**, *pp.* guarded on a journey or expedition; attended.

escritoire, *n.* *ēs-kri-tuā'ir'* (*F.*), a box or case with conveniences and materials for writing.

escuage, *n.* *ēs-kū-āj* (*F. escusson*, diminutive of *escu*, a shield; *It. scudo*; *L. scutum*, a shield), literally, service of the shield; a commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war; **escutcheon**, *n.* *-kūch'ān*, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; a hatchment; picture of the ensigns armorial; **escutcheon'ed**, *n.* *-ānd*, having an escutcheon or hatchment.

Esculapian, *a.* *ēs-kū-lā'pī-ān* (*L. Æsculapius*; *Gr. Asklepios*, the god of the healing art in anc. mythology), pert. to the healing art; medical; also spelt **Æsculapian**.

esculent, *a.* *ēs-kū-lēnt* (*L. esculentus*, fit for eating, edible—from *esca*, food), good for food; eatable; *n.* something that is eatable.

Escorial, *n.* *ēs-kō'ri-āl* (*Sp. Escorial*), in Spain, a vast and wonderful structure about 22 miles from Madrid, comprising a magnificent monastery, a college, a seminary, and a royal palace.

escutcheon—see under *escuage*.

eskirs or **escars**, *n.* *plu.* *ēs-kī'rs*, the name given in Ireland to the mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur in the river-valleys of that country—called *kaims* in Scotland, and *osars* in Sweden.

esocidae, *n.* *plu.* *ēs-sōs'ī-dē* (*L. esox*—gen. *esocis*; *Gr. isox*, a species of pike), the pike family, represented by the well-known fresh-water fish of that name.

esophagus, *n.* *ēs-sōf-ā-gūs* (*Gr. esophagos*, the gullet—from *oio*, I bear or carry for another, and *phago*, I eat), the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet; **esophagot'omy**, *n.* *-gōt'ō-mī* (*Gr. temno*, I cut), the operation of making an opening into the esophagus or gullet; also spelt **esophagus**.

Esopian, *a.* *ēs-sōpī-ān* (from *Æsop*, an anc. Greek who wrote fables), composed by Æsop; after the manner of Æsop.

esoteric, *a.* *ēs-ō-tēr'ik* (*Gr. esoterikos*, belonging to what is interior or abstruse—from *eso*, within), private; secret; pert. to doctrines taught in private; opposed to *exoteric*, noting the form of such doctrines taught to the public; **es'oterical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*; **es'oterically**, *ad. -ly*; **es'oterics**, *n.* *plu.* *-īks*, mysterious or hidden doctrine.

espadon, *n.* *ēs-pā-dōn* (*It. spadone*, a two-handed sword—from *spada*, a sword), a long heavy sword wielded by a powerful foot-soldier, or used in decapitating by an executioner.

espaliers, *n.* *plu.* *ēs-pāl'yē'rs* (*Sp. espaldera*, wall-trees—from *espada*, a shoulder; *F. espalier*, fruit-trees trained against a wall), rows of trees trained to a frame or lattice in order to form an enclosure; fruit-trees trained upon stakes or a paling.

esparto, *n.* *ēs-pār'tō* (*Sp.*—from *L. spartum*; *Gr. sparton*, Spanish broom), a species of grass imported from Spain, and now extensively used for making paper.

especial, *a.* *ēs-pēsh'āl* (*old F. especial*—from *L. specialis*, not general; *It. speciale*; *F. spécial*), chief; principal; particular; **especial'ly**, *ad. -ly*, principally; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other; **especial'ness**, *n.*

espied, **espial**, and **espier**—see *espy*.

espionage, *n.* *ēs-pē-ō-nāj'* or *-nāzh'* (*F. espionnage*, act of spying—from *espion*, a spy), the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, generally from unworthy motives; the practice of employing others as spies or secret agents.

esplanade, *n.* *ēs-plā-nād'* (*F.*—from *L. planum*, level ground, a plain), level ground within a fortified place or adjoining it, used for exercise, &c.; the slope of a parapet towards the country; properly, the space between the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel.

espouse, *v.* *ēs-pōwz'* (*F. épouser*; *old F. espouser*, to wed; *L. sponsus*, promised solemnly), to promise or engage in marriage by a written contract; to betroth; to marry; to embrace or adopt, as a cause or opinion; **espous'ing**, *imp.* **espoused**, *pp.* *-pōwz'd*; **espous'al**, *a.* *-zāl*, relating to the act of espousing; *n.* act of espousing or betrothing; adoption; **espous'als**, *n.* *plu.* *-zāl's*, the act of contracting a man and a woman to each other in marriage; **espous'er**, *n.* *-zēr*, one who; **espouse'ment**, *n.* *-pōwz'-ment*.

esprit, *n.* *ēs-prē'* (*F.*), spirit; soul; **esprit de corps**, *-dē-kōr'* (*F. esprit*, spirit, *de*, of, corps, body), the prevailing spirit or disposition which binds men as members of the same society or profession.

espy, *v.* *ēs-pī'* (*F. épier*; *old F. espier*, to watch; *It. spiare*, to spy), to see a thing at a distance; to discover something meant to be concealed or not very visible; **espy'ing**, *imp.* **espied**, *pp.* *-pīd'*; **espi'er**, *n.* one who; **espi'al**, *n.* the act of spying; **espi'ionage**, *n.* which see.

Esquimaux, *n.* *sing.* or *plu.* *ēs-kī-mō*, tribes of diminutive stature inhabiting the northern seaboard of America and Asia, and the Arctic Islands; **Esqui'mau**, *a.* *sing.* form, is rarely used.

esquire, *n.* *ēs-kwī'r'* or *ēs-kwī'r* (*It. scudiero*; *F. écuyer*, one who attended on a knight and bore his lance and shield—from *scutum*, a shield), a title of respect put after a name, usually given to any one occupying a respectable position in life; formerly an attendant on a knight; a name properly pert. to younger sons of noblemen, &c.

essay, *n.* *ēs-sā'* (*F. essayer*, to try—from *L. exigere*, to prove by examining; *F. essai*, an essay, a sketch), an attempt; an endeavour; an effort; a trial or experiment; a written composition on a practical subject, less formal or extended than a treatise; **es'sayist**, *n.* *-ist*, writer of an essay; *v.* *ēs-sā'*, to attempt; to try; to endeavour; **essaying**, *imp.* **essay'ed**, *pp.* *-sād'*; **essay'er**, *n.* one who.

essence, *n.* *ēs-sēns* (*L. essentia*, the being of anything—from *esse*, to be; *It. essenzia*; *F. essence*), the concentrated preparation of any substance; a perfume; the virtues or qualities of a thing separated from its grosser matter; that which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance; existence; being; **es'senced, *a.* *-ēnt*, perfumed; **essen'tial**, *a.* *-sēn'shāl*, indispensably necessary; important in the highest degree; pure; **essen'tially**, *ad. -ly*; **essen'tial'ness**, *n.* *essen'tiality*, *n.* *-shē-dā'tē*, essential nature or character.**

Essenes, *n.* *plu.* *ēs-sēnz'*, a sect among the anc. Jews, remarkable for their strict and abstemious life; *es-*

zenism, *n.* *ēs'ē-nizm*, the doctrines or the practices of the Essenes.

establish, *v.* *ēs-tāb'lish* (F. *établir*, to establish; *établir*, establishing; old F. *establier*—from L. *stabilis*, that stands fast, firm), to settle or fix firmly; to found permanently; to make firm; to constitute; to decree; to ratify: **establishing**, *imp.*: **established**, *pp.* *-lish*: **establisher**, *n.* one who: **establishment**, *n.* a household; a place of trade; that which is fixed or set up permanently; a form of religion supported by, and in connection with, the State: **establishment of the port**, a term employed to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port, and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water, when the moon is at the new or full moon.

estafette, *n.* *ēs'tā-fēt'* (F.), one of a series of couriers in relay; an express.

estate, *n.* *ēs-tāt'* (F. *état*; old F. *estat*—from L. *status*, fixed, certain), condition of a person or thing; rank; landed property; property in general; orders or classes of men in a country; dominions or possessions: **estates**, *plu.* in *Scip.*, persons of high rank; in *Scot. hist.*, House of Parliament; **estate-real**, lands and tenements: **personal**, movable property.

esteem, *v.* *ēs-tēm'* (F. *estimer*, to esteem—*from* L. *estimo*, I set a price upon; *It.* *estimare*), to set a high value upon; to prize; to regard with respect or friendship; to think; to hold in repute: **esteeming**, *imp.*: **esteemed**, *pp.* *-tēmd'*: **estimable**, *a.* *ēs'ti-mā-b'l*, worthy of esteem or honour; deserving regard; valuable: **estimably**, *ad.* *-bly*: **estimableness**, *n.*: **estimate**, *v.* *-māt*, to form an opinion of the value of, or expense of; to fix the value by comparison and from experience; to calculate: *n.* the computed cost of anything; a valuing or rating by the mind; a valuation: **estima'ting**, *imp.*: **estima'ted**, *pp.*: **estima'tor**, *n.* one who: **estima'tion**, *n.* *-mā'shūn*, an opinion or judgment of the value or worth of; esteem; regard; favourable opinion: **estima'tive**, *a.* *-mā'tiv*, able to estimate or judge.

aesthetics, *n.* *plu.* *ēs-thē'tiks*, also **aesthetics**, which see (*Gr.* *aisthētikos*—from *aisthesis*, perception), the doctrine of taste, or the perception of beauty in art and nature.

estivation, *n.* *ēs'ti-vā'shūn* (L. *aestiva*, summer quarters—*from* *aestas*, summer), in *bot.*, the disposition of the parts of the perianth in the flower-bud; the arrangement of the unexpanded leaves of the flower-bud, which burst in summer, as opposed to *vernation*, the arrangement of the leaves of the bud on a branch, which burst in spring; in *zool.*, the sleep or dormancy of animals during the hot or dry season in warm climates; the analogue of *hibernation* in cold regions: **estival**, *a.* *-vdl*, pert. to summer.

estoppel, *n.* *ēs-tōp'el* (old F. *estouper*, to stop), in *law*, a legal impediment: **estop**, *v.* *ēs-tōp'*, to bar; to place under estoppel: **estop'ping**, *imp.*: **estopped**, *pp.* *ēs-tōp'*.

estovers, *n.* *plu.* *ēs-tō-vērs* (old F. *estoveire*, to be needful), in *law*, supply of needful wood for repairs, fuel, &c.

estrade, *n.* *ēs-trād'* (F.), a level place; the raised part of the floor of a room.

estrangle, *v.* *ēs-trān'* (F. *étranger*, a foreigner; old F. *estrange*; *It.* *estraneco*, not native, foreign; L. *extraneus*, that is without, a stranger), to divert from its original use; to alienate; to turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; to withdraw the heart or affections from: **estranging**, *imp.*: **estranged**, *pp.* *-strān'd*: **estrangement**, *n.* *-mēt*, the withdrawal of the heart or affections from; alienation.

estrade, *n.* *ēs'trād'* (F. a species of torture), the violent jerking of the hind legs which a horse makes when desirous of getting rid of his rider.

estreat, *n.* *ēs-trē't* (L. *extractum*, to draw out, the copy of any original writing: Norm. *estraite*), the copy of any original writing, but especially of fines set down in the rolls of a court to be levied of any man for his offences: *v.* to copy: **estreat'ing**, *imp.*: **estreated**, *pp.* applied to the recognisances when the officer is directed to take out such a copy for the purpose of levying the amount.

estuary, *n.* *ēs'tū-ā-rē* (L. *æstuarium*, an arm of the sea—*from* *æstuo*, I rage or boil, as the sea: *It.* *estuario*, the mouth of a tidal river; an arm of the sea; a frith).

etærio, *n.* *ēs-tē'rī-ō* (Gr. *etairia*, fellowship, society), in *bot.*, a fruit composed of several distinct ones—seeded

pericarps, arranged upon an elevated receptacle or torus, which may be either dry or fleshy.

et-cetera or **-cetera**, *et-sēl'ē-rā* (L. *et*, and, *cetera*, other things), commonly contracted into *&c.* or *etc.*—put at the end of a sentence, title, or announcement, to point out the fact that *other things* could be mentioned, or are to be understood as following; and so on.

etch, *v.* *ēch* (Gr. *atzen*, to cause to eat; Dut. *etsen*, to etch), to engrave a metal plate by the eating or corroding power of an acid: **etching**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of producing a picture on a metal plate by the eating power of an acid; the impression from the plate: **etched**, *pp.* *ēcht*: **etch'er**, *n.* one who: **etching-ground**, the substance, usually a mixture of wax and resins, used to protect the surface of the metal, &c., from the action of the acid: **etch'ings**, *n.* plu. impressions upon paper of designs etched on a plate of copper, steel, &c.: see **hatch**, note.

eternal, *a.* *ē-tēr'nāl* (L. *eternus*, perpetual—*from* *ævum*, lifetime; akin to Sans. *āpus*, life; *It.* *eternale*; F. *éternel*, eternal, perpetual, without beginning or end of existence; without an end; everlasting; existing always without change; *n.* a title of Deity: **eternally**, *ad.* *-nāl'ly*, one who holds the existence of the world to be eternal: **eternally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **eternity**, *n.* *-nāl'ty*, duration without beginning or end; endless future existence: **eternise**, *v.* *-niz*, to make endless; to immortalise: **eternising**, *imp.*: **eternised**, *pp.* *-niz'd*. Note.—In popular usage, *eternal* and *everlasting* are very much used as if they were synonymous. In the true Biblical use of the terms, however, the first has no primary reference to duration at all. Its primary significance may be defined as "raised above all conditions of time."

etesian, *a.* *ē-tē'shī-ān* (Gr. *etesios*; L. *etesius*, annual—*from* Gr. *etos*, a year; F. *désien*), periodical; noting a northerly or north-easterly wind that prevails all over Europe in early spring; in Gr. and Rom. authors, applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow.

ether, *n.* *ē-thēr* (L. *æther*; Gr. *aither*, the upper or pure air; *It.* *etere*; F. *éther*), an extremely fine fluid, supposed to fill all space beyond the limits of our atmosphere; a very light volatile and inflammable liquid, obtained from alcohol and an acid by distillation: **ethe'ral**, *a.* *-thēr'āl*, heavenly; spiritual; celestial; resembling ether: **ethe'really**, *ad.* *-thēr'*: **ethe'rality**, *n.* *-thēr'āl'ty*: **ethe'realise**, *v.* *-thēr'āz*, also **etherise**, *v.* *ē-thēr'iz*, to convert into ether; to stupefy with ether; to make spiritual: **ethe'realising**, *imp.*: **ethe'realised**, *pp.* *-thēr'*: **etheriform**, *n.* *ē-thēr'ī-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of ether.

ethics, *n.* *plu.* *ēth'iks* (L. *ethicus*; Gr. *ethikos*, moral—*from* Gr. *ethos*, manners, usage; F. *éthique*, ethics), the science which treats of morality; that which relates to human actions, their motives and tendencies: **eth'ic**, *a.* *-ik*, also **eth'ical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, treating of manners or morals; moral: **eth'ically**, *ad.* *-ī*.

Ethiopian, *n.* *ē-thī-ōp'ī-ān*, also **Ethiop**, *n.* *ē-thī-ōp* (Gr. *aitiops*, fiery-looking—*from* *aithein*, to light up, to burn), a native of Ethiopia, and as such supposed to be black; a country of Africa, which included the modern Abyssinia and several adjacent states; *adj.* pert. to: **Ethiopi'c**, *a.* *-ōp'ī-k*, pert. to Ethiopia or its language; applied to the negro race as inhabiting Africa.

ethiops—see **æthiops**.

ethmoid, *a.* *ēth'nōid* (Gr. *ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form), perforated with holes like a sieve—applied to the bone of the nose, which is perforated like a sieve for the passage of the olfactory nerves.

ethnical, *a.* *ēth'nī-kāl*, also **ethnic**, *a.* *ēth'nīk* (Gr. *ethnikos*, pagan, heathen—*from* *ethnos*, a tribe, a nation), relating to the different races or nations of mankind; heathen; gentile: **eth'nically**, *ad.* *-ī*: **eth'nicism**, *n.* *-sizm*, heathenism: **ethnography**, *n.* *ēth'nōg'ī-rā-fī* (Gr. *ethnos*, a race, a nation, and *grapho*, I write), an account or description of the origin, dispersion, connection, and characteristics of the various races of mankind: **eth'nograph'ic**, *a.* *-nō-grā-fī-k*, pert. to the origin, dispersion, &c. of mankind; also **eth'nograph'ical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*: **ethnology**, *n.* *nōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science of races, in all that relates to physical features, language, manners, religion, and other characteristics: **eth'nolog'ical**, *a.* *nōl'ō-jī-kāl*, pert. to ethnology: **eth'nologist**, *n.* *nōl'ō-jist*, also **ethnograph'er**, *n.* *nōg'rā-fēr*, one who.

ethology, *n.* *ēth-ōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *ethos*, use, disposition or character formed by habit, and *logos*, discourse), the science which determines the kind of character

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

produced in conformity to certain general laws, or by any set of circumstances, physical and moral; the theory of the causes which determine the type of character belonging to a people, or to an age: **ethological**, a. *ēth-ō-lōj'-kāl*, connected with or relating to ethology.

etiolate, v. *ēti-ō-lāf* (F. *etiolier*, in gardening, to grow up long-shanked and colourless), to whiten by excluding the light of the sun; to blanch; to become white: **etiolate**, imp.: **etiolate**, *ēti-ō-lāf*, pp.: **adj.** applied to the whitening of the leaves and the lengthening of the stem of a plant by its being suffered to grow in a shady or dark situation: **etiolate**, *ēti-ō-lāf*, n. *ēti-ō-lāf*, the act of becoming white by the absence of light; absence of green colour; the process of blanching plants by excluding the action of light.

etiology, n. *ēti-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse: F. *étologie*), the doctrine of causes, particularly with reference to diseases: **etiological**, a. *ēti-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, connected with or relating to etiology.

etiquette, n. *ēti-kēt* (F. a ticket on which the forms to be observed on particular occasions were inscribed), forms of civility, manners, or good-breeding; the ceremonial code of polite society.

etymology, n. *ēti-mō-lō-jī* (Gr. *etymos*, true, and *logos*, a word: L. *etymon*: Gr. *etymon*, the true source of a word), that department of the study of language which traces words to their elements, their original forms, and primary significations: **etymologist**, n. one who: **etymological**, a. *mō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to etymology: **etymologically**, *ad. -lī*: **etymologise**, v. *mō-lō-jī-z*, to search into the origin and primary meanings of words: **etymologising**, imp.: **etymologist**, pp. *jī-zd*: **etymon**, n. *ēti-mōn*, an original or primitive word; a root.

eucharist, n. *ū-kā-rīst* (Gr. *eucharistia*, a giving of thanks—from *eu*, well, and *charis*, favour), the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a giving of thanks: **eucharistic**, a. *kā-rīst-īk*, also **eucharistical**, a. *-tī-kāl*, pert. to the Lord's Supper.

emerald, n. *ū-kā-lās* (F. *émeraude*—from Gr. *eu*, well, and *klēin*, to break), prismatic emerald, a fine green mineral found in Brazil and Peru.

eumeter, n. *ū-dī-ōm-ē-ter* (Gr. *eu*, fair or fine weather, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen contained in the air, or its purity: **eumetry**, n. *-ē-trī*, the act or practice of measuring the quantity of oxygen in the air or in a gaseous mixture: **eumetric**, a. *-mē-trīk*, also **eumetrical**, a. *-rī-kāl*, pert. to.

eulogy, n. *ū-lō-jī* (Gr. *eulogia*, good language, praise—from *eu*, well, and *logos*, a discourse), the praise of one, written or spoken; encomium; praise: **eulogical**, a. *ū-lō-jī-k*, also **eulogical**, a. *-kāl*, containing praise: **eulogically**, *ad. -lī*: **eulogistic**, a. *ū-lō-jīst-īk*, also **eulogistical**, a. *-tī-kāl*, containing praise; commendatory: **eulogistically**, *ad. -lī*: **eulogium**, n. *ū-lō-jī-ūm*, praise; commendation; panegyric; **eulogise**, v. *ū-lō-jī-z*, to praise highly; to extol: **eulogising**, imp.: **eulogised**, pp. *jī-zd*, praised.

eunuch, n. *ū-nūk* (Gr. *eunouchos*, one who is castrated—from *eune*, a bed, and *echo*, I have or keep: L. *eunuchus*; It. *eunuco*; F. *eunuque*, a eunuch), a castrated man; in the *East*, a man who has the charge of the women's apartments; a chamberlain: **eunuchate**, v. *āt*, to make a eunuch: **eunuchating**, imp.: **eunuchated**, pp.: **eunuchism**, n. *-izm*, the state of a eunuch.

eumphalus, n. *ū-ōm-fā-lūs* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *omphalos*, the navel, the boss of a shield), in *geol.*, a whorled discoidal shell, having the whorls angular or coronated.

euosmite, n. *ū-ōs-mīt* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *osme*, odour), a fossil resin, so called from its strong, peculiar, and pleasant odour.

eupepsy, n. *ū-pēp-sī* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *pepto*, I cook, I digest), good digestion: **eupeptic**, a. *-tīk*, pert. to.

euphemism, n. *ū-fēm-izm* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *phemi*, I speak: F. *euphémisme*), the substitution of a delicate or indirect expression in order to avoid something offensive to good manners, or indelicate; a mild name for something offensive: **euphemistic**, a. *-īst-īk*, rendering less offensive or more delicate.

euphony, n. *ū-fō-nī* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *phone*, a voice: F. *euphonie*), an agreeable sound of words; a pronunciation of words or syllables pleasing to the ear: **euphonic**, a. *-fō-nīk*, also **euphonical**, a. *-kāl*, agreeable in sound: **euphonicus**, a. *-fō-nīs*, pleasing to the ear: **euphoniouly**, *ad. -lī*: **euphonise**, v. *ū-fō-nī-z*,

to render agreeable in sound: **euphoniising**, imp.: **euphonised**, pp. *-nī-zd*: **euphonic**, n. *ū-fō-nī-kōn*, an improved pianoforte.

euphorbia, n. *ū-fōr-bī-d* (Gr. *euphorbia*, a certain gum-resin—from *Euphorbos*, an anc. Greek physician), a genus of plants of many species, yielding an acid milky juice: **euphorbium**, n. *-bī-ūm*, an inodorous gum produced by several species of *euphorbia* or *spurge*, and used in the composition of some plasters.

euphrasy, n. *ū-fra-sī* (Gr. *euphrasia*, delight), the plant eye-bright, formerly supposed to be beneficial in diseases of the eyes.

euphuism, n. *ū-fū-izm* (Gr. *euphuēs*, growing or increasing well—from *eu*, well, and *phue*, growth), an expression affectively refined; high-flown diction: **euphuist**, n. *-īst*, one who: **euphuistic**, a. *-īst-īk*, pert. to.

Eurasian, n. *ū-rā-zī-ān* (contr. from *Europe* and *Asia*), a cross-breed between a European and an Asiatic: **adj.** pert. to both continents.

eureka, n. *ū-rē-kā* (Gr. *eureka*, I have found), a discovery made after long and difficult research—so called in allusion to the story of Archimedes, who is said to have repeatedly uttered this word upon suddenly discovering a method of estimating the adulteration in the gold of which king Hiero's crown was made.

eurite, n. *ū-rīt* (F. *eurite*: Gr. *eurytos*, well or wide flowing), a fine-grained white variety of felspathic granite; whetstone: **euritic**, a. *-īk*, pert. to.

Euroclydon, n. *ū-rō-kī-dōn* (Gr. *euros*, a south-east wind, and *kludon*, a wave), a tempestuous wind which prevails in the Mediterranean.

European, n. *ū-rō-pē-ān*, a native of Europe: **adj.** pert. to **Europe**, n. *ū-rōp*, one of the great divisions of the world.

eurynotus, n. *ū-rī-nō-tūs* (Gr. *eurus*, broad, ample, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a genus of lepidoid fishes occurring in the carboniferous formation, having a high beam-like back: **eurypteris**, n. *ū-rīptēr-īs*, also **euptyeris**, n. plu. *-tēr-ī-dē* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing or fin), in *geol.*, a genus and family of extinct crustaceans, so termed in allusion to their broad, oar-like, swimming feet: **eurypterite**, n. *-tēr-īt*, any one of the eurypteris family, or any undetermined portion or specimen.

eurythmy, n. *ū-rīth-mī* (Gr. *eurythmia*, complete harmony—from *eu*, well, and *rhythmos*, rhyme, measure), in *arch.*, the exact proportion between all parts of a building.

Eustachian, a. *ū-stā-kī-ān* (after *Eustachius*, a celebrated Italian anatomist, A.D. 1574), in *anat.*, applied to a tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, to which it conveys the air: **eustachian valve**, a fold of the lining membrane of the heart.

Euterpe, n. *ū-tēr-pē* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *terpein*, to delight), in *anc. myth.*, the muse who presided over wind instruments, and music generally: **Euterpean**, a. *-pi-ān*, pert. to music.

euthanasia, n. *ū-thān-ā-sht-d* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death), an easy, happy death.

evacuate, v. *ē-vāk-ū-āt* (L. *evacuatum*, to empty out—from *e*, out of, and *vacuus*, empty: It. *evacuare*: F. *évacuer*), to make empty; to quit; to eject or void; to empty; to withdraw from, as troops from a fortress: **evacuating**, imp.: **evacuated**, pp.: **evacuator**, n. one who or that which: **evacuation**, n. *-ā-shūn*, an emptying; a retiring from; voidance; discharge: **evacuative**, a. *-ā-tīv*, that evacuates: **evacuant**, a. emptying: **n.** a medicine used for producing evacuation.

evade, v. *ē-vād* (L. *evado*, I go forth or out—from *e*, out of, and *vado*, I go: It. *evadere*: F. *évaider*), to avoid or escape by artifice; cleverly to escape from; to elude; to slip away; to equivocate: **evading**, imp.: **evaded**, pp.

evaluation, n. *ē-vāl-ū-ā-shūn* (L. *e*, out of, and *valuation*), exhaustive valuation.

evanescent, a. *ē-vā-nēs-ēnt* (L. *evanesco*, vanishing or passing away—from *e*, out of, and *vanesco*, I vanish: F. *évanouir*, to vanish), vanishing; fleeting; momentary; passing away: **evanescent**, n. *-ēns*, a vanishing; the act of passing away: **evanescently**, *ad. -lī*.

evangelic, a. *ē-vān-jē-līk*, also **evangelical**, a. *-kāl* (Gr. *eu*, well, good, and *angello*, I bring tidings, I announce: F. *évangélique*), according to the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; orthodox: **evangelically**,

ē-vān-jē-līk; fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ad. *-N*: **evangelise**, v. *ē-vān'jēl-iz'*, to convert to Christianity; to instruct in the Gospel: **evan'geli'sing**, imp.; **evan'gelised'**, pp. *-iz'd*: **evan'gelisation**, n. *jēl-t-zā-shūn*, the act of converting to Christianity: **evan'gelist**, n. one who brings good tidings; a preacher of the Gospel; one of the four Gospel writers: **evan'gelism**, n. *-izm*, the spreading of the knowledge of the Gospel: **evangel**, n. *ē-vān'jēl*, good news, especially that of the Gospel—used in poetry.

evaporate, v. *ē-vāp'ō-rāt* (L. *evaporatum*, to disperse in vapour—from *e*, out of, and *vapor*, vapour: It. *evaporare*: F. *évaporer*, to evaporate), to pass off as vapour or fumes; to dissipate in fumes; to give vent to; to pour out in words or sounds, not in action: **evap'orating**, imp.: **evap'orated**, pp.: **evap'oration**, n. *rā-shūn*, the changing of a fluid into vapour or steam; the state of flying off in fumes; vent: **evaporable**, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be converted into a vapour: **evap'orative**, a. *-rā-tiv*, causing evaporation: **evap'orom'eter**, n. *rom-i-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the quantity of fluid evaporated in a given time.

evasion, n. *ē-vā-shūn* (L. *evasio*, to go out or forth—from *e*, out of, and *vassum*, to go or enter—see *evade*), the act of avoiding or eluding; a shift; a subterfuge: **evasive**, a. *-siv*, using artifice to escape or avoid; shuffling: **evasively**, ad. *-N*: **evasiveness**, n. *-nēs*.

Eve, n. *ēv* (Heb. *chavah*, Eve, literally meaning, life), wife of Adam, the first man; the mother of all living.

eve, n. *ēv*, also **even**, n. *ēvn* (contr. for **evening**, which see: AS. *æfen*), the close of the day; the night before a holy-day, as Christmas *eve*; time immediately preceding any important action: **even-tide**, n. (*even*, and AS. *tīd*, time), evening.

evectron, n. *ē-vēk-shūn* (L. *evectio*, a carrying out), in *astron.*, an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun; the libration of the moon.

even, a. *ēvn* (Ger. *eben*; Dut. *even*; Icel. *jafn*, equal, plain: L. *æquus*, even), having a flat or smooth surface; level; not rough; equal; calm; not easily disturbed; balanced or settled; not odd, as a number: **adv.** or **conj.** in like manner or degree; precisely the same; at the very time; so much as; noting an increase, addition, or slight exaggeration: **v.** to level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state: **e'vening**, imp.: **evened**, pp. *ēvnd*: **evenly**, ad. *ēvn-ti*: **e'venness**, n. state of being level or smooth: **even-handed**, a. impartial; just.

evening, n. *ēvn-ing* (Dut. *avond*; Ger. *abend*, the sinking of the day: Swiss, *aben*, to fall off—from Ger. *ab*, off, away), the close of the day; the beginning of the night or darkness; the decline or latter part of life: **adv.** relating even to the close of the day.

event, n. *ē-vēnt* (L. *eventum*, to come to pass, to happen—from *e*, out of, and *venio*, I come), that which happens or comes to pass; any incident, good or bad; the conclusion; the result: **event'ful**, a. *-fūl*, producing great changes; full of events: **event'ual**, a. *-ū-āl* (F. *éventuel*), happening as a consequence; coming as a result; final: **event'uality**, n. *-āl-ti*, the coming or happening as a consequence; contingency; dependence upon an uncertain event; an organ in phrenology, said to enable one to note and compare all the active occurrences of life: **event'ually**, ad. *-N*: **eventuate**, v. *ē-vēnt-ū-āt*, to come out as a result: **event'uating**, imp.: **event'uated**, pp.

ever, ad. *ēvēr* (Goth. *aiws*, long time: Dut. *eeuw*; L. *ævum*; Gr. *aion*, an age: AS. *æfre*, ever), at any time; always; in any degree: contr. into *ē'er*, *ār*: **ever** and **anon**, frequently repeated: for **ever**, unendingly: for **ever** and **ever**, duration without end. *Note*—**Ever**, as part of a word, denotes without termination: **everlasting**, a. *-lāst-ing*, lasting for ever; perpetual: **n.** never-ending duration: **everlast'ingly**, ad. *-N*: **everlastingness**, n.: **evergreen**, n. a plant or tree that retains its greenness throughout the year: **evermore**, ad. *-mōr*, unendingly; always: **everlasting flowers**, n. flowers which when plucked and dried retain their colour for a long time.

invert, v. *ē-vērt* (L. *e*, and *verto*, I turn), to destroy; to overthrow.

every, a. *ēvēr-i* (AS. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each: old Eng. *everælc*, every), the whole, taken one at a time; each one of a whole: **everyday**, a. common; usual: **everywhere**, ad. in every place.

evesdropper, n. *ēvz-drōp'pēr* (AS. *efese*)—see *eaves-dropper*.

evict, v. *ē-vikt'* (L. *evictum*, to conquer completely—from *e*, out of, and *vinco*, I conquer), to dispossess of lands or tenements by legal proceedings, as a tenant by a landlord; to recover lands, &c., by legal process: **evic'ting**, imp.: **evicted**, pp.: **eviction**, n. *-tik-shūn*, the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by legal proceedings.

evidence, n. *ēv-i-dēns* (L. *evidens*, plain, distinct—from *e*, out of, and *video*, I see: F. *évidence*), a witness; that which enables the mind to see truth; proof; testimony; certainty: **v.** to prove; to show; to make clear to the mind: **evidencing**, imp.: **evidenced**, pp. *-dēnd*: **evident**, a. *-dēnt*, plain; clear; obvious; open to be seen: **evidently**, ad. *-N*, plainly; notoriously: **evidential**, a. *-dēn-shāl*, clearly proving.

evil, a. *ēvil* (Ger. *übel*; Goth. *uþils*; Dut. *eevl*), ill; wicked; vicious; having bad qualities of any kind; injurious; unfortunate; unkind: **n.** wickedness; misfortune; calamity; the reverse of good; suffering; that which produces pain; any transgression of the moral law; sin: **e'vilness**, n. badness of whatever kind: **evil-minded**, a. possessed of bad dispositions: **evil-doer**, n. a wicked person: **evil-eye**, n. influence for injury, formerly supposed to be possessed by certain persons who cast an envious or hostile look on any other person or object: **evil-eyed**, a. *-id*: **evil-speaking**, n. slander; calumny: **Evil One**, n. Satan.

evince, v. *ē-vins'* (L. *evinco*, I conquer completely—from *e*, out of, and *vinco*, I conquer or vanquish: It. *evinccre*: F. *évincer*), to make evident; to prove beyond doubt; to show in a clear manner: **evin'cing**, imp.: **evinced**, pp. *-vins'*: **evin'cible**, a. *-sib-l*, capable of proof; demonstrable: **evin'cibly**, ad. *-blt*: **evin'cement**, n. act of evincing: **evin'cible**, a. *-siv*, tending to prove.

eviscerate, v. *ē-vīs-ēr-āt* (L. *evisceratum*, to take the bowels out from one—from *e*, out of, and *viscera*, the bowels), to take out the bowels or entrails of, to disembowel: **evis'cera'ting**, imp.: **evis'cerated**, pp.: **evis'ceration**, n. *-ā-shūn*.

evoke, v. *ē-vōk'* (L. *evoco*, I draw forth—from *e*, and *voco*, I call: F. *évoquer*), to call forth: **evok'ing**, imp.: **evoked**, pp. *-vōkt'*: **evocation**, n. *ēv'ō-kā-shūn*, the act of calling out.

evolve, v. *ē-vōlv'* (L. *evolvere*, I roll out or forth—from *e*, out of, and *volvo*, I roll), to open and expand; to disentangle; to develop: **evol'ving**, imp.: **evolved**, pp. *-vōlv'd*: **evolution**, n. *ēv'ō-lō-shūn*, the act of unfolding or unrolling; a series of things unfolded, arising the one from the other; development; the extraction of roots in arith. or alg.; a change in the arrangement and disposition of a body of soldiers in the field, or at a review: **evolu'tionary**, a. *-ēr-i*, pert. to evolution.

evulsi, n. *ē-vūl'shūn* (L. *evulsio*, a pulling out—from *e*, out of, and *vulsus*, plucked), the act of plucking out.

ewe, n. *ū* (AS. *ewu*; Dut. *ouwe*, a female sheep: Ger. *ois*; L. *ovis*, a sheep), a female sheep:

ewer, n. *ū-ēr* (F. *aiguierre*, a water-vessel—from L. *aqua*; old F. *aigue*, water: old F. *ewier*, a gutter), the large jug belonging to a wash-hand basin; a water-jug; a picher: **ewery**, n. *ū-ēr*, an officer of the royal household who takes care of the table linen, and serves up water in ewers after dinner.

ex, prefix, *ēks* or *ēgz* (L. and Gr. *ex*; Gr. *ek*), out of; out; off; from; without; denoting merely increase of the power of the simple word: **ex** assumes the forms *e*, *ec*, *ef*, according to the letter commencing the word of which it forms the prefix: **ex** prefixed to the name of an office denotes that the person formerly held the office named, or does not now hold it, as *ex-mayor*, *ex-minister*: **ex officio**, *ēks of'fīsh-i-ō* (L. *ex*, from, *officio*, office), by virtue of office: **ex parte**, *ēks pārt-ē* (L. *ex*, from, *parte*, a part or side), partial.

exacerbate, v. *ēks-ā-sēr-bāt* (L. *exacerbatum*, to provoke—from *ex*, out of, and *acerbus*, bitter, harsh), to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to irritate highly: **exacerba'ting**, imp.: **exacerbated**, pp.: **exacerba'tion**, n. *-bā-shūn*, the act of irritating highly; increase of violence in a disease; also **exacerbes'cence**, n. *-bēs-ēns*.

exact, a. *ēgz-ākt'* (L. *exactum*, to demand, to require—from *ex*, out of, and *actum*, to do or drive), very correct or regular; accurate; precise; punctual; methodical: **v.** to force to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort: **exact'ing**, imp.: **adj.** harsh; severe; unyielding: **exact'ed**, pp.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve:

exac'ter or **exac'tor**, *n.* one who: **exac'tion**, *n.* -*ák'shùn*, the act of demanding with authority; extortion: **exac'tness**, *n.* -*ák't-nēs*, accuracy; regularity: **exac'tly**, *adv.* **exac'titude**, *n.* *ēgz-ák'ti-tūd*, exactness; accuracy.

exaggerate, *v.* *ēgz-āj-ēr-āt* (*L. exaggeratum*, to increase by heaping up—from *ex*, out of, and *agger*, a heap: *It. exaggerare*: *F. exagérer*), to enlarge beyond the truth; to colour highly; to tell more than the truth: **exag'gera'ting**, *imp.*: **exag'gera'ted**, *pp.*: **exag'gera'tion**, *n.* -*āj'shùn*, telling more than the truth; hyperbolic representation: **exag'gera'tory**, *a.* -*āj-ē-ri*, containing exaggeration.

exalbuminous, *a.* *ēks-ál-bū-mi-nūs* (*L. ex*, out of, and *albumen*), in *bot.*, applied to a seed which has no distinct albumen, or none but what is contained within the cotyledons themselves.

exalt, *v.* *ēgz-á-lt* (*L. exaltare*, to raise, to elevate—from *ex*, out of, and *altus*, high: *It. esaltare*: *F. exalter*), to raise high; to elevate in power, wealth, dignity, or fame; to elevate the tone of, as the voice; to magnify; to extol: **exal'ting**, *imp.*: **exal'ted**, *pp.*: **exaltation**, *n.* *ēgz-á-lt-tá'shùn*, elevated state; state of greatness or dignity: **exal'tedness**, *n.*

examine, *v.* *ēgz-am'ín* (*L. examino*, I try, I try by weight: *It. esaminare*: *F. examiner*), to inspect carefully with a view to discover the real state of; to search or inquire into; to try by experiment, rule, or law; to scrutinize: **exam'ining**, *imp.*: **exam'ined**, *pp.* -*ind*: **exam'inable**, *a.* -*áb-il*, that may be inquired into: **exam'iner**, *n.* one who: **exam'inator**, *n.* one who: **exam'ination**, *n.* -*áj'shùn*, careful observation or inspection; investigation; scrutiny by study or experiment; research: **examen**, *n.* *ēgz-am'én* (*L.* that which examines, the tongue of a balance), examination; the tongue on the beam of a balance, rising perpendicularly from it: **cross-examination**, in *law*, the examination of a witness by the opposite party, with the view of shaking his evidence formerly given.

example, *n.* *ēgz-am'p-l* (*L. exemplum*, a model or copy, a sample: *It. esempio*: *F. exemple*), a pattern, copy, or model; a specimen; one as an illustration of the whole; a former instance; that which, or the person who, is proper for imitation; one punished for the warning of others; an illustration of a rule or precept.

exanthema, *n.* *ēks-an'thē-má* (*Gr. exanthema*, a blossom—from *ex*, out of, and *anthos*, a flower), in *med.*, an eruption—applied to contagious diseases attended by fever and an eruption on the skin; *plu.* **exanthemata**, -*thēm-á-tá*: **exanthem'atous**, *a.* -*thēm-á-tūs*, *pert.* to.

exarch, *n.* *ēks-árk* (*Gr. exarchos*: *L. exarchus*: *F. exarque*—from *Gr.* *arche*, source, authority), a viceroy: **exarch'ate**, *n.* -*árk-át*, dignity of an exarch; department governed by him.

exasperate, *v.* *ēgz-ās-pēr-āt* (*L. exasperatum*, to roughen, to stir up—from *ex*, out of, and *asper*, rough: *It. esasperare*: *F. exasperer*), to irritate to a high degree; to excite to great anger; to enrage or provoke greatly: **exas'pera'ting**, *imp.*: **exas'pera'ted**, *pp.*: **exas'pera'tion**, *n.* -*áj'shùn*, the act of exciting to violent anger; an extreme degree of anger.

examb, *n.* *ēks-kám* (*mid. L. excambiare*, to exchange), in *Scots law*, an exchange of one piece of land for another; also **examb'ion**, *n.* -*bí-ōn*, and **examb'ium**, *n.* -*bí-ūm*: **examb'**, *v.*, and **examb'le**, *v.* -*kám-b'l*, to exchange one piece of land for another.

excar'nate, *v.* *ēks-kár-nát* (*L. ex*, out of, and *caro*, flesh—*gen. carnis*), to deprive of clear of flesh: **excar'na'ting**, *imp.*: **excar'na'ted**, *pp.*: **excar'nification**, *n.* -*ní-tí-ká'shùn* (*L. facio*, I make), the act of depriving of flesh.

ex cathedra, *a.* or *ad. ēks-ká-thē-drá* (*L. ex*, from, and *cathedra*: *Gr. kathedra*, a chair), with authority or dogmatism, in allusion to a professor or teacher; with an air of official authority.

excavate, *v.* *ēks-ká-vát* (*L. excavatum*, to hollow out—from *ex*, out of, and *carus*, hollow), to scoop or dig out; to hollow: **excava'ting**, *imp.*: **excava'ted**, *pp.*: **excava'tor**, *n.* -*vát-ēr*, one who; a machine for cutting into rocks: **excava'tion**, *n.* -*shùn*, a hollow cavity or pit formed by digging out earth; the act of digging out earth.

exceed, *v.* *ēks-sēd* (*L. excedo*, I go out, I withdraw—from *ex*, out of, and *cedo*, I go: *It. eccedere*: *F. excéder*), to pass or go beyond; to excel; to surpass; to go too far; to go beyond any given limit: **exceed'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* great in extent or duration; very

large: *adv.* in a very great degree: **exceed'ed**, *pp.*: **exceed'ingly**, *adv.* -*ly*, very; unusually; to a very great degree.

excel, *v.* *ēk-sēl* (*L. excello*, I am high, I am eminent—from *L. ex*, and *cello*, I impel or urge on: *It. eccellere*: *F. exceller*), to surpass; to possess good qualities in a great degree; to do anything in a superior manner: **excel'ling**, *imp.*: **excel'led**, *pp.* -*sēld*: **ex'cellency**, *n.* -*tēn-si*, a title of honour given to viceroys, ambassadors, and others: **ex'cellent**, *a.* -*tēnt*, of great virtue, worth, or quality; highly useful; prime; select; highly desirable: **ex'cellently**, *adv.* -*ly*: **ex'cellence**, *n.* -*tēns*, any valuable quality; also **ex'cellency**, *n.* -*sí*.

excelsior, *a.* *ēk-sēl'si-ór* (*L.*), more lofty; more elevated.

eccentric, *n.* *ēk-sēn'trík* (see *eccentric*), a wheel having the axis removed from the centre: *adj.* deviating from the centre; removed from the centre or axis.

except, *v.* *ēk-sēpt* (*L. exceptum*, to withdraw—from *ex*, out of, and *capio*, I take: *F. exciper*), to pass over; to take or leave out of any specified number; to object; to exclude: **except'ing**, *imp.*: **except'ed**, *pp.*: **except**, *conj.* unless; without: *prep.* exclusive of; not including: **except'ion**, *n.* -*sēp'shùn*, the act of excluding or leaving out of a certain number; that which is excluded or separated from others; the person or thing not included; an objection; dislike; slight offence taken; a saving clause in a formal writing: **except'ionable**, *a.* -*áb-il*, liable to objection: **except'ional**, *a.* -*ál*, forming an exception: **except'ive**, *a.* -*tív*, including an exception: **except'or**, *n.* one who.

excrement, *a.* *ēk-sēr-nēnt* (*L. ex*, out of, and *cernere*, to separate, to sift), in *med.*, connected with excretion.

excerpt, *v.* *ēk-sēpt* (*L. excerptum*, to pick or take out—from *ex*, out of, and *carpo*, I pluck or take), to select parts of any writings: *n.* an extract or selection from a writing: **excerpt'ing**, *imp.*: **excerpt'ed**, *pp.*

excess, *n.* *ēks-sē* (*L. excessum*, to retire, to withdraw—from *ex*, out of, and *cessum*, to go or depart: *F. excès*), a passing or going beyond a certain measure or limit; more than enough; intemperance; difference between things unequal: **exces'sive**, *a.* -*sív*, being in excess; beyond any given measure or limit: unreasonable; extreme: **exces'sively**, *adv.* -*ly*: **exces'siveness**, *n.*

exchange, *v.* *ēks-chánj* (*F. échanger*, to exchange, to barter—from *L. ex*, out of, and *F. changer*, to change), to give one thing for another; to barter; to resign or lay aside one state or condition and take another instead of it; to give and receive the like thing: *n.* the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; the act of giving up one condition or state for another; the difference in value of money in different countries; a place where merchants meet—in this sense often written 'change'; a rule in arithmetic: **exchange'ing**, *imp.*: **exchange'd**, *pp.* -*chánjd*: **exchange'r**, *n.* one who deals in money in the way of giving the money of one country for that of another: **exchange'able**, *a.* -*áb-il*, fit or proper to be exchanged; that may be exchanged: **exchange'ability**, *n.* -*bíl'í-tí*, the state or quality of being exchangeable: **bill of exchange**, a written promise on stamped paper to pay money for value received—issued in the country where payable it is called an *inland bill*, if payable in another country it is called a *foreign bill*.

exchequer, *n.* *ēks-chēk-ēr* (*F. échiquier*, a chessboard, checker-work—said to have been so called from the large patterned checked cloth which covered the table of that place), a treasury; in *familiar language*, cash or funds in hand; a court of law having exclusive jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue; a court of common law: *v.* to institute proceedings in the Court of Exchequer: **exchequ'ering**, *imp.*: **exchequ'ered**, *pp.* -*ēr*: **exchequer chamber**, *n.* a court of error from which appeal lies only to the House of Lords: **exchequer bills**, promissory notes for sums varying in amount from £100 to £1000, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament, the total amount usually forming a large portion of the floating or unfunded National Debt.

excupulus, *n.* *ēk-síp'ú-lūs*, also **excup'ula** (*L. excipio*, I catch, alluding to the roughness of the surface), in *bot.*, a receptacle containing fructification in lichens; a minute species of black fungus found in autumn upon dead raspberry-stems.

excise, *n.* *ēk-síz* (*L. excisum*, to cut out or off—from

cōc, *bōy*, *jōot*: *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

ex, out of, and *cardo*, I cut: *F. excise*, tax on merchandise, a tax or duty levied on articles produced and consumed in a country, as on spirits, malt, &c.; a tax levied on licences to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities: *adj.* pert. to the duties levied on certain articles produced and consumed at home: *v.* to levy a tax on: *excising*, *imp.*: *excised*, *pp.* *-sed*: *excisable*, *a.* *-st-ā-bl*, liable to be taxed: *excise-man*, *n.*, also *excise-officer*, *n.* one who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty: *excision*, *n.* *-st-ā-shūn*, a cutting out or off; amputation; destruction.

excite, *v.* *ēk-sit* (*L. excitō*, I rouse up—from *ex*, out of, and *cito*, I call or summon: *It. eccitare*: *F. exciter*), to call into action; to rouse; to animate; to stimulate; to inflame; to raise or stir up: *exciting*, *imp.*: *adj.* calling or rousing into action: *excited*, *pp.*: *adj.* roused; awakened; animated: *exciter*, *n.* one who: *excitable*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, easily provoked or called into action: *excitability*, *n.* *-bīl-tī*, the being easily provoked or called into action: *excitement*, *n.* *-sit-mēt*, agitation; that which excites: *excitant*, *a.* *-sit-ānt*, that which produces or is capable of producing increased action: *excitative*, *a.* *-sit-ā-tiv*, tending to excite: *excitation*, *n.* *-sit-ā-shūn*, the act of exciting: *excitatory*, *a.* *-tēr-i*, tending to excite: *excitingly*, *ad.* *-lī*.

exclaim, *v.* *ēks-klām* (*L. exclamo*, I cry aloud—from *ex*, out of, and *clamo*, I cry: *It. esclamarē*), to cry out loudly; to speak or utter emphatically; to make a loud outcry in words: *exclaiming*, *imp.*: *exclaimed*, *pp.* *-klām*: *exclaim'er*, *n.* one who: *exclaims*, *v.* *-klām-mā-shūn*, outcry; a loud noise in words; vehement utterance; the point or mark (!) put after the words expressing emphatic speech: *exclaim* *ative*, *a.* *-klām-ā-tiv*, containing an exclamation: *exclaim* *atory*, *a.* *-tēr-i*, expressing an exclamation.

exclude, *v.* *ēks-klood* (*L. excludo*, I remove or separate—from *ex*, out of, and *claudo*, I shut: *It. escludere*: *F. exclure*), to hinder from entering; to shut out; to debar: to prohibit; to except: *excluding*, *imp.*: *excluded*, *pp.*: *exclusion*, *n.* *-klō-shūn* (*L. clausum*, to close, to shut), the act of shutting out; the act of debar; rejection; exception: *exclusionary*, *n.* *-tēr-i*, tending to exclude or debar: *exclusionist*, *n.* one who would debar another from any right or privilege: *exclusive*, *a.* *-klō-siv*, tending to exclude; having the power to exclude; not admitting to social intercourse; illiberal; not taking into the account; not including: *an exclusive*, *n.* one whose real or affected fastidiousness makes his circle of acquaintance more than ordinarily select: *exclusively*, *ad.* *-lī*: *exclusiveness*, *n.*

excoitate, *v.* *ēks-kōj-tāt* (*L. excogitatum*, to find out by thinking, to devise—from *ex*, out of, and *cogito*, I think), to invent or contrive; to strike out by thinking: *excoitating*, *imp.*: *excoitated*, *pp.*: *excoitation*, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, invention or contrivance by thinking.

excommunicate, *v.* *ēks-kōm-mū-nī-kād* (*L. ex*, out of, and *communicatum*, to have anything in common with one: *It. comunicare*; *F. communiquer*, to impart), to expel or exclude from the communion of the church; to deprive of church privileges: *n.* one who is excluded from the fellowship of the church: *excommunica'ting*, *imp.*: *excommunica'ted*, *pp.*: *adj.* expelled or separated from communion with a church: *excommunica'tion*, *n.* *-kād-shūn*, the act of excluding or expelling from the communion of a church; deprivation of church privileges.

excoriate, *v.* *ēks-kōr-i-āt* (*L. ex*, out of, and *corium*; *Gr. chorion*, skin, hide: *F. excorier*), to wear or strip off the skin; to break the skin by rubbing; to gall or abrade: *excoriating*, *imp.*: *excoriated*, *pp.*: *excoriation*, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, the act of wearing or rubbing off the skin; an abrasion.

excoriation, *n.* *ēks-kōr-tī-kād-shūn* (*L. ex*, out of, and *cortex*, bark—*gen. corticis*), the act of stripping off bark: *excoriated*, *a.* stripped of the bark.

excrement, *n.* *ēks-krē-mēt* (*L. excrementum*, that which passes from the body—from *ex*, out of, and *cretus*, separated: *It. excremento*; *F. excrement*), matter discharged from an animal body after digestion; dung; filth: *excremental*, *a.* *-tāl*, discharged or voided as excrements: *excrementitious*, *a.* *-mēt-tish-ūs*, pert. to or consisting of matter voided from the animal body.

excrecence, *n.* *ēks-krēs-ēns* (*L. excrecentia*, morbid excrecences on the body—from *ex*, out of, and *crescens*, growing: *It. excrecenza*; *F. excroissance*), a pro-

tuberance or growth on any body; a superfluity: *excrecent*, *a.* *-ēnt*, growing out of, as a superfluity.

excrete, *v.* *ēks-krēt* (see *excrement*), to separate and throw off; to discharge from the body; to strain out: *excreting*, *imp.*: *excreted*, *pp.*: *excretion*, *n.* *-krēt-shūn*, a throwing off or voiding matter from an animal body; any matter excreted; a discharge from the bowels: *excretive*, *a.* *-tīv*, having power to eject certain matter from the body: *excretory*, *a.* *-tēr-i*, having the power to excrete: *n.* a duct or vessel which conveys secreted fluid from a gland.

excruciate, *v.* *ēks-krū-si-āt* (*L. excruciatum*, to torture greatly—from *ex*, out of, and *cruciatum*, to torture—from *cruz*, a cross), to torment; to torture; to inflict severe pain on: *excruciating*, *imp.*: *adj.* extremely painful; agonising: *excruciated*, *pp.*: *excruciation*, *n.* *-krū-shūn*, extreme pain; torture.

exculpate, *v.* *ēks-kūl-pāt* (*L. ex*, out of, and *culpatus*, to blame: *It. colpare*, to blame, to censure), to clear by an explanation from the charge of a fault or of guilt; to excuse; to clear from blame; to justify: *exculpating*, *imp.*: *exculpated*, *pp.*: *exculpation*, *n.* *-pā-shūn*, the act of vindicating from the charge of a fault or crime: *exculpatory*, *a.* *-pā-tēr-i*, clearing from the charge of a fault.

excurrent, *a.* *ēks-kūr-rēt* (*L. ex*, out of, and *currents*, running), in *bot.*, running out beyond the edge or point.

excursion, *n.* *ēks-kēr-shūn* (*L. excursio*, a running out or forth—from *ex*, out of, and *cursor*, a running: *It. escursione*: *F. excursion*), a pleasure-trip; a short tour; a ramble; a digression; a wandering from the subject or main design: *excursionist*, *n.* one travelling to a place for pleasure: *excursive*, *a.* *-tīv*, rambling; wandering: *excursively*, *ad.* *-lī*: *excursiveness*, *n.* the act of wandering.

excuse, *n.* *ēks-kūs* (*L. excuso*, I free from blame—from *ex*, out of, and *causa*, a cause, a suit: *It. escusare*; *F. excuser*), a plea offered in extenuation of a fault; an apology; a pretext: *v.* *ēks-kūs*, to pardon; to overlook on giving an explanation or apology; to disengage or free from an obligation; to justify: *excusing*, *imp.*: *excused*, *pp.* *-kūz*: *excuser*, *n.* *-kūz-ēr*, one who: *excusable*, *a.* *-zā-bl*, pardonable; admitting of excuse: *excusably*, *ad.* *-blī*: *excusableness*, *n.* the state of being excusable: *excusatory*, *a.* *-tēr-i*, containing an excuse or apology: *excuseless*, *a.* *-kūs-lēs*, that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

excrete, *v.* *ēks-ē-krāt* (*L. excreatus*, accursed—from *ex*, out of, and *sacro*, I devote or doom to destruction: *It. escrare*: *F. excréter*, to excrete), to detest utterly; to abominate; to denounce evil against; to curse: *excreting*, *imp.*: *excreted*, *pp.* *-krāt*; *denounced*: *excretable*, *a.* *-krāt-bl*, very hateful; detestable: *excreably*, *ad.* *-blī*: *excretion*, *n.* *-krāt-shūn*, the expression of utter detestation; imprecation of evil.

execute, *v.* *ēks-ē-kūt* (*L. executus*, followed to the end—from *ex*, out of, and *secutus*, followed: *F. exécuter*, to accomplish), to carry into complete effect; to perform; to inflict; to put to death by form of law; to complete: *executing*, *imp.*: *executed*, *pp.*: *execution*, *n.* *-kūt-shūn*, performance; mode of performing or carrying into effect; a legal warrant or order; capital punishment: *executioner*, *n.* he who puts to death by legal warrant; a hangman: *executive*, *n.* *ēgz-ēk-ū-tiv*, he or those who administer the government; the governing person or body: *adj.* pert. to the governing body: *executively*, *ad.* *-lī*: *executor*, *n.* *-tēr*, a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will: *executrix*, *n.* *-triks*, a woman so appointed: *executorship*, *n.* the office of an executor: *executorial*, *a.* *-tōr-i-āl*, pert. to an executor: *executory*, *a.* *-tēr-i*, performing official duties; having authority to put the laws in force.

exegeais, *n.* *ēks-ē-jēs-tis* (*Gr. exēgesis*, a leading out, an exposition—see *ex*, out of, and *egomai*, I lead: *F. exégèse*), a critical explanation, generally of a portion of Scripture; a paraphrastic explanation of any text or portion of Scripture: *exegetical*, *a.* *-jēt-i-kāl*, expository; tending to illustrate or explain; also *exegetic*, *a.* *-tēs*: *exegetically*, *ad.* *-lī*.

exemplar, *n.* *ēgz-ēm-plēr* (*L. exemplar*, a pattern: *It. esemplare*; *F. exemplaire*), anything to be copied or imitated; a model: *exemplary*, *a.* *ēgz-ēm-plēr-i*, serving for a pattern or model for imitation; such as may serve as a warning to others: *n.* copy of a book or writing: *exemplarily*, *ad.* *-lī*: *exemplariness*, *n.* the state of being a pattern for imitation: *exemplify*,

māle, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

v. *ēgz-ēm'pŭ-ft* (L. *facio*, I make), to show or illustrate by example: **exemplify**, imp.: **exemplified**, pp. *-fīd*; **exemplifier**, n. one who: **exemplification**, n. *-fīk-ā-shūn*, an illustration by example; an attested copy: **exempli gratia**, *ēgz-ēm'pŭl grā'shī-ā* (L. for the sake of example), for instance; contracted into **ex. gr.**, or more usually into **e. g.**

exempt, a. *ēgz-ēm'f* (L. *exemptum*, to take out, to free—from *ex*, out of, and *emptum*, to take to one's self in exchange for money: F. *exempter*), not liable to; free from any service, tax, evil, &c.; not included: **v.** to free from any charge, burden, evil, &c.; to privilege: **exempting**, imp.: **exempted**, pp.: **exemption**, n. *-ēm'shūn*, freedom from any service, charge, evil, &c., to which others are subject; privilege.

exequatur, n. *ēks-ē'kwā-tēr* (L. *exequatur*, let him perform), a written authority whereby a consul or commercial agent may be recognised.

exequies, n. plu. *ēks-ē'kwēs* (L. *exsequie*, the following a corpse, a funeral procession or rites—from *ex*, out of, and *sequor*, I follow: It. *esequie*), the ceremonies or rites at a funeral—obsequies commoner: **exequial**, a. *-ē'kwē-āl*, pert. to funeral rites.

exercise, n. *ēks-ēr'sīz* (L. *exercere*, I drive on or keep busy—from *ex*, out of, and *erceo*, I shut up: It. *esercere*: F. *exercer*), any labour or exertion of the body to promote health or for amusement; any exertion, as in a profession, business, or employment; practice; application of the mind; a lesson or example for practice: **v.** to exert; to cause to act in any manner; to train by use; to discipline; to use exertion for amusement, health, or proficiency; to keep employed: **exercising**, imp.: **exercised**, pp. *-stād*: **exerciser**, n. one who: **exercitation**, n. *ēks-ēr'sī-tā'shūn*, practice—same as *exercise*.

exergue, n. *ēks-ér'g* (F.—from Gr. *ex*, out of, and *ergon*, work), the small space on the face of a medal or coin left for a date, name, &c.—usually beneath the base-line of the subject engraved.

exert, v. *ēgz-ért* (L. *exertum*, to thrust out, to put forth—from *ex*, out of, and *sero*, I join or bind together), to put into action, as strength; to use with effort; to bring into active operation; to strive: **exerting**, imp.: **exerted**, pp.: **exertion**, n. *-ēr'shūn*, effort; the act of striving or straining.

exfoliate, v. *ēks-fō'li-āt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *folium*, a leaf: F. *exfolier*), to come off in scales; to scale off: **exfoliating**, imp.: **exfoliated**, pp.: **exfoliation**, n. *-ā'shūn*, the process of separation in scales or splinters: **exfoliative**, a. *-ā'tīv*, having the power of causing exfoliation.

exhale, v. *ēks-hāl* (L. *exhalare*, to breathe out—from *ex*, out of, and *halo*, I breathe: It. *esalare*: F. *exhaler*), to send out, as vapour or fume; to breathe out; to evaporate: **exhaling**, imp.: **exhaled**, pp. *-hāl'd*: **exhalation**, n. *-hāl-ā'shūn*, the act or process of sending forth in fume or vapour—generally applied to what rises in the form of vapour from the earth; that which is emitted; effluvia: **exhalable**, a. *-hāl-ā-bl*, capable of being evaporated: **exhalant**, a. *ēks-hāl-ānt*, having the quality of evaporating or breathing out.

exhaust, v. *ēks-hā'st* (L. *exhaustum*, to empty by drawing—from *ex*, out of, and *haustum*, to drain empty), to empty by drawing out; to use and expend the whole; to fatigue very much: **exhausting**, imp.: **exhausted**, pp.: **exhauster**, n. one who: **exhaustible**, a. *-ā'bŭl*, that may be exhausted: **exhaustion**, n. *-hā'st'shūn*, state of being emptied; state of being deprived of strength or spirits: **exhaustive**, a. *-hā'st'fŭ*, tending to exhaust: **exhaustless**, a. that cannot be exhausted.

exhibit, v. *ēks-hīb'it* (L. *exhibere*, to show or display—from *ex*, out of, and *habeo*, I have or hold: F. *exhiber*), to present to view; to offer for inspection; to display; to show; to administer as a medicine: **n.** any paper formally exhibited in a court of law; **exhibiting**, imp.: **exhibited**, pp.: **exhibitor**, n. one who exhibits; also **exhibiter**, n.: **exhibition**, n. *ēks'hibish'ūn*, a showing or presenting for inspection; any public show; display; that part of the income of a school applied for the maintenance of scholars at higher universities—in *Scot.*, called a *bursary*: **exhibitioner**, n. a student who enjoys an exhibition: **exhibitively**, a. *-hīb'it'fŭ*, representative: **exhibitively**, ad. *-it*: **exhibitory**, a. *-ā'tēr'f*, showing; displaying.

exhilarate, v. *ēks-hī-lā-rāt* (L. *exhilaratum*, to gladden greatly—from *ex*, out of, and *hilarare*, to cheer), to cheer; to gladden; to make cheerful; to enliven;

to become joyous: **exhilarating**, imp.: **adj.** having the power or tendency to exhilarate: **exhilarated**, pp.: **exhilaration**, n. *-ā'shūn*, joyousness; gaiety; the act of making glad or cheerful: **exhilaratingly**, ad. *-it*: **exhilarant**, a. exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure: **n.** that which exhilarates.

exhort, v. *ēks-hōrt* (L. *exhortor*, I encourage—from *ex*, out of, and *hortor*, I advise, I instigate: F. *exhorter*), to advise; to warn or caution; to animate or incite by words: **exhorting**, imp.: **exhortéd**, pp.: **exhortation**, n. *-hōrt-ā'shūn*, incitement to laudable deeds; formal advice; counsel: **exhortative**, a. *-hōrt-ā'tīv*, containing exhortation: **exhortatory**, a. *-tēr'f*, tending to exhort: **exhorter**, n. one who.

exhume, v. *ēks-hūm* (F. *exhumer*, to unbury—from L. *ex*, out of, and *humus*, the ground), to dig up what has been buried; to disinter: **exhuming**, imp.: **exhumed**, pp. *-hūm'd*: **exhumation**, n. *-hū-mā'shūn*, the act of disinterring; the digging up of anything buried.

exigent, a. *ēks'j-ēnt* (L. *exigens*, driving or thrusting out—gen. *exigentis*—from *ex*, out of, and *agens*, doing or driving, pressing; urgent; requiring immediate aid or action: *exigence*, n. *-j-ēns*, also *exigency*, n. *-j-ēn-sī*, urgent need or want; pressing necessity: *exigible*, a. *-j-īb-ŭl*, capable of being demanded).

exile, n. *ēgz'it*, (F. *exil*, banishment; *exile*, the person banished: L. *exilium*, banishment—from *exul*, an exile), the state of being expelled from one's native country; banishment, sometimes voluntary; the person expelled from his native country; one who leaves his own to reside in another country; one separated from friends or country by necessity: **v.** to drive away or banish from one's native country by misfortune or necessity: **exiling**, imp.: **exiled**, pp. *ēgz'it'd* or *ēgz'it'd*.

exility, n. *ēks-ŭ'it-ŭ* (L. *exilis*, thin, slender), slenderness; smallness.

extintine, n. *ēks-in'tīn* (L. *ex*, from, and *intus*, within), in *bot.*, one of the inner coverings of the pollen grain—see *extine*.

exist, v. *ēgz-ist* (F. *exister*, to exist: L. *existens*, being visible, existing: It. *esistere*), to be; to have an essence or real being; to live; to endure: **existing**, imp.: **adj.** having being or life; actual: **existed**, pp.: **existence**, n. *-ēks'z-ēns*, real being or essence; life; animation: **existent**, a. having being.

exit, n. *ēks'it* (L. *exeo*, I go out; *exit*, he goes out), the departure of a player from the stage; a word placed on the margin of a play to indicate the same; the act of quitting the stage of life; death; a departure; a passage out of any place; a way: **exunt**, plu. *-ē-ūnt* (L.), they go out: **ex'eunt omnes**, *ōm'nēz*, (L.), they all go out.

exo, *ēks-ō* or *ēgz-ō* (Gr.), a Greek prefix, signifying on the outside.

ex officio—see *ex*.

Exodus, n. *ēks-ō-dūs* (Gr. *ex*, out of, and (*h*)*odos*, a way), the second book of the Old Testament; departure of the Israelites from Egypt; a departure from a place.

exogens, n. plu. *ēks-ō-j-ēns* (Gr. *exo*, without, and *gennao*, I produce), that division of the vegetable kingdom in which the plants grow by additions to the outside of the wood in the form of annual concentric layers, as in the oak, ash, elm, &c.—the *endogens*, those whose growth is from within outward: **exogenous**, a. *-ē-nis*, growing or increasing in size by annual additions to the outside, as in the oak, ash, &c.; in *anat.*, growing out from a bone already formed: **exogenites**, n. *-nīs*, in *geol.*, any fragment of fossil wood exhibiting the exogenous structure.

exonerate, v. *ēgz-ōn-ēr-āt* (L. *exoneratum*, to free from a burden—from *ex*, out of, and *oneratum*, to load; *onus*, a load: It. *esonerare*: F. *exonérer*), to free from; to clear from blame; to cast off, as an obligation or charge on any one; to exculpate; to absolve: **exonerating**, imp.: **exonerated**, pp.: **exoneration**, n. *-ā'shūn*, the act of freeing from a charge or from blame: **exonerative**, a. *-tīv*, freeing from an obligation or from blame.

exorbitant, a. *ēgz-ōr'b-īt-ānt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *orbita*, the track of a wheel, the impression of anything; *orbis*, an orb or sphere), deviating from the usual course; unreasonable; enormous; excessive: **exorbitance**, n. *-ā'shūn*, also **exorbitancy**, n. *-tān-sī*, a going beyond due limits; enormity; excessive extravagance: **exorbitantly**, ad. *-it*.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shūn, thīng, thērē, zēal.

exorcise, v. *eks'ör-siz* (Gr. *exorkizein*, to cause to swear, to conjure—from *ex*, intensive, and *orkizein*, to bind by oath: F. *exorciser*), to expel evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies, or by conjurations; to deliver from evil spirits; to adjure by a holy name: **exorcising**, imp.; **exorcised**, pp. -*siz*: **exorciser**, n. -*siz'er*, one who pretends to be able to cast out evil spirits: **exorcist**, n. -*sist*, one who: **exorcism**, n. -*sizm*, the act of exorcising.

exordium, n. *eks'ör-dü-üm* (L. *exordium*, the beginning, the warp of a web—from *ex*, and *ordior*, I begin a web: It. *esordio*: F. *exorde*), the introductory part of a discourse, or of a written composition; the opening part of an oration or speech: **exordial**, a. -*äl*, introductory.

exorhizal, a. *eks'ör-riz-äl* (Gr. *exo*, outside, and *rhiza*, a root), in bot., applied to those plants whose roots in germination proceed at once from the radicular extremity of the embryo, and do not burst through an outer coat.

exoskeleton, n. *eks'ö-sköl't-ön* (Gr. *exo*, outside, and *skeleton*, a dry body or skeleton), in anat., the hardened superficial tissues of external protection, as the crusts of crabs, the plates of reptiles, and the scales of fishes.

exosmose, n. *eks'ö-mös'* (Gr. *exo*, outside, and *osmos*, a thrusting, an impulsion: F. *exosmose*), the passing outwards of a fluid through a membrane—the passing inwards from the outside is called *endosmose*: **exostomat**, a. -*möt'ik*, top. to: **exostome**, n. -*töm'* (Gr. *stoma*, a mouth), in bot., the outer opening of the foramen of the ovule.

exostosis, n. *eks'ös-tö'stis* (Gr. a bony excrescence—from *ex*, out of, and *osteon*, a bone: F. *exostose*), in anat., an unnatural projection or growth from a bone; in bot., a wart-like excrescence.

exoteric, a. *eks'ö-tér'ik*, also **exoterial**, a. -*t-käl* (Gr. *exoteros*, exterior—from *exo*, outside: L. *exotericus*: It. *esoterico*: F. *exotérique*), public; external; opposed to *esoteric* or secret; professed or taught openly: **exotericism**, n. -*sizm*, exoteric doctrines or principles.

exothecium, n. *eks'ö-thé'shi-üm* (Gr. *exo*, without, and *theka*, a case or sheath), in bot., the outer coat of the anther.

exotic, n. *eks'öt'ik* (Gr. *exotikos*, foreign, strange—from *exo*, outside: L. *exoticus*: F. *exotique*), a plant, shrub, or tree introduced from a foreign country; something foreign to the soil; not native: also **exotical**, a. -*käl*: **exoticism**, n. -*sizm*, state of being exotic. *Note*.—*Indigenous*, the opposite of *exotic*, means naturally belonging to a region.

expand, v. *eks-pänd'* (L. *expando*, I spread out—from *ex*, out of, and *pando*, I open or spread: It. *expandere*), to open; to spread out or enlarge a surface; to extend; to dilate: **expanding**, imp.; **expanded**, pp.: **expansive**, n. -*päns'* (L. *ex*, and *pansum*, to spread), a wide extent of space or body; extent; a spreading: **expandible**, a. -*pän'st-bl*, capable of being extended: **expandibly**, ad. -*blt*: **expandibility**, n. -*bil'ti-ti*, capacity of extension in surface or bulk: **expansion**, n. -*shün*, act of expanding; state of being expanded; the enlargement of the surface or size of a body; extension: **expansive**, a. -*siv*, widely extended; having the power to dilate or spread out; having the capacity of being expanded: **expansively**, ad. -*siv-ly*: **expansiveness**, n.

ex parte, a. *eks'pärt-é* (see *ex*), in law, executed by one side only, in common conversation, that which is related on one side only of the matter, as, an *ex parte* statement; one-sided.

expatriate, v. *eks-pä'shi-ät* (L. *expatriatum*, to extend, to spread out—from *ex*, out of, and *spatior*, I wander or walk about), to enlarge on a subject in speech or writing; to be copious in discussion: **expatriating**, imp.; **expatriated**, pp.: **expatriation**, n. -*ä'shün*: **expatriator**, n. one who: **expatriatory**, a. -*ä-tér-i*.

expatriate, v. *eks-pä'tri-ät* (L. *ex*, out of, and *patria*, one's country: F. *patriot*, to banish), to banish from one's native land: **expatriating**, imp.; **expatriated**, pp.: **expatriation**, n. -*ä'shün*, banishment from one's native country, voluntary or otherwise.

expect, v. *eks-pékt'* (L. *expecto*, I await, I expect—from *ex*, out of, and *specto*, I look at: It. *espettare*), to look out for; to wait for; to have an apprehension of something future; to entertain a belief that something will happen; to demand or require: **expecting**, imp. waiting or looking for the arrival of: **expected**,

pp.: **adj.** looked for; apprehended: **expectant**, n. -*pékt-änt*, one possessed of the belief or hope that he will at some future time receive something good: **adj.** waiting; looking for: **expectation**, n. -*ä'shün*, the act of looking forward to; the state of expecting; the prospect of good to come; mean duration of life; value of a contingency: **expectancy**, n. -*änt-si*, something expected; a looking for with pleasure; also **expectance**, n. -*änts*: **expecting**, ad. -*änt*: **expectative**, a. -*ä-tiv*, constituting an object of expectation: **expecter**, n. one who.

expectorate, v. *eks-pékt'is-rät* (L. *expectoratum*, to drive from the breast—from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the breast: F. *expectorer*), to eject matter from the air-passages or lungs by coughing and spitting; to cough up: **expectorating**, imp.; **expectorated**, pp.: **expectoration**, n. -*rät-shün*, the act of discharging matter from the air-passages or lungs; the phlegm or mucus ejected by coughing: **expectorant**, n. a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs: **adj.** that promotes the secretion of mucus in the lungs or air-passages: **expectorative**, a. -*tiv*, having the quality of promoting expectoration.

expedient, a. *eks-pé-dé-nt* (L. *expediens*, letting loose, extricating: It. *espedito*: F. *expédient*), fit or suitable for the purpose; tending to promote some end; proper or necessary under the circumstances: n. a contrivance or shift; that which serves to promote or help forward any end or purpose: **expedience**, n. -*énts*, or **expediency**, n. -*én-si*, suitability for the end or purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advantage; self-interest.

expedite, v. *eks-pé-dit* (L. *expeditum*, to loose, to set free—from *ex*, out of, and *pedes*, the feet), to quicken; to hasten; to facilitate the doing of anything: **adj.** easy; nimble; active: **expediting**, imp.; **expedited**, pp.: **expeditely**, ad. -*änt*, readily; hastily: **expedition**, n. -*äshün*, speed; quickness; march of an army for a hostile purpose; voyage of a ship or ships for any particular purpose; an enterprise or undertaking by a number of persons; the persons who form the undertaking: **expeditonary**, a. -*ér-i*, consisting in an expedition: **expeditious**, a. -*änt*, speedy; hasty; active; nimble: **expeditiously**, ad. -*änt*.

expel, v. *eks-pél* (L. *expello*, I thrust out or away—from *ex*, out of, and *pello*, I drive: It. *espellere*), to drive out; to force to leave; to eject; to throw out; to exclude; to banish: **expelling**, imp.; **expelled**, pp.: **expellable**, a. -*ä-bl*, that can be driven out.

expend, v. *eks-pénd'* (L. *expendo*, I weigh out, I expend—from *ex*, out of, and *pendo*, I weigh), to lay out; to spend; to employ; to use: **expending**, imp.; **expended**, pp.: **expenditure**, n. -*pénd-ü-tür*, a laying out, as of money, time, or trouble; disbursement: **expensive**, n. -*péns'* (L. *expensum*, to weigh out), cost; charges; a laying out, as of money; a consuming, as of labour or time: **expenseless**, a. without cost: **expensive**, a. -*siv*, costly; extravagant; given to expense: **expensively**, ad. -*änt*: **expensiveness**, n. costliness.

experience, n. *eks-pé-ri-énts* (L. *experiens*, experienced, enterprising—from *experior*, I try, I put to the test: F. *expérience*), knowledge gained by frequent trial or by experiment; practice; knowledge from observation: v. to be taught by practice or experiment; to know by trial: **experiencing**, imp.: **experienced**, pp. -*énts*: **adj.** taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful by means of trial and experience: **experiential**, a. -*shäl*, derived from experience: **experiment**, n. *eks-pé-ri-mént* (L. *experimentum*, a proof, a trial—from *experior*, I try), a trial or operation for the purpose of discovering something unknown; a trial to confirm or disprove something doubtful: **experimenting**, imp. making trials: **experimented**, pp. searched out by trial or experiment: **experimentist**, n. one who: **experimental**, a. -*äl*, known by trial or experiment: **experimentally**, ad. -*äl*: **experimentalist**, n. one who makes experiments: **experimentation**, n. -*ä'shün*, exercise or practice in experiment: **experimentalive**, a. -*mént-ä-tiv*, experimental: **experimenter**, n. one who: **experimentum crucis**, n. -*mént-üm krú'sis* (L. *crucis*, of a cross—from *crux*, a cross), a decisive or crucial experiment.

expert, a. *eks-pért'* (F. *expert*, skilful: L. *expertus*, tried, proved), ready; dexterous; skilful by practice: n. *eks-pért*, one skilled in a science, an art, or in a profession; a scientific or professional witness: **expertly**, ad. -*änt*: **expertness**, n. skill; readiness.

mäte, mä't, fär, läö; möte, mö't, hër; päne, pän; nöte, nö't, mö've;

expiate, *v.* *éks-pi-át* (L. *expiatum*, to make complete satisfaction—from *ex*, out of, and *piatum*, to seek to appease: It. *espicare*: F. *expier*), to make reparation or satisfaction for; to atone for: **expiating**, *imp.*: **expiated**, *pp.*: **expiable**, *a.* -*á-bl*, that may be atoned for: **expiation**, *n.* -*á-shùn*, the act of making satisfaction for a crime by which the guilt is done away; atonement; satisfaction: **expiator**, *n.* one who: **expiatory**, *a.* -*á-tér-i*, having power to make atonement.

expire, *v.* *éks-pir'* (L. *expiro*, I breathe or blow out—from *ex*, out of, and *spiro*, I breathe: F. *expirer*, to breathe out, to expire), to breathe out; to exhale; to breathe the last; to die; to fall or be destroyed: **expiring**, *imp.* breathing out: **ad. dying**; ending; pert. to, or uttered at, the time of dying: **expired**, *pp.* -*á-írd*: **expirable**, *a.* -*rá-bl*, that may come to an end: **expiration**, *n.* -*pi-rá-shùn*, the act of forcing the air from the lungs; exhalation; conclusion; termination of a limited time: **expiratory**, *a.* -*pi-rá-tér-i*, pert. to the emission of air from the lungs: **expiry**, *n.* -*ri*, the termination or end.

expiscate, *v.* *éks-pis-kát* (L. *expiscatus*, searched out—from *ex*, out of, and *piscis*, a fish), to search out by artful means; to discover; to investigate: **expiscating**, *imp.*: **expiscated**, *pp.*: **expiscation**, *n.* -*ká-shùn*, a thorough search or investigation.

explain, *v.* *éks-plan'* (L. *explano*, I make plain or clear—from *ex*, out of, and *planus*, smooth, plain, evident), to make plain or evident; to clear of obscurity; to expound: **explaining**, *imp.*: **explained**, *pp.*: **explainable**, *a.* -*á-bl*, capable of being made plain to the understanding: **explanation**, *n.* -*plá-ná-shùn*, act of explaining; an exposition; an interpretation; sense explained; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding: **explanatory**, *a.* -*plán-á-tér-i*, serving to explain; containing an explanation: **explainer**, *n.* one who.

explicative, *a.* *éks-plé-tiv* (L. *explicum*, to fill up—from *ex*, out of, and *pleo*, I fill: F. *explétif*), filling up or out; added for supply or ornament; not necessary to the sense: *n.* a word or syllable inserted for ornament; something only used to take up room; *colloquially*, a coarse or profane word: **explicatory**, *a.* -*tér-i*, serving to fill up.

explicate, *v.* *éks-pi-kát* (L. *explicatum*, to unfold or spread out—from *ex*, out of, and *plico*, I fold: It. *esplicare*: F. *expliquer*), to interpret; to explain; to clear of difficulties: **explicating**, *imp.*: **explicated**, *pp.*: **explicator**, *n.* one who: **explicable**, *a.* -*ká-bl*, that may be explained or interpreted: **explication**, *n.* -*ká-shùn*, interpretation; explanation: **explicative**, *a.* -*ká-tiv*, also **explicatory**, *a.* -*tér-i*, serving to explain or interpret.

explicit, *a.* *éks-plis-ít* (L. *explicitus*, disentangled, free from obstacles: F. *explicite*—see **explicate**), clear; plain; not ambiguous or obscure: **explicitly**, *ad.* -*í*: **explicitness**, *n.* clearness or plainness in language.

explode, *v.* *éks-plód'* (L. *explodo*, I drive out or off by clapping—from *ex*, out of, and *plaudo*, I clap the hands in token of approbation), to burst forth with sudden violence and noise; to cause to burst, as gunpowder; to drive from notice; to cry down, as a fashion or an opinion: **exploding**, *imp.*: **adj.** having the property of bursting forth with violence and noise: **exploded**, *pp.*: **adj.** rejected; condemned; burst violently: **exploder**, *n.* one who: **explosion**, *n.* -*pló-shùn* (L. *explosum*, to drive off by clapping the hands: F. *explosion*), a bursting forth with violence and noise; a sudden expansion with noise by excessive internal pressure; the noise itself: **explosive**, *a.* -*éiv*, having a tendency to explode; having the property of exploding: **explosively**, *ad.* -*í*: **explosiveness**, *n.* liability to explode.

exploit, *n.* *éks-plóif* (F. *exploit*—from L. *explicatum*, to unfold), an act or a deed, especially a heroic one; an achievement; a deed of renown.

explore, *v.* *éks-plór'* (L. *exploro*, I search out, I seek to discover—from *ex*, out of, and *ploro*, I cry out: It. *esplorare*: F. *explorer*), to search into or examine closely with the eye in order to discover; to examine thoroughly, as to explore new countries; to search by any means; to try to find out: **exploring**, *imp.*: **explored**, *pp.* -*plórd*: **explorer**, *n.* one who penetrates a new country for the purpose of thorough examination; also **explorator**, *n.* -*rá-tér*, one who: **exploration**, *n.* -*shùn*, close search; strict examination: **exploratory**, *a.* -*rá-tér-i*, serving to explore; searching out.

explosion, *n.*—see **explode**.

exponent, *n.* *éks-pó-nént* (L. *exponens*, putting or setting out—from *ex*, out of, and *pono*, I put or set), in *arith.* or *alg.*, the number or figure placed at the upper part on the right of a figure or letter to indicate the power to which it is to be raised, thus, *b*², *z*³—or the root of a quantity, thus, *b*^{1/2}, *z*^{1/3}; the representative of a party; one who expounds the views of another: **exponential**, *a.* -*nén-shál*, pert. to exponents or certain curves or equations, &c.

export, *v.* *éks-pórt'* (L. *exporto*, I carry out, I convey away—from *ex*, out of, and *porto*, I carry: It. *esportare*: F. *exporter*), to carry produce or goods out of a country, either by land or by water: **exporting**, *imp.*: **exported**, *pp.*: **adj.** carried out of a country in the regular course of traffic: **exporter**, *n.* one who: **exportable**, *a.* -*tá-bl*, that may be exported: **exportation**, *n.* -*pór-tá-shùn*, the act of conveying goods from one country to another, as by a merchant or trader: **export**, *n.* *éks-pórt*, an article or commodity carried out of one country to another in the regular course of traffic.

expose, *v.* *éks-pós'* (L. *expositum*, to put or set out—from *ex*, out of, and *positum*, to put or place: F. *exposer*), to set out to public view; to exhibit; to disclose; to lay open; to make bare; to put in danger; to offer for sale: **exposing**, *imp.*: **exposed**, *pp.* -*pózd*: **adj.** laid bare; unsheltered; uncovered; made public; offered for sale: **exposer**, *n.* one who: **exposure**, *n.* -*pó-zhór*, the state of being laid open to danger or inconvenience; situation of a place in regard to the points of the compass, or to sun and air; the laying open the character or conduct of any one; the act of exposing anything: **exposition**, *n.* -*á-shi-shùn*, a setting forth to public view; a laying open; an exhibition; an explanation or interpretation: **expositive**, *a.* -*pó-z-í-tiv*, also **expository**, *a.* -*tér-i*, explanatory; serving to explain: **expositor**, *n.* -*tér-i*, one who explains, interprets, or expounds.

expose, *n.* *éks-pó-zád'* (F.), a formal recital of facts; reasons for explanation.

expostulate, *v.* *éks-pós-tú-lát'* (L. *expostulatum*, to demand urgently, to find fault—from *ex*, out of, and *postulatum*, to require or demand), to reason earnestly with, as on some impropriety of conduct; to remonstrate in a friendly manner: **expostulating**, *imp.*: **expostulated**, *pp.*: **expostulator**, *n.* one who: **expostulation**, *n.* -*tá-shùn*, the act of reasoning with a person with reference to his conduct: **expostulatory**, *a.* -*tá-tér-i*, containing expostulation.

exposure, *n.*—see **expose**.

expound, *v.* *éks-póund'* (L. *expono*, I put or set out—from *ex*, out of, and *pono*, I set or place), to make clear; to explain; to lay open; to interpret: **expounding**, *imp.*: **expounded**, *pp.*: **expounder**, *n.* one who.

express, *a.* *éks-prés'* (F. *exprès*, plain, clear, on purpose—L. *expressum*, to squeeze out, to represent—from *ex*, out of, and *pressum*, to press or sink down), plain; clear; given in direct terms; sent on a particular errand; intended for a particular purpose; copied, or resembling—applied to painting, sculpture, &c.; employed as a direct and speedy conveyance; used *adverbially*, on purpose; for a particular end: *n.* any direct and fast conveyance; a messenger or vehicle sent on purpose; a special message: *v.* to press or squeeze out; to declare in words; to utter; to represent; to denote: **expressing**, *imp.*: **expressed**, *pp.* -*prést*: **adj.** squeezed out, as juice; uttered; set down in writing: **expressly**, *ad.* -*í*, in direct terms; plainly: **expression**, *n.* -*présh-shùn*, manner of utterance; mode of speech; declaration; a natural and lively representation of an object in painting or sculpture; the transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure while under the influence of various emotions; the modulation of the voice suited to the subject in music; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of an algebraic quantity by its proper symbols: **expressional**, *a.* wanting in expression: **expressible**, *a.* -*présh-í-bl*, that may be squeezed out; that may be uttered: **expressibly**, *ad.* -*í*: **expressive**, *a.* -*éiv*, serving to utter or represent; representing emphatically or clearly; significant: **expressively**, *ad.* -*í*: **expressiveness**, *n.* the quality of being expressive: **expressiveness**, *n.*

expulsion, *n.* *éks-piil-shùn* (L. *expulsio*, a driving out—from *ex*, out of, and *pulsus*, driven: It. *espulsione*: F. *expulsion*), the act of expelling by authority,

force, or violence; state of being driven out or away; **expulsive**, a. -siv, having the power of driving out.

expunge, v. *eks-punġ* (L. *expungo*, I blot out—from *ex*, out of, and *pungo*, I prick or puncture; It. *espungere*), to blot or wipe out; to efface; to obliterate; **expunging**, imp.: **adj.** blotting out; erasing: **expunged**, pp. *punġd*.

expurgate, v. *eks-pér-gát* (L. *expurgatum*, to purge quite, to purify—from *ex*, out of, and *purgatum*, to cleanse; It. *espurgare*), to cleanse; to purify; to purge: **expurgating**, imp.: **expurgated**, pp.: **adj.** cleansed; purified: **expurgator**, n. -*gát-ér*, one who expurgates or purifies: **expurgation**, n. -*gát-shún*, the act of cleansing or purifying: **expurgatory**, a. -*gát-ér-i*, serving to purify or cleanse: **index expurgatorius**, *in-déks eks-pér-gát-ó-rí-ús*, a list of works condemned by the R. Cath. Ch. as either heretical or dangerous to the Roman Catholic faith.

exquisite, a. *eks-kwí-zít* (L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, excellent—from *ex*, out of, and *questum*, to seek or search for; F. *exquis*, exquisite, excellent), perfect; complete; highly finished; capable of nice or delicate perception; very sensibly felt; nice; delicate; exact; extreme, as pain or pleasure: n. one nice or refined in dress; a fop; a dandy: **exquisitely**, *ad. -li*: **exquisite**, n. state of being exquisite; nicety; keenness.

exsanguinous, a. *eks-sáng-wí-ús*, also **exsangui**, n. a. -*gwí-nús* (L. *exsanguis*, bloodless—from *ex*, out of, and *sanguis*, blood—gen. *sanguinis*), without blood: **exsanguinity**, n. -*gwí-ní-ti*, state of being without blood.

exserted, a. *eks-sér-téd* (L. *exsertus*, thrust forth), in *bot.*, projecting beyond something else, as stamens beyond the corolla.

exsiccate, v. *eks-sik-kát* (L. *exsiccatum*, to make quite dry—from *ex*, out of, and *siccus*, dried up), to deprive of moisture: **exsiccating**, imp.: **exsiccated**, pp. dried up: **exsiccant**, a. -*kát*, having power to dry up: **exsiccation**, n. -*kát-shún*, the drying up of solid bodies; the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat, pressure, or by any other means.

exstipulate, a. *eks-stíp-ú-lát* (L. *ex*, without, and *stipula*, a stalk or stem), in *bot.*, destitute of stipules.

extant, a. *eks-tánt* (L. *exstans*, projecting—from *ex*, out of, and *stans*, standing), in existence; not destroyed or lost.

extemporaneous, a. *eks-tém-pó-rá-ní-ús* (Sp. *extemporaneo*, extemporaneous—from L. *ex*, out of, and *tempus*, time—gen. *temporis*), done or uttered without preparation; unprepared: **extemporaneously**, *ad. -li*: **extemporaneity**, n. -*rér-i*, unpreparedness; without preparation; sudden: **extemporarily**, *ad. -li*: **extempore**, *ad. -pó-ré* (L. *ex tempore*), on the spur of the moment; without preparation; at the moment: **extempore**, v. -*rís*, to speak without preparation: **extemporising**, imp.: **extemporised**, pp. -*rísed*: **extemporer**, n. -*sér*, one who.

extend, v. *eks-ténd* (L. *extendo*, I spread out—from *ex*, out of, and *tendo*, I pull or stretch; It. *estendere*; F. *étendre*), to stretch in any direction, to any distance; to enlarge or increase; to diffuse; to reach: **extending**, imp.: **extended**, pp.: **adj.** spread; expanded: **extendedly**, *ad. -li*: **extender**, n. he or that which extends: **extendible**, a. -*ténd-á-bl*, capable of being stretched out or enlarged: **extensible**, a. *eks-tén-sí-bl* (L. *extensus*, stretched out), that may be extended: **extensibility**, n. -*bíl-í-ti*, the capacity of being extended: **extensile**, a. -*í-l*, capable of being extended: **extension**, n. -*tén-shún*, the act of enlarging or stretching out; enlargement; an essential property of bodies, because they must occupy a part of space however small: **extensive**, a. -*sív*, large; wide: **extensively**, *ad. -li*: **extensiveness**, n.: **extensor**, n. -*sér*, in *anat.*, a muscle of the body which serves to extend or straighten: **extent**, n. *eks-tént* (L. *extensum*, to stretch out), the space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; size.

extenuate, v. *eks-tén-ú-át* (L. *extenuatum*, to make very thin—from *ex*, out of, and *tenuatum*, to make thin; It. *estenuare*; F. *étenuer*), to lessen; to diminish; to palliate, as a fault or crime; to mitigate: **extenuating**, imp.: **adj.** lessening; diminishing: **extenuated**, pp.: **extenuatingly**, *ad. -li*: **extenuator**, n. one who: **extenuation**, n. -*át-shún*, the act of representing any fault or crime less than it is; palliation: **extenuatory**, a. -*tér-i*, that extenuates or palliates.

exterior, a. *eks-tér-ér* (L. *exterior*, outer—from *exterus*, on the outside, strange), outward; external; relating to the outside or outer surface: n. the outward surface; that which is external: **exteriority**, n. -*í-ti*, the quality of being exterior; outwardness; surface: **exteriorly**, *ad. -li*, externally: **exterior**, n. plu. -*érs*, outward parts of a thing; external department or forms.

exterminate, v. *eks-tér-mí-nát* (L. *exterminatum*, to drive out or away—from *ex*, out of, and *terminus*, a limit; F. *exterminer*, to put an end to), to destroy utterly; to root out; to eradicate: **exterminating**, imp.: **adj.** destroying utterly; eradicating: **exterminated**, pp.: **adj.** utterly destroyed; eradicated: **exterminator**, n. he or that which exterminates: **extermination**, n. -*át-shún*, total destruction; eradication: **exterminative**, n. -*nát-í-ti*, that exterminates or utterly destroys: **exterminatory**, a. tending or serving to destroy totally.

external, a. *eks-tér-nál* (L. *externus*, outward; It. *esterno*; F. *externe*), outward; not within; visible; foreign: **externals**, n. plu. -*náls*, the outward parts; outward forms or rites: **externally**, *ad. -li*: **externality**, n. -*nál-í-ti*, state of being external.

extinct, a. *eks-tíngkt* (L. *extinctus*, put out, quenched), quenched; put out; being at an end; no longer existing: **extinction**, n. -*tíngkt-shún*, the act of putting out; the state of being quenched or suppressed.

extine, n. *eks-tín* (L. *exter*, on the outside), in *bot.*, the outer covering of the pollen-grain.

extinguish, v. *eks-tíngkwísh* (L. *extinguo*, I put out, I quench—from *ex*, out of, and *stinguo*, I scratch out), to put out; to destroy; to suppress; to put an end to: **extinguishing**, imp.: **extinguished**, pp. -*gwíshd*, put out; quenched; suppressed: **extinguisher**, n. he or that which extinguishes; that which puts out a candle: **extinguishable**, a. -*á-bl*, that may be quenched or suppressed.

extirpate, v. *eks-tér-pát* (L. *extirpatum*, to pluck up by the stem or root—from *ex*, out of, and *stirps*, a root; It. *estirpare*; F. *extirper*), to root out; to destroy wholly; to remove completely; to exterminate: **extirpating**, imp.: **extirpated**, pp.: **adj.** rooted out; totally destroyed: **extirpator**, n. one who, or the thing which: **extirpable**, a. -*pá-bl*, that may be rooted out: **extirpation**, n. -*pát-shún*, total destruction; the act of rooting out: **extirpatory**, a. -*tér-i*, that roots out or destroys.

extol, v. *eks-tól* (L. *extollo*, I raise up or elevate—from *ex*, out of, and *tollo*, I raise; It. *estollere*), to praise highly; to laud; to celebrate in words: **extolling**, imp.: **extolled**, pp. -*tóld*: **extoller**, n. one who.

extort, v. *eks-tórt* (L. *extorquem*, to twist or wrench out—from *ex*, out of, and *tortum*, to turn about, to twist; F. *extorquer*), to wrest or wring from; to draw from by force; to gain from by violence or injustice: **extorting**, imp.: **extorted**, pp. drawn from by compulsion: **extortive**, a. -*sív*, tending to draw from by compulsion: **extorter**, n. one who: **extortioner**, n. -*tór-shún-ér*, one who: **extortion**, n. -*shún*, the act or practice of wresting from; oppressive exaction: **extortionary**, a. -*tér-i*, practising extortion: **extortionate**, a. oppressive: **extortionist**, n. one who.

extra, *eks-trá* (L. on the outside, without), a common prefix, denoting above or beyond usual; in excess; additional; out of: **extra-parochial**, a. beyond the limits of a parish: **extra-judicial**, a. out of ordinary court procedure: **extra**, a. beyond what is usual, or has been agreed upon; additional, as *extra work*, *extra hours*, *extra quantity*: **extras**, n. plu. -*trás*, some things in addition to what is due or expected: **extra-axillary**, n. -*ák-síl-ér-i*, in *bot.*, removed from the axil of the leaf, as in the case of some buds: **extracrinus**, n. -*k-rínús* (Gr. *krinos*, a lily), in *geol.*, a subgenus of *pentacrinus*, so called from the more frequent subdivision of its tentacular arms: **extramundane**, a. -*mún-dán* (L. *mundus*, the world), beyond the limits of the material world: **extra-mural**, a. -*mú-rál* (L. *murus*, a wall), without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city: **extra-professional**, not within the usual limits of professional business or habits. *Note.*—When *extra* is employed as a prefix, a hyphen is usually placed between it and the word.

extract, v. *eks-trákt* (L. *extractum*, to draw out or forth—from *ex*, out of, and *tractum*, to draw or drag), to draw out; to take out or from; to select: n. *eks-trákt*, that which is drawn out or from something else; a selection, as from a book; a tincture; a deco-

tion: **extrac'ting**, imp. *-tràk'ting*: **extrac'ted**, pp.: adj. drawn or taken out: **extrac'tible**, a. *-ti-bl*, that may be extracted: **extrac'tor**, n. *-tér*, that which extracts: **extrac'tion**, n. *-shùn*, the act of drawing out or from; birth; lineage; descent: **extrac'tive**, a. *-tív*, that may be extracted: **n.** a peculiar substance supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts.

extradition, n. *èks-trà-dì-shùn* (L. *ex*, out of, and *traditio*, a delivering up, a surrender: F. *extradition*), the delivering up by one government to another of any subject who has fled from justice.

extrados, n. *èks-trà-dòs* (F. *extrados*—from L. *extra*, on the outside, and F. *dos*; L. *dorsum*, the back), the exterior curve of an arch.

extraneous, a. *èks-trà-né-ús* (L. *extraneus*, external, outward—from *extra*, without), foreign; not belonging to a thing; without or beyond a thing: **extraneous-ly**, ad. *-lì*.

extraordinary, a. *èks-tròr-di-nèr-ì*, also *èks-trà-òr-di-nèr-ì* (L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order—from *extra*, beyond, and *ordo*, arrangement, order: It. *extraordinario*; F. *extraordinaire*), beyond ordinary or usual; uncommon; remarkable; special: **ad.** in an uncommon degree: **extraor'dinarily**, ad. *-nèr-ì-lì*: **extraor'dinar'ies**, n. plu. *-iz*, unusual things.

extravagant, a. *èks-trà-và-gànt* (F. *extravagant*—from L. *extra*, without or beyond, and *vagans*, wandering), excessive; wasteful; unreasonable; vainly expensive; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability: **extravagantly**, ad. *-lì*: **extravagance**, n. *-gàns*, excess in anything; a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; also **extravagancy**, n. *-sì*: **extravagants**, n. plu. certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes: **extravaganza**, n. *-gàn-zà* (It.), an unusual or irregular piece of music, &c.

extravasate, v. *èks-trà-và-sát* (F. *extravasé*—from L. *extra*, without, and *vas*, any kind of vessel), to let or force out of the proper vessels, as blood out of veins: **extravasating**, imp.: **extravasated**, pp.: adj. forced out of the arteries, veins, &c., as the blood by which the skin is discoloured in bruises: **extravasation**, n. *-sà-shùn*, the act of forcing or letting out of its proper ducts or vessels, as blood into the surrounding tissues; the effusion of the blood after the rupture of a vessel.

extreme, a. *èks-trém* (L. *extremus*, the outermost, last: It. *estremo*; F. *extrême*), furthest; outermost; most violent; highest in degree: most pressing; rigorous; strict: **n.** that part which terminates; utmost point: **n. plu.** what are furthest distant from each other: **extreme'ly**, ad. *-lì*: **extremity**, n. *-trém-ì-tì*, the utmost point; the verge; the greatest rigour or violence; necessity; the utmost distress: **extremities**, n. plu. *-tiz*, the parts most remote from the middle; limbs as opposed to the trunk or head.

extricate, v. *èks-trì-kát* (L. *extricatum*, to disentangle—from *ex*, out of, and *trica*, trifles, hindrances), to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to set free: **extricating**, imp.: **extricated**, pp.: **extricable**, a. *-kà-bl*, that may be extricated: **extricably**, ad. *-bìl*: **extrication**, n. *-kà-shùn*, a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.

extrinsic, a. *èks-trìn-sìk*, also **extrin'sical**, a. *-sì-kál*, (L. *extrinsecus*, from without, on the outside—from *exter*, outward, and *secus*, = side, when a postfix: F. *extrinsèque*), external; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body: **extrin'sically**, ad. *-lì*.

extrorse, a. *èks-tròrs*, also **extrors'al**, a. *-tròr-sál* (L. *extra*, on the outside, and *versus*, beginning, commencing), in *bot.* applied to anthers in which the slit through which the pollen escapes is towards the outside of the flower, and not, as usual, towards the pistil.

extrude, v. *èks-tród* (L. *extrudo*, I thrust out or forth—from *ex*, out of, and *trudo*, I thrust: It. *estrudere*), to thrust out; to expel; to force or press out: **extruding**, imp.: **extruded**, pp.: **extrusion**, n. *-trò-zhùn*, the act of thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

exuberant, a. *èks-ùb-èr-ànt* (L. *exuberans*, being in great abundance—from *ex*, out of, and *uber*, fruitful,

fertile: It. *esuberante*; F. *exubérant*), plenteous in a high degree; luxuriant; over-abundant: **exuberantly**, ad. *-lì*: **exuberance**, n. *-àns*, also **exuberancy**, n. *-àn-sì*, an overflowing quantity; superfluous abundance; richness; luxuriance.

exude, v. *èks-ùd* (L. *exudo*, I sweat out—from *ex*, out of, and *sudo*, I sweat), to discharge the moisture or juices of an animal or plant through its skin or surface; to flow from a living body through an opening or incision: **exuding**, imp.: **exuded**, pp.: **exudation**, n. *-dà-shùn*, a discharge of moisture from animal bodies or from plants; that which has been exuded.

exult, *ègs-ùlt* (L. *exulto*, I leap and frisk about—from *ex*, out of, and *saltare*, to leap or dance: It. *esultare*), to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph: **exulting**, imp.: adj. rejoicing greatly: **exulted**, pp.: **exultation**, n. *-ùl-tà-shùn*, the act or state of rejoicing greatly; great gladness; triumph: **exultant**, a. *-tánt*, rejoicing triumphantly; **exultingly**, ad. *-lì*.

exustion, n. *èks-ùst-yùn* (L. *exustio*, a consuming by fire—from *ex*, out of, and *ustus*, burnt), the act of burning or consuming by fire.

exuvia, n. plu. *èks-ù-vì-e* (L. *exuvia*, things laid aside or taken off from the body), things of any kind cast off and left; cast-off skins, shells, &c., of animals; in *geol.*, all fossil animal matter or fragments of animals of any description: **exuviable**, a. *-à-bl*, that may be cast or thrown off: **exuviation**, n. *-à-shùn*, in *zool.*, the process by which animals, such as the crustaceans, serpents, &c., throw off their old coverings and assume new ones: **exutive**, a. *èks-ù-tív*, in *bot.*, applied to seeds wanting the usual integrumentary coverings.

eyas, n. *tàs*—see *eyrie*.

eye, n. *ì* (AS. *ega*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; L. *oculus*, the eye), the organ of sight or vision; sight; view; notice; observation; unusual power or delicacy of vision; a small loop or ring; a bud: **v.** to watch or keep in view; to watch narrowly: **eyeing**, imp. *éyng*: **eyed**, pp. *id*: adj. having eyes: **eyer**, n. *tér*, one who: **eyeless**, a. without eyes: **eye-glass**, a single spectacle to assist the sight: **eye-servant**, n. one who works only when watched: **eye-service**, n. service only under the eye of a master: **eye-stone**, n. a name given to those varieties of circle agate which show, in the centre, a spot or spots more highly coloured than the concentric layers: **eye-tooth**, one of the two pointed teeth of the upper jaw, one under each eye: **eye-witness**, n. one who sees the thing done; one who has seen: **eyeball**, n. the ball or apple of the eye: **eye-bright**, n. a plant of a bitter taste; the euphrasy, formerly used for diseased eyes: **eyebrow**, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye: **eyelash**, n. the line of hair that edges the eyelid: **eyelid**, n. *tìlèt*, or *eyelid-hole* (F. *œillet*, a little eye), a small hole or perforation to receive a lace or cord, also to admit light: **eyelid**, n. the movable cover which opens or closes the eyeball: **eye-piece**, n. in a *telescope* or *microscope*, the lens or lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified: **eye-salve**, ointment for the eyes: **eye-shot**, a sudden glance of the eye: **view**: **eyesight**, n. view; observation; the sense of seeing: **eyesore**, n. something offensive to the sight: **in the eye of the wind**, in the position of direct opposition to it: **to have an eye to**, to be on the lookout in a certain direction: **to keep an eye on**, to observe closely; **to watch strictly**: **under the eye**, under close inspection or observation.

eyot, n. *tót* (AS. *ey* or *íá*, an island), a little island in a river or lake; usually written *ait*.

eyre, n. *ar* (old F. *cirre*, a journey—from L. *iter*, a journey—gen. *itineris*), in *law*, a journey in circuit of certain judges.

eyrie or **eyry**, *éyrt* or *éyrt* (old F. *aire*, an eyry or nest of hawks; or a probable corruption of *eggery*), the nest of a bird, especially of a bird of prey; spelt also *erie*: **eyas**, n. *tàs*, a young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.

F

fa, *fà*, in *music*, the fourth sound in the scale of the sol-fa notation = F.

fabaceous, a. *fà-bà-sì-shūs* (L. *fabā*, a bean), bean-like; pert. to a bean: **fabaceae**, n. plu. *-sè-è*, the bean tribe.

fable, n. *fà-bl* (L. *fabula*, a story; F. *fable*), a short tale or story intended to instruct or amuse, the incidents of which are improbable; an idle story; a falsehood: **v.** to write fiction; to tell falsehoods; to

còlò, dòy, fòt; pàre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeel.

feign: **fa'bling**, imp.: adj. dealing in fables: **fa'bled**, pp. -*bld*: adj. feigned; celebrated in fables: **fa'bler**, n. one who: **fabulist**, n. **fab'-u-list**, a writer of fables: **fab'ulous**, a. -*lūs*, full of fables, pretended or feigned; fictitious: **fab'ulise**, v. -*lize*, to compose fables; to write or speak in fable: **fab'ul'sing**, imp.: **fab'ulised**, pp. -*lized*: **fab'ulously**, ad. -*lūs*: **fab'ulousness**, n.

fabric, n. **fab'-ric** (L. *fabrica*, the art or trade of an artisan, a workshop—from *facio*, I make: F. *fabrique*), a building; the structure of anything; texture: **fabricate**, v. **fab'-ri-kat**, to invent; to devise falsely; to frame; to construct: **fab'rica'ting**, imp.: **fab'rica'ted**, pp.: **fab'rica'tor**, n. one who: **fab'rica'tion**, n. -*ka'shün*, the act of framing or constructing; a falsehood; that which is constructed or invented.

facade, n. **fa-sād'** (F. *façade*, the front), the front view of a building.

face, n. **fas** (F. *face*—from L. *facies*, a face, a visage), the countenance; the front or surface of anything; appearance; look; visible state of affairs; boldness: **v.** to meet in front; to meet and oppose with firmness; to cover with an additional surface; to make a false appearance: **fa'cing**, imp. fronting or opposite: **n.** a thin covering placed in front for improvement or strength; a thin covering for ornament: **fa'cing's**, n. plu. the movements of soldiers to make a front, to the right, to the left, &c.; the collars, lappets, cuffs, &c., of a regimental uniform, which are of various colours: **faced**, pp. **fa'st**: **face'less**, a. without a face: **fa'cingly**, ad. -*lī*: **to set one's face against**, to oppose: **to make faces**, **fa'sez**, to distort the face: **face to face**, in immediate presence: **to face the enemy**, to meet him in front with determination: **facet**, n. **fa'set** (F. *facette*, a little face), a little facet; a small surface, as of a crystal or a cut gem: **fa'ceted**, a. having numerous small surfaces or faces, as cut gems: **facial**, a. **fa'shi-al** (L. *facies*, the face), of or pert. to the face; in *anat.*, opposed to the cranial parts of the head: **facial angle**, the angle formed by two lines, one drawn horizontally from the nostrils to the ear, and the other perpendicularly from the nostrils to the most prominent part of the forehead: **fa'cies**, n. -*ez* (L.), in *nat. hist.*, any common resemblance or aspect among the rocks, plants, animals, or fossils of any area or epoch.

facetious, a. **fa-sē-shūs** (L. *facetus*, courteous, witty; It. *facetoso*), sprightly with wit and good-humour; gay; full of pleasantry; jocular: **fa'ciously**, ad. -*lī*: **fa'ciousness**, n. -*nēs*, pleasantry; sportive humour: **fa'cious**, n. plu. -*shī-e* (L.), witticisms in speaking or writing.

facial—see **face**.

facile, a. **fas'il** (L. *facilis*, easy: It. and F. *facile*), easily persuaded; flexible; yielding; not difficult: **facility**, n. **fa-sil'-tē**, ease or readiness in performing; dexterity; pliancy; readiness in compliance, in a bad sense: **facileness**, n. **fas'il-nēs**, easiness to be persuaded or overcome: **facilitate**, v. **fa-sil'-tat**, to make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of: **facil'-ita'ting**, imp.: **facil'-ita'ted**, pp.: **facil'-ita'tion**, n. -*tā'shün*: **facilities**, n. plu. -*līz*, the means by which the doing is rendered easier; convenient advantages.

facings, n. **fa'sings**—see **face**.

fac-simile, n. **fa'k-sim'-lī** (L. *factum*, made, and *similis*, like), an exact copy or likeness; an accurate imitation of an original.

fact, n. **fa'kt** (L. *factum*, to make or do: F. *fait*), anything which is done; an event; a deed; a reality; truth: in *fact* in reality as opposed to supposition: **matter-of-fact**, a. prosaic or material, as opposed to fanciful or poetical.

faction, n. **fa'k-shün** (L. *factio*, a making, a siding with any one—from *facere*, to make or do: F. *faction*), a party in turbulent or disloyal opposition; a cabal; dissension: **factionist**, n. one who acts unscrupulously in opposition: **fa'cious**, a. -*shūs*, turbulent; pert. to or given to faction: **fa'ciously**, ad. -*lī*: **fa'ciousness**, n. disposition to raise opposition on frivolous grounds.

factitious, a. **fa'k-tiē'-ūs** (L. *factitius*, made by art, artificial—from *facere*, to make: F. *factice*: Sp. *facticio*), artificial; made by art; not natural: **factiti'-ously**, ad. -*lī*: **factiti'-ousness**, n.

factor, n. **fa'k-tör** (L. *factor*, a maker or doer—*facere*, to make: F. *facteur*), an agent employed by merchants or proprietors to do business for them, or to sell their goods on commission; in *Scot.*, a land-steward; in *arith.*, a multiplier or multiplicand: **factorage**, n. -*aj*, the allowance or commission given to a factor: **factorship**, n. the business of a factor: **factory**, n.

fa'k-tör-ē, a place where goods are manufactured; the place where factors reside or keep their goods—applied to commercial stations abroad: **factorial**, a. **fa'k-tör'-i-al**, pert. to a factory.

factotum, n. **fa'k-tō-tüm** (L. *fac*, do, and *totum*, the whole), one who does all kinds of work; a humble friend or confidential servant who is ready to do any kind of thing.

facula, n. plu. **fa'k-ū-lē** (L. *facula*, a little torch: It. *facola*), spots on the sun which appear brighter than the rest of its surface.

faculty, n. **fa'k-ū-tī** (L. *facultas*, capability, power—from *facilis*, easy: F. *faculté*: It. *facoltà*), the power of doing anything; a power or capacity of the mind; ability; skill derived from practice; the professors of a department in a university; an ecclesiastical dispensation: **the faculty**, the medical profession: **fa-culty of advocates**, in *Scot.*, the members of the bar, taken collectively: **fa'culties**, n. plu. -*līz*, the powers of the mind.

faddle, **fa'dl'** (imitative of rapid movements), to trifle; to toy: **fa'dle-fad'dle**, idle or purposeless action or talk.

fade, v. **fa'd** (Dut. *vadden*, to wither—from Sw. *fädra*, to flutter), to decay or wither; to droop; to lose lustre, colour, or freshness; to vanish: **fa'ding**, imp.: adj. subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigour; not durable: **fa'ded**, pp.: adj. become less vivid in colour; withered: **fa'dless**, a. that cannot fade: **fa'dingly**, ad. -*lī*: **fa'dingness**, n.

faeces, n. plu. **fa'sēs** (L. *faex*, dregs or sediment—gen. *faecis*), excrement; sediment or settlings: **fa'cal**, a. -*kal*, relating to excrement.

fecula, n. **fa'k-ū-lā**, **fa'culent**, &c.—see **fecula**, **fecu-lent**.

faery—see **faery**.

flag, v. **fa'g** (from *flag*, to become flaccid, to be weary), to make a drudge of any one; to become weary; to tire out; to fail in strength: **n.** a hard worker under another; a schoolboy who is the forced drudge of an elder pupil: **fa'gging**, imp.: **n.** laborious drudgery: **fagged**, pp. **fa'gd**: **fa'g-end**, n. (the *lag-end*, the end which *flags* or hangs loose), the latter end of cloth; the refuse or inferior part of anything; the untwisted end of a rope: **to fa'g out**, to untwist; to loose.

flagot, n. **fa'g-ōt** (F. *flagot*: It. *flagotto*: W. *flagod*), a *fa'got*—from W. *flaspu*, to bind, to tie), a bundle of sticks bound together for use, as fuel, &c.: **v.** to form into flagots; **adj.** nominal; **fa'gotious**, a. as a soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing; applied to the vote of a non-resident elector—now usually restricted to a vote on a qualification created to promote party purposes: **fa'got'ing**, imp.: **fa'got'ed**, pp.

fahlore, n. **fa'lör**, or **fahlers**, n. **fa'lērs** (Ger. *fahl*, ash-coloured, and *erz*, ore), grey copper-ore; the type of a family of minerals containing copper.

Fahrenheit, n. **fa'rēn-hīt** (the name of the inventor), the name given to a thermometer in which the freezing-point of water is marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°.

faience, n. **fa-yāng's** (F.—from *Faenza*, in Italy, where first made), a rich kind of painted earthenware.

faikes or fakes, n. plu. **fa'ks**, a Scotch miner's term for fissile sandy shales or shaly sandstones.

fail, v. **fa'il** (F. *faillir*; W. *faellu*, to fail: Ger. *fehlen*, to miss: Dut. *feilen*, to slip: L. *fallō*, I deceive), to neglect to aid or supply; to disappoint; to fail short; to become deficient; to decay or decline; to be entirely wanting; to become weaker; to become bankrupt: **n.** omission; non-performance: **fa'iling**, imp.: **n.** a fault; a weakness; an imperfection or defect: **fa'iled**, pp. **fa'ld**: **fa'ilingly**, ad. -*lī*: **fa'illure**, n. **fa'lūr**, deficiency; omission; total defect; decay; insolvency.

fain, a. **fān** (old F. *fain*, for *faim*, hunger, vehement desire), glad to do; obliged or compelled: **ad.** gladly: **fa'inness**, n.

faint, a. **fānt** (F. *vain*: L. *vanus*, empty, feeble: W. and Bret. *gwan*; Gael. *fann*, weak, faint), weak; exhausted; inclined to swoon; not bright, as a colour; not loud; timorous; cowardly; slight or imperfect, as a faint resemblance, a faint smell: **v.** to swoon; to be weak; to become weary; to become senseless and motionless; to sink into dejection; to lose courage: **fa'inting**, imp.: **adj.** languishing; sinking; **n.** temporary loss of motion and sensation: **fa'int'ed**, pp.: **fa'intingly**, ad. -*lī*: **fa'intish**, a. somewhat faint: **fa'intishness**, n.: **fa'intly**, ad. -*lī*: **fa'intness**, n. feeble-

ness: want of strength: **faint-hearted**, a. *-hārt'ād*, yielding to fear; dejected; timorous: **faint-heart'edly**, ad. *-ī*: **faint-heart'edness**, n.: **faints**, n. plu. *fānts*, the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky; the weak or impure remains of the whisky-still.

fair, a. *fār* (Icel. *fagr*, bright: AS. *fæger*, beautiful), beautiful; free from any dark hue; white; spotless; favourable; fine, as weather; prosperous; frank; civil; just; equitable; used in a slightly depreciatory sense, as a *fair copy*—that is, one not particularly good: n. honesty: ad. openly: **fairly**, ad. justly; good in some degree; completely: **fairness**, n. freedom from spots or blemishes; beauty; candour; freedom from disguise: **fairish**, a. *-ish*, reasonably or moderately fair: **fairlyish**, ad. *-ī*: **the fair sex**, the female sex: a **fair field**, open space for action or operation; freedom from obstructions: **fair-spoken**, a. bland; civil; courteous: **to bid fair**, to be likely: **fair-haired**, a. having light hair: **fairway**, the navigable part of a river: **to keep fair**, to be on good terms: **to speak fair**, to address with courtesy and frankness: **fair play**, just and impartial treatment.

fair, n. *fār* (It. *feria*; F. *foire*, a market held on a holiday—from *L. feria*, holidays), a market held at stated periods: **fairing**, n. *fā'ring*, a present bought at a fair.

fairly, n. *fā'ri* (It. *fatare*, to charm as witches do: Sp. *hadar*, to divine: F. *férie*, witchery), an imaginary good or bad being, said to influence the fate of men: adj. of or pert. to fairies: **fairly-like**, a. like a fairy: **fairly-land**, n. the supposed abode of the fairies: **fair-rings**, n. scorched-like circles, or circles of greener grass, frequently found in pasture-lands in Great Britain: **fairy-stones**, the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk of the south of England; concretionary nodules of clay found in streams and river-courses.

faith, n. *fāth* (L. *fides*, trust: F. *foi*; It. *fede*), belief; trust; confidence; sincerity; belief in revealed religion; trust in God; a system of doctrines or tenets: **faithful**, a. constant; not fickle; true: **faith'fully**, ad. *-ī*: **faith'fulness**, n. constancy; fidelity: **faith'less**, a. *-lēś*, not true in the performance of duty; false; not believing: **faith'lessly**, ad. *-ī*: **faith'lessness**, n. perfidy; unbelief; treachery: **the faith**, n. the Christian religion: **the faithful**, n. those firm in their adherence to the truths of Christianity; applied to their co-religionists by Rom. Catholics and by Mohammedans.

fake, n. *fāk* (Scot. *fak*, a fold), a single turn or coil of a cable.

fakir, n. *fā-kēr'*, sometimes *faquir* (Ar. a poor man), a Mohammedan hermit or monk.

falcade, n. *fāl-kādē* (F.—from *L. falx*, a sickle, a hook), a falling sharply on the haunches, as a horse.

falcate, a. *fāl-kāt*, also *fāl'cated* (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped—from *falx*, a reaping-hook—gen. *falcis*: It. *falcato*), in bot., bent or shaped like a reaping-hook; crescent-shaped: **falcation**, n. *-kāl'shūn*, the state of being crooked as a sickle; a bending in the form of a sickle: **falciform**, a. *fāl'sī-fā'orm* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like a reaping-hook.

falchion, n. *fāl'chūn* (F. *fauchon*, a small scythe: mid. L. *falso*, a short heavy sword), a short crooked sword: a scimitar.

falcon, n. *fāl'kn* (F. *faucon*; It. *falcone*, a falcon—from *L. falx*, a reaping-hook—gen. *falcis*), a hawk trained for hunting: **falconer**, n. one who trains or sports with falcons: **falconry**, n. *-kn'rī*, the art of training or hunting with hawks.

faldstool, n. *fāl'd'stōol* (old F. *faudesteuil*; mid. L. *faldstolium*; AS. *fald*, a fold, and *stool*), the low desk at which the Litany is said in churches; the chair of a bishop within the rails of the altar; also **faldistory**, n. *-is-tēr'ā*, a kind of stool on which the king may kneel at his coronation; a folding chair.

Falernian, a. *fā-ter'n-ān* (L. *Falernus*, an ancient district of Italy famous for wine), of or from Falernus.

fall, n. *fālū* (Icel. *falla*; Dut. *vallen*, to fall—connected with Gr. *sphallo*, I cause to fall), the act of dropping or coming down from a higher to a lower; a tumble; ruin; apostasy; decrease of price or value; a rush of water down a steep place; autumn: v. to drop or come down from a higher to a lower; to descend; to depart from the faith; to perish; to decrease in price or value; to flow into, as a river; to sink; to come in or upon; to forsake; to happen: **falling**, imp. adj. descending; dropping; declining: **fell**, pt. *fēl*: **fallen**, pp. *fāl'vūn*: adj. degraded; ruined; decreased: **fall-**

lible, a. *fāl'libl*, liable to error or mistake: **fāl'libly**, ad. *-blī*: **fallibility**, n. *-blī't-ī*, liability to err or be deceived: **falling-sickness**, epilepsy: **falling-stones**, a familiar term for meteoric stones: **to fall astern**, among *seamen*, to be passed or left behind; to move or be driven backward, as by a current: **to fall away**, to lose flesh; to apostatise; to fade: **to fall down**, to come to the ground; to prostrate one's self in worship: **to fall foul**, to attack; to come into violent contact: **to fall from**, to recede from; to depart: **to fall in**, to agree with; to enter among, as a body of soldiers arranged; to join: **to fall in with**, to meet with, as a ship; to discover: **to fall off**, to withdraw; to forsake; to depreciate; to become less: **to fall on**, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to rush against: **to fall out**, to quarrel; to happen: **to fall short**, to be deficient: **to fall to**, to begin; to apply one's self to: **to fall under**, to come under or within the limits of: **the fall of the leaf**, autumn: **the fall**, the state of sin and misery into which our first parents were brought by their eating the forbidden fruit; the act itself.

fall, n. *fāl'ol* (F. *faillie*, a fishing-net), a short veil worn over the bonnet by females; a veil.

fallacious, a. *fāl-lā'shūs* (L. *fallaciosus*, deceitful—from *fallo*, I deceive: F. *fallacieux*, deceiving; deceptive; not well founded; producing error or mistake: **falla'ciously**, ad. *-ī*: **falla'ciousness**, n.: **fall'acy**, n. *-sī* (L. *fallacia*), that which misleads the eye or the mind; deceptive appearance; a sopism.

fallible—see *fall*.

Fallopian, a. *fāl-lō'p-ān* (from *Fallopia*, the discoverer), in anat., noting certain ducts or tubes.

fallow, *fāl'ū* (Ger. *falb*, pale; AS. *fælo*, pale-reddish, or yellowish; F. *fauve*, deep yellow), applied to one of the deer kind of a brownish bay colour.

fallow, a. *fāl'ū* (Scot. *fail*, a sod or turf: Sw. *vall*, sward; prov. Dan. *fælde*, to give a first shallow ploughing), applied to land which has lain a year or more untilled; land ploughed but not seeded for the season; neglected: v. to plough up land without seeding it: **fāl'owed**, pp. a. *-lōd*, ploughed and opened up to the air for the season: **fāl'owing**, imp. n. the operation of ploughing land not meant to be sown: **fāl'owness**, n. exemption from bearing fruit: **to lie fallow**, to lie uncropped; to rest; to remain unexercised.

false, a. *fāl's* (L. *falsus*, deceived: Ger. *falsch*; Icel. *falskr*, false), not true; not real or genuine; deceitful; treacherous: **false'ly**, ad. *-ī*: **false'ness**, n.: **falseheart'ed**, a. treacherous: **falsehood**, n. a lie; an untruth: **false'ly**, v. *fāl'st-fē* (L. *facio*, I make), to make something appear true which is really false; to prove to be false; to forge; to violate the truth: **false'ly**, imp. adj. *fāl'sidēd*, pp. *-sīdēd*: **false'sifier**, n. one who: **false'fication**, n. *-fāl-kā'shūn*, quality of being false; the act of making a thing appear what it is not: **false'sity**, n. *-sī't-ī*, an untruth from ignorance or mistake.

falsetto, n. *fāl'ol-sē'tō* (It.), in singing, a strain on the voice above its natural compass; a feigned or false voice.

false'ly, **false'fication**, &c.—see *false*.

falter, v. *fāl'vēr* (Norm. *haltra*, to limp: Sp. *faltar*, to fail, to falter—connected with *fault*), to hesitate in speaking; to speak with broken or trembling tones; to be unsteady or feeble; to hesitate in purpose: **fāl'ter'ing**, imp. adj. hesitating: **fāl'tered**, pp. *-tēr'd*: **fāl'ter'ingly**, ad. *-tēr'ing-ī*.

fame, n. *fām* (L. *fama*, rumour, fame: Gr. *pheme*: It. *fama*), renown; rumour; public report, good or bad: **famed**, a. *fām'd*, renowned; much talked of: **fame'less**, a. without renown: **famous**, a. *fā'mūs*, much talked of and praised; renowned: **fām'ously**, ad. *-ī*, with great renown; in a manner highly gratifying, as he is getting on **fām'ously**: **fām'ousness**, n. great fame; celebrity.

familiar, a. *fā-mī'l-yēr* (L. *familia*, a family or household: It. *famiglia*: F. *famille*), well acquainted with; intimate; affable; easy and unconstrained; common; frequent: n. one long acquainted; a spirit or demon supposed to wait on; an officer or servant of the Inquisition employed to arrest and imprison the accused: **fām'il'iarly**, ad. *-ī*: **fām'il'iar'ity**, n. *-tār'ī't-ī*, freedom from ceremony; affability; intimacy: **fām'il'iarise**, v. *-yēr'īz*, to make intimate or familiar; to make easy by practice or by intercourse: **fām'il'iar'ise**, imp. *fām'il'iarisēd*, pp. *-tēd*: **fām'il'y**, n. *fām'ī't-ī*, a household; descendants from one common progenitor; race; lineage; in nat. hist. *classifi-*

cōū, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *dūd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

cations, the group next in comprehensiveness above a genus; kind, tribe, or group.

famine, *n.* *fām'īn* (L. *fames*, hunger; F. *famine*, scarcity—from It. *fame*; F. *faim*, hunger), scarcity of food; want; destitution: *fam'ish*, *v.* *-ish*, to starve; to suffer from want: *fam'ishing*, *imp.* *adj.* starving; perishing for want of food: *fam'ished*, *pp.* *-isht*: *fam'ishment*, *n.* state of extreme want.

famous—see *fame*.

fan, *n.* *fān* (Ger. *wanne*; L. *vannus*, a winnowing fan; Gael. *fannan*, a gentle breeze), an instr. used by ladies in warm weather to cool the face by agitating the air; anything in the shape of a fan; an instr. for producing artificial currents of air by the revolving of two or more broad blades: *v.* to cool and refresh by moving the air; to winnow, as grain; to increase the heat or flame of, as by fanners: *fān'ing*, *imp.* *fān'ed*, *pp.* *fān'ed*: *fān'ner*, *n.* he or that which fans: *fān'ners*, *n. plu.* the blowers of a winnowing machine or furnace: *fan-light*, a fan-shaped window, generally over a door; *fan-tracery*, *-trā'sēr-i*, carved work in Gothic architecture diverging like the folds of a fan: *fan-tail*, *n.* tail of a bird capable of being spread out like a fan.

fanatic, *a.* *fā-nā'tīk*, also *fanat'ical*, *a.* *-t-kāl* (L. *fanaticus*, inspired by a divinity, frantic—from *fanum*, a temple; It. *fanatico*; F. *fanatique*), extravagant and excessive in opinions, generally religious opinions: *n.* a person possessed of wild notions or opinions; an enthusiast: *fanat'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *fanat'icism*, *n.* *-t-sizm*, wild and extravagant notions in religious subjects.

fancy, *n.* *fān'sī* (Gr. *phantasia*; F. *fantaisie*, imagination; *fancy*—from Gr. *phaino*, I appear), an image or representation formed in the mind at pleasure, but not always connected with reason or practicability; a false notion; a liking; a conceit or whim: *adj.* elegant; ornamental: *v.* to figure to one'sself; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with: *fān'cying*, *imp.* *fān'cied*, *pp.* *-sid*: *adj.* imagined; imaginary; liked: *fān'cier*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *fān'ciful*, *a.* *-fūbl*, guided by the imagination rather than by reason or experience; full of wild images; visionary; whimsical: *fān'cifully*, *ad. -ly*: *fān'cifulness*, *n.*: the fancy (a slang term), the whole body of sporting characters, generally of the prize-ring: *fān'cy-ball*, one at which fancy dresses, in various characters, are worn.

fandango, *n.* *fān-dāng'gō* (Sp.), a Spanish dance.

fane, *n.* *fān* (L. *fanum*, a temple—from *fari*, to speak, to utter in prophecy, a church; a temple).

fanfare, *n.* *fān'fār* (F. *fanfare*, the sound of a trumpet), a flourish of trumpets; a short cheerful tune.

fanfaron, *n.* *fān-fār'ōn* (F.), a bully; a swaggerer.

fanfaronade, *n.* *-nād*, blustering talk; a swaggering.

fang, *n.* *fāng* (AS. *fang*, a taking, a grasp; Ger. *fangen*, to catch), a pointed tooth; a tusk; a claw or talon: *fānged*, *a.* *fāngd*, having fangs: *fāng'less*, *a.* having no fangs.

fangled, *a.* *fāng'gld* (AS. *ficol*, fickle; Ger. *ficken*, to move lightly to and fro), begun; newly made: *new-fāng'gled*, *a.* inconstant; changeable; given to novelty.

fanion, *n.* *fān'yūn* (F.), a small flag carried with the baggage of an army.

fanners—see *fan*.

fantasia, *n.* *fān-tā'st-ā* (It.), a musical composition full of fancy; various wild movements.

fantastic, *a.* *fān-tā'stīk*, also *fantas'tical*, *a.* *-tī-kāl* (Gr. *phantasia*, vision, fancy; F. *fantasque*—see *fancy*), imaginary; fanciful; unreal; full of absurd fancies; capricious: *fān'tastically*, *ad. -ly*: *fān'tasy*, *n.* *-tā'st*, the original, spellbinding of fancy, which see.

far, *a.* *fār* (AS. *feor*; Goth. *fairra*, far), distant; remote; more distant; remoter of the two: *ad.* remotely; very much; in a great part, as, "the night is *far spent*"; *far-famed*, *a.* widely celebrated: *far'ness*, *n.* remoteness: *far-fetched*, *a.* strained; forced; unnatural: *by far*, very much: *far other*, very different: *far off*, at a great distance: *far about*, going much out of the way: *from far*, from a great distance.

farce, *n.* *fārs* (F. *farce*, the stuffing in meat; L. *farvere*, to stuff), a dramatic piece full of exaggeration and drollery; anything absurdly exaggerated: *far'cical*, *a.* *fār'st-kāl*, of or relating to a farce; droll: *far'cically*, *ad. -ly*.

farcy, *n.* *fār'st* (It. *farcina*; F. *farcin*), a disease in horses allied to the glanders.

fare, *n.* *fār* (Icel. *fær*, pervious, passable; *feria*, a passage-boat; Ger. *fahr*; Dut. *vaer*, a ferry; connected with succeeding fare), the price or sum paid for conveyance by land or water; a passenger.

fare, *v.* *fār* (Goth. *faran*; Icel. *fara*; Ger. *fahren*, to go, to get on), to be in any state, good or bad; to feed; to be entertained; to happen: *n.* prepared food; entertainment: *fār'ing*, *imp.* *fāred*, *pp.* *fārd*: *to fare well or ill*, to be prosperous or the contrary.

farewell, *n.* *fār-wēl* (*fare*, and *well*), a kind wish or wish of happiness at parting; an adieu: *adieu*, *ad.* leave-taking, as farewell wishes: *fare-you-well*, *ad.*, also *farewell*, *ad.* good-bye; adieu.

farina, *n.* *fār-rē-nā* or *-rī* (L. *farina*, meal—from *far*, grain; L. *farina*; F. *farine*), meal or flour; the fine dust or pollen of plants; starch: *farinaceous*, *a.* *fār'ā-nā'shūs*, mealy; consisting of made of flour; capable of yielding flour or starch.

farm, *n.* *fārm* (AS. *feorm*, a supper, hospitality; *feormian*, to supply with food; F. *ferme*, a farm), a portion of land employed to raise corn, &c.: *v.* to let or lease at a certain rent, as a portion of land, taxes, &c.; to cultivate land: *fārm'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the business of a farmer: *fārm'ed*, *pp.* *fārm'd*: *fārm'er*, *n.* *fār'mēr*, one who cultivates land; one who leases taxes at a fixed rent.

fare, *n.* *fār'ō* (It.), a common game at cards.

farolite, *n.* *fār'ō-lī* (from the *Faroe* Isles), a mineral of a pearly lustre, and a whitish or bluish colour.

farrago, *n.* *fār-rā'gō* (L. *farrago*, mixed food for cattle—from *far*, meal or flour), a confused mixture; a medley.

farrier, *n.* *fār'rī-ēr* (It. *ferraria*, a smithy; F. *ferrier*, to shoe a horse; L. *ferrarius*, pert. to iron), a shoer of horses; a horse-doctor: *fār'rī-ery*, *n.* *-tē*, the place of business of a farrier; the trade or profession.

farrow, *n.* *fār'rō* (AS. *fearh*, a little pig; Sw. *farre*, a boar; Dan. *fare*, to farrow), a litter of pigs: *v.* to bring forth pigs: *fārr'owing*, *imp.* *fār'rowed*, *pp.* *-rōd*.

farther or further, *a.* *fār'thēr*, *fēr'thēr* (from *far*—see *further*), *comp.* of *far*; more distant or remote: *ad.* more remotely; at or to a greater distance: *conj.* moreover; more than that: *superl.* *farthest* or *furthest*.

farthing, *n.* *fār'thīng* (AS. *feorthing*, the fourth part of a coin), a small copper coin, the fourth part of a penny.

fascas, *n. plu.* *fās'sēs* (L. *fascas*, a bundle of rods; It. *fascio*; F. *fascine*), in anc. Rome, a bundle of rods tied together with an axe in the centre, carried before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority: *fāsc'ial*, *a.* *-sī-āl*, pert. to the fascas.

fascia, *n.* *fās'sī-ā*, *pl.* *fās'sī-ēs* (L. *fascia*, a bandage; a swathe; *fasciulus*, a small bundle; It. *fascicolo*; F. *fascicule*), in arch., a band-like structure; a fillet; in anat., a surgical bandage; a membranous expansion: *fās'cia'ted*, *a.* *-dītēd*, bound with a bandage: *fās'cia'tion*, *-ā'shūn*, in bot., the union of branches or stems, presenting a flattened ribbon-like form; in anat., act or manner of binding diseased parts: *fās'cicle*, *n.* *-sī-kī*, a little bunch; a cluster; in anat., a bundle of muscular fibres: *fāsc'icled*, *a.* *fās'sī-kīd*, also *fāsc'iculate*, *a.* *fās'sī-kū-lāt*, in bot., collected, as it were, into a little bundle: *fāsc'iculation*, *a.* *-ā-tēr*, united or growing together in bundles or tufts: *fāsc'iolaria*, *n.* *fās'sī-ō-lār'ī-ā*, in geol., a genus of gasteropods, distinguished by the smooth band-like surfaces of their windings.

fascinate, *v.* *fās'sī-nāt* (L. *fascino*, I bewitch; It. *fascinare*; F. *fasciner*), to enchant; to charm; to captivate; to allure by some powerful influence: *fāsc'inated*, *imp.* *ad.* *fāsc'inating*; enchanting: *fāsc'ination*, *pp.* *fāsc'ina'tion*, *n.* *-nā'shūn*, the act of captivating; a powerful influence over the affections or passions; an unseen and inexplicable influence.

fascine, *n.* *fās-sēn* (see *fascas*), a fagot; a bundle of wood used in warfare for filling up ditches, &c.

fashion, *n.* *fāsh'ūn* (F. *façon*, the form or make of a thing—from L. *facio*, I make), the make or form of anything; the prevailing mode or form of dress; the mode or style usual among persons of good breeding; custom; general practice: *v.* to mould; to shape; to make; to form: *fāsh'ioning*, *imp.* *fāsh'ioned*, *pp.* *-ūnd*: *fāsh'ioner*, *n.* one who: *fāsh'ionable*, *a.* *-ūn-ā-bl*, according to the established mode; prevailing at a particular time; dressing or behaving according to the usages of good society; well-bred: *fāsh'ionable-ness*, *n.* *fāsh'ionabily*, *ad.* *-ā-bl*: *fāsh'ionables*, *n. plu.* *-ā-blz*, persons of fashion.

fassuite, *n.* *fās-sū-tē* (from *Fassathal*, in the Tyrol), a mineral—a variety of augite.

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *tāto*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

fast, *a. fāst* (AS. *faest*; Icel. *fast*, firm, unbroken, rapid in succession), close; immovable; firmly fixed; without leaving an interval, as, to follow *fast*; rapid in motion; extravagant; dissipated; wild; *a. fast*, with quick steps; rapidly: *fastly*, ad. *-li*, firmly, surely: **fastness**, *n. -nēs*, a stronghold; a place of unbroken defence: **fasten**, *v. fās'n*, to fix firmly, to bolt or bar; to seize and hold on: **fastening**, imp. -ning: *n.* anything that binds or makes *fast*: **fastened**, pp. *fās'nd*: **fast tēner**, *n. -nēr*, he or that which: **fast and loose**, changeable; inconstant: **fast by**, close or near to.

fast, *v. fāst* (Goth. *fastan*, to hold, to keep; Ger. *fassen*; Dut. *vatten*, to hold—connected with preceding), to abstain from food beyond the usual time: *n.* the abstaining from food for a certain time, or from particular kinds of food, as flesh; a religious mortification or humiliation by abstaining from food; the time of abstaining from food: **fasting**, imp. *n.* act of abstaining from food: **fast ed**, pp. *fast'er*, *n.* one who abstains from food: **fast day**, a day set apart for special religious worship and humiliation.

fasten—see *fast*.

fastidious, *a. fās'ti'di-ūs* (L. *fastidiosus*, disdainful, fastidious—from *fastidium*, aversion: It. *fastidioso*; F. *fastidieux*), difficult to please; over-nice: **fastidiously**, ad. *-li*: **fastidiousness**, *n.* squeamishness of mind or taste.

fastigate, *a. fās'ti-gāt*, also *fastig'ia-ted*, *a. -ātēd* (L. *fastigium*, that which is made pointed, the highest point: It. *fastigio*), in *bot.*, having a pyramidal form, from the branches being parallel and erect.

fastness, *n.*—see *fast*.

fat, *a. fāt* (Ger. *fett*; Icel. *feitr*), stout; opposite of lean; plump; rich; fertile: *n.* a solid oily substance of a white or yellow colour, found in animals; in *Scip.*, for *vāt*: **fatly**, ad. *-li*: **fatness**, *n.* quality of being fat or plump: **fat tish**, *a. -tish*, somewhat fat: **fat ty**, *a. -ti*, containing fat; having the qualities of fat; greasy: **fat tiness**, *n. -nēs*: **fat ling**, *n.* a lamb or kid, who sneaks like, fawns for slaughter: **fat ted**, *a. made fat*: **fat ten**, *v. fāt'n*, to make fat; to make stout or plump; to enrich; to grow plump or fleshy: **fat tening**, imp. -ning: *n.* the process of making fat; the state of becoming fat: **fat tened**, pp. *-nd*: **adj. made fat or plump**: **fat tēner**, *n. -nēr*.

fatal, *a. fā'tal* (L. *fatalis*, of or pert to fate, decreed—from *fatum*, a prediction: It. *fatale*; F. *fatal*), deadly; mortal; causing death or destruction; inevitable; necessary: **fa tally**, ad. *-li*: **fatality**, *n. fā'tal-i-tē*, tendency to danger or disaster; inevitable necessity; mortality: **fatalism**, *n. fā'tal-izm*, the doctrine of an inevitable necessity overruling all things: **fa'talist**, *n.* one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

fata morgana, *fā'tā mōr-gā'nā* (It. the fairy Morgana—from It. *fata*, a fairy; Bret. *mor*, sea, and *gana*, fine lady), a name for the phenomenon of the mirage at sea—especially applied to that seen in the Straits of Messina.

fate, *n. fāt* (L. *fatum*, destiny: It. *fato*), inevitable necessity; lot; destiny: **fated**, *a. fā'tēd*, doomed; decreed by fate: **fates**, *n. plu.* in *anc. myth.*, the three goddesses or destinies supposed to preside over the life and death of every individual—named respectively Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos: **fatalistic**, *a. fā'tal-ist-ik*, implying fatalism.

father, *n. fāth'ēr* (AS. *faeder*; Icel. *fadr*; Gr. and L. *pater*; Ger. *vater*), a male parent; the first ancestor; a common title, applied to a protector, deliverer, or supporter; God the Creator; a name given to Rom. Cath. priests: *v.* to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; to adopt anything as one's own: **fath'ering**, imp. adopting as one's own; ascribing to any one as the father: **fath'ered**, pp. *-ērd*: **fath'erland**, *n.* one's native land: **fath'er-in-law**, *n.* the father of one's husband or wife: **fath'erless**, *a.* without a father: **fath'erhood**, *n.* the character or authority of a father: **fath'erly**, *a. -li*, paternal; like a father: *ad.* in the manner of a father: **fath'erliness, *n.* parental kindness and care: the Father, the first person of the Holy Trinity; the Fathers, the early Christian writers up to the 12th century.**

fathom, *n. fāth'am* (AS. *fathm*, a bosom, an embrace: Icel. *fadma*; Dan. *fadme*, to embrace: Icel. *fadmr*, a bosom), the length between the extremities of both arms extended; a measure of length of six feet: *v.* to reach; to master; to comprehend; to try the depth: **fath'oming**, imp. *v.* **fath'omed**, pp. *-ūmd*:

fath'omable, *a. -ūm-d-bl*, able to be measured in depth, &c.: **fath'omless**, *a.* bottomless; that cannot be penetrated or comprehended.

fatigue, *n. fā'tēg'* (L. *fatigo*, I weary or tire; F. *fatiguer*), weariness; exhaustion of strength from mental or bodily labour; toil; labour: *v.* to tire or weary; to exhaust with labour: **fatiguing**, imp. *ad.* inducing weariness: **fatigued**, pp. *-tēgd'*: **adj. wearied**; harassed: **fatigue-duty**, the labours in which soldiers are often engaged distinct from the use of arms.

fating, **fatten**, &c.—see *fat*.

fatuous, *a. fāt'ū-ūs* (L. *fatuus*, silly, doltish: It. *fatuo*), feeble in mind; silly; very defective in intellect: **fatuity**, *n. fā'tū-i-tē*, weakness or feebleness in mind.

faubourg, *n. fō'bōorg* (F.), a suburb.

fauces, *n. fāw'sēz* (L. the upper part of the throat, a narrow inlet: It. *fauci*), the upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet; in *bot.*, the gaping part of certain flowers.

faucet, *n. fāw'sēt* (F. *fausset*, a short pipe—from *fausser*, to make a breach in anything), a short pipe for inserting into a cask to draw off the liquor.

fault, *n. fāv'lt* (It. *falla*, a defect: Sp. *falla*; F. *faute*, a defect, an omission—from L. *fallō*, I deceive), an offence; a slight crime; an error or mistake; a defect; among *miners*, a fissure or break accompanied by a displacement of the strata on each side: **faulted**, *a.* applied to strata fissured and displaced: **faultless**, *a.* free from defect or blemish: **faultlessly**, ad. *-li*: **faultlessness**, *n.*: to find fault, to express blame or dissatisfaction: to find fault with, to blame: **faulty**, *a. fāv'lti*, imperfect; containing defects: **faultily**, ad. *-li*: **faultiness**, *n.*: at fault, puzzled; in a difficulty: **fault-finding**, *n.* the habit of censuring or blaming frequently on grounds trivial or unjust.

faun, *n. fāun* (L. *Faunus*, one of the gods of the fields or woods), a woodland deity; a satyr: **fauna**, *n. fāun'a*, all the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period, as *flora* denotes all the plants.

fausse braie, *fōs-brā* (F. *fausse*, false, *braie*, breeches), a mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

favella, *n. fā-vē'lā* (L. *favus*, a honeycomb), in *bot.*, a kind of conceptacle among the algae: **favose**, *a. -vōs'*, in *bot.*, honeycombed; cellular: **favus**, *n. fā'vūs*, a disease of the skin, commonly known as scald-head: **favosites**, *n. fāv'ō-sits*, in *geol.*, certain spreading corals having a polygonal arrangement of their pore-cells: **fāv'ulā'ria**, *n. -ū-lā'ri-a*, in *geol.*, a genus of coal-measure stems whose leaf-scars resemble the arrangement of a honeycomb.

favour, *n. fā'ver* (L. *favor*, goodwill—from *faueo*, I befriend: It. *favore*; F. *faueur*), kind regard; goodwill; grace; support; patronage; a kind act or office; a gift; bunch of ribbons, as a wedding-favour: *v.* to assist; to befriend; to afford advantages for success: **fa'vouring**, imp. *adj.* countenancing; facilitating: **fa'voured**, pp. *-vīrd*, treated with favour; featured (*well* or *ill*): **fa'vourable**, *a. -vēr-d-bl*, friendly; kind; propitious: **fa'vourably**, ad. *-abl*: **fa'vourableness**, *n.*: **fa'vouringly**, ad. *-li*: **fa'vourer**, *n.* one who: **fa'vourite**, *n. -vēr-it*, one preferred before others: *adj.* esteemed; beloved; preferred: **fa'vourism**, *n. -izm*, the disposition to favour or promote the interest of one before another.

favosites, &c.—see *favella*.

fawn, *n. fāvn* (old F. *faon*, the young of any animal—from L. *faunus*, offspring, progeny), a young deer: **fawn** or **fawn-coloured**, *a.* of a light-brown colour like a fawn: **fawn ing**, imp. bringing forth a fawn.

fawn v. fāvn, (Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; AS. *fagen*, joyful: Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice), to carry to excess the appearance of pleasure; to court favour; to flatter meanly; to cringe: **fawn ing**, imp. *adj.* flattering by cringing and meanness: **fawned**, pp. *fāvnd*: **fawn'er**, *n.* one who: **fawn ingly**, ad. *-li*, in a cringing manner.

fay, *n. fā* (F. *fee*), a fairy; an elf.

fay v. fā (Ger. *fugen*; Sw. *foga*; AS. *fegan*, to join together), in *shipbuilding*, to join two pieces of timber close together: **fay ing**, imp. *adj.* **fayed**, pp. *fād*.

fayalite, *n. fā'd-ā-lē* (from *Fayal*, one of the Azores, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a pure iron chrysolite of a greenish or brownish-black colour.

fealty, *n. fē'al-tē* (old F. *fealtē*, fidelity—from L. *fidelis*, faithful, trusty; It. *fedele*, faithful), loyalty; fidelity of a tenant or vassal to his superior.

fear, *n. fēr* (AS. *fær*: Dut. *vaer*, fear; Icel. *far*; Sw. *fara*, danger), apprehension or slight dread of evil; an uneasy or painful emotion excited by im-

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pending danger; reverence; due regard: **v.** to feel an uneasy emotion of impending danger; to be anxious; to reverence: **fear'ing**, **imp.**: **fear'ed**, **pp.** **fear'd**: **fear'ful**, **a.** **fear'ful**, timorous; affected with fear; inspiring fear: **fear'fully**, **ad.** **-ly**: **fear'fulness**, **n.** fearlessness, **a.** bold; courageous: **fear'lessly**, **ad.** **-ly**: **fear'lessness**, **n.** boldness; intrepidity.

feasible, **a.** **fé-as-bi** (F. *faissable*, easy—from F. *faire*; L. *facere*, to make or do), that may be done; practicable: **feas'ibly**, **ad.** **-bly**: **feas'ibility**, **n.** **-bly-ty**, being capable of execution; practicability.

feast, **n.** **fést** (L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast: It. *fiesta*; F. *fête*), a plentiful entertainment to several or many guests; a banquet; something delicious to the palate or the mind; a church festival: **v.** to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things; to delight: **feast'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** the act of eating luxuriously: **feast'ed**, **pp.**: **feast'er**, **n.** one who.

feat, **n.** **fét** (F. *fait*, an exploit—from L. *factum*, a thing done), a daring or bold act; an extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; any exploit.

feather, **n.** **feth'er** (AS. *fæther*; Icel. *fjodur*; Dut. *veder*, feathers: Bav. *fiedern*, to flutter), part of the natural covering of a bird, a plume; the whole feathers of a bird are called **plumage**: **v.** to dress or adorn with feathers: **feath'er'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** in *Goth.* *arch*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils, separated by projecting points or cusps; the turning of an oar to enter and leave the water edgewise; a covering of feathers: **feathered**, **pp.** **feth'erd**: **adj.** clothed or covered with feathers; furnished with feathers, as an arrow: **feath'erless**, **a.** having few or no feathers: **feath'ery**, **a.** **-ry**, having the appearance of feathers; light as feathers: **a feather in one's cap**, an honour; a trophy: **to be in full feather**, to make a show; to be in full dress; to be up to the mark in any way: **to be in high feather**, to be elated: **to show the white feather**, to show signs of cowardice: **to tar and feather**, to smear with tar, and then cover with feathers: **to feather one's nest**, to amass money, especially from holding an office or place; to make a snug, warm, comfortable home: **feather-edged**, **a.** made thin at the edges.

feature, **n.** **fét-tür** or **-chör** (It. *fattura*; old F. *faicture*, the making or workmanship of a thing—from L. *factura*, a making; Norm. F. *faicture*, fashion, make—connected with *feat*), the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; outline; prominent parts; outward appearance: **featur'ed**, **a.** **-tured**, having features: **fea'tureless**, **a.** without features.

febrile, **a.** **féb-ril** (F. *febrile*, pert. to a fever—from L. *febris*, a fever), pert. to a fever; indicating fever; feverish: **febricula**, **n.** **féb-rík-ü-lä**, a slight fever: **febr'ifuge**, **n.** **-r-füj** (L. *febris*, and *fugo*, I drive away), any medicine that mitigates or removes a fever: **adj.** that dispels or mitigates a fever.

February, **n.** **féb-ró-ér-i** (L. *Februarius*, the month of expiation—from *februum*, an expiation), the second month of the year.

feces, **fecal**, &c.—see **faces**.

fecula, **n.** also **fæcula**, **fék-ü-lä** (L. *fæcula*, salt of tartar deposited from wine—from *fax*, dregs or sediment: F. *écule*), a powder obtained from plants and their seeds, &c., by crushing and washing them, and allowing the matter to settle; starch; farina; **fec'ulent**, **a.** **-lent**, foul; muddy; abounding with sediment: **fec'ulence** or **fec'ulency**, **n.** **-lens** or **-lén-sé**.

fecund, **a.** **fék-kind** (L. *fecundus*, apt to bear young, fruitful: It. *fecundo*; F. *fécond*), fruitful; prolific: **fec'undate**, **v.** **-än-dät**, to make fruitful: **fec'undat'ing**, **imp.**: **fec'undat'ed**, **pp.**: **fec'undat'ion**, **n.** **-äd-shün**, the act of making fruitful or prolific; state of being impregnated: **fecundity**, **n.** **fék-kün-dit-ty**, fruitfulness; the power of producing or bringing forth.

fed, **v.** **féd**, **pt.** and **pp.** of **feed**, which see.

federal, **a.** **féd-ér-äl** (L. *foedus*, a league or treaty: F. *fédéral*), pert. to a league; consisting in a compact or agreement between nations, or between the several states of a nation, as in Switzerland or America: **n.** in *Amer.*, one who advocates the strengthening of the central government: **féd'er'alism**, **n.** **-izm**, the principles of the federals: **féd'er'alist**, **n.** a supporter of federalism; **a federal**: **féd'er'alize**, **v.** **-äz'**, to league together: **féd'er'aliz'ing**, **imp.**: **féd'er'aliz'ed**, **pp.**: **féd'er'alize**, **a.** **-ät**, united by compact: **féd'er'al'ion**, **n.** **-äshün**, a league; a union for purposes of government: **féd'er'ative**, **a.** **-ät-iv**, joining in a league or contract; forming a confederacy.

fee, **n.** **fé** (AS. *feoh*; Icel. *fe*, cattle, money—connected with *fief* and *feudal*), price paid for service—generally said of professional men; reward or recompense; any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions: **v.** to pay a fee to; to engage in one's service; to hire: **fee'ing**, **imp.**: **retain'ing**, **imp.**: **fee**; in *Scot.*, hiring for service: **feed**, **pp.** **féd**, retained by a fee, as a lawyer: **retain'ing-fee**, the fee paid to a lawyer to secure his services: **fee-farm**, land held by the payment of rent: **fee-simple**, an estate in lands or tenements of which the owner has the fullest power of disposing which the law allows: **fee-tail**, a limited inheritance; an estate handed down by entail.

feeble, **a.** **féb-il** (old F. *feble*; It. *fiavole*; mod. F. *faible*), weak; infirm; faint; imperfect; slender: **fee'bly**, **ad.** **-bly**: **fee'bleness**, **n.**: **feeble-minded**, **a.** weak of mind; wanting in resolution.

feed, **n.** **féd** (AS. *fedan*, to feed, to bring up; Sw. *fæda*; Dan. *fode*, to feed, to give birth to—see *food*), a certain quantity of food eaten at one time; a certain allowance of food given at one time, as to a horse or cow: **v.** to supply with food; to furnish with a supply of anything constantly required; to nourish; to keep in hope; to take food; to pasture or graze: **feed'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** the act of eating or giving food to; pasture: **fed**, **pt.** and **pp.** **féd**, furnished with food: **nourish'ed**, **pp.**: **feed-pipe**, a pipe leading from the water-source to the bottom of a boiler, generally of a steam-engine: **feed'er**, **n.** he or that which feeds or supplies.

feel, **v.** **fél** (AS. *felan*; Ger. *fühlen*; Dut. *voelen*, to feel; Icel. *falla*, to touch softly with the palm of the hand), to perceive or search after by the touch; to experience; to try; to suffer or enjoy; to be affected by; to have the sensibility excited; to have the passions moved: **n.** sense of feeling; touch: **feel'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.** expressive of great sensibility; easily affected or moved: **n.** sense of touch; perception; emotion; tenderness or sensibility of mind: **felt**, **pt.** and **pp.** **felt**, perceived: **feel'er**, **n.** he or that which feels: **feel'ings**, **n.** plu. nice sensibilities: **feel'ingly**, **ad.** **-ly**, tenderly.

feet, **n.** plu. of **foot**, which see.

feign, **v.** **fän** (L. *fingere*, to form, to contrive: F. *feindre*, to dissemble), to assume or pretend: **feign'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** the act of feigning: **n.** a false appearance; an artful contrivance: **feign'ed**, **pp.**: **fänt**: **feign'er**, one who: **feign'edly**, **ad.** **-dly**, in pretence; not really: **feint**, **n.** **fänt** (F. *feinte*, a pretence), a pretence; a false appearance; a mock attack.

feldspath, **n.** **föld-späth**, also **feldspar**, **n.** **föld-spär**, other spellings of **felspar**, which see: **feldspathic**, **a.** **föld-späth'ik**, pert. to **felspar**.

felicitate, **v.** **fél-its-i-tät** (L. *felicitas*, happiness—from *felix*, happy: It. *felicità*; F. *félicité*), to congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to: **felicitat'ing**, **imp.**: **felicitat'ed**, **pp.**: **felicitat'ion**, **n.** **-täshün**, congratulation: **felicitous**, **a.** **-tüs**, very happy; delightful; very appropriate: **felicitously**, **ad.** **-ly**: **felicity**, **n.** **-iti**, great happiness; bliss; the joys of heaven.

feline, **a.** **fél-in** (L. *felinus*, belonging to a cat—from *felis*, a cat: It. *felino*; F. *félin*), pert. to the cat kind; like a cat: **felidæ**, **n.** plu. **fél-id-é**, the cat family, including the lion, tiger, and cat.

fell, **v.** **fél**, **pt.** of **fall**, which see.

fell, **a.** **fél** (It. *dello*; F. *felle*, fierce, cruel: L. *fel*, gall; Icel. *fella*, fierce), cruel; barbarous; fierce; dreadful: **fell'ness**, **n.** cruelty.

fell, **v.** **fél** (Icel. *fella*; Dut. *velden*, to fell or cause to fall), to bring to the ground; to knock down; to hew or cut down: **fell'ing**, **imp.**: **felled**, **pp.** **föld**: **feller**, **n.** one who.

fell, **v.** **fél** (Gael. *fill*, a fold: Sw. *fall*, a hem), to turn down, as a seam.

fell, **n.** **fél** (Goth. *filis*; Icel. *fell*; L. *peltis*, skin), a skin or hide: **fell'monger**, **n.** a dealer in hides.

fell, **n.** **fél** (Icel. *fjeld*), a low-browed hill; a mountain; a mountain-side.

fellow, **n.** **fél-lö**—see **felly**.

fellow, **n.** **fél-lö** (old Eng. *fellow*; Icel. *felagi*, a partner in goods—from *fe*, goods, and *lag*, society), a person or thing joined or associated with another; a companion; one of a pair; a name of contempt; in a learned society, one who holds a higher status than that of a member; a member of a college who is on the foundation and receives an income from its revenues: **fellowship**, **n.** companionship; society; the position and emoluments of a fellow: **fellow-creature**, a human being; one of the same race: **fellow-commoner**, in *Univ. Camb.*, a student who dines and associates with

the fellows: fellow-countryman, a native of the same country: fellow-feeling, sympathy; joint interest.

felly, *n.* *fel-lī* (Ger. *felge*; Dut. *velghe*), one of the parts of the wooden rim of a cart or carriage wheel, usually covered with an outer iron rim; plu. *fellys*, the whole rim.

felson, *n.* *fē-lōn* (F. *felon*, cruel; mid. L. *felo*, a felon; Bret. *fell*, bad, wicked—connected with *fell*, cruel), one who has committed a crime punishable with forfeiture of goods and other penalty; **adj.** *pert.* to a felony; cruel; inhuman: **felony**, *n.* *-i*, a crime punishable with the forfeiture of goods and estate and other penalty; in *law*, every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods; a crime in general: **felonious**, *a.* *fē-lō-ni-ūs*, done with intention to commit crime; malignant: **feloniously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **felo de se**, *fē-lō-dē-sē* (mid. L. a felon upon himself), in *law*, one who commits a felony by suicide.

felspar, *n.* *fēl-spār* (Ger. *feldspath*, rock-spar), rock-constituent or simple mineral, the representation of a family of most important minerals: **felspathic**, *a.* *-spath-ik*, of the nature of felspar; containing felspar: **felsstone**, *n.* *-stōn*, in *geol.*, a name to designate compact felspar which occurs in amorphous rock-masses.

felt, *felt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *feel*, *feel* *see*.

felt, *n.* *fēlt* (Ger. *fiz*; Dut. *vilt*; It. *felze*, felt; L. *pilius*, a felt hat—from *pilius*, hair), cloth or stuff made of hair, wool, or other substance, by rolling and pressure, and not by weaving: **v.** to make cloth of hair, wool, fur, or suchlike, by causing the material to mat together by means of pressure and rolling: **felting**, *imp.* *n.* the act or process: **fel'ter**, *n.* one who: **felt'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* worked into felt.

felucca, *n.* *fē-luk-kā* (It.), a small sailing vessel common in the Mediterranean.

female, *n.* *fē-māl* (F. *fé-melle*; L. *femella*, a female—from L. *femina*, a woman), one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young: **adj.** not male; *pert.* to the sex that brings forth young; delicate: **female-screw**, a spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns; the nut: **feminine**, *a.* *fēm-i-nīn*, belonging to the female sex; womanish; tender; delicate: **femme-couverte**, *fēm-kōv-ērt* (F. *femme*, a woman, and *couvert*, covered), in *law*, a married woman: **femme-sole**, *-sōl* (old F. *sole*; L. *solus*, alone), in *law*, an unmarried woman.

femoral, *a.* *fēm-ō-rāl* (L. *femur*, the thigh; It. *femorale*; F. *fémoral*, *pert.* to the thigh), *pert.* to the thigh.

fen, *n.* *fēn* (Icel. *fen*, a morass; Goth. *fant*, mud), low, marshy, or boggy ground, covered wholly or partially with water: **fen'ny**, *a.* *-ni*, *pert.* to a fen.

fence, *n.* *fēns* (F. *défendre*, to forbid; *défense*, prohibition—see *defend*), a boundary composed of a hedge, or line of posts or stakes driven into the ground; guard; security: **v.** to enclose with a hedge or wall of posts; to protect or guard; to defend by giving and avoiding blows, as with a foil or sword: **fen'cing**, *imp.* *n.* fences, or the materials used to form them; the act or art of skillfully using a foil or sword in attack or defence: **fenced**, *pp.* *fēnsd*: **fen'cer**, *n.* one who: **fencible**, *a.* *fēn-si-bl*, capable of defence: **fenceless**, *a.* unenclosed: **fen'cibles**, *n.* plu. *-si-bliz*, soldiers for home service only.

fend, *v.* *fēnd* (contr. of *defend*—which see), to ward off; to prevent from entering; to parry a charge: **fend'ing**, *imp.* *pp.* *fēnder*, *n.* *fēnd-ēr*, that which defends; a metal article placed on the hearth before the fire; a piece of timber or coil of rope hung over a ship's side to prevent injury from rubbing against another surface.

fenestella, *n.* *fēn-ēst-ē-lā* (L. a little window), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of polyzoa or bryozoa.

fenestra, *n.* *fēn-ēstrā* (L. a window), in *anat.*, two small openings in the bones of the ear: **fenes'tral**, *a.* *-trāl*, having openings like a window: **fenes'trate**, *a.* *-trāt*, in *bot.*, pierced with holes of considerable size—applied to a leaf with holes in it.

fennel, *n.* *fēn-nēl* (AS. *fennel*; L. *feniculum*), an umbelliferous plant of various species, one of which is cultivated as a pot-herb, and for its seeds and essential oil, which are used in the manufacture of gin, and as a carminative in medicine—another species is cultivated as a garnish for fish, &c., and for flavouring sauces.

fenny—see *fen*.

feod, *feud*—see *feudal*.

feoff, *n.* *fēf* (Norm. F. *feoffer*), another spelling of *feif*, which see: **feoffment**, *n.* act of granting posses-

sion: **feoffee**, *n.* *-fē*, the person who receives or holds a feoff: **feof'for, *n.* *-fēr*, the grantor of a feoff.**

feretory, *n.* *fēr-ē-tēr-ī* (L. *feretrum*, a bier: It. *feretro*), the bier or shrine containing the relics of saints, borne in processions; the place in a church where the bier is set.

ferial, *a.* *fēr-i-āl* (L. *feriæ*, holidays, festivals), *pert.* to holidays.

ferine, *a.* *fēr-īn* (L. *ferinus*, *pert.* to wild beasts—from *fera*, a wild beast), *pert.* to, or like a wild beast; savage: **fer'ity**, *n.* *-r-i-ti*, cruelty; barbarity.

ferment, *v.* *fēr-mēnt* (L. *fermentum*, leaven—from *ferveo*, I boil: It. *fermento*; F. *ferment*), to cause to rise or swell by yeast, as dough; to cause to froth up by the addition of yeast; to effervesce; to produce a boiling or frothy motion in any substance, as in a liquid: **ferment**, *n.* *fēr-mēnt*, that which possesses the power of inducing fermentation; agitation; tumult; intestine motion: **ferment'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* working; effervescing: **ferment'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* having undergone the process of fermentation: **ferment'able**, *a.* *-mēnt-ā-bl*, capable of being fermented: **ferment'ability**, *n.* *-bi-l-i-ti*: **ferment'ation**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, a working or frothing up of any substance under the influence of warmth, air, and moisture; an internal motion caused by decomposition; the process of converting the juice of the grape into wine, or the liquid extract of malt into an alcoholic liquor, as beer: **ferment'ative**, *a.* *-tā-tiv*, tending to cause fermentation: **ferment'ativeness**, *n.*

fern, *n.* *fēr-n* (AS. *fearn*, fern; Sw. *fara*, to go—applied to events produced by diabolic art; AS. *fer* death, sudden death), a family of cryptogamic plants, usually with broad feathery leaves or fronds: **fer'ay**, *a.* *fēr-i*, abounding in ferns.

ferocious, *a.* *fēr-rō-shiūs* (L. *ferox*, fierce, cruel—gen. *ferocius*; It. and F. *feroce*), savage; fierce; wild; ravenous: **fero'ciously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fero'ciousness**, *n.*, also **feroc'ity**, *n.* *-rōs-i-ti*, savage wildness; inhuman cruelty.

ferrel, *n.* *fēr-rēl*, or **ferrule**, *n.* *fēr-rōbl* (F. *virole*, an iron ring; L. *ferrum*, iron), a ring of metal put about the end of a staff, &c., to keep it from splitting.

ferraceous, *a.* *fēr-rā-ūs* (L. *ferrum*, iron), *pert.* to or consisting of iron: **fer'ric**, *a.* *-rik*, *pert.* to or derived from iron: **ferriferous**, *a.* *fēr-rif-ēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing or yielding iron: **ferro**, *fēr-rō*, a prefix noting the presence of iron: **ferrug'ina'ted**, *a.* *-rō-rī-nā-tēd* (L. *ferrus*, iron rust), having the colour or properties of iron rust: **ferrug'inous**, *a.* *-nūs*, impregnated or coated with oxide of iron; rusty-looking: **ferrug'inous quartz**, or **iron-stint**, a variety of quartz forming the transition to jasper, and very hard: **ferrugo**, *n.* *fēr-rō-gō*, a disease in plants, commonly called rust.

ferret, *n.* *fēr-rēt* (It. *furetto*; F. *furet*; Ger. *frette*, a ferret—from Prov. *fretar*; Bav. *fretten*, to move to and fro over a surface), an animal of the weasel kind used to hunt out rabbits from their holes: **v.** to drive out of a lurking-place; to find out or discover as a ferret does: **fer'reting**, *imp.* *pp.* *fer'reted*, *pp.*

ferruginous, *ferrugo*, &c.—see *ferraceous*.

ferrule, *n.*—see *ferrel*.

ferry, *v.* *fēr-ri* (Icel. *feria*, a passage-boat—from *fara*, to go; Ger. *fahr*, a ferry—from *fahren*, to go, to carry—see *fare*), to carry or transport over water, as a river, a lake, &c.: *n.* the place or passage where boats are employed to carry over passengers: **fer'rying**, *imp.* *-ing*: **fer'ried**, *pp.* *-rid*: **fer'ry-boat**, the boat in which passengers are conveyed over a ferry: **fer'ryman**, the boatman who attends a ferry.

fertile, *a.* *fēr-tīl* (L. *fertilis*, fruitful—from *fero*, I produce: It. and F. *fertile*), producing fruit in abundance; productive; fruitful: **fer'tility**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fer'tility**, *n.* *fēr-tīl-i-ti*, fruitfulness: richness: **fertilise**, *v.* *fēr-tī-liz*, to render productive or fruitful; to enrich: **fer'tilising**, *imp.* *adj.* enriching; rendering fertile: **fer'tilised**, *pp.* *-izd*: **fer'tili'ser**, *n.* *-zēr*, that which enriches; a rich manure: **fertilisa'tion**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, the act of making fruitful.

ferule, *n.* *fēr-ūl* (L. *ferula*: F. *ferule*, a rod, a cane), a rod or flat stick for inflicting punishment in a school.

fervent, *a.* *fēr-vēnt* (L. *fervens*, boiling hot, burning: It. *fervente*; F. *fervent*), boiling; earnest; ardent; vehement: **fer'vently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fer'vency**, *n.* *-vēn-si*, ardour; eagerness; warmth of devotion: **fer'vid**, *a.* *-vid*, very hot; eager; zealous; glowing: **fer'vidly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fer'vidness**, *n.* *fer'vour*, *n.* *-vēr*, heat of mind; zeal; ardour; earnestness.

cōw, dōy, fōt; päre, būd; chair, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

fescue, *n.* *fēs-kū* (F. *fēlu*; old F. *festu*, a straw: L. *festuca*, a young shoot or stalk of a tree), a small pointer; in *bot.*, a sharp-pointed kind of grass.

fesse, *n.* *fēs* (L. *fascia*, a band: old F. *fesse*), in *her.*, a broad band of metal or colour which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned.

festal, *a.* *fēs-tāl* (L. *festivus*, feast-like—from *festum*, a festival), pert. to a feast; joyous; mirthful: *festally*, *ad.* *-ly*: *festival*, *n.* *-ti-vāl*, the time of feasting; an annual rejoicing; a holy day, as church festivals: *festive*, *a.* *-tīv*, pert. to a feast; joyous: *festively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *festivity*, *n.* *fēs-tiv-i-ti*, the mirth at a feast; gaiety; social joy at an entertainment.

fester, *v.* *fēs-tēr* (Vallon, *s'efister*, to corrupt: Low Ger. *fistig*, fusty, ill-smelling), to corrupt; to rankle; to gather matter, as a sore: *n.* a sore which discharges corrupt matter: *fes-ter-ing*, *imp.* *adj.* rankling; growing more corrupt: *fes-tered*, *-tērd*.

festoon, *n.* *fēs-tōn* (F. *feston*; It. *festone*, a garland), a chain or string of a number of things hanging downwards in a curved form between two points, as flowers or fruits; an ornament in the form of a wreath or garland, as of flowers, fruits, and leaves intertwined: *v.* to adorn with festoons: *festoon-ing*, *imp.*: *festooned*, *pp.* *-tōnd*: *adj.* made into festoons or adorned with them.

fetal, *a.* *fēs-tāl*—see *fœtus*.

fetch, *v.* *fēch* (AS. *fetigan*; Fris. *fetje*, to seize: Sw. *fatta*; Ger. *fassen*, to seize: Bav. *fessen*, to bring home), to go and bring; to heave, as a sigh; to bring, as its price; to reach: *fetch-ing*, *imp.* *pt.* *fetch'd*, *pp.* *fetcht*: to fetch up, to carry up; to take forward; to make up lost time; to fetch out, to develop: *to fetch a compass*, to make a circuit in order to reach.

fetch, *n.* *fēch*, or *fetch-candle* (in Scand. myth. *Vætt*, a kind of goblin; *Vætt-lys*, the Vætt's candle), the apparition of one who is alive; the nocturnal light as of a moving candle; the ignis-fatuus.

fete, *n.* *fāt* (F. *fête*), festival or holiday; a gala day; a showy reception of company: *feted*, *a.* *fāt-ēd*, honoured with a festive entertainment.

fetich, *n.* *fēt-īsh* (F. *fétiche*—from Port. *feticço*, magic), among African negroes, the selection of any object, as a stone, a tree, a feather, &c., for temporary worship: *fetichism*, *n.* *fēt-īsh-izm*, also *fet'icism*, *n.* *-i-izm*, the worship of fetiches.

fetid, *a.* *fēt-id* (L. *fetidus*, stinking: It. *fetido*: F. *fétide*), having a strong offensive smell; stinking: *fetidness*, *n.* the quality of smelling offensively: *fet'or*, *n.* *-tōr*, a strong offensive smell.

fetlock, *n.* *fēt-lōk* (Swiss, *fesloch*; Dut. *villock*, the pastern of a horse: Swiss, *fisel*, unravelled threads hanging from a garment), in horses, the tuft of hair growing a little above the back part of the hoof; the joint on which such hair grows: *fet'locked*, *a.* *-lōkt*, having fetlocks; tied by the fetlocks.

fetter, *n.* *fēt-ēr*—usually in the plu. *fet'ters*, *-tērz* (AS. *fæter*; Dut. *vetter*; Icel. *fjotr*, shackles, bonds—from Icel. *fet*, a footstep), chains for the feet; anything which confines or restrains: *v.* to put fetters on; to restrain; to shackle; to hamper; to limit; to confine: *fet'ter-ing*, *imp.* *pt.* *fet'tered*, *pp.* *-tērd*: *fet'terless*, *a.* without fetters.

fetus, *fetal*—see *fœtus*.

feu, *n.* *fū* (Prov. *feu*, feudal tenure—from Icel. *fe*; AS. *feoh*, cattle, money, price—contr. from *feodal*, which see), in *Scot.*, a conditional allotment of land; property in land held of a superior on payment of a certain annual sum: *v.* to grant a perpetual right to a portion of land on which tenements may be erected, subject to an annual payment called the *feu* or *feu-duty*: *feu'ing*, *imp.* *pt.* *feu'd*; *feu'ar*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who holds land or houses on a *feu-rent*.

feud, *n.* *fūd* (Goth. *fathna*, enmity—from Goth. and AS. *fian*, to hate), a contention or quarrel—an inveterate quarrel between families, clans, or factions.

feudal, *a.* *fū-dāl* (mid. L. *feudum*, applied to the property in land distributed to his companions in arms by the Conqueror—from Prov. *feu*; It. *feudo*, conditional allotment of land—see *fee*), pert. to the system by which lands were held on the condition of military service: *feu dalism*, *n.* *-izm*, the principles and constitution by which lands were held by military services: *feud* or *feod*, *n.* *fūd*, a conditional allotment of land; a fief; a fee: *feu'dalist*, *n.* or *feu'dist*, one versed in feudal law: *feudality*, *n.* *fū-dāl-i-ti*, the state of being feudal; feudal form or constitution: *feudalise*, *v.* *fū-dāl-iz*, to reduce to a feudal tenure: *feu'dary*, *a.*

-dēr-i, holding land of a superior: *n.* one who holds lands by feudal service: *feu'datory*, *n.* *-dā-tēr-i*, a tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior on the condition of military service: *adj.* holding from another on certain conditions.

feu-de-joie, *n.* *fū-dē-zhōé* (F. fire of joy), a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.

feuilleton, *n.* *fū-tōng* (F. a small leaf—from *feuille*, a leaf), the part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature.

fever, *n.* *fēvēr* (F. *fièvre*—from L. *febris*, a fever—from the notion of shivering: Bav. *fibern*, to tremble with anger or desire), a disease marked by a quickened pulse, an increase of heat, great thirst, &c.; agitation; excitement: *v.* to put into a fever: *fe'ver-ing*, *imp.*: *fevered*, *pt.* *fēvēr'd*; *fe'verish*, *a.* *-hāv-ing* a slight fever; hot: *fe'verishly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *fe'verishness*, *n.* the state of being feverish; mental restlessness: *fever-few*, *n.* *-fū* (L. *fugare*, to put to flight), a herb good against fevers.

few, *a.* *fū* (Goth. *favs*; AS. *feawa*; L. *paucus*, little, few), not many; small in number: *fewer*, *comp.*: *few est*, *sup.* *few'ness*, *n.* smallness of number.

fiars, *n.* plu. *fē'ērz* or *fē'ērz* (Icel. *fe*; AS. *feoh*, cattle, price—connected with *fee*, *fief*, *feudal*), in *Scot.*, the average prices of grain legally fixed for the year, in order to regulate the payment of stipend and rent.

fiat, *n.* *fī-āt* (L. *fiat*, let it be done—from *fio*, I am made), a formal or solemn command; a decree; an order.

fib, *n.* *fīb* (It. *fiabbare*, to sing idle songs, to tell flim-flam tales: old Eng. *fibbe*, fable, nonsense), a lie; a falsehood: *v.* to tell a lie; to utter an untruth: *fib-bing*, *imp.*: *fibbed*, *pp.* *fīb'd*: *fib'ber*, *n.* one who lies. **fibra**, *n.* *fīb-ēr* (F. *fibre*; L. *fibra*, a fibre), the fine stringy or thread-like substance found in animal bodies and in plants: *fib'eres*, *n.* plu. *-ērz*, the finer divisions of roots; any fine slender threads, or thread-like substances: *fib'ed*, *a.* *-ērd*, having threads: *fib'ereless*, *a.* without fibres: *fib'rīl*, *n.* *-rīl*, a small fibre: *fib'rīl-læ*, *n.* plu. *-brīl-lē*, in *bot.*, very small and fine roots, as in the lichens: *fib'rīl-lous*, *a.* *-lūs*, pert. to fine fibres: formed of small fibres: *fib'brous*, *a.* *-brūs*, containing fibres; thread-like; possessing a structure separable into small threads or strings: *fib'rine* or *fib'rīn*, *n.* *-brīn*, a peculiar substance, found in animals and vegetables, which forms fibres and muscular flesh: *fib'rinous*, *a.* *-brīn-ūs*, of or like fibrin.

fibula, *n.* *fīb-ū-lā* (L. and It. *fibula*, a buckle), the outer and smaller bone of the leg: *fib'ular*, *a.* pert. to or situated near the *fibula*: *fib'ul-ated*, *a.* *-lāt-ēd*, resembling a brooch or buckle.

fickle, *a.* *fīk-lē* (AS. *ficol*, vacillating; Ger. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro), wavering; unstable; of a changeable mind; variable: *fick'leness*, *n.*

ficile, *a.* *fīk-il* (L. *ficilis*, earthen—from *ficum*, to form or shape: It. *figille*, moulded into form by the potter's art; pert. to pottery: *fīc'tor*, *n.* an artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material.

fictio, *n.* *fīk-shūn* (L. *fictio*, a making, a feigning—from *fictus*, invented: F. *fiction*; It. *fictione*), a falsehood; that which is feigned or invented; a fable; novel literature: *fīc'tionist*, *n.* a writer of novels: *fīc'ti'ous*, *a.* *-tīsh-ūs*, feigned; not real; false: *fīc'ti'ously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *fīc'ti'ousness*, *n.*: *fīc'tive*, *a.* *fīk'tiv*, feigned; imaginative.

fīc'tor, *n.*—see *ficile*.

fiddle, *n.* *fīd-lē* (Ger. *fiedel*; Dut. *velele*, a fiddle: L. *fides*, any stringed instrument), a violin: *fīd'ler*, *n.* *-lēr*, one who plays on a fiddle: *fīd'le-fad'le*, *n.* *-fād-lē* (a word directly imitative of the light rapid movements of the fiddle-bow), a trifling or fanciful matter: *adj.* trifling; making a trifle about nothing: *fīd'lestick*, *n.* the bow for playing a fiddle; a term employed for a thing below notice: *fīd'ling*, *a.* trifling: *n.* the playing on a fiddle.

fidelity, *n.* *fī-dēl-i-ti* (L. *fidelitas*, faithfulness—from *fides*, faith: It. *fidelità*, L. *fidelitas*), faithfulness; integrity; veracity; honesty.

fidget, *v.* *fī-gēt* (Swiss, *fischen*, to flutter to and fro: Dut. *ficken*, to switch: Ger. *fick-facken*, to fidget), to make light involuntary movements; to be unable to keep still: *n.* restless agitation; a fidgety person: *fīg'et-ing*, *imp.* *pt.* *fīg'et-ed*, *pp.* *fīg'et-y*, *a.* *-ē-ti*, restless; uneasy; impatient: *fīg'ets*, *n.* plu. restlessness; uneasy and irregular motions.

fiducial, *a.* *fī-dū-shi-āl* (L. *fiducia*, confidence—from *fido*, I trust), confident; undoubting; of the nature of a trust: *fidu'cially*, *ad.* *-ly*: *fidu'ciary*, *a.* *-ēr-i*, un-

mâte, mât, fâr, lâô; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, nôve;

wavering; held in trust: **n.** one who holds anything in trust; one who depends on faith without works.

fie, *int. fi* (Ger. *pfui*: W. *fi*), an exclamation of dislike or disapprobation.

fief, *n. fief* (It. *fio*; F. *fief*, a tenure—see *fee*), land held of a superior on condition of military service; land held of a superior.

field, *n. feld* (Ger. *feld*: Dut. *veld*, the open country, soil: prov. Dan. *fald*, an enclosed portion of cultivated soil), a piece of land enclosed for tillage; the open country; a battle-ground; room; space; in *her*-, the surface of the shield; the blank space on which figures are drawn or projected; the entire space within which objects are seen by a telescope or microscope: **field-marshal**, *mår'shåll*, the highest military title in England: **field-officer**, a major, a lieutenant-col., or a colonel: **field-piece**, a cannon mounted on a wheeled carriage for moving about from place to place in the field: **to keep the field**, to continue in active operations, as an army: **field-book**, note-book used in surveying: **field-day**, a military review; a gala day: **field-sports**, diversions in the open country, as in shooting and fishing: **field-work**, fortification raised on the field to suit a particular purpose.

fieldfare, *n. feld'far* (AS. *fealo-for*—from *fealo*, yellowish), a kind of thrush found in Britain during winter.

fiend, *n. fend* (Goth. *flands*: Ger. *feind*, an enemy— from Goth. *fian*, to hate; Icel. *fandi*, a hater, an enemy), an infernal enemy; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil: **fiendish**, *ad.* like a fiend; also **fiendlike**, *ad.*: **fiendishly**, *ad.* **fiendishness**, *n.* quality of a fiend; intense maliciousness.

ferce, *a. fers* (F. and It. *feroce*: L. *ferox*, fierce), savage; furious; very violent or passionate; very eager; outrageous: **fiercely**, *ad.* **fierceness**, *n.* ferocity; fury; violence.

fiery, *a. fir-i* (from *fire*, which see), passionate; irritable; easily provoked; like fire; bright; impetuous: **fieriness**, *n. nés*, hot qualities; heat of temper: **fierily**, *ad.* **fi**.

fi, *n. fif* (Ger. *pfiefe*: It. *pfifaro*: F. *ffre*: imitative of a shrill note), a small flute with one key: **v.** to play on the fi: **fing**, *imp.* **fi**, *pp.* **fifer**, *n.* one who.

fifteen, *a. fif'ten* (*five and ten*—see *five*), five and ten: **fifteenth**, *a. -fenth*, the fifth after the tenth; ordinal of 15: **fifth**, *a. fift*, ordinal of 5; next after the fourth; one of five equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and a semitone: **fifthly**, *ad.* **fi**, in the fifth place: **fifty**, *a. fif'ti*, five times ten: **fiftieth**, *a. -eth*, ordinal of 50.

fig, *n. fig* (L. *ficus*, a fig: AS. *fic*: Ger. *Feige*: F. *figue*: It. *fico*), a well-known fruit of a pear-like shape.

fight, *n. fit* (AS. *fecht*: Ger. *fechte*, a fight; Swiss, *fechten*, to struggle), a battle; a combat: **v.** to contend for victory; to combat: **fighting**, *imp.* **n.** contention; strife: **adj.** qualified for war; fit for battle: fought, *pt.* and *pp.* *fight*, did fight: **fighter**, *n.* one who.

figment, *n. fig'ment* (L. *figmentum*, a figure, an image—from *figo*, I form, I feign), an invention; something feigned or imagined.

figure, *n. fig'ur* or *fig'ur* (L. *figura*, shape, an image—from *figo*, I form: It. *figura*: F. *figure*), shape; form; appearance; a character or shape denoting a number; a mode of expression; a type; an emblem; a diagram: in *art*, a representation of the human body; in *rhet.*, mode of speaking in which words are turned from their ordinary sense—usually termed figure of speech; in *logic*, the arrangement of the middle term of a syllogism with the two terms of the conclusion; in *familiar language*, price or value: **v.** to shape or form; to represent; to make a figure: **figuring**, *imp.* **fig'ured**, *pp.* **fig'ured**: **adj.** adorned with figures or ornaments; **figurable**, *a. -ür-rä-bl*, capable of being brought into a fixed shape: **figurability**, *n.* **figurability**: **figural**, *a. -räl*, pert. to figures: **figurehead**, *n.* the statue or figure on the upper part of a ship's head: **figureate**, *a. fig'ur-ät*, of a certain and determinate form: **figurately**, *ad.* **figurative**, *a. -rät-iv*, not real; representing something else; typical: **figuratively**, *ad.* **fi**, in a sense different from the usual sense: **figurativeness**, *n.* **figurante**, *n. fig'ur-änt'*, a female ballet-dancer: **figure-stone**, *n.* a variety of talc-mica easily cut or carved into forms or figures: **to cut a figure**, to make a show; to attract attention.

filament, *n. fil'ä-mént* (L. *filum*, a thread: It. *filo*:

F. *fil*), a thread; a fibre; in *bot.*, the stalk which supports the anther: **filamentous**, *a. -mén'tus*, thread-like; bearing filaments: **filatory**, *n. -tér-i*, a machine which spins thread: **filiform**, *a. -i-fä-rm* (L. *forma*, shape), slender like a thread: **filamentary**, *a. -tér-i*, formed by filaments: **filature**, *n. fil'ä-für*, spinning, especially of silk from the cocoon: **flose**, *a. fil'äs*, ending in a thread-like process.

filbert, *n. fil'bért* (corruption of *fil-beard*, a kind of nut which just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx, the ordinary hazel projecting beyond the beard), the fruit of the cultivated hazel.

filch, *v. filch* (Swiss *floke*, to bear away secretly: Norm. *pilka*; Scot. *pilk*, to pick), to steal something of little value; to pilfer: **filching**, *imp.* **filched**, *pp.* **filcht**: **filcher**, *n.* one who: **filchingly**, *ad.* **fi**.

file, *n. fil* (F. *fil*; L. *filum*, a thread), a line or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and reference; the number of papers so strung; a bundle of papers tied and titled; a row of soldiers ranged one behind the other, but, generally speaking, two soldiers, the front and rear-rank men: **v.** to fasten together, as paper on a wire for preservation; to place officially among the records of a court: **fil**, *imp.* placing on a string or in a bundle, as papers: **filed**, *pp.* **fil**: **to march in file**, to follow one after another, and not abreast: **rank and file**, the body of private soldiers composing an army.

file, *n. fil* (old H. Ger. *figila*—from *figen*, to rub: Bohem. *pila*, a saw—from *piliiti*, to saw), a well-known steel tool with a toothed or ridged surface for reducing, smoothing, or cutting any article made of a metal: **v.** to rub or smooth with a file; to wear off by friction: **fil**, *imp.* **filed**, *pp.* **file**: **filer**, *n.* one who: **file-cutter**, one who makes files: **filings**, *n. plu.* **filings**, particles rubbed off with a file.

filial, *a. fil'äl* (L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter: F. *filial*), pert. to a son or daughter: **filially**, *ad.* **fi**: **filiation**, *n. fil'ä-shün*, relation of a child to a father; the act of ascribing a child to a father; affiliation: **fil**, *imp.* **fil**, *sonship*.

filices, *n. plu. fil'is-éz* (L. *filix*, a fern, *filices*, ferns), the fern-tribe: **filicoid**, *a. -köyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling a fern.

filiform, *a.*—see **filament**.

filigree, *n. fil'ä-gré* (formerly written *filigrain* or *filigrane*: Sp. *filigrana*, a kind of texture made of gold or silver wire—from *fil*, wire, and *grano*, the direction of fibres of wood: L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain), very fine ornamental threadlike work with gold or silver wire; in *sculp.*, fine threadlike work: **filigreed**, *a.* ornamented with filigree.

fill, *v. ful* (AS. *fullan*, to replenish: Ger. *fullen*, to fill: Lith. *pillu*, to pour into), to put or pour in all that can be held; to crowd; to stuff; to content or satisfy; to hold or occupy, as any post or office; to become full: **n.** as much as satisfies fully: **filling**, *imp.* **adj.** causing fullness or satiety: **n.** act of that which fills; act of growing full: **filled**, *pp.* **fil**: **filler**, *n.* one who or that which: **to fill full**, to fill completely; to surfeit: **to fill up**, to fill to the brim or entirely; to complete; to grow or become quite full.

fillet, *n. fil'lét* (F. *fillet*, dim. of *fil*, a thread—from L. *filum*, a thread), a little band, such as may be put round the head; a narrow ornament or moulding: **v.** to bind with a little band; in *arch.*, to adorn with a band or astragal: **filleting**, *imp.* **filleted**, *pp.* **fillet**, *n.* (F. *fillet*, the band of flesh which lies along under the backbone of an animal), a boneless lump of flesh bound together by a fillet or bandage; the fleshy part of the thigh in *veal*.

filibeg or **philbeg**, *n. fil'ä-bég* (Gael. *filleadh*, plait or fold, and *beg*, little), the pouch in front of the kilt; the kilt itself.

filibuster, *n. fil'ü-büs'tér* (F. *filustier*, a freebooter: Sp. *filibuster*), one who unites with others in attacking a foreign country in time of peace for plunder or conquest; a marauder; a freebooter.

filip, *n. fil'ip* (an imitation of the sound), a stroke with the finger-nail suddenly let go from the thumb: **v.** to strike smartly with the finger suddenly thrown outwards from its bent position inwards to the thumb: **filipping**, *imp.* **filiped**, *pp.* **filpt**.

filly, *n. fil'ti* (L. *filia*; F. *filie*, a daughter: Bav. *fulchen*; Norse, *fyllic*, a filly), a young mare, as opposed to a colt or young horse.

film, *n. film* (AS. *film*, a skin: Fris. *fiemel*, the skin of the body: W. *filen*, rind), a thin skin: **v.** to cover with a thin skin: **filming**, *imp.* **filmed**, *pp.* *filmd*:

cōw, bōj, fōt; päre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

filmy, a. *fil'mī*, composed of thin skins or membranes: **fil'miness**, n.

filose, a.—see **filament**.

filter, n. *fil'tēr* (from *felt*: It. *feltro*, a felt, a filter), any open porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or gravel, through which a liquid may drain; a strainer: **v.** to purify; to pass through a filter: **filtering**, imp.: **n.** act of passing through a filter: **filtered**, pp. *tērd*, strained: **filtration**, n. *-trā'shān*, the act or process of filtering.

filth, n. *filth* (AS. *filth*, filth: Icel. *fyla*, to stink, to putrefy: from *foul*, which see), dirt; defilement; foul matter: **filthy**, a. *fil'thī*, foul; dirty; unclean; morally impure: **filthily**, ad. *-lī*: **filthiness**, n. nastiness; corruption; impurity.

frimbriate, a. *frim'bri-āt*, also **frimb'riated**, a. (L. *frimbriatus*, threads, fringes), in bot., fringed at the margin; bordered: **frimb'rie**, n. plu. *-ē*, in anat., a structure resembling a fringe.

fin, n. *fin* (AS. *finna*; Dan. *finne*; L. *pinna*, a feather or fin), the projecting bony membrane of a fish for support and locomotion: **finned**, a. *fin'd*, having fins: **finny**, a. *fin'nī*, furnished with fins: **fin'less**, a. without fins: **fin-ray**, the rigid or comparatively rigid part of the fin in fishes: **fin-footed**, a. web-footed; having membranes between the toes.

finable—see **fine**.

final, a. *fin'al* (L. *finalis*; F. and Sp. *final*—from *finis*, an end), last; conclusive; pert. to the end: **finally**, ad. *-lī*: **finality**, n. *fin'al-ī-tē*, the state of being final: **finale**, n. *fin'ā-lē* (It.), close; termination; the concluding piece in a concert; the end of a piece of music.

finance, n. *fin'āns* (mid. law L. *finis*, the termination of a suit in law, the money paid as the price of settlement: mid. L. *finare*; old F. *finer*, to pay an exaction or composition: F. *finance*, formerly used in the sense of an exaction or a compulsory payment), revenue; income: **finances**, n. plu. *fin'āns-ēs*, income or resources; funds in the public treasury: **financial**, a. *fin'ān'shāl*, pert. to public revenue or income: **financially**, ad. *-lī*: **financier**, n. *fin'ān'sēr*, one skilled in the principles of banking, or in the management and raising of the public revenue.

finch, n. *fin'ch* (AS. *finč*), a family of small singing-birds, as goldfinch, bullfinch, &c.

find, v. *fin'd* (Icel. *finna*; Ger. *finden*, to find), to discover; to recover; to regain something lost; to gain or have; to furnish or supply; to arrive at; to determine: **n.** discovery; thing found: **find'ing**, imp.: **n.** that which is found by the jury; a verdict: **found**, pt. and pp. *fo'und*, did find: **find'er**, n. one who: **to find in one's heart**, to be bold enough or hard-hearted enough to do a thing: **how do you find yourself?** how do you fare with regard to ease, health, or sickness? **to find out**, to discover; to detect: **to find fault**, to censure.

fine, n. *fin* (mid. law L. *finis*, applied to the money paid as the price of settlement—see **finance**), a sum of money paid as a penalty, as a punishment, or as the price of exemption; a sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease: **v.** to impose a penalty on: **fin'ing**, imp.: **fined**, pp. *fin'd*, subjected to the payment of a sum of money as a penalty or for a privilege: **finable**, a. *fin'ā-bl*, subject to a fine or penalty.

fine, a. *fin* (Ger. *fein*; It. *fino*; F. *fin*, slender, clear—*from W. guyn*, white, fair: Icel. *finna*, to polish, to cleanse), not coarse; very thin; of small diameter; slender; clear; elegant; beautiful; very handsome: **v.** to clarify; to free from foreign matter: **fin'ing**, imp. refining; purifying: **n.** the process of refining or purifying: **fined**, pp. *fin'd*: **finely**, ad. *-lī*: **fineness**, n. thinness; clearness; delicacy; purity: **fin'er**, n. one who purifies metals: **fin'ery**, n. *-nēr-ā*, show; splendour; showy dress or ornaments: a furnace at iron-works for purifying iron: **fining-pot**, a pot or crucible for refining metals: **fine-spoken**, a. using a number of fine phrases: **fine-spun**, a. minute; ingeniously contrived; artfully invented: **fine arts**—see **art**: **fine-drawn**, a. over-minute or nice.

fine, n. *fin* (L. *finis*, an end), only used in the adverbial phrase **in fine**, to conclude; to sum up all.

finesse, n. *fin'ēs* (F.), artifice; stratagem: **fin'es-ting**, a. practising artifice to accomplish a purpose: **n.** the practice of artifice.

finger, n. *fin'gēr* (Goth. *figgers*; Fris. *fenger*, a finger: Ger. *fängen*, to seize, to catch), one of the five divisions of the hand; a measure: **v.** to touch lightly;

to handle with the fingers: **fin'gering**, imp. handling; touching lightly: **n.** act of touching lightly or handling; manner of touching a musical instrument: **fin'gered**, pp. *-gēr'd*, played on; handled; touched: **adj.** having fingers: **finger-post**, a post with a painted hand for directing passengers to a road: **finger-board**, board at the neck of a violin; in a piano or organ, part where the fingers are pressed: **to have at one's finger-ends**, to be thoroughly familiar with, or off-hand with.

finial, n. *fin'ī-āl* (L. *finire*, to finish or complete), the knot or bunch of foliage, or a flower ornament, that forms a termination to pinnacles, pediments, spires, &c.

finical, a. *fin'ī-kāl* (from *fine*, a., which see), affectively nice or showy; spruce; foppish: **fin'ically**, ad. *-lī*: **fin'icalness**, n.

finis, n. *fin'is* (L.), end; conclusion.

finish, v. *fin'ish* (L. *finire*, to put an end to—from *finis*, an end: It. *finire*: F. *finir*), to complete; to perfect; to put an end to; to come to an end: **n.** completion; the last touch to a work; that which gives perfection to a work of art; the last coat of plaster on a wall: **fin'ishing**, imp.: **adj.** completing; perfecting: **n.** completion; perfection; last polish: **fin'ished**, pp. *-isht*: **adj.** complete; perfect in the highest degree: **fin'isher**, n. one who puts an end to or completes: **finite**, a. *fin'it* (L. *finitum*, to bound or limit), bounded; having limits: **fin'iteless**, a. unlimited: **fin'itely**, ad. *-lī*: **fin'iteness**, n. state of being limited; confinement within certain boundaries. *Note.*—**indefinite**, without bounds: **infinite**, above relations to space.

Fin, n. *fin*, a native of Finland.

finned, **finny**—see **fin**.

finord, n. *fin'ōrd*, in Sw., a name for a bay or inlet.

florite, n. *flōr'it* (from *Flora*, in Tuscany), pear-

linter, a silicious incrustation not uncommon in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes.

fir, n. *fēr* (Ger. *Föhre*; Icel. *fura*), a well-known

kind of tree: **fir-wood**, the wood of the fir; common

deal-board.

fire, n. *fēr* (Ger. *feuer*; Icel. *fyrr*; Gr. *pur*, fire), the

result of the combustion or burning of bodies, as coal,

wood, &c.; a conflagration; severe trial or affliction;

flame; lustre; the burning fuel in a grate; anything

which inflames the passions; ardour; rage; anima-

tion: **v.** to kindle; to set on fire; to take fire; to be-

come irritated; to discharge firearms: **fir'ing**, imp.:

n. fuel; the setting on fire; discharge of firearms:

fred, pp. *fir'd*: **firearms**, n. plu. cannon, rifles, &c.: **fire-**

ball, a meteor resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly

through the air: **fire-blast**, a disease to which the

hop-plant is much exposed: **fire-box**, in a locomotive

engine, the box in which the fire is placed: **firebrand**,

a piece of burning wood: an incendiary; one who

provokes quarrels: **fire-brick** and **fire-clay**, so called

from their power of resisting the wasting effects of fire:

fire-brigade, an organised body of men for extinguish-

ing conflagrations in towns: **fire-damp**, the inflam-

mable gas which gathers in coal-mines: **fire-eater**,

one who pretends to eat fire; a fighting character:

fire-engine, a machine for throwing water to exting-

uish fire: **fire-escape**, an apparatus for the escape of

persons from the upper flats or floors of buildings

when the lower are on fire: **firefly**, a name given to

those insects which have the property of emitting a

luminous secretion: **fire-guard**, a wire fencing in

front of a fireplace: **fire-irons**, the poker, shovel, and

tongs: **firelock**, *fir'łōk*, a musket with a flint: **fire-**

man, one who tends an engine or assists in putting

out fires: **fireplace**, the recess in the wall of a room

fitted with a flue, in which a grate for fire may be

placed: **fire-plug**, a street water-plug: **fire-proof**, a.

incombustible: **fire-ship**, a ship full of combustibles

to set enemies' vessels on fire: **fire-shovel**, a shovel

for domestic uses about a fire: **fireside**, one's own

home; the domestic hearth: **firestone**, any stone

which stands heat without injury: **firewood**, fuel:

fireworks, preparations of gunpowder for displays

on occasions of rejoicing: **fire-worship**, the worship

of fire practised by the Parsees: **Greek fire**, an in-

flammable material that could scarcely be ex-

tinguished—first used by the Greeks in the seventh

century: **St Anthony's fire**, the disease called crys-

temat: **to set on fire**, to inflame.

firkin, n. *fēr'kīn* (a diminutive from *four*), the

fourth part of a barrel of thirty-six gallons; a small

barrel used for butter, &c.

frìot, *n.* *fèr-lòt*, a measure used in Scotland containing the fourth part of a boll of meal.

fìrm, *a.* *fèrm* (*L. firmus*, steadfast, strong; *It. fermo*; *F. ferme*), closely compressed; hard; solid; constant; steady; resolute; *n.* the name or title under which a company transacts business; a partnership: **fìrm'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fìrm'ness**, *n.* stability; steadfastness; constancy; hardness.

fìrmament, *n.* *fèr-mà-mènt* (*L. firmamentum*, a support, a prop; *It. firmamento*; *F. firmament*), the heavens; the sky; an expanse or wide extent: **fìrmamental**, *a.* *mèn-tal*, pert. to the firmament.

fìrman, *n.* *fèr-màn* (*Turk. firman*), in Turkey, and in several Eastern countries, a decree of the sovereign; a royal licence or passport.

fìrst, *a.* *fèrst* (*Icel. fyrir*, before; *fyrstir*, in front of all; *L. primus*, first), earliest in time; foremost; chief; principal; primary; the ordinal of *one*: **adv.** before anything else: **fìrst'ing**, *n.* the first-born of beasts: **fìrst'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fìrst-born**, the eldest: **fìrst-rate**, *a.* of the highest excellence; of the greatest size, as a man-of-war: **fìrst floor**, that above the ground floor: **fìrst-fruits**, the earliest mature fruits or produce of the earth; the first profits; first or earliest effects or results, used in a good or bad sense: **at fìrst**, at the beginning: **fìrst-hand**, directly; immediately; new, as opposed to second-hand: **fìrst and last**, throughout; on an average: **fìrst or last**, at one time or other.

fìrth, *n.* *fèrth*, often spelt **fìrth**, *n.* *fìrth* (*Icel. fjordr*; *Dan. fjord*, an arm of the sea; *Gael. frith*, small, little; *L. fretum*, a narrow sea), the mouth of a river widening into an arm of the sea; any narrow passage of the sea; a strait.

fìscal, *a.* *fìs'kal*, *fiscus*, a basket, a great money-bag; *It. fisco*; *F. fisco*, pert. to the public treasury or revenue; *n.* revenue; exchequer; in *Scot.*, a public officer who prosecutes in certain criminal cases, usually called the *procurator-fiscal*.

fìsh, *n.* *fìsh* (*Goth. fisks*; *L. piscis*; *W. pysg*, a fish), an animal which inhabits the water, and breathes through gills; the flesh of a fish; a machine to hoist up the flukes of the anchor: *v.* to seek to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice; to search by raking; to draw out or up: **fìsh'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* used or employed in fishing: *n.* the art or practice of catching fish: **fìshed**, *pp.* *fìsh't*: **fìsh'y**, *a.* *-y*, also **fìsh'like**, having the qualities of a fish: **fìsh'iness**, *n.* state of being fishy: **fìsh-mon'ger**, *n.* *mìng'ger*, one who deals in fish: **fìsh'er**, *n.* one who fishes: **fìsh'er-man**, *n.* one whose occupation is to catch fish: **fìsh'ery**, *n.* *fìsh'èr-ry*, a fishing-ground; the trade of fishing: **fìsh-hook**, *n.* a hook to catch fishes: **fìsh'woman**, also **fìsh'wife**, *n.* a woman who retails fish: **fìsh-pond**, a small enclosed piece of water for breeding fish: **fìsh-spear**, a spear for taking fish: **fìsh-tail**, *a.* shaped like a fish's tail.

fìsh, *n.* *fìsh* (*F. fische*, to fix; *fiche*, a gardener's dibble), counter or marker at cards; a piece of wood secured to another to strengthen it.

fìssile, *n.* *fìs'sil* (*L. fissilis*, that may be split; *It. fissile*), capable of being split—applied to rocks which, like clay-slate, can be split or divided in the direction of the grain or cleavage: **fìssil'ity**, *n.* *sìl-ì-tì*, the quality of admitting to be split in thin leaves.

fìssion, *n.* *fìs'si-on* (*L. fissus*, cleft or split), a cleaving or splitting into parts: **fìssiparous**, *a.* *fìs-sip'à-rìus* (*L. pario*, I bring forth), applied to the multiplying or increase of certain animal forms by the self-division of the individual into two or more parts, each of which becomes a perfect creature similar to the parent-original: in *bot.*, dividing spontaneously into two parts, by means of a septum.

fìssure, *n.* *fìs'hòor* (*L. fissura*, a cleft or slit; *F. fissure*), a crack or cleft; a slit from the parting asunder of any substance: *v.* to open as a fissure: **fìssured**, *pp.* *-òored*, cracked; full of cracks.

fìst, *n.* *fìst* (old *fing. fust*; *Ger. faust*, the hand as an instrument of striking; *Swiss. fausten*, to beat; *L. fustis*, a stick), the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the closed hand: **fìsticuffs**, *n.* *fìs'tì-kùfs*, battle with the fists.

fìstula, *n.* *fìs'tul-à* (*L. fistula*, a hollow reed; *It. fistola*, a fistule), a deep narrow ulcer or sore: **fìs'tula'ted**, *a.* *-là'ted*, made hollow like a pipe: **fìs'tulous**, *a.* *-lùs*, of the nature of a fistula; in *bot.*, hollow, like the stems of grasses; also **fìst'ular**, *a.* *-lèr*.

fìt, *n.* *fìt* (*It. fiata*; old *F. fiede*, intermittent period, turn; *Ger. ft*, an int. expressive of sudden disappearance, or of pain), a sudden attack of disease in

which the body is often convulsed or deprived of sense; a temporary affection or attack of pain or illness; a turn: **fìtful**, *a.* *-fùl*, marked by sudden impulses or starts: **fìt'fully**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fìt'fulness**, *n.* *by fits and starts*, intermittently.

fìt, *n.* *fìt* (*F. fait*, wrought or fashioned for a purpose; *Dut. witten*, to square, to fit; *L. factus*, made), close and easy setting of a dress: *adj.* suitable; convenient; becoming; qualified; right: *v.* to suit one thing to another; to adapt; to qualify for; to be proper or suitable: **fìt'ing**, *imp.* adapting; qualifying: *adj.* appropriate; becoming; suitable: **fìt'ed**, *pp.* *-tly*, *ad.* *-tly*: **fìt'ness**, *n.* qualification; adaptation; property; convenience: **fìt'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fìt'tedness**, *n.* suitableness: **fìt'ter**, *n.* one who puts parts together, as machinery: **to fìt out**, to furnish with necessities: **to fìt up**, to prepare for reception or use.

fìtch, *n.* *fìch* (*It. vecchia*), the vetch; a chick-pea. **fìtchet**, *n.* *fìch'et*, also **fìtchew**, *n.* *fìch'ù* (*F. fissaau*—from *L. facere*, to stink), a polecat.

fìtz, *fìts* (*Norm.*), a common prefix, meaning *son of*. **five**, *a.* *n.* *fìv* (*Goth. fimf*; *Ger. funf*; *Dut. vyf*; *L. quinque*; *Gr. pente*; *Sans. panchan*), four and one: **five-fold**, *a.* *ad.* five times repeated.

fìx, *v.* *fìks* (*L. fixus*, fixed, fastened; *It. fissu*; *F. fixe*), to attach firmly; to fasten; to make immovable; to settle; to appoint; to establish; to become firm or solid: **fìxing**, *imp.* *fixed*, *pp.* *fìkst*, stable; firm; intently directed: **fìx'edly**, *ad.* *-tly*: **fìx'edness**, *n.* also **fìx'ity**, *n.* *fìks'ì-tì*, coherence of parts: in a **fìx**, in a difficulty: **fìxa'tion**, *n.* *-à'shìon*, stability: **fìxture**, *n.* *fìks'tar*, any permanent article of furniture; that which is permanently attached.

fìzz, *v.* *fìz* (a word imitative of the sound), to make a hissing sound: **fìzz'ing**, *imp.* *fizzed*, *pp.* *fìz'd*.

flabby, *a.* *flab'bì* (imitative of the sound produced by the flapping of a loose broad surface, which is represented by the syllables *flab*, *flap*, *flag*, *flack*, and suchlike; *Dut. flabberen*, to flap, to flutter; *F. flappe*, faded, soft), unnaturally soft; hanging loose by its own weight: **flab'bily**, *ad.* *-ly*: **flab'biness**, *n.*

flabellate, *a.* *fla-bè'l-lat*, also **flabelliform**, *a.* *-lì-fal'orm* (*L. flabellum*, a fan, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, shaped, and sometimes plaited, like a fan.

flaccid, *a.* *flak'stìd* (*L. flaccidus*; *It. flaccido*, flabby; *F. flaque*; *Bret. flak*, weak, drooping; *Ger. flacken*, to flicker—see **flabby**), not stiff; soft and weak; wanting in stiffness: **flaccidly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **flaccid'ity**, *n.* *-stà't-ì*, also **flac'cidness**, *n.* want of firmness or stiffness.

flag, *n.* *flag* (*Dan. flag*, a marsh-plant; *flagre*, to wave to and fro as flame), a plant which grows in marshy places, having large-bladed or sword-shaped leaves; the sedge or iris.

flag, *n.* *flåg* (*Dut. flaggeren*, to flag, to hang loose; *F. flaque*; *Bret. flak*, flabby, drooping—see **flabby**), a piece of cloth on which is wrought some device, usually set upon a staff to wave in the wind; the ensign or colours of a regiment, ship, &c.: *v.* to grow spiritless or dejected; to lose vigour; to droop: **flag'ging**, *imp.* *adj.* languishing; having a tendency to weariness or faintness: **flagged**, *pp.* *flagd*: **flaggy**, *a.* *flåg'gi*, weak; not stiff: **flag'gingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **flag'giness**, *n.* want of tension: **flag-officer**, in the navy, the admiral or superior officer: **flag-ship**, the ship which carries a superior officer, as the admiral: **flag-staff**, the pole or staff on which the flag is fastened: **black flag**, a flag of a dark colour displayed to intimate to an enemy that no mercy will be given: **flag of truce**, a white flag displayed to an enemy to invite to a conference, or to make some request or communication not hostile: **red flag**, a flag of a red colour displayed as a signal of danger, or as a token of defiance: **national flag**, a flag of a particular country on which some national emblem or device is emblazoned; to hang the flag half-mast high, to raise a flag only half-way up the mast or flag-staff as a token or sign of mourning; to strike or lower the flag, to lower it from the top in token of respect, or of surrender to an enemy.

flag, *n.* *flåg* (*Sw. flaga*, a crack or breach; *prov. Dan. flag*, a turf peeled off from the surface; *Icel. flaga*, to cut turfs; *flis*, a splinter), a broad flat stone used for pavements: *v.* to lay with broad flat stones: **flagging**, *imp.* *flåg'gìng*: *n.* the act of laying with broad flat stones; a side walk of large flat stones: **flagstone**, *n.* a broad flat stone for a foot-pavement: **flaggy**, *a.* *-gi*, arranged in thin layers as a stone; capable of being split into flagstones.

flagellate, *v.* *flåg'èl-lat* (*L. flagellare*, to flog; *It.*

flagellare: F. *flageller*), to whip; to scourge: *flag'el-ling*, imp.: *flag'ella'ted*, pp.: *flag'ella'tion*, n. -*lā'shūn*, a flogging: *flag'ellant*, n. one who flogs himself; one of a religious sect of the 13th and 14th centuries who flogged themselves as a religious duty: *flagelliform*, a. *flā-jēl'it-fā'orm* (L. *flagellum*, a whip, and *forma*, shape), in bot., flexible, narrow, and tapering, like the thong of a whip: *flagel'ium*, n. -*ūm*, in bot., a weak creeping stem, bearing rooting buds at different points, as in the strawberry.

flageolet, n. *flajō-ō-lēt* (F. *flageolet*)—from old F. *flageolet*, to pipe), a kind of flute with a mouthpiece at one end; a small musical pipe.

flagitious, a. *flā-jish'ūs* (L. *flagitiosus*, disgraceful—from *flagito*, I demand hotly or fiercely: *lū flagitiosus*), grossly wicked; heinous; atrocious; villainous: *flagitiously*, ad. -*ū*: *flagiti'ousness*, n. wickedness; villainy.

flagon, n. *flāgōn* (F. *flacon*, a great leathern bottle), a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagrant, a. *flā-grānt* (L. *flagrans*, burning with heat: *lū flagrans*: F. *flagrant*), glaring; notorious; very great: *flā-grantly*, ad. -*ū*: *flā-grance*, n. -*grāns*, also *flā-grancy*, n. -*st*, excess; enormity.

flail, n. *fiāl* (Ger. *flegel*: F. *flayax*, a flail, a scourge—see *flog*), a wooden instrument for beating out corn from the ear.

flake, n. *flāk* (Sw. *flaga*, a crack: Bohem. *flak*, a good piece: Icel. *flak*, a plank, a slice), a feathery piece of snow as it falls from the clouds; a feathery plate; any scaly matter in small layers: *v.* to form into flakes; to peel or scale off: *flā-king*, imp.: *flaked*, pp. *flāk't*: *flā-ky*, a. -*kt*, consisting of flakes: *flā-kinness*, n.: *flake-white*, oxide of bismuth: pure white-lead.

flambeau, n. *flām-bō* (F.—from L. *flamma*, a flame), a lighted torch: *flām-beaux*, n. pl. *flām-bōs*, or -*bōs*. *flame*, n. *flām* (L. *flamma*, a flame: F. *flamme*), a flame, a streamer: *flamber*, to blaze), a blaze; fire in general; combustion of gas or vapour; heat of passion; warmth of affection; love; violence; one beloved: *v.* to blaze; to burn, as a gas; to break out into violence: *flā-ming*, imp.: *adj.* blazing; bright; luminous: *n.* a bursting out into flame: *flamed*, pp. *flā-m'd*: *flameless*, a. destitute of flame: *in a flame*, intensely excited; thoroughly roused for action: *flame-coloured*, a. of a bright yellow colour: *flā-ming-ly*, ad. -*ū*: *flā-my*, a. -*mt*, blazing; having the nature of flames: *flamen*, n. *flā-mēn* (akin to Gr. *flego*, I set on fire), the person who lights the sacrificial fires; a priest of anc. Rome: *flamingo*, n. *flā-ming-gō*, a long-legged, web-footed bird of a crimson or red colour, belonging to Africa and the S. of Europe.

flange, n. *flānj* (Ger. *flantsche*, a slice: F. *flanchère*, a flanker, a side piece), a raised or projecting rim of anything, as of a railway-wheel, or a pipe: *flanged*, a. *flānj'd*, having a flange, or connected by a flange.

flank, n. *flānj* (F. *flanc*: Ger. *flanke*: *lū flanco*, the flank of a body), the fleshy or muscular part of an animal situated between the ribs and the hip; the side of anything, as of an army; the extreme right or left of a military position; the part of a work placed to defend another: *v.* to attack the side or flank of an army; to pass round the side or flank; to border; to touch; to be posted on the side: *flā-king*, imp.: *adj.* attacking on the side; commanding on the flank: *flanked*, pp. *flānj't*, covered or commanded on the flank: *flanker*, n. he or that which flanks: *flank movement*, the posting of troops so as to be able to attack the extreme right or left of an enemy: *to flank or turn the flank*, to attack a body of troops on the side: *to outflank*, to extend beyond the extreme right or left of an enemy.

flannel, n. *flān-nēl* (F. *flanelle*, flannel; W. *gwlanen*, flannel: formerly written *flannen*), a soft woolen cloth, loose in texture: *flān-nelled*, a. -*nēld*, covered or wrapped in flannel.

flap, n. *flāp* representing the sound of a blow with a flat surface: Dut. *flappe*, a slap, a fly-flap: Low Ger. *flappe*, a hanging lip), anything broad, hanging loose, and easily moved; the motion and noise of it, as sails against the mast; tail of a coat: *v.* to move, as wings; to move or fall, as something loose; to beat with a flap: *flāp-ping*, imp.: *adj.* moving something broad and loose; beating: *flapped*, pp. *flāp't*: *adj.* struck with something broad; let down: *flāp-per*, n. he or that which: *flap-eared*, a. having broad loose ears: *flap-jack*, a sort of broad pancake: *flāp-mouthed*, a. having loose hanging lips.

flare, v. *flār* (Dan. *flage*; Ger. *flackern*, to flicker,

to flutter—see *flagrant*), to glitter with a splendid but transient show; to show an unsteady light; to spread outwards: *n.* a broad unsteady light, offensive to the eye: *flā-ring*, imp.: *adj.* burning with a wavering light; showy: *flared*, pp. *flār'd*: *flā-ringly*, ad. -*ū*.

flash, n. *flāsh* (representation of the sound made by a dash of water, or by a sudden burst of flame: Swiss, *flatschen*, to splash; *flatzgen*, to blaze), a sudden but transitory burst of light or flame; a sudden burst, as of wit: *v.* to burst or open instantly on the sight; to strike or throw as a burst of light: *flāshing*, imp.: *adj.* bursting forth, as a flood of flame: *n.* act of blazing; a sudden and momentary burst, as of light: *flashed*, pp. *flāsh't*: *flāsh-y*, a. -*y*, showy, but empty; gay: *flāsh-ily*, ad. -*ū*: *flāsh-iness*, n.: *flashings*, n. plu. pieces of lead or zinc, or other metal, used to cover joinings on roofs, also called *aprons* in Scotland.

flask, n. *flāsk* (Ger. *flasche*: F. *flasque*, a flask, a bottle—see *powder*), a kind of bottle for containing liquors or powder: *flasket*, n. *flāsk'-t*, a long shallow basket.

flat, a. *flāt* (imitative of the dashing down of something soft: F. *flac*, a clap by something soft: Dut. *vecke*, a blot, as of ink: Dut. *vlak*; Ger. *flach*, flat, close to the ground), smooth; even; level; tasteless; insipid; depressed; unanimated; positive or downright: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shoal or shallow; an even surface; a story or floor of a house; a sign in music (b) which lowers the following note half a tone: *flāt'tish*, a. somewhat flat: *flāt'ly*, ad. -*ū*, evenly; positively: *flāt'ness*, n. state or quality of being flat: *flāt'ted*, a. rendered even on the surface; made flat; wanting in life or spirit: *flāt'ten*, v. *flāt'n*, to make flat; to become flat: *flāt'tening*, imp. *flāt'ning*: *flāt'tened*, pp. *flāt'n'd*: *flāt'wise*, ad. with the flat downwards, not on the edge.

flatter, v. *flāt'tēr* (Icel. *fladra*, to wag the tail as a dog, to flatter: Ger. *flattern*, to flutter: Dut. *flatteren*, to flatter: F. *flatter*, to pat, to caress), to praise falsely; to gratify another's self-love by praise; to soothe with praise; to raise false hopes in: *flāt'tering*, imp.: *adj.* pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; encouraging hope: *flāt'tered*, pp. *flāt'tērd*, soothed by praise; pleased by commendation: *flāt'terer*, n. one who flatters: *flāt'terily*, ad. -*ū*: *flāt'tery*, n. -*tēr-ū*, false praise; that which gratifies self-love; obsequiousness.

flatulent, a. *flāt'ū-lēnt* (mid. L. *flatulentus*, flatulent—from L. *flatus*, a breath, a breeze), windy; affected with air in the stomach and bowels; vain; empty: *flāt'ulently*, ad. -*ū*: *flāt'ulence*, n. -*lēns*, also *flāt'ulency*, n. -*lēn-st*, fulness of wind: *flatus*, n. *flāt'us*, wind collected in the intestines; disturbance caused by it; a puff of wind; a breath.

flaunt, v. *flāwēt* (Bav. *flandern*, to wave to and fro: Ger. *flandern*, to flit on, to flit on, to wave to and fro in the wind; to move about in fine clothes to let them be seen; to carry a pert or saucy appearance: *n.* anything displayed for show: *flāunt'ing*, imp.: *adj.* making an ostentatious display; *flāunt'ed*, pp.: *flāunt'ingly*, ad. -*ū*.

flautist, n. *flāw'ist* (It. *flauto*, a flute), a player on the flute.

flavour, n. *flā-vēr* (F. *flavir*, to smell, to scent: old Eng. *flawore*, a strong smell), peculiar taste or smell; quality of anything which affects the smell; odour; fragrance: *v.* to impart a smell or taste to: *flā-vourless*, a. destitute of flavour: *flā-vouring*, imp.: *flā-voured*, pp. *flā-vērd*: *adj.* having a quality that affects the sense of smelling or tasting.

flaw, a. *flāw* (Sw. *flaga*, a crack, a flaw: W. *flaw*, a splinter: connected with *flag* and *flake*), a blemish; a crack; a defect or blemish: *v.* to crack: *flāw'ing*, imp.: *flawed*, pp. *flāw'd*: *flāw-y*, a. -*y*, having a blemish or defect: *flawless*, a. without a blemish.

flax, n. *flāks* (A.S. *flax*, flax—from *flax*, the hair: Bohem. *wlakno*, unspun flax, fibres), a plant; the prepared fibres or threads of the same which are made into linen cloth: *flāx-dresser*, n. one who prepares the fibres: *flāx'en*, a. -*ēn*, made of or resembling flax; fair, composed with the sense of long and flowing: *flāx'y*, a. -*y*, composed of or resembling flax.

flay, v. *flā* (Icel. *flaga*, to cut thin turfs: Dut. *vlaegen*, to flay), to strip off the skin of an animal: *flāy'ing*, imp.: *flayed*, pp. *flāy'd*: *flāy'er*, one who.

flea, n. *flē* (Ger. *floh*; Icel. *flo*, a flea), a small insect of a very dark brown colour, surprisingly nimble, and very troublesome by its bite: *flē-bite*, n. the red spot

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pln; nōte, nōt, mōve;

caused by the bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain: flea-bitten, *a. bitten or stung by a flea.*

flea, *n. flem* (F. *flamme*, a lancet: Dut. *vlème*, a lancet, a sharp-pointed thing: Bret. *flemm*, the sting of a bee), an instrument for bleeding cattle.

fleeche, *n. flash* (F. — from *fliche*, an arrow), in *fort.*, a field-work consisting of merely two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward.

fled, *v. fled*—see *flee*.

fledge, *v. flej* (Ger. *fluge*, feathered—from *fliegen*, to fly), to furnish with feathers and wings, as a bird: **fledgling**, *imp. n.* a covering of feathers: **fledged**, *pp. fledj*, covered with feathers: **fledgling**, *n.* a bird newly fledged.

flee, *v. fle* (AS. *fleon*; Ger. *fliehen*; L. *fugere*, to flee), to run with rapidity—to flee, as a man or beast—to fly, as a bird; to run from danger or for shelter; to hasten away; to avoid: **fleeing**, *imp. fled*, *pp. fled*, did flee. *Note.*—When a very great amount of speed is wished to be indicated, we apply *fly* to either man or beast.

fleece, *n. fies* (AS. *flyse*; Dut. *vlies*, a tuft of wool: Ger. *fliess*, a tuft of wool or hair), the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.* to shear or clip wool from; to strip or plunder: **fleeing**, *imp. fleesing*, stripping of monies or property: **fleeced**, *pp. flees*, *adj.* furnished with a fleece; stripped by exactions: **fleece**, *n.* one who strips or plunders: **fleecey**, *a. -si*, covered with wool; woolly; soft: **fleeceless**, *a.*

fleet, *v. flet* (from the notion of flowing water: Sw. *flyta*; Dan. *flyde*, to flow: AS. *fleotan*, to flow), to flow away; to move rapidly: **fleet**, *imp. flet*; **fleet**, *ed*, *pp.* **fleet**, *a.* (It. *flusso*; Icel. *fljotr*, transitory, swift), swift of pace; nimble; active: **fleet**, *g.* a transient; passing rapidly: **fleetly**, *ad. -li*, nimbly; swiftly: **fleetness**, *n.* speed; swiftness; rapidity: **fleet**, *n.* (AS. *flota*, a ship: Low Ger. *flote*, a raft: Icel. *floti*; F. *flotte*, a fleet), a number of ships in company; a navy or squadron; a creek; an inlet.

Fleming, *n. flem'ing*, a native of Flanders, in Belgium: **Flemish**, *a. flem'ish*, of or from Flanders.

flesh, *n. flesh* (Dut. *vleesch*; Ger. *fleisch*; AS. *flæsc*, flesh: Icel. *fleiki*, a large piece of meat), that part of an animal underlying the skin or covering, as distinguished from the bones and fluids; the body, as distinguished from the soul; human nature; carnal state; sensual appetite; kindred; family: *adj.* of or like flesh, as *flesh-coloured*, &c.: **fleshed**, *a. flesh't*, fat; having abundance of flesh: **fleshings**, *n. plu.* coverings resembling the natural skin worn by actors: **flesh-wound**, a wound affecting the flesh only: **flesh-tints**, colours used in representing the naked body: **fleshless**, *a.* without flesh: **fleshly**, *a. -li*, animal; carnal; not spiritual: **fleshliness**, *n.* **flesh'y**, *a. -i*, full of flesh; plump: **fleshiness**, *n.* corpulence; grossness.

fleur-de-lis, *n. flôr-da-lî* (F. flower of the lily—see under *flower*), a variety of iris; the royal insignia of France.

flew, *v. flô*, did fly—see *fly*.

flexible, *a. flets-i-bl* (L. *flexibilis*, that may be bent—from *flexus*, bent: It. *flessibile*; F. *flexible*), pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; obsequious; docile: **flexibly**, *ad. -bli*: **flexibleness**, *n.* also **flexibility**, *n.* *-bi-lî-ti*, pliancy; the opposite of stiffness: **flexile**, *a. flets-i*, easily bent: **flexion**, *n. flets-ion*, the act of bending; a double; a fold: **flexor**, *n. flets-ôr*, a muscle which bends or contracts a joint: **flexuous**, *a. -i-â*, also **flexuose**, *-oz*, winding; unsteady or wavering: in *bot.*, having alternate curvations in opposite directions; bent in a zigzag manner: **flexure**, *n. -ûr*, a joint; the part bent; the act of bending.

flicker, *v. flîk'er* (imitative of a flapping sound: Ger. *flackern*, to flare, to flutter: Dut. *fliggen*, to flutter), to twinkle, as a light; to flitter; to waver: **flickering**, *imp. flick'ered*, *pp. -êr'd*: **flicker**, *g.* *ad. -ing-li*: **flick**, *v. flîk*, to whip lightly.

flier, *n. flî'er* (see *fly*), that part of a machine which equalises and regulates the motion of the whole.

flight, *n. flit* (Icel. *flug*; AS. *flac*; Dut. *vleuge*, the act of flying—see *fly*), a hasty removal; the act of flying or fleeing; a volley or shower, as of darts or arrows; an excursion, as a flight of the imagination; a mounting; a soaring; an extravagant sally, as of ambition; space passed, as by flying; a flock of birds or winged creatures; birds produced in the same season; a series, as stairs: **flight'y**, *a. -i*, fickle in disposition of mind; somewhat disordered in mind: **flight'ly**, *ad. -li*: **flightiness**, *n.* state or quality of being flighty or volatile; levity; giddiness.

flim-flam, *n. flim-flam* (a word imitative of the flapping of a loose texture in the wind), a light insignificant thing; a trifle; a whim; a freak.

flimsy, *a. flim'zi* (a probable corruption of the imitative word *flim-flam*, idle talk; a trifle: Sp. *flamear*, to shiver, to flutter—said of sails: Icel. *flæpra*, to blow inconstantly), without solidity, strength, or force; thin or loose of texture; shallow: **flimsily**, *ad. -li*: **flim'siness**, *n.* thinness and weakness in texture; want of solidity.

flinch, *v. flîsh* (a nasalised form of *flick*: Ger. *flink*, smart, brisk: Dut. *flinkeren*, to glitter, to twinkle), to shrink or draw back, as from pain, suffering, danger, or duty; to fail: **flinch'ing**, *imp. n.* a shrinking or drawing back under pain or difficulty: **flinched**, *pp. flîsh't*: **flinch'er**, *n.* one who: **flinch'ingly**, *ad. -li*.

fling, *v. flîng* (Icel. *fleggia*, to cast, to fling: Norse, *flengja*, to tear to pieces: Sw. *flinga*, a fragment), to cast or throw from the hand; to throw or hurl; to flounce: *n.* a throw; a cast from the hand; a sneer or sarcasm: **fling'ing**, *imp. flung*, *pt.* and *pp. flîng*, did fling: **flinger**, *n.* one who: to **fling up**, to relinquish or give up: to **have one's fling**, to enjoy one's self to the full.

flint, *n. flînt* (Ger. *flins*, flint: Dut. *flise*, to split: Icel. *fléinn*; AS. *flan*, an arrow, a dart), a very hard species of stone, generally in nodules and concretions; anything very hard: **flint'y**, *a. -i*, like flint; hard; obdurate: **flintiness**, *n.* **flint-glass**, so called from having flint in its composition: **flint-implements**, the general term for spear-heads, arrow-heads, &c., formed of flint.

flippant, *a. flîp-pant* (Icel. *flæipr*, tattle; *flæipinn*, flippant, pert), talkative; fluent and rapid in speech: *pert*: **flippantly**, *ad. -li*: **flippancy**, *n. -pan-si*, fluency of speech; heedless pertness.

flirt, *v. flîrt* (Bav. *flitschen*, to flap, to flutter; *flitschen*, a young girl: W. *frit*, a sudden start or jerk; *früthen*, a flighty female), to run and dart about; to coquet with men; to act with giddiness; to toss or throw with a jerk: *n.* a darting motion; a pert giddy girl; a coquette: **flirt'ing**, *imp. adj.* jerking; darting about; giddy; coquettish: **flirt'ed**, *pp.* **flirtation**, *n. flîrt-ta-shûn*, act of flirting; desire of attracting the notice and admiration of men; coquetry: **flirt'ingly**, *ad. -li*.

flit, *v. flît* (Dan. *flytte*, to remove: low Ger. *flitzen*, to move rapidly: Bav. *fletzen*, to change one's abode), to fly about with rapid motion; to dart along; to flutter on the wing; to remove; to migrate: **flit'ing**, *imp. n.* a flying with celerity; a fluttering; a removal from one house to another: **flit'ted**, *pp.* **flit'tingly**, *ad. -li*.

flich, *n. flîch* (F. *fiche*, a fitch of bacon: Icel. *fleiki*, a large lump of flesh: Low Ger. *flicken*, a piece), the side of a hog sated and cured.

float, *v. flôt* (AS. *fleotan*, to float: F. *flotter*, to float: Icel. *flot*, the act of swimming—see *fleet*), to swim on the surface; not to sink; to move lightly and irregularly, as through the air; to cover with water: *n.* anything used to buoy up something else; the cork or quill used on a fishing line: **float'ing**, *imp. adj.* lying on the surface of water, or in air; free or loose to be used as occasion requires, as capital: **float'ingly**, *ad. -li*: **float'ed**, *pp.* **float'able**, *a. -â-bl*, that may be floated: **float'er**, *n. -êr*, he or that which: **float'age**, *n. -âj*, that which floats: **floatation**, *n. flôt-ta-shûn*, also *flôt-ta-ti*, the act of float'ing; the science of floating bodies: **float-bridge**, a bridge of rafts or boats floating on the water: **float'ing-light**, a ship in a fixed position bearing a light; any floating vessel bearing a light: **float-board**, one of the boards of a water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle-wheels: **float'ing battery**, a battery erected on a raft, or on the hulls of ships: **float-stone**, a porous siliceous stone which floats on water: **float'ing debt**, debt not funded: **float'ing capital**, capital employed in business, but of uncertain amount.

floatsam—see *floatage*.

flocillation, *n. flôk-sû-lâ-shûn* (L. *floculus*, a lock of wool—see *flock*), a picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, an alarming symptom: **floclose**, *a. flôk-kôz*, in *bot.*, covered with wool-like tufts: **floclosely**, *ad. -li*, in a tufted manner: **floculent**, *a. flôk-kâ-lent*, coated and adhering in flocks or flakes; having the appearance of flocks or flakes: **floc'ulens**, *n. -lens*, the state of being flocculent: **flocuus**, *n. flôk-kûs*, *plu.* **floci**, *flôk-si*, in *bot.*, woolly filaments; a tuft of hair terminating a tail.

côw, bôy, flôt; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, slavn, thing, there, zeal.

flock, *n.* *flock* (L. *floccus*; It. *flocco*; F. *floc*, a lock or flock of wool: Norse, *flokk*, a heap, a family: AS. *floc*, a flight), a company or collection, as of sheep or birds; a lock or flake of wool; a Christian congregation in relation to their pastor: **flocking**, *imp.*: **flocked**, *pp.* **flocky**, *a.* *flocky*, abounding with flocks or little woolly tufts.

floe, *n.* *floe* (Icel. *flaga*, what separates as a splinter: Icel. *flot*, what swims on the surface—see *flag*), a mass or collection of floating ice in the ocean.

flog, *v.* *flog* (imitative of the sound of a blow: L. *flagellum*, a scourge: Low Ger. *flogger*, a fial), to beat; to whip; to lash: **flogging**, *imp.*: **flog**, *n.* a whipping, as a punishment: **flogged**, *pp.* **flog**.

flood, *n.* *flood* (Goth. *flodius*; Icel. *flod*; Sw. *flod*, a flowing water: Icel. *flueda*; Sw. *floda*, to inundate), a great flow of water; a body of water overflowing land, as from a river; abundance: **v.** to deluge; to overflow: **flooding**, *imp.*: **overflowing**, *n.* an extraordinary uterine flow of blood: **flooded**, *pp.*: **flood-tide**, the rise and flow of the tide: **the flood**, the great deluge in the time of Noah: **flood-gate**, a gate to be opened for the flow of water, or to be shut to prevent its flow: **flood-mark**, the line to which the tide rises.

flook, *n.* *flook* (Ger. *fluhen*, the flocks of an anchor—from Bav. *flug*; Low Ger. *funke*, a wing: Dan. *flig*, a flap), that part of an anchor which catches the ground, generally *spoke*: **flooken**, *n.*, also *fukan*, *n.* *flooken*, a miner's term for a soft clayey substance occasionally found in cross-courses and slides: **flook-ing**, *n.* same meaning.

floor, *n.* *floor* (AS. *flor*; Dut. *vloere*, a floor: Ger. *flur*, a tract of flat country: W. *flaur*, the ground: L. *lar*, a hearth), that part of a house or room on which we walk; a story; a series of rooms on the same level: **v.** to lay with a floor; to knock down; to silence an opponent: **flooring**, *imp.*: **a platform**; pavement; material for floors: **floored**, *pp.* *floor*, colloquially, overcome or exhausted, as by trouble or fatigue: **floor'er**, *n.* *ér*, a blow which knocks down; an argument or question which stuns or silences: **floorless**, *a.* without a floor.

flora, *n.* *flora* (L. *flos*, a flower—gen. *floris*), the whole plants peculiar to a country or to a geological era—*fauna*, the animals peculiar to a district; the goddess of flowers in *anc. myth.*: **floral**, *a.* *ral*, pert. to flowers; in *bot.*, seated about the flower-stalk, and near the flower: **florace**, *n.* *florace*, the flowering of plants: **floret**, *n.* *florét*, little flower: **florid**, *a.* *florid* (L. *floridus*, flowery), bright in colour; showy; brilliant: **floridly**, *adv.* *floridness*, *n.* *floridness*, or freshness of colour: **floridity**, *n.* *florid*, *a.* *florid* character: **floriferous**, *a.* *florifer* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing flowers: **floriform**, *a.* *floriform* (L. *forma*, shape), flower-shaped: **florist**, *n.* *florist*, a cultivator of flowers: **floriculture**, *n.* *floriculture* (L. *cultura*, cultivation), whatever relates to the culture and arrangement of plants grown for their flowers, or as objects of taste: **floricultural**, *a.* *floricultural*, pert. to.

Florentine, *a.* *florén-tin*, of or from Florence, in Italy: *n.* a native of.

florin, *n.* *florin* (F. *florin*: It. *florino*; Ger. *florin*), a coin originally made at Florence; an English coin, value two shillings.

floscular, *a.* *flos-cu-lar*, also, *flos-culous*, *a.* *flus* (L. *flosculus*, a little flower—from *flos*, a flower), in *bot.*, applied to the corolla of a flower that is tubular: **flos-cule**, *n.* *flus*, the partial or lesser flower.

flos-ferri, *n.* *flos-ferri* (L. flower of iron), a mineral, a fine radiated variety of arragonite.

floss, *n.* *floss* (It. *floscio*; Venet. *flossio*; Piedm. *flos*, faint, drooping; F. *flosche*, weak, soft: Lang. *rosso*, soft untwisted silk), the downy or silky substance found in the husks of certain plants: **flossy**, *a.* *flus*, soft and silk-like: **floss-silk**, *n.* a kind of loose inferior silk.

floatage, *n.* *flotaj* (from *float*—see *float* and *fleet*), the act of floating: **floatation**, *n.* *flotaj-shun*, the act of floating: the science of floating bodies: **floatsom**, *n.* *flot-som*, also **floatsam**, *n.* *flot-sam*, goods found floating without an owner on a river or sea, —*jetsom* or *jetsam*, goods thrown ashore without an owner.

floatilla, *n.* *flotilla* (Sp. *flotilla*; F. *flottille*, a squadron: dim. of Sp. *flota*, a fleet), a fleet of small vessels.

flounce, *n.* *flouns* (F. *francis*, a plait, a wrinkle: Dut. *fronsse*, a wrinkle), a loose flap sewed outside

the skirt of a lady's dress: **v.** to adorn with flounces: **flouncing**, *imp.* *flounsing*: **flounced**, *pp.* *flounst*.

flounce, *v.* *flouns* (Norse, *flunsa*, to do anything with noise and bluster: Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge in water: Dut. *flansen*, to do in a hasty, careless way), to be in a toss and fume with anger; to throw the limbs and body one way and the other: **n. a sudden jerking or tossing motion of the body: **flouncing**, *imp.*: **flounced**, *pp.* *flounst*.**

flounder, *v.* *flounder* (a nasalised form of Dut. *flodderen*, to make a flapping or fluttering motion, as loose garments: Ger. *flunder*, to flounder), to struggle, roll, or toss, as a horse in the mire: **floundering**, *imp.* rolling, tossing, and tumbling, as in mire: **flounded**, *pp.* *flound*.

flounder, *n.* *floun-der* (Sw. *flundra*, from the flapping motion of the fish: allied to above), a flat sea-fish swimming near the bottom.

flour, *n.* *flour* (F. *flour*, flower, blossom; *flour de farine*, blossom of meal, flour), the fine sifted part of ground wheat or other grain: **flouring**, *n.* the business of converting grain into flour: **floury**, *a.* *floury*, resembling flour.

flourish, *v.* *flurish* (L. *floresco*, I begin to bloom—from *flos*, a flower: F. *flourir*, to blossom), to come out in blossom; to thrive; to prosper; to adorn with flowers; to wave or brandish; to embellish or adorn: **n. blossom; showy splendour; parade of words; a sounding, as of trumpets; a bold stroke in writing: **flourishing**, *imp.*: **adj. thriving; prosperous; making a show: **flourishes**, *pp.* *flourish*: **flourishly**, *adv.* *flourish*: **flout**, *v.* *flout* (Dut. *fluyten*, to whistle, to mock; Scot. *flyte*, to scold), to mock; to treat with contempt; to jeer: **n. a mock; an insult: **flouting**, *imp.*: **flouted**, *pp.*: **floutingly**, *adv.* *flout*.******

flow, *v.* *flō* (AS. *flōan*; Dut. *vloeden*, to flow: L. *fluere*, to flow—allied to *fleet*), to move along, as water; to run, as a liquid; to issue, as from a source; to glide along smoothly; to hang loose and waving, as a mantle: **n. rise of water, as opposed to a *fall*: a stream; copiousness, as a flow of language; sudden plenty or abundance: **flowing**, *imp.*: **adj. running, as water; fluent or smooth: **n. act of running, as water; great rise or abundance, as of water: **flowed**, *pp.* *flow*: **flowingly**, *adv.* *flowage*, *n.* *flō*, act of flowing; state of being flowed.******

flower, *n.* *flōw'r* (F. *flour*; L. *flos*, flower, blossom—gen. *floris*), blossom; the bloom or flourish of a plant; the best or finest part of a thing, as flower of age, an army, &c.: **v.** to blossom or bloom; to adorn with flowers: **flowering**, *imp.* *flowering*: **adj. blossoming; blooming: **n. act of blossoming; the season when plants blossom; act of adorning with flowers: **flowerless**, *a.* *flōw'r-less*, destitute of flowers: **flowers**, *n.* plu. *flōw'r-z*, a name formerly used in chemistry for fine mealy matter, as flowers of sulphur: **flower-stalk**, *n.* the stem of a flower: **flowered**, *pp.* *flower*: **flowerd**, *adj.* embellished with figures or flowers: **flower-garden**, *n.* ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers: **flowery**, *a.* *flōw'r-y*, full of or adorned with flowers; ornate, as applied to language: **floweriness**, *n.* *flōw'r-iness*, a little flower: **flower-de-luce**, *n.* *flōw'r-dé-lus*, also *de-lis* (F. *flour-de-lis*, flower of the lily), the iris; cornflag; the part of an armorial bearing representing a lily.****

flown, *v.* *flōn*, *pp.* of *fly*, which see.

flucan, *n.*—see *flouk*.

fluctuate, *v.* *fluk-tu-āt* (L. *fluctuatum*, to move like a wave—from *fluctus*, a wave: It. *fluttare*: F. *flotter*), to wave; to move, now in one direction then in another; to be irresolute or wavering; to rise and fall, as prices: **fluctuating**, *imp.*: **adj. unsteady; wavering; changeable: **fluctuated**, *pp.* *fluctuation*, *n.* *fluk-shun*, a moving in this and that direction; a rising and falling suddenly.**

flue, *n.* *flō* (old F. *flue*, a flowing; *fluer*, to flow—from L. *fluere*, to flow), a small chimney leading into a larger; a passage for conveying smoke and flame from a fire; a tube or shaft for conveying heat, &c.

flue, *n.* *flō*, also *fluff*, *n.* *fluf* (W. *pluf*, feathers: Bav. *flauen*, light dust that settles on clothes), nap or down; little feathers or flocks that stick to clothes: **fluffy**, *a.* *fl*, pert. to nap; soft and downy.

fluent, *a.* *flō-ent* (L. *fluens*, flowing—gen. *fluentis*: It. *fluente*), flowing smoothly; ready in speech; volubility; *fluency*, *n.* *flō-ent*, readiness of utterance; smoothness: **fluently**, *adv.* *flō-ent*, with ready flow.

flugelman, *n.* *flō-gel-mān* (Ger. *flugelmann*, file-leader—from *flügel*, a wing, and *mann*, a man), a soldier

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

who stands on the right or in the front of a body of men, and whose motions in the manual exercises they simultaneously follow—also spelt **fugleman**, *n.* **fū'gl-mān**.

fluid, *n.* **fliūd** (*L. fluidus*, flowing—from *fluō*, I flow: *It. fluīdo*: *F. fluīde*), a liquid; anything that flows like water: **adj.** movable or flowing, as water or air: **fluidity**, *n.* **-id-ē-tē**, the state in which bodies tend to flow, or are capable of flowing: a liquid state; also **fluidness**, *n.*: **elastic fluids**, vapours and gases: **non-elastic fluids**, ordinary liquids.

fluke, *n.* **flok** (*Ger. pflug*, a plough—see **flook**), the broad part of the anchor which fastens in the ground.

flake, *n.* **flok** (*AS. flocc*), a fish called a flounder.

flume, *n.* **fłom** (*Norse, flaum*, a flood), a stream of water in a confined channel to drive a mill.

flummery, *n.* **fłam-mer-ē** (*W. llymry*, an acid preparation from the husks and fragments of oats; or *Ger. flusameri*—from *pflaum*, a plum), a kind of food made from the husks of oats steeped in water, called in Scotland *souens*: a light kind of food; empty compliment; mere flattery.

fung, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb **fling**.

funky or **funky**, *n.* **fłung-ē-tē** (*Low Ger. flunkern*, to be gaudily dressed: *Dut. flonkeren*, to glitter), a servant in livery, generally a term of contempt; one who is obsequious and cringing to people of rank; and a servile imitator of their manners; an upstart; a low mean-spirited fellow: **funkysm**, *n.* the character or quality of a funky: **funkydome**, *n.* the place or domain of funkies.

flour, *n.* **fłōr** (*L. fluo*, I flow—so called from being used as a flux), a mineral variously coloured, usually called *flour-spar*, or *fluat of lime*: **fluoric**, *a.* **fłō-ō-r-ē**, *pert.* to flour, or obtained from it: **fluorine**, *n.* **fłō-ō-r-ē-n, *in chem.*, an elementary substance first found in flour-spar.**

flurry, *n.* **fłūr-ri** (a corruption of **fluster** or **flutter**, which see), bustle; violent agitation; commotion: **v.** to bustle greatly; to put in agitation: **flurry'ing**, *imp.*: **flurried**, *pp.* **-rid**, agitated; alarmed.

flush, *v.* **fłush** (*Dut. fluyzen*, to flow with violence, to rush: *Scot. flusch*, a run of water: *Norse, flust*, abundantly; *flus*, open-handed: imitative of the sound of flowing water), to reddens; to glow; to blush; to cause redness; to flow suddenly; to flood or inundate with water: **n.** sudden glow; redness of the face from an afflux of blood; a sudden flow of water: **adj.** fresh; full of vigour; abounding; even or level with, as the water of a river with its banks in time of flood: **ad.** so as to be even with: **flush'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** a flowing of blood into the face; a glow of red in the face: **flushed**, *pp.* **fłusht**: **flushness**, *n.* abundance.

fluster, *v.* **fłūs-tēr** (*Icel. flaustr*, over haste: *Wal. flusturaw*, to raise a wind: allied to **buster**), to agitate; to confuse; to be in a heat or bustle: **n.** hurry; bustle; confusion; disorder: **fluster'ing**, *imp.*: **flustered**, *pp.* **-tēr**.

flute, *n.* **fłūt** (*F. flute*; *Ger. flöte*, a flute: *Prov. flagos*, a pipe), a small wind instrument consisting of a pipe with holes and keys: **v.** to channel or furrow, as if with pipes: **flut'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** channels or furrows in a column: **fluted**, *pp.* channelled or furrowed: **fluter**, *n.*, also **flutist**, *n.* one who plays on a flute—see **flautist**.

flutter, *v.* **fłūt-tēr** (*Low Ger. fluttern*; *Ger. flattern*, to make a flapping or flutter: *Dut. fledderen*, to flap the wings: imitation of a flapping noise), to move or flap the wings rapidly in very short irregular flights or without flying; to hover; to be in agitation: **n.** vibration; quick and irregular motion: hurry; agitation of the mind; disorder: **flut'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** act of hovering or flapping the wings without flying; agitation: **adj.** flapping the wings without flight: **flut'ered**, *pp.* **-tēr**: **flut'eringly**, *ad.* **-tēr**.

fluvial, *a.* **fłō-vi-āl**, also **fluviale**, *a.* **-ā-tl** (*L. fluvialis*, *pert.* to a river—from *fluō*, a river: *It. fluviale*: *F. fluvial*), *pert.* to a river; produced by river action; growing or living in fresh-water rivers: **fluvio-marine**, *a.* **-ō-mā-rē-n** (*L. mare*, the sea), *in geol.*, applied to stratified deposits having a mixed river and sea origin; estuarine.

flux, *n.* **fłuks** (*L. fluxus*, a flow—from *fluō*, I flow: *It. fluoso*: *F. flux*), any flow or issue of matter; matter discharged; fusion; a moving or passing in continued succession; a substance added in the smelting of metals to promote their fusion: **adj.** inconstant; not durable: **v.** to melt; to cause a flux or evacuation: **flux'ing**, *imp.*: **fluxed**, *pp.* **fłukst**: **fluxible**, *a.* **fłuk-sē-bē**, capable of being melted or fused: **flux'ibility**, *n.*

-blūt-tē, the quality of being fluxible: **fluxion**, *n.* **fłūk-shūn**, act of flowing; the matter which flows: **fluxions**, *n. plu.* the branch of mathematics which treats of the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities—called also the *differential calculus*: **fluxional**, *a.*, also **fluxionary**, *a.* **-ēr-ē**, *pert.* to fluxions.

fly, *v.* **fłē** (*AS. fleoge*: *Icel. fluga*, a flying insect—see next **fly**), a small well-known insect; anything light or swift; a light carriage let on hire: **fly-blow**, *v.* **-blō**, to taint with the eggs of a fly, which produces maggots, or by its droppings: *n.* the egg of a fly: **fly-blown**, *a.* tainted with maggots.

fly, *v.* **fłē** (*Ger. fliegen*; *Icel. fluga*; *Dan. flyve*, to fly), to move through the air on wings, as a bird or insect; to pass on or away swiftly; to run or retreat rapidly, as an army; to break or part suddenly; to rush at or attack suddenly; to shun; to avoid: **fly'ing**, *imp.* **fłē'ing**: **adj.** floating; waving; light, and suited for prompt and rapid motion: **n.** act of moving in the air: **flier**, *n.* one who or that which: **flew**, *pt.* **fłō**, did fly: **flown**, *pp.* **fłōn**, moved through the air; passed away: **fly-boat**, a swift boat used on canals: **fly'ing-bridge**, a temporary contrivance to enable an army rapidly to cross a river: **fly'ing-buttress**, *in arch.*, a curved brace or half arch for strengthening the part of a building which rises considerably above the rest: **fly'ing-fish**, fish that can fly out of the water for a brief time by means of their very long pectoral fins: **fly-leaf**, the blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book: **fly-wheel**, a wheel in a machine that equalises its movements: **to fly in the face**, to act in defiance: **to let fly**, to discharge: **to come off with flying colours**, to be successful or triumphant: **to fly open**, to open suddenly or with violence: **to fly out**, to rush out; to burst into a passion.

foal, *n.* **fłō** (*Goth. fūla*; *Ger. fohlen*; *W. ebol*, a young horse), the young of the horse kind, or of an ass; a colt or filly: **v.** to bring forth young, used of the horse kind: **foal'ing**, *imp.*: **foaled**, *pp.* **fłōd**.

foam, *n.* **fłōm** (*AS. fām*; *Ger. faum*; *Dut. broem*, scum, foam), the white substance formed on the surface of great bodies of water by agitation, as the foam of the sea, or at a cataract; the substance formed on the surface of liquors by agitation or fermentation—**froth** is strictly applicable to smaller bodies of liquids: **v.** to throw out froth in rage or in a fit; to be in a rage; to froth: **foam'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** frothing; fuming: **foamed**, *pp.* **fłōm-d**: **foam'ingly**, *ad.* **-tēr**: **foamy**, *a.* **fłōm-ē**, abounding in foam: **foamless**, *a.*

foe, *n.* **fłō** (*Prov. Ger. fuppe*, a pocket), a little pocket, as for a watch.

foe, *v.* **fłō** (*Ger. foppen*, to banter), to cheat; to trick; to delude with a trick: **foe'bing**, *imp.*: **foeb'ed**, *pp.* **fłōb**.

focus, *n.* **fłō-kūs**, *plu.* **fłō-cuses**, **-ēz**, or **fłōc**, **fłō-s** (*L. focus*, a fire, the hearth: *It. foco*: *F. feu*), the point in which rays of light or heat meet; any central point: **v.** to bring to a focus or to a centre: **fō'cusing**, *imp.*: **focused**, *pp.* **fłō-kūst**: **fō'cal**, *a.* **-kāl**, *pert.* to a focus.

fodder, *n.* **fłōd-ēr** (*AS. foder*: *Dut. voeder*, victuals, food: *mid. L. fodrum*, a demand for provisions for man and horse, as by an army), food for horses, &c., generally dry, as hay or corn: **v.** to feed with dry food: **fod'der'ing**, *imp.*: **fod'dered**, *pp.* **-dēr**.

fodder, *n.* **fłōd-ēr**, also **fłōd'er** and **fłōd'er** (*AS. fother*, a kind of cart, a load), a weight by which metals are sold, varying from 21 to 23 cwt.

foe, *n.* **fłō** (*AS. fah*, an enemy—from *fian*, to hate—see **feud**), an enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher: **foe man**, *n.* an enemy in war.

fetus, *n.* **fłētūs** (*L. fatus*, filled with young, pregnant: *It. feto*, the embryo), the young of animals in the womb or in the egg after assuming a perfect form: **fō'tal**, *a.* **-tāl**, *pert.* to: **fō'tation**, *n.* **-tāl-shūn**, the formation of a fetus.

fector, *n.* **fłēt-ōr** (*L.*), a strong offensive smell.

fog, *v.* **fłōg** (*Dan. fuge*, to drive with the wind: *Prov. Dan. fuge*, to rain fine and blow: *Icel. fōk*, flight of things driven by the wind), a dense watery vapour floating near the surface of the earth; a thick mist: **foggy**, *a.* **-gē**, cloudy; misty; dull: **fog'gily**, *ad.* **-tēr**: **fog'iness**, *n.* state of being foggy; cloudiness: **fog-bank**, an appearance at sea in hazy weather resembling land at a distance, caused by fog.

fog, *n.* **fłōg** (*mid. L. fogagium*, winter pasture: *Swiss, fäsch*, thick tangled grass), after-grass; grass not eaten down in the summer that grows in tufts over the winter; in *Scot.*, the mosses found in pasture lands, &c.: **fog'gage**, *n.* **-gāj**, same as **fog**.

cōu, bōy, fōot; pāre, bād; chair, game, fōg, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

foggy or **fogey**, a. *fō'gī* (Dan. *flog*, a dull person), colloquially, a stupid old person; applied to old soldiers when embodied for drill or garrison duty.

fohn, n. *fon*, the Swiss name of the hot southerly winds of summer.

foible, n. *fō'ibl* (F. *foible*, weak), a weak point in character; a moral weakness or infirmity; a failing.

foil, v. *fō'yl* (F. *affoler*, to spoil, to befool—from *fol*, a fool), to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to render unavailing; n. defeat; frustration: *foil'ing*, imp. defeating; frustrating: *foiled*, pp. *fō'yl'd*: *foiler*, n. one who.

foil, n. *fō'yl* (F. *réfoile*, dulled, blunted), the blunted weapon used in fencing or in learning the sword exercise.

foil, n. *fō'yl* (F. *feuille*; L. *folium*, a leaf), a thin leaf of metal, as tin-foil, silver-foil, &c.; a piece of gold or silver leaf set behind a gem to give it colour or lustre; anything used for showing another object to advantage; in *arch.*, one of the small arcs in the tracery of Gothic windows, panels, &c.

foist, v. *fō'ist* (Ger. *fist*, an ill smell; Dut. *veest*, wind from the bowels; Icel. *fysa*, to breathe, to break wind in a noiseless manner), to introduce something surreptitiously, the effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience; to insert by fraud or forgery, or without authority: *foist'ing*, imp.: *foisted*, pp.

fold, v. *fōld* (Goth. *falthan*; Ger. *fallen*; AS. *fealdan*, to lay together, to fold; W. *fflwl*, a twist), to double; to bend one part over on another: n. the doubling of any substance; a plait: *fold'ing*, imp.: *adj.* doubling; that may close over another; consisting of leaves that may close one over the other: n. a doubling: *fold'ed*, pp.: *fold'er*, n. one who.

fold, n. *fōld* (AS. *fald*; Gael. *fala*, a circle, a penfold; W. *ffald*, a sheep-fold), a place to confine sheep or other animals; a flock of sheep: v. to shut up or confine, as sheep in a fold: *fold'ing*, imp.: n. the keeping of sheep in enclosures: *fold'ed*, pp.: *foldage*, n. *fōld'aj*, the right of folding sheep.

foliaceous, a. *fō'li-ā'shis* (L. *foliaceus*, like leaves—from *folium*; Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf; F. *foliacé*), leafy; consisting of leaves; having the form of a leaf or thin plate: **foliage**, n. *fō'li-aj* (F. *feuillage*, leaves of a tree), leaves of a tree collectively; a cluster of leaves: **foliaged**, a. *-aj*, furnished with foliage: **foliate**, v. *-at*, to beat into a leaf or thin plate; to cover with a coating, as of a metal: *adj.* leaved or having leaves: **foliating**, imp.: **foliated**, pp.: *adj.* consisting of plates or thin layers; resembling a thin plate or a leaf: **foliation**, n. *-ā'shūn*, the leafing of plants; the act of beating metal into thin plates; leaf or foil; the manner in which the young leaves of plants are arranged in the leaf-bud; in *geol.*, the plates into which certain crystalline rocks are divided: **foliferous**, a. *fō'li-fēr-ās* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing leaves: **folios**, a. *fō'li-ās*, leafy: **folio**, n. *-ō*, in *book-keeping*, the right and left hand pages; any book of the largest size formed by once doubling a sheet of paper; in *law writing*, a page containing a certain number of words: in *folio*, when a sheet makes but two leaves without further folding: **foliole**, n. *-ōl*, a leaflet.

folk, n. *fōk* (AS. *folc*; Icel. *fyki*, a troop, a district; Pol. *pułk*, a regiment of soldiers), people in general, whether young or old: **folk-land**, land held by a sort of prescription: **folk-lore** or **folks-lore**, *fōk'lōr* (folk, and *lore*; Ger. *volkslehre*), system of popular legends; popular traditions and superstitions: **folk-mote**, *-mōt* (AS. *mot*, an assembly), an assembly of the people.

follicle, n. *fō'li-kl* (L. *folliculus*, a small bag or sack inflated with air—from *folius*, a bag or bellows), an air-bag; a little bag; a cavity; a seed-vessel opening along the side, to which the seeds are attached, as in the pea: **folliculous**, a. *fō'li-kū-lūs*, also *follicular*, a. *-ālār*, having or producing follicles.

follow, v. *fō'lo* (Ger. *folgen*; AS. *folgian*, to follow), to go after or behind; to come after; to attend; to pursue; to result from or ensue; to adopt: **following**, imp. being next after; succeeding: n. body of followers: **followed**, pp. *-ōd*: **follower**, n. a disciple; an imitator; a companion.

folly, n. *fō'ly* (from *fool*; F. *folie*, folly), a weak or absurd act; a weakness of mind; sin.

foment, v. *fō-mēnt* (F. *minder*, to foment; L. *fomentum*, an application to assuage pain—from *foveo*, I warm, I cherish), to bathe with warm liquids; to encourage or promote, as discord or discontent: **fomenting**, imp.: **fomented**, pp.: **fomentation**, n. *fō-mēnt-ā'shūn*, the act of fomenting; warm liquors

applied to a diseased part of the body: **foment'er**, n. one who foment.

fond, a. *fōnd* (old Eng. *fonne*, to be foolish; Icel. *fani*; Sw. *jane*, a fool; Gael. *faoin*, vain, foolish), tender and loving; much pleased with; partial to; used in the sense of slightly foolish or silly: **fond'ly**, *ad.* *-li*: **fond'ness**, n. tender interest; attachment; strong inclination; strong appetite: **fondle**, v. *fōnd'li*, to caress; to treat with tenderness: **fondling**, imp. *fōnd'ling*: n. a person or thing fondled or caressed: **fondled**, pp. *fōnd'ld*.

font, n. *fōnt* (L. *fons*, a font—gen. *fontis*; It. *fonte*; F. *fontaine*), a baptismal basin.

font or **fount**, n. *fōint* (F. *fonte*—from *fondre*, to cast; L. *fundero*, to pour, to melt), a complete assortment of types of one sort: **fontal**, a. *fōnt'āl*, pert. to a font or source.

fontanel, n. *fōnt'ā-nēls* (F. *fontanelle*, meeting of the seams of the skull—from *fontaine*; L. *fons*, a fountain), the spaces left in the head of an infant where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal: **fonticulus**, n. *-tik'ū-lūs*, a small ulcer, artificially produced, for the discharge of humors from the body.

food, n. *fōd* (AS. *fōda*, nourishment; Dut. *voeden*, to feed, to bring up; Goth. *fōdjan*, to nourish), whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals.

fool, n. *fōl* (F. *fol*; W. *ffol*, foolish, vain; old F. *folier*, to err or wander; Dut. *doelen*, to stray), one who acts absurdly; a person who is void of reason or understanding; a person of a weak intellect; a jester: v. to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat; to trifle; to toy: *fool'ing*, imp.: n. act of playing the fool: *fooled*, pp. *fōld*, deceived; imposed on:

foolish, a. absurd; marked with folly; silly; indiscreet: **foolishly**, *ad.* *-li*: **fool'ishness**, n. want of wisdom or judgment: **fool'ery**, n. *-ēr*, habitual folly; attention to trifles: **foolhardy**, a. *-hār'd*, daring without judgment; madly rash; headlong: **foolhardiness**, n.: **fool's-cap** or **foolscap**, n. paper of a certain size, so called from being formerly marked with a fool's cap and head: **fool's-errand**, the pursuit of what cannot be found; an impossible enterprise: **to play the fool**, to behave like one devoid of understanding: **to make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous; to disappoint.

foot, n. *fōot*, plu. *feet*, *fēt* (Dut. *voet*; Ger. *fuss*, a foot; Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*: L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), the lower part, base, or bottom of anything; that on which any animal or thing stands; a measure of 12 inches; a step or pace; the division of a line of poetry: v. to kick; to tread; to dance; to trip to music: **foot'ing**, imp.: n. a hold for the feet; entrance; support: **foot'ed**, pp.: **footless**, a. without feet: **foots**, the settlements of oil, sugar, &c., at the bottom of a barrel: **football**, a large ball or kicking: **footboy**, n. a boy who attends in livery: **foot-guards**, n. plu. foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called the guards: **footfall**, n. a setting down of the feet: **footman**, n. a soldier who fights on foot; a servant in livery: **footmark**, n. a mark or track made by the foot: **footnote**, a note of reference at the foot of a page: **foot-pace**, a slow step: **footpad**, n. a highwayman on foot: **foot-plate**, the platform on which the engine and fire-man of a locomotive stand while attending to their duties: **foot-path**, a road for persons on foot: **foot-rot**, an ulcer in the feet of sheep: **foot-rule**, a measure of three feet: **foot-soldier**, one who fights on foot; the opposite of *horse-soldier*: **footsores**, a. sore and worn at the feet: **footstalk**, the stalk of a leaf, or of a flower: **footstep**, n. trace; impression left by the foot: **footstool**, n. that which supports the feet of one sitting: **foot-valve**, the valve in the passage between the condenser and air-pump of an engine: on foot, walking: to set on foot, to originate; to set in motion: on that foot'ing, on these grounds, on that basis in livery: **foop**, n. *fōp* (Ger. *foppen*, to jeer, to banter; It. *fiappo*, a flap with a fox-tail), a vain conceited fellow; one over-nice and affected in dress, speech, and behaviour: a dandy: **fopp'ery**, n. *-per*, excessive fondness of dress; idle affectation: **fopp'ish**, a. *-pish*, dressing in the extreme of fashion; vain; affected in manners: **fopp'ishly**, *ad.* *-li*: **fopp'ishness**, n.

for, prep. *fōr* (Goth. *faur*; Icel. *fyrir*, before; Ger. *fur*, for), in the place of; towards; on account of; beneficial to; with respect or reference to; for the sake of, &c.: as *for*, prep. phrase: **for all that**, notwithstanding: **for all the world**, wholly; exactly: **forasmuch as**, in regard that; in consideration of:

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

conj. a word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced.

for, *för*, prefix (Ger. *ver*; Goth. *fair*; F. *for*, away; L. *fortis*, without), not against; forth; away—as **forbid**, to bid a thing away; **forget**, to away-get; to lose from memory; **forego**, to go without; **forefend**, to ward off.

forage, n. *för-äij* (Ger. *futter*; Swiss, *fuhr*, victuals, food; F. *fournager*, to fodder), food for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, or oats; provisions in general: **v. to collect food for cattle or horses; to supply with fodder: **foraging**, imp.: **adj.** collecting provision for horses and cattle; wandering in search of food: **n.** an incursion for forage or plunder: **foraged**, pp.: **forager**, one who: **foraging-cap**, n. an easy-fitting light cap, fit for soldiers on a foraging-party: **foray**, n. *för-ä*, a sudden incursion into a country in a hostile manner, as in border warfare.**

foralities, n. plu. *för-ä-lits* (L. *fora*, I bore, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, certain tube-like markings occurring in sandstones and other strata.

foramen, n. *för-ä-mën*, plu. *foramina*, *för-ä-mi-nä* (L. *foramen*; It. *forame*, an aperture—from L. *fora*, I bore), a small opening; in *bot.*, the opening in the coverings of the ovule: **foramina'ted**, a *-nä-ted*, having little holes or perforations: **foraminous**, a *-i-nüs*, perforated in many places; porous: **foraminifera**, n. *nif-er-ä* (L. *fero*, I bear), in *zool.*, many-celled organisms: **foraminiferous**, a *-er-üs*, having many chambers or holes.

forasmuch, conj. *för-äs-much* (made up of *for*, as, and *much*, which see), because that.

forbade, pt. of **forbid**, which see; did forbid.

forbear, v. *för-bär* (*for*, away, and *bear*), to refrain from; to spare; to withhold; to stop or cease; to pause: **forbearing**, imp.: **adj.** patient; long-suffering: **forborne**, pt. *-bör*, did forbear: **forborne**, pp. *-börn*, withheld: **forbearingly**, ad. *-li*: **forbearance**, n. *-bär-äns*, lenity; restraint of temper; exercise of patience.

forbid, v. *för-bid* (*for*, and *bid*: AS. *forbeodan*), to prohibit; to command not to do; to obstruct: **forbidding**, imp. prohibiting; hindering: **adj.** repelling approach; disagreeable; offensive: **forbade**, pt. *-bäd*, did forbid: **forbid** den, pp. *-bid-n*: **adj.** prohibited; hindered: **forbid** deny, ad. *-li*: **forbid** der, n. one who.

forbore and **forborne**—see **forbear**.

force, n. *förs* (It. *forza*; mid. L. *fortia*—from L. *fortis*, strong; F. *force*, strength, virtue), active power; vigour; quantity of power produced by motion; violence; troops; a body of land or naval combatants; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; power to persuade or convince: **v.** to compel; to obtain by force; to coerce; to draw or push by main strength; to ravish: **forcing**, imp.: **adj.** impelling; driving; ravishing: **n.** the act of one who forces; the act of urging on the growth of plants and fruits to maturity; the raising of plants by artificial heat: **forced**, pp. *först*: **adj.** affected; overstrained; compulsory: **forceful**, a *-fööl*, driven with force; acting with power: **forcefully**, ad. *-li*: **forceless**, a. having little or no force: **for'er**, n. one who; the solid piston of a forcing-pump: **forcible**, a. *för-si-bl*, having force or efficacy; active; powerful; weighty: **forcibly**, ad. *-bli*: **forcibleness**, n.: **forcing-pump**, a pump for driving water upward, or throwing it to a distance: **in force** or **of force**, valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed.

force-meat, n. *förs-mét* (F. *forcir*; L. *forcire*, to stuff), meat chopped fine, and highly seasoned for stuffing.

forcepts, n. *för-séps* (L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs—from *fortis*, an opening, and *capio*, I take; It. *forcipe*: F. *forceps*), a kind of pliers or small tongs used by surgeons, &c.: **forcipated**, a. *för-si-pä-ted*, formed to open like a pair of pincers.

ford, n. *förd* (Ger. *furt*; Icel. *brot*; Pol. *brod*, a ford), a part of a river or other water so shallow that it may be passed without swimming: **v.** to pass over a river by wading or walking: **ford ing**, imp.: **forded**, pp.: **fordable**, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be passed through on foot: **fordableness**, n.

fore, a *för* (Ger. *vor*, before—another form of *for*, which see), in front of; coming or going first; preceding: **fore and aft**, among *seamen*, the whole length of the ship from end to end—*fore*, meaning front or first part, and *aft*, the behind or hinder part; as a prefix, *fore* generally means priority in time; before; front part.

forearm, n. *för-ärm*, (*fore*, and AS. *earm*, the shoulder-joint), the part of the arm between the bend and the wrist.

forearm, v. *för-ärm* (*fore*, and L. *arma*, weapons), to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need: **forearming**, imp.: **forearmed**, *-ärmä*.

forebode, v. *för-böd* (*fore*, and *bode*), to foretell; to feel a secret sense of something future—usually applied to evil: **foreboding**, imp.: **adj.** presaging; ominous: **n.** perception beforehand: **foreboded**, pp.: **forebo'der**, n. one who.

forecast, v. *för-käst* (*fore*, and *cast*), to foresee; to plan before execution: **forecast ing**, imp.: **forecast ed**, pp.: **forecast**, n. *för-käst*, previous contrivance; foresight: **forecast er**, n. one who.

forecastle, n. *för-käst* or *fök-si* (*fore*, and *castle*), forepart of a ship, formerly much raised; the part where the foremast stands.

fore-chosen, a. *för-chö-sen* (*fore*, and *chosen*), chosen beforehand.

forecited, a. *för-si-löd* (*fore*, and *cited*), quoted before or above.

foreclose, v. *för-klös* (*fore*, and *close*), to shut up; to preclude: **foreclosing**, imp. *-zing*: **foreclosed**, pp. *-klözd*, precluded; cut off from the right of redemption—usually said of a mortgage: **foreclosure**, n. *-klö-zhöör*, act of foreclosing; prevention.

fore-date, v. *för-dat* (*fore*, and *date*), to date before the true time: **fore-deck**, n. *-däk*, the forepart of a ship: **fore-design**, v. *-dä-sin*, to plan beforehand; to intend previously: **fore-determine**, v. *-dä-tér-män*, to decree beforehand.

foredoom, v. *för-döm* (*fore*, and *doom*), to doom beforehand: **fore-door**, n. *-dör*, the door in front of a house.

forefather, n. *för-fäth-er* (*fore*, and *father*), an ancestor: **forefend**, v. *-fend*, to ward off; to keep off; to hinder; to prevent approach; to prohibit: **forefending**, imp.: **forefend ed**, pp.: **forefinger**, n. *-fing-ger*, the finger next the thumb: **forefront**, n. the front of anything: **forefoot**, n. one of the front feet of an animal.

forego, v. *för-gö* (*fore*, and *go*), to forbear to possess or enjoy; to give up: **foregoing**, imp.: **adj.** going before in time or place; preceding: **foregone**, pp. *förgön*, given up: **adj.** made up or decided beforehand.

foreground, n. *för-gröünd* (*fore*, and *ground*), that part of a picture which appears to lie nearest the eye of the observer: **forehead**, n. *för-öd*, the part of the face extending from the hair of the head to the eyes: **fore horse**, n. *-hörs*, the horse which goes foremost.

forehand, a. *för-hand* (*fore*, and *hand*), done sooner than is regular: **n.** the part of a horse before the rider: **forehand ed**, a. *-hand-öd*, early; timely.

foreign, a. *för-in* (It. *forense*: F. *forain*, belonging to what is without: L. *fortis*, without, out of doors), external; alien; belonging to another nation or country; not to the purpose; remote; not native or natural: **foreigner**, n. *-er*, one belonging to another country; not a native: **foreignness**, n. remoteness.

forejudge, v. *för-jüj* (*fore*, and *judge*), to judge before hearing the facts and proofs.

foreknow, v. *för-nö* (*fore*, and *know*), to have a previous knowledge of: **foreknowledge**, n. *för-nö-täg*, knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience: **foreknown**, pp. *för-nön*, known beforehand.

foreland, n. *för-länd* (*fore*, and *land*), a cape; a promontory.

forelock, n. *för-lök* (*fore*, and *lock*), the hair that grows over the forepart of the head: **to take time by the forelock**, not to let slip an opportunity; to make the most of time.

foreman, n. *för-män* (*fore*, and *man*), a man set over workmen; the chief man of a jury: **fore'mast**, n. *-mäst*, in a ship, the mast nearest the forepart: **forementioned**, a. *-mën-shünd*, said or written before: **fore'most**, a. *-mäst*, first in place or rank: **fore'named**, a. *-nämd*, mentioned before.

forenoon, n. *för-nön* (*fore*, and *noon*), from the morning to mid-day.

forensic, a. *för-sen-sik*, also *foren'sical*, a. *-si-käl* (L. *forensis*, belonging to the market or forum—from *forum*, the forum or market-place, where causes were tried and pleaded: It. *forense*), pert. to courts of judicature, or to discussions or pleadings in them; used in courts or legal proceedings, as a *forensic* term, a *forensic* speech.

foreordain, v. *för-ör-dän* (*fore*, and *ordain*), to ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate: **fore'ordained**, imp. appointing beforehand: **fore'ordained**,

cöw, böj, föt; päre, büd; chair, game, jag, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pp. -*dānd*'), appointed beforehand: *foreor'dina'tion*, n. -*or'di-nā'shūn*, previous ordination or appointment; predestination.

forepart, n. *fōr'pārt* (*fore*, and *part*), front or first part.

fore-run, v. *fōr-rūn'* (*fore*, and *run*), to precede; to come before: *fore-run'ning*, imp.: *fore-ran'*, pt. -*rān'*: *fore-run'ner*, n. -*rūn'ner*, a messenger sent before; a harbingers.

foresaid, a. *fōr-sāid* (*fore*, and *said*), spoken before. **foresaw**, v. *fōr-sē* (*fore*, and *see*), to see or know an event before it happens: *foresaw'ing*, imp.: *foresaw'*, pt. -*saw'*: *foresaw'n*.

foreshadow, v. *fōr-shād'ō* (*fore*, and *shadow*), to shadow or typify beforehand: *foreshad'owing*, imp.: n. act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation: *foreshad'owed*, pp. -*ōd*: *foreshew'* or *foreshow'*, v. -*shō*, to predict; to foretell.

foreship, n. *fōr-shīp*, the forepart of a ship.

foreshorten, v. *fōr-shōrt'n* (*fore*, and *shorten*), to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely: *foreshort'ening*, n. -*shōrt'n'ing*, in *painting*, the art of diminishing the entire length of an object when viewed obliquely: *foreshort'ened*, pp. -*ened*: *foreshort'nd*.

foresight, n. *fōr-sīt* (*fore*, and *sight*), foreknowledge; prescience; provident care of the future.

foreskin, n. *fōr-skin*, the skin that covers the glans penis.

forest, n. *fōr-ēst* (It. *foresta*; F. *forêt*, an uncultivated tract of country: W. *gorest*, waste ground), a large tract of land covered with trees; an uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood for field-sporting: adj. sylvan; rustic: *forested*, a. covered with trees; wooded: *for'ester*, n. one appointed to watch a forest and protect game: *forestry*, n. *fōr-ēstrī*, the art of forming forests: *forest-tree*, not a fruit-tree: *forest marble*, in *geol.*, shelly limestone of the oolitic formation.

forestall, v. *fōr-stāv'ōl* (*fore*, and *stall*: AS. *foresteallan*, to forestall), to buy goods before they are brought to stall or the market where they are to be sold; to anticipate; to take beforehand: *forestal'ling*, imp. anticipating; hindering: *forestalled'*, pp. -*stāv'ōl*: *forestaler*, n. one who.

forestay, n. *fōr-stāy* (*fore*, and *stay*), a particular rope in a ship reaching from the foremost-head.

foretaste, n. *fōr-tāst* (*fore*, and *taste*), a taste beforehand; anticipation: *foretaste*, v. *fōr-tāst*, to taste before full possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something: *foretast'ing*, imp.: *foretast'ed*, pp.

foretell, v. *fōr-tēl'*, to tell before an event happens; to predict: *foretell'ing*, imp.: *foretold'*, pt. -*tōld'*, did foretell: pp. told before; predicted.

forethought, n. *fōr-thāv't* (*fore*, and *thought*), anticipation; foresight; provident care.

foretoken, v. *fōr-tō'ken* (*fore*, and *token*), to foreshow; to presignify: n. a previous sign or omen: *foreto'ken'ing*, imp. -*tō'ken'ing*: *foreto'kened*, pp. -*tō'kend*, foreshown.

foretooth, n. *fōr-tōth* (*fore*, and *tooth*), a tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

foretopmast, n. *fōr-tōp'māst* (*fore*, and *topmast*), the mast erected on the head of the foremast.

forever, ad. *fōr-ev'ēr* (*fore*, and *ever*), always; ceaselessly; endlessly.

forewarn, v. *fōr-wārn'* (*fore*, and *warn*), to admonish beforehand; to give previous notice to: *forewarn'ing*, imp.: *forewarned'*, pp. -*wārn'nd*.

forewoman, n. *fōr-wōm'ān*, the chief woman in a workshop.

forfeit, n. *fōr-fīt* (F. *forfait*, a crime—from *forfaire*, to misdo, to transgress: mid. L. *foris-factus*, one who has misdone himself—from *foris*, without, and *factus*, done), a fine; a penalty; that which is lost or alienated for a crime, fault, or neglect: v. to lose by neglecting or refusing to fulfil the conditions of a contract or bargain; to lose by some fault, crime, or offence: *forfeit'ing*, imp.: *forfeited*, pp. adj. lost or alienated by an offence or crime, or by a breach of condition: *forfeitable*, a. -*ā-bl*, liable to be forfeited: *forfeiture*, n. -*ūr*, the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, or office, &c., by some offence, crime, or neglect; that which is forfeited.

forfend, v. *fōr-fēnd* (*for*, and F. *defendre*, to forbid—see *for*, and under *forefather*), to hinder; to avert.

forgave, pt. of *forgive*, which see.

forge, v. *fōrj* (F. *forger*; It. *forgia*, a smithy—from L. *faber*, a smith), to shape a piece of metal by heat-

ing and hammering; to make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit: n. a place where iron or any other metal is heated and beaten into shape; a smithy: *forging*, imp.: *forged*, pp. *fōrjd*: *forger*, n. *jēr*, one who falsifies; a fabricator: *for'gery*, n. *jēr-i*, the crime of making or altering coins, bank-notes, or writings, in order to make them pass as genuine; that which is forged: to *forge on*, to make its way slowly and laboriously, as a ship.

forget, v. *fōr-gēt* (AS. *forġitan*: *for*, and *get*), to let go from the memory; to slight; to neglect: *forget'ting*, imp.: *forgot'*, pt. did forget: *forgot'ten*, pp. -*gōt'n*, escaped the memory; neglected: *forget'ter*, n. one who: *forget-me-not*, n. a small flowering plant; a keepsake: *forget'ful*, a. -*fōl*, inattentive; negligent; apt to forget: *forget'fully*, ad. -*it*: *forget'fulness*, n. aptness to forget; loss of remembrance; neglect.

forgive, v. *fōr-giv'* (*for*, and *give*), to pardon; to overlook or remit, as an offence or debt: *forgiving*, imp.: adj. inclined to overlook offences; merciful: *forgave'*, pt. -*gāv'*, did forgive: *forgiven*, pp. -*giv'n*, pardoned; remitted: *forgiveness*, n. -*nēs*, pardon; remission.

forgot and forgotten—see *forget*.

fork, n. *fōrk* (L. *furca*; W. *forch*; AS. *forc*; Icel. *forke*; F. *fourche*, a fork), an instrument having two, or more prongs; anything like a fork: v. to raise or work with a fork; to shoot or divide into blades or branches: *fork'ing*, imp.: *forked*, pp. *fōrkt*: *forky*, a. *fōrk'y*, opening like the prongs of a fork: *fork'less*, a. without a fork: *fork'tail*, a salmon in its fourth year: *fork'edly*, ad. -*it*: *fork'edness*, n.: *forks of a river*, the branches into which a river divides, or which come together to form it.

forlorn, a. *fōr-lārn'* (Goth. *verloren*, lost: Dut. *verliesen*, to lose: AS. *forleoran*, to lose, to let go), destitute; forsaken; solitary: *forlorn'ly*, ad. -*it*: *forlorn'ness*, n.: *forlorn-hope*, a desperate case; a body of soldiers selected to lead in an assault upon a fortified place.

form, n. *fōrm* (L. *forma*; It. *forma*, shape, figure: F. and old F. *forme*, fashion, a long bench), the shape or external appearance of anything; a pattern; a mould; beauty; stated method; ceremony; ritual; something not essential; a long seat used in a school; name applied to one of the classes of a great public school: *as first form*, *sixth form*, &c., pronounced *fōrm*; types set up ready for printing: v. to shape; to fashion; to mould; to contrive; to combine; to make; to constitute; to go to make up: *forming*, imp.: *fōrm'ing*: *formed*, pp. *fārm'd*: *former*, n. *fōr'mēr*, one who: *formless*, a. *fārm'lēss*, without form: *form'al*, a. *fōr'm'al*, strictly ceremonious; done in due form; according to regular method; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence: *form'ally*, ad. -*it*: *formality*, n. *fōr-māl'itē*, ceremony; strict observance of social customs; conformity to customary modes; mode or method: *formalism*, n. *fōr-mā-lizm*, the form without the substance or essence; dependence on external forms only, as in religion: *for'malist*, n. one who regards appearances only; a stickler for forms; a hypocrite: *formation*, n. *fōr-mā'shūn*, the act or manner of forming; generation or production; in *geol.*, any assemblage of rocks which have some characters in common: *for'mative*, a. -*mā-tiv*, giving form; plastic: n. a word formed from another.

former, a. *fōr'mēr* (AS. *forma*, early, former; comp. of *form*, which see), before another or something else in time or order; mentioned before another; opposed to latter: *for'merly*, ad. -*it*, in times past.

formic, a. *fōr'mik* (L. *formica*, an ant), pert. to ants: *formicate*, a. *fōr'mik-kāt*, ant-like: *formica'tion*, n. -*kā'shūn*, a sensation resembling that caused by ants creeping on the skin: *formic acid*, an acid obtained originally from red ants.

formidable, a. *fōr'mt-dā-bl* (L. *formidabilis*, causing fear—from *formidare*, to fear. It. *formidabile*: F. *formidable*), exciting fear or dread; dreadful: *for'midably*, ad. -*dā-blit*: *formidableness*, n. -*dā-bl-nēs*, quality of exciting dread.

formula, n. *fōrm'ū-lā*, plu. *form'ū-lēs*, -*lē*, also *form'ulas* (L. *formula*, a fine form—from *forma*, a shape: It. *formula*: F. *formule*), the symbol or symbols expressing the composition of a body; a general expression for resolving problems; a collection of faith: *form'ulary*, n. -*lē-ā*, a book containing prescribed forms, as of prayers, &c.; a ritual: *form'ule*, n. -*ūl*, a formula: *form'ulate*, v. -*ū-lāt*, to reduce to a formula;

also form'ulise, v. -*iz*: form'ula'ting, imp.: form'ula'ted, pp.: form'ull'ing, imp.: form'ullised, pp. -*lized*.

fornicate, v. *för-ni-kät* (L. *fornicatio*, an arching over—from *fornia*, an arch or vault, a brothel), to commit lewdness, as between unmarried persons: **fornica'tion**, n. -*kä-shün*, commerce between unmarried persons; idolatry: **fornica'tor**, n. an unmarried man having commerce with an unmarried woman; an idolater: **fornica'tress**, n. an unmarried woman guilty of lewdness.

forray, n. *för-a*, another spelling of *foray*, which see, and *fodder*.

forake, v. *för-sak'* (AS. *forsacan*, to oppose, to refuse—from *for*, away, and old Eng. *sake*, dispute: AS. *sacan*, to contend), to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to leave: **fora'king**, imp.: n. act of deserting: **forsook**, pt. -*söök*, did forsake: **forsaken**, pp. -*sä-kn*: adj. deserted; abandoned; destitute.

forsooth, ad. *för-söth* (AS. *for*, and *soth*, truth), in fact; certainly—used in contempt or irony.

forswear, v. *för-swear'* (AS. *forswearian*, to forswear—*from* *for*, away, and *swearian*, to swear), to swear falsely; to commit perjury; to deny upon oath: **forswear'ing**, imp.: **forswore**, pt. -*swör*: **forsworn**, pp. -*swörn*.

fort, n. *fört* (F. *fort*; It. *forte*; L. *fortis*, strong), a fortified place; a castle: **forte**, n. *fört*, strong point; that in which any one excels: **forte**, ad. *förtä* (It.), in music, with force; loudly: **fortissimo**, ad. *förtis-si-mö*, very strongly or loudly: **fortalice**, n. *förtä-lis*, a small fort; a block-house for defence: **fortlet**, n. a small fort: **fortress**, n. *fört-räs*, a place of defence or security; a castle; safety: **fortressed**, a. -*räst*, defended by a fortress.

forth, ad. *förth* (AS. *forth*, forward: Dut. *voord*, forwards: Ger. *fort*, on, further), forward in place or order; out; abroad: **forthcoming**, a. about or ready to appear: **forthgoing**, n. a going forth; a proceeding from: adj. going forth: **forthwith**, ad. without delay; immediately.

fortieth, a.—see *forty*.

fortify, v. *fört-i-fä* (F. *fortifier*, to strengthen—from L. *fortis*, strong, and *facio*, I make), to strengthen against the attack of an enemy by forts, works, &c.; to render stronger by forts, &c.; to invigorate; to confirm: **fortifying**, imp.: **fortified**, pp. -*fä*: adj. made strong against attacks: **fortifica'tion**, n. -*fä-kä-shün*, a fortified place; the art or science of fortifying places.

fortitude, n. *fört-tüd* (L. *fortitudo*, firmness, resolution—from *fortis*, strong: It. *fortitudine*), that power of mind which enables a person to act or suffer with patience, and without flinching or complaining; endurance; resolution.

fortnight, n. *fört-nit* (contr. from *fourteen nights*), fourteen days, or two weeks.

fortress, n.—see *fort*.

fortuitous, a. *fört-tü-tis* (L. *fortuitus*, that happens by accident—from *fors*, chance: It. *fortuito*: F. *fortuit*), happening by chance; casual; accidental: **fortuitously**, ad. -*ti*: **fortuitousness**, n. -*näs*: **fortuity**, n. -*ti*, accident; chance.

fortune, n. *fört-tün* or *fört-chöön* (L. *fortuna*, luck, prosperity—from *fors*, chance: It. *fortuna*: F. *fortune*), the good or evil that befalls man; chance; accident; wealth; estate; possessions; the portion of a man or woman; destiny; fate: **fortunate**, a. *fört-tü-nät* (L. *fortunatus*, prosperous, well off), lucky; successful; happy: **for'tunately**, ad. -*ti*: **for'tuneless**, a. without wealth; poor: **fortune-hunter**, n. a man who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman possessed of wealth: **fortune-hunting**, n.: **fortune-teller**, n. a person who pretends to foretell the events of one's life: **fortune-telling**, n.

forty, n. *fört-ti* (AS. *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten), four times ten: **fortieth**, a. -*th*, the fourth ten; the number following thirty-nine.

forum, n. *fört-rüm* (L. market-place—from *foris*, out of doors), a public place of meeting; a court; tribunal; a market-place.

forward, a. *fört-wärd* (AS. *fore*, before, and *weard*, towards, situation), in advance of something else; early in season; too ready; quick; hasty; presumptuous or immodest: v. to help onward; to promote; to quicken or hasten; to transmit: **for'warding**, imp.: **for'warded**, pp.: **for'warder**, n. one who: **for'wards**, ad. -*wärdz*, towards the front or forepart; onward: **for'wardly**, ad. -*ti*: **for'wardness**, n. cheerful readiness; want of due reserve or modesty; boldness.

fosse, n. sometimes **foss**, *fös* (L. *fossa*, a ditch, a

trench—from *fodio*, I dig: It. *fossa*: F. *fosse*), a hollow place or ditch round a fortified place, commonly filled with water; a kind of cavity in a bone.

fossil, n. *fös-sil* (L. *fossus*, dug), a mineral dug out of the earth; the remains of plants and animals imbedded in the earth's crust and changed into a stony consistence: **adj.** dug out of the earth: **foss'iliferous**, a. -*fä-rä-sil* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing fossils: **foss'il-ise**, v. -*iz*, to convert into a fossil; to become petrified: **foss'ilising**, imp.: **foss'ilised**, pp. -*sed*: **adj.** converted into a fossil: **foss'ilist**, n. one versed in fossils: **foss'ilisation**, n. -*ä-sä-shün*, the process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils: **fossorial**, a. *fös-sö-rä-l*, digging; burrowing: **fossil-paper**, **fossil-wool**, **fossil-cork**, &c., familiar terms for certain varieties of amianthus.

foster, v. *fös-tär* (AS. *fostrian*, to foster, to nourish—from *foder*, food), to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward or promote; to encourage; to indulge, as habits: **foster'ing**, imp.: **adj.** cherishing; bringing up: **fostered**, pp. -*tär*: **fösterer**, n. one who; a nurse: **foster-brother** or **-sister**, nursed together, but not of the same parent: **foster-child**, n. a child nursed or reared by one not its parent: **foster'ing**, n. -*ting*, a foster-child: **foster-mother**, one to whom the child of another is made over to nurse and bring up as her own.

fother, n. *föth-er* (Low Ger. *foder*; Dut. *voeder*; Ger. *fuder*, a wagon-load), a weight for lead of 2400 lb.

fougade, n. *föö-gad'*, also **fougasse**, n. *föö-gäs'* (F. from *fougue*, heat, fury), a small mine made under an enemy's fortification, and charged with powder.

fought, *föht*—see *fight*.

foul, a. *föul* (Goth. *fuls*; Icel. *full*, stinking, corrupt: AS. *fulan*, to corrupt), not clean; offensive; dirty; coarse; disgraceful; rainy or tempestuous—applied to weather; entangled; dangerous: v. to make filthy; to defile: **foul'ing**, imp.: **fouled**, pp. -*föld*: **foul'ly**, ad. -*ti*, scandalously; disgracefully: **foulness**, n. filthiness; defilement: **foul-mouthed**, a. using scurrilous, obscene, or profane language: **foul-speaking**, n. nasty in language: to **fall foul** of, to assail; to run against: **foul play**, unlawful, dishonest means.

foumart, n. *fö-märt* (as if from *foul* and *mart*, expressing the bad smell from the animal, but really a corruption of F. *fovine*, the polecat, and Eng. *mart* or *martin*), the beech-martin; commonly applied to the polecat.

found, pp. *föund*—see *find*.

found, v. *föund* (L. *fundare*, to lay the bottom, to found—from *fundus*, the bottom: It. *fondare*: F. *fonder*), to lay the basis of anything; to set up; to raise; to institute; to fix firmly: **found'ing**, imp.: **found'ed**, pp.: **found'er**, n. one who establishes; an originator: **foundation**, n. *föund-dä-shün*, the base of an edifice or building; the groundwork or origin of anything; an endowment; an institution: **foundress**, n. a woman who originates or establishes: **on the foundation**, one who has an interest and share in an endowment, as a scholar or fellow of a college.

found, v. *föund* (L. *fundere*, to pour out: It. *fondere*; F. *fondre*, to melt), to form by melting a metal, and casting it into a mould: **found'ing**, imp.: n. the act of casting or forming with melted metal in a mould: **found'ed**, pp.: **found'er**, n. *föund-er*, one who is skilled in forming articles by casting metal in moulds: **foundery**, n. *föund-er-i*, or **found'ry**, n. -*drä*, the place where casting liquid metal into moulds to produce articles of various designs is carried on.

founder, v. *föund-er* (L. *fundere*, to pour out), to fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship in the sea; to disable or lame a horse by causing sores in its feet: **found'ering**, imp.: **found'ered**, pp. -*derd*: **adj.** sunk in the sea, as a ship; made lame in the feet by inflammation, &c.

found'ing, n. *föund-ting* (see *find*), a child found without a parent or owner; one whose parents are unknown.

font, n. *föunt*, also **fontain**, n. *föunt-än* (L. *fons*, a spring of water—gen. *fontis*: F. *fontaine*), a spring or issuing of water from the earth; a spring; a well of water; a jet or spouting of water; the source of anything: **font'ainless**, a.: **font'ainhead**, n. primary source; first beginning.

font, in printing, same as *font*, which see.

four, n. *för* (AS. *feower*; Goth. *fjäder*; L. *quatuor*, four), two and two: **fourscore**, a. *för-skör* (four, and score), four times twenty: **fourfold**, a. *föld* (four, and fold), four times told; quadruple: **fourteen**, n. -*tén* (four, and ten), four and ten: **fourteenth**, a. ordinal of

cöu, böy, fööt; pure, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

fourteen; the fourth after the tenth: **fourth**, a. *fórt*, next after the third; ordinal of four: **fourthly**, ad. *-th*, in the fourth place.

fourchette, n. *fór-shét* (F. a table-fork), the bone in birds formed by the junction of the clavicles; the wishing-bone in a fowl.

fourneau, n. *fór-nó* (F.), in *mil.*, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

foveate, a. *fó-vé-at*, also *foveolate*, a. *fó-vé-b-lát* (L. *fovea*, a pit), in *bot.*, having pits or depressions called *foveae*, *fó-vé-é*, or *fó-veolae*, *-b-é*.

fovilla, n. *fó-vít-lá* (L. *fovea*, I nourish), in *bot.*, the matter contained in the grains of pollen, consisting of minute granules floating in a liquid.

fowl, n. *fówl* (Goth. *fugls*; Ger. *vogel*; AS. *fugol*, a bird—from AS. *flug*, flight), a cock or hen; a bird; poultry: **v.** to take or catch birds for food, or as game: **fowling**, imp. n. the act or practice of shooting fowls or birds: **fowled**, pp. *fó-wéld*: **fowler**, n. one who takes or kills birds for food: **fowling-piece**, n. a light gun for shooting birds.

fox, n. *fóks* (Goth. *fauho*; Ger. *fuchs*, a fox), an animal of the dog kind noted for its cunning; a sly cunning fellow: **foxglove**, n. (AS. *foxescilfe*, foxglove; more probably a corruption of the old spelling *folks-glove*, fairies' glove), a well-known plant with flowers resembling fingers of a glove, of a purple or white colour: **fox-brush**, the tail of a fox—usually called the *brush*: **fox-hound**, a hound for hunting the fox: **fox-hunt**, the chase or hunting of the fox: **fox-hunting**, the sport: **fox-y**, a. *-y*, having the colour of a fox: **fox-like**, a. resembling the cunning of a fox.

fracas, n. *frá-ká* (F. a crash—from L. *fractus*, broken), a noisy quarrel; a brawl; an uproar.

fraction, n. *frák-shún* (F. *fraction*, a fraction—from L. *fractum*, to break in pieces), a broken part of a whole; a part of a whole or unit, in *arith.*, a part of a unit, or one, as $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$: **fractional**, a. *-shún-ál*, pert. to fractions: **fractionous**, a. *-shús*, apt to break out into a passion; peevish; apt to exhibit ill-humour; quarrelsome: **fractionously**, ad. *-th*: **fractionousness**, n.: **fracture**, n. *frák-túr*, a break in any body; a break caused by violence; a broken bone: **v.** to break; to crack: **fracturing**, imp. *frák-túred*, pp. *túrd*: **adj.** broken; cracked.

fragile, a. *frá-jíl* (L. *fragilis*, brittle—from *frango*, I break: it. and F. *fragile*), easily broken; brittle; weak; frail: **fragilely**, ad. *-th*: **fragility**, n. *frá-jí-lít*, brittleness; weakness; frailty.

fragment, n. *frág-mént* (L. *fragmentum*, a piece broken off: *fragment*: it. *frammento*), a part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect part: **fragmental**, a. *frág-mén-tál*, consisting of fragments: **fragmented**, a. broken into fragments: **fragmentary**, a. *frág-mén-tér-í*, composed of fragments.

fragrant, a. *frá-gránt* (L. *fragrantia*, scent, odour—from *fragrans*, smelling sweetly: it. *fragrante*, fragrant), that smells agreeably; sweet-scented; odorous: **fragrantly**, ad. *-th*: **fragrance**, n. *-gráns*, also *fragrancy*, n. *-grán-sí*, sweetness of smell; odour.

frail, a. *frál* (F. *frêle*, frail—from L. *fragilis*, easily broken), weak; infirm; easily injured or destroyed; liable to err: **frailly**, ad. *-th*: **frailty**, n. *-th*, a particular fault or sin; a foible; an error: plu. *frailties*, *-th*, faults or sins of weakness; errors; foibles.

fraise, n. *frás* (F.), in *mil.*, a defence consisting of pointed iron or wooden spikes in a horizontal or inclined position.

frame, n. *frám* (Bret. *framma*, to join, to unite: Ger. *rahmen*; Dut. *raem*, a frame), a structure formed of united parts; anything made to enclose or surround something else; that on which anything is held or stretched; order; particular state, as of the mind: **v.** to form or shape; to fit one thing to another; to compose; to draw up: **framing**, imp. n. the skeleton; the rough timber-work of a house: **framed**, pp. *frá-méd*, fitted and united in proper form; composed: **framer**, n. one who: **framable**, a. *-á-bl*, that may be framed: **framework**, n. that which supports or encloses something else.

frame, v. *frám* (AS. *fremman*, to form, to effect: Icel. *fremia*, to bring to pass—from *framn*, forwards), to contrive; to effect; to manage.

franc, n. *frángk*, a silver coin used in France and Belgium, value about 94d. sterling.

franchise, n. *frán-chíz* (F. *franchise*—from *franc*, open, free: Icel. *fracker*, freeborn, a Frank: Bret. *franck*, spacious, wide: old Eng. *franklin*, a freeman), the privilege or right of voting for the member of Parlia-

ment; privilege; right granted: **v.** to enfranchise, which see.

Franciscan, n. *frán-stí-kan* (from *St Francis*), one of an order of monks or friars founded 1209; also called *Grey Friars*: **adj.** pert. to.

frangible, a. *frán-jí-bl* (L. *frangere*, to break: it. *frangere*; F. *franchir*), that may be broken; easily broken; brittle: **frangibility**, n. *-bíl-ít*, brittleness; in *geol.*, the degree of facility with which a rock yields to the hammer.

frank, a. *frángk* (F. *franc*, open, free—see *franchise*), open; candid; ingenuous; generous: **frankly**, ad. *-th*: **frankness**, n. plainness of speech; candour: **v.** to exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage; to exempt from payment: **n.** the endorsement which exempts a letter from postage: **franking**, imp.: **franked**, pp. *frángkt*.

Frank, n. *frángk*, a name given by the Turks and other inhabitants of Eastern countries to the English, French, Italians, &c.; one of the anc. Germans who conquered and settled in France; a Frenchman.

frankincense, n. *frángk-in-séns* (*frank*, free, and *incense*), a gum-resin, which when burnt sends forth a strong aromatic odour, used in the religious services of several churches.

franklinite, n. *frángk-lín-ít* (after Benjamin Franklin), a valuable ore of iron, often found in veins of great thickness.

frantic, a. *frán-tík* (L. *phreneticus*, mad, delirious: it. *frenetico*; F. *phrénétique*; Gr. *phrenitis*, disorder of the mind; from *phren*, the mind), furious; outrageous; transported by passion: **frantically**, ad. *-th*, also *franktically*, ad. *-th*: **franticness**, n.

frap, v. *fráp* (F. *frapper*, to strike), in *seamen's language*, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension; to strengthen by passing a rope around; to undergird: **frapping**, imp.: **frapped**, pp. *frápt*.

fraternal, a. *frá-tér-nál* (L. *fraternus*, brotherly—from *frater*, a brother: it. *fraterno*; F. *fraternel*), pert. to brothers; brotherly; becoming brothers: **fraternally**, ad. *-th*: **fraternity**, n. *-nít-í*, a brotherhood; a society; men of the same class or profession: **fraternise** or *-nize*, v. *frá-tér-níz*, to associate or hold fellowship as brothers: **fraternising**, imp. *frá-tér-nísed*, pp. *-nísed*: **fraterniser**, n. *-zér*, one who: **fraternisation**, n. *-nít-sá-shún*, the act of uniting as brothers.

fratricide, n. *frá-tér-síd* (L. *fratricida*, a brother's murderer—from *frater*, a brother, and *cedere*, to kill, to murder: it. *fratricida*; F. *fratricide*), one who murders or kills a brother: **fratricidal**, a. *-síd-ál*, pert. to fratricide.

fraud, n. *fráwd* (L. *fraus*, cheating—gen. *fraudis*; it. and F. *fraude*), deception; trick; artifice; a deceitful act by which the right or interest of another is injured: **fraudful**, a. *-fóól*, full of fraud or deceit: **fraudfully**, ad. *-th*: **fraudless**, a. *-lés*, without fraud: **fraudlessly**, ad. *-th*: **fraudlessness**, n.: **fraudulent**, a. *fráwd-á-lént*, founded on or obtained by fraud; unfair; dishonest: **fraudulently**, ad. *-th*: **fraudulence**, n. *-léns*, deliberate deceit; the overreaching of another; also **fraudulency**, n.

fraught, a. *fráwt* (Ger. *fracht*; F. *frét*, the loading of a waggon or ship, the money paid for conveyance—see *freight*), filled; stored; laden; pp. of the v. *freight*.

fray, n. *frá* (F. *fracas*, crash: contr. of *affray*), a brawl; a quarrel; a contest: **v.** to terrify; to frighten.

fray, v. *frá* (F. *frayer*, to rub, to wear: L. *fricare*, to rub), to rub; to wear away by rubbing: **fraying**, imp.: **frayed**, pp. *frád*.

freak, n. *frék* (it. *frega*, a longing desire; *fregare*, to rub), a whim; a sudden fancy; a prank: **freakish**, a. capricious; whimsical: **freakishly**, ad. *-th*: **freakishness**, n.

freckle, n. *frékl* (Icel. *frekna*; Norm. *frukne*, freckles: Ger. *fleck*, a spot, a stain), a yellowish spot on the skin; any small discoloured spot: **v.** to produce freckles on: **freckling**, imp.: **freckled**, pp. *-ld*: **adj.** having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface: **freckly**, a. *-th*, covered with freckles.

free, a. *fré* (AS. *freo*; Icel. *frí*; Goth. *frija*), being at liberty; not under restraint; licentious; enjoying civil rights; allowed or permitted; open; unreserved; exempt from; gratuitous: **v.** to set at liberty; to rescue; to release; to clear from: **freeing**, imp.: **freed**, pp. delivered from restraint; cleared: **freely**, ad. *-th*, in a free manner; liberally; gener-

mäte, mält, fär, läto; möte, möt, möve;

only: **free'ness**, *n.* state of being unconstrained; frankness; openness: **free-agency**, *n.* the state of acting freely or without necessity: **free-agent**, *n.* one under no constraint of will: **free booter**, *n.* *-bōt-ēr* (*free*, and *booty*: old Eng. *freebutler*), a robber; one who roves about for plunder or booty: **free booting**, *n.* plundering; pillaging: **free-born**, *a.* free by birth; inheriting liberty: **free'd man**, *n.* a slave set at liberty by law: **free dom**, *n.* *-dūm* (AS. *freodōm*), liberty; independence; particular privilege; ease of doing anything; familiarity: **free-hearted**, *a.* open; frank; liberal; generous: **free hold**, *n.* property which a man holds for life or in his own right; fee-simple: **free holder**, *n.* one who possesses a freehold: **free man**, *n.* one who enjoys liberty or a particular privilege: **free ma'son**, *n.* *-mā-sūn*, one of an ancient fraternity of operative masons; now a member of a secret society professedly founded on social and moral virtue, but generally a mere convivial and benevolent association: **free ma'son-ry**, *n.* the principles of the society of freemasons: **free-minded**, *a.* free from care: **free-school**, *a.* school free from the payment of fees; a school open to all: **free-spoken**, *a.* speaking without reserve or restraint: **freestone**, *n.* a variety of sandstone easily cut or wrought: **freethinker**, *n.* a sceptic: **free-trade**, trade or commerce without undue restrictions: **freewill**, *n.* liberty of choice; power to direct our actions: **adj.** spontaneous: **free and easy**, making one's self at home; without formality: **to make free**, to take undue liberties.

freeze, *v.* *fréz* (F. *frisson*, a shivering: Dut. *vriesen*, to tremble with cold: Low Ger. *vresen*, to be cold), to congeal; to harden into ice; to chill; to shiver with cold; to become chilled with cold; to kill with cold: **freezing**, *imp.* *n.* the process or state of congealing: **froze**, *pt.* *frōz*, did freeze: **frozen**, *pp.* *a.* *frō-zēn*, hardened into ice; congealed by cold: **freezable**, *a.* *-bēl*, that may be frozen: **freezing-point**, the degree of cold at which water begins to turn into ice, being 32° Fahr.

freight, *n.* *frāt* (Ger. *fracht*, the loading of a wagon or ship; *ferchen*, to despatch: Swiss, *ferken*, to forward goods—see *fraught*), the cargo or part of the cargo of a ship; the hire of a ship; the charge or price for transporting goods by water: *v.* to load with goods for transport by water; to engage or hire for transport of goods: **freighting**, *imp.* loading or carrying, as a ship: **freight ed**, *pp.* loaded, as a ship: **freight'er**, *n.* one who: **freightless**, *a.* without a freight: **freightage**, *n.* *frāt-āj*, money paid for freight.

French, *a.* *frēnsh*, *pert.* to France: *n.* the language of France: **French chalk**, a variety of talc used for marking: **French horn**, a wind musical instrument; **French polish**, a furniture varnish: **French man**, *n.* a native of France: **frenchify**, *v.* *frēnsh-ī-fī*, to infect with the manners of the French: **frenchify'ing**, *imp.* **french'ied**, *pp.* *-īd*.

frenzy, *n.* *frēn-sī* (F. *frénésie*, frenzy—see *frantic*), any violent agitation of the mind approaching to madness; delirium: *v.* to drive to frenzy or madness: **fren'zy'ing**, *imp.* **fren'zied**, *pp.* *a.* *-zīd*, affected with frenzy or madness.

frequent, *a.* *frē-kwēnt* (L. *frequens*, often, repeated: It. *frequente*: F. *fréquent*), often seen; often done; often occurring: **frequent**, *v.* *frē-kwēnt'*, to visit often or habitually: **frequent'ing**, *imp.* **frequent'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* often visited: **frequent'er**, *n.* one who: **frequently**, *ad.* *frē-kwēnt-lī* *frē-quency*, *n.* *-sī*, occurrence of a thing often, at short intervals: **frequentative**, *a.* *frē-kwēnt-tā-tiv*, denoting the frequent repetition of an action—a term used in grammar: **fre'quentness**, *n.* quality of being frequent or often repeated.

fresco, *n.* *frēs-kō* (It. *fresco*, fresh), duskiness like that of the evening or the morning; coolness; a method of painting on walls freshly plastered: **al fresco** (It.), in the open air.

fresh, *a.* *frēsh* (AS. *fersc*: Dut. *versch*: Icel. *frískr*: It. *fresco*: F. *fraîche*, recent, new), brisk; moving with energy; not impaired or faded; not tainted; not stale; healthy in look or feeling; not salt; unpractised: **freshly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **fresh'ness**, *n.* newness; vigour: **freshen**, *v.* *frēsh-ēn*, to make fresh; to grow fresh; to free from salt; to grow brisk and strong, as the wind: **freshening**, *imp.* *a.* *frēsh-ēn'ing*, making or growing fresh; refreshing: **fresh'ened**, *pp.* *a.* *-ēnd*, made fresh; deprived of saltiness: **fresh water**, opposed to sea-water: **fresh'es**, *n.* *plu.* *-ēz*, the mingling of salt and fresh water in rivers or estuaries: **fresh'et**, *n.* *-ēt*, the sudden overflow of a river from

rain or melted snow: **fresh'man**, *n.* in *Eng.*, a university student during his first year; a novice.

fret, *v.* *frēt* (L. *fricare*: It. *farecare*: Bav. *fretten*, to rub: Swiss, *fretten*, to become sore by rubbing: AS. *fretan*, to gnaw), to wear away by rubbing; to be peevish and irritable; to be vexed; to irritate; to vex: to make rough on the surface: *n.* agitation of mind: **fret'ting**, *imp.* *adj.* wearing away; vexing; eating: **fret'ted**, *pp.* *adj.* eaten; rubbed or worn away; made rough on the surface; vexed: **fret'ful**, *a.* *-fōōl*, disposed to fret; peevish: **fret'fully**, *ad.* *-lī*: **fret'fulness**, *n.* ill-humour; peevishness.

fret, *n.* *frēt* (Sp. *fres*, gold lace: It. *fregio*: mid. L. *frisum*, lace, ornamented border), ornamented work in embroidery or carving: *v.* (old F. *freter*, to interlace; *frettes*, an iron grating: It. *ferriata*, the grating of a window: Sp. *fretes*, the bands forming the body of a shield), in *her.* and *arch.*, to ornament by interlacing bars or fillets: *n.* small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles: **fret'ting**, *imp.* *adj.* variegating with bands or fillets: **fret'ted**, *pp.* *a.* interlaced; variegated; ornamented with fretwork: **fret'ty**, *a.* *-tī*, adorned with fretwork: **fretwork**, raised work; work adorned with frets: **fretted-roof**, a roof ornamented by bands or fillets crossing each other in different patterns: **fret'tised**, *a.* *-tīst*, formed by a collection of frets.

friable, *a.* *frī-ā-bl* (L. *friabilis*, that can be crumbled to pieces: It. *friabile*: F. *friable*), easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder: **frī'ability**, *n.* *-bīl-ī-tī*, also **frī'ableness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being easily crumbled to powder.

friar, *n.* *frī-ēr* (F. *frère*—from L. *frater*, a brother), one of a religious brotherhood—usually applied to the mendicant orders; a monk: **frī'arlike** and **frī'arly**, *a.* *-lī*: **frī'ary**, *a.* *-tī*, *pert.* to friars: *n.* a monastery of friars.

fribble, *a.* *frīb-l* (F. *frivole*, trifling—from L. *frivulus*, empty), frivolous; trifling: *n.* a trifier: *v.* to trifle: **frībbling**, *imp.* **frībbling**: **frīb'bled**, *pp.* *frīb-ble*: *n.* *-lē*, a frivolous fellow; a trifier.

fricassee, *n.* *frī-kās-sē* (F. *fricasser*, to fry—from L. *frigo*, I roast, I fry), a dish made by cutting any kind of flesh or fowl into small pieces, and stewing or frying the same with sauce: *v.* to dress as a fricassee: **frīc'-assee'ing**, *imp.* **frīc'-assee'd**, *pp.* *-sēd'*: **frīc'-andeau'**, *n.* *-ān-dō'* (F.), a certain prepared dish of veal.

friction, *n.* *frīk-shūn* (L. *frictio*, a rubbing—from *frico*, I rub: It. *frizione*: F. *friction*), the act of rubbing; the resistance produced by the rubbing of bodies against each other; attrition: **frīc'tional**, *a.* *-āl*, relating to friction; moved or produced by friction: **frīc'tionless**, *a.* *-lē*s, having no friction: **friction-wheels**, those employed to lessen friction.

Friday, *n.* *frī-dd* (AS. *frīge-dag*; Ger. *frey-tag*), the sixth day of the week, supposed to have been so named from *Frīga* or *Frey*, the Saxon Venus: **Good Friday**, the day observed in most Christian churches as that of our Lord's crucifixion.

fried, *v.* *frīd*—see *fry*.

friend, *n.* *frīnd* (Goth. *frījon*, to love: AS. *freond*—from *freon*, to free, to love), one attached to another by sentiments of affection, esteem, or respect; one not hostile; an associate: **frīendlike**, *a.* *frīendless*, *a.* without a friend: **frīendlessness**, *n.* **frīendly**, *a.* *-lī*, disposed to, as a friend; amicable; favourable: **frīend'liness**, *n.* a disposition to favour or befriend; goodwill: **frīend'ship**, *n.* intimacy or attachment depending on mutual respect and esteem; personal kindness; friendly aid: **Frīends**, the religious body or society usually called Quakers: **frīendly society**, a kind of club or association among operatives for affording relief to the members when out of work, or in sickness.

frieze, *n.* *frēz* (F. *friser*, to curl or crisp: *frisons*, frizzled or raised work: Sp. *fres*, gold or silver lace: mid. L. *frisare*, to ornament with borders), a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side: (F. *frise*), the flat part under the corner of a column, usually ornamented with figures or other carved work: *v.* to form a nap; to frizzle; to curl: **friezed**, *a.* *frēad*, napped; shaggy: **friezelike**, *a.* **friez'ing**, *n.* the process of forming a nap on woollen cloth.

frigate, *n.* *frī-gāt* (F. *frégate*; Sp. *fragata*, a light row-boat), a war-ship, generally carrying from thirty to fifty guns.

fright, *n.* *frīt* (Goth. *faurhts*, timid: AS. *forht*; Ger. *furcht*; Sw. *fukta*, fear), sudden terror, but of short duration; alarm: **frīghtful**, *a.* *frī-tōōl*, exciting

cōw, bōy, fōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

alarm or terror; shocking: **frightfully**, ad. -*ly*: **frightfulness**, n.: **fright**, v. *frī*, or *frīghen*, v. *frī*-n, to alarm suddenly; to terrify; to dismay: **frightening**, imp. *frī'tning*: **frightened**, pp. *frī'tnd*.

frigid, a. *frī'jīd* (L. *frigidus*, cold; It. *frigido*: F. *frôid*), cold; without warmth; without affection; formal; lifeless: **frigidly**, ad. -*ly*: **frigidity**, n.: **frigid-ity**, n. *frī-jīd'itē*, coldness; want of warmth; coldness of affection: **frigid zones**, the belts of the earth's surface which lie between the polar circles and the poles, 23½° from each pole: **frigorific**, a. *frī-gō-rīf'ik* (L. *facio*, I make), that produces cold.

frill, n. *frīl* (W. *frīll*), to twitter, to chatter: F. *friller*, to shiver for cold), a plaited band to a garment; a ruffle: v. to attach a frill to; to ruffle with cold, as a hawk her feathers: **frilling**, imp. n. the ruffles or plaited bands of a garment: **frilled**, pp. *frīld*.

fringe, n. *frīnj* (F. *frange*; It. *frangia*; Ger. *franse*, a border of hanging threads: F. *froncer*, to plait, to wrinkle, an edging of loose threads or ornamental open work; the edge; the margin: v. to ornament with a loose border; to adorn with fringe: **fringing**, imp. *frīnjng*, pp. a. *frīnjng*, bordered with a fringe: **fringeless**, a. without a fringe: **fringing reefs**, coral-reefs, so called from their fringing or encircling islands at a small distance from shore.

frizzy, n. *frīp-ē-ri* (F. *friser*, to wear to rags: Sw. *rīfva*, to tear), clothes thrown aside after wearing; place where old clothes are sold; useless or worthless trifles: **adj.** trifling; contemptible.

friseur, n. *frē-zēr* (F.), a hairdresser.

frisk, v. *frīsk* (It. *frizzare*, to quaver, to spirt: Icel. *frískr*, new, in full vigour: F. *frisque*, lively), to leap and skip about; to gambol in frolic and gaiety: n. a frolic; a caper: **frisking**, imp. *frīskng*, pp. *frīskt*: **frisker**, n. one who: **frisky**, a. *frīsk't*, lively; frolicsome: **friskily**, ad. -*ly*: **friskiness**, n. dancing or leaping in frolic; liveliness.

frisket, n. *frīsk'et*, also *frīsk'et*, -*et* (F. *frisquette*, frisket, so called from the frequency and briskness of its motion: connected with **frisk**), in **printing**, the light frame which holds the sheet of paper on the tympan.

frit or **fritt**, n. *frīt* (F. *fritte*; *fritta*, frit—from L. *frictus*, dried, parched), the mixture of which glass is made after being calcined or baked in the furnace, but before the materials are melted.

fritth, n. *frīth*—see **firth**.

fritter, v. *frīt'ter* (L. *fritinnire*, to twitter: F. *frē-tiller*, to fidget: Gr. *phritto*, I tremble), to cut or break into small pieces; to waste away by bits or degrees: n. a fragment or shred: **frittering**, imp. *frīt'terēng*, pp. *frīt'terēd*.

fritter, n. *frīt'ter* (F. *friture*, a frying: It. *frittare*, to fry in a pan—see **fry**), a small cake or piece of meat fried; a pancake.

frivolous, a. *frī-vō-lūs* (L. *frivolus*, trifling: It. *frivolo*: F. *frivole*), slight; trifling; of little weight or importance: **frivolously**, ad. -*ly*: **frivolousness**, n. the quality of being of very little worth or importance: **frivolity**, n. *frī-vōl'itē*, acts or habits of trifling.

frizz, v. *frīz* (F. *friser*, to curl: Gr. *phriz*, originally a rustling sound; *phrizos*, rough, curled), to form into small curls; to form into little hard prominences or curls, as the nap of cloth: **frizzling**, imp. *frīz'ng*, pp. *frīz'ng*: **frizzled**, pp. *frīz'ld*.

fro, ad. *frō* (AS. or Dan. *fra*: contr. of **from**, which see), from; back or backwards: **to and fro**, there and back; backwards and forwards.

frock, n. *frōk* (mid. L. *frocus*, a shaggy cloak—from L. *flocus*, a lock of wool: Port. *frocco*, a tuft of wool: F. *froc*, a monk's habit), a loose upper dress worn by children and females; a loose upper garment worn by men: **frocked**, a. *frōkt*, dressed in a frock: **frockless**, a. without a frock: **frock-coat**, a coat with skirts meeting in front: **monk's frock**, a monk's outer garment: **smock-frock**, a loose outer garment worn principally by agricultural labourers in England: to **unfrock** a clergyman, to suspend him for bad conduct.

frog, n. *frōg* (AS. *frogga*; Ger. *frosche*; Dut. *vorsch*), an amphibious four-footed reptile; a disease affecting the foot of the horse: **frog-fish**, a sea-fish: **frog-bit**, **frog-grass**, n. species of plants.

frog, n. *frōg* (Port. *frocco*, a tuft of wool or silk), a kind of button or tassel on a coat: **frogged**, a. *frōgd*, ornamented with frogs.

frolic, n. sometimes **frollick**, *frōl'ik* (Ger. *fröhlich*, in

good humour—from *fröh*, gay, and *lich*, like), a wild prank; gaiety and mirth; a gambol: **adj.** gay; full of pranks: v. to play wild pranks; to gambol: **frol-icking**, imp. a. playing pranks: **frol'icked**, pp. *frōl'ik't*: **frol'icesome**, a. *frōl'sūm*, given to pranks and fun; full of mirth: **frol'icesome**, ad. -*ly*: **frol'iceness**, n. wild pranks.

from, prep. *frōm* (AS. *fram*; Icel. *fram*; Dan. *frem*, forth, forwards), away; out of; denoting distance in space or time; generally denoting separation, removal, or departure: in the following phrases—from above; from afar; from beneath; from behind; from hence, thence, or whence,—the construction may be frequently considered as a *preposition and its case*: the following phrases—from amidst; from among; from beneath; from beyond; from forth; from off; from out; from out of; from under; from within,—are simply prepositional phrases, and as such followed by an objective case.

frond, n. *frōnd* (L. *frons*, a leaf—gen. *frōnds*: It. *fronde*), the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns; the union of a leaf and a branch: **frondescence**, n. *frōn-dēs'ēns*, the time or season of putting forth leaves: **frondose**, a. *frōn'dōs*, in bot., having a foliaceous or leaf-like expansion.

front, n. *frōnt* (L. *frons*, the forehead or forefront—gen. *frōntis*: Pol. *przod*, forefront), the forefront of anything; the face or whole face; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness: v. to have the face towards; to stand opposed or opposite; to stand foremost: **adj.** relating to the face or front: **fronting**, imp. a. front to front, or opposite: **fronted**, pp. a. formed with a front: **frontless**, a. having no front: **frontage**, n. -*aj*, the front part of a building: **front'al**, a. -*al*, pert. to or connected with the forehead: n. a small pediment over a door or window: **front'ingly**, ad. -*ly*: **frontier**, n. *frōn'tēr* (F. *frontière*), the boundary of a country or state; the parts adjacent to a boundary of a country: **adj.** bordering; lying on or near the boundary: **frontispiece**, n. *frōn'tis-pēs* (mid. L. *frontispicium*, the forefront of a house—from L. *frons*, the forehead, and *specio*, I view), the ornamental first page of a book; the part which first meets the eye: **front'let**, n. a band worn on the forehead: **front-view**, n. the representation of the front part or elevation of a building.

frost, n. *frōst* (F. *frisson*, a shudder: from *froze*, the pt. of **freeze**, which see), the power, act, or state of freezing; frozen vapour or dew, as *hoar-frost*: v. to adorn with the appearance of frost: **frost'ing**, imp. n. the sugar composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cakes, &c.: **frosted**, pp. and a. covered with anything resembling hoar-frost in colour or form; having white or grey hairs: **frostily**, ad. *frōs'til'it*: **frostiness**, n.: **frosty**, a. *frōs't*, containing frost; very cold; freezing; grey-haired: **frost-bite**, the effects of excessive cold on a part of the surface of a body: **frost-bitten**, a. affected by frost: **frost-bound**, a. bound or confined by frost: **frostwork**, n. work resembling hoar-frost on plants.

froth, n. *frōth* (Icel. *fráud*, scum: Low Ger. *frathen*, steam, vapour: W. *ffrādio*, to stream, to gush), the small bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by fermentation or by agitation; foam; a showy pretence of knowledge or ability; anything light or unsubstantial: v. to throw up foam or bubbles: **froth'ing**, imp. *frōth'ng*, pp. *frōth't*: **frothy**, a. *frōth't*, full of froth; consisting of light bubbles; light; empty; unsubstantial: **froth'ily**, ad. -*ly*: **frothiness**, n.: **frothless**, a. destitute of froth.

frounce, v. *frōuns* (F. *froncer*, to plait, to wrinkle: Dut. *fronssen*, to plait), to frizzle; to form wrinkles in or upon: **frounc'ing**, imp. *frōun'ng*, pp. *frōun't*.

frousy, a. *frōw'z* (probably from old Eng. *frow*: Ger. *frau*, a woman), fetid; musty; dim; cloudy.

frow, n. *frōw* (Ger. *frau*; Dut. *vrouw*), a woman; a dirty woman; a slattern.

froward, a. *frōw'erd* (AS. *fram*, from, and *ward*), perverse; refractory; unyielding; disobedient: **frow'ardly**, ad. -*ly*: **frow'ardness**, n.

frown, n. *frōwn* (F. *frogner*, to look sourly on: It. *grignare*, to snarl), a contraction of the forehead, expressing anger or dislike; a look expressing displeasure: v. to express displeasure or anger by contracting the forehead; to scowl at or on: **frown'ing**, imp. *frōwn'ng*, pp. *frōwn'd*: **frown'ingly**, ad. -*ly*.

froze, pt. *frōz*, **frozen**, pp. a. *frō'zn* (see **freeze**), congealed by cold; frosty; chill.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

fructify, v. *frük'ti-fī* (mid. L. *fructificare*, to be fruitful—from L. *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, I make; F. *fructifier*), to render productive or fruitful: *fruct'ifying*, imp.: **fructified**, pp. *-tīd*: **fructification**, n. *-tī-kā'shūn*, the act of rendering productive of fruit; those parts of a plant which embrace the organs of generation—i. e., flowers and fruit: **fructiferous**, a. *-tī-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing fruit: **fructescence**, n. *frük'tēs-ēns*, the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

frugal, a. *frō-gāl* (L. *frugalis*, thrifty; It. *frugale*: F. *frugal*), economical in living; not lavish; sparing: **frugally**, ad. *-lī*: **frugality**, n. *-gāl-i-tī*, prudent economy; a prudent and sparing use of anything; thrift.

frugiferous, a. *frō-fī-fēr-ūs* (L. *frugifer*, fruit-bearing—from *frux*, fruits of the earth, and *fero*, I bear), bearing fruit: **frugivorous**, a. *frū-b-rūs* (L. *voro*, I devour), feeding on fruit.

fruit, n. *frūt* (L. *fructus*, fruit, produce—from *fruo*, I enjoy; It. *frutto*: F. *fruit*), whatever the earth produces for food, clothing, or profit; fruit of a tree; that which is produced; effect, good or ill; advantage; **profit**: v. to produce fruit: **fruiting**, imp.: **adj.** producing fruit; **pert.** to fruit: n. the bearing of fruit: **fruitage**, n. *-ā*, the fruit of one season, as the apple or vine: **fruit'er**, n. *-ēr*, a dealer in fruits, as apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, &c.: **fruit'ery**, n. *-ēr-i*, a place for keeping fruit: **fruit'ful**, a. *-fūl*, producing fruit; fertile; abundant: **fruit'fully**, ad. *-lī*: **fruit'fulness**, n. productiveness; fertility: **fruit'less**, a. barren; unprofitable; useless: **fruit'lessly**, ad. *-lī*: **fruit'lessness**, n. barrenness: **fruity**, a. *frō-ī*, having the odour, taste, or appearance of fruit: **fruit'iness**, n.: **fruit-bearing**, a. having the quality of producing fruit: **fruit-tree**, a tree producing fruit, as opposed to a timber-tree.

fruition, n. *frō-tshūn* (L. *fruo*, I enjoy), the pleasure derived from use or possession; enjoyment.

frumentaceous, a. *frō-mēn-tā-shūs* (L. *frumentum*, corn or grain; It. *frumento*: F. *froment*), made of or resembling wheat or grain: **frumenta'tion**, n. *-shūn*, a large of grain among the anc. Romans: **frument'y**, n. *-tī* (F. *frumentée*), a kind of wheat-gruel.

frustrate, v. *frūs-trāt* (L. *frustratum*, to deceive—from *frustra*, without effect, in vain; It. *frustrare*: F. *frustrer*), to defeat; to disappoint; to bring to nothing; to render of no effect: **frustrating**, imp.: **frustrated**, pp.: **frustration**, n. *-trā'shūn*, disappointment; defeat.

frustum, n. *frūs'tūm* (L. *frustum*, a fragment, a broken piece; It. *frusto*, a little piece; F. *fruste*, defaced), the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top, as of a cone: **frustules**, n. plu. *frūs'tūlz*, in bot., the parts or fragments into which certain sea-weeds separate.

frutescent, a. *frō-tēs-ēnt* (L. *frutex*, a shrub—gen. *fruticis*; It. *frutice*), growing or becoming shrubby; taking the character of a shrub: **frutescence**, n. *-ēns*, state of becoming shrubby: **fruticose**, a. *frō-tī-kōs*, shrubby.

fry, v. *fri* (L. *frigere*; F. *frīre*, to fry, to parch), to heat or roast in a pan over a fire; to cook in a pan: n. a dish of anything fried: **frying**, imp.: **fried**, pp. *-tīd*, cooked by frying: **frying-pan**, n. a shallow pan with a long handle for dressing food by frying: **out of the frying-pan into the fire**, from bad to worse.

fry, n. *fri* (F. *fray*, spawn of fish or frogs; Goth. *fray*, seed; Icel. *fríof*, seed), the young brood of fish lately spawned; a swarm of little animals.

frucivorous, a. *frū-sī-b-rūs* (L. *fucus*, sea-weed, and *voro*, I devour), eating or living on sea-weed.

fuchsia, n. *fū-shī-tā* (named after *Fuchs*, the discoverer), a flowering shrub of many varieties.

fucus, n. *fū-kūs*, plu. *fucl*, *fū-sī* (L. *fucus*; Gr. *phukos*, rock-lichen, certain sea-weeds used by the ancients in dyeing), sea-weed or sea-wrack: **fucoid**, a. *fū-kōyd*, also *fucoid al* (Gr. *eidōs*, likeness), resembling sea-weed: **fucoid al**, n. plu. *-ēs*, in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil fucus; **fucoids**, n. plu. *fucus*-like impressions.

fuddle, v. *fūdl* (Low Ger. *fuddig*, confused; Ger. *fäulen*, to rave or drink), to make tipsy; to stupefy one's self with drink: **fuddling**, imp. *fūdl'ing*: **fuddled**, pp. *fūdl*.

fudge, int. *fūj* (F. *fuche*), an exclamation of contempt; nonsense.

fuel, n. *fū-ēl* (mid. L. *focale*; F. *fouaille*, supply of wood for the fire—from L. *focus*, a fire-place), any

matter used to produce heat by burning, as in grates or stoves; anything that serves to increase excitement or energy: **fuel to fire**, making matters worse.

fulgacious, a. *fū-gā-shūs* (L. *fulgax*, swift—gen. *fulgacis*—from *fulgio*, I fly; It. and F. *fulgace*), fleetingly; volatile; unstable; in bot., evanescent; falling off early: **fulgaciousness**, n. the quality of flying away: **fulgacity**, n. *fū-gās-i-tī*, act of flying away; volatility; uncertainty: **fugitive**, a. *fū-gī-tī*, apt to flee away; flying; volatile; escaping readily: n. a runaway; a deserter: **fugitively**, ad. *-lī*: **fugitiveness**, n.

fulgeman, n. *fū-gēl-mān* (Ger. *Flügelmann*—from *flügel*, a wing, and *mann*, a man), a soldier appointed to take his place in front of a line of soldiers under drill as a guide to the others—spelt also *flugelman*.

fugue, n. *fūg* (L. *fuga*, a fleeing; F. *fugue*; It. *fuga*), in music, a piece in which the parts follow or chase each other with certain repetitions at intervals: **fugist** or **fugist**, n. *fū-gist*, one who composes or performs fugues.

fulcrum, n. *fūl-krūm*, plu. *fūl'era* or *fūl'erums* (L. *fulcrum*, a prop—*fulcire*, to keep upright), a prop or support; that by which any lever is sustained; in bot., a general name for several of the appendages of the stem or leaves, which serve for support or defence.

fulfil, v. *fūl-fū* (from *full*, and *fill*), to complete or carry into effect; to perform what is promised, expected, or foretold; to bring to pass; to answer, as a purpose or design: **fulfilling**, imp.: n. accomplishment; completion: **fulfilled**, pp. *-tīd*: **fulfilment**, n. completion; performance.

fulgent, a. *fū-jēnt* (L. *fulgens*, shining; It. *fulgente*), shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright: **fulgency**, n. *-tī*, splendour; glitter.

fulgurate, v. *fūl-gū-rāt* (L. *fulgur*, a flash of lightning—from *fulgeo*, I gleam; It. *fulgore*), to emit flashes of light: **fulgura'ting**, imp.: **fulgura'ted**, pp.: **fulguration**, n. *-rā'shūn*, the brightening of melted gold or silver: **fulgurites**, n. plu. *fūl-gū-rīts*, or **fulgorites**, *-gō-rīts*, vitrified sand-tubes supposed to have originated from the action of lightning; any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning.

fuliginous, a. *fū-lī-jī-nūs* (L. *fuligo*, soot; It. *fuligine*), sooty; smoky.

full, a. *fūl* (Ger. *fullen*, to pour liquids), well supplied; holding all that can be contained; stored; stuffed; sated; complete; clear; distinct; mature: n. state of being satiated, as, fed to the *full*: **ad.** without abatement; with the whole effect; completely; exactly, as, *full* in the face; placed before *ad.*, *ad.*, and other words, to strengthen their significations, as, *full* many a flower: **fully**, ad. *-lī*, completely; entirely; perfectly: **fulness**, n. state of being filled so as to leave no part vacant; completeness; plenty; extent; loudness: **full-aged**, a. of mature age: **full-blown**, a. fully expanded, as a blossom: **full-bodied**, a. having a large body; having standard strength and flavour: **full-bottomed**, a. having a large bottom, as a wig: **full dress**, the dress which custom or etiquette prescribes for any occasion of ceremony, social or public: **adj.** having all the necessary parts of attire for the occasion: **full-dressed**, a. dressed in proper form or costume, as for a ball or concert: **full-drive**, with full speed: **full-faced**, a. having a broad fat face: **full habit of body**, stout and fat: **full-length**, a. extending the whole length; embracing the whole: **fully-manned**, a. completely furnished with men: **full pay**, the whole pay, without any deduction.

full v. fool (L. *fullo*, a dresser of cloth: It. *fullare*, to scour cloths: F. *fouler*, to tread or trample on), to scour or cleanse; to make compact, or to thicken in a mill: **ful'ling**, imp.: n. the art of thickening and scouring cloth in a mill: **fulled**, pp. *fucl*: **ad.** cleansed; thickened: **fuller**, n. one whose business is fulling: **fuller's earth**, a soft unctuous clay used in scouring and cleansing cloth: **fuller's thistle**, the plant tassel, whose bars are used in dressing cloth.

fulminate, v. *fūl-mī-nāt* (L. *fulminatum*, to hurl lightning—from *fulmen*, thunder: It. *fulminare*: F. *fulminer*), to make a loud sudden noise; to cause to explode; to utter or send out a denunciation or censure: n. a substance which explodes by percussion, rubbing, or heat: **fulmina'ting**, imp.: **adj.** thundering; exploding with a crack and flash: **fulmina'ted**, pp.: **fulmina'tion**, n. *-nā'shūn*, the utterance of threats or censure; explosion of certain chemical preparations: **fulmina'tory**, a. *-nā-tēr-i*, thundering; striking terror: **fulmin'ic**, a. *-mīn'ik*, a name given to a

certain acid which in combination forms explosive compounds.

fulsome, a. *fūlsūm* (Icel. *fullsa*, to show disgust—from *full*, foul: perhaps rather Eng. *full*, and *some*), disgustingly fawning or obsequious; nauseous; rank and gross, as a fulsome speech: **fulsomely**, ad. *lū*: **fulness**, n. offensive grossness.

fulvous, a. *fūlvīs* (L. *fulvus*, of a deep yellow), yellow; tawny; of a saffron colour.

fumble, v. *fūmbl* (Low Ger. *fummelen*, to fumble: Dan. *famle*, to stammer), to feel or grope about; to handle awkwardly; to handle much: **fumbling**, imp.: **adj.** groping; managing awkwardly: **fumbled**, pp. *-bid*: **fu** blingly, ad. *lū*: **fu** blier, n. *-bler*, one who gropes or manages awkwardly.

fume, n. *fūm* (L. *fumus*, smoke: Sans. *dhuma*, smoke—from *dhū*, to agitate: It. *fumo*: F. *fumée*, vapour from combustion; smoke or vapour; any volatile or gaseous matter emitted in an offensive form; rage; passion: v. to yield vapour; to be in a rage; to chafe with anger: **fuming**, imp.: **adj.** sending forth vapour; raging: **fumed**, pp. *fūmd*: **fumingly**, ad. *lū*: **fumeless**, a. free from fumes: **fumily**, ad. *-mīlū*: **fuminess**, n.: **fumy**, a. *fūmēt*, producing smoke or vapour; full of vapour: **fumiferous**, a. *fūmīfērūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing fumes or smoke: **fumarole**, n. *fūmārōl* (It. *fumare*, to smoke), an opening in a volcanic district from which smoke and other gaseous fumes issue forth: **fumigate**, v. *fūmīgāt*, to smoke anything; to perfume; to expose to the action of disinfecting vapours: **fumigating**, imp.: **fumigated**, pp.: **fumigation**, n. *-gāshūn*, the employment of fumes or vapours in order to purify or disinfect: **fumigatory**, a. *-gātērī*, that purifies by fumes or vapours.

fumet, n. *fūmēt* (L. *fimus*, dung, the dung of deer. *fūm*, n. *fūm* (prov. F. *fūm*, smoke: Sw. *fūm*, anything light, as vapour: Icel. AS. *for*, a fool), sport; merriment; drollery: **fum'ny**, a. *-nēt*, droll; comical: **fum'ily**, ad. *lū*.

funambulate, v. *fūnām-bū-lāt* (L. *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, I walk), to walk or dance on a rope: **funambulist**, n. *-nist*, a rope walker or dancer.

function, n. *fūngkshūn* (L. *functio*, a performance, an execution: It. *funzione*: F. *fonction*), performance; office; employment; duty; the office of any bodily organ; power; faculty: **functional**, a. *-āl*, pert. to functions: **functionally**, ad. *lū*: **functionary**, n. *-ērī*, one who holds an office; an official: **functional disease**, in med., the derangement of an organ arising from a cause external to itself, as when indigestion causes functional derangement of the heart, brain, &c.; opposed to organic disease, in which the organ itself is affected; a term merely expressing ignorance of the cause and nature of the disease.

fund, n. *fūnd* (L. *fundus*, a farm, an estate: It. *fondo*: F. *fond*), that out of which supplies are drawn; a stock or bank of money; ample store; permanent debts due by Government paying interest are called the **funds** or **stocks**: v. to place money in a fund; to put lent money into the form of permanent bonds or stock bearing regular interest: **fund'ing**, imp. a. putting into the funds; placing in the condition of a funded debt: **funded**, pp. a. placed in the funds or public stocks as a permanent investment; put into the form of bonds or stock: **fundless**, a.: **fund-holder**, n. one having money invested in the funds: **sinking fund**, a sum of money set apart, and increased at fixed intervals, with the view of extinguishing a public debt.

fundament, n. *fūnd-ā-mēnt* (L. *fundamentum*, groundwork, basis: It. *fondamento*: F. *fondement*), the foundation; the seat of the body: **fundamental**, a. serving for the foundation; essential; primary; leading: n. a leading or primary principle or article; essential: **fundamentals**, n. plu. essential parts as fundamental truths: **fundamentally**, ad. *-ālū*: **fundamentality**, n. *-ālītī*, character of being essential.

funeral, n. *fūnēr-āl* (F. *funérailles*; It. *funerale*, a burial—from L. *funus*, a dead body, a burial—gen. *funeris*), the ceremony of burying a dead human body: **adj.** pert. to or used at a funeral: **funereal**, a. *fūnērī-āl*, suiting a funeral; dark; solemn; mournful: **funerally**, ad. *lū*.

fungus, n. *fūngūš*, plu. *fūngi*, *fūngī*, sometimes *fungus*, *fūngūš-ēs* (L. *fungus*, a mushroom or toadstool: It. *fungo*: F. *fungus*), a mushroom or toadstool; any spongy excrescence on a plant or animal: **fungi**,

n. plu. *fūngī*, an order of plants: **fungous**, a. *fūngūš*, of or resembling a fungus; soft; spongy: **fungosity**, n. *-gōsītī*, soft excrescence: **fungia**, n. *fūngī-ā*, a mushroom-like genus of corals: **fungic**, a. *fūngī-*, denoting an acid obtained from mushrooms: **fungiform**, a. *-fārm* (L. *forma*, shape), headed like a mushroom: **fungite**, n. *-jīt*, a fossil fungus or coral: **fungivorous**, a. *-jīvō-rūs* (L. *voro*, I devour), feeding on mushrooms: **fungoid**, a. *fūngōjōid* (L. *fungus*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling a mushroom.

funicle, n. *fūnīkl* (L. *funiculus*, a slender rope—from *funis*, a cord: It. *funicolo*: F. *funicule*, in bot., a cord-like appendage by which, in many cases, the seeds are attached: **funicular**, a. *fūnīkl-ār*, consisting of a funicle: **funiform**, a. *fūnīfārm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling a cord or cable.

funnel, n. *fūnēl* (L. *infundibulum*, that which serves for pouring in—from *in*, and *fundo*, I pour: It. *infundibolo*), a trumpet-shaped tube for conveying liquids into close vessels; the hollow or shaft of a chimney through which the smoke ascends.

funny, a. *fūn'ni*—see *fun*.

fur, n. *fēr* (a contr. of *fodder*, used in the double sense of food, and a case or lining: Goth. *fodr*, a sheath, lining; Dut. *voeder*, fodder, a lining: Sp. *forro*, lining), the soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin; the skin and hair when prepared; any coating considered as resembling fur, as morbid matter on the tongue, the down on a peach, &c.: **adj.** made of fur: v. to line or ornament with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue: **fur'ing**, imp.: **furred**, pp. *fēr'd*: **furrier**, n. *fēr-ēr*, a dealer in furs: **furry**, a. *fēr'k*, covered with fur; consisting of fur: **furryery**, n. *fēr-ēr-ī*, furs in general; the trade in furs.

furble, n. *fēr-bēlō* (F. *balbas*; Sp. *farfala*, a flounce—from Sw. *fälla*, a falbala; It. *fulda*, any kind of folding or plaiting), padding; a puckered flounce for ornamenting various parts of the female dress.

furbish, v. *fēr-bīsh* (F. *fourbir*; It. *forbire*, to burnish), to rub or scour to brightness; to polish: **fur-bishing**, imp.: **fur-bished**, pp. *-bīsh*: **fur-bisher**, n. one who.

furcate, a. *fēr-kāt*, also *fur'cated*, a. *-kātēd* (L. *furca*, a fork: It. *forca*: F. *fourche*), forked; branching like the prongs of a fork: **furcation**, n. *-kātshūn*, a branching like a fork.

furfur, n. *fēr-fēr* (L. *furfur*, bran: It. *forfora*), scales like bran; dandruff; scurf: **fur'fura'ceous**, a. *-āshūs*, scurfy or scaly; covered with a meal-like powder.

furious, a. *fūr-ūs* (L. *furiosus*, mad, raging—from *furia*, rage: It. *furioso*: F. *furieux*), impetuous; raging; transported by passion beyond reason: **fur'iously**, ad. *lū*: **furiouslyness**, n. madness; rage: **fury**, n. *fūr'k*, rage; madness; impetuosity; a turbulent violent woman: **furries**, plu. *uriz*, in heathen myth., the three avenging deities: **fur'ro'ed**, ad. *-rō'ōd* (It. *in music*, furiously; vehemently: **fur'ror**, n. *-rōr* (L. *ira*), rage; fury).

fur, v. *fēr* (F. *fardelet*, to truss or pack up), to roll up in a long bundle, as a sail or flag; to draw up: **fur'ling**, imp.: **furled**, pp. *fēr'd*.

furlong, n. *fēr-lōng* (contr. from *furrowlong*, the length of a furrow), a measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile.

furloUGH, n. *fēr-lō* (D. *verlof*; Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission), among mil. men, leave of absence from duty: v. to grant leave of absence: **furloUGHing**, imp.: **furloUGHed**, pp. *-lōd*, having a furloUGH.

furnace, n. *fēr-nās* (F. *fournaise*, an oven—from L. *furnus*, an oven: It. *fornace*), an enclosed fireplace for obtaining a high degree of heat; grievous afflictions.

furnish, v. *fēr-nīsh* (F. *fournir*, to furnish—from *enfourner*, to set in an oven—from L. *furnus*, an oven: It. *fornire*, to store with), to supply with anything wanted or necessary; to fit up; to store: **fur-nishing**, imp.: **adj.** supplying furniture, &c.: **fur-nished**, pp. *-nīsh*, supplied: **fur'niture**, n. *-nī-tūr* or *-nī-chōr*, the necessary movables of a house; equipage; decoration.

furor, n.—see *furious*.

furred, **furrier**, &c.—see *fur*.

furrow, n. *fūr-rō* (AS. *furh*; Ger. *furche*, a furrow—from L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows), the small trench or channel made by a plough; any narrow groove or channel: v. to form furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle: **fur'rowing**, imp.: **furrowed**, pp. *-rōd*, having channels or ridges lengthwise.

māte, māt, fār, lāō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

further, a. *fēr'ūhēr* (AS. *forth*, forward; comp. of *forth*, (which see), more distant; beyond this; additional; now used as the comp. of *far*: **adv.** to a greater distance: **v.** to help forward; to promote; **furthering**, imp. promoting; advancing: **furthered**, pp. *-thēr'd*: **furtherance**, n. *-thēr-āns*, a helping forward: **furthermore**, ad. moreover; besides: **furthermost**, a. most remote: **furthest**, a. *fēr'thēst*, most advanced in time or place: **adv.** at the greatest distance. *Note.* —**farther** is restricted by many in its application to distance, and **further** to quantity and degree, &c.

furtive, a. *fēr'tiv* (L. *furtivus*, stolen—from *fur*, a thief: It. *furtivo*: F. *furtif*), stolen, as furtive glances: **furtively**, ad. *-lī*, by stealth.

fury—see under **furious**.

furze, n. *fēr'z* (AS. *fjrs*, furze; properly *firs*, from the prickly leaves), a common, hardy, prickly shrub; the gorse or whin: **furzy**, a. *fēr'zī*, full of furze.

fuscous, a. *fūs'kūs* (L. *fuscus*, dark: It. *fosco*), dark; dusky; brown.

fuse, v. *fūz* (L. *fusis*, poured or spread out: It. *fuso*), to melt or liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to be melted: **fusing**, imp.: **fused**, pp. a. *fūzd*, melted: **fusion**, n. *fū-zhūn*, the act of melting; the state of being dissolved or melted by heat; the union or blending together as if melted: **fusable**, a. *-zī-bl*, that may be melted: **fusibility**, n. *-bīl'ī-tī*, the quality of being able to be melted: **fusible metal**, an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water.

fuse or **fuze**, n. *fūz*, also *fusee*, n. *fū-zē* (F. *fusée*, a squib, a firework of sputtering gunpowder: Ger. *pfuschen*, Swiss, *pfusen*, to fizz, as hot iron in water), a tube filled with a combustible composition, used for firing shells or for blasting: **fusee**, n. *fū-zē*, a match; a cigar-light.

fusee, n. *fū-zē* (F. *fuseau*, a spindle; *fusée*, the barrel of a crane: L. *fusis*, a spindle), the cone or conical part of a watch or clock round which the chain is wound: **fusiform**, a. *fū-zī-fā'vrm* (L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, spindle-shaped, like the root of a carrot.

fusel, a. *fū-zēl* (Bav. *fusel*, bad brandy; *fuseln*, to trifle), a fetid oil arising from potato-spirit.

fusibility, **fusible**—see **fuse**.

fusiform, a.—see under **fusee**.

fusil, n. *fū-zīl* (F. *fusil*; It. *focile*, a fire-steel for a tinder-box—from mid. L. *foculus*, fire), a light musket or firelock: **fusileer** or **fusilier**, n. *fū-zī-lēr'*, a soldier originally armed with a fusil: **fusilade**, n. *fū-zīl-ad'* (F. *fusillade*, a shooting), discharges of firearms in military exercises.

fusion, n.—see **fuse**.

fuss, n. *fūs* (Swiss, *pfusen*, to make a fizzing noise: Sw. *fias*, stir), a bustle in a small matter; much ado about trifles: **fus'sy**, a. *-sī*, troublesome and bustling about a small matter: **fus'sily**, ad. *-lī*, in a bustling manner.

fust, n. *fūst* (L. *fustis*, a staff: F. *fut*), in *arch.*, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

fusted, a. *fūst'ed* (F. *fusté*, tasting or smelling of the cask: Low Ger. *fistrig*, ill-smelling), having a bad smell; mouldy: **fus'ty**, a. *-tī*, ill-smelling; rank: **fustiness**, n. an ill smell from mouldiness, &c.

fustet—see **fustic**.

fustian, n. *fūst'ān* (old F. *fustaine*; It. *fustagno*, fustian—so-called as brought from Fostat, near Cairo), a thick strong cloth made of cotton; an inflated swelling kind of writing or speaking; bombast: **adj.** made of fustian; absurdly pompous.

fustic, n. *fūst'ik*, or **fustet**, n. *fūst'ēt* (F. *fustoc* or *fustet*), a kind of wood used as a yellow dye-stuff.

fusty, a.—see **fusted**.

fusus, n. *fū-zūs* (L. a spindle), an extensive genus of shells, of which the spindle-shell and the red whelk may be taken as the type: **fusulina**, n. *fū-zū-līnā*, in *geol.*, a genus of foraminifera, forming spindle-shaped cell-growths.

futile, a. *fū-tīl* (L. *futiles*, that cannot contain, that cannot be relied on: It. and F. *futile*), trifling; of no weight or importance; of no effect: **fut'ilely**, ad. *-lī*: **futility**, n. *fū-tīl'ī-tī*, want of weight or effect; worthlessness.

futtocks, n. plu. *fū'tōks* (corruption of *foot-hook* or *foot-lock*), the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship springing from the keel, which hold the ship together, small shrouds over the lower ones.

future, a. *fū'tūr* or *-chōr* (L. *futurus*, about to be: It. *futuro*: F. *futur*), that is to come; that which is to exist: n. time to come; a tense in grammar: **futurity**, n. *fū-tū-r'ī-tī*, time to come; event to come: **futurist**, n. *-ist*, one who believes that the Bible prophecies are to be fulfilled in the future.

fuzz, v. *fūz* (Ger. *pfuschen*; Swiss, *pfusen*, imitative of the sound of water flying off a heated surface), to fly off with a whizzing noise, as water from a hot surface: **fuzz'ing**, imp.: **fuzzed**, pp. *fūzd*: **fuzzle**, v. *fūz'z*, to confuse the head with drink; to fuddle: **fuzz'ing**, imp. *fūz'ing*: **fuzzled**, pp. *fūz'ld*: **fuzzy**, a. *fūz'zī* (Scot. *fossy* or *fozy*), consisting of a frothy spongy mass: **fuzz-ball**, a kind of fungus filled with dust; the puff-ball.

fy, int. *fī* (Ger. *pfui*), a word expressing blame, dislike, or disapprobation; for shame.

G

gabardine or **gaberline**, n. *gāb'ēr-dēn* (Sp. *gabardina*), a loose outer garment; in the middle ages, a long loose coat or cassock rendered obligatory on the Jews to wear.

gabble, v. *gāb'l* (Scot. *gab*, talk: Dan. *gab*: Pol. *geba*, mouth), to prate; to talk idly and rapidly, or without meaning: n. loud or rapid talking without meaning; inarticulate sounds: **gab'bling**, imp.: **gab'bled**, pp. *gāb'ld*: **gabbler**, n. *gāb'lēr*, one who: *gab*, n. *gāb* (a coarse word), talkativeness; loquacity: **v.** to talk much; to talk idly: **gab'bing**, imp.: **gabbed**, pp. *gābd*.

gabion, n. *gāb'ī-ūn* (F. *gabion*: It. *gabbia*, a cage; *gabione*, a gabion), in *mil.*, a large cylindrical basket of wicker-work, open at both ends and filled with earth, used as a shelter for working parties, and in the construction of the parapets of trenches, &c.: **gab'ionade**, n. *-ān-ad'*, a parapet formed of gabions.

gable, n. *gā-bl* (Goth. *gābla*, a pinnacle: Ger. *giebel*, the pointed end of a house), the triangular part of the end of a house or building between the eaves and the summit: **gab'let**, n. *-lē't*, the small gable used for the summit of niches or Gothic tabernacle-work.

gad, n. *gād* (Norm. *gadd*, a sharp point: prov. Dan. *gadd*, a prickle), in *mining*, a pointed wedge of a peculiar form, used to break up the ore under ground; a graver: **v.** to ramble about without any fixed purpose, as cattle flying from the attack of the gadfly: **gad'ding**, imp.: **adj.** roving: **gad'dingly**, ad. *-lī*, in a gadding manner: **gad'ded**, pp.: **gad-ly**, n. the fly that goads or stings the cattle, and deposits its eggs

in their skin: **gad'about**, n. one who runs much abroad without business.

Gaelic, n. *gā'l'ik* (from *Gael* or *Gaul*), the language of the Highlanders of Scotland; a dialect of the Celtic language: **adj.** pert. to the Scottish Highlanders or their language.

gaff, n. *gāf* (Dan. *gaffel*; Ger. *gabel*, a fork), a prop or sort of boom used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail.

gaffer, n. *gāf'fēr* (a probable contr. of *good father* or *grandfather*), a word formerly applied to an aged man in humble life; a name given to a foreman or overman.

gag, n. *gāg* (imitative of sounds uttered while suffering from an impediment or imperfection in the organs of speech: Swiss, *gaggen*, to stutter: Gael. *gagach*, stuttering), something put into the mouth to hinder speaking: **v.** to hinder speaking by thrusting something into the mouth, or in any other way: **gag'ging**, imp.: **gagged**, pp. *gāgd*: **gag-tooth**, a projecting tooth.

gage, n. *gāj* (F. *gage*, a pledge), a pledge or security; a glove or cap, &c., thrown to the ground as a challenge to combat: **v.** to pledge; to wager: **gag'ging**, imp.: *gāgd*: **gaged**, pp. *gāgd*.

gauge, in *weather-gage*, the windward of a ship: **gage**, v. *gāj*, to measure—see **gauge**.

gaggle, v. *gāg'l* (Dut. *gaggelen*; Ger. *gackeln*, to make a noise, as a goose), to make a noise like a goose: **gag'gling**, imp. *-gāgd*: **adj.** silly; noisy and foolish: **gaggled**, pp. *gāg'ld*.
gaiety and **gally**—see **gay**.

cūw, bōy, fūst; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal,

gain, *n.* *gân* (old F. *gagner*; F. *gagner*, to gain—applied primarily to what was obtained from the ground by labour: Prov. *gaanh*, gain, profit, profit; advantage obtained; interest: *v.* to get, as profit or advantage; to obtain by effort; to procure; to have profit or advantage; to reach or arrive at; **gaining**, *imp.* **gained**, *pp.* **gând**; **gains**, *n. plu.* **gânz**, earnings, &c.; **gainful**, *a.* *-fôl*, profitable; **advantageous**: **gainfully**, *ad. -t.* **gâin fûles**, *n.* **gâinless**, *a.* bringing no advantage; to **gain ground**, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail: to **gain over**, to draw to another party or interest: to **gain on or upon**, to encroach on, as the sea; to get the better of.

gainsay, *v.* *gân'sâ* (AS. *gean*; Icel. *gegn*; Ger. *gegen*, against, and *say*), to contradict; to oppose in words: **gain'saying**, *imp.* **gain'said**, *pp.* *-sâd*, contradicted: **gain'sayer**, *n.* one who is an opposer.

gainst, contraction for **against**.
garish or **garish**, *a.* *gâr'ish* (old Eng. *gaure*; Swiss, *glare*, to stare), staring; glaring; showy: **gar'ishly**, *ad. -t.* **gar'ishness**, *n.* finery; flaunting gaudiness.
gait, *n.* *gât* (Dan. *gade*, a street; Icel. *gata*, street, path: Sw. *gata*, a street, a way), manner and air in walking.

gaiters, *n. plu.* *gât'têrz* (F. *güestre*, or *guêtre*), coverings of cloth for the legs and ankles, coming down over part of the shoe.

gala, *n.* *gâl'd* (It. *gala*, ornament: old F. *gale*, good cheer: Sp. *gala*, *a.* gaudy dress), display; splendour: **gala-day**, a day of pomp, splendour, or festivity.

galactic, *a.* *gâl-lâk'tik* (Gr. *gala*, milk—gen. *galaktos*), connected with or relating to the galaxy or milky-way; or of pert. to milk: **galactometer**, *n.* *gâl-lâk-tô-mê-têr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer: **galactile**, *n.* *gâl-lâk'til*, a mineral, so called from its giving the colour of milk when triturated among water: **galaxy**, *n.* *gâl-lâk'sî*, the milky-way; the long white luminous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; any assemblage of distinguished persons or things.

Galatians, *n. plu.* *gâl-lâ'sh'ânz*, inhabitants of Galatia, in Asia Minor, descendants of the Gauls, who settled there.

galbanum, *n.* *gâl'bâ-nûm* (L.), the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant imported from Turkey.

galbulus, *n.* *gâl-bû'lûs* (med. L.), in *bot.*, a modification of the cone, where the apex of each carpellary scale is much enswayed by fleshy, so that collectively they form a round compact fruit.

gale, *n.* *gâl* (Norm. *galen*, angry: prov. Dan. *galm*, a strong blast of wind: Dan. *gâl*, mad), a strong wind; a blast.

galeate, *a.* *gâl't-ât*, also *gal'eat'ed* (L. *galeatus*, wearing a helmet), in *bot.*, shaped in a hollow vaulted manner like a helmet; bearing a flower resembling a helmet.

galena, *n.* *gâl-lê'nâ* (Gr. *galene*, tranquillity), an ore of lead of a bluish-grey colour and metallic lustre: **galenic**, *a.* *gâl-lên'ik*, pert. to galena.

Galilee, *n.* *gâl'tî-lê*, a Roman province of Palestine in the time of Christ; a porch or chapel annexed to some anc. churches: **Gal'ilê'an**, *n.* *-lê'an*, an inhabitant of Galilee.

galionella, *n.* *gâl'tî-ô-nêl'lâ* (a small helmet—dim. of L. *galea*, a helmet), an abundant genus of diatoms or microscopic silicious organisms.

galiot, *n.* *gâl'tî-ôt* (F. *galiotte*—dim. of *galère*, a galley), a ship moved by both sails and oars; a small Dutch vessel; also **galioth**.

galipot, *n.* *gâl'tî-pôt* (F. *galipot*), a white resinous juice found flowing from fir or pine trees.

gall, *n.* *gâ'ul* (AS. *gealla*, gall; *gealeu*, yellow: Ger. *galle*, gall; *gelb*, yellow), in an animal, a bitter yellowish-green fluid secreted by the gall-bladder; bile; anything extremely bitter; anger; rancour; bitterness of mind; a neutral salt skimmed off the surface of melted crown glass: **gall-bladder**, a small sack, pear-shaped, which receives the bile from the liver: **gall-stone**, a concretion found in the gall-bladder: **gallless**, *a.* wanting gall or bitterness.

gall, *n.* *gâ'ul*, or **gall-nut** (It. *galla*, a bubble, an oak-gall: L. *galla*; F. *galle*, the oak-apple), a hard round excrescence growing round the eggs of an insect deposited in the tender shoots of the oak-tree, &c.: **gal'lic**, *a.* *-lîk*, pert. to or obtained from galls, as *gal'lic acid*.

gall, *v.* *gâ'ul* (F. *galler*, to fret, to itch: It. *galla*, scab: Icel. *gallt*, a fault or imperfection), to hurt or

break the skin by rubbing; to tease; to vex much; to chagrin; to wound the feelings: *n.* a wound in the skin by rubbing: **gal'ling**, *imp.* *adj.* adapted to fret or vex: *n.* a fretting or wearing of the skin by friction: **galled**, *pp.* *gal'ld*.

gallant, *a.* *gâl-lânt* (It. *galano*, quaint and gay in clothes; *galante*, brave, handsome—from *gala*, show, festivity: F. *galant*, courteous, gallant), manifesting bravery; magnanimous; daring; showy: **gal'antly**, *ad. -t.* **gal'antr'y**, *n.* *-tr'y*, bravery; intrepidity; polite attention to women—often used in a bad or equivocal sense: **gallant**, *n.* *gâl-lânt* or *gâl'*, a showy person; one polite and attentive to women; a lover: *v.* *gâl-lânt*, to attend and wait on, as on a woman: **gallant'ing**, *imp.* *gallant'ed*, *pp.*

galleon, *n.* *gâl'lê-on* (Sp. *galeon*), a large Spanish ship formerly used in trading to America, or as a war-vessel.

gallery, *n.* *gâl'lê-rî* (F. *galerie*, gallery, lobby: Lang. *galarie*, the rails of a staircase: Sw. *galler*, lattice), a long apartment serving as a communication to others; any long passage; the upper seats in a theatre; the raised floor round a church or public building; a collection of paintings, &c., and the place where they are arranged for inspection; in *mining*, a working drift or level from which the mineral has been excavated; in *mil.*, a passage formed under ground.

galley, *n.* *gâl'lê* (Icel. *galleyda*; mid. L. *galeida*; It. *galera*, a galley: F. *galère*, a galley), a one-decked vessel navigated with sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean; a light open boat; the kitchen of a ship; in *printing*, the frame which receives the types from the composing-stick: **the galleys**, *n. plu.* *gâl'lêz*, galleys used as a place of punishment—galleys being generally rowed by slaves and criminals: **galley-slave**, *n.* a person condemned for a crime to work in a galley.

Gallie, *a.* *gâl'tîk* (L. *Gallia*, Gaul, ancient name of France), pert. to Gaul or France; also **Gal'lican**, *n.* *-i-kân*: **gal'licise**, *v.* *-i-sîz*, to render French: **Gal'licism, *n.* *-i-sîzm*, a French idiom or form of expression: **Gal'lican Church**, the distinctive title of the R. Cath. Ch. in France.**

galligaskins, *n. plu.* *gâl'tî-gâs'kînz* (F. *Greguesque*, Greek or Grecian), leather protectors or hose for the legs of sportsmen during shooting excursions, &c.

gallinaceous, *a.* *gâl'tî-nâ'shîs* (L. *gallinaceus*, pert. to domestic fowls—from *gallina*, a hen: F. *gallinacé*), denoting birds like the domestic fowl, pheasant, turkey, &c.

galliot, *n.*—see **galiot**.

galipot, *n.* *gâl'tî-pôt* (Dut. *gley*, clay; *gley-pot*, earthen pot), the coloured pots or vessels employed by druggists or apothecaries to contain medicines.

gallon, *n.* *gâl-lân* (Sp. and old F. *galon*, a gallon: F. *jaile*, an earthen jar), a liquid or dry measure containing four quarts.

galloon, *n.* *gâl-lên'* (F. and Sp. *galon*—from F. and It. *gala*, pomp, show), a narrow kind of lace made of silk, cotton, gold, &c.

gallop, *n.* *gâl'tîp* (F. *galoper*; It. *galoppare*, to gallop: imitative of the sound of the footfall of a horse repeated at regular intervals), the swift forward movement of a horse or other animal by springs or leaps: *v.* to move forward swiftly, as a horse: **galloping**, *imp.* *adj.* *rapid*: *n.* the act of: **galloped**, *pp.* *-lîpt*: **galloper**, *n.* *-er*, one who: **gallopede**, *to-pâd* (F. *galopade*), a sidelong kind of gallop; a dance, and the name appropriate to it: **gal'lad'ing**, *n.* the act of dancing a gallopade: *adj.* dancing a gallopade; moving about briskly.

Galloway, *n.* *gâl'tî-wâ*, the name for a species of horses under 14 hands high, first bred in Galloway, in Scotland.

gallows, *n.* *gâl'tîz* (Goth. *gaiga*; Ger. *galgen*, gallows: Fris. *gûig*, gallows—connected with L. *gula*, the throat), two upright posts, with a crossbeam on top, from which criminals are hung.

galoché or **galoshe**, *n.* *gâl-tôsh'* (F. *galoché*, a clog: old Eng. *galache*, a wooden sole fastened by a strap to the foot), an overshoe of caoutchouc or leather for keeping the feet dry in wet weather; also **galosh**.

galvanism, *n.* *gâl-vân-îzm* (from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer), electricity developed from the chemical action which takes place from certain bodies placed in contact, as different metals: **galvanist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who studies galvanism: **gal'vanol'ogy**, *n.* *-ôl'ô-jî* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), a treatise on: **gal'vanol'ogist**, *n.* one who writes on: **galvanic**, *a.* *gâl-*

mâte, mât, fâr, tâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn, nôte, nôt, môve;

ván-tú, of or pert. to galvanism; also *galvan'ic*, a. -*ic*: *gal'vanise*, v. -*ise*, to affect with galvanism; *gal'vanising*, imp.: *gal'vanised*, pp. -*ised*: *gal'vanom'eter*, n. -*om'è-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the presence of electricity and estimating its amount: *galvanoscope*, n. -*ò-skóp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I examine or view), an instr. for detecting slight currents of electricity: *galvanic battery*, an apparatus for generating and accumulating galvanism: *galvanised iron*, iron, generally sheet-iron, covered with zinc by a peculiar process: *galvanography*, n. -*òg'ra-fí* (Gr. *graphe*, a writing), a modern process by means of which objects of wood, stone, metal, &c., and coins, plaster-casts, copperplates when engraved, &c., may be exactly copied in copper; also called *electrography*—see *electrotype*, under *electric*.

gambit, n. *gám'bít* (F.—from It. *gambetto*, to trip up by the heels), at the game of chess, an opening made by sacrificing a pawn gratuitously at an early stage of the game in order to gain a particular advantage thereby.

gamble, v. *gám'bli* (Bav. *gampen*, to jump, to sport; Swiss, *gammel*, merry-making; connected with *game* and *gambol*), to play at a game extravagantly for money: *gambling*, imp.: n. the act or practice of one who gambles: *gam'bled*, pp. -*bld*: *gam'bler*, n. -*blér*, one who.

gamboge, n. *gám-bôj* (from *Cambodia*, in Asia), a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment, and in medicine as a drastic and nauseating purge.

gambol, n. *gám'ból* (F. *gambiller*, to wag the leg, to dance: Lang. *ghimbela*, to tumble; *ghimba*, to jump; connected with *game*), a dance or skip about in or for sport or joy; a sportive prank: v. to dance and skip about in sport or joy; to frisk: *gam'boling*, imp.: adj. sportive: *gam'boled*, pp. -*bóld*.

gambrel, n. *gám'rèl* (It. *gambarella*—from *gamba*, a leg, the hind leg of a horse; a crooked stick used by butchers for suspending animals that have been skinned).

game, n. *gám* (AS. *gaman*, merry-making, sport; Sw. *gaman*, joy), wild animals pursued or taken by hunting; sport or diversion of any kind; contest for amusement; a single match at play; sportive insult or mockery: v. to play at any sport; to gamble: *gaming*, imp.: n. practice or habit of gamblers: *gamed*, pp. *gámd*: *game'ster*, n. -*stér*, one who is viciously addicted to play for money; a gambler: *gamekeeper*, n. one who has the care of certain wild animals protected by law: *game some*, a. -*súm*, gay: sportive: *game'somely*, ad. -*lì*: *game'someness*, n.: *game-cock*, n. a cock of a particular species bred for fighting: *game-laws*, laws by which persons are punished by fine or imprisonment if convicted of killing certain wild animals, as hares, pheasants, partridges, &c., of trespassing in the pursuit of them, or of having them in their possession without a certificate or licence.

gammer, n. *gám'mér* (AS. *gmeder*: contr. of *god-mother* or *grandmother*), a word formerly used in addressing old women.

gammon, n. *gám'mún* (It. *gambone*, any great leg—from *gamba*, a leg; F. *jambon*, a ham—from *jambe*, a leg), a smoked or cured ham; the hinder and thick part of a fitch of bacon having part of the leg.

gammon, int. *gám'mún* (Dan. *gammen*, sport; Fris. *gammen*, int. of contempt), a familiar exclamation, signifying nonsense, you are joking: n. an imposition or hoax: v. to impose on by hoaxing or humbugging; to defeat at the game backgammon: *gam'moning*, imp.: *gam'moned*, pp. -*ánd*: *backgammon*, n. a game played with a box and dice.

gamopetalous, a. *gám-ò-pèt'á-tús* (Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *petalon*, a leaf), in bot., having a corolla formed by the union or grafting together of several petals so as to form a tube; monopetalous: *gam'osepalous*, a. -*sép'á-tús* (*sepalon*, an adopted word from Gr. *petalon*, for a sepal), having a calyx formed by the union of several sepals; monosepalous.

gamut, n. *gám'út* (F. *gamme*, the musical scale—from *game* or *gamme*, a chime of bells, and *ut*, used formerly to mark or designate the first note of the scale), the lines and spaces on which musical notes are written.

gander, n. *gán'dér* (AS. *gandra*), the male of the goose.

gang, n. *gáng* (AS. *gang*, a journey, a step; Ger. *gang*, a walk, a gallery—see *go*), a number going in company, generally persons; a crew; a band; *ganger*,

n. -*ér*, the foreman of a gang of labourers on a railway: *gang* or *gange*, n. *gáng*, a German term for a vein or lode; the matrix or portion of rock in which an ore is imbedded: *gang board*, n. a board or plank with strips of wood nailed across it for the convenience of walking into a boat, &c., without slipping: *gang way*, a temporary road or passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; any temporary access to a building formed of planks; a narrow passage of any kind.

ganglion, n. *gáng-glí-ón*, plu. *ganglions* or *gan'glia*, -*glí-á* (Gr. *ganglion*, a little tumour under the skin near the sinews), in anat., an enlargement in the course of a nerve; a tumour in the sheath of a tendon: *gan'glia ted*, a. -*á-téd*, having ganglions; intertwined: *gan'glion ic*, a. -*ón'ík*, applied to collections of vesicular matter which are centres of nervous power to the fibres connected with them: *ganglioneu'ra*, n. -*ò-nú'vè* (Gr. *neurón*, a nerve), a name applied to the mollicuous and articulate divisions of the animal kingdom, which are characterised by a ganglionic nervous system.

gangrene, n. *gáng-grén* (L. *gangrena*; Gr. *gangraina*, a gangrene—from Gr. *graino*, I eat or gnaw), a condition of some soft part of a living body closely approaching to mortification or death: v. to mortify or become mortified: *gan'grening*, imp.: *gangrened*, pp. -*grénd*: adj. affected with gangrene: *gangrenous*, a. *gáng-gré-nús*, showing a tendency to gangrene; having the character of gangrene.

gangué—see *gang*.

gannet, n. *gán'nét* (AS. *ganota*, the wild goose), the solan gosse.

ganocephala, n. *gán-ò-sèf'á-lá* (Gr. *ganos*, lustre, and *kephale*, the head), a name applied to one of the orders of *reptilia*, living and extinct, having reference to the sculptured and externally polished or ganoid bony plates with which the head is defended: *gan'ocephalous*, a. -*tús*, pert. to.

ganoid, a. *gán-òyd*, also *ganoi'dean*, a. -*òy'dé-an* (Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance), applied to an order of fishes, living and extinct, having angular scales, composed of horny or bony plates covered with a strong shining enamel.

gantlet, n. *gánt'lét*, also *gantlet*, n. *gánt'lèt* (F. *gantlet*, an iron glove—from F. *gant*: It. *guanto*, a glove), an iron glove jointed for the movement of the fingers, worn by knights, &c., and which formerly used to be thrown down in token of a challenge: *gant'leted*, a. -*lèt-éd*, wearing a gantlet: to throw the gantlet, to challenge: to take up the gantlet, to accept a challenge: to run the gantlet or gantelope, *gánt'tel-òp* (Sw. *gatlöpp*—from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course), to run through a company of soldiers or sailors standing in two rows, making a lane, each having a switch or knotted cord in his hand to scourge the criminal. *Note*.—Though put under this group, it will be seen that *gantlet*, in the expression to run the gantlet, has really no connection with *gantlet* or *gantlet*, but is a mere corruption of *gantelope*.

gaol, n. *jáí*, often written *jail* (It. *gaiola*, a cage; Sp. *gaiola*, a cell for mad persons; Gael. *gabhar*, a gaol—from *gabh*, to take, to seize), a place of confinement for debtors and criminals; a prison: v. to confine in a prison: *gaoling*, imp.: *gaoléd*, pp. *jáld*: *gaol'er*, n. the keeper of a gaol or prisoner: *gaol-delivery*, the clearing of a prison of persons awaiting their trial by bringing them to trial.

gap, n. *gáp* (AS. *geap*, wide; *geapen*, to gape, to open: Icel. *glapa*, to stare; *gapa*, to gape: Norm. *gap*, a passage), an opening; a hiatus; a breach; a hole; any opening: to stop a gap, to patch up or make a shift for a time: to stand in the gap, to stand forward in the post of danger, as a defender: *gape*, v. *gáp*, to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness or dullness; to yawn; to open, as a crevice: n. a gaping; a yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds: *ga'ping*, imp.: *gaped*, pp. *gápt*: to gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to long for; to stare or gaze: to gape at, to stare in a wondering manner: *ga'per*, n. one who stares foolishly.

garb, n. *gárb* (F. *garbe*, gracefulness: Sp. *garbo*, grace: It. *garbo*, comeliness, behaviour), dress; clothes; mode or fashion of dress.

garbage, n. *gár'báj* (Sp. *garbiller*, to separate the bad from the good: It. *garbello*, fragments of seed), the refuse of flesh or vegetables; the bowels of an animal.

côo, bôy, fôot; pâre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

garble, *v.* *gár-bl* (Sp. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; *garbille*, to garble, to sift), to pick out and choose such parts from a statement, a writing, or an author, as may serve a purpose—generally in a bad sense; to mutilate: **garbling**, *imp.*: **garbled**, *pp.* **-bid**: **adj.** separated or picked out to serve a purpose: **garbler**, *n.* **-bler**, one who; a sorter and cleanser, as of spices: **garbles**, *n. plu.* *gár-ble*, the dust, soil, or dross separated from good spices or drugs, &c.: **garbelled**, *a.* **-beld, in *com.*, sorted or picked.**

garden, *n.* *gár-dán* (It. *giardino*; F. *jardin*; Ger. *garten*, a garden), an enclosed cultivated space in which flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c., are reared: **v.** to cultivate a garden: **gardening**, *imp.* **-dn-ing**: **n.** the act or art of laying out and cultivating ground as gardens: **gardened**, *pp.* **-dnd**: **gardener**, *n.* **-dn-ér**, one who has charge of a garden, or who cultivates one: **kitchen-garden**, an enclosed space where culinary herbs and vegetables are reared.

garfish, *n.* *gár-fish* (AS. *gar*, a spear), a fish known under the name of *sea-needle*.

gargle, *n.* *gár-gl* (imitative of the sound produced: F. *gargouiller*, to gargle), a liquid medicinal preparation used for washing the mouth and throat: **v.** to wash the mouth and throat: **gargling**, *imp.* **-gling**: **gargled**, *pp.* **-gld**.

gargoyle, *n.* *gár-göyl* (F. *gargouille*, the throat, a spout to void the rain-water of a house), one of the antic figures into which the spouts carrying off rain-water from a building were worked in Gothic architecture; also *gurgöyle*, *gér-göyl*.

garish, *a.* *gár-ish* (old Eng. *gare* or *gaure*, to stare: F. *garer*, to beware, to take heed of; Swiss, *glare*, to stare), staring; glaring; showy; extravagantly gay: **garishly**, *ad.* **-ly**, splendidly; gaudily: **garishness**, *n.* flaunting gaudiness.

garland, *n.* *gár-lánd* (mid. L. *garlanda*; Sp. *guirnalda*; F. *guirlande*, a garland—from It. *gala*, festivity), a wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, &c.: **v.** to deck with flowers: **garlanding**, *imp.*: **garlanded**, *pp.*

garlic, *n.* *gár-lík* (AS. *garleac*; Icel. *geirlaukr*, garlic—from AS. *gar*; Icel. *geirr*, a spear, and *laukr*, a leek), a plant of the onion kind, having a very strong smell and an acrid pungent taste.

garment, *n.* *gár-mént* (It. *guarnimento*; F. *garment*, decking or trimming—from F. *garvir*, to deck, to adorn), any article of clothing: **garments**, *n. plu.* dress in general.

garner, *n.* *gár-nér* (F. *grenier*, a corn-loft—from *grene*, grain), a place where grain is stored; a granary: **v.** to store in a granary: **garnering**, *imp.*: **garnered**, *pp.* **-nérd**.

garnet, *n.* *gár-nét* (It. *granato*, fine scarlet; *granata*, a garnet or precious stone), a precious stone of several varieties, the better varieties being of a beautiful red.

garnish, *v.* *gár-nish* (It. *guarnire*; F. *garnir*, to deck, to adorn), to adorn; to decorate: **garnishing**, *imp.*: **n.** something added for embellishment, as round a dish at table; that which ornaments: **garnished**, *pp.* **-nist**: **garnishment**, *n.* ornament; embellishment: **garniture**, *n.* **-ní-túr**, ornament; furniture; dress.

garnishee, *n.* *gár-nish-é* (F. *garer*, beware, look out), in law, the person in whose hands the property of another is attached till the claims of a third party be satisfied.

garrote or **garrote**, *n.* *gár-rót* (Sp. *garrote*, strangling a criminal with an iron collar; F. *garrotter*, to tie fast or bind with cords), the capital punishment in Spain; a method sometimes employed by thieves and footpads of rendering their victim insensible by seizing him round the throat from behind, thus causing partial suffocation; strangulation; a bowstring: **v.** to render suddenly insensible by compressing the throat, &c., and then to rob: **garrotting**, *imp.*: **n.** the practice or method of garrotters: **garrotted**, *pp.* **-rot**: **garrotter**, *n.* **-tér**, one who attacks by garrotting.

garret, *n.* *gár-rét* (F. *garite*, a place of refuge, the tower of a castle—from *garvir*, to take refuge), the apartments of a high house immediately under the roof: **garreted**, *a.* **-rét-éd**, located in a garret; turret.

garrison, *n.* *gár-rí-sún* (Norm. F. *garnison*, any garbishing, munition, or provision of war—from *garvir*, to supply), a fortified place; the body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town: **v.** to place troops in a fort or town for its defence; to secure by fortresses: **garbisoning**, *imp.*: **garbisoned**, *pp.* **-sünd**.

garrulous, *a.* *gár-rööl-lús* (L. *garrulus*, chattering, prating; It. *garrulo*), talkative; chattering: **garrulously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **garrulity**, *n.* **-rööl-lí-tí**, and **garrulosity**, *n.* **-nès**, the practice or habit of talking much.

garter, *n.* *gár-tér* (F. *jarretière*; prov. F. *gartier*, a garter—from *garret* or *gareit*, the ham or back of the leg), a string or band used to hold up the stocking on the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; the order itself: **v.** to bind or invest with the garter: **gartering**, *imp.*: **gartered**, *pp.* **-tér-d**: **adj.** wearing a garter: **garter king-at-arms**, the herald to the order of the garter, being also the principal king-at-arms, and the highest officer of the Herald's College under the earl marshal.

garua, *n.* *gár-rö-a*, a local term for the dense sea-fogs that occur periodically along certain parts of the Pacific coast of S. Amer.

gas, *n.* *gás* (a word coined by Van Helmont to signify the most subtle and volatile part of anything), an aeriform fluid; any air; the air or carburetted hydrogen used to light our houses: **gasalier**, *n.* *gás-d-ler*, a branching apparatus for giving light by gas in rooms: **gaseous**, *a.* *gáz-zé-ús*, in the form of gas: **gasmeter**, *n.* *gás-óm-é-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), the large gas-holder of a gaswork: **gasmetry**, *n.* **-trí**, the art or act of measuring gas; *spelt* also *gasmometry*: **gas-meter**, *n.* any apparatus used for measuring the volume or quantity of gas consumed: **gas-holder**, *n.* a vessel for containing and distributing gas: **gas-fittings**, the different contrivances for the application of gas-lighting: **gasfitter**, *n.* one who fits up the pipes, &c., for giving light by gas: **gasify**, *v.* *gás-i-fí*, to turn or change into gas: **gasifying**, *imp.*: **gasified**, *pp.* **-fid**: **gasification**, *n.* **-fí-ká-shún** (L. *facio*, I make), the process of converting into gas.

gasconade, *n.* *gás-kón-ad* (from *Gascony*, in France, the natives of which were great boasters), a boast; bluster; bravado: **v.** to bluster: **gasconading**, *imp.*: **gasconaded**, *pp.*

gash, *n.* *gásh* (Low Ger. *gatsken*, to cut a large hole), a deep long cut; a deep irregular wound from a slash: **v.** to cut deeply: **gashing**, *imp.*: **gashed**, *pp.* **gásh-t**.

gasify, &c.—see *gas*.

gasket, *n.* *gás-két* (F. *garcette*, a gasket), plaited hemp used for packing pistons, &c.; plaited cords or smutches by which the sails when furled are kept bound up close to the yards or sails.

gasp, *n.* *gásp* (Icel. *geispa*, to yawn: Dan. *gispe*, to gasp), the short convulsive opening of the mouth for breath when not able to breathe freely; the short sharp catching of the breath in agony or in dying: **v.** to breathe with difficulty by short inspirations: **gasp**, *imp.*: **adj.** opening the mouth to catch breath: **n.** act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of breath in agony or in dying: **gasped**, *pp.* **gásp-t**.

gasteropods, *n. plu.* *gás-tér-ó-pód-s*, also **gasteropoda**, *n. plu.* *-óp-ó-dá* (Gr. *gaster*, the belly, and *podes*, feet), an order of molluscous animals which have their feet along the belly, or a ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping, like the periwinkle: **gasteropodous**, *a.* **-óp-ó-dús**, pert. to the gasteropods.

gastreaum, *n.* *gás-tré-úm* (Gr. *gaster*, the belly), the whole of the under surface of an animal's body.

gastric, *a.* *gás-trík* (Gr. *gaster*, the belly or stomach), relating to the belly or stomach in man; applied to certain forms of fever: **gastric juice**, the fluid in the stomach which acts as the principal agent in digestion: **gastritis**, *n.* **-trítis** (*itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the stomach: **gastro**, *gás-tró*, in *anat.* and *med.*, a prefix in compound words signifying related to, or connected with, the stomach: **gastrodynia**, *n.* **-dín-iá** (Gr. *odine*, pain), a painful affection of the stomach: **gastronomy**, *n.* *gás-trón-ómí* (Gr. *nomos*, a law), the art or science of good eating; epicurism: **gastronomic**, *a.* **-trón-ómík**, also **gastronomical**, *a.* **-í-kál**, pert. to the stomach or good living: **gastronomist**, *n.* **-ómíst**, one who likes good living; also **gastronomer**: **gastronomie**, *n.* *gás-trón-ómí* (F.), an adept in gastronomy.

gastropoda, *n. plu.*—see *gasteropods*.

gate, *n.* *gát* (Goth. *gato*; Dan. *gade*, a street; Icel. *gata*, a street, a path—from *gát*, a hole), an entrance door to a city, castle, &c.; a large frame of wood moving on hinges which opens or closes any passage; a door: **gateless**, *a.* without a gate: **gated**, *a.* having gates: **gate way**, *n.* a way through a gate; the gate itself.

máte, mät, fär, läö; mète, mët, hér; pñe, pín; nôte, nôt, mólve;

gather, *v.* *gáth'ér* (Ger. *gattern*; Dut. *gaderen*, to draw to a heap), to bring together; to collect; to accumulate; to assemble; to infer; to pick, as fruit: *n.* a fold in sewing; a pucker: **gathering**, *imp.* *n.* an accumulation; a collection: **gathered**, *pp.* *-éd*: **gatherer**, *n.* one who: **gatherable**, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be collected.

gaudy, *a.* *gáid'í* (L. *gaudium*, joy: old F. *gaudir*, to be merry), showy; gay; ostentatiously fine: **gaudily**, *ad.* *-it*: **gaudiness**, *n.* *-i-nés*, showiness; tinsel appearance.

gauge, *n.* *gáj* (F. *jauger*, to estimate the number of bowls in a vessel—from *jale*, a bowl), a measure; a standard of measure; on a railway, the distance between the rails, usually 4 feet 8½ inches; a workman's tool; a mixture of certain stuff and plaster, used in finishing the best ceilings, and for mouldings: *v.* to measure or ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel; to measure or ascertain, as the quantity, diameter, &c.: **gauging**, *imp.* *n.* the act of measuring the contents or capacity of a vessel: **gauged**, *pp.* *gáid*: **gauger**, *n.* *-ér*, an excise officer: **gaugable**, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be gauged: **gauge-cock**, two or three small cocks in front of the boiler of a steam-engine for ascertaining the height of the water: **gauging-rod**, an instr. for ascertaining the liquid contents of casks.

Gaul, *n.* *gául* (L. *Gallia*, Gaul), the anc. name of France; a native of.

gault or **goit**, *n.* *góit* (prov. Eng.), in *geol.*, a term applied to that series of dark-blue marls or calcareous clays occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation, as developed in the south of England.

gaunt, *a.* *gáunt* (AS. *geacaned*, diminished: W. *gecan*, weak), lean; meagre; empty and thin after long fasting, or by disease; pinched and grim: **gauntly**, *ad.* *-it*: **gauntness**, *n.* leanness with grimness.

gauntlet, *n.* *gáunt'let* (see *gantlet*), a large glove covered with plates of metal on the back, part of the defensive armour of anc. times: **gauntleted**, *a.* wearing a gauntlet: **gauntlet** is a very common spelling, but *gantlet* is the better and original form.

gauze, *n.* *gáiz* (F. *gaze*), a thin open canvas: Norm. *gisen*, open in texture), a very thin, light, transparent fabric of silk or linen: *adj.* made of gauze: **gauzy**, *a.* *gáiz'í*, thin as gauze; like gauze.

gave, *gáv*, *pt.* of *give*, which see.

gavial, *n.* *gá-vi-ál* (an Indian name), the Asiatic crocodile, having a prolonged and slender snout.

gawk, *n.* *gáuk* (AS. *geac*; Scot. *gawk*, a cuckoo, a simpleton), a fool; a simpleton: **gawkily**, *a.* *-it*, awkward; clownish; foolish; ungainly.

gay, *a.* *gá* (F. *gai*; It. *gaio*, merry, jolly: Sp. *gayar*, to variegate), merry; sportive; airy and cheerful; fine; showy; addicted to pleasure and loose in conduct: **gayly**, *ad.* *-it*: **gaiety**, also **gayety**, *n.* *gá-i-tí*, merriment; airiness with cheerfulness: **gayness**, *n.* *gaiety*; finery: **gay some**, *a.* *-sím*, full of gaiety.

gaze, *v.* *gáz* (Norm. *glosa*, to gaze or stare: Russ. *glaz*, eye; *glazat'*, to stare), to fix the eyes on steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness and curiosity; to stare: *n.* intent regard; fixed look: **gazing**, *imp.* *n.* *gázd*: **gazer**, *n.* *-zér*, one who: **gaze full**, *a.* *-fúul*, given to gazing: **gazingstock**, *n.* one gazed at, generally used in an unfavourable sense.

gazelle, *n.* *gá-zél* (F. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*, a kind of antelope: Ar. *ghazal*), an elegantly-formed species of antelope, celebrated for the beauty of its eyes.

gazette, *n.* *gá-zél* (It. *gazetta*, all manner of idle chattering, running reports), the newspaper in which official announcements are inserted; a newspaper: *v.* to insert or publish in the gazette or official paper: **to be in the gazette**, said of a bankrupt whose insolvency is announced in the official paper: **to be gazetted**, applied familiarly to the official announcements of appointments, promotions, &c., in the army, navy, peerage, church, &c.: **gazet'ting**, *imp.* *n.* *gázet*: **gazetted**, *pp.* published in the gazette: **gazetteer**, *n.* *gáz'et-í-ér*, a book containing a brief description of the countries of the whole world, or of any one of them, whose information is arranged for reference in alphabetical order.

gean, *n.* *gén* (F. *guigne*; Sp. *guinda*), a species of cherry, common in England and Scotland, of a deep purple or black when ripe.

gear, *n.* *gér* (AS. *gearwa*; Icel. *gerfi*, whatever is required to set a thing in action), accoutrements; harness; tackle; dress; ornaments; goods: *v.* to dress; to harness: **gear'ing**, *imp.* *n.* harness; a series

of toothed wheels for effecting and directing motion: **geared**, *pp.* *gér-d*.

gecko, *n.* *gék'kó* (imitative of the sound which the animal utters), one of a species of lizards able to run up walls and along ceilings like flies.

geese, *n.* plu. of *goose*, which see.

Gehenna, *n.* *gè-hén'nd* (Heb. *ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*), the valley where the Jews burnt their children in the fire to Moloch; in *Script.*, used as a type of hell.

gelatine, *n.* *jél'd-tín* (F. *gélatine*; It. and Sp. *gelatina*—from L. *gelatum*, to congeal; *gelu*, icy coldness), the principle of jelly; animal jelly: glue: **gelatinous**, *a.* *jél'ti-n'ús*, resembling or consisting of jelly: **gelatinate**, *v.* *-i-nát*, or **gelatinise**, *v.* *-niz*, to convert into jelly; to assume the form of jelly: **gelatinating**, *imp.* *n.* *gél'at-in'ing*, *imp.* *n.* *gél'at-in'ed*, *pp.* *gél'at-inised*, *pp.* *-niz'd*: **gelatination**, *n.* *-nà'shún*, the act or process of converting into gelatine.

geld, *v.* *gèld* (Icel. *gelda*; Ger. *gellen*, to castrate), to deprive of generative power; to deprive of any essential part: **geld'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of depriving of generative power; a castrated animal, chiefly a horse: **gelded**, *pp.* castrated.

gelid, *a.* *jél'id* (L. *gelidus*, cold as ice: It. *gelido*), very cold: **gel'idly**, *ad.* *-it*: **gelidness**, *n.* also **gelidity**, *n.* *jél'id-i-tí*, great coldness.

gem, *n.* *jém* (AS. *gym*, a gem; Icel. *gim*, shining—from *gima*, to shine—see *gemma*), a precious stone of any kind; in *bot.*, a bud; anything exceedingly beautiful or attractive: *v.* to adorn with precious stones; to embellish; to bespangle; to put forth the first buds: **gem'ming**, *imp.* *n.* *gem'med*, *pp.* *jém'd*: **gemmy**, *a.* *jém'mí*, resembling or adorned with gems; glittering.

gemini, *n.* plu. *jém'm-i-ní* (L. *gemini*, twins; *gem-natus*, doubled), twins; one of the signs of the zodiac: **geminous**, *a.* *-i-n'ús*, double; in pairs: **geminate**, *-i-nát*, in *bot.*, growing in pairs.

gemma, *n.* *jém'má* (L. *gemma*, a bud), a bud: **gemmaeous**, *a.* *-má'shús*, pert. to leaf-buds or to gems: **gemmas**, *n.* plu. *-mè*, leaf-buds as distinguished from flower-buds: **gem'mate**, *a.* *-mát*, in *bot.*, having buds: **gem'mated**, *a.* having buds; adorned with gems: **gem'mation**, *n.* *-má'shún*, the disposition of the buds on plants; the period of the expansion of buds on plants; in *zool.*, the reproduction of numerous species of the very lowest types of animals in which the process is akin to that of the budding of plants: **gem'med**, *pp.* *jém'd*, adorned with buds or gems: **gem'meous**, *a.* *-mè'ús*, connected with or having the nature of a gem: **gem'miferous**, *a.* *-mif-ér-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing buds: **gem'miparous**, *a.* *-mip-dr-ús* (L. *pario*, I produce), reproducing by buds; multiplying by a process of budding: **gem'mule**, *n.* *jém'múl*, the first bud of the embryo; a little bud or gem.

gendarme, *n.* *zháng'dárm* (F. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms), in France, a sort of military police.

gender, *n.* *jén'dér* (F. *genre*; L. *genus*, kind or sort: It. *genere*), the difference in words expressing the distinction between male and female; and sex.

genealogy, *n.* *jén'é-ál'ó-jí* (Gr. *genealogia*, genealogy—from *genos*, birth, race, and *logos*, discourse), history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage: **genealogical**, *a.* *-lój'i-kál*, pert. to the descent of persons or families: **genealogically**, *ad.* *-it*: **genealogist**, *n.* *-ál'é-jist*, he who traces descents of persons or families: **genealogise**, *v.* *-jiz*, to investigate the history of descents.

genera, *n.* plu. *jén'é-rá*—see *genus*.

general, *a.* *jén'é-rál* (L. *generalis*, belonging to a kind or species—from *genus*, kind: It. *generale*; F. *général*), relating to a whole class or order; not special or particular; public; common; extensive; usual: *n.* the whole; the total; the chief commander of an army; the commander of a division: **generally**, *ad.* *-it*, in the main; without minute detail: **generality**, *n.* *-ál'i-tí*, the main body; the bulk; the greatest part: **general-officers**, the superior officers of an army—viz. field-marshal, general, lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general: as a prefix, *general* denotes chief or superior: **generalship**, *n.* military skill; in *general*, in the main; for the most part: **lieutenant-general**, an officer second in rank to a general: **brigadier-general**, the commander of a brigade: **major-general**, rank below lieutenant-general: **gen'eralis simo**, *n.* *-is'i-mó* (It.), the chief general of two or more armies acting in the same war: **gen-**

cóto, *bóy*, *fóot*; *püre*, *büä*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *zeal*.

eralise', v. -tē, to extend from particulars to whole kinds or classes; to infer from the nature of one or a few, the nature of a number or the whole: **gen'eral'ising**, imp.: **adj.** tending to or consisting in generalisation: **n.** the act or process by which we comprehend under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, and which that common name serves to indicate: **gen'eralised**, pp. -tēd: **gen'eralisation**, n. -sā-shūn, the deducing a general principle from a series of facts; act or process of grouping particulars in a genus; the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point. **generate**, v. **jēn'ēr-āt** (L. *generatum*, to beget, to engender; *generans*, begetting—from *genus*, race, kind), to beget; to bring into life; to cause; to produce: **gen'erating**, imp.: **adj.** producing; forming: **gen'erated**, pp.: **gen'erator**, n. -tēr, one who or that which: **gen'erable**, a. -ā-bl, capable of being generated: **gen'erant**, n. -ānt, the begetting or productive power: **gen'er'ation**, n. -ā-shūn, production; formation; an age; people of the same period; a family; a race: **gen'erative**, a. -tīv, that generates or produces; having the power of producing.

generic, a. **jē-nēr'ik** (L. *genus*, race, kind—gen. *generis*: F. *générique*: It. *generico*), pert. to a genus or kind; consisting in the classification of objects under genera, as opposed to species; also **gen'erical**, a. -nēr'ī-kāl: **generically**, ad. -tī.

generous, a. **jēn'ēr-ūs** (L. *generosus*, of good or noble birth, *generosus*—from *genus*, kind, race: It. *generoso*: F. *généreux*), liberal; bountiful; excellent; openhearted; strong or invigorating in its nature: **generously**, ad. -tī: **gen'erousness**, n. -nēs: **gen'erosity**, n. -sēt'it, a disposition to give liberally, or to bestow favours; a quality of the heart opposed to meanness or parsimony.

Genesis, n. **jēn'ē-sīs** (Gr. *genesis*, origin, source—from *gennao*, I cause or produce), the first book of the Old Testament Scriptures, giving the history of the creation of the world and of man, &c.; a production or formation; evolution: **genetic**, a. **jē-nē't'ik**, pert. to origin or mode of production of a thing.

genet, n. **zhēn'ēt** (F.), a small Spanish horse; an animal of the weasel kind.

Geneva, n. **jē-nē-vā** (F. *genève*, the juniper-tree), gin; a spirit distilled from grain or malt and juniperberries, now often flavoured with the oil of turpentine—**gin** is a contr. for *Geneva*; the name of a town in Switzerland: **Gen'evan**, a. of or pert. to Geneva: **Genevese**, n. **jēn'ē-vēs**, the people of Geneva.

genial, a. **jēn'ī-tāl** (L. *genialis*, merry, pleasant: It. *geniale*), cheering; enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness: **gen'ially**, ad. -tī: **gen'iality**, n. -t'it, gaiety; cheerfulness.

genuclate, v. **jēn'ik'ū-lāt** (L. *genuclatus*, having knots, jointed—from *genu*, the knee), to form joints or knots on: **adj.** in bot., bent like a knee: **genu'clating**, imp.: **genu'clated**, pp.: **adj.** having joints like the knee: **genu'clation**, n. -tā-shūn, the state of having knots or joints like the knee.

genii, n. plu. **jēn'ī-tī** (called by Eastern nations *ginn* or *djinn*—see *genius*), a race of imaginary beings in Eastern tales, said to have been created from fire, and endowed with certain bodily forms which they can change at pleasure, and to have possessed superhuman powers.

genital, a. **jēn'ī-tāl** (L. *genitalis*, serving to beget—from *gigno*, I beget: It. *genitale*: F. *génital*), pert. to generation or the act of begetting: **genitals**, n. plu. -tālē, in animals, the external organs of generation.

genitive, n. **jēn'ī-tiv** (L. *genitivus*, pert. to generation or birth, genitive case: It. *genitivo*: F. *génitif*, the genitive case), in gram., a noun inflected to indicate ownership or possession, the sign of which is *of*, in Latin,—thus, *ars*, art, *gen. artis*, of art; and in Eng. 's and *s'*—thus, *lady's bonnet*, *ladies' bonnets*; **adj.** pert. to source, origin, or possession; possessive.

genius, n. **jēn'ūs** (L. *genius*, the good or evil spirit supposed to attend on a man or woman, taste, inclination: It. *genio*: F. *génie*), the supposed protecting or ruling power of men or places; an imaginary spirit; the natural bent or disposition of mind by which a person is qualified for some particular employment; high mental powers or faculties; a person possessed of uncommon intellectual faculties: **gen'iuesses**, plu. -ūs-ēs, persons possessed of high mental powers or faculties: **genii**, **jēn'ī-tī**, good or evil spirits presiding over men's destiny in life; imaginary spirits.

Genoese, n. **jēn'ē-ēz**, the inhabitants of Genoa, a town of Italy.

genouillere, n. **zhā'nōōl-yār'** (F. top of a boot, kneepiece—from F. *genou*; L. *genu*, the knee), in fort., that part of the parapet reaching from the platform to the sill of the embrasure, and covered by the fore part of the gun-carriage; in a *barbette battery*, the height of the parapet above the banquette.

genre-painting or sculpture, **zhāng'r** (F. *genre*, kind, species), in painting and sculp., the representation of the life and manners of everyday life.

genteel, a. **jēn'tēl'** (F. *gentil*, graceful, genteel: L. *gentilis*, belonging to a nation or family—from *gens*, race, family), polite; refined; well bred; easy and graceful in manners: **genteelily**, ad. -tī: **genteelness**, n. quality of being genteel: **gentility**, n. -tīt'it, good birth; the manners of well-bred people.

gentian, n. **jēn'shī-ān** (L. *gentiana*, after Gentius, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtues of the plant), a plant whose root, which is very bitter, is used in medicine.

gentile, n. **jēn'tīl** (L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan or house—from *gens*, a race, a stock: It. *gentile*: F. *gentil*, a gentile, a heathen), one belonging to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to the Jews; a heathen; one not a Jew or a Christian: **adj.** of or pert to pagans or heathens: **gen'tilian**, n. -tīzm, heathenism; paganism: **gen'tilitious**, a. -tīsh'ūs, peculiar to a people or nation; hereditary.

gentility, n.—see under *genteel*.

gentle, a. **jēn'tīl** (F. *gentil*, genteel, graceful—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to a race, clan, or house: It. *gentile*, of a noble race or family), well born; mild; amiable; meek; soothing; pacific; not rough or violent: **gen'tily**, ad. -tī, softly; tenderly: **gen'tleness**, n. -nēs, softness of manners; mildness of temper:

gentleman, n. **jēn'tīl-mān** (from *gentel*, and *man*: F. *gentilhomme*), in a general sense, every educated person above a labourer, an artisan, or a tradesman; an individual possessed of the conduct, character, habits, and outward appearance which belong, or are expected to belong, to persons born and educated in a high social position; a man in any station of life who is possessed of good breeding and refined manners, strict integrity and honour, kindness of heart, and suchlike qualities; in a limited sense, a person of fortune and good family, whether titled or not; one who bears a coat of arms: a term of complaisance or respect, as in the plural—**gentlemen**, when addressing a number of persons: **gen'tlemanly**, a. -tī, becoming a gentleman; also **gentlemanlike**, a.: **gentlemanliness**, n. -tī-nēs: **gen'try**, n. **jēn'trī**, the persons possessed of landed property; holding rank between the nobility and common people: **gentlewoman**, n. **jēn'tīl-wōmān**, a woman of good family, or of good breeding: **gentlehearted**, a. kind: **gentlefolks**, n. plu. -fōks, persons distinguished by their birth or position from the common people: **gentleman-usher**, in England, one who ushers persons into the presence of the sovereign: **gentleman-usher of the black rod**, an officer belonging to the Garter whose duty it is to attend the House of Lords while Parliament is sitting, and to carry messages to the House of Commons: **gentlemen-at-arms**, a corps of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions.

genuflexion, n. **jēn'ū-flek'shūn** (F. *généflexion*—from L. *genu*, the knee, and *flecto*, I bend or incline), the act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

genuine, a. **jēn'ū-īn** (L. *genuinus*, peculiar, natural—from *genu*, I beget, I bring forth: It. *genuino*), real; natural; not spurious; not adulterated: **gen'uinely**, ad. -tī: **gen'uineness**, n. -nēs, purity; reality; freedom from adulteration or mixture.

genus, n. **jē'nūs**, plu. **genera**, **jēn'ēr-ā** (L. *genus*; Gr. *genos*, birth, descent), that which has several species under it; a group; a kind.

geocentric, a. **jē'ō-sēn'trīk** (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *kentron*, the centre), having the centre of the earth for its centre—applied to the position of a celestial object as viewed from the earth; also **ge'ocēn'trical**, a. -trī-kāl.

geode, n. **jē'ōd** (F. *géode*, eagle-stone: Gr. *gaiodē*, earthy), a round or roundish lump of a stony substance, sometimes hollow and lined with crystals.

geodesy, n. **jē'ōd'ē-sī** (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *daio*, I divide: F. *géodésie*), those branches of mathematics which are applied to the determination of the magnitude and figure of the whole earth, or of any large portion of its surface, and to the construction of maps:

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *īwū*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

geodesic, a. *jě-ō-dēs'ik*, and **geodesical**, a. *-i-kāl*, also **geodetic**, a. *jě-ō-det'ik*, and **geodetical**, a. *-i-kāl*, pert. to the art of measuring large portions of the earth's surface, ascertaining its figure, &c.

geognosy, n. *jě-ō-gnō-si* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge—from *gnōo*, I know), the knowledge or study of the structure of the earth's crust, in contradistinction to *geology*, which embraces both the facts and the reasonings respecting them: **geognostic**, a. *-nōst'ik*, pert. to.

geogony, n. *jě-ō-gō-ni* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *gone*, generation), the doctrine of the formation of the earth: **geogenic**, a. *jě-ō-gōn'ik*, pert. to geogony.

geography, n. *jě-ō-gē-rā-jī* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *graphe*, a writing or description: F. *géographie*), a description of the surface of the earth, of its artificial divisions into countries, states, kingdoms, cities, towns, &c., and of its natural divisions into oceans, rivers, continents, islands, mountains, &c.; a book containing such description: **geographer**, n. *jēr*, one versed in geography; a writer on the subject: **geographic**, a. *-ō-grāf'ik*, and **geographical**, a. *-i-kāl*, of or relating to geography: **geographicaly**, ad. *-li*.

geology, n. *jě-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *logos*, a discourse), the science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the substances of which it is composed: **geological**, a. *-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to geology: **geologist**, n. *-ō-lō-jist*, one versed in the science of geology: **geologist**, v. *-jiz*, to study or pursue the science of geology: **geologisting**, imp.: **geologisted**, pp. *-jizd*.

geomancy, n. *jě-ō-mān's-i* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *mantia*, divination), divination by points or circles drawn on the ground, and afterwards on paper: **geomantic**, a. *-tik*, pert. to: **geomancer**, n. *-sēr*, one who.

geometry, n. *jě-ō-mē't-rī* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *metron*, a measure: F. *géométrie*), that branch of mathematics which treats of the measurement of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various properties and relations: **geometer**, n. *-tēr*, one who is skilled in geometry; also **ometrician**, n. *-trish'an*: **geometric**, a. *jě-ō-met'rik*, and **geometrical**, a. *-i-kāl*, relating to geometry, or according to its rules and principles: **geometrically**, ad. *-li*: **geometric mean**, the second term of a geometrical progression consisting of three terms, or the second of three continued proportionals: **geometrical progression**, a series of numbers, each of which is obtained from the preceding one by being multiplied by a constant number called the common ratio: **geometric pen**, an ingenious instrument for drawing curves.

geo-navigation, n. *jě-ō-nāv'ā-gā-shūn* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *navigation*), a term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth.

geonics, n. plu. *jě-ō-pōn'iks* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *ponos*, labour), the art or science of cultivating the ground: **geonical**, a. *-i-kāl*, relating to agriculture.

George, n. *jōrj*, a figure of St George on horseback worn by knights of the Garter.

Georgics, n. *jōrj'iks* (L. *Georgica*, the Georgics—from *ge*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour), a poem of Virgil, in the Latin poet, treating on the rules for cultivating land: a poem on rural subjects: **georgic**, a. *-jīk*, relating to agriculture.

Georgium-sidus, n. *jōrj'ūm-sid'ūs* (L. *georgicus*, and *sidus*, a star), the name of a planet, better known as Uranus or Herschel.

geosaurus, n. *jě-ō-sā-ō'rīs* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a gigantic terrestrial reptile of the oolitic epoch.

geoscopy, n. *jě-ō-skō-pī* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *skopeo*, I view), a knowledge of the different kinds of earth.

geothusis, n. *jě-ō-tū'thīs* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, in the sense of fossil, and *teuthis*, a squid), a genus of fossil squids or cuttle-fishes.

geo-thermometer, n. *jě-ō-thēr-mōm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *thermometer*), an instr. for measuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in wells and mines, and for ascertaining its rate of increase.

gerah, n. *gē-rā*, a Hebrew coin, equal to 1½d. nearly.

geranium, n. *jě-rā-ni'ūm* (L. *geranium*: Gr. *geranon*), an extensive genus of plants, some of the species producing very handsome flowers, while others are mere weeds: **geraniaceæ**, n. plu. *jě-rā-ni'ā-sē*, the systematic name of the geraniums, so named by

Linnaeus—from Gr. *geranos*, a crane, in allusion to the crane-like beak terminating the carpels: **geranial**, a. *-ni-āl*, pert. to: **geranin**, n. *jě-rā-nū*, a valuable astringent obtained from the root of one of the geraniums called *crane's-bill*.

gerfalcon, n. *jě-rfālō-kn* (Ger. *gierfalk*), a large and fierce species of falcon.

germ, n. *jēr-m* (L. *germen*, the bud of a tree, a young twig: It. *germine*: F. *germe*), that from which anything springs; origin; first principle; a bud or shoot: **germinal**, a. *-mī-nāl*, pert. to a germ: **germ-mass**, the materials prepared for the future formation of the embryo: **german**, n. *jēr-mēn*, in *bot.*, a name for the ovary: **germinate**, v. *jēr-mī-nāt*, to bud or sprout; to begin to grow; to vegetate; to cause to sprout: **germinating**, imp.: **germinal**, a. *-mī-nāl*, pert. to a germ: **germinant**, a. *-mān*, sprouting; germinating: **germination**, n. *-nā-shūn*, the act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in seed: **germinal vesicle**, in *bot.* and *zool.*, a cell contained in the embryo-sac, from which the embryo is developed; the small vesicular body within the ovum or the yolk of the egg.

german, a. *jēr-mān* (L. *germanus*), sprung from the same stock: F. *germain*; German: It. *germano*, true, natural, a brother), of the first degree of relationship: of the same stock; nearly allied; natural; cousins-german, the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters.

German, n. *jēr-mān* a native of Germany; also the language: **German-silver**, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc: **Germanism**, n. *-izm*, an idiom of the German language: **Germanic**, a. *-ik*, pert. to Germany.

germander, n. *jēr-mān'dēr* (F. *germandrée*), a native plant formerly used in medicine and in brewing: **germander speedwell**, a species of Veronica.

gerund, n. *jēr-vū'nd* (L. *gerundium*—from *gero*, I bear, I carry), in *Latin gram.*, a kind of verbal noun governing cases like a participle: **gerundial**, a. *jě-rūn'ā-l*, pert. to or resembling a gerund.

gervilla, n. *jēr-vī'l-ā* (after M. Gerville, a French naturalist), a genus of the Aviculidæ (*ā-vī-kū-lī-dē*) or wing-shells, found fossil in many species.

gest, n. *jěst* (old F. *geste*, thing done, exploit: L. *gestum*, to bear, to carry on), a deed; an act; a feat.

gestation, n. *jěs-tā-shūn* (L. *gestatio*, a bearing or carrying—from *gesto*, I bear or carry: F. *gestation*), the act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; the state of pregnancy: **gestatory**, a. *-tā-tēr-i*, that may be carried or worn; pert. to pregnancy.

gesticulate, v. *jěs-tī-kū-lāt* (L. *gesticulatio*, pantomimic motion—from *gesticuli*, I represent by strange gestures and postures: F. *gesticuler*, to gesticulate), to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attempting to speak: to play antic tricks: **gesticulating**, imp.: **gesticulated**, pp. *-tī-kū-lāt*, one who: **gesticulation**, n. *-tā-shūn*, the act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiment; motions or postures of the body in speaking: **gesticulatory**, a. *-tā-tēr-i*, connected with or having the character of gesticulation.

gesture, n. *jěs-tūr* or *-chōr* (mid. L. *gestura*, mode of acting—from L. *gestus*, posture, motion: F. *geste*; It. *gesto*, gesture), motions of the body or limbs used to express forcibly ideas or passions, or to enforce an argument or opinion; a significant motion of the body or limbs: **gestural**, a. *-tū-rāl*, belonging to gesture: **gestureless**, a. *-lēs*, free from gestures.

get, v. *gēt* (AS. *getan*, to get; Icel. *geta*, to conceive, to acquire), to procure; to obtain; to attain; to realise; to bring into a certain condition; to become; to beget: **getting**, imp.: n. the act of obtaining or acquiring; acquisition; profit: *got*, pt. *gót*, did *get*: **gotten** or *got*, pp. *gōt-n*, *gót*: **getter**, n. one who: **to get ahead**, to advance; to prosper: **to get along**, to proceed; to advance; to prosper: **to get at**, to reach; to make way: **to get away**, to leave; to escape: **to get by heart**, to learn anything, as a lesson, so as to be able to repeat it from memory: **to get clear**, to be released or freed, as from confinement or danger: **to get drunk**, to become intoxicated: **to get off**, to escape: **to get on**, to proceed; to advance; to prosper: **to get out**, to extricate one's self; to escape: **to get over**, to surmount: **to get the day**, to win; **to get through**, to traverse: **to finish**: **to get to**, to reach; to arrive at: **to get together**, to assemble; to convene: **to get up**, to rise from sleep or repose; to make ready or prepare, as a play; to perfect one's self, or make one's self competent in, as in a subject for examination.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shūn, thīng, there, zeal.

get, *v.* *gēt*, a contraction for *beget*; **getter**, *n.* *gēt*, *er*, one who begets.

gewgaw, *n.* *gūgawō* (old Eng. *gawd*, ornament; Swiss, *gugage*, an exclamation of contempt at senseless chatter: *F. joujou*, a plaything), a showy trifle; a toy; a bauble: **adj.** showy, but of no value.

geyser, *n.* *gīzer* (Icel. *geysa*, to be impelled; *geysil-egr*, vehement), the name given to certain intermittent boiling springs or spouting fountains found in Iceland: **geyserite**, *n.* *-zer-īt*, a loose, porous, hydrated form of silica, deposited in concretionary cauliflower-like masses around such hot springs as the *geysers*.

ghastly, *a.* *gāst-lī* (AS. *gast*; Ger. *geist*, a spirit), deathlike; pale; dismal; shocking; dreadful: **ghastliness**, *n.* horror of countenance; a deathlike look.

ghaut, *n.* *gāūt* (Hind. *ghāt*), a difficult pass through a mountain; a range or chain of mountains; landing or ferry stairs.

ghebers or **ghebres**, also **guebers**, *n. plu.* *gā-bērs*, (Pers. *ghēbr*; Ar. *kafir*; Turk. *gīaour*, an infidel), the anc. Persian fire-worshippers, so called by the Mohammedans.

ghee, *n.* *gē* (Hind. *ghī*), clarified butter used by the natives of India.

gherkin, *n.* *gēr-īkn* (Ger. *gurke*; Bohem. *okurka*, a cucumber), a small cucumber, suitable for pickling.

Ghibelline, *n.* *gīb-ēl-līn*, one of a faction in Italy in the 13th century which favoured the German Emperors, in opposition to the Gueifs, who sided with the Pope.

ghost, *n.* *gōst* (AS. *gast*; Ger. *geist*, a spirit), an apparition or spectre; the soul or spirit of a deceased person: **ghostly**, *a.* *-lī*, pert. to the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal; not secular; relating to apparitions: **ghostliness**, *n.*; **ghostlike**, *a.* *ghostly*; having sunken eyes: **ghostless**, *a.* without spirit or life: **Holy Ghost**, the Comforter; the Third Person of the Trinity: **to give up the ghost**, to die; to yield up the breath or spirit.

ghoul, *n.* *gōl* (Pers. *ghul*, a mountain demon), a supposed demon that feeds on the dead; also spelt **ghole**.

giant, *n.* *gī-ānt* (F. *giant*, a giant: L. *gigas*, a giant—gen. *gigantis*; Gr. *gigas*, a giant—gen. *gigantos*—from Gr. *gēgenes*, earth-born—from *gē*, the earth, and *genos*, birth, race), a man of very large stature; a person of great bodily or intellectual power: **adj.** great in size or strength: **giantess**, *n.* a female giant: **giantlike**, *a.* of unusual size: **giantship**, *n.* quality or character of a giant: **giants' causeway**, a columnar basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland—the columns being arranged like an artificial causeway.

gīaour, *n.* *gī-ōur* (Turk. *gīaour*; Pers. *gaur*, an infidel), a term of reproach or contempt applied by the Turks to all unbelievers in Mohammedanism, but more especially to Christians.

gib and **key**, *gīb* (*gīb*, cat or male cat), in *steam machinery*, the fixed wedge, and the driving wedge, for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod.

gibber, *v.* *gīb-bēr* (imitation of the sound of rapid talking without reference to meaning: Icel. *gīfra*, to jabber), to speak inarticulately; to gabble: **gibbering**, *imp.* *gīb-bered*, *pp.* *-berd*: **gibberish**, *n.* *-bēr-īsh*, unmeaning words; unintelligible language: **adj.** canting; unintelligible.

gibbet, *n.* *gīb-bēt* (F. *gibet*, a gibbet: Dut. *wippen*, to jerk up into the air: Sw. *gippa*, to whip up into the air), a gallows on which criminals are hanged, or on which they were formerly exposed in chains; the projecting beam of a crane; any cross beam like a gallows: **v.** to hang or expose on a gallows: **gibbeting**, *imp.* *gīb-beted*, *pp.*

gibbon, *n.* *gīb-ōn*, an ape of the E. India Islands, remarkable for the length of its arms.

gibbose, *a.* *gīb-bōs* (L. *gibbus*, humped: It. *gibbo*, a swelling on the back: F. *gibbeux*, a branching out), humped; a term applied to surfaces having large elevations: **gibbosity**, *n.* *-bōs-ī-tē*, a round or swelling prominence; in *bot.*, a swelling at the base of an organ: **gibbous**, *a.* *gīb-būs*, swelling; protuberant; in *bot.*, swollen at the base, or having a swelling on the surface; convex, chiefly applied to the moon in her second and third quarters: **gibbously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **gibbousness**, *n.*

gibe, *n.* *gīb* (W. *gvep*, beak, face: Norm. *gīēpa*; Sw. *gipa*, to wry the mouth, to make faces), an expression of sarcastic scorn; a scoff; a railing; a sneer: **v.** to

cast reproaches and sneering expressions at; to rail at; to taunt; to scoff: **gibbing**, *imp.* *gīb-ed*, *pp.* *gīb-d*: **giber**, *n.* *-bēr*, one who: **gibbingly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

giblets, *n. plu.* *gīb-lēts* (F. *gobeau*, a bit, a morsel; It. *gibbo*, a hump), the parts of a goose or of poultry, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., cut off before it is dressed: **giblet**, *a.* made of giblets: **giblet-pie, a pie made of giblets.**

giddy, *a.* *gīd-ī* (Gael. *godach*, giddy: Norm. *gīdda*, to shake, to tremble), having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head; unstable; changeable; thoughtless: **giddily**, *ad.* *-lī*: **giddiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, swimming of the head; inconstancy; levity: **giddy-headed**, *a.* very thoughtless.

gift, *n.* *gīft* (from *give*, which see), a present; anything given or bestowed; an offering; power; faculty: **v.** to endow with any power or faculty: **gift-ing**, *imp.* *gīft-ed*, *pp.* *ad.* *gīft*, endowed by nature with any power or faculty; talented; endowed with gifts: **giftedness**, *n.*

gig, *n.* *gīg* (F. *gigue*, a jig or rapid dance; *giguer*, to run, to leap: It. *giga*, a jig, an air for dancing), a light two-wheeled carriage; a long light boat; anything light, swift, or whirling; a machine for forming the nap of cloth.

gigantic, *a.* *gī-gān-ī-tīk* (L. *gigas*, a giant—gen. *gigantis*—see *giant*), very large; huge; of extraordinary size; enormous: **gigantically**, *ad.* *-tī-kāl-ī*: **gigantology**, *n.* *-tōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), an account or description of giants.

giggle, *n.* *gīg-gī* (an imitative word: Dut. *gickelen*; Swiss, *gigelen*, to giggle), a short tittering laugh: **v.** to laugh in a silly manner; to titter: **giggling**, *imp.* *-gīng*: **adj.** laughing in a suppressed way; tittering: **n.** half-suppressed or smirking laughter; the act of tittering: **giggler**, *n.* *-gler*, one who: **giglot**, *n.* *gīg-lōt*, a girl of light manners.

gigot, *n.* *gīg-ōt* or *zhē-gōt* (F. *gigot*, a leg of mutton—from *gigue*, the thigh), a joint; a leg of mutton.

gild, *v.* *gīld* (AS. *gilden*, golden, gīt—see *gold*), to overspread with a thin covering of gold; to overlay with gold leaf-metal or powder; to render bright; to adorn: **gild-ing**, *imp.* *n.* the art or trade of overlaying with gold-leaf, &c.; that which is laid on; *figuratively*, superficial coating, as opposed to the solid metal: **gild-ed** or **gilt**, *pp.* or *pt.* *gīlt*: **gilder**, *n.* *gīld-ēr*, one whose trade is to gild.

gill, *n.* *gīl* (old Eng. *gille*, a little pot: mid. L. *guillo*, a wine measure), a liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint; a liquid measure.

gills, *n.* *gīls* (AS. *geafas*; F. *gifle*, the chops, the jaws: Gael. *gial*; Sw. *gel*, a jaw, the gill of a fish), the organs of breathing in fishes; the lungs of a fish, being reddish fibrous flaps placed on both sides of the head; the flaps below the beak of a fowl; in *bot.*, the thin vertical plates on the under side of the cap of certain fungi: **gill-bearing**, *a.* producing gills: **gill-flap** or **gill-lid**, *a.* covering the gills.

gillyflower, *n.* *gīl-gī-flōr* (F. *gīroflée*, a gillyflower—from It. *garofalo*; L. *caryophyllus*, a clove), a common plant of many species which flowers about July, having a clove-like odour.

gilt, *v.* *gīlt* (see *gild*): **adj.** overlaid with gold-leaf: **n. gold laid on the surface of a thing.**

gimbals, *n. plu.* *gīm-bāls* (L. *gimelli*; F. *jumelles*; It. *gemello*, twins), pairs of brass hoops or rings moving within one another on diameters at right angles to each other, so that anything suspended in their centre will always retain a constant position; the apparatus on board a ship to which the mariner's compass is attached.

gimcrack, *n.* *gīm-krāk* (old Eng. *gimmals* or *gimmers*, the corresponding members of a joint working into each other—applied to the mechanism for moving idols and puppets: L. *gemelli*, twins), any trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.

gimlet, *n.* also **gimblet**, *gīm-lēt* (old F. *gimblet*; F. *gimblet*, a gimlet—from prov. F. *jimbia*, to twist), a small boring-tool with a screw point; a large one of the same kind is called an *auger*: **v.** to turn round an anchor by the stock, in a ship: **gim'letting**, *imp.* *gīm-let-ed*, *pp.*

gimp, *n.* *gīmp* (Ger. *gimpf*, lace or edging of silk; F. *guipure*, lace—from *guiper*, to cover or whip about with silk), a kind of silk twist or edging interlaced with wire.

gin, *n.* *gīn* (F. *genièvre*, juniper-berry, gin), a well-known distilled spirit flavoured with juniper-berries; also called *Geneva* or *Holland's*: **gin-palace**, a large

māte, māt, fūr, tāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

finely fitted up shop where gin is retailed; a public-house.

gin, *n.* *jin* (L. *ingenium*, natural disposition, invention: F. *engin*, an engine, understanding: Icel. *ginna*, to allure, to deceive), contrivance; snare; trap; a machine for driving piles, or for raising and moving heavy weights; a kind of machinery for raising coals or ore from mines: *v.* to catch in a trap; to separate the seeds from the cotton by a machine: **ginning**, *imp.* *n.* the act or process of clearing cotton from seeds: **ginned**, *pp.* *a.* *bind*, caught in a trap; cleared from seeds, as cotton.

ginger, *n.* *jín-jér* (F. *gingembre*: L. *zingiber*: It. *zinzib*, ginger), the prepared root of a plant cultivated in the West Indies: **ginger-beer**, *n.* an effervescing drink flavoured with ginger: **ginger-bread**, *n.* sweet bread flavoured with ginger.

gingerly, *ad.* *jín-jér-lí* (AS. *gyng*, young, tender; *gyngre*, younger, more tender), like a younger man; cautiously; carefully, as from delicacy or timidity.

gingham, *n.* *gín-gám* (F. *guingam*; Javanese, *ging-gang*), cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before being woven—thus distinguished from printed cotton or prints.

gingle, *n.* *jín-gl*—see **jingle**.

ginglymus, *n.* *gín-glí-mús* (Gr. *ginglymos*, a hinge or joint), a joint allowing motion in two directions only, as the joint of the elbow and lower jaw: **ginglymoid**, *a.* *-móyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling a hinge.

ginseng, *n.* *jín-séng* (Chinese, *genseng*, first of plants), a plant whose root, of an aromatic flavour, is highly esteemed as a medicine among the Chinese.

gipsy, *n.* *jíp-sí* (a corruption of *Egyptian*), a wandering race of people found in almost every European country, supposed to have come from India, through Egypt—spelt also **gypsy** and **gypsey**; name of slight reproach to a young woman: **gipsies**, *plu.* *-síz*: *adj.* *pert.* to or resembling the gipsies.

giraffe, *n.* *jí-ráf* or *zhí-ráf* (Sp. *girafa*—from Ar. *zīrafah*, signifying long neck), a remarkable African quadruped having a very long neck and long front legs; the camelopard.

girandole, *n.* *jír-an-dól* or *zhír-an-dól* (It. *girandola*—from L. *gyrare*, to turn round in a circle), a large kind of branched candlestick; a candelabrum.

girasole, *n.* *zhír-a-sól* (It. *girasole*—from L. *gyro*, I turn round in a circle, and *sól*, the sun), a plant called turnsole; a transparent variety of opal, showing a bright hyacinth red when turned towards the sun or a bright light; the fire-opal.

gird, *v.* *gérđ* (Icel. *gavdr*, a fence or hedge; *girda*, to enclose or surround with a fence; Goth. *gairda*, a girdle: L. *gyrare*, to turn), to bind round; to surround with a flexible substance, as a bandage, twig, or cord; to invest; to encircle: **girding**, *imp.* *gírd-ed*, *pp.* also *girt*, *gért*: **girden**, *n.* *gér-dér*, that which binds, ties, or encircles, in *arch.*, a principal beam in a floor for supporting the binding or other joists, used also for supporting the main walls of a building, or for the supporting of the roadway of a bridge: **girdle**, *n.* *gér-dl*, a band or belt for the waist; a zone; in *Scot.*, a round iron plate on which bread is baked: *v.* to surround; to bind; to enclose: **girdling**, *imp.* *gírd-ed*, *pp.* *did*.

gird, *v.* *gérđ* (Ger. *gerte*: Dut. *gard*, a rod, as for chastising: Bav. *gerten*, switches), to lash with sneers or reproaches; to sneer at: *n.* a sharp retort; a sarcasm: **girding**, *imp.* *gírd-ed*, *pp.*

girl, *n.* *gérł* (Low Ger. *göre*, a child: prov. Ger. *görr*, a girl: Swiss, *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl), a female child; a young woman: **girlhood**, *n.* the state of a girl: **girlish**, *a.* *-ish*, like a young woman or child; youthful: **girlishly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **girlishness**, *n.* the manners of a girl.

Girondist, *n.* *jí-rón-díst*, in *French hist.*, one of the Girondists or Girondins, a celebrated political party during the Revolution—so named from the department of La Gironde.

gironette, *n.* *zhír-óó-ét'* (E. a weather-cock), a politician who turns with every prevailing side.

girt, *gért*, *pt.* or *pp.* of *gird*, which see.

girt, *v.* *gért* (from *gird*), to gird; to surround: **girting**, *imp.* *gírt-ed*, *pp.*

girth, *n.* *gérth* (AS. *gyrth*: Ger. *gurt*, a girth—see *gird*), the band or strap by which a saddle is made fast on a horse by passing under his belly; the circumference or round measurement of timber, or of animals's.

gist, *n.* *jíst* (old F. *giste*, a lying or lodging: F. *giter*, to lodge; originally a lodging-place to a traveller for the night), the main point of a question; that on which it rests or turns; point to arrive at.

giusto, *n.* *jóós-to* (It.—from L. *justus*, just), in just or equal time.

give, *v.* *glv* (AS. *gifan*; Goth. *giban*, to give: Gael. *gabh*, to take, to lay hold of), to bestow; to confer; to pay, as a price; to grant without price or reward; to impart; to grow moist; to soften; to resign or yield up; to render or utter: **giving**, *imp.* *gave*, *pt.* *gáv*, *did* *give*: **given**, *pp.* *glv-n*, bestowed; conferred; adicted: **giver**, *n.* *-ér*, one who: **to give away**, to confer on without an equivalent: **to give back**, to return; to restore: **to give chase**, to pursue: **to give ear to**, to listen to: **to give forth**, to publish; to tell; to send forth, as light: **to give in**, to yield: **to give off**, to yield or produce from a surface, as vapour or a smell: **to give over**, to cease; to addit; to attach to; to conclude lost; to abandon: **to give out**, to report; to publish: **to give up**, to resign; to quit; to abandon; to deliver: **to give way**, to yield; to make room: **to give in to**, to adopt; to yield; to embrace.

gizzard, *n.* *gl's-érd* (F. *gésier*: Lang. *griez*—from *gris*; F. *grisil*, gravel), the strong muscular stomach of a fowl or bird.

glabrous, *a.* *glá-brús* (L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair: It. *glabro*: F. *glabre*), in *bot.*, smooth; devoid of hair; bald.

glacial, *a.* *glá'sh-dl* (L. *glacialis*: It. *glaciale*; F. *glacial*, icy—from L. *glacies*, ice), consisting of ice; frozen; relating to glaciers: **glaciers**, *n.* *plu.* *glás-t-érs* or *glá'sh-t-érs*, vast fields or accumulations of ice, or snow and ice, which collect in the valleys and ravines of snow-capt mountains like the Alps—the mounds of debris which they often leave in their movements downwards being called *moraines*: **glaciation**, *n.* *glá'sh-t-shún*, the act of freezing; the process of becoming covered with glaciers: **glacier-tables**, the name given to large table-like blocks of stone lying on the surface of glaciers in Alpine regions: **glacial period** or *epoch*, in *geol.*, a period so called from the signs of the action of glaciers or icebergs in the polished and grooved surfaces of the rocks over which they slid with their angle: **an impacted boulder**: **glacières**, *n.* *plu.* *glás-t-érs* (F. *glacières*, ice-houses), in *geol.*, a name given to caves full of ice, found chiefly in the Alpine mountains.

glacia, *n.* *glá'sis* (F. *glacis*—from L. *glacies*, ice), a gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank; in *fort.*, a bank of earth gently sloping towards the country.

glad, *a.* *glád* (Sw. *glad*, joyful: Dan. *glad*, smooth, slippery; *glad*, joyous: Icel. *gladr*, bright, shining), pleased; elevated with joy; wearing the appearance of joy; expressing joy, as a glad sound; moderately joyful: **gladly**, *ad.* *-ly*, with pleasure: **gladness**, *n.* a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind: **gladden**, *v.* *glá'd-n*, to cheer; to please; to excite joy in: **gladening**, *imp.* *-ning*: *adj.* *cheering*; exhilarating: **gladened**, *pp.* *-nd*: **glad some**, *a.* *-sum*, pleased; joyful; causing joy: **glad some**, *ad.* *-ly*: **glad some-ness**, *n.* *-ness*, moderate joy; pleasure of mind.

glade, *n.* *glád* (Norm. *glette*, a clear spot among clouds: Icel. *glátt*; Scot. *gleit*, to shine: Dan. *gade*, a street), an opening or passage in a wood through which the light may break in and shine; any long opening or space in a wood or plantation, covered as a lawn with grass.

gladiate, *a.* *glád-i-át* (L. *gladius*, a sword), in *bot.*, shaped like a short straight sword: **gladia'tor**, *n.* *-á-tér*, a prize-fighter with swords; in anc. Rome, a man who engaged in mortal combat with another for the entertainment of the people: **gladia'torial**, *a.* *-tó-rí-ál*, *pert.* to prize-fights; also **gladia'tory**, *a.* *-tér-ál*: **gladia'torship**, *n.* *-tér-shíp*, the conduct or quality of a gladiator.

gladly, **gladness**, **gladsome**—see **glad**.

gladiolus, *n.* *glá-dí-o-lús* (L. a small sword—from *gladius*, a sword), a genus of beautiful flowering bulbs; the sword-lily; the corn-flag: **gladiole**, *n.* *glád-i-ól*, a lily-like plant of the genus *gladiolus*; the court-flag.

glair, *n.* *glár* (Scot. *glair* or *glaur*, mud or slime: F. *glaire*, white of an egg, the white of an egg; any viscous transparent substance resembling it: *v.* to smear or varnish with the white of an egg: **glairing**, *imp.* *gláird*: **glairy**, *a.* *-y*, having the character of *glair*; slimy.

glamour, *n.* *glám-ér* (Scot.: Dan. *glimmer*, glitter,

false lustre), a charm on the eyes making them see things different from what they are.

glance, *n. glāns* (Ger. *glanz*: Dut. *glants*, lustre, splendour; Dan. *glindse*, to glisten), a rapid or momentary view; a sudden shoot of light or splendour; a name applied to minerals possessing a semi-metallic lustre: **v.** to dart aside; to shoot, as a ray of light or splendour; to fly off obliquely; to snatch a momentary view: **glān'cing**, imp. -*stng*, shooting; darting; casting suddenly: **glanced**, pp. **glān'st**: **glān'cingly**, ad. -*ly*: **glance-coal**, anthracite, in allusion to its semi-metallic lustre.

gland, *n. glānd* (L. *glands*, an acorn—gen. *glandis*: F. *glande*), one of the soft fleshy organs of the body, which either secrete or absorb certain fluids from the blood; a similar combination of ducts or vessels in plants: **glanders**, *n. glān'ders* (old F. *glandre*, a swelling of the glands), a disease of horses, generally affecting the mucous membrane of the nostrils, in which foul matter runs from the nose: **glān'dered**, *a. -dērd*, affected with glanders: **glān'dular**, *a. -dū-lēr*, containing glands; consisting of or pert. to glands; in bot., applied to hairs having glands at their tips: **glān'dularly**, ad. -*ly*: **glān'dulation**, *n. -lū'shūn*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants: **glān'dule**, *n. -dūl*, a small gland or secreting vessel: **glān'duliferous**, *a. -lū-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I carry), bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns: **glān'dulus**, *a. -dū-lūs*, consisting of or pert. to glands: **glāns**, *n. glānz* (L. *glans*, any acorn-shaped fruit), in bot., applied to the acorn or hazel-nut, and suchlike, which are enclosed in bracts.

glare, *n. glār* (Norm. *glora*, to shine: Swiss, *glare*, to stare), a bright dazzling light; a fierce piercing look: **v.** to shine with a dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes: **glā'ring**, imp. **v.** **glā'ringly**, ad. -*ly*, shining, so as to distress the eyes; clear; notorious; barefaced: **glared**, pp. **glār'd**: **glā'ringly**, ad. -*ly*, openly; notoriously: **glā'ringness**, *n.*

glareous, *a. glār-ūs* (F. *glareux*, slimy, mucous—see **glair**), resembling the white of egg.

glaserite—see under **glass**.

glass, *n. glās* (Dan. *glas*, glass: Norm. *glas*, a window; *glisa*, to shine through; F. *glacé*, polished, shining), a hard, brittle, transparent substance, made by fusing powdered flint or fine sand with some alkali; a small drinking-vessel; the quantity contained therein; a mirror; a scientific instrument, as a prospect-glass, a weather-glass: **adj.** made of glass: **glā'sy**, *a. -st*, made of or resembling glass: **glā'sily**, ad. -*ly*: **glā'siness**, *n. -nēs*: **glā'sy ful**, *n. -fūl*, as much as a glass will hold: **glassblower**, *n.* one who makes glass vessels: **glass-furnace**, a furnace in which the materials for glass are fused: **glass-house**, a place where glass is made; a house made of glass: **glass-work**, a place where glass is made: **glass-wort**, a seaplant yielding soda, which is used in making glass: **hour-glass**, an instr. made of glass for measuring an hour or other portion of time by the running out of dry sand from one compartment into another: **green or bottle glass**, a coarse semi-transparent glass made of the silicates of alumina, of the oxides of iron, magnesia, and potash or soda: **flint-glass**, a silicate of potash and lead: **window-glass**, a silicate of soda and lime: **plate-glass**, a silicate of potash and lime: **muscovy-glass**, *mūs-kō-vē*, mica: **crystal-glass**, glass formed in large circular plates or disks: **glaserite**, *n. glās-ēr-īt*, a sulphate of potash, occurring in delicate white or yellowish-white crystallisations sublimed around the fumeroles of active volcanoes.

glauher-salt, *n. glāv-ēr-sālīt*, a salt first discovered by Glauber; native sulphate of soda, chiefly occurring as an efflorescence in quarries and on old walls: **glāu'berite**, *n. -īt*, a rare crystallised salt.

glaucoma, *n. glāv-kō-mā* (Gr. *glaukoma*, a certain disease of the eye—*from glaukos*, blue-grey, or sea-green; L. *glaucomus*), a disease of the eye, giving to it a bluish or greenish tinge: **glāucō'matous**, *a. -kō-māt-ūs*, resembling or pert. to glaucoma: **glāucous**, *a. glāv-kūs*, of a sea-green colour; a greyish blue; in bot., covered or frosted with a pale-green bloom: **glāu'conite**, *n. -kōn-īt*, a mineral forming small round grains in greensand.

glaze, *v. glāz* (from *glass*), to furnish with panes or windows of glass; to cover with a smooth coating of glass, as in earthenware; to give a smooth glassy surface to: **n.** the vitreous or glasslike surface given to earthenware, &c.: **glā'zing**, imp. giving a smooth shining surface to: **n.** the act of giving a smooth shining

surface to; the vitreous substance with which potters' ware is covered; the act of furnishing or covering with glass; that part of oil-painting which consists in the application of an extremely thin layer of colour over another to modify its tone: **glazed**, pp. **glāz'd**: **glāz'ing**, imp. **v.** **glāz'ingly**, ad. -*ly*, furnished with glass; incrustated with a glasslike substance; rendered smooth or shining: **glazier**, *n. glā-zhēr*, one who sets glass in window-frames.

gleam, *n. glēm* (Sw. *glimma*, to glitter: Norm. *glima*, to shine bright: Icel. *glampa*, to glitter), a shoot or stream of light; a beam; a ray; transient lustre: **v.** to shoot out, as a ray of light; to shine: **gleām'ing**, imp. **v.** **glēm'ing**, ad. **glēm'ingly**, ad. -*ly*, shining with a gleam: **n.** a shoot or shooting of light: **gleamed**, pp. **glēm'd**: **glēm'y**, *a. -y*, darting beams of light; flashing.

glean, *v. glēn* (F. *glaner*, to glean—from *glane*, a handful of ears of corn: prov. Dut. *glema*, a bunch of straw or sedge), to gather on the field what the reapers have left behind; to collect things thinly scattered: **n.** a collection made by gleaning, or by slow degrees: **gleaning**, imp. **v.** the act of gathering what is left behind by the reapers; what has been gathered or gleaned: **gleaned**, pp. **glēn'd**: **glēan'er**, *n.* one who gathers after reapers; one who gathers slowly and laboriously.

glebe, *n. glēb* (L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth: It. *gleba*: F. *glebe*), soil; ground; a tract of land belonging to a church living or benefice: **glē'by**, *a. -bī*, cloddy; turtly.

gled, *n. glēd* (from *glide*, in allusion to its gliding or hovering motion), a bird of the rapacious kind; a kite.

glee, *n. glē* (AS. *glig*, music, sport; *glowian*, to sing, to play), joy; merriment; gaiety; a song sung in parts: **glee'ful**, *a. -fūl*, merry; cheerful: **glee'fully**, ad. -*ly*: **glee'some**, *a. -sūm*, merry; joyous: **glee'man**, *n.* a minstrel.

gleet, *n. glēt* (F. *glette*, the froth of an egg: Low Ger. *glett*, slippery), a slimy or glairy discharge from a wound; a thin humour running from an ulcer, now generally restricted to the result of gonorrhoeal disease: **gleet'y**, *a. -y*, thin; limpid.

glén, *n. glēn* (Cornish, *ghyn*; Gael. *gleann*, a valley), a hollow space between hills; a narrow valley.

glenoid, *a. glē-nōyd* (Gr. *glene*, the pupil of the eye, a socket for a bone, and *eidos*, form), in anat., applied to a round shallow excavation in a bone to receive the head of another bone: **glene**, *n. glē-nē*, the hollow part of a bone; a socket.

glib, *a. glīb* (Low Ger. *glippen*, to slip: Dut. *glipberig*, slippery: Dan. *glippe*, to slip: L. *glaber*, smooth), slippery; voluble; easily moved, as the tongue: **glīb'y**, ad. -*ly*: **glīb'ness**, *n. -nēs*, smoothness; volubility of the tongue.

glide, *v. glīd* (AS. *glidan*, to slip down gently: Dan. *glide*; Dut. *gliden*, to slide), to flow gently, as water; to move silently and smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily: **n.** the act or manner of moving smoothly and swiftly: **glīd'ing**, imp. **v.** **glīd'ed**, pp. **glīd'er**, *n. -dēr*, one who glīd'ingly, ad. -*ly*.

glimmer, *v. glīm-mēr* (Low Ger. *glimmern*, to shine: Sw. *glimma*, to glitter), to send forth feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly: **n.** a feeble light; mica or Muscovy-glass; applied to several varieties of mica: **glīm'mering**, imp. **v.** **glīm'meringly**, ad. -*ly*, shining faintly: **n.** a faint beaming of light; a faint view: **glīm'mered**, pp. -*mer'd*.

glimpse, *n. glīm'ps* (Swiss, *glumsen*, a spark: Dut. *glimpen*, to glow, to sparkle: Low Ger. *gliemken*, to wink), a short transitory view; a glance; a weak faint light: **v.** to appear by glimpses: **glīm'ps'ing**, imp. **v.** **glīm'psed**, pp. **glīm'pst**.

glisten, *v. glīs'tn* (Dut. *glisteren*, to sparkle: AS. *glisian*, to glisten: Icel. *glissa*, to sparkle, to glitter), to shine; to sparkle with light: **glīst'ening**, imp. **v.** **glīs'teningly**, ad. -*ly*: **glīst'ened**, pp. -*nd*: **glīst'er**, *v. glīs-ēr*, to shine; to be bright: **glīst'ering**, imp. **v.** **glīs-teringly**, ad. -*ly*, shining: **glīst'ered**, pp. -*ter'd*.

glitter, *v. glīt'tēr* (Icel. *glitra*, to sparkle, to glitter—see **glisten**), to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be showy or striking: **n.** lustre; bright show; splendour; show of splendour which has no solid foundation: **glīt't'ering**, imp. **v.** **glīt't'eringly**, ad. -*ly*, brilliant; splendid: **glīt't'ered**, pp. -*ter'd*: **glīt't'eringly**, ad. -*ly*.

gloaming, *n. glō'ming* (AS. *glōmung*—see **gloom**), in Scot., twilight; the fall of the evening.

gloat, *v. glōt* (Sw. *glutta*: Norm. *glytta*, to look out from the corner of the eye: Norm. *glott*, a bitter smile: Ger. *glotzen*, to regard with fixed staring eyes), to gaze

māte, māl, fār, bāw; mete, mēt, hēr; ptne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

upon earnestly or with admiration; to contemplate with exultation, in a bad sense: **gloating**, imp.: **adj.** looking eagerly or greedily: **gloated**, pp.: **gloater**, *n.* *ér*, one who.

globe, *n.* *glób* (L. *globus*, a round body, a ball: It. *globo*: F. *globe*), a round or spherical body; a ball; the earth; the round body on which the various regions of the earth are depicted, or on which the constellations of the heavens are laid down, the former being called the *terrestrial*, and the latter the *celestial globe*: **globate** or **globated**, *a.* *glóbat* or *-báited*, having the form of a globe: **globease**, *a.* *gló-bóse* (L. *globosus*, round as a ball), having the form of a ball: **spherical**: **globosity**, *n.* *-bós-í-té*, the quality of being round; **sphericity**: **globular**, *a.* *glób-ú-lér*, round; **spherical**: **globularly**, *ad.* *-lér-lí*: **globularity**, *n.* *-lár-í-té*, state of being globular: **globule**, *n.* *-ú*, a little globe; a very minute particle of matter of a round form; in *bot.*, the male organ of the chara (*chá-rá*) tribe, consisting of a small spherical body filled with elastic filaments: **globuline**, *n.* *-ú-lín*, the matter which forms the principal part of the blood-globules; in *bot.*, the round transparent granules formed in the cellular tissue, which constitute fecula: **globulous**, *a.* *-lús*, having the form of a small sphere or globe.

glochidiate, *a.* *gló-í-t-dát*, also **glochidiate**, *a.* *gló-khí-lát* (Gr. *glochis*, the angular end of anything, as of an arrow), in *bot.*, applied to hairs, the divisions of which are barbed like a fish-hook.

glome, *n.* *glóm* (L. *glomus*, a ball), in *bot.*, a roundish head of flowers.

glomerate, *a.* *glóm-ér-át* (L. *glomeratus*, gathered into a round heap—from *glomus*, a ball or clow of thread), gathered into a round heap or head: **v.** to gather or wind into a ball: **glomerating**, imp.: **glomerated**, pp.: **glomeration**, *n.* *-á-shún*, act of gathering into a ball; a mass formed into a ball: **glomerule**, *n.* *-ér-úl*, in *bot.*, a head or dense cluster of flowers; the powdering leaf lying on the thallus of lichens: **glomerulus**, *n.* *glóm-ér-ú-lús*, in *med.*, small red bodies in the kidneys, consisting of tufts of minute vessels covered in by the dilate ends of the secreting tubes of the organ; in *bot.*, a rounded cymose inflorescence.

gloom, *n.* *glóm* (Ger. *glumm*, gloomy: prov. Dan. *gløme*; Swiss *glumén*, to glow in a covert way, as coals beneath the ashes), partial darkness; thick shade; obscurity; cloudiness or heaviness of the mind; melancholy; sullenness: **v.** to be sullen; to shine dimly: **gloom'ing**, imp.: **gloomed**, pp.: **gloom'd**: **gloom'y**, *a.* *-í*, dark; dismal; clouded; heavy of heart: **gloom'iness**, *n.* *-í-nés*, obscurity; heaviness of mind; sullenness; moroseness: **gloom'ily**, *ad.* *-lí*, darkly; sullenly.

glory, *n.* *gló-í-rí* (L. *gloria*, fame, renown: It. *gloria*; F. *gloire*, glory: Icel. *gloria*, to glitter), splendour; brightness; magnificence; praise ascribed in adoration and honour, as to God; the circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint; honour; praise; fame: **v.** to exult with joy; to boast: to be proud of: **gló-ry-ing**, imp. *-rí-ing*, boasting; exulting with joy: **n. exultation; display of pride: **gloried**, pp. *-rí-d*: **gló-rify**, *v.* *-rí-í* (L. *facio*, I make), to praise in honour or in worship; to exalt to glory; to extol: **gló-rify'ing**, imp.: **gló-rified**, pp. *-fíd*: **adj.** made illustrious; exalted to glory: **gló-ri-er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who glories; **gló-rí-ation**, *n.* *-kó-shún*, the act of giving glory or of ascribing honours to: state of being glorified: **gló-ri-ous**, *a.* *-ús*, of exalted excellence and splendour; noble; illustrious; very successful or renowned, as a battle: **gló-riously**, *ad.* *-lí*: **gló-ri-ousness**, *n.* *-nés*.**

gloss, *n.* *glós* (Icel. *glossi*, flame, brightness; *glossa*, to blaze, to sparkle), the lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth pressed surface; specious appearance; external show: **v.** to give a superficial lustre to: **glos-sing**, imp.: **glossed**, pp.: **glós-sy**, *a.* *-st*, having a smooth and shining surface: **glós-siness**, *n.* *-nés*, the lustre and brightness of a smooth polished surface: **gló-ser**, *n.* *-sér*, a polisher: **glós-sily**, *ad.* *-st-lí*, in a glossy manner. *Note*.—In the preceding and succeeding entries it is difficult to group the words and separate the definitions, their origin in most cases being ambiguous—for example, *gloss*, in the sense of *specious representation*, may apply to *glosses* of both kinds.

gloss, *n.* *glós* (Gr. *glossa*, a tongue—see *note* below), a comment; a remark intended to illustrate; interpretation artfully specious: **v.** to explain by comment:

glos'sing, imp.: **glossed**, pp.: **glóst**: **glossary**, *n.* *glós-á-rí*, a dictionary of uncommon or antiquated words; the peculiar terms of any science or art arranged and explained as in a dictionary: **glossarial**, *a.* *-sá-rí-ál*, relating to or connected with a glossary: **glos'sarist**, *n.* *-á-ríst*, one who writes a gloss or commentary; a writer of a glossary: **glos'ser**, *n.* *-sér*, a commentator: **glossog'rapher**, *n.* *-sag-rá-fér* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a commentator; one who defines and explains terms: **glossog'raphy**, *a.* *-rá-fí*, the definition and explanation of terms used in a science: **glossology**, *n.* *-sól-ó-jí* (Gr. *logos*, a word, discourse), the science which investigates the number, connection, relations, and condition of the languages of the earth; the explanation of the special terms used in any science. *Note*.—*Gloss* formerly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever required explanation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation itself, and subsequently extended from a single word, interlined or placed in the margin, to an entire expository sentence, and in many instances to a sort of running commentary on an entire book.

glossó, *glós-só* (Gr. *glossa*, the tongue), in *anat.*, a prefix signifying connection with the tongue.

glottalite, *n.* *glót-tá-lít* (L. *glotta*, the Clyde, and Gr. *thlos*, a stone), a mineral occurring in small aggregated and irregular white or colourless crystals near Port Glasgow, on the Clyde.

glottis, *n.* *glót-tis* (Gr. *glotta*, the tongue), the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe: **glot tal**, *a.* *-tal*, pert. to the glottis.

glove, *n.* *glív* (Icel. *glöfi*; AS. *glof*, a glove), a covering for the hand, or for the hand and arm, usually with sheaths for the fingers: **v.** to cover, as with a glove: **glov'ing**, imp.: **gloved**, pp.: **glóvd**: **adj.** covered, as with a glove: **gló-er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who makes or sells gloves.

glow, *n.* *gló* (Icel. *glóa*, to glow; *glód*, live coal: Ger. *glühen*, to be red-hot: Dut. *gloed*, hot coals), brightness of colour; redness; shining heat; passion: **v.** to shine with heat; to be red or flushed, as with heat or animation: **glow'ing**, imp.: **adj.** burning with vehement heat; ardent; animated; inflamed: **n.** act or condition of that which glows: **glowed**, pp.: **gló'd**: **glow'ingly**, *ad.* *-lí*: **glow'worm**, *n.* *-wérn*, an insect which emits a shining green light at certain seasons.

gloze, *v.* *glós* (AS. *glesan*, to explain, to flatter a corruption of *gloss*), to flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly: **n.** flattery; insinuation: **gló-zing**, imp.: **glózd**, pp.: **gló-zer**, *n.* *-zér*, one who: **glucina**, *n.* *gló-síná*, also **glucine**, *n.* *gló-sín* (Gr. *glukus*, sweet: F. *glucine*), the oxide of the metal glucinum, a white powder without taste or odour, and insoluble in water: **glucini-um**, *n.* *-nüm*, the metallic base of glucina, of a dark-grey colour: **glucose**, *n.* *-kós* (Gr. *glukus*, sweet), the peculiar form of sugar which exists in grapes and in other fruits.

glue, *n.* *gló* (F. *glu*, bird-lime: W. *glud*, tenacious paste: L. *gluten*, glue or paste), a tenacious jelly made from the parings of the skins, &c., of animals, and used as a cement: **v.** to join or unite by means of glue; to stick or hold fast; to join: **gluing**, imp.: **glued**, pp.: **glú-ér**, *n.* *-o*, one who: **glue'y**, *a.* *gló-í*, tenacious like glue: **glue'yness**, *n.* *-nés*.

glum, *a.* *glúm* (Ger. *glumm*, gloomy—see *gloom*), sullen; stubbornly grave: **glum'mish**, *a.* *-mish*, somewhat glum: **glum'oomy**: **glump**, *v.* *glúmp*, in *familiar language*, to show sullenness by manner; to be sullen: **glum'py**, *a.* *-pi*, sullen.

glume, *n.* *glúm* (L. *gluma*, the husk of corn: F. *glume*), the husk of corn or grasses formed of flaps or valves embracing the seed: **glumous**, *a.* *gló-mús*, having a glume: **glumá-cious**, *a.* *-má-shús*, resembling the dry scale-like glumes of grasses: **glumif'erous**, *a.* *-míf-ér-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing or producing glumes: **glumelle**, *n.* *gló-mél*, also **glumelule**, *n.* *-mél-út* (dim. of *glume*), the inner husk of the flowers of grasses.

glut, *v.* *glút* (a word imitative of the sound, and represented by such syllables, as *glut*, *glop*, *glup*, *gulp*, &c.: *glut glut*, the noise of a liquid escaping from a narrow-necked opening: L. *glutio*, I swallow), to swallow greedily; to gorge; to fill or to be filled beyond sufficiency: **n.** superabundance; more than enough—as, the market is glutted; anything which obstructs a passage: **glut'ing**, imp.: **glut'ed**, pp.

gluten, *n.* *gló-tén* (L. *gluten*, paste, or glue: It. *glutine*; F. *gluten*), a tough substance obtained from wheat and other grains; in *var-painting*, a compound

ców, bóy, fót; páre, búd; chair, game, joy, shun, thine, there, zeal.

made of wax and copal, with an essential oil with which the pigments are mixed: **glutinate**, v. *-ti-nat*, to unite with glue; to cement: **glutinating**, imp.: **glutinated**, pp.: **glutination**, n. *-nā-shūn*, the act of uniting with glue: **glutina-tive**, a. *-nā-tiv*, having the quality of gluing or cementing: **glutinous**, a. *-ti-nūs*, tenacious; covered with slimy moisture: **glutinousness**, n., also **glutinosity**, n. *-nōs-ti-ti*, the quality of being glutinous; tenacity.

gluteus, n. *glō-tē-ūs* (Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock or hip), the large thick muscles on which we sit: **glute'al**, a. *-tē'al*, pert. to the buttocks.

glutton, n. *glū'n* (F. *glout*, ravenous: W. *gloth*, gluttonous: Norm. *glupa*, to swallow: L. *glutio*, I swallow), one who eats to excess; one who gorges or stuffs himself with food; a carnivorous mammal about the size of a large badger: **gluttonous**, a. *glūt-n-ūs*, given to excessive eating: **glut-tionously**, ad. *-ti*: **glut-ty**, n. *-i*, excess in eating; voracity of appetite: **glut-tonise**, v. *-iz*, to eat to excess: **glut-tonising**, imp.: **glut-tonised**, pp. *-tēd*.

glycerine, n. *glis'er-in* (Gr. *glykys*, sweet), the sweet principle of oils and fats; a sweet, inodorous, and thick syrup, when pure: **glyceric acid**, *glis'er-ik*, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on glycerine: **nitro-glycerine**, *nī'trō-*, a powerful blasting oil, and highly dangerous explosive agent, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

glyconian, a. *glū-kōn-i-an*, also **glyconic**, a. *-kōn-ik* (Gr. *glukoneios*, a kind of verse, said to be so called after its inventor, Glukon), denoting a kind of verse in Greek or Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic.

glycyrrhiza, n. *glis'er-rī-zā* (Gr. *glukus*, sweet, and *rhiza*, a root), a genus of herbaceous plants having the small flowers in bunches or cones, commonly known by the name of *liquorice plants*: **glycyrrhizine**, a. *glis'er-rī-zin*, the saccharine matter of liquorice-root.

glyph, n. *glif* (Gr. *glypho*, I hollow out, I carve), in sculp., a notch, channel, or cavity intended as an ornament: **glyphæa**, n. *glif-tē-dā*, in *geol.*, a genus of small lobster-like crustaceans: **glyphography**, n. *glif'ō-grā-fī* (Gr. *glypho*, I write), a particular kind of raised engraved drawing produced by an electrolyte process.

glyptic, a. *glip-tik* (Gr. *glyptos*, carved, sculptured), of or relating to the art of carving on stone: **glyptics**, n. plu. *-tik*s, the art of engraving figures, as on precious stones: **glyptography**, n. *-tō-grā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a treatise on the art of engraving on precious stones: **glyptographic**, a. *-tō-grā-fik*, describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones: **glyptocrinus**, n. *glip-tōk-rī-nūs* (Gr. *krinos*, a lily), in *geol.*, a genus of Lower Silurian encrinurids, characterised by their highly-ornamented basal plates: **glyptodon**, n. *-tō-dōn* (Gr. *odon*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a gigantic fossil animal, allied to the armadillos, so called from its deeply-grooved teeth: **glyptotheca**, n. *glip-tō-thē-kā* (Gr. *thēke*, a repository), a building or an apartment in which works of sculpture may be preserved.

gnarl, v. *nār'l* (Dut. *knarren*, to growl, to snarl: Sw. *knarra*, to creak: Dan. *knurre*, to growl), to growl; to murmur; to snarl: **gnarling**, imp.: **gnarling**, n. *nār-ling*: **gnarled**, pp. *nārld*, adj. distorted in large woody knots: **gnar'ly**, a. *-li*, knotted or knotty.

gnash, v. *nāsh* (Dan. *gnaske*; Sw. *gnästa*, to crunch, to gnash: Dut. *knasschen*, to gnash), to strike the teeth together as in pain or rage; to grind the teeth; to growl: **gnash'ing**, imp.: n. a striking together or grinding of the teeth in rage or pain: **gnashed**, pp. *nāshē*: **gnashingly**, ad. *-li*.

gnat, n. *nāt* (imitative of its humming sound before attack: Norm. *gnette*, to crackle, to rustle), a very small stinging fly of the mosquito kind; anything proverbially small.

gnaw, v. *nāvō* (Ice. *gnaga*; Dan. *gnave*; Gr. *nagen*, to gnaw: Fin. *nakkia*, to rap), to eat away or bite off by degrees; to bite in agony or rage; to corrode; to fret: **gnawing**, imp.: adj. eating by slow degrees; corroding: **gnawed**, pp. *nāvōd*: adj. bit; corroded: **gnaw'er**, n. *-r*, one who or that which.

gneiss, n. *nīg* (Ger. *gneise*, a kind of granite), a hard, tough, crystalline, and slaty rock, composed mostly of quartz, felspar, mica, and hornblende, differing from granite in having its crystals broken, indistinct, and confusedly aggregate: **gneis'sic**, a. *-sik*, also **gneis'sose**, a. *-sos*, having the aspect of gneiss; exhibiting the crystalline texture, and the foliated and flexured structure, of gneiss: **gneis'soid**, a. *-sōyd* (Gr. *eidos*,

form), resembling gneiss; applied to rocks intermediate between granite and gneiss, or between mica-slate and gneiss.

gnome, n. *nōm* (Gr. *gnomon*, one that knows: F. *gnome*), an imaginary being said to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

gnome, n. *nōm* (Gr. *gnome*, an opinion), a sententious saying: **gnō'mic**, a. *-mīk*, having the character of a gnome; sententious; also **gnō'mical**, a. *-mī-kāl*.

gnomon, n. *nō'mōn* (L. and Gr. *gnomon*, one that knows, the index of a dial), in a *sun-dial*, the pin which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; that which remains of a parallelogram after taking away one of the two parallelograms formed about the diagonal: **gnomon'ic**, a. *-ik*, also **gnomon'ical**, a. *-i-kāl*, pert. to dials or dialling: **gnomon'ically**, ad. *-ti*: **gnomon'ics**, n. plu. *-tik*s, the principles or art of dialling.

gnostics, n. *nōs'tīks* (Gr. *gnostikos*, possessing the power of knowing, intelligent—from *gnosko*, I know), sects in the first ages of Christianity who taught that they alone had the true knowledge of the Christian religion, and who attempted to incorporate the tenets of the Pagan Philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity: **gnostic**, a. *-tik*, pert. to a gnostic: **gnosticism**, n. *-ti-sizm*, the doctrines or tenets of the gnostics.

gnu, n. *nū* (Hottentot, *gnu* or *nju*), a wild horned animal of the ox kind inhabiting S. Africa,—a seeming compound of horse, buffalo, and antelope.

go, v. *gō* (AS. *ganga*; Ger. *gehen*; Dut. *gaen*, to go; Norm. *ganga*, to go on foot), to move from one place to another; to pass; to proceed; to depart; to walk; to be pregnant; to run; to take a direction; to contribute, as, the different ingredients which *go* to make up the compound; to conduce; to fall out or terminate; to reach or be extended; to fare: **went**, pt. *wēnt*, did proceed or go, &c.: **going**, imp. a moving; travelling; walking; rolling; sailing; about, as, I was *going* to say, &c.: **gone**, pp. *gōn*, declined; departed; ruined; undone; past; deceased: **to go about**, to attempt; to engage in; **to go about your business**, to depart and mind your own affairs; **to go between**, to interpose; to mediate: **a go-between**, an intermediate agent: **the go-by**, an evasion; a shifting off; escape by artifice: **go to**, an exclamation meaning—come, come, say the right thing, or take the right course; move; begin: **to go abroad**, to go out of the country; to walk outside the house; to be disclosed or published: **to go aside**, to retire to a private place; to err: **to go astray**, to wander from the right course: **to go away**, to depart: **to go down**, to come to nothing; to disappear; to be swallowed or accepted: **to go for nothing**, to have no meaning or effect: **to go forth**, to issue; to become public: **to go hard with**, to have small chance of escape; to cause serious trouble or danger to: **to go in**, to enter: **to go in and out**, to go freely; to be at liberty: **to go off**, to depart to a distance; to die; to explode; to run away: **to go on**, to proceed; to make an appearance, as on the stage: **to go out**, to issue forth; to go upon any expedition; to be extinguished: **to go over**, to change sides; to read; to examine: **to go through**, to suffer; to undergo; to perform thoroughly: **to go under**, to be known by, as, to *go under* a certain name; to be ruined: **to go ill with**, not to prosper: **to go well with**, to prosper: **to go into** or *unto*, in *Script.*, to have sexual intercourse with: **to let go**, to allow to depart; to release: **go-cart**, n. a framework moving on wheels for training children to walk.

goad, n. *gōd* (Norm. *gadd*, a sharp point: prov. Dan. *gadd*, a prickle: old H. Ger. *gart*, a goad), a pointed stick used in driving oxen: **v.** to drive as with a goad; to urge forward; to rouse by anything severe or irritating; to stimulate: **goad'ing**, imp.: **goad'ed**, pp.: **goads'man**, n. a driver with a goad.

goaf, n. *gōf*, or *gob*, n. *gōb* (see *gobbing*), in *mining*, the waste or empty space left by the extraction of a seam of coal.

goal, n. *gōl* (Cael. *goal*, anything white, a mark to shoot at: F. *gal*, the goal at football; *goule*, a long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race), the winning-post at football or on a racecourse; final purpose or aim.

goat, n. *gōt* (AS. *gat*, a goat: Ice. *geit*, a female goat), a well-known animal useful for its milk and flesh: **goat'ish**, a. resembling a goat; of a rank smell; lascivious: **goat'ishness**, n.: **goathafer**, n. a kind of beetle: **goatsucker**, n. an insect-eating bird: **goat-herd**, n. one whose occupation is to tend goats.

māte, māt, fār, laū; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

gobbing, *n.* *gōb-bing*, also **gobbin**, *n.* *gōb-bin*, and **gobfin**, *n.* *gōf-fin* (W. *gob*, a heap, a mound: F. *gobbe*, a poisoned morsel), the refuse thrown back into the mine, after the removal of the coal, to help to support the roof.

gobbie, *v.* *gōb-bl* (a word imitative of the sound: Dut. *gobelen*: Icel. *gobba*, to vomit: F. *gober*, to swallow), to swallow in large pieces; to swallow greedily and with noise; to make a noise like a turkey-cock: **gobbling**, *imp.* *-bling*: **gobbled**, *pp.* *gōb-bl'd*: **gobbler**, *n.* *-bler*, one who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a turkey-cock—so called from the character of the noise which it makes.

Gobelins, *n. plu.* *gōb-lin*, the royal manufactory of tapestry near Paris: **Gobelin**, *a. pert.* to Gobelins tapestry.

goblet, *n.* *gōb-lēt* (F. *gobelet*, a wide-mouthed vessel to drink from; *gobeloter*, to guzzle, to tattle), a cup or drinking-vessel without a handle; a bowl.

goblin, *n.* *gōb-lin* (F. *gobelin*, *hobgoblin*: Ger. *kobold*, the goblin or spirit of the mines: W. *coblyn*, a knocker), the familiar name of a supposed supernatural being of small size but of great strength, dwelling underground in mines, in mounds, and in desert places, not generally ill-disposed towards men; an evil spirit; a fairy: **hobgoblin**, *a. spirit.*

goby, *n.* *gōb-i* (F. *gobie*; L. *gobius*), a small sea-fish of angular form.

God, *n.* *gōd* (AS. *God*; Ger. *gott*; Pers. *khoda*; Hind. *Khoda*), the Supreme Being; the Almighty; an idol or improper object of worship. *Note.*—In written or printed compositions, the word *God*, designating the Supreme Being, begins with a capital letter, thus, *God*; but when an idol or false god is meant the word is wholly in small letters, thus, *god*: **godless**, *n.* *fem.* *god-less*, a female heathen deity or idol: **godfather**, *n.* one who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism: a woman who does so is called a **godmother**: **god-child**, *n.* a child for whom one becomes sponsor: **godson**, *n.* a male child—**goddaughter**, *n.* a female child—for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism: **Godhead**, *n.* *gōd-hēd* (*God*, and AS. *head*, person, quality, state), the Divine essence or nature; the Deity: **godless**, *a.* *god-less*, impious; regardless of God: **godlessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **godlessness**, *n.* state of being godless or irreligious: **Godlike**, *a.* *-lik*, resembling God; of superior excellence; divine: **godly**, *a.* *-ly*, devout; pious: **godliness**, *n.* a religious life; piety; the Christian Revelation, as, "Great is the mystery of godliness": **god-send**, *n.* an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune: **godship**, *n.* rank or character of a god: **God-speed**, *God be with you*; may God prosper you: **Godward**, *ad.* *-ward*, toward God.

goer, *n.*—see under *go*.

goethite, *n.* *gōth-it* (after *Goethe*, the German poet), a mineral found in crystals of a reddish and blackish bronze colour.

goggle, *v.* *gōg-ŋ* (Gael. *gogach*, nodding; wavering: allied to *cog*, *jog*, and *shog*, expressive of motion brought to a sudden stop), to strain or roll the eyes: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: **adj.** having full eyes; staring with rolling eyes: **goggling**, *imp.* *-tling*: **goggled**, *pp.* *-ld*: **goggles**, *n. plu.* *gōg-gŋz*, spectacles to cure squinting or keep off dust: **goggle-eyed**, *a.* having large prominent eyes, which are constantly in motion.

goitre, *n.* *gōi-tr* (F.), a large tumour or swelling on the forehead of the neck, prevalent chiefly in Alpine districts: **goitred**, *a.* *-tr'd*, affected with goitre; spelt also **goitred**: **goitrous**, *a.* *-trūs*, affected or inclined to goitre.

gold, *n.* *gōld* (Icel. *gull*, gold—from *guir*, yellow), one of the precious metals, of a bright yellow colour; money; riches: **adj.** made or consisting of gold: **golden**, *a.* *gōld-n*, consisting of gold; bright; shining; of a gold colour; excellent; happy or innocent, as the *golden age*; pre-eminently favourable: **goldbeater**, *n.* *bēt-ēr*, one whose trade it is to make gold-leaf: **goldfish**, *n.* beautiful fresh-water-fish of a bright orange-colour on the upper part: **goldfinch**, *n.* *-finsh*, a native song-bird—so called from the colour of its plumage: **gold-lace**, lace wrought with a mixture of gold threads: **gold-leaf**, gold beaten extremely thin: **goldsmith**, *n.* a worker in the precious metals: **gold-stud**, gold as found in fine particles: **golden-haired**, *a.* having yellow hair: **golden number**, number which shows the year of the moon's cycle: **golden rule**, the Christian rule, "that we should do as we would be done by": **gold-field**, the

district of a country where gold is found: **goldbeater's skin**, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used to keep separate leaf-gold in the process of goldbeating: **golden age**, the fabled age of primeval simplicity: **golden fleece**, in *anc. myth.*, a fleece made of gold, in search of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition.

goldlocks, *n.* *gōld-lōks* (*gold*, and *locks*), a native plant, so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate the stems.

golf, *n.* *gōlf* (Ger. *kolbe*; Sw. *kolf*, a club), a favourite game in Scotland played with clubs and a ball: **golfing**, *n.* the act of playing at the game of golf.

golosh, *n.* *gō-lōsh* (F. *galoches*, a golosh, a clog: L. *gallica*, a Gallic shoe), a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry: **goloshes**, *n. plu.* *-ēs*: **goloshed**, *a.* *-lōsh't*, applied to half boots in which the parts passing round the ankles are of a different material from the rest of the upper—generally of a finer quality of leather, with elastic gussets at the sides, or made to lace or button; also *galoches*, or *galosies*.

gompheis, *n.* *gōm-fō-sis* (Gr. *gomphos*, a nail), in *anat.*, a form of joint in which a conical body is fastened into a socket, as the teeth in the jaw: **gompheis**, *n.* *gōm-phŋ* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a name applied to certain sandy conglomerates which occur in vast thickness at the foot of the Alps in the great Swiss valley.

gomuti, *n.* *gōm-ū-ti*, a substance resembling black horse-hair, obtained from an Indian palm.

gondola, *n.* *gōn-dō-lā* (F. *gondole*: It. *gondola*), a Venetian pleasure-boat or barge: **gondolier**, *n.* *-liēr*, a man who rows a gondola.

gone, *gōn*, *pp.* of *go*, which see.

gong, *n.* *gōng* (Chinese: probably imitation of the sound), a Chinese musical instr. of a circular shape, like the lid of a pot or caldron, and beaten with a stick like a drum; a metal drum.

gongylus, *n.* *gōng-gŋ-lŋs* (Gr. *gongylos*, round), in *bot.*, applied to round hard bodies produced on certain *algæ*, which become ultimately detached and germinate: **gongyl**, *plu.* *-gŋ-l*.

goniaster, *n.* *gōn-ā-stēr* (Gr. *gonia*, an angle, and *aster*, a star), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil star-fishes, popularly known as *cushion-stars*: **goniatites**, *n.* *-itis* (Gr. *gonia*), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so called from the zigzag lines which mark the junctions of its chambers.

gonidia, *n.* *gōn-dī-d* (Gr. *gonos*, offspring, seed), in *bot.*, green germinating cells in the thallus of lichens.

goniometer, *n.* *gōn-ō-mē-tēr* (Gr. *gonia*, an angle, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles of crystals: **goniometry**, *n.* *-itry*, the art of *goniometrical*, *a.* *-ō-mē-tē-rikal*, *pert.* to.

goniopholis, *n.* *gōn-ō-fō-lŋs* (Gr. *gonia*, a corner, and *pholis*, the scale of a fish or snake), in *geol.*, a genus of crocodilians, so called from the angular shape of their scutes.

gonophore, *n.* *gōn-ō-fōr* (Gr. *gonos*, generation, and *phero*, I bear), in *bot.*, an elevated or elongated receptacle, bearing the stamens and carpels in a prominent and conspicuous manner.

gonorrhea, *n.* *gōn-ōr-rē-d* (Gr. *gonos*, semen, and *rheo*, I flow), name of a contagious disease.

gonus, *gōn-ŋs* (Gr. *gonu*, the knee), and **gonum**, *gō-nŋ* (Gr. *gonia*, a corner), *bot.*, words which signify, when the latter part of a compound, either "knee" or "angled," as *polygonum*, many-kneed; *tetragonum*, four-angled.

good, *a.* *gōd* (Gr. *gut*; AS. *god*; Gr. *agathos*, good), the opposite of *bad*; pious; sound; undamaged; proper or fit; considerable; having sufficient; pleasant to the taste; unblemished; kind; favourable; clever; real—as, he is in *good* earnest; in the sense of wishing well—as, *good-day*, and *good-bye*: *n.* the contrary of evil; virtue; righteousness; benefit; advantage: *ad.* well, as in the phrase *as good*: *int.* a word expressing approbation or admiration: **goods**, *plu.* *gōdz*, household furniture; wares; merchandise: **goodly**, *a.* *-ly*, being of a handsome form; fine: **goodliest**, *a.* most good or excellent: **goodliness**, *n.* beauty of form; grace: **goodness**, *n.* kindness; benevolence; Christian excellence; mercy: **goody**, *n.* *gōd-dŋ*, a familiar contr. for goodwife; a child's name for a sweetmeat: **as good** as the same as; no worse than: **a good many**, a considerable number: **in good time**, early enough: **good-breeding**, polite manners: **Good Friday**, the anniversary of the crucifixion: **goodman**, *n.* *gōd-mān*, goodwife, applied

cōn, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

to the master and mistress of a house, implying some degree of respect: **good woman**, a familiar term of address: **good manners**, politeness; **good sense**, sound judgment: **goodwill**, kind feeling; favour; the benefit of a business in full operation, for which a price may be paid: **good fellow**, a kind man; a boon companion: **good fellowship**, merry society; pleasant company: **good humour**, a cheerful temper or state of mind: **good-humoured**, a. being of a cheerful temper: **good-humouredly**, ad.: **good nature**, mildness and kindness of disposition: **good-natured**, a. possessing a mild disposition: **good-naturedly**, ad.: **good heed**, due caution; great care: **to make good**, to supply deficiency; to prove or establish; to fulfil; to indemnify for: **to stand good**, to be firm or valid: **as good as his word**, performing what was promised: **for good and all**, completely; wholly: **good-bye**, -*bi* (a probable contraction of *God be with you*), a salutation at leaving: **good-speed**, an old form of wishing success—another form of *God speed you*.

gooroo, n. *gō-rō* (Hind. *Guru*), among the *Hindoos*, a spiritual guide.

goose, n. *gōs* (AS. *gos*; Low Ger. *goos*; Pol. *ges*, a goose: Lith. *guz*, *guz*, cry to call geese), a well-known web-footed bird; a silly person; a tailor's smoothing-iron: **geese**, plu. *gēs*: **goosery**, n. -*ēr-i*, a place for geese; folly: **goose-foot**, a native plant, so called from the shape of the leaf: **goose-quill**, quill from a goose's wing, used for writing with: **to cook one's goose**, in *familiar language*, to do for one in the sense of cheating or befooling: **green-goose**, a goose less than four months old.

gooseberry, n. -*gōs-bēr-ri* (Ger. *krausel-beere* or *kraus-beere*—from Ger. *kraus*, crisp; Dut. *kroesen*, to curl—probably from the upright hairs which cover the fruit), the well-known fruit of a prickly shrub: **gooseberry-fool**, gooseberries stewed or scalded, and pounded with cream, and sweetened.

gopher, n. *gō-fer* (Heb.), the wood used in building the ark; (F. *gavfre*, a honeycomb), the popular name of a burrowing animal, about the size of a squirrel, of various species, found in America; a species of turtle.

gorcock, n. *gōr-kok* (from *gor*, furze; or imitative of the sound it utters), the moor-cock or grouse.

gordian, a. *gōr-di-ān*, intricate; applied to anything very intricate and not easily unravelled: **gordian knot**, -*nōt*, in anc. times, a knot said to have been so skillfully tied by king *Gordius* that no one could untie it, and to the untier of which an oracle promised the sovereignty of Asia—*Alexander the Great* cut it through with his sword; any inextricable difficulty or problem.

gore, n. *gōr* (AS. *gor*, wet filth, blood: Norm. *gor*, wet mud: old H. Ger. *horro*, mud, ooze), thick or clotted blood: **gory**, a. *gō-r-i*, covered with congealed or clotted blood.

gore, v. *gōr* (AS. *gar*; Norm. *geir*, a spear, a javelin), to pierce or wound with anything pointed, as with the horns of a bull: **go'ring**, imp.: **gored**, pp. -*gōrd*.

gore, n. *gōr* (Dut. *gheere*, the part which makes a garment larger: It. *gherone*, the gusset), a corner-shaped piece let into a garment to widen a part: v. to furnish with gores.

gorge, n. *gorj* (F. *gorge*, a throat; It. *gorgo*, a gurgle, a whirlpool: L. *gurgus*, a whirlpool), the throat; the gullet; the entrance into the outwork of a fort; that which is swallowed; a narrow passage between hills or mountains: v. to swallow greedily; to feed to satiety; to glut: **go'ring**, imp.: **gorged**, pp. *gōrjd*, glutted.

gorgeous, a. *gōr-jū-ūs* (Norm. F. *gorgeias* or *gourgias*, gaudy, flaunting, proud, showy; splend; glittering in a variety of colours: **gorgeously**, ad. -*ū*: **gorgeousness**, n. -*nēs*, splendour of raiment; magnificence.

gorget, n. *gōr-jēt* (F. *gorgette*—from *gorge*, the throat), a piece of armour for the throat; a small ornament worn by officers on the breast.

Gorgon, n. *gōr-gōn* (Gr. and L. *Gorgon*, a Gorgon—from Gr. *gorgos*, fierce), anything very horrid or ugly; in Gr. myth., one of the three sister-deities *Stheno*, *Medusa*, and *Euryale*, said to be of such terrible aspect as to turn the beholder into stone: **Gorgonean** or **Gorgonian**, a. -*gō-ni-ān*, like or pert. to a Gorgon; very ugly or terrific: **Gorgoneia**, n. *gōr-gō-ni-ā*, masks carved in imitation of the Gorgons' heads, used as key-stones in arches: sing. **Go'rgoneion**, -*nī-ōn*: **Gorgonia**, n. *gōr-gō-ni-ā*, a genus of corals, so called from

their branching flexible stems, and popularly known as "Venus's fans" and "sea-fans," from their spreading fanlike forms.

gorilla, n. *gō-rī-lī-a* (an African word: said by Iatham to be found in a Gr. translation of an anc. Carthaginian work in the plural, *gorillai*), a large creature of the ape kind, most nearly resembling man, and as large, remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

gormand, n. *gōr-mānd*, or **gormand**, n. *gōr-mānd* (F. *gormand*, a glutton—from prov. F. *gourmer*, to taste wine), a greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton: **gormandise**, v. -*dz*, to eat greedily: **gormandising**, imp.: adj. gluttonous: n. gluttonous habits: **gormandised**, pp. -*dzd*: **gormandi'ser**, n. -*zēr*, one who eats much and greedily: **gormandism**, n. -*dzm*, gluttony.

gorse, n. *gōrs* (W. *gores* or *gorest*, waste, open), a prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers; whin or furze: **gorsy**, a. *gōr-si*, abounding in or resembling gorse.

gory, a.—see **gore**, clotted blood.

goshawk, n. *gōs-haīk* (AS. *gos-hafoc*), a bird of the hawk kind.

gosling, n. *gōs-līng* (AS. *gos*, a goose, and *līng*, diminution), a young goose; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

Gospel, n. *gōs-pēl* (AS. *god-spell*; Icel. *guds-spjal*, the word of God—from AS. *spell*; Icel. *spjall*, discourse, tidings: Goth. *spjallōn*, to tell, literally, good tidings; one of the four histories of Christ handed down to us by the inspired writers, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; the whole system of the Christian faith: God's word; general doctrines of the New Test.: **gōs-peller**, n. -*lēr*, one who reads the Gospel at the altar: **Gospel truth**, the doctrines or truths of the New Test.; certain truth.

gossamer, n. *gōs-sā-mēr* (properly *God's summer*, so called from the legend that the *gossamer* is formed from the parts of the Virgin Mary's winding-sheet, which fell away in fragments when she was taken up to heaven), the fine long filaments formed by a small spider, found floating in the air in calm clear weather in autumn; anything unsubstantial or flimsy: **gōs-samery**, a. -*mēr-i*, flimsy; unsubstantial.

gossan, n. *gōz-zān*, among *Cornish miners*, the peculiar ferruginous condition of the top of a vein near its outcrop, considered to be very strongly indicative of the lode below; ferruginous quartz.

gossip, n. *gōs-sīp* (AS. *Godsidd*, related in God as a sponsor in baptism, a gossip—from *god*, God, and *sīd*, place, relationship), originally a *sponsor*, a *neighbour*, or *friend*; an idle tattler; a busy teller of news: v. to run about among neighbours and engage in idle talk; to engage in much small-talk; to tattle: **gōs-sipping**, imp.: **gōs-sīped**, pp. -*sīpt*: **gōs-sīpy**, n. -*rī*, special intimacy; idle talk: **gōs-sīpy**, a. -*i*, full of gossip; chatty.

got, pt., and **gotten**, pp. of *get*, which see.

Goth, n. *gōth*, one of an anc. tribe or nation which took an important part in the overthrow of the Roman empire; any one rude and uncivilised; an enemy to the fine arts, or one destitute of a taste for them—*Vandal* is also employed in the latter sense: **Goth'ic**, a. -*īk*, of or belonging to the Goths or their language; designating the architecture of the middle ages: **Goth'icise**, v. -*īstz*, to reduce to barbarism: **Goth'icising**, imp.: **Goth'icised**, pp. -*īzd*: **Goth'icism**, n. -*īzm*, rudeness of manners; a Gothic idiom; conformity to Gothic architecture.

Gothamite, n. *gōth-ām-tī*, or **Goth'amist**, -*mīst*, a name of Gotham, a village in Nottinghamshire, whose habits were noted for their real or supposed simplicity; a simpleton.

gouge, n. *gōj* (F. *gouge*; Sp. *gubia*, a hollow chisel), a rounded hollow chisel for cutting channels or grooves in wood or stone: v. to scoop out as with a gouge; to force out, as the eye, with the thumb or finger: **go'uging**, imp.: n. the act of scooping out, as with a gouge: **gouged**, pp. *gōjd*.

gourd, n. *gōrd* (F. *gourde*; L. *cucurbita*), the name of a plant which produces a large fruit somewhat of a bottle shape, a native of warm climates; also its fruit; a vessel made from its outer shell: **gourdy**, a. *gōr-dī*, swelled in the legs: **gour'diness**, n. swelling on a horse's leg.

gourmand, n. *gōr-mānd*—see **gormand**.

gout, n. *gōūt* (L. *gutta*, a drop, so called from the old medical theory which attributed all disorders to the settling of a drop of morbid humour upon the part affected: Dut. *goete*, the palsy: F. *goutte*, a

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hër*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

drop, the gout), a well-known painful disease of the joints or extremities, confined almost wholly to the higher classes and high livers: **gout** *y*, a. -*t*, subject to the gout or affected with it: **goutily**, ad. -*t*-*ly*: **goutiness**, n. -*nés*, state of being affected with the gout.

gout, n. *gô* (F.—from L. *gustus*, taste), taste; relish.

govern, v. *güv'érn* (F. *gouverner*; It. *governare*; L. *gubernare*, to direct, to govern), to direct and control; to regulate by authority; to command; to have influence or force, as a verb in grammar; to exercise authority; to restrain: **governing**, imp. : **adj.** holding the superiority; controlling; directing: **governed**, pp. -*érnd*: **governor**, n. -*ér*, one who rules or directs; one who is invested with supreme authority; a ruler; a tutor; in a *machine*, a contrivance for maintaining a uniform velocity with varying resistance; a regulator: **governorship**, n. the office of a governor: **governess**, n. a lady intrusted with the care and instruction of children or young ladies: **governable**, a. -*a-bl*, manageable; obedient: **government**, n. -*ans*, rule; management; control: **government**, n. control; restraint; the exercise of authority; the ruling power in a state; the principle or system under which a state is ruled: **adj.** connected with or pursued by government: **governmental**, a. -*érn-tál*, of or relating to government: **governante**, n. -*ánt* (F.) a lady who has the care of young girls of quality; a lady-tutor or governess.

gowan, n. *göw'an* (Scot.), a wild daisy.

Gower-caves, *göw'ér-kävz*, the caverns of the peninsula of Gower, in Glamorganshire, which have yielded abundant remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the reindeer, and other extinct animals, associated with species still living in Europe, together with flint-knives and other rude implements of human workshop.

gowk, n. *göwk* (prov. Eng. and Scot. *gowk*, a cuckoo), one easily imposed on; a simpleton: **v.** to make a fool of any one—see **gawk**.

gown, n. *göwn* (It. *gonna*, a gown: W. *gwn*, a gown—from *gwnio*, to sew, to stitch), a woman's upper garment; a long, loose, light robe worn by professors, clergymen, barristers, &c.: **gowned**, pp. *göind*: **adj.** dressed in a gown: **gownman**, n. or **gown's-man**, n. a university student: **dressing-gown**, a long loose robe worn by gentlemen within doors, especially in the morning before dressing.

gozzard, n. *göz'árd* (corruption of *gooseherd*), one who tends a flock of geese or keeps them.

grab, v. *gráb* (Sw. *grabba*, to grasp; Dut. *grabbelen*, to seize greedily—from *greb*, a dung-fork; Icel. *greipa*, to seize; Pol. *grabki*, a rake, a fork), to seize; to grasp suddenly: **grabbing**, imp.: **grabbed**, pp. *grábd*: **grabbly**, v. *grábl*, to grope; to feel in muddy places: **grabbling**, imp. -*bing*: **grabbled**, pp. -*bid*.

grace, n. *grás* (L. *gratia*, favour, grace—from *gratus*, pleasing; Lith. *grazus*, fair, agreeable; Gael. *gradh*, love, fondness: F. *grace*), favour; goodwill; the free and unmerited favour of God; a state of reconciliation to God; mercy; pardon; the Gospel; elegance; any natural or acquired excellence; behaviour, considered as *good* or *bad*—as, he did it with a very *bad* grace; privilege; a short prayer before or after a meal; the title used in addressing a duke or an archbishop: **v.** to adorn; to honour: **graced**, imp.: **graced**, pp. *grásd*: **graceful**, a. -*fööl*, elegantly easy—used with reference to motion, looks, and speech; possessing an agreeable dignity of manner: **gracefully**, ad. -*ly*: **gracefulness**, n.: **graceless**, a. -*lës*, coarse; rude; wicked; depraved: **gracelessly**, ad. -*ly*: **gracelessness**, n.: **grace-notes**, in *music*, ornamental notes added to the principal ones: **good graces**, -*séz*, favour; friendship: **gracious**, a. *grá'shüs*, favourable; kind; disposed to show kindness or favour: **graciously**, ad. -*ly*: **graciousness**, n. kind condescension; mercy: **the Graces**, in *anc. myth.*, three beautiful sisters who attended on Venus, and who were said to confer beauty; beauties; arts of pleasing: **days of grace**—see under **day**.

gradation, n. *grát-dá'shün* (L. *gradatio*, the making a series of steps—from *gradus*, a step: F. *gradation*), a regular advance from one degree or state to another; regular progress step by step; order; series: **gradational**, a. according to gradation: **gradations**, a. -*shünd*, formed by gradation: **gradatory**, n. *grád-d'ér-l*, the steps from the cloisters into the church;

a proceeding step by step: **grade**, n. *grád*, a degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any series: **v.** to cut or reduce to the proper levels, as a canal or road: **grading**, imp.: **graded**, pp.: **gradient**, n. -*d'íent*, the slope or incline, chiefly of a railroad: **gradual**, a. *grád-uál* (F. *graduel*—from L. *gradus*), advancing step by step; proceeding by degrees; regular and slow: **gradually**, ad. -*ly*, by degrees; step by step: **graduality**, n. -*ty*, progression by degrees: **graduate**, n. -*ú-dt*, one who has received an academical degree: **v.** to divide any space into small regular intervals or parts; to receive or take a degree from a university: **graduating**, imp.: **graduated**, pp.: **graduateship**, n. the state of being a graduate: **graduation**, n. -*d'shün*, the act of receiving an academical degree; the act of marking or dividing into degrees: **graduator**, n. -*tér*, an instr. for dividing lines into equal parts; an instr. used in vinegarmaking: **gradus**, n. *grád-ús*, a dictionary for Latin or Greek verse-making, the full title being *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses.

gradual—see **grail**.

graft, v. *gráf*, the old spelling of **graft**, which see.

graft, n. *gráft* (F. *greffe*, a slip or shoot for grafting; Dut. *greffe*, a cutting for grafting or planting in the ground, a style for writing—from L. *graphium*, a pointed instr. for writing on waxen tablets), a small shoot or scion cut from one tree and inserted into a part of another: **v.** to insert a cutting of one tree into a part of another in such a way that they unite; to insert anything into a body to which it did not originally belong: **grafting**, imp.: **n.** the act or art of inserting grafts or scions: **grafted**, pp.: **adj.** inserted on a foreign stock: **grafter**, n. one who.

grail, n. *grál*, or **gradual**, *grád-uál* (It. *graduale*, gradual—from L. *gradus*, a step), a book of anthems in the R. Cath. Ch.

grain, n. *grán* (F. *grain*; L. *granum*; It. *grano*, grain, corn), any small hard mass; a single seed; corn in general; any minute particle; the smallest weight, so named because supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn; the unit of the English system of weights: **v.** to form into grains, as powder: **grained**, a. *gránd*, formed into grains; roughened:

grain-dealer, one who deals in corn: **grain-tin**, tin melted with charcoal; that refined from the melted grains of tin-stone: **grains of paradise**, the seeds of a certain plant largely imported from Africa, and used illegally to give a pungent flavour to spirits and beer: **granary**, n. *grán-d'ári*, a building for storing grain: **graniferous**, a. -*í-fér-üs* (L. *fero*, I carry), bearing hard seeds or grain: **graniform**, a. -*í-fáwrm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling grains of corn: **granivorous**, a. -*ó-rüs* (L. *vorro*, I devour), grain-eating: **granular**, a. *grán-ú-lér*, consisting of grains; resembling grains: **granularly**, ad. -*ly*: **granulate**, v. -*ú-t*, to form into grains or very small pieces; to make rough on the surface; to repair lost parts, as a wound in healing: **granulating**, imp.: **granulated**, pp.: **granulation**, n. -*d'shün*, the act of forming into grains; the art of forming metals into grains by pouring them when melted, from a height into water; small fleshy excrescences springing up on the surface of wounds in the process of healing: **granule**, n. -*ül*, a little grain: **granulous**, a. -*üs*, full of granules.

grain, v. *grán* (old Eug. *grain*, the kermes, an insect found on certain oaks, from which the finest red dyes were formerly obtained: F. *graine*, seed, the kermes; It. *grana*, the redness upon the surface of some work: Sp. *grana*, seed, the cochineal dye, the cloth dyed with it), to paint or ornament in imitation of wood: **graining**, imp.: **n.** a mode of painting in imitation of the grains of wood; a process of staining: **grained**, pp. *gránd*: **grainer**, n. -*ér*, one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood; the brush with which he works; an infusion of pigeons' dung in water, used for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning; **grain colours**, dyes made from cochineal.

grain, n. *grán* (Icel. *gren*, a branch: Dan. *green*, a branch, a bough), direction of the fibres of wood; the wood as modified by the fibres; the form or direction of the constituent particles of a body; the temper or disposition: **grains**, an instr. with barbed prongs, used at sea for spearing fish: **against the grain**, against the direction of the fibres: **to go against the grain**, to be repugnant to; to cause trouble or mortification to: **to dye in grain**, to dye in the raw material; to dye firmly: **the grain-side of leather**, that side of

cöw, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

the tanned or dressed hide on which the hair grew. *Note*.—The three preceding entries are necessarily connected, but it was judged more convenient to make each one begin a separate paragraph, chiefly with the view of exhibiting the derivations with greater distinctness.

grains, *n. plu.* *grāns* (a corruption of *drains*: Russ. *drin*, refuse; Dut. *drank*, dross; Sw. *drag*, grains), the refuse or husks from malt or grain after brewing or distillation.

grap, *n.* *grāp* (Scot.), a dung-fork; a forked instr. for lifting potatoes, &c.

grath, *n.* *grāth* (Scot.), furniture; accoutrements; the working tools of a miner.

gralle, *n. plu.* *grālle*, also *grallatores*, *n. plu.* *grāl-lā-tō-réz* (L. *grallator*, he that goes on stilts—from *gradus*, a step), stilted or long-legged wading birds, such as the stork or crane: **grallatory**, *a.* *-tē-rī*, of or pert. to; also *grallatorial*, *a.* *-tō-rī-āl*.

gramineal, *a.* *grā-mīn'ē-āl*, also *gramineous*, *a.* *-ē-ūs*, and *graminaeous*, *a.* *-ā-shūs*, (L. *gramineus*, pert. to grass—from *gramen*, grass: F. *graminée*), grassy; like grass; pert. to grass: **graminez**, *n. plu.* *grā-mīn'ē-ē*, also *gramineæ*, *grām'īn-ā-st-ē*, a very extensive and important order of plants called grasses: **graminifolious**, *a.* *-ī-fō-lī-ūs* (L. *folium*, a leaf), bearing leaves like grass: **graminivorous**, *a.* *-ī-vō-rās* (L. *vor*, I devour), feeding on grass.

grammar, *n.* *grām-mēr* (F. *grammaire*—from Gr. *gramma*, a letter), the science which treats of the principles of language; the art of speaking, reading, or writing any language with correctness according to established usage; the book containing the rules and principles relating to a language; propriety of speech; speech according to grammar: **adj.** pert. to: **grammar-school**, a school where the Latin and Greek languages are chiefly taught: **grammarians**, *n.* *-mār'ī-ān*, one versed or skilled in the grammar of a language: **grammatical**, *a.* *-māt'ī-kāl*, according to the rules of grammar; belonging to grammar; also **grammatic**, *a.* *-īk*: **grammatically**, *ad.* *-ī*: **grammaticalness**, *n.* the quality of being according to the rules of grammar: **grammaticise**, *v.* *-stz*, to render grammatical; to act the grammarian: **grammaticising**, *imp.*: **grammaticised**, *pp.* *-stzd*.

gramine, *n.* *grām* (F.), a French unit of weight equal to 15-432 English grains.

grammysia, *n.* *grām-mīst'ē-ā* (Gr. *gramme*, a line, and *mys*, a muscle), in *geol.*, a mussel-like bivalve occurring in the Upper Silurian strata.

grampus, *n.* *grām-pūs* (a probable corruption of F. *grand poisson*, great fish), a large species of arctic dolphin which is frequently found on our northern coasts.

granary, *granula*, *granulate*, &c.—see **grain**, *corn*. **grand**, *a.* *grānd* (F. *grande*; L. *grandis*, great, large), splendid; sublime; lofty; great, as applied to size; the second degree of parentage or descent, as *grandmother*; principal or chief, as *grand-master*: **grandly**, *ad.* *-ī*: **grand jury**, a jury that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put the accused on trial: **grandchild**, a son or daughter's child, the male being a *grandson*, the female a *granddaughter*: **grandfather** or *grand sire*, the father of one's father or mother: **grandmother**, the mother of one's father or mother: **grantee**, *n.* *grān-dē*, a Spanish nobleman; a man of great rank: **grantee-ship**, *n.* the state or rank of a *grantee*: **grantee's**, *n.* magnificence; greatness: **grandeur**, *a.* *-yēr*, splendour of appearance; that which excites a feeling or sentiment of greatness; elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

grandiloquent, *a.* *grān-dī-lō-kwēnt* (L. *grandis*, great, and *loquor*, I speak), pompous in language; bombastic: **grandiloquence**, *n.* *-kwēns*, pomposity of language: **grandiloquently**, *ad.* *-ī*.

grange, *n.* *grānj* (F. *grange*, a barn—from L. *granum*, corn), a granary; a farmhouse with its attached buildings.

granite, *n.* *grān'īt* (F. *granit*, granite: It. *granito*, kernelly or corny, as figs, or oil in winter: L. *granum*, grain, corn), a well-known rock, having a granular-crystalline composition and appearance, and composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, arranged in distinct grains or crystals: **granitic**, *a.* *grā-nī'īk*, partaking of the character and appearance of granite; also **granitific**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*: **granitoid**, *a.* *-ī-ōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), applied to such rocks as have the granular-crystalline aspect of granite: **graphic granite**, *grāf'īk* (Gr.

grapho, I write), a binary compound of felspar and quartz, the quartz being disposed through the felspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing.

grant, *v.* *grānt* (old F. *cranter*, to confer an advantage—from mid. L. *gratum*, consent; *gratum*, satisfaction; or old F. *cranter*, to assure—from L. *credentia*, trust, assurance), to admit as true what has not been proved; to give or bestow something which cannot be claimed by right; to concede: *n.* the thing conferred on or conveyed to, an allowance: **granting**, *imp.*: **granted**, *pp.*: **grantee**, *n.* one who: **grantable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be granted: **grantee's**, *n.* *-tē*, the person to whom anything is conveyed or granted: **grantor**, *n.* *-ēr*, in law, one by whom a grant is made.

granular, *granulate*, *granulation*, &c.—see under **grain**, *corn*.

grape, *n.* *grāp* (F. *grappe*; It. *grappo*, a cluster or bunch of grapes: It. *grappa*, the stalk of fruit), the fruit of the vine; a single berry: **grāpy**, *a.* *-pī*, like grapes, or made of grapes; full of clusters of grapes: **grapeless**, *a.* without grapes: **grape-shot**, a number of balls arranged in three tiers by means of circular plates, and secured by a pin passing through the centre, intended to be discharged from a gun; shot discharged in clusters: **grapestone**, *n.* the seed of the grape: **grape-sugar**, a variety of sugar obtained principally from fruits, forming also the basis of honey, and often called *sugar of fruits*, *sugar of starch*, or *glucose*: **grapey**, *n.* *grā-pēr'ī*, a place where grapes are grown.

graphic, *a.* *grāf'īk* (Gr. *grapho*, I write: *graphikos*; L. *graphicus*, done to the life: F. *graphique*, graphic), well delineated; described with accuracy; life-like; having the appearance of writing, as *graphic granite*; also **graphical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*: **graphically**, *ad.* *-ī*.

graphite, *n.* *grāf'īt* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a mineral, known chiefly by the name *plumbago* or *black-lead*, though lead does not at all enter into its composition, used in the manufacture of pencils: **graph olite**, *n.* *-ō-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a sort of slate suitable for writing on.

graphometer, *n.* *grā-fōm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *grapho*, I write, and *metron*, a measure), a mathematical instrument for measuring angles, called also a *semicircle*: **graphometrical**, *a.* *-mē-rī-kāl*, pert. to or ascertained by a graphometer.

graphotype, *n.* *grā-fō-tīp* (Gr. *grapho*, I write, and *typos*, a type), a method of producing book illustrations for printing along with type, without the art of an engraver.

grapnel, *n.* *grāp-nēl* (F. *grappin* or *grappil*, the grapple of a ship), a small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; a grappling-iron; also **grapple** or **grapling**.

grapple, *v.* *grāp'pl* (It. *grappare*, to clutch, to grapple: Sw. *grappa*, to grasp: Dut. *grabbelen*, to seize greedily), to seize; to lay fast hold of; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers: *n.* a seizing firmly; a wrestler's hold; a close fight; an iron instr. by which one ship fastens on another: **grappling**, *imp.*: **grappling**, *adj.*: catching as a grapple: **grapplied**, *pp.* *-pld*: to **grapple with**, to contend with; to struggle against boldly: **grappling-irons**, small grapnels used in sea-battles.

graptolites, *n. plu.* *grāp-tō-līts* (Gr. *graptes*, written, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, fossil zoophytes akin to the sea-pens of modern seas found throughout the Silurian deposits; also **graptolithus**, *n.* *tō-lī-thūs*.

grassy—see **grape**.

grasp, *n.* *grāsp* (Ger. *grappen*, to grope: Pol. *grabki*, a fork; connected with *gripe* and *grab*), the grip or seizure of the hand; hold or possession; power of seizing: *v.* to grip or seize the hand; to catch at; to lay hold of greedily; to encroach: **grasping**, *imp.*: **adj.** covetous; rapacious: *n.* seizure; attempt to seize: **grasped**, *pp.* *grāsp't*: **graspe'r**, *n.* one who: **graspable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, capable of being grasped: **graspingly**, *ad.* *-ī*.

grass, *n.* *grās* (AS. *græs*; Dut. *gras*, grass: Norm. *gras*, applied to every green herb: Dut. *groece*, growth, increase), field or hill pasture; the plants having simple leaves, jointed and tubular stems, &c.: *v.* to cover with turf or herbage: **gras'ing**, *imp.*: **grassed**, *pp.* *grāst*: **grassy**, *a.* *-ī*, covered with grass; green with grass: **grassiness**, *n.*: **grassless**, *a.* wanting grass: **grass-green**, *a.* green like grass: **grass-grown**, *a.* grown over with grass: **grasshopper**, *n.* (*grass*, and *hop*), a small nimble insect living among grass: **grass-plot**, a level spot covered with grass: **grass-wrack**,

mā'tē, *māt*, *fūr*, *lūō*; *mē'tē*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pī'ne*, *pīn*; *nō'tē*, *nōt*, *mō'vē*;

-*rdk*, a sort of grass found on the banks of creeks and ditches of sea-water, or on the sea-shore.

grate, *n.* *grát* (L. *crates*; It. *grato*, a grate, a hurdle; Pol. *kratka*, a grate, a lattice), a framework of iron bars for holding the fuel in a fireplace; a partition or frame made of bars: **grat'ing**, *n.* the bars of a grate.

grate, *v.* *grát* (F. *gratter*, to scratch, to scrape; Ger. *kratzen*, to scratch; Icel. *grata*; Scot. *greet*, to cry—from the high pitch of a crying voice producing the disagreeable sensation), to rub one body against another so as to produce a harsh sound; to wear away into small particles by rubbing against anything rough; to act or utter so as to offend; to irritate: **grat'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* causing a sense of harsh rubbing or rasping; offensive; disagreeable: *n.* a harsh sound or rubbing: **grat'ed**, *pp.* rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing: **grater**, *n.* *grát'er*, a kind of kitchen rasp; any rough instr. to grate with: **grat'ingly**, *ad.* -*ly*, harshly.

grateful, *a.* *grát'fóol* (L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable; It. *grato*), having a due sense of benefits or kindness; agreeable; affording pleasure to the senses: **grate'fully**, *ad.* -*ly*; **grate'fulness**, *n.* *grat'í-ty*, *v.* *grát'í-ty* (L. *gratus*, I give pleasure; to delight; to please: **grat'ifying**, *imp.* *adj.* giving pleasure: **grat'ified**, *pp.* -*id*; **grat'ifier**, *n.* -*er* one who: **grat'ifica'tion**, *n.* -*ti-ká'shún*, the act of pleasing the mind, taste, or appetite; that which affords pleasure or delight: **grat'itude**, *n.* -*túd*, an emotion of the heart exciting a desire to return benefits received; a sentiment of goodwill toward a benefactor.

gratification, *n.* *grát-tík'ú-lá'shún* (F. *gratifier*, to divide into small squares in painting; L. *craticula*, a small hurdle—from *crates*, wicker-work, a hurdle), the art of dividing a plan or design into squares in order the more easily to reduce the copy to a smaller size.

gratis, *n.* *grát'is* (L. *gratis*, out of favour or kindness—from *gratia*, favour), for nothing; freely; without reward: **gratuitous**, *a.* *grát-tú'tís* (L. *gratuitus*, that is done without reward or profit—from *gratia*, favour), free; not required by justice; without cause or provocation; assumed or taken without ground or proof: **gratuitously**, *ad.* -*ly*; **gratu'ity**, *n.* -*ty*, a gift; a present; a donation.

gratitude, *n.* -see under **grateful**.

gratulate, *v.* *grát'ú-lát* (L. *gratulatus*, wished joy to—from *gratulor*, I wish joy to, I congratulate), to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate: **grat'ulation**, *n.* -*lá'shún*, an address or expression of joy to a person: **grat'ula'tory**, *a.* -*tér'í*, expressing congratulation.

grauwacke—see **graywacke**.

gravamen, *n.* *grát-vá'mén* (L.—from *gravis*, heavy, weighty), cause of complaint or action.

grave, *a.* *gráv* (L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty; It. and F. *grave*), serious; sedate; not gay, light, or trifling; weighty; momentous: **grave'ly**, *ad.* -*ly*; **grave'ness**, *n.*, also **gravity**, *n.* *gráv'í-ty*, weight; heaviness; seriousness; solemnity—see **gravitate**.

grave, *n.* *gráv* (Ger. *grab*; Dut. *graf*; Pol. *grob*, a grave; Dut. *grave*, a ditch, anything dug; *graven*, to dig), the pit in which a dead body is laid; a tomb; a sepulchre: **grave-clothes**, the dress in which the dead are interred: **gravedigger**, *n.* one who digs and prepares graves: **graveless**, *a.* without a grave: **grave'stone**, *n.* a monumental stone: **grave-wax**, a familiar term for adipocere, because occasionally found in graveyards.

grave, *v.* *gráv* (F. *graver*, to carve; Ger. *graben*; Dut. *graven*, to carve, to dig), to carve or cut letters or figures on any hard substance, as stone or wood; to carve or form: **grave'ing**, *imp.* *pp.* *grá'ed*, also **graven**, *pp.* *grá'ven*; **gra'ver**, *n.* an engraving tool: one who engraves.

gravel, *n.* *gráv'él* (It. *gravella*; F. *gravelle*, sand), small stones or pebbles rounded by the action of water; sandy matter sometimes found in the kidneys or bladder: *v.* to cover with gravel; to puzzle; to embarrass; among *horses*, to hurt the foot by gravel in the shoe: **gravelling**, *imp.* covering with gravel; hurting the foot, as of a horse: *n.* act of covering with gravel: **gravelled**, *pp.* -*él*, covered with gravel: **gravel'ly**, *a.* -*ly*, abounding with gravel.

graveolent, *a.* *grát-vé'ó-lént* (L. *gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, I smell), strong-scented: **grave'olence**, *n.* -*léns*, a strong and offensive smell.

graves, *n.* *gráv's*, also **graveas**, *n.* (Sw. *grafvear*; Low Ger. *grebe*; Ger. *gruben*, graves; It. *gruma*, the sediment that sticks to anything, tartar; Sw. *grums*,

grounds, dregs), the dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow made up into cakes as food for dogs, &c.: **to grave a ship**, to smear the hull with graves, for which pitch is now employed: **graving-dock**, a dock from which the water can be run off in order to smear a ship with graves; an enclosure on the side of a river or on the sea-shore, into which a vessel can be floated for examination and repairs.

gravid, *a.* *gráv'id* (L. *gravis*, heavy), weighty; being with young; pregnant: **grav'idity**, *n.* -*ty*, pregnancy. **gravimeter**, *n.* *gráv-vím'é-tér* (L. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid.

graving, *n.* *gráv'ing* (see **graves**), the act of cleaning a ship's bottom and covering it with pitch: **graving-dock**, *n.* place where this is done.

gravitate, *v.* *gráv'tát* (L. *gravitas*, heaviness—from *gravis*, heavy; It. *gravita*; F. *gravité*), to tend towards the centre of attraction: **grav'ita'ting**, *imp.* *a.* tending towards another body by the law of gravitation: **grav'ita'ted**, *pp.* *grav'itation*, *n.* -*ti-ká'shún*, the peculiar force by which all bodies are drawn to the surface of the earth or in the direction of its centre; the tendency of all bodies, at liberty, to approach each other: **grav'ity**, *n.* -*ty*, weight; heaviness; the power or force which draws or attracts all great bodies to a common centre, as the earth or planets to the sun; the power or force which draws all unsupported bodies to the surface of the earth in the direction of its centre; seriousness; solemnity; atrociousness; weight of guilt: **centre of gravity**, the point of a body which, if supported, all the other parts will be equally balanced: **specific gravity**, the relative weight of any solid or liquid as compared with the weight of an equal bulk of distilled water, or of any gas as compared with air.

gray, *n.* *gráv'í* (from *graves*, the dregs of melted tallow; Low Ger. *grebe*, graves), the juice and fat which drips from flesh while roasting; dripping; sauce.

gray or grey, *a.* *grád* (Icel. *grar*; AS. *græg*; Low Ger. *graag*, gray; Ger. *grau*, an old woman; the probable original meaning was partly-coloured), of a white colour tempered with black; hoary; mature: *n.* a colour compounded of black and white in various proportions: **gray'ish**, *a.* -*ish*, gray in a moderate degree: **gray'ness**, *n.* **gray'beard**, *n.* an old man; a large coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors; formerly stoneware drinking-jugs having a bearded face on the spout; the preceding also spelt **grey**: **gray'stone**, *n.* a volcanic rock of a grayish colour.

grayling, *n.* *gráv'ling* (corruption of *gray-lines*, referring to the dusky streaks along the body), a native fish allied to the trout, called also the *umber*.

graywacke, *n.* *gráv-wák'á*, also **grauwacke**, *gráv-wák'á*, and **greywacke** (Ger. *grauwacke*), a hard siliceous sandstone composed of grains or fragments of different minerals; also the strata now known as Silurian.

graze, *v.* *gráz* (Ger. *kratzen*, to scratch; Icel. *krassa*, to scratch, to tear; F. *raser*, to shave, to graze), to rub or brush lightly anything in passing; to touch and glance from, leaving a very superficial wound: **gráz'ing**, *imp.* *gráz'ed*, *pp.* *gráz'ed*.

graze, *v.* *gráz* (AS. *grasian*, to graze—from *græs*, grass; Dut. *grazen*, to graze), to furnish pasture for; to feed on grass; to supply grass: **gráz'ing**, *imp.* supplying pasture: *adj.* feeding on grass: *n.* the act of feeding on grass; a pasture: **gráz'er**, *n.* an animal which grazes: **gráz'ier**, *n.* *gráz'ier*, one who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

grazioso, *n.* *gráv'sí-ó-zó* (It.), in music, an intimation to perform the music smoothly and gracefully.

grease, *n.* *grés* (It. *grascia*, grease; F. *gras*, fat; *graisse*, grease; Gael. *creis*, grease), soft animal fat, as tallow or lard; a disease in the heels of horses: *v.* to smear, rub, or anoint with fat: **greas'ing**, *imp.* *greas'ed*, smearing with fat or oily matter: **greased**, *pp.* *gré'd*: **greasy**, *a.* *gré'z*, oily; of or like grease; smeared or covered with grease: **greas'ily**, *ad.* -*ly*: **greas'iness**, *n.* oiliness; fatness.

great, *a.* *grát* (Dut. *groot*; Ger. *gross*), large or considerable in bulk, dimensions, or number; weighty; adorable; marvellous; principal; having rank or power; illustrious; eminent; of a high and noble character; expressing an extension or unusual degree of a thing; pregnant; a word used in the more remote steps of consanguinity, either ascending or descending, as *great-grandfather*; hard, difficult, or

cóin, bóy, fóol; páre, bí'd; chair, game, jóg, shun, thín, there, seál.

grievous: **great**ly, ad. -*ly*: **great**ness, n. largeness; extent; high degree, rank, or place; eminence; elevation of sentiment; magnificence; grandeur: **great-coat**, n. an overcoat: **great seal**, n. the principal seal of a state: **the great**, people of rank or distinction: **great-hearted**, a. noble; undejected: **great circle**—see **circle**.

greaves, n. plu. *grêvz* (Norm. F. *grève*, the shin or shinbone: Sp. *grevas*, greaves), armour for the legs.

greaves, n. *grâvz*—see **graves**, dog's food.

grebe, n. *grêb* (F. *grêbe*: W. *crib*, a comb, a crest), a water-fowl of the duck kind.

Grecian, a. *grê-shân*, pert. to Greece: n. a native of Greece; one versed in the Greek language: **Grecise**, v. *grê-sîz*, to translate into Greek; to render Grecian: **Grecising**, imp.: **Grecised**, pp. -*sîd*: **Grecism**, n. -*stém*, a Greek idiom.

greedy, a. *grêdîs* (AS. *grædig*, greedy: Goth. *grædags*, crying for food, hungry), ravenous; voracious; having a keen appetite for food or drink, or for anything desired; vehemently desirous: **greedily**, ad. -*ly*: **greediness**, n. keenness of appetite for food or drink; voracity; ardent and selfish desire: **greed**, n. *grêd*, greediness; avarice.

Greek, n. *grêk*, a native of Greece; the language; in familiar language, something unintelligible: **adj.** pert. to Greece: **Greekling**, n. a beginner in Greek: **Greek fire**, a composition said to burn under water—see under **fire**.

green, a. *grên* (Icel. *græ*, to grow; *grænn*, green: Dut. *groeyen*, to grow; *groen*, green), of the colour of plants or herbage; verdant; flourishing; fresh; not dry; half-raw; unripe; inexperienced: n. a colour; a small grassy plain: **greens**, n. plu. certain fresh vegetables dressed for food: **greenish**, a. somewhat green: **greenly**, ad. -*ly*: **greenness**, n. quality of being green; unripeness; freshness; vigour; inexperience: **green-bone**, n. two kinds of British fish, so called from the colour of their bones when dressed: **green-crop**, a crop, such as grasses, turnips, &c., used chiefly as fodder for cattle: **green-earth**, n. an earthy variety of chlorite, occurring in various shades of green: **green-eyed**, a. having eyes that see through a false medium as if coloured with green; jealous: **greenfinch**, a small singing bird of a greenish colour: **green-mantled**, a. covered with verdure: **green-gage**, a variety of plum: **greengrocer**, n. one who deals in vegetables and fruit: **greenhand**, n. one raw and inexperienced: **greenhorn**, n. a raw youth easily imposed upon; one unacquainted with the world: **greenhouse**, n. a house, built mostly of framework filled with glass, in which tender plants are reared: **greenroom**, n. in a theatre, the actors' retiring room, painted green: **greensand**, n. the lower portion of the chalk system as developed in the south of England, so called from its greenish colour: **green-sickness**, n. a disease in which the person affected has a sickly paleness, with a green tinge of the complexion, chiefly confined to unmarried females: **greens tone**, n. a general designation for the hard granular crystalline varieties of trap, in which greenish or blackish-green colours largely prevail: **greensward**, n. turf on which grass grows: **green wood**, unseasoned wood; a wood or forest when the leaves are out: **adj.** pert. to: **green vitriol**, the sulphate of iron in the form of crystals: **green tea**, a name of several commercial varieties of tea: **green turtle**, the species of turtle imported as a high luxury for making turtle soup: **Scheele's green**, a pigment of a vivid light green colour, prepared from arsenate of copper.

greet, v. *grêt* (Dut. *groeten*; old H. Ger. *grozjan*, to salute: W. *grewaw*, to welcome), to salute in kindness and respect; to congratulate; to meet and salute: **greeting**, imp.: n. a salutation; expression of kindness or joy: **greeted**, pp.: **greet'er**, n. one who greets.

grefier, n. *grêf-tî-er* (F.—from Gr. *grapho*, I write), a registrar or recorder.

gregarious, a. *grê-gô-rî-ûs* (L. *gregarius*, pert. to a herd—from *grex*, a flock—gen. *gregis*: It. *gregario*), associated or living in flocks or herds; not living alone: **gregarily**, ad. -*ly*: **gregariousness**, n.

Gregorian, a. *grê-gô-rî-ân*, denoting what pert. to Gregory, the name of several popes: **Gregorian calendar**, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582: **Gregorian chants**, a collection originally compiled by Gregory the Great.

grenade, n. *grê-nâd* (F. *grenade*, a pomegranate, a ball of wild-fire made like a pomegranate: L. *granatum*, a pomegranate), a hollow ball of iron or other

metal filled with powder, to be thrown from the hand amidst an enemy when ignited by means of a fuse: **grenadier**, n. *grên-â-dêr*, a foot-soldier, so called from originally being employed to throw hand-grenades; the élite or picked men of a regiment, distinguished from others by their dress and arms—now usually applied to the Grenadier Guards.

gressorial, a. *grês-sô-rî-âl* (L. *gressus*, a stepping or step), applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

grew, *grô*, pt. of **grow**, which see.

grey, a. *grâ*, another spelling of **gray**, which see: **grey-headed**, a. aged, as shown by the colour of the hair: **greyhound**, n. *grâ-hôund* (Icel. *grey-hundur*, a bitch), a tall slim dog which chases hares by sight: **the grey mare** is the better horse, the wife rules the husband: **the Greys** or **Scott's Greys**, an Eng. cavalry regiment so named: **greystone**, a greyish granular rock of volcanic origin: **grey-wethers**, the weather-worn and half-rounded blocks of grey sandstone which are scattered over the surface of the lower Downs and other districts in the S. of Eng.; also known as *Sarsen* or *Druid stones*.

griddle—see under **gridiron**.

gridiron, n. *grîd-î-rôn* (W. *grêidyll*, a griddle—from *grêidito*, to scorch or singe: Gael. *grêad*, to burn: Sw. *gradda*, to roast), a grated frame for broiling flesh or fish over a fire; a kind of frame for drawing up a ship on to be docked and repaired: **griddle**, n. *grîd-îl* (Scot. *girdle*), an iron plate to bake cakes on; a bakestone; a sieve with a wire bottom used by miners.

grief, n. *grêf* (F. *grief*, oppression: It. *gravare*, to aggrieve, to oppress—from L. *gravis*, heavy), pain of mind on account of any trouble, past or present, or of fault committed; sorrow; that which afflicts: **griefless**, a. without grief: **grieve**, v. *grêv* (from *grief*), to cause pain of mind to; to afflict; to hurt; to mourn or lament: **grieving**, imp.: **grieved**, pp. *grêvd*: **griever**, n. one who: **grieveance**, n. -*âns*, that which causes grief or uneasiness; a hardship or wrong: **grievingly**, ad. -*ly*: **grievous**, a. -*ûs*, hard to be borne; burdensome; distressing: **grievously**, ad. -*ly*: **grievousness**, n.

griffin, n. *grîf-fîn*, also *grîf-fôn*, n. *fôn* (F. *griffon*; L. *gryps*; Gr. *grups*, a griffin: Gr. *grupos*, carved, hook-nosed), a fabulous animal, half eagle, half lion: **griffin-like**, a. resembling the rapacity of a griffin.

grig, n. *grîg* (from its wriggling motion), a small eel; a sand-eel; a grasshopper or cricket.

grill, v. *grîl* (F. *griller*, to broil—from *grille*, an iron grate), to dress or broil on a gridiron; to harass: **grilling**, imp.: **grilled**, pp. *grîld*: **adj.** broiled on a gridiron: **grillade**, n. -*lâd*, the act of grilling; something broiled.

grilse, n. *grîls*, in Scot., a salmon not fully grown, usually one in its second year.

grim, a. *grîm* (Ger. *grim*, fury, wrath: Dut. *grim*: Ger. *grimmig*, crabbed: W. *grem*, a grinding or gnashing of the teeth), ugly and fierce; stern and surly; impressing terror and alarm; hideous: **grimly**, a. -*ly*, having a frightful or hideous look: **ad.** in a grim manner; hideously: **grimness**, n. fierceness of look; sternness: **grim-faced**, a. having a grisly appearance, and stern scowling look.

grimace, n. *grî-mâs* (F. *grimace*, a crabbed look: Dut. *grimmen*, to snarl, to grin: It. *grima*, wrinkled), a wry face; a distortion of face from habit, affectation, or insolence: **grimaced, a. -*mâst*, distorted.**

grimalkin, n. *grî-mâl-kîn* (grî, a corruption of *gray*, and *mal-kîn*, a dim. of *mall* or *maukin*, a scarecrow), an old cat; a fiend supposed to resemble an old cat.

grime, n. *grîm* (It. *groma*, the dirt that sticks to anything: Sw. *grum*; Icel. *grom*, dirt, drags: Norm. *grima*, a spot or stripe), foul matter; dirt; a blackness and foulness not easily cleansed: v. to foul or soil: **deeply**: **griming**, imp.: **grimed**, pp. *grîmd*: **grimy**, a. *grî-mî*, dirty; foul.

grin, v. *grîn* (Dut. *grimmen*, to grin, to snarl: Norm. *grîna*, to wry the mouth: F. *gronder*, to snarl: L. *ringi*, to open wide the mouth, to show the teeth), to close or clinch the teeth and open the lips, as in mirth, scorn, or anguish: n. the act of closing the teeth and showing them; an affected laugh: **grinning**, imp.: **ad.** showing a grin: **grinned**, pp. *grînd*: **grin-ner**, n. one who: **grin-ningly**, ad. -*ly*.

grind, v. *grînd* (Dut. *grimmen* or *grinden*, to grin, to grind the teeth—from *grinding* the teeth, the term being transferred to the breaking small by a mill), to break and reduce to powder by friction or rubbing, as

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pln; nôte, nôt, môve;

between stones; to sharpen or polish; to oppress by severe exactions; in *familiar language*, to prepare a student for examination, and to prepare one's self; to perform the operation of grinding: **grinding**, imp.: **adj.** harassing; oppressing: **n.** act or process by which anything is ground; the act of preparing one's self for examination: **ground**, pt. and pp. **gröünd**, did grind: **grinder**, **n.** one who or that which; a back or molar tooth: **grind stone**, **n.** a flat circular piece of sandstone for sharpening tools.

grip, **n.** **grip** (Dut. *grappe* or *grappe*, a furrow: Ger. *grube*, a ditch—from *graben*, to dig; connected with *groove*), a little ditch or channel for surface water.

grip, **n.** **grip** (see *gripe*), a grasp; a holding fast; strength in grasping; a peculiar mode of clasping the hands; that by which anything is grasped: **v.** to grasp; to hold fast: **gripping**, imp.: **gripped**, pp. **gript**.

gripe, **n.** **grip** (Dut. *gripen*; Ger. *greiffen*, to seize: F. *griffe*; It. *grifo*, a claw), a clasping with the hand or arms; a hold; a grasp; pinching distress; oppression; pain in the bowels: **v.** to catch with the hand; to seize; to grasp; to pinch; to press; to cause a colicky pain in the bowels; in *nav.*, applied to a ship when she runs her head too much into the wind: **gripping**, imp.: **adj.** catching or holding, as in a gripe; distressing, as gripping poverty: **n.** the sensation of pain or pinching; distress: **gripped**, pp. **gript**: **griper**, **n.** one who: **grippingly**, **ad.** -ly.

grisette, **n.** **grit-zet'** (F.), in *France*, a tradesman's wife or daughter; a shop girl.

grislly, **a.** **griz-til** (AS. *grislic*, grisly, dreadful: Bav. *grisseln*: Ger. *grissen*, to shudder), frightful; horrible; hideous: **grisliness**, **n.**

Grisona, **n.** **griz-öns** (F.), the most eastern of the Swiss cantons; the inhabitants.

grist, **n.** **grist** (F. *grust*, grain for grinding or for making beer), corn for grinding; the grain carried by a customer to the mill at one time; that which is ground at one time; gain; profit: **grist-mill**, originally a mill for grinding the quantities of grain brought by different customers: **grist to the mill**, gain or profit.

gristle, **n.** **grits** (Swiss, *kröspelen*, to crunch; *krospele*, gristle: Pol. *grysc*, to gnaw: Dut. *krisselen*; prov. Eng. *grist*, to grind the teeth), soft bone which makes a peculiar crunching noise when bitten; in animal bodies, a smooth, solid, elastic substance, chiefly covering the ends of bones; cartilage: **gristly**, **a.** **griz-til**, of or like gristle: **gristliness**, **n.**

grit, **n.** **grit** (AS. *griot*, sand, dust: Icel. *griot*, stones: Ger. *graus*, rubbish, fragments: Low Ger. *grüt*, grit, gravel: F. *grès*, gritty stone), any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones: rough hard particles: **grit-ty**, **a.** -ty, containing sand or grit: **grittiness**, **n.** the quality of consisting of hard particles or grit.

grits, **n.** plu. **gritz**, the proper spelling of *groats*, which see.

grizzle, **n.** **griz-til** (F. and Sp. *gris*, grey: Dut. *grijs*, grey: Ger. *gris*, grey, an old man; *grisselen*, to fall in morsels: F. *grisillé*, covered or hoar with rime), a mixture of white and black; a grey colour: **griz-zled**, **a.** -ld, grey; of a mixed colour: **griz-zly**, **a.** -ly, somewhat grey.

groan, **n.** **grön** (Dut. *groenen*, to groan: W. *grun*, a broken or trembling noise: F. *grouder*, to snarl, to grunt: an imitative word), a deep mournful sound uttered in pain, anguish, or sorrow: **v.** to utter a deep moaning sound; to be oppressed or afflicted: **groaning**, imp.: **n.** lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow: **groaned**, pp. **grönd**.

groat, **n.** **gröt** (Dut. *groet*; Ger. *groat*, great: Low Ger. *grote*, applied to a great coin containing five of a smaller), an old silver coin of Edward III. equal to 4d.; a small sum.

groats, **n.** plu. **gröts** (Dut. *grut*; Ger. *grutze*, grain husked, and more or less broken: Norm. *graut*; Dan. *gröd*, porridge: AS. *grut*, meal, wort), oats that have the hulls or shells taken off.

grocer, **n.** **gröser** (F. *grosserie*, wares sold by wholesale—from *gros*, gross, great), one who sells tea, coffee, sugar, &c.: **gro-cery**, **n.** -y, a grocer's shop or store: **gro-ceries**, **n.** plu. -ies, the articles sold by a grocer: **grocery** is also used in the sing. for articles sold at a grocer's.

grog, **n.** **grög** (said to be so called from the nickname of an admiral who wore a *program* coat), a mixture of

spirit and cold water not sweetened: **grog-shop** or **grog-gery**, **n.** -gér-í, a shop dealing in spirits; **grog-gy**, **a.** -gi, tipsy.

rogram, **n.** **grög-rám** (F. *groggrain*, coarse grain), a kind of stuff with large wool and a rough pile.

groin, **n.** **gröyn** (F. *groin*, snout of a hog: Dan. *green*, prong of a fork: Sw. *gren*, arm of a stream, fork of a pair of trousers), in the human body, the depressed part between the belly and the thigh; the angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches: **groined**, **a.** **gröynd**, having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches: **groins**, **n.** plu. **gröyns** (old F. *groing*, a tongue of land jutting into the sea), a frame of woodwork constructed across a beach, perpendicular to the general line of it, to retain or gather shingle.

gromet, **n.** or **grommet**, **n.** **gröm-ét** (F. *gourmette*, a curb), among seamen, a ring formed of a twist of rope laid in three times round.

groom, **n.** **gröm** (Dut. *grom*, a youth; *grome*, a lover: F. *gromme*, a servant: Goth. *guma*; old Eng. *gome*, a man), a man or boy who has the charge of horses; a man about to be married or who has been recently married—more usually called a *bridegroom*: **v.** to tend and clean, as a horse: **grooming**, imp.: **n.** the care and feeding of horses: **groomed**, pp. **grömd**: **groom's man**, an attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding—familiarily called *best man*: **groom in waiting**, **groom of the chamber**, **groom of the stole**, certain officers of the English royal household.

groove, **n.** **gröve** (Dut. *groeve*, a furrow: Ger. *grube*, a pit—from *graben*, to dig), a furrow; a channel or long hollow cut by a tool: **v.** to furrow; to cut a channel with an edged tool: **grooving**, imp.: **grooved**, pp. **grövd**.

grope, **v.** **gröp** (Sw. *grabba*, to grasp: Pol. *grabc*, to seize, to rake: connected with *grab* and *grasp*), to feel one's way, as with the hands, or as a blind man; to search or attempt to find, as in the dark: **gropping**, imp.: **groped**, pp. **gröpt**: **gro-per**, **n.** one who: **gropingly**, **ad.** -ly.

groschen, **n.** **grösh-én**, a small silver coin of Germany, worth about three halfpence.

gross, **a.** **grös** (F. *gros*; L. *crassus*, thick), thick; fat; corpulent; coarse; rude; indelicate; impure; unrefined; great, as gross ignorance; whole or entire: **n.** the whole taken together; the whole weight of goods, including box, package, or suchlike; the mass: **grossly**, **ad.** -ly, in a gross manner; coarsely; palpably: **grossness**, **n.** coarseness; thickness; unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement or delicacy: **grossification**, **n.** -sif-í-kä-shün (L. *facio*, I make), in *bot.*, the process of swelling in the ovary after fertilisation: **gross average**, the average upon the gross or entire amount: **by the gross**, by the whole weight or bulk: **in the gross**, in the bulk; with all parts taken together.

gross, **n.** **grös** (F. *grosse*—from *gros*, large), the number of twelve dozen: **great gross**, 144 gross.

grossart, **n.** **gröz-ért** (old F. *groiselle*; F. *groseille*; mid. L. *grossula*, a gooseberry), in many districts, a familiar name for a gooseberry: **grossular**, **n.** **grös-à-lér**, also **grös-sulaire**, **n.** -lär, the name given to the pale gooseberry-green varieties of translucent lime-alumina garnet.

grossbeak, **n.** **grös-bék** (F. *grosbec*, large beak), the hawfinch, a native bird having a short bill very thick at the base.

grossular, **ac.**—see *grossart*.

grot, **n.** **gröt**, or **grotto**, **n.** **gröt-tó** (F. *grotte*; It. *grotta*, a cave, a den: F. *croter*, to dig), a cave; a cool recess or excavation; a summer-house in a garden of a particular form and ornamented, as with shells, &c.: **grot-toes**, plu. -tós.

grotesque, **a.** **grös-ték'** (F. *grotesque*, odd—from *grotte*, a grotto: It. *grotesco*), literally, the style in which grottoes were ornamented; extravagant; whimsical; ludicrous: **n.** whimsical figures or scenery: **grotesquely**, **ad.** -ly, grotesqueness, **n.**

ground, **n.** **gröünd** (Goth. *grundus*; Icel. *grunnr*; Pol. *grunt*; Gael. *grunnad*, ground), the earth or soil, as distinguished from air or water; the surface or upper part of the earth; soil; territory or region; estate or possession; that which supports anything; fundamental cause; primary reason; in a *painting*, the primary or principal colour; fundamental substance: **v.** to lay or place on the ground; to settle in first principles; to fasten or strike on the bottom, as a ship in too shallow water: **grounding**, imp.: **ground-**

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ed, pp. fixed on the ground, as a ship; thoroughly instructed: **ground-age**, *n.* -*dy*, toll for lying in port: **ground'edly**, *ad.* -*ly*, upon good grounds: **ground-less**, *a.* without foundation; false: **ground'lessly**, *ad.* -*ly*, without just cause or reason: **ground'lessness**, *n.* want of just cause or reason: **ground'ling**, *n.* name of a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water: **grounds**, *n. plu.* dregs or lees; in *arch.*, pieces of wood let in flush with the plastering, for which they serve as a guide, and to which the mouldings and other finishings are nailed: **ground-bait**, bait thrown into the water to assemble fish: **ground-floor**, the lowest floor of a house on a level with the outside ground: **ground-ice**, ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of running water: **ground-ivy**, *n.* an aromatic plant which creeps along the ground: **ground-plan**, the plan of the lowest or bottom flat of a house: **ground-plate**, in *arch.*, the piece of timber which forms the lower part of a timber building: **ground-plot**, ground on which a building is placed: **ground-rent**, rent or feu paid for the ground on which the house is erected: **groundsel**, *n.* *gröu'sel*, a very common wild plant producing clusters of yellow flowers: **groundsil**, *n.* -*sil*, also -*sel*, *sel* (AS. *sil*, threshold), the timber of a building which lies next to the ground: **ground-swell**, the heavy swelling and surging of the sea after a storm, or as indicating an advancing storm: **ground-tackle**, in a ship, all the ropes, &c., connected with the anchors and other mooring apparatus: **groundwork**, *n.* the foundation or basis of anything; first principles; fundamentals: to **gain ground**, to advance; to have some success: to **lose ground**, to give way; to go back; to retire.

group, *n.* *gróp* (F. *groupe*, a cluster; It. *gruppo*, a knot or lump of anything), a small crowd or assemblage; in *art.*, an assemblage of figures or objects having some resemblance or character in common: *v.* to bring or place together in a cluster or knot: **group'ing**, *imp.* -*n.* the art of arranging or combining the objects in a picture, &c., in harmony with the design: **grouped**, *pp.* *grópt*.

grouse, *n.* *gróws* (F. *griesche*, speckled, grey), the heath-cock; a wild fowl of several species.

grout, *n.* *grówt* (AS. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley; Dut. *gruete*, chips and fragments of stones; Gael. *gruid*; Dut. *gruys*, lees, dregs), coarse meal; a fine plaster for finishing ceilings; any solution of lime for cementing stones; an admixture of gravel and lime for cementing walls: **grout'ing**, *n.* finishing with grout.

grove, *n.* *gröv* (AS. *græf*, a cave, a grove; old Eng. *greaves*, trees, boughs), a small wood or cluster of trees.

gravel, *v.* *gräv* (It. *grufolare* or *grufolare*, to grub up with the hands; like the hog: Icel. *grufla*, to feel with the hands, to grovel on the ground), to creep on the ground; to be low or mean: **gravel'ing**, *imp.* -*ing*: *adj.* mean in life or character; without dignity: **gravel'led**, *pp.* -*eld*: **gravel'ler**, *n.* -*er*, one who.

grow, *v.* *gró* (AS. *growan*, to be green: Icel. *groa*; Dut. *groeyen*, to grow, to flourish), to increase in size or stature by a natural process; to increase or become greater; to be changing from one state to another; to vegetate; to cause to vegetate; to improve; to proceed, as from a cause or reason: **grow'ing**, *imp.* -*ing*: *adj.* advancing in size or extent; increasing; thriving; producing: **grew**, *pt.* *gró*, did grow: **grown**, *pp.* *grón*: *adj.* increased in growth; arrived at full growth or stature: **grow'er**, *n.* one who raises or produces: **growth**, *n.* *gróth*, the act of growing; increase; advancement: **grown over**, covered with a growth, as of creeping plants: to **grow out of**, to issue from, as a branch from a tree; to result from: to **grow up**, to arrive at full stature or maturity: to **grow together**, to become united by growth.

growl, *n.* *grówl* (Dut. *grollen*, to cry as a cat: Norm. *gryla*, to grunt; F. *grouller*, to rumble; Ger. *gröhl*, spite, rancour), a deep angry snarl, as of a dog; an angry murmur: *v.* to snarl or grumble as an angry dog: **grow'ing**, *imp.* **grow'led**, *pp.* *gróvled*: **grow'ler**, *n.* a growler; a snarler: **grow'lingly**, *ad.* -*ly*.

growse, *v.* *gróz* (Ger. *grausen*, to shudder at; Bav. *gruseln*, to shudder), in *Scot.*, to chill before the ague-fit; to shiver; to have chills: **grow's'ing**, *imp.* -*ing*: *n.* a shivering: **grow'sed**, *pp.* *grózd*.

growth—see under *grow*.

grub, *n.* *grüb* (Dut. *grubbe*, a pit, a ditch; Low Ger. *grubbeln*, to root about with the hand; Ger. *grübeln*, to pick, to stir), a short worm that digs in the earth;

a maggot: *v.* to dig up with the hands or with a small instrument, as roots; to root out of the ground by digging; to work underground, as a grub; to work among, as by digging, generally for an object difficult to be reached: **grub'ing**, *imp.* -*ing*: *n.* the act of digging up by the roots: **grubbed**, *pp.* *grübd*: **grub'ber**, *n.* -*er*, an instr. for digging up the roots of trees; an instr. for breaking up land and rooting up weeds.

grudge, *n.* *grű* (F. *gruger*, to grieve, to matter; Gr. *grudsein*, to grumble, to mutter), secret enmity; ill-will; an old cause of quarrel; discontent: *v.* to give or take unwillingly; to be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages: **grud'ging**, *imp.* -*ing*: *n.* discontent at another's possessing, &c.: **grudged**, *pp.* *grűd*: **grud'ger**, *n.* -*er*, one who: **grudgingly**, *ad.* -*ly*, with reluctance or discontent.

gruel, *n.* *grűl* (F. *gruau*, oatmeal; W. *grual*, gruel; Norm. *graut*, porridge; prov. F. *gruwa*, husked oats or grain more or less broken), a thin mixture, made by boiling oatmeal in water.

gruff, *a.* *grűf* (Dan. *grof*, coarse; Gris, *grufflar*, to snore), rough or stern in manners or voice; harsh or surly: **gruff'ly**, *ad.* -*ly*: **gruff'ness**, *n.* roughness of manner or voice.

grugings, *n. plu.* *grű'ingz* (Norm. F. *grugeons*), the same as *gurgeons*, which see.

grum, *a.* *grűm* (Dan. *grum*, atrocious; AS. *grom*, fierce; Gael. *gruaim*, a surly look; W. *grum*, a growl), sour; surly: **grum'ly**, *ad.* -*ly*, in a surly manner: *adj.* surly; morose: **grum'ble**, *v.* -*bl* (Dut. *grommelen*; F. *grommeler*, to murmur), to express discontent in a low murmuring voice; to growl; to make a hoarse rumbling noise: **grum'bling**, *imp.* -*ing*: *n.* a murmuring through discontent: **grum'bled**, *pp.* -*bl*: **grum'bler**, *n.* -*er*, one who grumbles; a discontented man: **grum'blingly**, *ad.* -*ly*.

grumo, *n.* *grűm* (L. *grumus*, a little heap or hillock; It. *grumo*, a clot of blood), a fluid thickened; a clot, as of blood: **grumous**, *a.* *grű'műs*, thick; clotted; knotted; in *bot.*, in clustered grains—applied to fleshy tubercular roots: **grű'mousness**, *n.*

grunt, *n.* *grűnt* (L. *grunniere*; F. *grognier*; Ger. *grunzen*, to grunt, to mutter), a short rough sound, as uttered by a hog or sow: *v.* to utter a short rough sound, as a hog; to snarl: **grunt'ing**, *imp.* -*ing*: *adj.* uttering grunts: *n.* the sounds uttered by a hog; the act of one who grunts: **grunt'ed**, *pp.* -*ed*: **grunt'ingly**, *ad.* -*ly*. **gryphaea**, *n.* *grű'fűd*, or *gryphite*, *n.* *grű'fűt* (L. *gryps*; Gr. *grups*, a griffin), in *geol.*, a sub-genus of the oyster family, abounding in the lias, oolite, and chalk formations.

guaiacum, *n.* *guű-yű-kűm* (Sp. *guayaco*), the resin of a tree of the same name, much used in medicine—shortened into **guaiac**, *guű'űk*.

guano, *n.* *gű'űnű* or *guű'nű* (Sp. *guano* or *huano*—from Peruvian, *huano*, dung), the dung of sea-fowls, found in beds of great thickness on certain islands on the coast of S. Amer., imported and much used as a manure.

guarantee, *n.* *gű'űn'űtű*, also **guar'anty**, *n.* -*űn'űtű* (F. *garantie*, to warrant, to vouch; *garantie*, warranty; It. *garantia*, guarantee, surety), an engagement to see certain stipulations performed; the person or party who does so: *v.* to engage that certain stipulations shall be performed; to undertake to secure to another; to make certain: **guar'anteeing**, *imp.* -*ing*: **guar'anteed**, *pp.* -*űd*.

guard, *v.* *gűrd* (F. *garder*, to keep; It. *guardare*, to look, to guard), to protect; to defend; to watch over; to keep in safety; to be cautious: *n.* defence; preservation or security against loss or injury; that which defends or protects; anticipation of objection; caution of expression; a body of men for defence or security; state of caution or vigilance; in *fencing*, a posture of defence: **guard'ing**, *imp.* -*ing*: **guard'ed**, *pp.* *gűrd'űd*: *adj.* cautious; framed; or uttered with caution: **guard'edly**, *ad.* -*ly*: **guard'edness**, *n.* *gűrd'űn*, *n.* -*űn*, one who has the care or protection of any thing or person: *adj.* protecting: **guard'ianship**, *n.* the office of a guardian: **guard'able**, *a.* -*űb*, capable of being protected: **guards**, *n. plu.* general name for the regiments of household troops: **life guards**, cavalry of household troops; a body of select troops for the protection of a prince: **guardsman**, *n.* *gűrd'űműn*, a soldier of the guards: **advanced guard** or **vanguard**, a body of troops marching some distance in front of an army to prevent surprise, or to give notice of danger: **rearguard**, a body of troops that march behind an army for its protection

műte, műt, fűr, laűr; műte, műt, hűr; pűne, pűn; nűte, nűt, műve;

against surprise: **guard-room**, a room for the accommodation of soldiers on guard: **guard-ship**, a vessel of war appointed for service in a harbour or river: **on guard**, acting or serving as a guard.

guava, *n. gwi'-vâ* (Sp. *guayaba*), a tree of tropical Amer., the fruit of which makes a delicious jelly.

gudgeon, *n. gi-jûn* (F. *goujon*: L. *gobio*), a small river-fish easily caught; a person easily cheated or deceived; the iron pin or shaft on which a wheel turns.

guelder-rose, *n. gèl-dér-rôe*, a shrub bearing large bunches of white flowers—called *snowball-tree*.

Guelts or **Gueiphs**, *n. plu. gwełts* from the great Ger. house of the *Welfs* or *Guelphs*, the name of a famous faction or party in the middle ages in Italy acting in the interests of the Pope—the opposite faction being called *Ghibellines*, *n. plu. ghi-el-lîns* (name supposed to be derived from the castle of *Weibingen*).

guerdon, *n. gèr-dôn* (F. *guerdon*; It. *guiderdone*, a reward; recompense: **v.** to reward: **guer-doning**, *imp.*: **guer-doned**, *pp.* **dônd**: **guer donable**, *a.* **-d-bl**, worthy of reward.

guerrilla, *n. gèr-îlîa* (Sp. *guerrilla*, a war of partisans—from *guerra*, war), one of an irregular force employed in small bands to harass an army, particularly in a mountainous country: **adj.** *pert.* to irregular warfare; carried on by independent bands.

guess, *n. gès* (Dut. *ghissen*, to estimate, to guess: Icel. *giska*; Norm. *gissa*; Dan. *gisse*, to guess), a conjecture; an opinion formed without certain knowledge: **v.** to conjecture; to suppose; to form an opinion without sufficient evidence; to decide from mere probabilities; to hit upon the truth: **gues'sing**, *imp.*: **n.** the forming of conjectures: **guessed**, *pp.* **gès**: **gues-ser**, *n. -sèr*, one who: **gues'singly**, *ad.* **-li**: **guess-work**, *n.* random or haphazard conjecture.

guest, *n. gèst* (Goth. *gasts*, a stranger: Ger. *gast*; Icel. *gæstr*, a guest: W. *gwest*, a visit; *gwestai*, a visitor), a stranger or friend entertained in the house of another; a visitor: **guest-chamber**, *n.* the apartment appropriated to a guest.

guide, *n. giâ* (F. *guider*; It. *guidare*, to show, to direct), the person or thing that directs; one who leads; a regulator: **v.** to lead or direct; to influence; to instruct; to superintend: **gui'dable**, *a.* **-dâ-bl**, capable of being guided: **guiding**, *imp.* **gi-dîng**: **gui'ded**, *pp.*: **gui'dance**, *n. -dâns*, a leading; direction; government: **guide-less**, *a.* **-lès**, having no guide: **guide-post**, *n.* a post at a cross-road, directing the traveller which road to follow: **guider**, *n.* one who or that which: **guide-book**, *a.* **-bûk**, for tourists or visitors, containing directions how to visit certain districts or localities, what to see, and where, with useful information in regard to them; an elementary treatise.

guidon, *n. gi-dûn* (F.), the silk standard of a regiment of dragons.

guild, *n. gild* (Dan. *gilde*; Low Ger. *gilde*, a feast, a company, a corporation: W. *gwył*; Bret. *gouil*, a feast), a society; a corporation; a confraternity: **guildhall**, the meeting place of a guild—especially applied to the hall of the corporation of London: **guildry**, *n. gił-dri*, the members of a guild.

guilder, *n. gił-dér*, a coin in Holland worth about one shilling and ninepence; a florin.

guile, *n. gił* (old F. *guille*, deceit: Dut. *ghiflen*, to delude: Low Ger. *gigeln*, to deceive by juggling tricks), craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity: **guile-ful**, *a.* **-fûl**, crafty; insidious; wily: **guile-fully**, *ad.* **-li**: **guile-fulness**, *n.*: **guile-less**, *a.* **-lèss**, frank; free from guile: **guilelessly**, *ad.* **-li**: **guilelessness**, *n.*: **guil'er**, *n. -èr*, a deceiver.

guillemot, *n. gił-lôt-môt* (F.), a thick clumsy sea-fowl, found in northern Europe, Asia, and America.

guilloche, *n. gił-lôsh* (F. *guillocher*, to make waving lines by means of an engine), a series of interlaced ornaments on stone resembling network: **guilloched**, *a.* **-lôsh**, waved or engine-turned.

guillotine, *n. gił-lô-tèn* (from the name of the inventor), in France and other countries, a machine for beheading at a stroke: **v.** to take off the head by the guillotine: **guil lotin ing**, *imp.*: **guil lotined**, *pp.* **-tènd**.

guilt, *n. giłt* (Swiss, *giłt*; Dan. *gielt*, debt: AS. *gildan*; Dan. *gielde*; Ger. *gelten*, to require, to return an equivalent), crime; offence; state of being tainted with sin or crime: **guilt-less**, *a.* **-lèss**, innocent; free from crime: **guilt-lessly**, *ad.* **-li**: **guilt-lessness**, *n.*: **guilty**, *a.* **gił-ti**, not innocent; justly chargeable with crime: **guiltily**, *ad.* **-li**: **guiltiness**, *n.* consciousness of crime; wickedness.

guinea, *n. gwi-nî* (from *Guinea*, in Africa), a gold coin of the value of 21s., not now used: **adj.** of or belonging to Guinea, as **guinea-hen**: **guinea-pig**, a small animal of the rodent or gnawing order, covered with white, red, and black patches; a cony: **guinea-worm**, a worm which affects the skin of man, particularly the legs, in warm climates.

guise, *n. giz* (F. *guise*: W. *gwis*: Bret. *giz*, way, manner), external appearance; dress; manner: **gu-sards**, *n. plu. gi-zèrts*, also **guî'sers**, *n. plu. -zèrs*, in Scot., persons, chiefly young persons, who go from house to house in a sort of masquerade, about Christmas time, singing songs and soliciting contributions for holiday purposes.

guitar, *n. gi-târ* (F. *guitare*; Sp. *guitarra*, a guitar: L. *cithara*, a harp), a stringed instrument, much in the form of a violin, but with a longer neck, and played upon with the fingers.

gula, *n. gûlâ*, or **gola**, *n. gôlâ* (L. *gula*; It. *gola*, the throat), the alternate convex and concave parts of the moulding of a cornice; the cymatium.

gules, *n. plu. giłz* (F. *gueules*, red or sanguine in blazon—from *gueule*, the mouth, the throat—so called from the red colour of the mouth), in *her.*, a term denoting red, represented in engravings by upright lines.

gulf, *n. giłf* (It. *golfo*, an arm of the sea: F. *golfe*, a whirlpool, a gulf: Dut. *gulpen*, to swallow), a tract of ocean water extending into the land; an arm of the sea; a deep place in the earth; anything insatiable: **gułfy**, *a.* **-i**, full of or resembling gulfs: **gułf-stream**, one of the most important of the ascertained ocean-currents, flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico, whose waters, of a high degree of temperature, crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of Western Europe, raise or modify, to a considerable degree, the temperatures of the climates prevailing there.

gull, *n. gił* (W. *gwyllan*; Bret. *guelan*, from the peculiar wailing cry of the bird: Bret. *gwela*, to weep), a sea-bird of many species.

gull, *v. gił* (Dan. *gul*; Sw. *gul*, yellow—from the yellow colour of the down or beak of a young bird), to cheat; to deceive; to defraud: **n.** one easily cheated: **gułing**, *imp.*: **gułled**, *pp.* **giłld**: **guł-lible**, *a.* **-li-bl**, easily deceived: **guł-libility**, *n.* **-bił-li-ti**.

gullet, *n. gił-lét* (F. *goulet*, the gullet—from *goule*, the mouth: Bav. *gullen*; Swiss, *gulle*, a sink: L. *gula*, the windpipe), the passage in the neck of an animal down which food and drink pass into the stomach: the oesophagus: **gułly**, *n. gił-lî* (F. *goulette*), a channel or hollow formed by running water; a ditch; a gutter: **gułlied**, *a.* **-lîd**, having a hollow worn by water: **gułly-hole**, the mouth of a drain where the water pours with a gurgling noise into the sink or the main sewer.

gulp, *v. giłp* (Dut. *golpen*, to drink greedily: Dan. *gulpe*; Norm. *gulka*, to gulp up), to swallow eagerly or in large draughts: **n.** as much as can be swallowed at once: **gułping**, *imp.*: **gułped**, *pp.* **giłpt**.

gum, *n. gûm* (F. *gomme*; L. *gummi*; Gr. *kommi*, gum: Lang. *goumo*, sap), a vegetable mucilage or glue, found thickened on the surface of certain trees: **v.** to smear with gum; to unite with gum: **guł-ming**, *imp.*: **gułmnd**, *pp.* **gûmd**: **adj.** covered or smeared with gum: **guł-miferous** (L. *fero*, I carry), bearing or producing gum: **guł-mous**, *a.* **-mîs**, of the nature or quality of gum: **guł-my**, *a.* **-mî**, adhesive; consisting of or resembling gum: **guł-miness**, *n.*: **guł-arabic**, *n.* **-ârâ-bîk**, a gum procured from several species of acacia in Africa and S. Asia: **guł-lac**, *adâ*, a resinous substance exuded from the body of certain insects, chiefly upon the banyan-tree.

gums, *n. plu. giłms* (Dut. *gumme*; Ger. *gaumen*, the palate), the fleshy matter surrounding the teeth; the sockets of the teeth: **guł-boil**, a boil on the gum.

gunption, *n. giłm'shûn* (AS. *gomian*, to take care of), in familiar language, capacity; shrewdness; common-sense.

gun, *n. giłn* (old Eng. *gonne*; mid. L. *gunna*, a war-engine, a fire-tube: F. *guigner*, to wink or aim with one eye; *guigneur*, an aim with one eye, as a gunner), any firearm, except a pistol and revolver; a fowling-piece; an instr. for throwing shot by means of gunpowder, as a musket, a rifle, a cannon: **gun-barrel**, *n.* the tube of a gun: **gun-boat**, *n.* a strongly-built vessel for rivers and coasting, carrying one or more heavy guns: **gun-carriage**, *n.* a carriage for bearing and moving heavy guns: **gun-cotton**, *n.*

côw, dôy, fûot; pûre, bûd; chair, gane, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

cotton-wool chemically prepared, and so highly explosive as to be used instead of gunpowder: **gun-fire**, *n.* in certain places, a morning and evening gun fired at fixed times: **gun'nage**, *n.* *-náj*, the number of cannon a ship carries: **gun'ner**, *n.* *-ner*, one appointed over guns or ammunition: **gun'nery**, *n.* *-í*, the art of managing guns, mortars, &c.; also the science: **gun-powder**, *n.* *-póu-dér*, the chemical composition used in guns, &c.: **gun'shot**, *a.* caused by the shot from a gun, as a wound: *n.* reach or range of a gun: **gunsmith**, *n.* one who makes or repairs guns: **gun'stock**, *n.* the wood into which the barrel of a fowling-piece, musket, or rifle is fitted: **gun-tackle**, *n.* *-ták't*, pulleys and ropes used on board of ships to secure guns or to run them out of the ports: **gunwale**, *n.* *-gún'él*, the upper timber of a ship's side from the half-deck to the forecabin; spelt also **gun'nel**: to blow great guns, to blow violently.

Gunter's chain, *n.* *-gún'térz chán*, a surveyor's measure, so named after the inventor, consisting of a series of iron links, usually 100, each being 7-32 inches in length: **Gunter's scale**, *-skál*, a plane scale, having various lines engraven on it, used in certain mathematical computations.

gurgeons, *n.* *plu.* *-gér-júnz* (*F. gruger*, to granulate, to crumble; *Dut. gruiszen*, to reduce to small bits), that part which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve; the siftings of meal.

gurgle, *v.* *-gér-gl* (*L. gurgēs*, a whirlpool; *gurgulio*, the windpipe, the gullet), to flow with an irregular noise, as water in a stream or from a bottle: **gurgling**, *imp.* *-gling*: *adj.* running or flowing with a broken noise: *n.* a gushing or flowing with a broken noise: **gur'gled**, *pp.* *-gld*.

gurgoyle, *n.* *-gér-goýl*, also **gar'goyle** (*F. gargouille*, a water-shoot), an ornamental waterspout in stone, always more or less fantastic.

gurnard, *n.* *-gér-nér'd* (*F. gournauld*—from *grogner*, to grumble), a small sea-fish of several species with a rough bony skin—so called from the grunting sound the fish emits in certain circumstances; often spelt **gurnet**, *gér-nét*.

gurt, *n.* *-gért* (a corruption of **gutter**, which see), in mining, a gurt or channel for water, usually hewn out of the pavement or bottom of a working drift.

gush, *n.* *-gúsh* (*Ger. giessen*; *Dut. gosselen*, to pour; *Swiss, gussein*, to dabble in wet), a sudden and violent flowing out of a liquid from an enclosed place; a sudden flow: *v.* to rush as a fluid from confinement; to issue with force and rapidity: **gushing**, *imp.* *adj.* breaking forth with a gush or rush; exuberant; demonstrative: *n.* a rushing forth with impulsive force: **gushed**, *pp.* *-gúsh't*: **gushingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

gusset, *n.* *-gús-sét* (*F. gousset*, a fob, the armpit—from *F. gousse*; *It. guscio*, the pod or husk, as of peas), a triangular piece of cloth put into a garment to enlarge or strengthen a part; in *mech.*, an angular piece of iron to unite parts, or to give strength and stiffness to the angular parts of a structure.

gust, *n.* *-gúst* (*foel. gústr*, a cold blast of wind), a sudden blast of wind; a sudden violent burst of passion: **gusty**, *a.* *-tí*, subject to gusts; stormy.

gust, *n.* *-gúst* (*L. gustus*, taste, flavour; *It. gusto*; *F. goût*), sense of tasting; relish; intellectual taste: **gustable**, *a.* *-tá-bl*, pleasant to the taste: **gustatory**, *a.* *-tér-t*, pert. to the taste; tending to please the taste: **gustio**, *n.* *-tó*, relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate and tongue.

gut, *n.* *-gút* (*foel. gúta*, to sound as a liquid agitated in a cask; *Swiss, gudern*, applied to the rumbling of the bowels), the intestinal canal reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the anus; a passage or strait: *v.* to take out the inside of anything; to plunder thoroughly: **gutting**, *imp.* *-gútted*, *pp.* *-guts*, *n.* *plu.* stomach; receptacle for food; gluttony.

gutta, *n.* *-gút'tá* (*L. gutta*; *It. gottó*; *F. goutte*, a drop), a drop; concrete juice: **gutta serena**, *-sè-ré-ná* (*L.* clear drop), a loss or decay of sight from palsy of the optic nerve without any apparent blindness: **gut-tated**, *a.* bespangled with drops: **gutta**, *n.* *plu.* *-tè*, in *sculp.*, ornaments like drops; **gut'ta-percha**, *n.* *-pér'chá* (*Malay*, ragged gum), a dried milky juice, the produce of a large forest-tree growing in the Eastern Archipelago, much used in the arts and for industrial purposes: **guttiferous**, *a.* *-tíf-ér-ús* (*L. fero*, I bear), yielding gum or resinous substances.

gutter, *n.* *-gút'tér* (*F. gouttière*, a channel or gutter; *Low Ger. guddern*, to gush out: *L. gutta*, a drop, a channel or hollow for conveying water; any hollow

piece of wood or metal for conveying waste water: *v.* to form into small hollows or channels: **guttering**, *imp.* *-gúttér'd*, *pp.* *-tér'd*.

guttural, *a.* *-gút'tér'al* (*L. guttur*, the throat; *F. guttural*), formed in the throat; pert. to the throat: *n.* a letter pronounced in the throat: **gutturally**, *ad.* *-ly*.

guy, *n.* *gí* (*Sp. guía*, a guide), in a ship, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; a wire rope, chain, or rod to steady and prevent undulations in a suspension bridge.

guy, *n.* *gí*, a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes; a person dressed in an odd or fantastic manner.

guzzle, *v.* *-gúz'l* (*Swiss, gútseln*, to shake liquids in a flask: *It. gossare*, to guzzle—from *gozzo*, the throat), to drink much and greedily; to drink often: **guzzling**, *imp.* *-ling*: **guzzled**, *pp.* *-zld*: **guzzler**, *n.* *-lér*, an immoderate drinker.

gybe, *v.* *-jib*, to shift a boomsail from one tack to the other: **gybing**, *imp.* *n.* in sailing, the act of going from port when the wind is astern or abaft the beam: *gybed*, *pp.* *-jib'd*.

gyle-tun, *-jíl-tún*, a tun or vessel used by brewers.

gymnasium, *n.* *-jím-ná-sí-úm* (*L. gymnasium*; *Gr. gymnasion*, in anc. times, a place where they wrestled naked—from *Gr. gymnos*, naked), a school for gymnastics or athletic exercises: **gymnastics**, *n.* *plu.* *-nás'tíks*, physical exercises tending to the improvement of health and strength, and muscular development: **gym'nast**, *n.* *-nást*, one who teaches or practises gymnastics: **gymnastic**, *a.* *-nás'tík*, of or relating to gymnastics: **gymnastically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **gymna'siarch**, *n.* *-nás't-árk*, in anc. Greece, the chief officer of a gymnasium.

gymnocarpous, *a.* *-jím-nó-kár-pús* (*Gr. gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, applied to naked fruit—that is, fruit having no pubescence nor floral envelope about the fruit: **gym'nodonts**, *n.* *plu.* *-dóntz*, (*Gr. odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), applied to a family of fishes in which the jaws are covered with a substance resembling ivory, arranged in small plates, representing united teeth: **gymnos'ophist**, *n.* *-nós'ó-físt* (*Gr. gymnos*, naked, and *sophos*, wise; *sophistes*, a philosopher), a barefooted and thinly-clad philosopher of India: **gymnos'ophy**, *n.* *-ó-fí*, their doctrines.

gymnosperms, *n.* *plu.* *-jím-nó-spér'ms* (*Gr. gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, plants having naked seeds—that is, whose seeds are not enclosed in a pericarp: **gym'nospermous**, *a.* *-spér'mis*, having naked seeds: **gym'nospore**, *n.* *-nó-spór* (*Gr. spora*, seed), a naked spore—applied to the spores of acotyledonous plants when they are developed outside the cell in which they are produced: **gymnos'tomi**, *n.* *plu.* *-nós'tó-mí* (*Gr. stoma*, a mouth), mosses without a membrane to cover the mouths or openings of their spore-cases.

gymnotus, *n.* *-jím-nó-tús* (*Gr. gymnos*, naked, and *notos*, the back), the electric eel of S. Amer.

gynandrian, *a.* *-jín-án'drí-án* (*Gr. gune*, a woman, and *andros*, a man), in *bot.*, being male and female, applied to those plants—the **gynandria**, *-drí-dá*—which have the stamens inserted in the pistils; also **gynan'drous**, *a.* *-drís*.

gynarchy, *n.* *-jín-ár'tí* (*Gr. gune*, a woman, and *arche*, government), government by a female: **gyn'ecocracy**, *n.* *-é-kókrá-sí* (*Gr. kratos*, strength, authority), female ascendancy or government: **gyn'ecocracy**, *n.* *-é-ókrá-sí*, a government over which a female may preside; the rule of a woman.

gynizus, *a.* *-jín-tí-sús* (*Gr. gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, applied to the position of the stigma on the column of Orchids: **gyn'obase**, *n.* *-ó-báz* (*Gr. basis*, a base), a fleshy substance in the centre of a flower, to the base of which the carpels are attached: **gyno'cium**, *n.* *-é-stím* (*Gr. oikos*, a house), the female organs of the flower; the pistils: **gyn'osphore**, *n.* *-ós-for* (*Gr. phero*, I bear or produce), a stalk supporting the ovary: **gyn'ostemium**, *n.* *-tém-ím* (*Gr. stemon*, a stamen), the column in Orchids bearing the organs of reproduction.

gypsum, *n.* *-jíp'súm* (*L. gypsum*; *Gr. gypsos*, white lime), a soft chalky stone which, calcined and burnt and reduced to powder, is called *plaster of Paris*; sulphate of lime: **gyp'seous**, *a.* *-sè-ús*, of or resembling gypsum: **gypsiferous**, *a.* *-síf-ér-ús* (*L. fero*, I bear), containing gypsum.

gypsey or **gipsy**—see **gipsy**.

gyracanthus, *n.* *-jír-á-kán'thús* (*L. gyrus*; *Gr. gyros*, a circle, and *akantha*, a spine), in *geol.*, a genus of

gigantic fin-spines, the groovings on which run in a spiral manner from the base upwards.

gyrate, a. *jírát* (L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, a circuit or compass, a circle), winding or going round, as in a circle: **v.** to whirl round; to revolve round a central point: **gyrating**, imp.: **gyrated**, pp.: **gy'ral**, a. -*rd*l, whirling: **gyration**, n. -*rd-shún*, a circular motion; a turning or whirling round: **gyratory**, a. -*tér-i*, moving or whirling in a circle: **gyre**, n. *jír*, a circular motion; a circle described by a moving body: **gyred**, a. *jírd*, falling in rings: **gyrfalcon**, n. *jír-jíw'kn*, a species of hawk, from its circling around before descending on its prey.

gyrodus, n. *jír-dús* (Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *odon*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of thick-toothed fishes, so

termed from their circular grinding teeth: **gyrogónites**, n. plu. -*róg'ó-nitz* (Gr. *gonos*, seed), the spiral seed-vessels of plants allied to the chara, and found fossil in the fresh-water tertiary.

gyromancy, n. *jír-ró-mán-sí* (Gr. *gyros*, a circuit, and *manēia*, divination), a kind of divination by walking in a circle or ring.

gyroscope, n. *jír-ró-skóp* (Gr. *gyros*, a circuit, and *skopeo*, I see), an instr. which can exhibit the effects of revolution and rotation.

gyrose, a. *jír-rós* (Gr. *gyros*, a circle), in *bot.*, turned round like a crook.

gyres, n. plu. *jírz* (W. *gyfin*, fetters), shackles or iron fetters for the legs: **gyve**, v. *jíro*, to fetter; to shackle: **gy'ving**, imp.: **gyved**, pp. *jívd*.

H

ha, int. *há*, a word expressing wonder or surprise; when repeated in rapid succession, it expresses laughter or joyous exultation: **n.** the interjection so sounded: **ha-ha**, n. *há-há*, also written *hah-hah*, in *landscape gardening*, a sunk fence, so named as indicating the surprise expressed when the division is first unexpectedly discovered.

haaf, a. *háf* (Icel. *haf*; Dan. *hav*, the sea), pert. to the deep-sea fishing off the Orkney and Shetland Islands—called the *haaf-fishing*.

habeas corpus, n. and a. *há-bé-as kór-pús* (L. *habeas*, you may have, *corpus*, the body), in *law*, derived from the Great Charter, so called from containing these words, and which secures the liberty of the subject, or his person from illegal restraint; a writ or document which orders the body of a person confined in prison, or otherwise in restraint, to be produced.

haberdashery, n. *há-bér-dash'é-r-i* (Icel. *hapartask*, things of trifling value), small wares, woollen drapery goods, and suchlike: **haberdasher**, n. a dealer in soft goods, as woollens, linens, silks, &c.

haberdine, n. *há-bér-dín* (F. *habordeau*; Dut. *abderdaam*), a kind of cod-fish cured; poor-john.

habergeon, n. *há-bér-jé-un* (F. *haubergeon*, originally a little coat of mail—see *hauberke*), a coat of mail or armour to defend the neck or breast, formed of little iron rings.

habillment, n. *há-bíll-mént* (F. *habillement*, clothes—from *habiller*, to dress; L. *habitus*, dress), a garment; clothing: **habillments**, n. plu. garments or dress in general.

habit, n. *hábit* (L. *habitus*, state of the body, dress—from *habeo*, I have, I possess; F. *habit*, a suit of clothes), dress; the particular state of the body; a coat with a long skirt worn by ladies on horseback; the tendency to any action or practice occasioned by custom or frequent repetition; manner; way; in *bot.*, the general external appearance of a plant: **v.** to dress or array: **hab'iting**, imp.: **hab'ited**, pp.: **habitu'al**, a. *há-bít-ú-al*, formed or acquired by habit; customary: usual: **habitu'ally**, ad. -*lí*: **habitu'ality**, n.: **habitu'ate**, v. -*ú-at*, to accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice: **habitu'ating**, imp.: **habitu'ated**, pp. -*á-téd*: **habitu'ation**, n. -*á-shún*: **habitu'de**, n. -*túd*, state with regard to something else; long custom: **habit-maker**, a tailor who makes long cloth riding-dresses for ladies: **habit-shirt**, a thin muslin or lace garment worn over the neck and breast by females.

habitable, a. *hábit-á-bl* (L. *habitabilis*, habitable—from *habitare*, to have possession of, to inhabit; F. *habitable*), that may be dwelt in: **habitableness**, n. -*bl-nés*, capacity of being inhabited: **habitancy**, n. -*án-sí*, abode; legal settlement: **habitat**, n. -*tít* (L. *habitat*, it inhabits), dwelling; the natural locality of an animal or plant: **habitation**, n. -*tá-shún*, a place of abode; a house; a residence.

hacienda, n. *há-sí-en-á-d* (Sp.), in *Sp. Amer.*, an isolated farmhouse with surrounding land.

hack, n. *hák* (Sp. *haca*; old F. *haque*, a pony; F. *haquene*, an ambling horse), a horse kept for hire; a horse kept for all kinds of work, or for ordinary use; any thing or person overworked on hire; a drudge; anything much used: **hackney**, n. *hák-né*, **hack neys**, plu. -*néz*, a horse kept for hire: **adj.** let out for hire; devoted to common use: **v.** to use much; to use or convey by a hackney: **hackneying**, imp.: **hackneyed**,

pp. -*níd*: **adj.** used much or in common; worn: **hackney-coach**, a carriage exposed for hire.

hack, n. *hák* (Dut. *hacken*, to cut up; *hacke*, a spade; Ger. *hacken*, to chop; Dan. *hakke*, to hack, to mince), a notch or cut made by the blow of an instrument: **v.** to cut or chop with repeated strokes; to mangle: **v.** to notch; to course in a short broken manner: **hack'ing**, imp.: **hacked**, pp. *hák't*: **hack-watch**, in *nav.*, a good watch with a seconds finger, used in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer.

hackery, n. *hák'é-r-i*, in *Bengal*, a native cart drawn by oxen.

hackle, n. *hák'l*, also *heckle*, *hék'l* (Dut. *hekel*; Ger. *hechel*; Fin. *hakyla*, a hackle, a comb), an iron-spiked comb or machine for dressing flax, raw silk, or any flimsy substance; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk: **v.** to dress flax with a hackle; to tear asunder: **hack'ling**, imp.: **n.** act or process of preparing flax by the hackle: **hacked**, pp. *hák'id*: **hackler** or **heckler**, n. *hék'lér*, one who: **hack'ly**, a. -*lí*, rough, as if hacked; covered with sharp points: **hackles**, n. plu. *hák'íz*, the long shining feathers from the cock's neck used to make artificial flies.

hackmatack, n. *hák-má-ták*, the Indian, and now the popular, name of the red larch.

hackney—see *hack*, a horse.

had, pt. and pp. of *have*, which see.

haddock, n. *há-dók* (old F. *hodot*; Scot. *haddie*), a common sea-fish of the cod kind, used for food.

hade, n. *há-d*, among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft; the inclination or deviation from the vertical position of a mineral vein: **v.** to deviate from the vertical; to slope, as a fault, vein, or lode: **had'ing**, imp. **n.** the amount of deviation from the vertical; the dip in a vein: **had'ed**, pp.

Hades, n. *há-déz* (Gr. *hades*, the invisible), among the *ancients*, the abode of the dead.

Hadj, n. *háj* (Ar. *hadj*)—from *hadjja*, to set out, to go on a pilgrimage, the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina by a Mohammedan: **hadji**, n. *há'j-i*, one who has made the pilgrimage.

hadrosaurus, n. *há-dró-sáw'rús* (Gr. *hadros*, mighty, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a huge herbivorous reptile, whose remains were discovered in 1858 in the chalk-marls of Haddenfield, New Jersey.

hæmochrome, n. *hém-má-krom* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *chroma*, colour), the colouring matter of the blood.

hæmodynamometer, n. *hém-má-dín-á-móm'é-tér* (Gr. *haima*, blood, *dunamis*, force, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the force of the flow of blood in the vessels.

hæmal, a. *hém-mál* (Gr. *haima*, blood), relating to blood; applied to the arch under the vertebral column which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.

hæmapophysis, n. *hém-má-póf-i-sis* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *apophysis*, in *anat.*, the parts projecting from a vertebra which form the hæmal arch).

hæmatemesis, n. *hém-má-tém'é-sis* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *emeo*, I vomit), a vomiting of blood.

hæmatin, n. *hém-má-tín* (Gr. *haima*, blood), the colouring matter of the blood: **hæmatine**, n. -*tín*, the colouring matter of logwood.

hæmatite, n. *hém-má-tú* (Gr. *haimatitís*, resembling blood—from *haima*, blood), bloodstone, a native oxide of iron of a reddish colour, and having a blood-like

ców, böy, fót; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

streak: **hæmatocèle**, *n. hē-māt-ō-sēl* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *kele*, a tumour), a tumour filled with blood.

hæmatocrya, *n. hē-mā-tōk-rī-d* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *kryos*, cold), a term applied to the cold-blooded vertebrate animals, as fishes and reptiles.

hæmatology, *n. hē-mā-tōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *logos*, discourse), a description of the blood.

hæmatosine, *n. hē-mā-tō-sīn*, same as *hæmatin*.

hæmatosis, *n. hē-mā-tō-sīs* (Gr. *haima*, blood), the formation of blood.

hæmatothema, *n. hē-mā-tō-thēr-mā* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *thermos*, warm), a term applied to the warm-blooded vertebrate animals.

hæmatoxylon, *n. hē-mā-tōk-s-lōn* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *xylon*, wood), the logwood-tree: **hæmatoxylite**, *n. -līn*, the colouring principle of logwood.

hæmaturia, *n. hē-mā-tūr-i-d* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ouron*, urine), a discharge of bloody urine.

hæmoptysis, *n. hē-mōp-tī-sīs* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ptuo*, I spit), a coughing up or spitting of blood.

hæmorrhage, *n. hēm-ōr-rāj* (Gr. *haimorrhagia*, a flowing of blood—from *haima*, blood, and *rhegnumi*, I burst forth), a morbid flow of blood from the nose, lungs, or intestines: **hæmorrhagic**, *a. hēm-ōr-rāj-ik*, pert. to or consisting in hæmorrhage: **hæmorrhoids**, *n. plu. -rōids* (Gr. *rheo*, I flow, and *eidos*, appearance), piles; called in Scripture, *hemorrhoids*: **hæmorrhoidal**, *a. -rōi-dāl*, pert. to. *Note*.—All the above words, and others, from *haima*, blood, are often spelled with *e* than *a*.

haft, *n. hāft* (AS. *hefta*, a handle: Icel. *hefta*; Dan. *hefte*, to fetter, to bind), that part of a cutting instrument by which it is held and used; a handle: *v.* to set in a handle.

hag, *n. hāg* (AS. *hæges*, a witch: connected with

haggard, a fury; an ugly old woman; a witch; an eel-like fish, one of the lamprey family: **haggad**, *a. -ed*, ugly; like a hag: **haggish**, *a. -ish*, of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly: **haggishly**, *ad. -ly*: **hag-like**, *a.* like a hag.

hag—see under *haggard*.

haggard, *a. hāg-gēr-d* (F. *hagard*, wild, strange—from Ger. *hag*, a wood, a thicket), wild and rough in appearance; having sunken eyes; gaunt or lean: *n.* anything wild or irreclaimable: **haggardly**, *ad. -ly*: **hag**, *n. hāg*, or **hag-ger**, *n. -gēr*, in *Scot.*, a person employed in felling timber: **hag**, a quagmire, as a moss-hag.

haggis, *n. hāg-gīs* (Scot. *haggis*; F. *hachis*, a hash), in *Scot.*, chopped heart, lungs and liver of the lamb or sheep mixed with suet and oatmeal, well seasoned with condiments, and boiled in a sheep's or lamb's maw.

haggle, *v. hāgl* (Swiss, *huggeln*, to wrangle: *Scot. hogglin*, unsteady), to be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters: **haggling**, *imp. -ling*: **haggled**, *pp. -ld*: **haggler**, *n. -lēr*, one who.

Hagiographa, *n. hāg-i-ōg-rā-fā*, also **haglography**, *n. -fī* (Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *grapho*, I write), a certain division of the Old Testament Scriptures, comprising Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Daniel, Chronicles, Nehemiah, Ezra, and Esther; the sacred writings; the holy Scriptures: **haglographal**, *a. -rā-fāl*, pert. to the sacred writings: **haglographer**, *n. -fēr*, one who: **haglogist**, *n. -ōl-ō-jist* (Gr. *logos*, a word), one who writes or treats of the sacred writings: **hagloggy**, *n.* the history of saints.

hah, *int. hā*—see *ha*.

hail, *n. hāl* (AS. *hagol*; Ger. *hagel*; Norm. *hagel*, hail; Norm. *hagla*, to fall in drops), drops of rain frozen while falling: *v.* to pour down like hail: **hailing**, *imp.*: **halled**, *pp. hāld*: **hailstone**, *n.* a drop of rain frozen while falling.

hail! *int. hāl* (Goth. *hails*; AS. *hal*, sound, healthy—see *hale*), a word expressive of a wish for one's health: *n.* a familiar greeting; a reverential salutation.

hail, *v. hāl* (Low Ger. *anhalen*, to call to one: Dut. *halen*, to send for), to address one in passing; to call after loudly.

hair, *n. hār* (Dut. *haar*; Ger. *haar*, hair), fibres or threads of different degrees of fineness which cover the bodies of many animals; anything very small and fine having length: *a. hair*, a single hair; *a. fine slender thread or filament*: *the hair*, the whole collection or body of threads or filaments growing upon an animal, or upon any distinct part: *hair*, *a. hār-k*, covered with hair; resembling hair: **hairiness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being covered or abounding with hair: **hair-breadth** or **hair's-breadth**, a very small distance;

among the Jews, the 48th part of an inch: **hairless**, *a.* without hair: **hair-brush**, a brush for smoothing and dressing the hair: **haircloth**, a woven fabric chiefly composed of horse-hair: **hairdresser**, one who trims and arranges the hair: **hair-dye**, a preparation for darkening or altering the colour of the hair: **hair-gloves**, gloves made of horse-hair for rubbing the skin while bathing: **hair-line**, a fishing-line made of horse-hair: **hair-net**, a net for enclosing a female's hair: **hair-oil**, oil for moistening the hair, generally perfumed: **hair-pencil**, small brushes made of fine hairs used by artists: **hair-pin**, a bent wire, or a double pin, for fastening a female's hair: **hair-powder**, a kind of fine powder for sprinkling on the hair: **hair-salt**, a popular name for native sulphate of magnesia, appearing as fine capillary incrustations on damp walls: **hair-sieve**, a strainer with a haircloth bottom: **hair-splitting**, the act or practice of making minute or fine-drawn distinctions.

hake, *n. hāk* (Norm. *hakefish*, a fish with a hooked under jaw), a kind of sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from having a hook-shaped jaw.

hakeem, also **hakim**, *n. hāk-ēm* (Ar.), in the East, a wise man; a physician.

halberd or **hal'bert**, *n. hāl-bērd* or *-bērt* (F. and Ger. *hellebarde*, a kind of spear—from Swiss, *halm*, the handle of an axe, and old H. Ger. *parten*; Ger. *barre*, a broad axe), an anc. military weapon consisting of a long pole terminating in a battle-axe, overtopped by a spear-head: **halberdier**, *n. -lēr*, one who carries a halberd.

halcyon, *n. hāl-sī-ōn* (L. *halcyon* or *alcyon*; Gr. *hal-kuon*, the kingfisher, halcyon—from Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *kuo*, I conceive), a name formerly given to the bird kingfisher, said to lay its eggs near the sea during calm weather; a bird fabled to incubate on the sea, and which so brought about calm weather: *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; peaceful: **halcyon days**, the name given by the ancients to the seven days which precede and follow the winter solstice, from the supposed circumstance of the *halcyon* selecting that period for incubation; days of peace and tranquillity: **halcyornis**, *n. hāl-sī-ōr-nīs* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird), in *geol.*, an extinct bird whose remains occur in the eocene Tertiaries.

hale, *a. hāl* (Goth. *hails*; AS. *hal*, sound, healthy; Icel. *heill*, whole; Gr. *holos*, entire), sound of body; healthy; not impaired.

hale, *v. hāl* (F. *haler*, to haul, to tow—see *haul*), to drag by force; to drag violently: **haling**, *imp.*: **haled**, *pp. hald*.

half, *n. hāf*, *plu. halves*, *hāvez* (Goth. *halbs*, half; Icel. *halfa*, a part, side; Swiss, *halb*, the side of a body), the portion of a thing divided into two equal parts: *adj.* in an equal part or degree: *ad. in part*; equally; almost; as half-starved: **half-and-half**, a mixture of porter, and ale or beer, in about equal portions: **half-boarder**, a day-boarder only at a school: **half-bound**, *a.* having only the back and the corners of leather, as a book: **half-blood**, relationship, as born of the same father or mother, but not of both: **half-breed** or *-bred*, of a mixed race; a mongrel; a race-horse not pure-blooded: **half-brother** or *-sister*, related by one parent only: **half-caste**, a cross, as between a European and a Hindoo: **half-cock**, *a.* raised only half-way to the perpendicular: *n.* the position of being half raised: **half-crown**, the second in value of the British silver coins, in value three pence: **half-dead**, *a.* almost dead; very much exhausted: **half-farthing**, the smallest British copper coin, in value the eighth part of a penny—not now in circulation: **half-holiday**, half of a working day devoted to rest or amusement: **half-measures**, not full and complete endeavours or steps to accomplish the end in view: **half-moon**, the moon when half the disc appears illuminated; anything like it: **half-yearly**, *a.* twice in the year: **half-pay**, a reduced pay—applied to naval and military officers: *adj.* having a reduced pay: **halfpenny**, *hāp-pēn-nī*, a copper coin, the half of a penny: **half-pike**, a boarding-pike used in ships: **half-price**, a reduced price of half the amount; a reduced charge for admission: **half-round**, a semicircular moulding; **half-sea-over**, half drunk: **half-sovereign**, a British gold coin, second in value, equal to ten shillings: **half-stuff**, in manufacturing anything, half-formed; a partially-prepared pulp in paper-making: **half-tint**, an intermediate tint: **half-way**, midway; equidistant from the extremes: **half-witted**, *a. -wīt-ēd*, weak in intellect; silly.

halibut, *n.* *hál't-bút* (Dut. *heil-bot*—from *heil*, holy, and *bot*, as in *bot-visch*, a flat-fish), a large flat sea-fish.

haligraphy, *n.* *hál't-og'rá-fí* (Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *grapho*, I write), a description of the sea.

halitherium, *n.* *hál't-thér'í-úm* (Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a tertiary cetacean having evident affinities to the sea-cows.

halitus, *n.* *hál't-ús* (L. *halitus*, breath—from *halo*, I breathe), a breathing; the vapour from new-drawn blood.

hall, *n.* *hál't* (AS. *heal*; L. *aula*; It. *sala*; F. *salle*, a house, a residence), a large room; a large room at the entrance of a mansion-house or palace; a court-house; the name often given to the country residence of a nobleman or gentleman; the place of meeting and business of a corporation; the designation of certain colleges in the English universities: **hall-mark**, the stamp affixed by the goldsmiths' company, and certain assay offices, to gold and silver articles, as a sign of their quality.

hallelujah, *n.* *hál't-ló-yá*, also spelt *hal'lelu'jah* (Heb.—from *halal*, to praise, and *Yah or Jah*, Jehovah), praise ye the Lord: **n.** a song of praise or thanksgiving.

halliards, *n.* plu. *hál'yárdz* (*haul*, and *yard*), ropes or tacks, on their respective masts, for hoisting or lowering sails.

halloo, *n.* *hál'ló* (F. *halle*, an int. of cheering or setting on a dog; Low Ger. *hallo*, outcry; Sp. *jalear*, to encourage hounds to follow the chase), a shout to attract attention: **v.** to cry loudly after; to shout to: **halloog**, *imp.*: **n.** a loud shouting: **halloeed**, *pp.* *hál'ló'd*.

hallow, *v.* *hál'ló* (AS. *halgian*, to keep holy), to make holy; to consecrate; to honour as sacred: **hal-low**, *imp.*: **hallowed**, *pp.* *hál'ló'd*: **adj.** consecrated to a sacred use; treated as sacred: **Hallowfair**, in *Scot.*, a market held in November: **Halloween**, *n.* *hál-ló-én* (*hallow*, and *even*), in *Scot.*, All Hallows' or All Saints' eve, 31st of October: **Hallowmass**, *n.* *hál-ló-más* (*hallow*, and *mass*), the feast of All Hallows or All Saints, 1st November.

halloylite, *n.* *hál-lóy'ít*, or *halloy'site*, *n.* *-sit* (after *Omalus d'Halloy*), a clayey mineral occurring in soft, smooth, amorphous masses of a whitish colour, rich in alumina.

hallucination, *n.* *hál'ló'st-ná'shín* (L. *hallucinator*, I wander in the mind: F. *hallucination*), delusion; error; a settled belief in the reality of things which have no existence: **hallu'cina'tory**, *a.* *-ná'tér-i*, partaking of hallucination.

haln or **haultn**, *n.* *hál'tm* (Ger. *halm*; F. *chaume*, straw), the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of herbs, as of the potato.

halo, *n.* *hál'ló* (F. *halo*; L. and Gr. *halos*, a halo), a circle or ring of light around the sun or moon; in a painting, a bright ring around the head of a holy person: **hal'loed**, *a.* *-lód*, surrounded by a halo.

halogens, *n.* plu. *hál-ó-jénz* (Gr. *hals*, salt, and *gennao*, I produce), substances, such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, which, by combination with metals, produce saline compounds: **halogenous**, *a.* *hál-ló-jén-ús*, having the nature of a halogen: **haloid**, *n.* *hál-lóy'd*, or **haloid-salt** (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a salt-like compound, produced by the combination of a metal with a halogen.

halophytes, *n.* plu. *hál-ó-fítz* (Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *phuton*, a plant), in *bot.*, plants of salt marshes, containing salts of soda in their composition.

halorichite, *n.* *hál-ló'r-í'tít* (Gr. *hals*, salt, and *thrix*, hair), an iron alum, a mineral occurring in fibrous silky masses of a yellowish-white colour.

halser—see **hawser**.

halt, *a.* *hál't* (Goth. *hals*; Icel. *háltr*, lame; Norm. *haltra*, to halt, to go lame), lame; crippled: **n.** the act of limping; a lame man; a cripple: **v.** to limp from lameness; to hesitate; to falter: **hal'ting**, *imp.*: **adj.** limping: **n.** act of one who halts: **halt'ed**, *pp.*: **halt'er**, *n.* one who: **hal'tingly**, *ad.* *-lí*.

halt, *v.* *hál't* (Ger. and Sw. *halt*, hold, stop: F. *halte*, a halt—connected with above), to cease marching; to stop; to make a stand: **n.** a stopping; a stop in marching: **hal'ting**, *imp.*: **halt'ed**, *pp.*

halter, *n.* *hál'tér* (old H. Ger. *halftira*; Dut. *halfter*, a halter: Bav. *halfter*, a pair of braces), a rope or strap for leading or confining a horse; a rope to hang criminals: **v.** to bind or catch with a halter: **hal'ter'ing**, *imp.*: **hal'tered**, *pp.* *-térd*.

halve, *v.* *háv* (from *half*, which see), to divide into

two equal parts: **halv'ing**, *imp.*: **halved**, *pp.* *háv'd*: **halves**, *n.* *hávz*, the plu. of *half*.

halyards, *n.* *hál'yárdz*—see **haliards**.

halysites, *n.* plu. *hál't-síts* (Gr. *halusis*, a chain), in *geol.*, chain-pore coral.

ham, *n.* *hám* (Icel. *höm*, the back or rump—from Fin. and Dan. *hummia* or *homme*, a cry to keep a horse quiet), the back part of the thighs: **hamstrings**, the strong sinews passing from the hams to the lower legs: **ham'string**, *v.* to cut the strong sinews of the leg, and thus to disable or lame: **ham'stringing**, *imp.*: **ham'strung**, *pp.* *-string*, disabled by having the strong sinews of the leg cut.

ham, *n.* *hám* (Bav. *hammen*; Dut. *hamme*, ham; Sp. *jamon*; F. *jambon*, ham—from F. *jambe*, a leg), a salted thigh of pork; the cured leg of any animal.

hamadryad, *n.* *hám-dá-á'dá'd* (L. *hamadryas*—from Gr. *hama*, together, and *dryas*, an oak), a wood-nymph attached to a particular tree.

hamate, *a.* *há-mát* (L. *hamatus*, hooked, crooked), hooked; entangled: **há-mated**, *a.* hooked or set with hooks.

hamble, *v.* *hám-bl*, also *hammel*, *v.* *hám-mél* (Dut. *hamme*, a shackle for cows; Icel. *hamla*, to restrain; *hamladr*, disabled: AS. *hamelan*, to hamstring), to render dogs unfit for hunting by cutting their feet; to cut the tendons of the legs; to hamstring.

hames, *n.* plu. *hámz* (Wal. *hain*, a split or thin piece of wood: Flem. *haem*, a horse-collar), a kind of collar for a draught-horse consisting of two pieces of iron or wood to which the traces are fastened.

hamite, *n.* *há-mít* (L. *hamus*, a hook), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from the shell, which is hooked or bent upon itself.

hamitic, *a.* *há-mít'ík*, pert. to Ham, a son of Noah, or to his descendants.

hamlet, *n.* *hám-lét* (AS. *ham*, a village, a town: Goth. *haims*; F. *hameau*, a village; Swiss, *hain*, the enclosed ground in which a house is situated), a little cluster of houses in the country; a small village.

hammer, *n.* *hám-mér* (Ger. and Dut. *hammer*; Icel. *hamar*, a hammer: a word imitative of the sound of blows), a striking instr.: an instr. for driving nails, &c.: **v.** to beat or forge with a hammer: **ham'mer'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of striking with a hammer: **ham'mered**, *pp.* *-mérd*: **hammer-beam**, a tie-beam at the foot of a pair of rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides: **hammer-cloth**, the cloth which covers a coach-box, so called because originally the box contained a hammer, nails, &c., for repairs on the coach during a journey: **ham'merman**, in *Scot.*, name for a smith: to **bring to the hammer**, to sell by putting up for auction.

hammock, *n.* *hám-mók* (Ind. and Sp. *hamaca*), the swinging bed of the sailor on board a ship.

hamous, *a.* *há-mús* (L. *hamus*, a hook), in *bot.*, having the end hooked or curved.

hamper, *n.* *hám-pér* (mid. L. *hanaperium*, a receptacle for cups: F. *hanap*, a drinking-vessel), a large round basket for carrying articles of produce to market.

hamper, *v.* *hám-pér* (Dut. *haperen*, to stammer, to stick fast; *hapering*, a hindrance: Scot. *habble*, a disturbance, a fix), to shackle; to impede in motion or progress; to perplex or embarrass; to entangle: **n.** an encumbrance: **ham'per'ing**, *imp.*: **ham'pered**, *pp.* *-pérd*.

hamster, *n.* *hám'stér* (Gr. *hamster*), a species of rat having a pouch on each side of its jaw.

hamstring—see under **ham**.

hanaper, *n.* *hán-dá-per* (mid. L. *hanaperium*, a large case), originally the basket in which the king's money or writs were kept; the treasury or exchequer: **hanaper office**, one of the offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

hances, *n.* plu. *hán'sés* (see **haunch**), the ends of elliptical arches; in a ship, the falls of the five-rails.

hand, *n.* *hánd* (Icel. *henda*; AS. *hand*, the hand—probably named as the instr. of seizing: L. *prehendere*, to seize), the broad extremity of the arm below the wrist; side; part; act; discipline; restraint; power; agency; style of writing; a workman; cards held in a game: **v.** to give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to manage: **adj.** pert. to or used by the hand—much used as the first element of a compound word: **hand'ing**, *imp.*: **hand'ed**, *pp.* **adj.** having the greatest power or dexterity in one of the hands: **handless**, *a.* useless with the hands: **hand ful**,

cóit, bóy, fót; páre, báid; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

n. -*fööl*, as much as the closed hand will contain: **clean hands**, innocence; blamelessness: **handbarrow**, a barrow carried with the hands: **hand-bell**, a bell rung by the hand, and not by means of a bell-pull and wires: **handbill**, a small printed sheet distributed to persons by hand, or from house to house: **handbook**, a manual: **hand's-breadth**, a measure of 4 inches; the breadth of a hand: **hand-gallop**, an easy gallop in which the rate of speed is regulated by pressing the bridle with the hand: **hand-gear**, the contrivances for working steam-engine valves: **hand-glass**, a glazed frame for sheltering and forcing outdoor plants: **hand-lead**, among seamen, the instr. for sounding when passing through shallow water: **handloom**, -*lóm*, a loom not worked by steam, as opposed to *power-loom*, one worked by steam: **hand-made**, made by the hand and not by a machine: **hand-rail**, a rail supported by balusters, as in staircases: **handwriting**, the form of writing peculiar to a person; any writing: **at hand**, near; within reach: **by hand**, with the hands; not by tools or instruments, &c.: **from hand to hand**, from one person to another: **hand in hand**, in union; conjointly: **hand to hand**, close union; close fight: **hands off**, keep off; forbear: **in hand**, present payment; in possession; in the state of execution: **laying out of hands**, a form used in consecrating, setting apart, or blessing, by placing the hands upon: **off hand**, write out delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately: **off one's hands**, out of one's possession or care: **on hand**, in present possession: **on all hands**, on every side; by all parties: **putting the hand under the thigh**, an ancient ceremony used in swearing: **right hand**, place of honour or power: **slack hand**, idleness; carelessness: **strict hand**, severe discipline; rigorous government: **to his or my hand**, in readiness; already prepared: **under his or my hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name: **to be hand and glove**, to be intimate and familiar with: **to bear a hand**, to give help quickly: **to bring up by the hand**, to bring or rear up, as a child, without suckling it: **to change hands**, to change sides or owners: **to clap hands**, to express joy: **to come to hand**, to be received: **to give one's hand in marriage**, to take in marriage; to marry: **to hand down**, to transmit in succession: **to have a hand in**, to have a part or concern in doing: **to have one's hands full**, to be pressed by much labour or by many engagements: **to lay hands**, to lay hands, to seize: **to lend a hand**, to give assistance: **to live from hand to mouth**, to live barely and uncertainly as to the supply of daily food: **to set the hand to**, to engage in: **to strike hands**, to make a contract; to become surety for: **to take in hand**, to attempt; to undertake: **to wash the hands**, to profess innocence.

handcuffs, *n.* *hánd-kúfs* (*hand*, and *cuff*), a ring or chain to confine the hands; a manacle: **handcuff**, *v.* to confine the hands with a ring or chain; to manacle: **handcuffing**, *imp.* *hand cuffed*, *pp.* *kúft*.

handicap, *n.* *hán-dí-káp*, a race in which the horses carry different weights according to age and character for speed, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, &c., with the view of equalising the chances as nearly as possible; the term is said to have been originally applied to the method of settling a bargain by putting a *hand* with money into a *cap*.

handicraft, *n.* *hán-dí-kraft* (*handy*, and *craft*), work performed by the hand; a workman; *adj.* belonging to a trade: **handicraftsman**, *n.* an artisan; a mechanic: **handiwork**, *n.* work of the hands; work of skill or wisdom.

handkerchief, *n.* *háng-kér-chí-f* (*hand*, and *kerchief*), a piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried in the pocket or worn around the neck.

handle, *n.* *hán-dí* (Ger. *handeln*), to act; to trade: **AS. handtían**, to touch: (from *hand*), that part of anything held in the hand when used; that of which use is made; the instr. by which a purpose is effected: **v.** to feel, use, or hold with the hand; to make familiar by frequent touching; to treat or discourse on; to treat or use well or ill: **han'dling**, *imp.* *-dítng*: **n. in the *fine arts*, the method of manipulation peculiar to each artist in the use of his pencil: **han'dled**, *pp.* *-dí*.**

handmaid, *n.* *hánd-mád*, also **handmaiden**, *n.* *má-dín* (*hand*, and *maid* or *maiden*), a female servant or attendant.

handset, *n.* *hánd-sét* (AS. *hand-syllan*, a striking of hands, a giving of the hand in token of conclusion: Icel. *handsal*, an agreement upon which hands have

been joined, a settled contract—from AS. *syllan*: Icel. *selia*, to give or bestow), an earnest; money for the first thing sold; something given or done to make good a contract; in *Scot.*, a gift conferred at a particular season, as at or shortly after the new year: **v.** to pay an earnest; to use anything for the first time: **hand'selling**, *imp.* *hand'selled*, *pp.* *sét*: **handsome**, *a.* *hánd-sóm* (Ger. *handsam*, convenient; Dut. *handsaem*, dexterous, convenient), having a well-proportioned and pleasing figure; beautiful or elegant; ample; large; generous: **hand'somely**, *ad.* *-dí*: **hand'someness**, *n.* beauty; elegance; grace.

handy, *a.* *hán-dí* (Dan. *hændig*, handy; Norm. *hendit*, adapted) ready; able to use the hands with ease and skill; dexterous; convenient: **han'dily**, *ad.* *-dí-lí*, in a handy manner: **han'diness**, *n.*

hang, *v.* *háng* (Icel. *hanga*; AS. *hon*, to hang), to suspend; to fasten to something above in such a way as to be movable; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to be suspended; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to dangle; to suspend; to depend; to cling to; to linger: **hang'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* *dangling*; swinging: **n. death by a halter: **hang'ings**, *plu.* drapery hung against the walls or at the windows of rooms for ornament; figured paper-linings for rooms: **hung**, *pt.* and *pp.* *húng*, did hang; also **hanged**, *pt.* and *pp.* *hégd*. *Noté*: When reference is made to the punishment of death, *hang*, *hanging*, *hanged*, are the words employed, and not *hang* and *hung*. **hang'er**, *n.* that on which anything is hung; a short broadsword: **hanger-on**, a dependant: **hang-man**, the public executioner: **to hang out**, to display: **to hang over**, to hover or impend; to project: **to hang up**, to suspend; to suffer to remain undecided: **to hang fire**, in *mil.*, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge, as in a gun; to be slow in taking effect.**

hank, *n.* *hángk* (Ger. *henken*, to fasten something upon another: Norm. *haank*, a cluster: Icel. *hauvik*, a wreath of thread), a parcel of thread consisting of two or more skeins tied together; a coil of thread; in *ships*, a wooden ring fixed to a stay; in *N. of Eng.*, a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

hanker, *v.* *háng-kér* (Dut. *hunkeren*, to seek eagerly: Flem. *hunkeren*, to hinky), to long for with eagerness: **han'kering**, *imp.* *adj.* *longing for with ardent desire*; *n.* an ardent or vehement desire to possess or enjoy: **han'kered**, *pp.* *kér*.

Hansard, *n.* *hán-sárd*, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament, named after the printer.

Hanseatic, *a.* *hán-sé-át-ík* (F. *hanse*, a corporation of merchants—from Icel. *handsal*, a contract), pert. to the *Hanse towns*, certain towns in Germany, anciently associated for the protection of commerce, now only Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen: **Han'sard**, *n.* *-sárd*, a merchant of a Hanse town: **Hanseatic league**, the famous confederacy of the Hanse towns in the middle ages.

hap, *n.* *háp* (Fris. *hijnnen*, to seize with the hand: Icel. *henda*, to seize, to happen: F. *happer*, to hap or catch), that which we catch; that which falls to our lot; luck; chance; fortune: **hap'less**, *a.* *-lés*, unlucky: **hap'ly**, *ad.* *-lí*, by chance; casually: **haphaz'ard**, *n.* *-há-sér-d* (*hap*, and *hazard*), chance; accident: **hap-pen**, *v.* *háp'n*, to come by chance; to fall out; to befall: **hap'pening**, *imp.* *-níng*: **happened**, *pp.* *háp'nd*. **happy**, *a.* *háp-pí* (from *hap*), having good hap; possessed of or enjoying pleasure or good; fortunate; harmonious; agreeable; strikingly appropriate, as a speech: **hap'pily**, *ad.* *-lí*: **hap'piness**, *n.* state in which the desires are satisfied; state of mind resulting from the enjoyment of good; felicity: **happy dispatch**, in *Japan*, suicide under legal sanction, and as a mark of consideration to the sufferer, instead of a public execution; a voluntary death in this manner to avoid disgrace.

harangue, *n.* *há-ráng* (F. *harangue*—from It. *arenga*, a public set speech; *arrangare*, to place the audience in a ring for hearing, to make a set speech—from old H. Ger. *hring*, an arena, a ring), a popular oration; a public address: **v.** to make a speech or to give an address to a large assembly: **harangu'ing**, *imp.* *harangued*; *pp.* *-ráng'd*: **harangu'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who.

harass, *v.* *há-rás* (F. *harasser*, to tire or toil out; to vex—from the figure of setting on a dog: Norm. *herra*, and *hissa*, to set on a dog), to fatigue or weary to excess; to weary with importunity or care: **har'assing**,

máte, mät, fár, lúv; mète, mêt, hér; pñe, pñ; nôte, nôt, móve;

imp., **adj.** fatiguing; teasing: **harassed**, **pp.** *hār'st*: **harasser**, **n.** *sér*, one who.
harbinger, **n.** *hār-bīn-jēr* (AS. *herbyrigan*; Scot. *herbery*, to give lodgment or quarters to), a forerunner; a precursor: **harbingered**, **a.** *-gērd*, preceded by a harbinger.

harbour, **n.** *hār-bēr* (publ. L. *heriberburgum*, the duty of lodging officers on public service—from old H. Ger. *heri*; AS. *here*, an army, and *Ger. bergen*; AS. *beorgan*, to shelter; Ger. *herberge*; It. *albergo*; F. *auberge*, an inn), a place of rest, security, and retirement; a shelter; a port or haven for ships: **v.** to shelter; to secure; to secrete; to entertain: **harbouring**, **imp.**: **harboured**, **pp.** *bērd*: **har'bourer**, **n.** one who: **har'bourage**, **n.** *-āj*, shelter: **har'bourless**, **a.** shelterless.

hard, **a.** *hård* (Ger. *hart*; Icel. *hárdr*; Goth. *hardus*; AS. *heard*, **hard**—allied to Gr. *kartos*, for *kratos*, strength), not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not soft; not easy to be done or executed; laborious; fatiguing; severe; oppressive; unkind; rough; sour, as applied to beer, &c.; unpropitious, as hard times; avacious and exacting; in *the arts*, applied to a style which rejects the graces and too rigidly adheres to the mere mechanism of art: **ad.** close; near; earnestly; diligently, as to read hard, to work hard; importunately; nimbly; with great force: **hard'ly**, **ad.** *-li*, scarcely; barely; not quite: **hard'ness**, **n.** power of resistance in bodies; obduracy; coarseness; austereness; stinginess: **hard'ish**, **a.** *-ish*, somewhat hard: **hard'ship**, **n.** toil; severe labour; oppression; injustice: **hard by**, **near**; close at hand: **hard drinker**, **n.** one who drinks intoxicants to excess: **hard-earned**, **a.** *-ērd*, earned with toil and difficulty: **hard-featured**, **a.** having strongly-marked features: **hard-fisted**, **a.** having hard strong hands; covetous: **hard-fought**, **a.** vigorously contested: **hard-headed**, **a.** shrewd; intelligent: **hard-hearted**, **a.** having an unfeeling heart; pitiless; cruel; merciless: **hard-mouthed**, **a.** not obeying the rein; not feeling the bit; not easily governed: **hard up**, in *familiar language*, without money or resources; in *extremity*: **hard-visaged**, **a.** having a coarse harsh countenance: **hardware**, goods or ware made of iron or other metal, as pots, pans, knives, &c.; ironmongery: **hard-water**, water containing some mineral substance which renders it unfit for washing purposes: **hard-won**, **n.** obtained with difficulty or severe toil: to **die hard**, to die after a protracted struggle for life: **hard-a-lee**, the helm put close to the lee side of the ship: **hard-a-port**, the position of the helm close to the larboard side of a ship: **hard-a-starboard**, the helm close to the starboard side of a ship: **hard-a-weather**, the position of the helm on the windward side of a ship.

harden, **v.** *hār-dn* (from *hard*; AS. *heardian*), to make or become hard, or more hard; to confirm in wickedness; to render firm or less liable to injury: **hard'ening**, **imp.** *-dn-ing*: **hard'ened**, **pp.** *-dnd*, made hard; made unfeeling: **hard'ener**, **n.** *-dn-ēr*, one who.

hardock, **n.** *hār-dōk* (*hoar*, and *dock*), dock with whitish leaves.

hards, **n.** *hārds* (AS. *heordas*), the refuse or coarse part of flax.

hardware, **n.**—see under **hard**.
hardy, **a.** *hār-dī* (F. *hardi*; It. *ardito*, daring; W. *hyrrio*, to excite, to set on, as a dog), inured to fatigue; strong in body or in health; bold; brave; strong; stubborn to excess: **hard'ier**, **comp.** *-di-ēr*, more inured to fatigue: **hard'iest**, **superl.** *-di-ēt'st*, most inured to fatigue: **hard'yly**, **ad.** *-li*, stoutly; not tenderly: **hard'iness**, **n.** firm courage; an enduring body derived from exposure and a life of toil; excess of confidence; effrontery: **hard'hood**, **n.** *-di-hōd*, dauntless bravery; effrontery: **foolhardy**—see **fool**.

hare, **n.** *hār* (AS. *hara*; Ger. *hase*), a common field-animal like a rabbit, but larger, having a divided upper lip and long hind legs: **harebrained**, **a.** *-brānd*, giddy; heedless: **hare'lip**, **n.** a cleft or division in the upper lip of a child, like a hare: **hare'lipped**, **a.** *-līpt*, having a hare'lip: **hare'bell**, the common Scottish blue-bell.

harem, **n.** *hār-rēm*, also *har'ram*, **n.** *-rām* (Ar. *harama*, to forbid, to deny access: Pers. *harim*), the apartments allotted to females among Eastern families; a seraglio.

haricot, **n.** *hār-ī-kō* (F. *haricot*, small pieces of mutton partly boiled and then fried with vegetables, the beans being so called because they are served up sliced), the French kidney-bean; a kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.

hark, **v.** or **int.** *hār-k* (Icel. *hark*; Bohem. *hrl*, noise: Ger. *hörchen*, to listen), used generally in the imperative, hear; listen; hearken.

harl, **n.** *hār-l*, the skin of flax or hemp.

harlequin, **n.** *hār-lē-kwēn* (F.), in a pantomime, the performer who is dressed in a many-coloured tight-fitting suit, and who carries a talismanic wand: **har'lequinade**, **n.** *-kwēn-ād*, a piece in which harlequin acts the conspicuous part.

harlot, **n.** *hār-lōt* (W. *herlawd*, a youth; *herlodes*, a damsel—the term originally meant simply a young man), a strumpet; a woman of loose character; one who forsakes the true God and worships idols: **har'lotry**, **n.** *-rī*, lewdness; to **play the harlot**, to commit lewdness or fornication.

harm, **n.** *hārm* (AS. *hearm*, evil, harm; Icel. *harmr*, grief; Sw. and Ger. *harm*, anger, affliction, injury; hurt; damage; moral wrong; mischief: **v.** to hurt; to injure; to damage: **harm'ing**, **imp.**: **harm'ed**, **pp.** *hārm'd*: **harm'ful**, **a.** *-fōl*, injurious: **harm'fully**, **ad.** *-li*: **harm'fulness**, **n.** *harm less*, **a.** *-lēs*, void of harm; inoffensive: **harm'lessly**, **ad.** *-li*: **harm'lessness**, **n.** innocence; freedom from tendency to injure or hurt.

Harmattan, **n.** *hār-māt-tān* (an Arabic word), the hot dry wind from the great desert of Africa in Dec., Jan., and Feb.

harmonia, **n.** *hār-mō-nī-ā* (Gr. *harmonia*, a joining together—from *harmozo*, I fit together), in *anat.*, a form of articulation which does not allow motion to the bones.

harmonic, **a.** *hār-mōn'ik*, also **harmoni'cal**, **a.** *-ī-kāl* (L. or Gr. *harmonia*, a due proportion, as of sounds, harmony—from Gr. *harmozo*, I fit together), relating to harmony or music; musical; consonant; applied to the sounds which accompany the simple tone of any chord or string: **harmoni'cally**, **ad.** *-li*: **harmoni'ca**, **n.** *-kd*, an instr. formed of glasses on which musical compositions can be performed: **harmoni'cs**, **n.** *plu.* *-iks*, the doctrine or science of musical sounds: **harmoni'ous**, **a.** *-mōn'ūs*, sweet to the ear; living in peace and friendship; in concord; adapted to each other: **harmoni'cously**, **ad.** *-li*: **harmoni'ousness**, **n.**: **harmoni'con**, **n.** *-mōn'kōn*, a musical instr. contrived to imitate the effect of a military band, including the triangle, cymbal, and drum: **harmoni'um**, **n.** *-mōn'ūm*, a wind instr. keyed like a piano, and producing sounds similar to the organ, but by means of metallic tongues: **harmoni'ze**, **v.** *hār-mō-nī-zē*, to bring together and reconcile; to adjust in harmony; to agree: **harmoni'zing**, **imp.**: **harmoni'zed**, **pp.** *-nī-zd*: **harmoni'zer**, **n.** *-sér*, one who: **harmoni'st**, **n.** a musical composer: **harmoni'ometer**, **n.** *-nōm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds: **harmony**, **n.** *-mō-nī*, an agreeable combination of sounds heard at the same time; the just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement; correspondence of sentiment or feeling: **harmoni'c triad**, in *music*, the chord of a note with its third and perfect fifth; the common chord: **harmoni'cal proportion**, that relation of three numbers, when the first is to the third, as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as in the three numbers 2, 3, and 6.

harmotome, **n.** *hār-mō-tōm* (Gr. *harmos*, a joint, and *temno*, I cut), cross-stone, one of the zeolite family, and so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals.

harness, **n.** *hār-nēs* (F. *harnois*; It. *arnese*, all manner of harness—from Sp. *guarnear*, to garnish, to adorn; Ger. *harnisch*, armour), armour; the tackle or fittings of horses when employed in dragging carts, coaches, gigs, &c.: **v.** to prepare a horse with the necessary fittings for drawing a vehicle; to put on warlike accoutrements: **har'nessing**, **imp.**: **har'nessed**, **pp.** *-nēst*: **har'nesser**, **n.** *-sér*, one who.

harp, **n.** *hār-p* (AS. *hearp*; Ger. *harfe*; F. *harpe*, a harp—from F. *harper*, to seize), a large musical instr., strung with wires, which are played on with the fingers; a sifting implement for cleaning grain or screening lime: **v.** to play on the harp; to bring out a sound from the harp; to dwell on a subject vexatiously and tediously: **harp'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.** dwelling on continually: **a.** a continual dwelling on: **harped**, **pp.** *hārpt*: **harp'er**, **n.** *-ēr*, one who; a minstrel: **harp'ist**, **n.** one who plays on or teaches the harp.

harplings, **n.** *plu.* *hār-plīngz*, pieces of oak which hold the timbers of the fore-and-aft cant-bodies till a ship is planked.

harpoon, **n.** *hār-pōw* (F. *harpon*—from *harper*, to

grapple, a long-shafted barbed spear, used in catching whales, &c.: *v.* to strike or kill with a harpoon: harpooning, *imp.*: harpooned, *pp.* -*pōnd*: harpoon'er, -*nēr*, also harpooner, *n.* -*nēr*, one who throws the harpoon.

harpichord, *n.* *hārpīst-kārd* (*harp*, and *chord*: old *F.* *harpchorde*), a musical instr. strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

harp'y, *n.* *hār'pī*, plu *hār'pies*, -*plz* (*F.* *harpie*, a harpy: *L.* *harpysae*; *Gr.* *harpysai*, the spoilers, the harpies), fabulous winged monsters, three in number, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, armed with sharp claws, and filthy and ravenous; a plunderer; an extortioner.

harquebuse, arquebuse, and arquebuss, *n.* *hār-kē-bōōz*—see *arquebuse*.

harridan, *n.* *hār'rī-dān* (*Dut.* *schaerde*; *Wall.* *hard* or *har*, a breach or nick; the union of the simple elements, *har*, breach, and *dān*, tooth), a decayed or worn-out strumpet.

harried—see under *harry*.

harrier, *n.* *hār'rī-ēr* (*from hare*), a small kind of hound for hunting the hare; a kind of hawk (*from harry*).

harrow, *n.* *hār'rō* (*Dan.* *hara*, a harrow: *Fin.* *hara*, a brush-harrow made of pine-tree branches; *harauva*, a hay-rake), an instr. consisting of cross bars and spikes, which is drawn over ploughed land in order to level it, and break the clods or lumps of earth: *v.* to break or tear with a harrow: harrowing, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of drawing a harrow over ploughed land: harrowed, *pp.* -*rōd*: harrower, *n.* -*ēr*, one who.

harrow, *v.* *hār'rō* (old *F.* *harau*, a cry of distress; *haraunder*, to utter a cry of distress or pain: *Bret.* *harau*, a cry when one is hooted), to distress acutely; to lacerate, as the feelings; to harass: harrowing, *imp.*: *adj.* acutely distressing; lacerating: harrowed, *pp.* -*rōd*, distressed: harrowingly, *ad.* -*lī*.

harry, *v.* *hār'rī* (*Scot.* *herry*, to rob: *AS.* *hergian*, to plunder: *Icel.* *heria*, to make an inroad on), to plunder; to strip; to pillage; to handle roughly; to tease: harrying, *imp.*: harried, *pp.* -*rīd*; also formerly written *harou*.

harsh, *a.* *hārsh* (*Ger.* *harsch*, rough: *Dan.* *harsk*, rancid: *Scot.* *harsk*, harsh, rough), rigorous; rudely severe; jarring; discordant; morose: harshly, *ad.* -*lī*: harshness, *n.* roughness to the touch, in manners, or in words.

hart, *n.* *hārt* (*AS.* *heort*; *Icel.* *hiort*; *Ger.* *hirsch*, a stag), a stag or male deer: hartbeest, *n.* -*bēst* (*Dut.*), a kind of stag or antelope found in S. Africa: hartwort, *n.* a plant: hartshorn, *n.* the horn of the hart; a medicinal substance originally obtained from the horn of the hart: hartstongue, *n.* a native fern.

hartite, *n.* *hār'tīt*, a fossil resin found in the brown coal of lower Austria.

harum-scarum, *a.* *hār-rūm-skā'rūm* (old *Eng.* *hare*, to terrify, and *Eng.* *scar*, to strike with sudden terror), unsettled; rash; giddy; flighty.

haruspice, *n.* *hār'uspīs* (*from haruspex*, a soothsayer), in *anc. Rome*, one who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of animals sacrificed: haruspicy, *n.* -*plz*, the art of foretelling future events by the inspection of the entrails of animals.

harvest, *n.* *hār'vēst* (*Ger.* *herbst*, harvest, autumn: *Icel.* *haust*, autumn), the time of reaping and gathering in corn or fruits; the corn, grain, or fruits gathered; the produce of labour: *v.* to reap and gather in: harvesting, *imp.*: *n.* act of collecting the harvest: harvested, *pp.* and a reaped and collected, as ripe corn: harvester, *n.* -*ēr*, one who: harvest-home, *n.* feast at the close of the harvest, or song sung at it: harvest-queen, a representation of Ceres carried about at the close of the harvest: harvest-moon, the bright moon near the full at the time of harvest.

has, *v.* *hās* (contracted from *haves*), 3d pers. sing. pres. of *have*, which see.

hach, *v.* *hāsh* (*F.* *hachis*, minced meat—from *hacher*, to hack or mince—see *hack*), to chop into small pieces: to mince and mix, *v.* a kind of stew consisting of meat cut up into small pieces: hashing, *imp.*: hashed, *pp.* *hāsh't*.

haslet, *n.* *hās'lēt*, or harslet, *n.* *hār's'lēt* (*F.* *haslille*, the pluck of an animal—from *haste*, a spit—from *L.* *hasta*, a spear: old *F.* *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns), the heart, lights, liver, &c., of a pig: hastler, *n.* *hās'lēr*, corrupted into hastener, *n.* *hās'nēr*, a screen to reflect the fire on roasting meat.

hasp, *n.* *hāsp* (*AS.* *hæps*, a lock, a latch: *Ger.* *haspe*, the hinge of a door: *Icel.* *hespa*; *Sw.* *haspa*, a clasp, a latch: *Dut.* *haspe*, a reel to wind yarn on), a fastening: the clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock: *v.* to fasten with a hasp: hasping, *imp.*: hasped, *pp.* *hāsp't*.

hassock, *n.* *hās'sōk* (*Scot.* *hassock*, anything bushy, a large round turf used as a seat: *Sp.* *haz*, a bundle of hay, grass, or brushwood), a cushion or thick mat to kneel on in church; a padded footstool.

hast, *v.* *hāst* (contracted from *haves*), 2d pers. sing. pres. of *have*, which see.

hastate, *a.* *hās'tāt*, or has'tated, *a.* -*tā-tēd* (*L.* *hasta*, a spear), spear-shaped; formed like the head of a halberd; in *bot.*, applied to a leaf with two portions of the base projecting more or less completely at right angles to the blade.

haste, *n.* *hāst* (*Lap.* *hasetet*; *Ger.* *hetzen*, to set on dogs: old *H.* *Ger.* *heist*, anger: *Sw.* *hasta*, to push forward: *Icel.* *hastir*, fierce), hurry; celerity of motion; precipitation: hasten, *v.* *hās'tēn*, to drive or urge forward: *to hasten*, *v.* to hasten; *to hasten*, *v.* to hurry quickly: hastening, *imp.* -*sn-ing*: hastened, *pp.* *hās'tēd*: hastener, *n.* -*sn-ēr*, one who: hasty, *a.* *hās'tī*, quick; speedy; eager; precipitate; irritable; rash: hastily, *ad.* -*lī*, with speed or quickness; rashly: hastiness, *n.* -*nēs*, speed; hurry; rash eagerness: hasty-pudding, *n.* oatmeal and water, or flour and water or milk, boiled quickly together.

hastener, *n.* *hās'nēr*—see under *haslet*.

hastlet, *n.* *hās'lēt*—see *haslet*.

hat, *n.* *hāt* (*Icel.* *hattr*; *Fris.* *hatte*), a covering for the head; figuratively, the dignity of a cardinal in the R. Cath. Ch.: hatband, *n.* a band round a hat: hatted, *a.* *hāt'tēd*, wearing a hat: hatless, *a.* without a hat: hatter, *n.* -*tēr*, one who makes or sells hats.

hatch, *v.* *hāch* (*Ger.* *hecken*, to peck, to hatch young; *hecke*, a hedge or fence, a time of breeding), to produce young from eggs, as by a hen or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot: *n.* a brood: hatching, *imp.*: hatched, *pp.* *hāch't*: hatch'er, *n.* -*ēr*, one who hatches: hatch, *n.* *hāch* (*Dut.* *hack*, hook; *heck*, a barrier, a grating: *Low Ger.* *haken*, to hook, to hold fast: *Sw.* *hack*, a hedge of branches: *Fin.* *hakk*, a hurdle made of wattles), the frame laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the opening itself; also called hatchway, a half-door frequently gated: hatches, *n.* plu. -*ēs*, openings for exploring mines; flood-gates to stop the course of water.

hatch, *v.* *hāch* (*F.* *hacher*, to hack; *Norm.* *hak*, a score or incision), to shade or delineate by lines in drawing and engraving: hatching, *n.* shading with a blacklead pencil or pen, or in engraving. *Note.*—etching may only be a corruption of hatching.

hatchel, *n.* *hāch'ēl* or *hāch'ēl*, also hackle, *hāch't* (*Ger.* *heckel*; *Dan.* *hekel*, a heckle, a comb), a board set with iron teeth used for separating the finer parts of hemp and flax from the coarser; a large sort of comb: *v.* to separate the finer from the coarser parts of flax or hemp by means of a hatchel; to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches: hatchling, *imp.*: hatch'elled, *pp.* -*ēd*: hatch'eller, *n.* -*ēl-ēr*, one who.

hatchet, *n.* *hāch'ēt* (*F.* *hachette*, a small axe—from *hacher*, to hack), a small sharp axe with a short handle: to take up the hatchet, to make war: to bury the hatchet, to make peace: hatchet-faced, *a.* having thin prominent features.

hatchetine, *n.* *hāch'ēt-ēn* (after *Mr Hatchett*), mineral tallow, a waxy or spermaceti-like substance of a greenish-yellow colour.

hatchment, *n.* *hāch'mēt* (corrupted from *achievement*), a lozenge-shaped funeral escutcheon or coat of arms, placed in front of the residence of the deceased for a certain time, and afterwards in a church.

hate, *v.* *hāt* (*Swiss.* *hats*, anger: *AS.* *hettan*, to persecute: *Icel.* *hata*; *Ger.* *hassen*, to hate: *Goth.* *hatis*, anger: connected with *haste*), to dislike greatly; to detest: ha'ting, *imp.*: ha'ted, *pp.*: hater, *n.* one who: hateable, *a.* -*ēbl*, that may be hated: hateful, *a.* -*fūl*, exciting hate; odious; detestable: hatefully, *ad.* -*lī*: hatefulness, *n.*: hatred, *n.* *hāt'rēd*, intense dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity.

hatter, *n.*—see under *hat*.

hatti-sheriff, *n.* *hāt'tī-shēr'īf* (*Turk.*—from *Ar.* *hakkt*, a writing, and *sherif*, noble), an irrevocable order direct from the Sultan of Turkey.

hauberk, *n.* *hāw'bērk* (old *F.* *hauberc*; *AS.* *heals-beorg*, a coat of mail—from *heals*, the neck, and *beorgan*, to cover or defend), armour for the neck and

chest; a tunic of ringed mail descending below the knees, and having short wide sleeves.

haugh, n. *hau* (AS. *haga*, a hedge; Ger. *hag*, a fence), in Scot., a little low-lying meadow.

haughty, a. *hauēti* (F. *hautain*, haughty—from *haut*; old F. *hault*, high), proud and disdainful; arrogant: **haughtily**, ad. -*ti*: **haughtiness**, n. -*nēs*, pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

haul, v. *hauēl* (F. *haler*, to haul; Ger. *holen*, to fetch; Dut. *haelen*, to send for, to fetch), to pull or draw with force; to drag: n. a catch, as of fish; a pull; among *ropemakers*, a bundle of about 400 threads to be tarred: **hauling**, imp.: **hauled**, pp. *hauēld*: **haul** er, n. one who.

haulm, n. *hauēm*—see *halm*.

haunch, n. *hauēnsh* (F. *hanche*, the hip; old H. Ger. *hlanche*, the flank), the hip; the part of a man or quadruped which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; a joint of mutton or venison; in an arch, the part between the vertex and springing.

haunt, n. *hauēnt* (Bre. *hent*, a way; Bre. *henti*; F. *hanter*, to frequent, to haunt), a place of frequent resort: v. to resort much or often to; to trouble with frequent visits; to visit, as a spirit or ghost; to be much about: **haunting**, imp.: **haunted**, pp.: adj. frequently visited, especially by ghosts or apparitions; subject to the visits of: **haunter**, n. one who.

haul or **harle**, v. *haurēl* (Scot.), to rough-cast a wall with a mixture of lime and gravel: **haul**ing, imp.: **haurl**ed, pp. *haurēld*.

haustellate, a. *hauēstēlāt* (L. *haustellum*, a sucker—from *haurio*, I draw water), provided with a sucker: **haustorium**, n. -*tōrē-īm*, the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of dodder.

hautboy, n. *hō-bōy* (F. *hautbois*—from *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood), a wind instrument like a flute, also called *oboe*; a large sort of strawberry.

hautéur, n. *hauē-ter* (F.), haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

haut-gout, *hō-gō'* (F.), high seasoning; high relish or flavour.

hayne, n. *hōwēn* (after M. *Hayn*), one of the haloid minerals of a fine azure-blue colour.

have, v. *hāv* (Goth. *haban*; AS. *habban*; Ger. *haben*; L. *habere*, to have), to possess or hold; to enjoy; to be under necessity or impelled by duty, as you will have to do it; to desire, as I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God; to buy; to hold opinion; to bring forth: **having**, imp.: **had**, pt. and pp. *hād*. *Note*.—When used as an auxiliary, the completion of the sense is expressed by the verb which follows: to have a care, to take care; to guard. The phrase, I had rather, is a corruption of I'd rather—that is, I would rather.

haven, n. *hā-vēn* (Icel. *hafn*; old F. *havene*; F. *havre*, a haven), a harbour; a port; a place of safety; a shelter.

haversack, n. *hāv-er-sāk* (F. *havre-sac*), a soldier's provision-bag when on a march or on service.

haversian-canals, *hā-vēr-si-ān* (after *Havers*, their discoverer), a name given to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone.

havildar, n. *hāv-il-dār*, a sergeant in the native Indian army.

havoc or **havock**, n. *hāv-ōk* (W. *hafog*, destruction, waste; *hai hafog*, a cry when cows are committing waste in a field: AS. *hafoc*, a hawk), wide and general destruction; devastation.

haw, n. *hau* (AS. *hagu*; Ger. *hag*, a hedge, an enclosure), the berry of the hawthorn; a gristly excrescence under the nether eyelid of a horse: **hawthorn**, n. *hau-thāwērn* (*have*, and *thorn*), a common prickly tree or shrub, chiefly used in forming hedges.

haw, v. *hau*, to make sounds like *have*, *haw*, between one's words in speaking: **hawing**, imp.: n. hesitation: **hawed**, pp. *hauēd*.

hawk, n. *hauēk* (AS. *hauēc*; Icel. *haukr*, a hawk; Fin. *hauvika*, a hawk—from *havia*, voracious), a bird of prey of several species: v. to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing: **hawking**, imp.: n. the sport of taking wild birds by means of a hawk: **hawked**, pp. *hauēkd*: adj. crooked or curved, like a hawk's bill: **hawk-eyed**, a quick-sighted: **hawk-nosed**, a. -*nōsd*, having a nose crooked like the beak of a hawk.

hawk, v. *hauēk* (W. *hochi*, to clear the throat; Magyar, *hak*, clearing the throat, phlegm; Dan. *hark*, to hawk: an imitative word), to bring up phlegm by

coughing: **hawking**, imp.: n. the effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a small cough: **hawked**, pp. *hauēkd*.

hawk, v. *hauēk* (Norm. *hawk*, to cry, to shout; Pol. *hak*, roar, din; W. *hwa*, to halloo), to carry about goods for sale from place to place; to peddle: **hawking**, imp.: n. the act of offering goods for sale on the streets: **hawked**, pp. *hauēkd*: **hawker**, n. -*ēr*, a pedlar; a travelling seller of goods.

hawk, n. *hauēk*, a small flat board, having a handle underneath, used by plasterers when at work with mortar or plaster.

hawse, n. *hauēz* (It. *alzare*; old F. *hausser*, to raise), the situation of a ship's cables when she has two anchors down—a foul *hawse* being when the cables cross each other or are twisted together; the part of the bows close to the cables: **hawses**, n. plu. *hauēz-ēs*, or *hawse-holes*, the holes in the bow of a ship through which cables are passed: **hawser**, n. -*ēr*, a small cable or large towing-line.

hawthorn—see *haw*.

hay, n. *hā* (Goth. *havi*, grass: AS. *heag*; Icel. *hey*; Dut. *hoy*, grass cut and dried), cut grass dried and used for fodder: **hay-cock**, n. *hā-kōk*, a conical pile or heap of hay in the field: **hay-rick**, n. -*rik*, hay raised in a pile or heap for preservation in the open air; also **hay-stack**.

hayesine, n. *hā-ēs-in* (after *Hayes*), borate of lime, occurring in globular or reniform masses, particularly abundant on the western coast of America, of great value in the manufacture of glass.

hazard, n. *hāz-ērd* (F. *hasard*—from Sp. *azar*, unlucky throw of the dice; It. *zara*, an unlucky cast; mod. Gr. *zari*, a die), that which falls or comes unexpectedly; chance; accident; chance of danger; venture; a game at dice: v. to put in danger; to expose to chance; to risk; to try the chance: **hazarding**, imp.: **hazard**ed, pp.: **hazardous**, a. -*ērd-ūs*, perilous; dangerous; that exposes to the chance of loss or evil: **hazardously**, ad. -*ūs*: **hazardousness**, n. -*nēs*. *haze*, n. *hāz* (Icel. *haz*, haze, hoarse or rough in the throat from a cold), light vapour; mist; a slight fog: **hazy**, a. *hāz-ēl*, covered or shrouded with light vapour; misty: **haziness**, n. mistiness.

hazel-nut, n. *hāz-ēl-nūt* (Norm. *hast*; Dut. *hazel-noot*, the common nut; Dan. *haze*, the beard of nuts), the nut of the hazel-tree, whose wood, being very flexible, is used for the hoops of casks, and also in turnery; a miner's term for a tough fine-grained sandstone: **hazel**, a. of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut: **hazelly**, a. -*lī*, of a light brown.

he, *hē* (AS. *he*; Dut. *hij*; Fris. *hi*), pron. of the 3d pers. applied to a man or boy; poss. his, obj. *him*; often used as a prefix to denote the masc. gen., as *he-bear*: n. a male.

head, n. *hēd* (AS. *heafod*, a head; Dan. *hoved*; Dut. *hoofd*), the uppermost part of the body containing the face, &c.; a chief person; the chief or principal part of anything; a leader; understanding or mind; a title or heading; source of a stream; the top part; the forepart, as of a ship; chief place, as *head* of affairs; division of a discourse; crisis or height, as to bring or come to a *head*: v. to act as a leader to; to fit or furnish with a head; to top off; to form a head; to go in front of; to oppose; to restrain: *ad.* chief; principal: **heading**, imp. getting in advance or ahead of: n. that which stands at the head or top, as of a subscription paper: **head**ed, pp.: **headless**, a. without a head: **headache**, n. *hēd-āk*, pain in the head: **head'ers**, n. plu. -*ērz*, bricks placed lengthwise across the wall: **head-dress**, n. an ornamental covering for the head; also **head-gear**, n. -*gēr*: **headland**, n. a cape or promontory: **headlines**, n. plu. lines displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, or to begin a chapter: **headlong**, a. head-foremost; steep; precipitous: *ad.* rashly; precipitately; hastily: **head-money**, n. a poll-tax: **head'most**, a. most advanced: **headpiece**, n. the helmet of the soldier; an ornament at the head of a chapter or page of a book: **headquarters**, n. plu. the place of general rendezvous; the residence of the officer or general in command: **head'ship**, n. dignity; chief place; authority: **headman**, n. *hēd-mān*, an executioner: **head'stone**, n. a stone with inscription, placed at the head of a grave: **head'strong**, a. self-willed; obstinate; violent; ungovernable: **headway**, n. the motion of an advancing ship: **head-wind**, a. contrary wind: **head of cattle**, a single one: **neither head nor tail**, neither beginning nor end; neither the one thing nor the other; confused: **on one's own head**,

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

on one's own responsibility: **out of one's own head**, without the advice or co-operation of another: **over head and ears**, completely overwhelmed; entirely: **to give the head**, to let go control, as he gave his horse the head: **to lay heads together**, to combine in a plan: **to make head against**, to advance; to resist with success: **head**, *a. hēd't*, apt to affect the head; intoxicating: **head-ly**, *ad. -li*: **head-iness**, *n. -nēs*, rashness; obstinacy.

heal, *v. hēl* (AS. *hælan*, to cure; Ger. *heil*, whole; Gr. *holos*, whole, entire), to cure of a disease or wound; to restore to soundness or health; to reconcile; to grow healthy or sound: **healing**, *imp.*: **adj.** mild; curative; gentle: *n.* act or power of curing: **healed**, *pp. hēld*: **healingly**, *ad. -li*.

healds, *n. plu. hēlds*, the harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

health, *n. hēth* (from *heal*), sound state of the body, in which the parts perform freely their natural functions; mental vigour; moral purity; divine favour: **healthful**, *a. -fōol*, in a sound state of body; wholesome; salubrious: **healthfully**, *ad. -li*: **healthfulness**, *n.*: **healthy**, *a. hēl'thi*, in a sound state of body; salubrious; enjoying health; vigorous: **healthily**, *ad. -li*: **healthiness**, *n.*

heam, *n. hēm* (AS. *hæme*, the birth, the womb), the after-birth among beasts.

heap, *n. hep* (AS. *heap*; Ger. *haufe*; Icel. *hopp*, a heap, a crowd), a pile or mass consisting of many single things; a collection, as of ruins: **v.** to throw or lay together single things in a mass or pile; to accumulate; to amass or lay up: **heaping**, *imp.*: **heaped**, *pp. hēpt*: **to heap up**, to accumulate in great quantity.

hear, *v. hēr* (AS. *hýran*, to hear; Swiss, *hōran*, an interjection to still an unquiet ear; Swiss, *hōran*; Ger. *aufhören*, to cease, to be still; Goth. *haurjan*, to hear), to perceive by the ear; to attend or listen to willingly; to attend; to listen; to obey; to try in a court of law; to be told; to receive by report; to receive intelligence or news: **hearing**, *imp.*: **n.** the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial trial; extent within which sound may be heard: **heard**, *pp. hērd*, did hear: **hearer**, *n. -ēr*, one who hears; **hear**, an exclamation calling forcible attention to certain words of a speaker, while speaking, without necessarily expecting approval: **hearing-trumpet**, an instr. for collecting sounds and conveying them to the ear: **hearsay**, *n. hēr'sd*, report; rumour; common talk.

hearken, *v. hār'ken* (from *hark*: AS. *hýrcnian*), to attend to what is uttered; to listen; to give heed to: **hearken**, *imp. -kn'ing*: **hearken**, *pp. -knd*: **heark'ener**, *n. -kn-ēr*, one who.

hearse, *n. hērs* (old F. *herce*; F. *herse*, a harrow made in a triangular form, then the name of the iron frame for candles placed at the head of the funeral carriage, and finally applied to the carriage in which coffins are conveyed), a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave: **hearse-like**, *a.* suitable to a funeral; mournful.

heart, *n. hārt* (AS. *heorte*; Goth. *hairto*; Sans. *hṛdī*; Gr. *kardia*, the heart), the well-known organ in animals which, by alternate contracting and expanding, sends the blood through the arteries, to be again received by it from the veins; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the centre or interior; the seat of the affections and passions; disposition of mind: **v.** to become close or hard in the centre, as a cabbage: **hearting**, *imp.*: **heart'ed**, *pp.*: **heartless**, *a.* void of feeling or affection; faint-hearted; without courage: **heartlessly**, *ad. -li*: **hearted**, *a.* laid up or sealed in the heart—generally used as the latter part of a compound, as *hard-hearted*: **heart'some**, *a. -sūm*, merry; lively: **heart'y**, *a. hārt'i*, proceeding from the heart; warm; sincere; zealous; full of health; vigorous; plentiful, as a meal: **heartily**, *ad. -li*: **heartiness**, *n.* state of being hearty; sincerity; ardour; eagerness of appetite: **heart-blood**, blood from the heart; the life: **hard-hearted**, *a.* unfeeling; cruel: **faint-hearted**, *a.* wanting in courage; liable to sink under difficulties or trials: **at heart**, as regards the heart; really: **by heart**, fixed in the memory; in a most thorough manner: **to break the heart**, to reduce to despair or hopeless grief: **to find in the heart**, to be willing or disposed: **to speak to one's heart**, to speak home to; to encourage: **heart-breaking**, *a.* overpowering with grief or sorrow: **heart-broken**, *a.* intensely grieved or afflicted: **heartburn**, *n. pain*,

heat, and uneasiness about the region of the stomach: **heart-burning**, *a.* causing discontent; secret enmity: **heartfelt**, *a.* deeply and sincerely felt: **heart-piercing**, *a.* very acute or affecting: **heart-rending**, *a.* deeply afflictive: **heart-searching**, *a.* searching the secret thoughts and purposes: **heart-sick**, *a.* sick at heart; pained in mind: **heart-sickening**, *a.* sickening or paining the heart: **heart sore**, *a.* deeply wounded; that pains the heart: **heart-stirring**, *a.* moving the feelings; also **heart-touching**, *a.*: **heart-strings**, the nerves or tendons supposed to brace or sustain the heart: **heart-wood**, the innermost layers of wood in exogenous trees, more deeply coloured and harder than the rest: **with all my heart**, with right good will; sincerely: **to get or learn by heart**, to commit to memory: **to lay to heart**, to be much affected: **to lose heart**, to become discouraged: **to set the heart on**, to fix the desires on; **to take to heart**, to be much concerned about; to be cast down and depressed in spirit by: **heart-wheel**, a contrivance for converting circular into rectilinear motion.

hearth, *n. hārth* (AS. *heorth*; Ger. *herd*, floor, hearth; Swiss, *herd*, soil, ground), the large flat stone placed in front of a fireplace, and generally on a level with the floor; the fireside; one's home: **hearthrug**, *n.* a thick ornamental piece of carpet-work laid on a hearth.

heat, *n. hēt* (Icel. *hita*, heat, boiling; *heitr*, hot; Ger. *hitze*, heat, passion—from *hetzen*, to set on dogs, to incite: Sw. *hetsa*, to set on, to heat), the sensation experienced on approaching or touching a hot body; caloric; strong excitement or agitation; ardour; fervency; a single effort, as in a race; a course: **v.** to make hot; to become warm; to warm with passion or desire; to excite: **heating**, *imp.*: **adj.** stimulating; exciting: **heat'ed**, *pp.*: **heat'er**, *n.* that which warms or makes hot.

heath, *n. hēth* (Goth. *haiþis*, the open country: Icel. *heiði*, a waste; Ger. *heide*, a heath, a waste), a small narrow-leaved flowering shrub of various species, very common on certain high lands—called in Scotland *heather*; a tract of land covered with heath; an open waste tract of land: **heath'y**, *a. -i*, abounding with heath: **heath-cock**, called also **heath-pout**, a large fowl found on heaths; a species of grouse: **heath-pea**, a species of wild vetch.

heathen, *n. hē'thēn* (Goth. *haiþnon*; Ger. *heide*, a heathen—from Goth. *haiþis*, the open country; Dut. *heyden*, a clown, a heathen), one who knows not the true God; a worshipper of idols; a pagan; a very ignorant person: **adj.** pert. to; pagan; gentile: **the heathen**, idolaters: **hea'thenise**, *v. -tē*, to render heathen: **heathen'ising**, *imp.*: **heathenised**, *pp. -tēd*: **hea'thenish**, *a. -tēsh*, rude; ignorant; of or relating to heathens: **hea'thenishly**, *ad. -li*: **hea'thenism**, *n. -tēn*, ignorance; rudeness; ignorance of the true God.

heather, *n. hēth'ēr* (from *heath*, which see), in *Scot.*, the common name for *heath*: **heath'ery**, *a. -i*, abounding in heather or heath: **heather-bells**, blossoms of a kind of heather.

heave, *v. hēv* (Goth. *haffjan*; Icel. *hefia*; AS. *hebban*; Ger. *heben*, to lift), to raise or force from the breast, as a sigh; to throw or cast with strong effort; to cause to swell; to pant; to rise with pain; to swell and lift; to have an inclination to vomit: **n.** a rising or swelling, exertion or effort upwards: in *mining*, the displacement of a vein or bed when thrown upwards by the intersection of another vein or fault: **heaving**, *imp.*: **adj.** throwing upwards from the breast; swelling; panting: **n.** a rising or swell: **hove**, *pt.* or *pp. hōv*, or **heaved**, *hēvd*: **heaves**, *n. plu. hēvs*, a disease of horses: **heaving the log**, using the log to ascertain the rate the ship is going at: **to heave to**, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion: **to heave in sight**, to make its first appearance: **heave-offering**, *n.* among the *Jews*, a tenth of the tithes, &c., received by the Levites, which was offered by heaving or elevating.

heaven, *n. hēv'n* (AS. *heofon*; Goth. *himins*; Ger. *himmel*, an arched or vaulted covering, the sky, heaven: old S. *heban*, a covering, heaven), the habitation of God and the abode of the blessed; great happiness; the region or expanse above us; the sky; the supreme power; God: **heav'only**, *a. -li*, supremely excellent: **godlike**; celestial; pert. to or resembling an inhabitant of heaven; delightful: **ad. in a manner resembling that of heaven**: **heav'enliness**, *n.* state or quality of being heavenly; supreme excellence:

māt, māt, fār, lāw; mēic, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

heav'en-born, *n.* of surpassing genius; native of heaven: **heavenward**, *ad. -wérds*, also **heavenwards**, *ad. -wérds*, toward heaven: **heavenly-minded**, *a.* having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven or heavenly objects: **heavenly-mindedness**, *n.* state of having the affections placed on heavenly things

heavy, *a. hēv'ī* (AS. *hefig*; Icel. *hofugr*, heavy), weighty; ponderous; dejected; depressed; dark; drowsy; not light or spongy; large; abundant; indigestible; dull or tedious, as a sermon; soft or miry, as heavy land; loud, as heavy firing: *ad.* common as the first element of a compound; heavily, *as in heavy-laden*, **heavy-hearted**: **heavily**, *ad. -ī*: **heaviness**, *n.* quality of being heavy; weight: **heavy-spar**, *a.* mineral, the name given to barytes in consequence of its great specific gravity.

hebdomadai, *a. hēb-dōm'ā-dāl* (Gr. *hebdomas*, the space of seven days; from *hepta*, seven: *L. hebdomada*, a week), weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days; also in same sense, **hebdomatical**, *a. -ī-kāl*: **hebdomadary**, *n. -dēr'ī*, in a convent, an inmate officiating in turn for a week: *adj.* weekly.

Hebe, *n. hē'bē* (Gr. *Hebe*), in the *anc. myth.*, the goddess of youth; one of the planetoids.

Hebrew, *n. hēbrō* (L. *Hebræus*; Gr. *Hebraios*; F. *Hebreu*, of or belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew—supposed to be derived from *Eber* or *Heber*, a descendant of Shem), a descendant of Eber or Heber—more particularly of Jacob; a Jew; an Israelite; the language of the Jews: *adj.* of or pert. to Hebrews or Jews: **Hebraic**, *a. hē-brā'īk*, of or relating to the Hebrews or the language: **hebraically**, *ad. -kāl'ī*, after the manner of the Hebrew language: **hebraicise**, *v. hē-brā'ī-sīz*, to make or convert into Hebrew: **hebraicised**, *imp.* *hebraicised*, *pp. -sīd*: **hebraise**, *v. hē-brā'īz*, same sense as *hebraicise*: **hebraising**, *imp.* *hebraised*, *pp. -īd*: **Hebraism**, *n. -īz'm*, Hebrew idiom; an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language: **Hebraist**, *n. -īst*, one versed in Hebrew: **Hebraistic**, *a. -īk*, pert. to or resembling Hebrew.

Hebridian, *a. hēb-rīd'ī-ān*, pert. to the Hebrides, *hēb'rī-dēz*, a group of islands on the west coast of Scotland: *n.* an inhabitant.

hecatoomb, *n. hēk'ā-tōm* (Gr. *hekatombe*—from *hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox), in *anc. Greece* or *Rome*, the sacrifice of a hundred oxen at one time; any destruction or sacrifice of a large number of victims.

heck, *n. hēk*, or **hack**, *n. hāk* (Dut. *heck*, a grating; Sw. *hack*, a hedge of branches), an instr. for catching fish; a bend in a stream; a rack for holding fodder.

heckle, *n. hēk'lē* (see *hackle*), an instr. for preparing flax: **heckling**, *n. hēk'lēng*, act or process of preparing flax: in *Scot.*, a rough off-hand way of questioning a candidate for a seat in Parliament as to his views and principles.

hectare, *n. hēk-tār'* (Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *L. area*, any void place), a French measure containing 100 ares, or two and a half Eng. imperial acres nearly.

hectic, *a. hēk'tīk* (Gr. *hektikos*, pert. to habit of body—from *hexis*, habit of body), constitutional; habitual; affected with fevers called *hectic*; also **hectical**, *a. -īkāl*: **hectically**, *ad. -ī*: **hectic**, *n.* a peculiar remitting fever attended with alternate chill and heat.

hectogramme, *n. hēk-tōm'g-rām* (Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *gramma*, a letter, an account), a French weight containing 100 grammes, being $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. avoirdupois.

hectolitre, *n. hēk-tōl'ē-tr* (Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *litra*, a pound), a French measure of 100 litres, about 22 gallons Eng.

hectometer, *n. hēk-tōm'ē-tēr*, also **hectometre**, *hēk-tō-mā-tr* (Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *metron*, a measure), a French measure of 100 metres, about 328 feet Eng.

hector, *n. hēk'tēr* (from *Hector*, the famous Trojan warrior), a bully; a blustering fellow: *v.* to threaten; to play the bully: **hectoring**, *imp.* *adj.* blustering; insolent: **hectored**, *pp. -tēr*.

heddle, *n. hēd'ī*, in weaving, the meshes of twine by which the warp is alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the weft.

hedenbergite, *n. hē'den-bēr'jīt*, an important variety of lime-iron angite, of a black or blackish-green colour, named after Hedenberg, the Swedish chemist.

hederaceous, *a. hēd-ēr-ā'shīs* (L. *hedera*, the plant

ivy), of or belonging to ivy: **hed'eral**, *a. -āl*, composed of or pert. to ivy.

hedge, *n. hēj* (AS. *hegge*; Ger. *hag*, a bush, a shrub: Dut. *hegge*, a thorn-bush), a fence of thorn-bushes or small trees: *v.* to guard or protect; to obstruct; to skulk; to enclose, as with a hedge; to surround for defence: **hedging**, *imp.* guarding or protecting; among *sporting men*, manoeuvring with a bet: **hedged**, *pp. hēj'd*: **hedger**, *n. -ēr*, one who repairs or makes hedges: **hedgeless**, *a. -lēz*, without a hedge: **hedge-born**, *a.* lowly; obscure: **hedging-bill**, a pruning-hook: **hedgehog**, *n.* a small quadruped covered on the upper part with prickles or spines: **hedgegrow**, *n. -rō*, a thick-set line or row of small trees or bushes forming a fence: **hedge-school**, in *Ireland*, an open-air school beside a hedge; a common country school: **hedge-sparrow**, a common and well-known bird: to **hedge a bet**, among *betting men*, to bet on the opposite side, after having betted on the other, in order to guard against great loss.

heed, *n. hēd* (AS. *hedan*; Dut. *hoeden*; Ger. *hüten*, to keep guard, to observe), care; attention; regard: *v.* to regard with care; to mind; to observe; to attend to: **heeding**, *imp.* *heed'ed*, *pp.* *heed'less*, *a.* careless; inattentive: **heedlessly**, *ad. -līs*: **heedlessness**, *n.* inattention; carelessness: **heedful**, *a. -fōl*, attentive; watchful; observing: **heedfully**, *ad. -līs*: **heedfulness**, *n.* attention; vigilance.

heel, *n. hēl* (AS. *hel*; Icel. *hæll*; Dut. *hiel*, the heel), the hind part of the foot; hind part of a shoe or stocking; the latter or remaining part of a thing; among *seamen*, the lower end of anything, as of a mast: *v.* to add a heel to: **heeling**, *imp.* *heeled*, *pp. hēld*: to **be at the heels**, to pursue closely; to follow hard: **neck and heels**, the whole length of the body; to go **heels over head**, to go over so as to bring the heels uppermost; to move in a hasty precipitate manner; to lay by the heel, to fetter; to confine; to show the heels, to flee; to run from: to **take to the heels**, to take to flight: **heel-piece**, a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe.

heel, *v. hēl* (AS. *hylidan*, to incline: Icel. *halla*, to lean towards: Dan. *helde*, to slope), to lean on one side, as a ship: **heeling**, *imp. n.* the leaning over to one side of a vessel: **heeled**, *pp. hēld*.

heft, *n. hēft*—see *haft*.

hegemonic, *a. hēg'ī-mōn'īk* (Gr. *hegemonikos*, fitted for a command, chief), ruling; predominant; also **hegemonical**, *a. -ī-kāl*: **hegemony**, *n. -mōn'ī* (Gr. *hegemonia*, leadership), leadership of one state over another; preponderant influence or authority.

Hegira, *n. hēg'ī-rā* (Ar. *hadjara*, to remove or desert), the Mohammedan era dated from 16th July, A.D. 622, being the date of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; any flight or exodus.

heifer, *n. hēf-ēr* (AS. *heafre*; prov. Eng. *heckfor*), a young cow.

heigh-ho, *int. hē'ho*, an exclamation expressing uneasiness or languor.

height, *n. hēl* (from *high*, which see), distance above the ground; elevated ground; a hill; altitude of any thing or person; elevation of rank, excellence, or fame; highest state; crisis: **heighten**, *v. hēl'tn*, to raise higher; to increase; to improve; to aggravate: **heightening**, *imp. -mīng*: *n.* the making high; exaltation: **heightened**, *pp. hēl'tnd*: **height'ener**, *n. -nēr*, one who.

heinous, *a. hē'nūs* (F. *haineux*—from *haine*, malice, hate: old F. *hadir*, to hate), wicked in a high degree; hateful; atrocious: **heinously**, *ad. -līs*: **heinousness**, *n. -nēs*, wickedness; atrociousness.

heir, *n. ār* (L. *hæres*; old F. *hoir*, an heir), one who is entitled to anything after its present possessor: *v.* to inherit: **heir'ess**, *fem.* of heir: **heir'less**, *a.* destitute of an heir: **heir'ship**, *n.* state or right of an heir: **heir-apparent**, *n.* one entitled to succeed to an estate, &c.: **heir-presumptive**, *n.* one who stands nearest in succession in default of an heir-apparent. *Note.*—A man's son or daughter is *heir-apparent*, but when he has no son or daughter, then his brother or cousin, &c., is *heir-presumptive*: **heirloom**, *n. -lōm* (AS. *geloma*, goods), any movable article which by law descends to the heir with the freehold.

held, *v. hēld*, *pt.* or *pp.* of *hold*, which see.

helenine, *n. hēl'ē-nīn* (L. *helenium*, the plant elecampane—so called because supposed to have sprung from the tears of Helen), a substance like camphor obtained from the plant elecampane.

heliacal, *a. hē-lī-ā-kāl* (Gr. *helios*, the sun), emerging

cōo, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

from the light of the sun, or passing into it, as a star or planet: **heliacally**, ad. **-li**: **helianthus**, n. **heli'-an-thus** (Gr. *anthos*, a flower), a genus of plants of several species, one of which is the well-known sun-flower: **helianthoida**, n. **-thoi'-dd** (Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, form, shape), an order of polypes, resembling a sun-flower in appearance, of which the actiniae or sea-anemones may be taken as the type.

helicai, a. **heli'-kal** (Gr. *helix*, a winding, a spiral body—gen. *heltikos*), spiral; winding: **helically**, ad. **-li**: **heli-spheric**, a. **-sfer'-ik** (Gr. *sphaira*, a globe or ball), spiral or winding; also **heli-spherical**, a. **-i'-kal**: **helicidae**, n. plu. **heli'-si'-de**, the land or garden snails, having a light variously-coloured shell: **helioc'eras**, n. **-i'-o-sér'-ds**, or **helioc'er-alite**, n. **-o-sér'-á-tit** (Gr. *keras*, a horn), a genus of the ammonite family—so named from the spiral arrangement of its chambered whorls: **heliocoid**, n. **-koi'd** (Gr. *eidos*, form), a peculiar curve or spiral: **heliocoi'dal**, a. **-koi'-ddal**, in bot., having a coiled appearance like the shell of a snail—applied to inflorescence: **helix**, n. **heli'-iks**, something that is spiral; the external body of the ear; the snail-shell; in *arch.*, the delicate volute, like the tendrils of a vine, which curls over the leaves, and just beneath the abacus of a Corinthian capital: plu. **helices**, **-i-séz**: **heli'cité**, n. **-i-sit**, in *geol.*, any fossil shell of the helix family.

heliocentric, a. **heli'-o-sén'-trik** (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *kentron*, centre), as seen from the sun; concentric with the sun; also **helioc'en-trical**, a. **-tri'-kal**: **helioc'en-trically**, ad. **-li**.

heliograph, n. **heli'-o-gráf** (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *grapho*, I describe or paint), an instr. devised for obtaining photographs of the sun: **heli'ography**, n. **-ógrá-fí**, sun-painting; photography: **heli'ographic**, a. **-ógrá-fík**, pert. to: **heli'ographer**, n. **-rá-fér**, one who.

heliolatory, n. **heli'-ó-lá-trí** (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *latreio*, I worship), the worship of the sun: **heliolá'ter**, n. **-tér**, one who worships the sun.

heliolites, n. plu. **heli'-ó-lítz** (Gr. *helios*, and *lithos*, a stone), an extensive genus of fossil corals—so called from the sun-like aspect of the septa of their pores.

heliometer, n. **heli'-óm'-tér** (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the apparent diameter of any heavenly body—called also an *astrometer*.

helioscope, n. **heli'-ó-skóp** (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *skopeo*, I view), a telescope fitted for solar observations: **heli'oscopic**, a. **-skóp'-ik**, pert. to: **heli'ostat**, n. **-stát** (Gr. *statos*, that stands or remains), an instr. which continually reflects the sun's rays in the same direction, consisting of a rotating mirror moved by clock-work.

heliotrope, n. **heli'-ó-tróp** (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *tropé*, a turning), that which turns towards the sun; an anc. instr. for showing the time of the sun's arrival at the tropics or equinoctial line; a flowering plant; a mineral of a deep green, varied with bloodstone.

hell, n. **hél** (Icel. *hél*, death; *Helia*, the goddess of death: Dan. *helvede*, hell), the place or state of punishment; the place of departed souls; any den of vice or misery; Hades; the grave; a gambling-house: **hellish**, a. **-ish**, pert. to hell; infernal: **hellishly**, ad. **-li**: **hellishness**, n. the qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity: **hell-hound**, n. an agent of hell; a diabolical savage.

hellebore, n. **heli'-bór** (L. *helleborus*; Gr. *helleboros*—from *helen*, to kill or overcome, and *bora*, food), a common name of several poisonous plants; the Christmas rose or flower: **helleborine**, n. **-bó-rin**, the active principle of hellebore: **helleborus niger**, **heli'-bó-rús nígér** (L. black hellebore), a homoeopathic medicine; the Christmas rose.

Hellenic, a. **heli'-én-ik** (Gr. *Hellenikos*, Grecian—from *Hellen*, son of Deucalion), pert. to the Hellenes (**heli'-én-ís**) or Greeks: **Hellenism**, n. **-én-izm**, a Greek idiom: **Hellenist**, n. **-nist**, a Jew who spoke Greek; one skilled in Greek: **Hellenistic**, a. **-tik**, also **Hellenis'tical**, a. **-tik'-kal**, pert. to the Greek spoken by the Hellenists: **Hellenistically**, ad. **-li**.

hellish, a.—see under **hell**.

helm, n. **hél'm** (Ger. *helm*, a handle, a rudder: AS. *helma*, a helm: Icel. *hialma*, a rudder), the movable instr. at the hinder part of a ship by which it is steered; the place of direction or management: **v.** to steer: **helm'ing**, imp. **helmed**, pp. **helmd**: **adj.** furnished with a helm: **helm'less**, a. without a helm: **helms'-man**, n. one who guides the helm.

helmet, n. **hél-mét**, also **helm** (Goth. *hilms*; Icel.

hialmr; Ger. *helm*, a helmet—from Icel. *hilma*, to cover, to hide), defensive armour for the head; in *her.*, the representation of a helmet, denoting, by modifications in form, certain gradations of rank; in *bot.*, an arched concave petal or sepal, or a part of one, as the upper lip of several labiate flowers: **hel'meted**, a. furnished with a helmet.

helimanthic, a. **heli-mán'thik** (Gr. *helmins*, a worm), relating to worms; expelling worms: **n.** a medicine for expelling worms: **helminthology**, n. **-thoi'-ó-jí** (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science or history of worms: **helminth'ogist**, n. **-jíst**, one who: **helmintholog'ic**, a. **-jíst-ik**, also **helminth'ic**, a. **-tik'-kal**, pert. to worms or their history: **helminthites**, n. plu. **-thits**, in *geol.*, applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flaggy stones—usually considered as worm-trails.

helot, n. **hél-ót** (from anc. Helos, whose inhabitants were enslaved: perhaps Gr. *helen*, to take, to conquer), a slave of anc. Sparta: **helotism**, n. **-tizm**, the condition of the helots or slaves of anc. Sparta: **hel'otry**, n. **-ót-ri**, the body of helots; helot-like bondsmen.

help, **v.** **hél'p** (Goth. *hilpan*; Icel. *hialpa*; Ger. *helfen*, to help, to take care of), to assist; to aid; to forward or promote; to avoid; to forbear; to lend aid; to prevent or hinder: **n.** assistance; aid; relief; in *Amer.*, a hired man or woman: **help'ing**, imp. **adj.** assisting; aiding: **helped**, pp. **help't**: **help'er**, n. an assistant: **help'ful**, a. **-fúul**, that gives aid or assistance; useful: **help'fulness**, n.: **help'less**, a. unable to succour one's self, and wanting assistance: **help'lessly**, ad. **-li**: **help'lessness**, n. want of ability; want of succour: **help'mate**, n. **-mát**, a companion or partner: **to help forward**, to advance by assistance: **to help out**, to aid, as in delivering from a difficulty: **to help over**, to enable to surmount: **to help to**, to furnish with.

helter-skelter, ad. **hél'tér-skél'tér** (Low Ger. *hulter-poller*, an exclamation imitating a loud rattling noise; *hulter-de-bulter*, in a great hurry), in hurry and confusion; tumultuously.

helve, n. **hélv** (AS. *helf*; Bav. *helb*, the handle of an axe: Ger. *helm*, handle of a tool), the handle of an axe or hatchet: **v.** to furnish with a helve: **helv'ing**, imp.: **helved**, pp. **hélvd**.

Helvetic, a. **hél-vét'-ik** (L. *Helvetii*, anc. inhabitants of Switzerland), pert. to Switzerland.

hem, n. **hém** (W. *hem*, a hem, a border: Fris. *heam*, a hem), the edge or border of a garment doubled down and sewed: **v.** to fold down and sew the edge of cloth: **hem'ming**, imp.: **hemmed**, pp. **hém'd**.

hem, **v.** **hém** (Gr. *hemenen*, to show the motion of a body: Sw. *hamna*, to restrain, to check—top. Ger. *hamm* or *humm*, an int. of prohibition, stop! let it alone!), to confine; to enclose; to surround: **hem'ming**, imp.: **hemmed**, pp. **hém'd**, enclosed; surrounded: **hem**, n. or int. a sort of half-voluntary cough as a preparation for speaking, or as a call to a person at a little distance.

hema- or **hemat-**, for words beginning thus, look back for the same words commencing with **hæma-** or **hæmat-**.

hematine, n. **hém'-á-tín** (Gr. *haíma*, blood), the colouring matter of logwood: **hem'atite**, n. **-tít**, the name given to two ores of iron, the one of a red and the other of a brown colour; a species of bloodstone: **hem'atitic**, a. **-tik**, pert. to or resembling hematite.

hemeralopia, n. **hém'-ér'-á-ló-pi'-á** (Gr. *hemera*, the day, and *ops*, the eye), a disease in the eye by which a person is only able to see in broad daylight.

hemi, **hém'-á** (Gr. *hemi*—from *hemisus*, the half), a prefix signifying a half: **dem'-i** (F.), a half; **sem'-i** (L.), a half.

hemicarp, n. **hém'-á-kárp** (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *karpós*, fruit), in *bot.*, one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves.

hemicidaris, n. **hém'-i-si-dá-ris** (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *kideris*, a turban), in *geol.*, a genus of turban echinits. **hemicosmites**, n. plu. **hém'-i-kós-mítz** (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *kosmos*, the universe), in *geol.*, a crustacean characterised by its spherical form, and composed of numerous plates.

hemicrany, n. **hém'-i-krá-né** (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *kranion*, the skull), a pain which affects one side of the head only; also **hem'icra'nia**, **-ní'-á** (L.).

hemicycle, n. **hém'-i-sík'l** (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *cycle*), a half cycle or circle.

hemigamous, a. **hém'-ig'-á-mús** (Gr. *hemi*, half, and

gamos, marriage), having two florets in the same spikelet, one of which is neuter and the other unisexual.

hemihedral, *a. hēm'i-hē'drāl* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *hedra*, a seat), in a crystal, having half of the similar parts, instead of all.

hemiplopia, *n. hēm'i-ōp't-ā* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *ops*, the eye), a disease of the eye in which only half the object looked at is seen.

hemiplegy, *n. hēm'i-plē'jē* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *plege*, a stroke), paralysis of one side; also *hem'iple'gia*, *-jē-ā*.

hemipneustic, *n. hēm'ip-nūs't'is* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *pneustis*, blown), a term for the fossil sea-urchin, in allusion to its flattened or half-inflated shape.

hemiptera, *n. plu. hēm'ip'tēr-ē*, or *hemip'tera*, *-tēr-ā* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *pterōn*, a wing), an order of insects with the upper wings usually partly coriaceous and partly membranous; **hemipteral**, *a. pert. to*; also **hemipterous**, *a. -ūs*.

hemisphere, *n. hēm'i-sfēr* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *sphaira*, a globe), a representation of half the earth; a half sphere or globe; in *anat.*, applied to each lateral half of the brain: **hemispheric**, *a. -sfēr'ik-āl*, also *hem'isph'ic*, *a. -ik*, containing half a sphere or globe; half-round.

hemistich, *n. hēm'i-stik* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, a row, a verse), an incomplete line in poetry: **hemistichal**, *hēm'is'ti-kāl*, *pert. to* a hemistich.

hemitrope, *a. hēm'i-trōp* (Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *trope*, a turning), half-turned.

hemlock, *n. hēm'lōk* (AS. *hemleac*), a wild poisonous plant, used medicinally.

hemoptysis, *hemorrhage*, &c.—see under *hæ-*.

hemp, *n. hēmp* (Dut. *hennip*; Ger. *hanf*; Icel. *hannr*), the fibres or threads of a plant of the same name cleaned and dressed, used for making coarse cloth, ropes, &c.: **hempen**, *hēm'p-n*, made of hemp; **hempy**, *a. hēm'p-l*, like hemp; fibrous.

hen, *n. hēn* (Icel. *hann*, he; *hyn*, she; Ger. *henne*, a hen), the female of any kind of fowl: **henpecked**, *a. -pēkt*, governed by the wife: **hen-coop**, *n. -kōp*, a cage for fowls: **hen-harrier**, a kind of hawk or kite—so called as the harasser or enemy of hens: **henbane**, *n. -bān* (*hen*, and *bane*), a poisonous wild British herb, used medicinally—so called from being supposed poisonous to domestic fowls.

hence, *ad. hēns* (AS. *heoma*; old Eng. *hennes*, hence), from this place; from this source; from this time; away; to a distance; for or from this reason. *Note*.—From *hence* is a form come into use, but is not to be commended. **henceforth**, *ad. -fōrth*, from this time forward: **henceforward**, *ad. -fōr-wēr'd*, from this time to futurity.

henchman, *n. hēnsh'mān* (*havench*, and *man*), a supporter; one who stands at one's haunch; a servant.

hendecagon, *n. hēn-dēk-ā-gōn* (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle), a figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable, *n. hēn-dēk-ā-sil'ā-bl* (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendiads, *n. hēn-dī-ā-dīs* (Gr. *en dia duoīn*, one by or through two), a figure of speech in which two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective; the same idea presented by two phrases.

henna, *n. hēn'nā* (Ar. *hinna*), a tropical shrub, the powdered leaves of which, made into a paste, are used by Asiatics for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue.

hep, *n.*—see *hip*.

hepar, *n. hē'pār* (L. and Gr. *hepar*, the liver), a combination of sulphur with an alkali; also called **hepar sulphuris**, *-sūl'fū-ris* (L. liver of sulphur—so called from its liver-brown colour), sulphuret of potassium—a homeopathic remedy.

hepatic, *a. hē-pā't'ik*, also **hepat'ical**, *a. -t'ikāl* (Gr. *hepatikos*, affecting the liver—from *hepar*, the liver), belonging to the liver—applied to a duct conveying the bile from the liver; having a liver-like colour and consistency: **hepatite**, *n. hē-pā't'it*, a dark-grey variety of heavy spar which, when rubbed or heated, emits a fetid odour like sulphuretted hydrogen: **hepatitis**, *n. -t'itis*, inflammation of the liver: **hepatization**, *n. hē-pā't'iz-ā'shūn*, a diseased part of the body having the appearance of liver.

hepato, *hē-pā-tō* (Gr. *hepar*, the liver—gen. *hepatos*), a prefix signifying connected with or related to the liver: **hepato-gastric**, *a. -gāst'rik* (Gr. *gaster*, the stomach), belonging to the liver and stomach.

hepta, *hēp'tā* (Gr. *hepta*), a prefix signifying seven: **heptachord**, *n. -kāl'rā* (Gr. *chorde*, a chord), an anc.

musical instr. of seven strings; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes: **heptagon**, *n. -gōn* (Gr. *gonia*, an angle), a figure with seven sides and angles: **heptagonal**, *a. -ō-nāl*, having seven sides and angles: **heptan'drian**, *a. -tān'drī-ān* (Gr. *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in bot., having seven stamens, as in the **heptan'dria**, *n. -dri-ā*; also **heptan'drous**, *a. -drūs*: **heptangular**, *a. -tāng'ū-lēr* (L. *angulus*, a corner), having seven angles.

heptarchy, *n. hēp'tār-kī* (Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *arche*, rule), a government by seven persons; the country so governed; England, when divided into seven kingdoms, under the government of seven kings: **heptarchic**, *hēp'tār-kīk*, denoting a sevenfold government: **heptarchist**, *n. -kīst*, one who rules in a heptarchy.

her, *pron. hēr* (AS. *heo*, she; *hī*, her; *hyre*, of or to her), the objective case sing. fem. of the pers. *pron. she*: **hers**, *hēr-z*, the poss. form: **herself**, compound pers. *pron.*

herald, *n. hēr'ald* (old F. *hérauld*; F. *héraut*, a herald—from old H. Ger. *haren*, to shout), an officer who reads proclamations and regulates public ceremonies, &c.; one who registers all matters connected with genealogy and armorial bearings; a precursor or harbinger; one who formerly carried messages between princes: **v.** to proclaim; to introduce, as by a herald: **heralding**, *imp. her'alded*, *pp. heraldic*, *a. hēr'al'd'ik*, of or relating to heralds: **heraldically**, *ad. -t'ikāl-ly*: **heraldry**, *n. hēr'al-drī*, the art or practice of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, &c.; the science which teaches how to blazon or explain in proper terms all that belongs to coats of arms: **heraldship**, *n.* the office of a herald.

herb, *n. hēr'b* (L. *herba*; F. *herbe*, grass, vegetation), a plant or vegetable with a soft stalk or stem, opposed to one with a woody stem; a plant whose stem dies annually: **herbless**, *a. -lēz*, having no herbs: **herbaceous, *a. hēr-bā'shūs*, *pert. to* or having the nature of herbs; applied to any portions of a plant more particularly green and succulent: **herbage**, *n. hēr-bāj*, grass; pasture; herbs collectively: **herb'bal**, *n. -bāl*, a book which contains a classification and description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: **adj.** *pert. to* herbs: **herb'balist**, *n. -ist*, one who collects or sells herbs; a practical botanist: **herbarium**, *n. -bā'rī-ūm*, a prepared collection of dried plants: **herb'ary**, *n. -bēr-i*, a herb garden: **herbescent**, *a. -bēs'ēnt* (L. *herbescens*, growing green), growing into herbs: **herbiv'ora**, *n. plu. -biv'ō-rā* (L. *vorō*, I eat), animals living on herbs or vegetables: **herbivorous**, *a. -rūs*, eating or living on herbs or vegetable substances: **herborize**, *v. hēr-bōr'iz*, to search for plants, or seek for new species: **herborizing**, *imp. n.* going about seeking for and gathering medicinal herbs: **herb'oried**, *pp. -ad'*: **herborisation**, *n. -zā'shūn*, act of seeking for plants in the field; figures of plants in mineral substances: **herbous**, *a. hēr'būs*, abounding with herbs; also **herbose**, *a. -bōs*: **herby**, *a. -bī*, having the nature of or *pert. to* herbs.**

herculean, *a. hēr-kū'lē-ān* (Gr. *Herakles*; L. *Hercules*), very great; difficult or dangerous; of extraordinary strength or power: **Hercules**, *n. hēr-kū'lēs*, a hero in the Greek mythology celebrated for his feats of strength, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.

herd, *n. hērd* (Icel. *hirda*, to keep, to guard; Ger. *hürde*, a hurdle or walled fence; F. *herde*, a herd of deer), a collection or assemblage, as cattle or beasts; the rabble; one employed to attend cattle: **v.** to unite or associate, as beasts; to form into a herd: **herding**, *imp. herd'ed*, *pp. herds'mān*, *n.* one employed in tending herds of cattle.

here, *ad. hēr* (Ger. and Dut. *hier*; Icel. *her*; Sw. *här*), in this place; in the present state or life: **here and there**, in a dispersed manner; thinly: **neither here nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; of no importance: **here or there**, a word used as an introduction to the drinking of a health, and to call attention to the fact that such is about to be done, as well as to the person who is about to do it, as *here's to you*—that is, "it is to you," or "it is in your honour"; a word used in calling to, or making an offer, as "here's my hand," "come here," "here goes": **hereabout**, *ad.*, also **hereabouts**, about this place: **hereafter**, *ad.* in time to come: **n.** a future state: **hereat**, *ad. at this*: **hereby**, *ad. by this*: **herein**, *ad. in this*: **hereof**, *ad. of from this*: **hereon**, *ad.* on this: **hereto**, *ad. to*, to this; add to this: **heretofore**, *ad. -tō-fōr*, hitherto; formerly: **hereunto**, *ad. -ūn-tō*, to

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, bīd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

this: hereupon', ad. *-üp-ön'*, on this: herewith', ad. with this.

hereditable, a. *hër-ëd'i-tä-bl* (L. *hereditas*, heirship, an inheritance—from *heres*, an heir: F. *hérité*, heirship), that may be inherited: **hereditably**, ad. *-bly*: **hereditament**, n. *hër-ë-düt-ä-mënt*, any species of property that may be inherited: **hereditary**, a. *hër-ëd'i-tär-i*, that has descended from an ancestor: that may be transmitted from parent to offspring: **hereditarily**, ad. *-i-ly*: **heredity**, n. *-i-ti*, or **hereditary transmission**, the scientific name for the law, "that each plant or animal produces others of like kind with itself."

heresy, n. *hër-ë-si* (Gr. *haireis*: L. *haeresis*, a taking for one's self, heresy—from Gr. *haireo*, I take, I choose), an untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine; religious opinion opposed to Scripture, as interpreted by the authorised doctrinal standard of any particular church: **heretic**, n. *-tik*, one who holds opinions contrary to those generally received or taught: **heretical**, a. *hër-ë-ti-käl*, contrary to the true or established faith; erroneous: **heretically**, ad. *-ly*: **heresiarch**, n. *hër-i-si-ärk* (Gr. *archos*, chief), a leader in heresy; the founder of a sect of heretics: **heresiarchy**, n. *-är-ik*, chief heresy: **heresiographer**, *-ö-grä-f-i* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), one who writes on heresies.

heriot, n. *hër-i-öt* (AS. *heregathu*, warlike implement, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war—from *here*, an army, and *geathu*, a provision, a treasure), a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the manor on the death of the landholder or vassal: **heriotable**, a. *-tä-bl*, subject to a tribute or fine.

heritable, a. *hër-i-tä-bl* (L. *heres*, an heir—gen. *heredis*), that may or can be inherited; that passes to the heir: **heritage**, n. an estate which passes from an ancestor to an heir; in Scip., those whom God adopts: **heritor**, n. *hër-i-tër*, in Scot., a landholder in a parish.

hermæ, n. plu. *hër-më* (L. and Gr. *Hermes*, Mercury), heads carved on the top of a square pedestal or post diminishing towards the base, used to mark the boundaries of land.

hermaphrodite, n. *hër-mä-f-rö-düt* (Gr. *Hermes*, the god Mercury, and *phrodite*, the goddess Venus), a living creature which is both male and female; a plant having the male and female organs of generation: **adj.** designating both sexes: **hermaphroditic**, a. *-düt-ik*, or **hermaphroditical**, a. *-i-käl*, uniting in one body the character of both sexes: **hermaphroditically**, ad. *-ly*: **hermaphroditism**, n. *-düt-i-ti*, being in the state of an hermaphrodite: **hermaphroditism**, n. *-rö-düt-izm*, also **hermaphroditism**, n. *-düt-izm*, state of being an hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

hermeneutics, n. plu. *hër-më-nüt-iks* (Gr. *hermeneutikos*, pert. to explanation—from *hermeneus*, an interpreter—from *Hermes*, Mercury), the art of interpreting or explaining with clearness the clauses or sentences of any author, particularly of Scripture: **hermeneutic**, a. *-tik*, also **hermeneutical**, a. *-i-käl*, interpreting; explanatory: **hermeneutically**, ad. *-ly*.

hermetical, a. *hër-mët-i-käl*, also **hermetic**, a. *-ik* (Gr. *Hermes*, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry), chemically; perfectly closed, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape or enter: **hermetically**, ad. *-ly*: **hermetically sealed**, closed up or sealed by fusion, as the closing of a glass tube by melting the ends.

hermit, n. *hër-mit* (Gr. *eremites*, a solitary; It. *eremita*, a hermit), one who retires from society and lives in solitude for devotional purposes; a anchoress; a recluse or ascetic: **hermitage**, n. *-m-i-tä-j*, a place inhabited by a hermit; a secluded or solitary dwelling-place; also **hermitary**, n. *-tër-i*: **hermitical**, a. *-i-käl*, pert. to a hermit or to a retired life.

hermodactyl, n. *hër-mö-däkt-il* (Gr. *Hermes*, Mercury, and *daktulos*, a finger), Mercury's finger, a root shaped like a heart flattened, and of a white colour, brought from Turkey, and used in medicine.

hernia, n. *hër-ni-ä* (L. *hernia*, a rupture—from Gr. *hernos*, a branch, a sprout), the protrusion of some part of the abdomen; a rupture: **hernial**, a. of or relating to hernia.

hero, n. *hër-rö*, plu. *he-roes*, *-rös* (L. and Gr. *heros*, a demigod, a hero: F. *héros*, a hero; Fla. *heros*, an adult male, a brave man), a man who displays remarkable intrepidity, enterprise, or courage in matters connected with danger or suffering; the principal character in a poem or tale: **heroine**, n. fem. *hër-i-ö-in*,

a female hero; a brave woman: **heroic**, a. *hër-rö-ik*, pert. to a hero or heroes; brave; magnanimous: **heroically**, ad. *-ly*: **héroi-comic**, a. *-i-köm-ik*, also **héroi-comical**, a. *-i-käl*, consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; serio-comic: **heroism**, n. *hër-i-ö-izm*, the quality or character of a hero; bravery: **héroship**, n. the character of a hero: **hero-worship**, *-wör-ship*, extravagant admiration of great men, approaching, in some degree, the worship of heroes practised by the nations of antiquity: **heroic age**, the age when heroes, or the supposed children of the gods, are fabled to have lived: **heroic verse**, that verse in which the life of a hero is celebrated; epic poetry; the *heroic verse* in English consists of the iambic of ten syllables, and in classic poetry, the hexameter.

Herodians, n. plu. *hër-rö-äi-än-z*, a sect among the Jews which took its name from Herod.

heron, n. *hër-rin* (AS. *hragra*; Sw. *häger*; F. *héron*, a heron—probably from the harsh cry of the bird: W. *cregyr*, a screamer, a heron), a large long-legged fowl living on fish; also called **heronshaw** (old F. *heronceau*): **heronry**, n. *-ri*, a place where herons breed.

herpes, n. *hër-pës* (L. *herpes*, a spreading eruption on the skin—from Gr. *herpo*, I creep along; F. *herpès*, a skin disease consisting of clustered eruptions): **herpetic**, a. *-pët-ik*, creeping; spreading; of or resembling herpes.

herpetology, n. *hër-pët-öl-ö-j-i* (Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile, and *logos*, discourse), the natural history of reptiles and a description of them: **herpetologist**, a. *-lög-ik*, pert. to: **herpetologist**, n. *-j-ist*, one versed in.

herring, n. *hër-ring* (F. *hareng*; Ger. *haring*; AS. *hæring*, a herring—from AS. *here*; Ger. *heer*, a host, an army), a well-known sea-fish: **herring-bone**, applied to a kind of cross-stitch in seams; in *masonry*, when the stones are laid slant instead of being bedded flat.

hers, *hërz* (see *her*), 3d pers. pron. fem. poss.: **herself**, comp. pers. pron. fem. added for the sake of emphasis, as *she herself*; in her ordinary character; female individual.

Herschel, n. *hër-shël*, the planet discovered by Dr Herschel, now called *Uranus*.

hers, n. *hërs* (F. *herse*, a harrow), a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow set with iron spikes; a frame of light woodwork covered with a cloth or pall, and ornamented with banners and lights, set up over a corpse in funeral solemnities; a hearse—

which see.

hervidero, n. *hër-i-t-dë-rö* (Sp. *hervidero*, ebullition—from *hervir*, to boil), the name given in Central America to the mud volcanoes.

hesitate, v. *hës-i-tät* (L. *hesitatum*, to stick fast, to be uncertain: F. *hésiter*), to pause respecting decision or action; to be in doubt; to delay; to waver; to stammer in speech: **hesitating**, imp. *-ä-j*, pausing; stammering: **hesitated**, pp. *hes'it-ä-tion*, n. *-tä-shün*, doubt; suspense of opinion or decision from uncertainty how to act: **hesitatingly**, ad. *-ly*: **hes'itancy**, n. *-än-si*, a pausing to consider; suspense.

Hesper, n. *hës-për* (L. *Hesperus*; Gr. *Hesperos*, *Hesperus*), the evening star: **hesperian**, a. *-për-i-än*, western; situated at the west: **Hesperides**, n. plu. *-për-i-dëz*, in *anc. myth.*, the daughters of Hesperus, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit at the western extremity of the earth: **hesperidium**, n. *-për-i-d-i-üm*, the fruit of the *hesperidæ*, *-ä-dë-ä*, an indehiscent many-celled fruit coated with a spongy rind, the cells containing a mass of pulp, in the midst of which a few seeds are embedded, as in the orange.

hetero, *hët-ër-ö*, or **heter**, *hët-ër* (Gr. *heteros*, another), a common prefix, meaning another; one opposite or different; denoting dissimilarity; irregular; abnormal.

heterarchy, n. *hët-ër-är-ik* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *arche*, rule), the government of an alien.

heterocephalus, a. *hët-ër-ö-sëf-ä-lüs* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *kephale*, the head), in *bot.*, having some flower-heads male, and others female, on the same plant.

heterocercal, a. *hët-ër-ö-sër-käl* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *kerkos*, a tail), applied to fishes having unequally-lobed tails, as in the sharks and dogfish: **heterochromus**, a. *hët-ër-ö-kró-müs* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *chroma*, colour), in *bot.*, having the central florets of a different colour from those of the circumference.

heteroclite, n. *hët-ër-ö-klit* (Gr. *heteros*, another,

archy: **hierocracy**, *n.* *hîr'ôkr-âsî* (Gr. *krato*, I am strong or powerful), government by priests; **hierarchy**.

hieroglyph, *n.* *hîr'ô-glîf*, also **hieroglyphic**, *n.* *-ik* (Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glupho*, I carve), a sacred character or symbol; the sculpture or picture-writing of anc. Egypt—generally used in the plu. **hieroglyphics**: **hieroglyphic**, *a.* *-ik*, also **hieroglyphical**, *a.* *-ik-âl*, expressive of some meaning by pictures or figures; emblematic: **hieroglyphically**, *ad.* *-ik*: **hieroglyphist**, *n.* one skilled in the reading of hieroglyphs: **hierogram**, *n.* *hîr'ô-grâm* (Gr. *gramma*, a letter), a species of sacred writing: **hierogrammatic**, *a.* *-mât'ik*, pert. to a hierogram: **hierogrammatist**, *n.* a sacred writer: **hierography**, *n.* *hîr'ô-grâfî* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), sacred writing: **hierographic**, *a.* *-ik*, also **hierographical**, *a.* *-ik-âl*, pert. to: **hierology**, *n.* *hîr'ô-jî* (Gr. *logos*, a word), the science of hieroglyphics: **hierologic**, *a.* *-lôj'ik*, also **hierological**, *a.* *-ik-âl*, pert. to: **hierologist**, *n.* *-jîst*, one who is skilled in: **hieromancy**, *n.* *-mân-sî* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice: **hierophant**, *n.* *-fân*, in anc. Greece, a priest who initiated candidates into sacred mysteries and duties: **hierophantic**, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to.

higgle, *v.* *hîgl* (prov. Ger. *hitzler*, one who carries about meal or corn on horseback for sale: Swiss, *hodeln*, to traffic in corn), to carry about provisions for sale; to be difficult in making a bargain: **higgling**, *imp.* *n.* the being tedious and nice in making a bargain: **higgled**, *pp.* *hîgl'd*: **higgler**, *n.* one who chaffers; one tedious in making a bargain.

higgledy-piggledy, *ad.* *hîgl'dî-pîgl'dî*, in familiar language, carelessly; topsy-turvy; chance medley.

high, *a.* *hî* (AS. *heah*; Goth. *hauh*; Icel. *hæ*; Ger. *hoch*), far upwards; elevated; lofty; noble; honourable; violent; boastful; principal or chief; strong or powerful; dear in price; full or complete—applied to time; acute, as applied to music: *ad.* aloft; greatly; with deep thought: **highly**, *ad.* *-ik*: **highness**, *n.* *-nês*, a title given to princes or persons of rank; elevation: **on high**, aloft: **high admiral**, the chief admiral: **high altar**, the principal altar: **high and dry**, completely out of the water; out of reach of the waves: **high art**, that elevated style which disarms criticism by avoiding the slightest attempt at meretricious display: **high bailiff**, the chief officer of some corporate towns: **high-blown**, a much inflated: **high-born**, *a.* of noble birth: **high church**, the party in the Church of England who hold strong views of the authority and jurisdiction of the Church: **high-coloured**, a glaring; exaggerated: **high day**, a great feast day; a day of great ceremonies: **high-fed**, *a.* pampered: **high-flier**, one who carries his opinions or claims to extravagance: **high-flying**, extravagant in opinions or claims: **high-flavoured**, *a.* having a strong flavour: **high-flown**, *a.* swelled; proud; extravagant: **high-handed**, *a.* violent; overbearing: **high life**, the manner of life among the aristocracy or persons of wealth: **high living**, the feeding upon rich and costly food: **high-lows**, *lôz*, a boot extending up to the ankle only: **high mass**, mass on great occasions, and in a specially formal and solemn manner: **high-mettled**, *a.* having a proud or ardent spirit: **high-minded**, *a.* foolishly proud; arrogant; often applied in the sense of having honourable pride: **high place**, an elevation or mound used in anc. times for worship and sacrifices: **high-pressure engine**, a steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed: **high seas**, the ocean beyond the limits of the waters usually assigned to nations: **high priest**, *n.* the principal priest among the Jews, &c.: **high-road**, that used by the public for traffic, vehicles, &c.: **high-seasoned**, *a.* food well spiced: **high-sounding**, *a.* pompous; noisy: **high-spirited**, *a.* full of life and spirit: **high time**, time at which a thing must be attended to: **high-toned**, *a.* high in sound or in moral principles: **high treason**, the greatest offence that can be committed by a subject, and assigned by statute to various crimes—as, compassing the death of the king or queen, rebellion against the state, killing certain high officers, counterfeiting the great seal, &c.: **high water**, the time when the tide has flowed to its furthest point: **high-water mark**, line reached by the furthest flow of the tide: **high way man**, *n.* a robber who plunders on the public roads: **high-wrought**, *a.* *-râf*, accurately and elaborately finished.

Highland, *n.* *hî'land* (*high*, and *land*), a mountainous region: **Highlands**, a district in Scotland so called: **Highlander**, *n.* one who is a native of the Highlands

of Scotland, or of any mountainous district of a country.

higre, *n.* *hî-gér*, also **eagre**, **egre**, **hygre**, or **aker** (Bav. *hidl*, the rising of the underground water—level: Fris. *hien*, to rise or swell, as water: Icel. *ægir*, the sea-god, the sea), the commotion made in certain rivers by the meeting of the tidal wave and the river current; a sudden inundation of the sea.

hilarious, *a.* *hî-lâ-rî-us* (L. *hilaris*; Gr. *hilaros*, merry, joyful), mirthful; merry: **hilarity**, *n.* *-lâ-rî-tî*, mirth excited by social pleasure; gaiety.

Hilary, *a.* *hî-lâ-rî* (from St Hilary), applied to a term commencing about the time of St Hilary's day, about Jan. 13.

hile, *n.* *hîl*—see **hilum**.

hill, *n.* *hîl* (Dut. *heuvel*; Ger. *hugel*, a hill: Low Ger. *hull*, a mound; Fris. *hovel*, a hunch in the back), a natural elevation of the land less in height than a mountain: **hillside**, *n.* the side of a hill: **hilly**, *a.* *-ik*, abounding with hills: **hillock**, *n.* *hîl'ok*, a small hill.

hilt, *n.* *hîlt* (Dut. *hîtte*, the hilt of a sword—from *holle*, a cavity: Icel. *hiatl*, the knob at each end of a handle), the handle of anything, chiefly a sword: **hilted**, *a.* having a hilt.

hilum, *n.* *hî-lûm*, also spelt **hile**, *n.* *hîl* (L. *hilum*, a thread, a little thing), the eye of a seed; the scar or spot indicating the point where the seed was attached to the pericarp, as the dark mark at the one end of a bean.

him, *pron.* *hîm* (AS. *hine*, him—see **he**), the obj. case of *he*; *his*, poss.: **himself**, *masc.* (*him*, and *self*), a reciprocal pron., joined to a noun or pronoun to render it more emphatic: **herself**, *fem.*: **themselves**, *plu. com. gen.*: **by himself**, alone; unassisted.

hin, *n.* *hîn* (Heb.), an anc. Hebrew measure containing about twelve pints.

hind, *n.* *hînd* (Icel. *hind*; Ger. *hindinn*, a hind), the female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag.

hind, *n.* *hînd* (AS. *hina*, a domestic: Sw. *hjun*, the member of a family: Icel. *hion*, a family), a servant; a husbandman; a peasant.

hind, *a.* *hînd* (Ger. *hinter*, behind: Fin. *hanta*, the tail; *hannassa*, behind: AS. *hindan*, behind), pert. to the tail or back part; pert. to the part which follows, in opposition to *fore*: **comp. hinder**, *hind'er*, that is in a position contrary to that of the head or forepart: **superl. hind most**, *-most*, or **hind'ermost**, the last; being in the rear of all others.

hinder, *v.* *hîn'dér* (AS. *hindrian*, to hinder—from *hinder*, behind, after), to put or keep back; to retard progress; to delay; to raise obstacles: **hîndering**, *imp.*: **hîn'dered**, *pp.* *-dêr'd*: **hînderer**, *n.* one who hinders or impedes: **hînd'ran, *n.* *-drân*, that which stops progress or retards impediment.**

Hindoo, *n.* also **Hindu**, *n.* *hîn-dô* (Hind. *Hindî* or *Hîndavî*, a native of India), a native of Hindustan: **Hîndooism**, *n.* *-îzm*, also **Hînduism**, *n.* the doctrines and rites of the Hindoos: **Hîndoostan'ee**, or **Hîndu-stan'î**, *n.* *-stân'î*, the language of the Hindoos: *adj.* pert. to the Hindoos or their language.

hinge, *n.* *hînj* (old Eng. *hing*, to hang: Dut. *henghen*, to hang—from *henghe*, a hook), the hook or joint on which a door, &c., turns or swings: **v.** to furnish with hinges; to hang or depend: **hînging**, *imp.*: **hînged**, *pp.* *hînj'd*: **to be off the hinges**, *jêc*, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.

hinny, *n.* *hîn'î* (L. *hinna*, a mule; *hinnio*, I neigh), the foal of a horse and a she-ass; a mule: **v.** to neigh: **hîn'ying**, *imp.*: **hîn'ied**, *pp.* *-îd*.

hint, *n.* *hînt* (Icel. *ymta*, to whizz; *ymta*, to rumour: Dan. *ymte*, to whisper), a distant allusion; slight mention or reference: **v.** to bring to mind by a slight intimation: **to suggest**; to allude to distantly; to imply: **hînting**, *imp.*: **hînt'ed**, *pp.*: **hînt'ingly**, *ad.* *-ik*.

hip, *n.* *hîp* (Ger. *hufte*; Dut. *heupe*, the hip, the flank: Norm. *hupp*, the flank), the projection caused by the haunch-bone and its covering flesh; the upper fleshy part of the thigh: **hipped roof**, *n.* *hîp'p'rof*, a roof having the ends and the sides of the same slope: **hip-knob**, the ornament placed at the point of junction where the sloping sides of a roof meet, or on the summit of a gable: **hip and thigh**, in *Scip.*, wholly; completely.

hip, *n.* *hîp* (Sw. *hjuvon*; Dan. *hybe*; AS. *hiop*), the fruit of the briar or dog-rose.

hip, *hip*, *n.* an int. used on convivial occasions, in connection with *hurrah*.

hippish, *a.* *hîp'îsh*, also **hipped**, *a.* *hîpt* (corruption of *hypochondriac*), somewhat hypochondriac.

mâte, mât, fâr, laû; mête, mêt, hér; yâne, yîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

hippocamp, *n.* *híp-pó-kámp*, also *híp-pocam-pus*, *n.* *-kam-pús* (Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *kampto*, I bend or curve: L. *hippocampus*), a small fish of singular shape with head and neck like a horse; the sea-horse; a fabulous monster, having the head and fore quarters of a horse attached to the tail of a fish: *híp-pocén-taur*, *n.* *-sén-táur* (Gr. *hippos*, and *centaur*, which see, in *anc. fable*, a creature said to be half man and half horse).

hippocrass, *n.* *híp-pó-krás* (after the anc. physician *Hippocrates*), a medicinal drink consisting of spiced wine: *híp-pocratic*, *a.* *-krát-ik*, of pert. to Hippocrates; having pale, sunken, and contracted features in disease, or when dying.

hippodrome, *n.* *híp-pó-dróm* (Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *dromos*, a running-course), a circus; a horse and chariot racing-ground: *híp-pogriff*, *n.* *-gríf* (Gr. *grups*, a griffin), a fabulous winged animal half horse and half griffin: *híp-popathology*, *n.* *-pá-thól-ó-jí* (Gr. *hippos*, and *pathology*), the doctrine or description of diseases of horses: *híp-pophagi*, *n.* plu. *-pá-fá-jí* (Gr. *phago*, I eat), horse-eaters: *hippophagous*, *a.* *-gús*, feeding on horses: *híp-pópódium*, *n.* *-pó-dí-úm* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), in *geol.*, a large heavy bilvalve characteristic of the lower lias shales of England: *hippó-rion*, *n.* *-pó-rí-ón*, in *geol.*, a tertiary mammal having affinities with the horse: *híp-popotamus*, *n.* *-pó-d-mús* (Gr. *potamos*, a river), the sea or river horse: *híp-pothérium*, *n.* *-thé-rí-úm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a mammal of the miocene tertiaries, so called from its close resemblance to the horse family: *hippuric*, *a.* *híp-pú-rík* (Gr. *ouron*, urine), applied to an acid obtained from the urine of horses or cows: *hippurite*, *n.* *híp-pú-rít* (Gr. *oura*, a tail), in *geol.*, a massive horsehoof-like bilvalve of the chalk formation, having a deep conical under valve, with a flatish lid or upper valve: *hippurites*, *n.* plu. *-rítz*, in *geol.*, a genus of coal-measure plants, so called from their close resemblance to the common *hippuris*, *hippurine*, or mare's tail of our marshes.

hircine, *n.* *hér-sín* (L. *hircus*, a he-goat), a foetid oily matter found in goat's or sheep's fat: *hír-cic*, *a.* *-stík*, applied to an acid derived from hircine.

hire, *v.* *hír* (AS. *hyre*; Dut. *huur*; Gr. *heuer*; W. *hur*, wages, payment for service), to procure the use of, for a certain time, and at a certain price; to let out for money: *n.* the price paid for the loan or temporary use of anything; wages: *hí-ri'ng*, *imp.*: *n.* an engagement to service: *adj.* applied to a place where engagements to service are entered into: *hí-red*, *pp.* *hí-rd*: *hí-re-less*, *a.* without hire: *hír-er*, *n.* *-rér*, one who hires: *hí-ri'ng*, *n.* one who serves for wages; a mercenary—used generally in a bad sense.

hirsute, *a.* *hír-sút* (L. *hirsutus*, rough, hairy), covered with long stiff hairs thickly set; hairy: *hír-sute-ness*, *n.* *-nès*, hairiness.

his, *híz*, pers. pron. poss. of *he*, which see.

hispid, *a.* *hís-píd* (L. *hispidus*, bristly, rugged; F. *hispidé*), rough; having strong hairs or bristles.

hiss, *n.* *hís* (an imitative word; Piedm. *issé* or *sisé*, to hiss on a dog; W. *hust*, a low buzzing noise; It. *zitto*, a slight sound; Dan. *tys*, hush; *tyssé*, to hush), an expression of contempt or disapprobation like the continuous sound of the letter *s*, produced by driving breath between the tongue and the teeth; the noise made by a serpent or goose: *v.* to express contempt by hisses; to condemn by hissing: *hís-sí'ng*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or expression of: *hís-séd*, *pp.* *hís*: *hís-sí'ngly*, *ad.* *-lí*: *hís-t*, *int.* *híst*, hush; silence.

histogenesis, *n.* *hís-tó-jén-é-sis*, also *hístogén-y*, *n.* *-tój-é-ní* (Gr. *histos*, a tissue, and *gennao*, I produce), the formation and development of organic tissues: *hístology*, *n.* *-tój-é-jí* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science of the animal tissues; the description of the tissues which form an animal or plant: *hístological*, *a.* *-tój-é-kál*, relating to histology or the description of tissues.

history, *n.* *hís-tó-rí* (Gr. and L. *historia*, history; F. *histoire*), a systematic account of facts and events, particularly those affecting nations or states; a narration of past events: *hístó-rí-an*, *n.* *-tór-í-án*, one who writes history: *hístó-rí-cal*, *a.* *-tór-í-kál*, also *hístó-rí-cal*, *ad.* *-lí*, pert. to history; contained in history or deduced from it: *hístó-rí-cal-ly*, *ad.* *-kál-lí*: *hístó-rí-og-raphy*, *n.* *-tór-í-og-rá-fí* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the act or employment of writing history: *hístó-rí-og-rapher*, *n.* *-rá-fér*, one who; a person appointed by a sovereign to write the history of his kingdom: *sacred history*, the history of religion and the events connected with it, as contained in the Scriptures: *profane history*, the history

of nations in general, called also *civil history*: *anc. history*, the history of the nations of antiquity down to the destruction of the Western Empire, 476 A.D.: *history of the middle ages*, extends from 476 A.D. to end of 15th century: *modern history*, from about 1492 A.D. to our own times: *classical history*, the history of the Greeks and Romans: *natural history*, a description and classification of the mineral, vegetable, and animal productions of the earth—sometimes limited to animals only.

histrionic, *a.* *hís-trí-ón-ík*, also *hístó-rí-on-í-cal*, *a.* *-kál* (L. *histrío*, an actor or stage-player; F. *histrion*), of or relating to the stage or stage-players; befitting the stage: *hístó-rí-on-í-cal-ly*, *ad.* *-lí*: *hístó-rí-on-í-cal*, the art of acting in the drama: *hístó-rí-on-í-sm*, *n.* *-níz-m*, stage-playing.

hit, *v.* *hít* (Icel. *hitta*, to light on; Bav. *hutzen*, to strike), to touch or strike with or without force; to touch, as a mark; to succeed; to chance luckily; to light on: *n.* a stroke; a chance; a lucky chance; a happy conception: *hít-tí'ng*, *imp.*: *hit*, *hít*, *pt.* and *pp.*: *hít-ter*, *n.* *-ér*, one who: to *hit off*, to describe by characteristic strokes: to *hit on* or *upon*, to light upon, or come to, by chance.

hitch, *n.* *hích* (Bav. *hutschen*, to rock, to hitch one's self; Dut. *hutsen*, to shake, to jumble), a catch, or anything which acts as one; a knot or noose in a rope; a sudden stop or halt; an impediment: *v.* to hook, or catch by a hook; to catch; to move by jerks: *hít-chí'ng*, *imp.*: *hít-chéd*, *pp.* *hít-cht*.

hither, *ad.* *hít-ér* (AS. *hider* or *hither*; Icel. *héd-har*), to this place: *adj.* nearer: *hít-ér-most*, *adj.* *-móst*, nearest on this side: *hít-ér-to*, *ad.* *-tó*, to this time or place; in any time before the present: *hít-ér-ward*, *ad.* *-wér-d*, towards this place.

hive, *n.* *hív* (Goth. *heiv*; Icel. *híu*, family, household; AS. *hipe*, a household), a kind of box or basket in which the domestic bees store their honey; a swarm of bees; any company of persons numerous and industrious: *v.* to collect into a hive; to take shelter together: *hív-ing*, *imp.*: *híved*, *pp.* *hívd*: *hív-er*, *n.* one who.

hives, *n.* plu. *hívz*, in *Scot.* and *N. of Eng.*, a skin disease among children, consisting of vesicles scattered over the body, which are shaped something like a beehive; the group.

ho, *int.* *hó*, also *hos*, *int.* *hó-d* (F. *ho*, an int. to impose silence or stop an action), hold! stop! used to excite attention.

hoar, *a.* *hór* (AS. *har*, hoary; Icel. *hæra*, grey hair; *hærd*, grey-haired; F. *haire*, a hair shirt), white, as with frost or age: *hoary*, *a.* *hór-í*, white or grey with age; greyish-white; thickly covered with short whitish hairs: *hoar-iness*, *n.* *-nès*, the state of being whitish or grey: *hoar-frost*, frozen dew or vapours on the surface of the ground.

hoard, *n.* *hórd* (AS. *hord*; Goth. *huzd*; old H. Ger. *hort*, treasure), a store or stock of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure: *v.* to collect and lay up a quantity of anything; to amass or store up secretly: *hoard-ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the habit or practice of secreting money or treasure: *hoard-ed*, *pp.*: *hoard-er*, *n.* one who.

hoard, *n.* *hórd*, also *hoard-ing*, *n.* (Dut. *horde*, a fence of branches; Ger. *hürde*, a frame of rods; *hürding*, a fence), a timber fence enclosing builders while at work; a fence about any building while erecting or under repair.

hoarse, *a.* *hórs* (AS. and Icel. *has*; Gr. *heiser*; Dut. *heesch*, hoarse), having a rough grating voice, as from a cold: *hoarsely*, *ad.* *-lí*: *hoarseness*, *n.* *-nès*, harshness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural asperity of voice.

hoary, *a.* and *hoariness*, *n.*—see *hoar*.

hoax, *n.* *hóks* (AS. *hucx*, slight irony; also a supposed corruption of *hocus*, in the phrase *hocus-pocus*), something done for deception; a deceptive trick; an imposition: *v.* to play a trick upon for sport; to deceive: *hoax-ing*, *imp.*: *hoaxed*, *pp.* *hókst*.

hob, *n.* *hób* (Scot. *haddle*, to stammer; Dut. *hobbelen*, to stammer, to jolt; *hobbelig*, rough, uneven; Dan. *hob*, a heap), the flat side part of a grate; a country clown; a rustic: *hobble*, *v.* *hób-bí*, to walk lamely; to limp; to fasten loosely together the legs; to clog: *n.* an unequal limping walk: *hób-bí'ng*, *imp.* *-bí'ng*: *adj.* walking with a halting step; limping: *hób-bí'ng*, *pp.* *hób-bíd*: *hób-bí-er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who: *hób-bí'ngly*, *ad.* *-lí*: *hób-bí-le-dé-oy*, *n.* *hób-bí-dé-hóy*, a youth not yet come to man's estate.

ców, bóy, fót; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, sham, thing, there, zeal.

hobby, *n.* *hob-bi*, or **hobby-horse** (Ger. *hoppe*, a mare; *F. hobin*, a little ambling horse; Gr. *hippos*, a horse; Fris. *hoppe*, a horse, in nursery language), a stick on which young boys place themselves astride and ride; a wooden horse on which children ride; a pasteboard representation of a horse fastened to a man, who appears then to be riding on horseback; the favourite object or pursuit of any one.

hobby, *n.* *hob-bi* (F. *hobereau*, a hobby), a small but strong-winged falcon—formerly trained for hawking.

hob-nails, *n.* *hob-nails* (Ger. *hufnagel*, a hoof-nail—see *hob*), the nails set in the thick soles of a country shoe; the nails of a horse-shoe: **hobgoblin**, *n.* *-gob-lin*, a clownish goblin; a frightful fairy.

hobnob, *v.* *hob-nob* (AS. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, to have not), at a social meeting, a friendly invitation to reciprocal drinking: **hobnobbing**, *imp.*: **hobnobbed**, *pt.* and *pp.* *-nobbed*.

hock, *n.* *hök* (AS. *hoh*, the heel, the ham; *hoh-sin*, the hamstring; Ger. *hakse*, the foot-joint of the hind leg of a horse; *hacke*, the heel), the joint of an animal between the knee and fetlock—*hough*, used in same sense, but signifies properly the back of the knee: *v.* to cut the hamstring: **hocking**, *imp.*: **hocked**, *pp.* *hökt*.

hock, *n.* *hök* (*Hochheim*, in Germany), Rhenish wine. **hocus**, *v.* *hök-küs* (Dut. *hokus-bokus*; *F. hoccus-boccus*, the gibberish repeated by jugglers—probably from *Ochus-Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology), to cheat or trick; to put a trick upon: **ho'cussing**, *imp.*: **ho'cussed**, *pp.* *-küst*: **hocus-pocus**, *a.* *-pök-küs*, a juggler's trick: *v.* to put a trick upon one.

hod, *n.* *höd* (F. *hotte*, a scuttle; Ger. *hotte*, a basket in which grapes are gathered; Scot. *hot*, a small heap), an open wooden box fitted with a handle, in which labourers carry mortar or brick on their shoulders: **hodman**, *n.* a bricklayer's labourer.

hadden-gray, *n.* *höd-n-grä* (probably connected with *hoiden*, an ill-bred clownish wench, rustic), a coarse cloth made of undyed wool.

hodge-podge, *n.* *höj-pöj*, also **hotch-potch**, *n.* *höch-pöch* (Dut. *hutsput*; *F. hochepot*—from prov. *F. hoch-poter*, to hack, to cut to bits), a mixed mass, or a medley of ingredients; in *Scot.*, a soup with a large variety of vegetables.

hoe, *n.* *hö* (F. *houe*, a hoe—from *houer*, to dig up; Dut. *houwer*, to pick or hoe—from *houwen*, to hew), a common garden or field tool: *v.* to dig or cleanse with a hoe; to clear from weeds: **hoeing**, *imp.*: *n.* the clearing or digging with a hoe: **hoed**, *pp.* *höd*.

hog, *n.* *hög* (W. *huch*, a swine; Bret. *hoc'h*, a swine—from *houc'ha*, to grunt), a pig; a swine; a gelded boar; a flat rough broom used by seamen for scrubbing: *v.* to scrape and scrub a ship's bottom under water; to become bent upward in the middle—applied to a ship strained out of shape; to cut short, as the mane of a horse: **hogging**, *imp.*: **hogged**, *pp.* *högd*, applied to a ship which, through some defect or strain, droops at each end: **hogget**, *n.* *-el*, a boar of the second year: **hoggy**, *a.* *-ish*, resembling a hog; filthy; greedy; fishy: **hoggyshly**, *adv.* *-li*: **hoggyshness**, *n.*: **hog-sty**, an enclosure or house for hogs: **hog's lard**, *-lard*, the fat of the hog or swine: **hogge-pump**, the top pump in the sinking pit of a mine: **hoggers**, *n. plu.* *-gërz*, mechanics without feet worn by miners in their work: **hog's back**, in *geol.*, the ridgy structure of certain districts, consisting of alternate ridges and ravines.

hog or hogg, *n.* *hög*, also **hoggerel**, *n.* *-gër-el* (Norm. *F. hogetz*, a hog; Dut. *hokkeling*, a beast of one year old, from being fed in the *hok* or pen), a young sheep of the second year; a young sheep that has not been shorn: **hogget**, same as **hog**: **wether-hog**, a young castrated male sheep: **hog colt**, a yearling colt.

hogmanay, *n.* *hög-män-a'* (Norm. *F. au gui menez*, lead to the mistletoe), in *Scot.*, the old name of the last day of the year; a noted festival day, and one employed in merriment.

hogshead, *n.* *högs'hëd* (Dut. *ochshood*; Sw. *öshuf-reud*), a measure commonly containing 54 gals., sometimes 63 gals.; any large cask.

hoiden, *n.* *höj-dën* (W. *hoeden*, a flirt; Dut. *heyden*, a rude uncultivated man), a rude or rustic girl: *adv.* rude; ill-taught; bold: *v.* to romp rudely: **höidening**, *imp.*: **höidened**, *pp.* *-dënd*.

hoist, *v.* *höist* (F. *hisser*; Sw. *höisa*; Dan. *heise*, to hoist), to raise; to lift; to bear upwards by means of tackle: *n.* a raising; a lift; an apparatus for raising

or lifting bodies from the ground: **hoisting**, *imp.*: **hoisted**, *pp.*

hoity-toity, *int.* *höj-ti-töj-ti*, an exclamation expressing a check to over-liveliness and exuberance of spirits: *adj.* thoughtless; giddy; lightly.

holaster, *n.* *hö-läs-tër* (Gr. *holos*, entire, wholly, and *astron*, a star), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil sea-urchins, comprehending those which are heart-shaped.

hold, *v.* *höld* (AS. *healdan*, to keep, to observe; Ger. *halten*; Dut. *houden*, to preserve; Icel. *halla*, guard), to stop; to detain; to have or grasp in the hand; to keep; to keep steady or fast; to contain; to possess; to be true; not to fail; to stick; to adhere; to maintain, as an opinion: *n.* a grasp, as with the hands; an embrace; power of keeping or seizing; influence; a fortified place; a prison: *int.* or *imper.* be still! forbear! stop! **holding**, *imp.*: *n.* a tenure; a farm held of a superior; land or house rented: **held**, *pt.* and *pp.* *höld*, did hold: **holder**, *n.* *-ër*, one who possesses anything; a tenant: **holdfast**, *n.* *-fast*, a long nail with a catch or hook: to hold forth, to offer; to put forward; to harangue: to hold in, to restrain: to hold off, to keep at a distance: to hold on, to continue: to hold out, to propose or offer; to yield not: to hold together, to remain in union: to hold up, to raise; to sustain or support: to hold one's own, to keep one's ground.

hold, *n.* *höld* (Dut. *holte*, a cavity—from *hol*, hollow; Scot. *how*, hollow), the whole interior cavity of a ship; the space where the cargo is stored.

hole, *n.* *höl* (Dut. *hol*; Ger. *höh*, hollow; Ger. *höhle*, a cave), an opening in or through a solid body; an excavation in the ground; a perforation; a cavity; a mean place or habitation: *v.* to dig or make a hole in; to drive into a hole or bag, as in billiards: **holing**, *imp.*: *n.* in coal-mining, cutting under a seam of coal so as to deprive it of support and facilitate its falling down: **holed**, *pp.* *höld*: **hole and corner**, special and private to promote party ends or some disreputable object, as a *hole-and-corner meeting*.

holiday, *n.* *höls-dä* (Dut. *heyligh-dagh*, a sacred day—see *holy*), a day of freedom from labour; a day of joy and gaiety: *adv.* pert to a festival; gay.

holiness, *n.* *höt-nës* (from *holy*, which see), freedom from sin; moral goodness; piety; purity; sacredness: *a title of the Pope*.

holing, *n.*—see under *hole*.

Holland, *n.* *höll-änd*, fine linen first manufactured in Holland: **Hollands**, *n.* Dutch or a superior kind of gin: **Hollerander**, *n.* a Dutchman.

hollos, *int.* *höll-lö*, also spelt *hollo* and *holla* (F. *holä*, ho there!), an exclamation used in calling to some one at a distance; a word expressive of surprise: *v.* to call the attention of some one at a distance: **holloaing**, *imp.*: **holloaed**, *pp.* *höll-löd*.

hollow, *a.* *höll-lö* (from *hole*, which see), having an empty space within; not solid; deep; not sincere or faithful; not real; false: *n.* any depression of surface; a cavity; a pit; a groove: *v.* to dig or scoop out; to excavate: *adv.* without difficulty, as he carries it *hollow*; without a chance of success, or beyond a doubt, as he was beaten *hollow*: **hollowing**, *imp.*: **hollowed**, *pp.* *-löd*: **hollowly**, *adv.* *-li*: **hollowness**, *n.* state of being hollow; insincerity; deceit: **hollow-hearted**, *a.* insincere; treacherous: **hollow square**, in a body of foot, soldiers drawn up in the form of a square with an unoccupied space in the middle: **hollow-eyed**, *a.* having the eyes sunk in the head.

holly, *n.* *höll-i* (AS. *hologn*; old Eng. *hollen*; W. *celyn*), an evergreen shrub having prickly leaves, and producing clusters of red berries; the holm-tree; called also the *holm*.

hollyhock, *n.* *höll-w-hök* (AS. *hoc*; W. *hocys*, mallows, and *holly*—so called from being supposed to have been first brought from the Holy Land), a tall beautiful flowering plant.

holm, *n.* *hölm* or *höm* (AS. *holen*, holm or alder-tree—see *holly*), the evergreen oak.

holm, *n.* *hölm* or *höm*, spelt also **holme**—generally when part of a compound word (Norm. *holm*, a small island: Dut. *holm*, a sandbank: AS. *holm*, the deep sea), a river islet; low flat rich land on the banks of a river.

holocaust, *n.* *höll-w-höist* (Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt: F. *holocauste*), a sacrifice or offering the whole of which was consumed by fire; a burnt-offering.

holograph, *n.* *höll-w-gräf* (Gr. *holos*, whole, and *grapho*, I write), a deed or will written wholly by the

mäte, mäi, fär, läw; mäte, mët, hër; pñe, pñn; nôte, nôt, möve;

hand of the grantor or testator: **adj.** applied to a written document or letter, written as well as signed by the same person; also **hol'ographic**, *a. -ik*.

holoptychius, *n. hól'óp-tík-i-ús* (Gr. *holos*, whole, entire, and *ptuche*, a wrinkle), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes—so called from the corrugated or wrinkled surfaces of their enamelled scales.

holothure, *n. hól'ó-thór* (Gr. *holos*, the whole, and *thurion*, a little door), a marine radiate animal of the order of echinoderms, from their shape sometimes called sea-cucumbers—some species are largely used for food by the Chinese: **hol'óthurian**, *a. -thó-rí-dn*, pert. to: **hol'óthuriol'dea**, *n. -i-ó-jé-dá* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *geol.*, fossil sea-cucumbers.

holster, *n. hól'ster* (AS. *heolster*, a hiding-place—from *helan*, to cover: Dut. *holster*, a case for pistols), a leather case for a pistol attached to the fore part of a saddle: **hol'stered**, *a. -stérd*, furnished with holsters.

holt, *n. hól't* (AS. *holt*, a grove: Dut. *hout*, a wood), a wooded hill; a forest; a cover, hole, or other place of security.

holy, *a. hól'ik* (Icei. *heilagr*; Gr. *heilág*; Dut. *heylig*, holy—from Gr. *heil*; Dut. *heyl*, health), good; pious; free from sin and sinful affections; sacred; perfect in a moral sense; consecrated to: **hol'ily**, *ad. -i*: **hol'iness**, *n. -nēs*, state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin: **holiday**, *n. hól'i-dá*, a day of joy or amusement, &c.: **Holy One**, *n.* one of the names of the Supreme Being; a name of Christ: **Holyrood**, *n. hól'í-ród*, a crucifix in the R. Cath. Ch., placed over the entrance to the chancel: **hól'í-ród-d**, the palace, &c., at Edinburgh: **Holy of Holies**, *n. hól'í-tz*, the innermost room of the tabernacle and temple where the ark was kept: **holy day**, a religious feast: **holy office**, a name for the inquisition: **holy orders**, in *Episcopal Churches*, the several ranks of the ministry: **holy Thursday**, Ascension day, ten days before Whitsuntide: **holy week**, the week before Easter; passion week: **Holy Writ**, the Sacred Scriptures: **Holy Land**, Palestine, the country of the anc. Jews: **Holy Ghost** or **Holy Spirit**, the Third Person of the Trinity: **holy war**, a war undertaken with the view of crushing the enemies of the Church—usually restricted to one of the crusades: **holy water**, in the Gr. and R. Cath. Ch., the water which has been consecrated by the priest.

homage, *n. hóm'áj* (F. *hommage*, homage, duty—from L. *homo*, a man), the service or fealty promised by a vassal to his lord or superior as his lord's man; the act of giving the promise; respect paid by outward action; reverential worship; devout affection; recognition of superiority.

homalotus, *n. hóm't-ló-nó-tús* (Gr. *homalos*, of the same level, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a genus of trilobites.

home, *n. hóm* (AS. *ham*; Goth. *haima*; F. *hameau*, a village, a dwelling), a dwelling-house; an abode: one's own country: **adj.** domestic; produced at home or in one's own country; close or severe, as a home thrust: **ad.** to one's own habitation or country; close to our own breast or affairs; to the utmost; fully; closely: *home* is used of anything close in its place, applied to the sheets of the sails, to the shot in a gun, &c.: **home'ly**, *a. -li*, plain; not handsome; not polished; easy and plain in manners: **ad.** in a homely manner: **home'liness**, *n. -nēs*, want of beauty; plainness; want of polished manners: **home'less**, *a.* without a home: **home'lessness**, *n.* state of being without a home: **home-bred**, *a. native*; plain; uncultivated: **home farm**, the cultivated fields around a mansion-house and grounds—frequently kept in the proprietor's own hands: **home-made**, *a.* of domestic manufacture: **home-sick**, *a.* pining after one's native place or home: **home-sickness**, *n.* **home-spun**, *a.* wrought at home; plain in manner or style; not elegant: **at home**, at one's own place of abode: **at home in anything**, conversant or familiar with: **home-born**, *a. native*; not foreign: **home-bound** or **homeward-bound**, on the way to one's abode or native country, particularly by sea: **home-brewed**, *a.* brewed at home, as beer or ale: **Home Secretary**, in *Britain*, one of the high officers of state to whom is intrusted the management of affairs connected with the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom: **homestead**, *n.* the ground on which a house stands, and the enclosed ground surrounding it: **home'ward** or **home'wards**, *ad.* in the direction of, or towards home: **to bring a thing home**, to prove guilty; to convict.

homeopathy, &c.—see **homeopathy**.

homer, *hóm-ér* (Heb. *khomer*, a mound, a heap), *a*

Hebrew measure containing about 75 gallons 5 pints liquid measure, or 8 bush. dry measure; also **chomer**, *kó-mer*.

Homer, *a. hóm-ér'ík*, pert. to Homer, the great anc. poet of Greece, or to his age or poetry.

homicide, *n. hóm'i-síd* (L. *homicidium*, homicide—from *homo*, a man, and *cædo*, I strike or kill: F. *homicide*), the killing of one human creature by another; a manslayer: **hom'icidal**, *a. -síd-dál*, inclined to kill; murderous; bloody.

homiletics, *n. plu. hóm'i-lét'iks* (Gr. *homiletikos*, social—from *homileo*, I converse, I have intercourse with), that branch of theology which treats of sermons and the best way of preparing and delivering them: **hom'iletic**, *a. -ik*, or **hom'ilet'ical**, *a. -i-kál*, pert. to: **hom'ily**, *n. -i*, a plain familiar sermon: **hom'ilist**, *n. -íst*, a preacher.

hominy, *n. hóm'in-i* (Ind. *auhumine*, parched corn), in *N. Amer.*, maize pulled and crushed and boiled with water.

homo, *hóm-mó* (Gr. *homos*, similar or same), a common prefix, meaning same, similar, or alike.

homocentric, *a. hóm-mó-sén'tr'ík* (Gr. *homos*, similar, and *kentron*, the centre), having the same centre.

homocercal, *a. hóm-mó-sér'kál* (Gr. *homos*, alike, and *kerkos*, the tail), having equally-bilobate tails, as the herring, the cod, &c.

homochromous, *a. hóm-mó-kró-mús* (Gr. *homos*, alike, and *chroma*, colour), applied to flowers when all the flowerlets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

homodromous, *a. hóm-mód-ró-mús* (Gr. *homos*, alike, and *dromos*, a course), in *bot.*, running in the same direction.

homomeric, *a. hóm-mé-d-mér'ík* (Gr. *homoios*, similar, and *meros*, a part), having sameness of parts.

homoeopathy, *n. hóm-mé-óp'á-t'ík* (Gr. *homoios*, similar, like, and *pathos*, suffering), a mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease for which they are given: **hom'oeopath'ic**, *a. -óp'á-t'ík*, also **hom'oeopath'ical**, *a. -i-kál*, pert. to homoeopathy: **hom'oeopathically**, *ad. -i*: **hom'oeopathist**, *n. -óp'á-t'íst*, one who believes in and practises homoeopathy. *Note.*—The *o* in *æ* is very often dropped in the spelling.

homogamous, *a. hóm-móg'á-mús* (Gr. *homogamos*, married together—from *homos*, the same, similar, and *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, applied to composite plants having the flowers of the capitula all hermaphrodite.

homogeneous, *a. hóm-móg-jén'é-ús* (Gr. *homos*, same, like, and *genos*, kind), of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar constituent elements; having a uniform structure or substance—opposed to *heterogeneous*: **hom'oge'neousness**, *n. -nēs*, also **hom'ogene'ity**, *n. -jén'é-í-ti*, sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

homoioulian, *n. hóm-móg-í-ó-i-án* (Gr. *homoioulios*, of like or similar substance—from *homoiolos*, like, and *ousia*, substance, being), in *eccl'es. hist.*, one who held that the Son was of like essence with the Father, and not of the same essence: **ad.** pert. to: **homoioulian**, *n. hóm-móg-í-ó-i-án* (Gr. *homoioulios*, being of the same essence or substance—from *homos*, the same, and *ousia*, substance, being), one who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father.

homiozoic, *a. hóm-móg'ó-zó'ík* (Gr. *homoiotos*, the same, and *zoe*, life), applied to zones or belts of the ocean under the same or similar circumstances as to conditions of life.

homologate, *v. hóm-mól'g-gát* (Gr. *homologos*, using the same words, of the same opinion—from *homos*, like, and *logos*, a word), to approve; to allow: **homol'og'at'ing**, *imp.* **homol'ogated**, *pp.* **homol'ogous**, *a. -gús*, having the same ratio or proportion; constructed on the same plan, though differing in form and function: **homol'ogy**, *n. -ó-jí*, affinity dependent on structure or the essential correspondence of parts; in the doctrine of the corresponding relations of parts, different beings, having the same relations but different functions: **homol'ogical**, *a. hóm-mól'g'í-kál*, pert. to homology: **homol'ogically**, *ad. -i*.

homologue, *n. hóm-mól'g* (Gr. *homos*, same, similar, and *logos*, discourse, proportion), correspondence or equivalence of certain organs; the same part or organ in so far as regards its anatomical relation, although differing in form and functions, as the arms in man, the wings in birds, and the pectoral fins in fishes.

homonym, *n. hóm-mó-ním* (Gr. *homos*, like, and

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

onoma, a name), a word, the same in sound but different in signification: **homonymous**, a. *hō-mōn-ŏ-mus*, having different significations; equivocal; ambiguous: **homonymously**, ad. -*ly*: **homonymy**, n. -*ŏ-mŏ*, sameness in name, with difference in signification; ambiguity.

homomorphous, a. *hō-mō-mōr-fŏs* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *morphe*, shape), of similar form.

homocousian—see **homocousian**.

homopetalous, a. *hō-mō-pēt-ā-lŭs* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *petalon*, a petal), in *bot.*, having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike in a composite flower.

homophone, n. *hōm-ŏ-fōn* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *phone*, sound), a letter or character having the same sound as another: **homophonous**, a. *hō-mōf-ŏ-nŭs*, having the same sound; of the same pitch: **homophony**, n. -*nŏ*, sameness of sound.

homotropical, a. *hō-mōt-rŏ-pāl* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *tropo*, I turn), in *bot.*, having the same general direction as a body of which it forms a part.

homotype, n. *hōm-ŏ-tŏp* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *typos*, form), that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.

hone, n. *hōn* (Norm. *heïn*; W. *hojŏ*, to incite, to sharpen), a stone of a fine grain used for sharpening cutting instruments: *v.* to sharpen on a hone: **hōning**, imp.: **honed**, pp. **hōnd**.

honest, a. *ōn-ĕst* (L. *honestus*, honourable—from *honus*, honour: It. *onesto*: F. *honnête*), fair in dealing with others; just; frank; hearty; sincere: **hon-estly**, ad. -*ly*, uprightly; justly: **hon-esty**, n. -*ty*, upright conduct; fairness in dealing with others.

honey, n. *hūn-ŏ* (Dut. and Ger. *honig*; Icel. *hvanng*; AS. *hunig*), the sweet substance collected by bees; sweetness: **honeyed** or **honied**, a. *hūn-ŏd*, sweetened in a figurative sense, as *honeyed words*: **hon-eyless**, a. without honey: **honeycomb**, n. the wax cells containing the honey: **honeycombed**, a. *-hōmd*, applicable to any surface having small irregular punctures spread over it, like the cells of the honeycomb: **hon-ey-sūk-le**, n. -*sūk-le*, a well-known climbing plant and flower; the woodbine: **hon-ey-moon**, n. the first month after marriage: **honey-mouthed**, a. soft or smooth in speech: **honey-stone**, a popular name for *melite*, from its honey-yellow colour: **honey-tongued**, a. fair and smooth of speech.

hong, n. *hōng* (Chinese, *hang* or *hong*, a mercantile house), in *China*, the company of merchants who were alone privileged to deal with foreigners; now any foreign factory.

honorarium, n. *hōn-ŏ-rā-rĭ-ŭm* (L. a present made on being admitted to a post of honour; a douceur), a voluntary fee paid to a professional man.

honour, n. *ōn-ĕr* (L. *honor* or *honos*, honour, respect: It. *onore*; F. *honneur*), the esteem paid or due to worth; the expression of high respect; high rank or place; civilities; dignity; fame; scorn of meanness, the result of self-respect; token of respect; chastity; glory: *v.* to respect highly; to treat with deference or submission; to raise to distinction or notice; in *commerce*, to accept and pay when due, as a bill of exchange: **hon'ouring**, imp.: **honoured**, pp. *ōn-ĕrd*: **honorary**, a. *ōn-ĕr-ā-rĭ*, intended merely to confer honour; unpaid: **honourable**, a. *ōn-ĕr-ā-bl*, deserving or implying honour; high-minded; actuated by the principles of honour: of high rank in society; used as a title of rank or high office, as *right honourable*; without taint or reproach: **hon'ourably**, ad. -*ā-bl*: **hon'ourableness**, n. -*ā-bl-nĕs*: **hon'ourless**, a. without honour: **hon'ours**, n. plu. privileges of rank or birth; public marks of respect or esteem; high academic distinctions: **honours of war**, certain privileges or distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as that of marching out with military insignia: **code of honour**, certain rules by which social intercourse is regulated among persons of fashion: on **one's honour**, on the pledge of one's own reputation for integrity: to **do the honours**, to pay respect and attention to guests in the manner of a host, as at a private or public dinner: **your honour**, a common and familiar title of respect paid to untitled gentlemen by many persons in the humbler ranks—still given to some English judges.

hood, n. *hōd* (Low Ger. *hode*; Ger. *huth*, guard, keeping; Dut. *hoed*, a hood—from *hoeden*, to cover), a covering for the head and shoulders, attached to a cloak or a monk's frock at the back of the collar; a covering drawn upon the head and wrapping round it, leaving the face only exposed; a covering for a

hawk's head; an ornamental fold which hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree; in *bot.*, a concave petal resembling a monk's hood: *v.* to dress or cover with a hood: **hood'ing**, imp.: **hooded**, pp.: **adj.** having or wearing a hood; covered with a hood: **hood'less**, a. having no hood: **hood wink**, *v.* -*ŭngk*, to bind by covering the eyes; to deceive by disguise; to impose on: **hood'winking**, imp.: **hood winked**, pp. *ŭngkt*.

hood'hood (Icel. *hattir*, manner; *hatta*, to be wont: Eav. *huf*, the condition of a thing: AS. *had*, person, state), a common postfix denoting quality, state, condition, character, as *man'hood*, *priest'hood*.

hoof, n. *hōf* (Dut. *hoef*: Norm. and Dan. *hov*), the horny substance that covers the feet of many animals: **hoofed**, a. *hōft*, having hoofs: **hoofless**, a. without hoofs.

hook, n. *hōök* (Dut. *hoeck*; Low Ger. *hake*; Pol. *hak*, a hook), a piece of metal or other substance bent or curved so as to catch, hold, or sustain; a curved cutting instrument; a sickle; a snare; a trap: *v.* to catch, draw, or fasten, as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice; to bend: **hook'ing**, imp.: **hooked**, pp. *hōökt*: **adj.** bent like a hook; curved: **hook'ed-ness**, n. -*ĕd-nĕs*, state of being curved like a hook: **hook'y**, a. -*ŏ*, pert. to or full of hooks: **hooknosed**, a. having a nose curved somewhat like a hook; aquiline: **hook and eye**, a simple fastening for ladies' dresses: **off the hooks**, disturbed; out of place: **by hook or by crook**, by any means; one way or another.

hookah, n. *hō'kah* (Hind. *hukkah*), a pipe with a long flexible tube in which the smoke, before being inhaled, is made to pass through water.

hooker, n. *hōök-ĕr*, a small Dutch vessel.

hoop, n. *hōp* (Dut. *hoop*, a ring; Swiss, *hup*, convex; F. *houpe*, a tuft), a band of wood or metal used to bind together the staves of casks, &c.; anything circular: *v.* to bind or fasten with hoops; to encircle or surround: **hoop'ing**, imp.: *n.* stuff for hoops: **hooped**, pp. *hōpt*: **hoop'er**, n. one who: **hoops**, stuff circular bands to extend ladies' dresses; crinoline: **hoop-iron**, narrow thin strips of iron for making hoops.

hooping-cough, n. *hōp'ing-kōf* (F. *houper*; Swiss, *hopen*, to call out: Bret. *hopa*, to call to a distance—see **whoop**), a cough in which the patient hoops or whoops with deep breathing.

hoopoe, n. *hōp-ŏ* (L. *upupa*, so called from its sound), a bird whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, common in S. Europe.

hoot, n. *hōt* (Fin. *huta*, to shout, to call: Norm. *hut*, a cry to silence a dog: W. *hwt*, off with it! away!) a shout given in contempt: *v.* to cry or shout in contempt; to drive with noise and shouts; to cry as an owl: **hoot'ing**, imp.: *n.* shouting and crying in contempt: **hooted**, pp.

hop, *v.* *hōp* (Ger. *hüpfen*; Norm. *hoppa*; Dut. *hopen*; AS. *hoppian*, to hop, to frisk), to proceed by short leaps; to skip lightly; to walk lamely; to limp: *n.* a short leap or spring, as on one leg; a light leap: **hop'ping**, imp.: *n.* the act of advancing by short leaps: **hopped**, pp. *hōpt*: **hop'per**, n. -*pĕr*, one who.

hop, n. *hōp* (Ger. *höpfen*; Dut. *hopen*; F. *houblon*, hops), a climbing plant whose seeds or flowers give bitterness to beer and ale: **adj.** pert. to hops: *v.* to impregnate with hops: **hop'ping**, imp.: **hopped**, pp. *hōpt*: **adj.** impregnated with hops: **hoppine**, n. -*ŏn*, the stalk or stem of the hop.

hope, n. *hōp* (Ger. *hoffen*; Dut. *hopen*, to expect: AS. *hōpa*, hope), the desire of good, accompanied with some degree of expectation of obtaining it, or with a belief that it is attainable; anticipation of future good; trust; or opinion or belief not amounting to certainty: *v.* to cherish a desire of good, with some degree of expectation of attaining it; to trust in with confident anticipation of good: **hop'ing**, imp.: **hoped**, pp. *hōpt*: **hope'ful**, a. -*fŭl*, full of hope; having qualities promising success: **hope'fully**, ad. -*ly*: **hope'fulness**, n.: **hope'less**, a. without hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing: **hope'lessly**, ad. -*ly*: **hop'ingly**, ad. -*ly*, with hope: **forlorn-hope**—see **forlorn**.

hoplite, n. *hōp'it* (Gr. *hoplites*—from *hoplon*, a weapon), a heavy armed soldier of anc. Greece.

hopper, n. *hōp-pĕr* (from *hop*; Dut. *haperen*, to stammer, to stutter), the funnel or trough through which grain passes into a mill—so called from its jumping, shaking motion; a vessel in which seed-corn is carried; a conical vessel suspended from the cell-

ing, containing sand and water, for the use of the cutter in glass.

hobble, *v.* **hōp'p** (Dut. *hobbelen*, to jolt, to stammer; Scot. *hobble*, to mend shoes in a bungling manner), to tie the feet near together to prevent leaping: **hopping**, *imp.* **hōp'p**; **hopped**, *pp.* **hōp'p**; **hoppies**, *n.* plu. **hōp'p**, fetters for the legs of horses.

horal, *a.* **hōr'al** (L. *hora*, an hour), relating to an hour or hours: **horally**, *ad.* **-li**; **horary**, *a.* **hōr'a-ri**, relating to or noting the hours; in *bot.*, lasting about an hour.

horde, *n.* **hōrd** (F. and Ger. *horde*, a horde, a clan; Alb. *hōrdi*; Turk. *ordu*, a camp, a tribe), a body of wandering or migratory people dwelling in tents or waggons: **v.** to live together like migratory tribes: **hording**, *imp.* **hōrd'ed**, *pp.*

hordene, *n.* **hōr'dē-in** (L. *hordeum*, barley), a peculiar substance found in beer.

horehound, *n.* **hōr'hōi'und** (AS. *hara-hune*, horehound—from *har*, hoary, grey, and *hune*, consumption), a native wild medicinal plant of an aromatic and bitter flavour.

horizon, *n.* **hō-rī'zōn** (Gr. *horizon*, that which terminates—from *hōrōs*, a boundary), the circular line where the earth and sky seem to meet, called the *sensible horizon*; the great circle dividing the visible and invisible heavens into two equal parts is called the *rational horizon*: **horizontal**, *a.* **hōr'i-zōn'tal** on a level; on a line with the horizon; the opposite of *perpendicular* or *vertical*: **horizontally**, *ad.* **-li**; **horizontality**, *n.* **-ti**, state of being horizontal: **artificial horizon**, a reflector whose surface is perfectly horizontal, used to observe altitudes on shore: **horizon-glass**, a glass fixed in front of the telescope of a reflecting astronomical instr., whose lower part is a mirror, and upper transparent.

horn, *n.* **hōr'n** (Goth. *haur'n*; L. *cornu*; Bret. *corn*, a horn), the hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals; the substance itself; a wind musical instr. originally made of horns; a drinking-cup; the two ends of the waning or waxing moon: **horny**, *a.* **hōr'n**, made of horn; hard; callous: **hornless**, *a.* **hōr'n-lēs**, without horns: **horned**, *ad.* **hōr'n'ed**, having horns; crescent-shaped: **hornedly**, *ad.* **hōr'n'ed-li**: **hornedness**, *n.* **-nēs**: **hornier**, *n.* **hōr'n-er**, one who works in horn: **horn'ing**, *n.* the appearance of the crescent moon; in Scot. *law*, a certain process against a debtor: **hornbeak**, *n.* **-bēk**, a bird: **hornbeam**, *n.* **-bēm**, a tree: **hornbill**, *n.* a voracious African bird: **hornbook**, *n.* a single-leaved primer for children, originally faced with a plate of horn to keep it unsoiled: **hornbug**, *n.* a kind of beetle: **hornfish**, *n.* the garfish or sea-needle: **hornstone**, *n.* a variety of flint, being a hornblende rock united with quartz: **hornslate**, *n.* a mineral: **hornblende**, *n.* **-blēnd** (Ger. *blende*, that which blinds—from *blenden*, to dazzle), a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornlike cleavage, and peculiar lustre: **hornblende**, *ad.* **-blēnd'ed**, composed chiefly of hornblende; *pert.* to: **horn pipe**, *n.* name of a favourite dance, especially among sailors, performed by one person; a lively air: **hornwork**, *n.* in *fort.*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

hornet, *n.* **hōr'nēt** (Ger. *horniss*, from the buzzing noise: Dut. *hōr'nēl*, a hornet—from *hōrselen*, to buzz), a large stinging fly.

hornitos, *n.* **hōr'nī'tōs**, or **hōr'nōs**, *n.* **-nōs**, a Spanish term for the low oven-shaped mounds or hillocks of the volcanic districts of S. Amer., from which hot smoke and other vapours are usually emitted.

horography, *n.* **hō-rōg'rā-fī** (Gr. *hora*, an hour, and *graphō*, I write), an account or description of the hours: **horologe**, *n.* **hōr'ō-lōj** (L. *horologium*, a clock or sun-dial—from Gr. *hora*, an hour, and *logos*, a word), any instr. for measuring time; a watch: **horologic, *a.* **-lōj'ik**, also **hor'ological**, *a.* **-i-kāl**, *pert.* to horology or time-keepers; in *bot.*, applied to flowers which open and close at certain hours: **horology**, *n.* **hō-rōl'ō-jī**, the science which treats of the construction of clocks and watches: **horologist**, *n.* **-jīst**, one versed in: **horometry**, *n.* **hō-rōm'ē-trī** (Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art or practice of measuring time: **homometrical**, *a.* **hōr'ō-mēt'rī-kāl**, *pert.* to: **horoscope**, *n.* **hōr'ō-skōp** (Gr. *skopeo*, I view or consider), in *astro.*, a representation of the aspect of the heavens at a given time, as at the hour of birth: **horoscopy**, *n.* **hō-rōs'kō-pī**, divination by the stars; calculation of nativities.**

horrible, *a.* **hōr'ri-bl** (L. *horribilis*, dreadful—from

horre, to stand on end, to bristle, to shake or shiver: F. *horrible*, exciting horror; shocking; hideous; terrible: **horribly**, *ad.* **-bli**: **horribleness**, *n.* **-bi-nēs**: **horrid**, *a.* **hōr'rid**, that does or may excite horror; hideous; gloomy; terrible: **horridly**, *ad.* **-li**: **horridness**, *n.* **horrific**, *a.* **-rīf'ik** (L. *facio*, I make), causing horror: **horrify**, *v.* **-rī-fī**, to strike with horror; to render horrible: **horrifying**, *imp.* **horrified**, *pp.* **fid**: **horripilation**, *n.* **hōr'pī-lā-shōn** (L. *pilo*, I peel or pull off the hair), the peculiar shuddering sensation, resulting chiefly from sudden fright or from horror, familiarly called "hair standing on end," or "curling of the blood": **horror**, *n.* **hōr'rōr** (L. *horror*, a standing on end, a trembling), an excessive degree of fear with a shuddering; extreme dread or terror mixed with detestation; gloom; dreadfulness; that which excites horror: **horrors**, *n.* plu. **-rōr**, the painful sensation of prostration felt by the drunkard deprived of liquor: **horror-stricken**, *a.* struck with horror.

hors de combat, **hōr'dē-kōng'bā** (F. *hors*, out, *de*, of, and *combat*, the fight), disabled from fighting by wounds or injuries.

horse, *n.* **hōrs** (Icel. *hross*; Ger. *ross*, a horse; Norm. *hors*, a mare), a well-known domestic animal; cavalry; a wooden frame; a large stool or tressel: **v.** to work or furnish with a horse; to ride or sit on anything astride: *adj.* applied to something large and coarse: **hors'ing**, *imp.* **horsed**, *pp.* **hōrst**: **horseback**, *n.* the state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse: **horse-breaker**, *n.* one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught: **horse-chestnut**, *n.* the name of a nut, so called from its roughness; also the tree: **horse-dealer**, *n.* a trader in horses: **horse-drench**, *n.* a drastic purge for a horse; the horn by which it is administered: **horse-fly**, *n.* a large fly which stings horses and sucks their blood: **Horse-Guards**, *n.* cavalry regiment of the household troops: the *Horse-Guards*, the headquarters of the British army, and the chief administrative department of military affairs, situated in London—so called from two mounted sentries at the entrance: **horse-jockey**, *n.* one who rides a race-horse; a dealer in horses: **horse-knacker**, *n.* one who purchases diseased and worn-out horses, and kills them in order to manufacture their carcasses into certain commercial products: **horse-leech**, *n.* a variety of leech; a veterinary surgeon: **horse-laugh**, *n.* a loud, boisterous laugh: **horseman**, *n.* a rider on horseback; one skilled in riding: **horsemanship**, *n.* the art of riding or managing horses: **horse-power**, *n.* the force or power which a horse can exert when drawing a load, calculated to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high per minute, which force or power is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine: **horse-race**, *n.* a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance: **horse-radish**, *n.* a plant whose root has a hot pungent taste, used in medicine, and as a condiment: **horse-shoe**, *n.* a circular iron plate nailed on the feet of horses: **horse-shoe magnet**, an artificial magnet in the form of a horse-shoe: **horse-soldier**, *n.* a soldier on horseback: **horse-tail**, *n.* the tail of a horse; a Turkish standard: to **horsewhip**, to strike or chastise with a riding-whip: to **take horse**, to mount a horse in order to set out to ride.

horse-courser, *n.* **hōrs-kōr'sēr** (old F. *couracier*, a broker), a dealer in horses.

hortative, *a.* **hōr'tā-tiv**, also **hortatory**, *a.* **hōr't-ī** (L. *hortor*, I strongly urge, I exhort), giving or containing exhortation or advice; encouraging.

horticulture, *n.* **hōr'tī-kūlt'ūr** (L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, cultivation), the art of cultivating gardens: **horticultural**, *a.* **-tū-rāl**, *pert.* to: **horticulturalist**, *n.* **-rīst**, one skilled in: **horticultural show**, a public exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

hortus siccus, *n.* **hōr'tūs sīk'kūs** (L. *hortus*, a garden, and *siccus*, dry), a collection of specimens of plants dried and arranged; a herbarium.

hosanna, *int.* **hō-zā'n'nā** (Heb. *save*, I beseech you), an exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

hose, *n.* **hōs** (F. *hose*; Ger. *hosen*; Icel. *hosa*; Dut. *hose*, boots, leather casings—from Bav. *hosen*, a pod, a husk: Dan. *hase*, the husk of nuts), coverings for the legs; stockings; a flexible pipe for water: plu. *hoses* or *hosens*, *hōs'ēr*, *n.* **hō-zh't-ēr** or **zh't-ēr**, a dealer in stockings, &c.: **hosiery**, *n.* **-rī**, stockings in general: **hospice**, *n.* **hōs'pēs** (F.—from L. *hospes*, a guest), an Alpine convent which provides entertainment for travellers.

hospitable, a. *hōs'pī-tā-bl* (L. *hospitalis*, hospitable, friendly—from *hospes*, a guest, a visitor: old F. *hospitable*; It. *ospitable*, hospitable), receiving and entertaining friends or strangers with generous kindness; offering kind reception: **hospitably**, ad. *-tā-bl*: **hospitableness**, n. *-bl-nēs*: **hospital**, n. *hōs'pī-tāl*, a house for the reception and aid of the sick, infirm, or poor: **hospitality**, n. *-tāl'tī*, kindness and generosity to strangers or guests: **hospitalier**, n. *-lēr* (F. *hospitalier*), in the middle ages, a body of men at Jerusalem who devoted themselves to protect pilgrims and relieve their necessities, so called from two hospitals erected there for that purpose, from whom sprang the order of knights of St John of Jerusalem, subsequently known by the name of the Knights of Malta.

hospodar, n. *hōs'pō-dār* (Russ. *gospodarj*, a lord or master), in Moldavia and Wallachia, a governor, chief, or prince under the Sultan of Turkey.

host, n. *hōst* (It. *ospite*; F. *hôte*, a landlord, a guest—from L. *hospes*, a guest, a stranger—gen. *hospitis*), one who entertains a friend or stranger at his own house; the landlord of an inn: **hostelry**, n. *-lērī*, an inn: **hostess**, n. a woman who gives entertainment.

host, n. *hōst* (a contr. of the mid. L. phrase *bannire in hostem*, to order out against the enemy—thus, in mid. L. *hostis* first signified the enemy, then the military service itself, and finally, the army on duty), an army; any great number or multitude.

host, n. *hōst* (L. *hostia*, a victim or sacrifice), in the E. Cath. Ch., the consecrated wafer, hallowed by that Church, when used, the sacrifice of the mass.

hostage, n. *hōstāj* (L. *obes*, the one staying or remaining in a place, a hostage—gen. *obsidēs*), a person left in the hands of an enemy as a pledge for the performance of the terms of an agreement.

hostess, n. fem.—see under **host**.

hostile, a. *hōs'tīl* (L. *hostilis*, hostile—from *hostis*, an enemy: F. *hostile*, adverse; unfriendly: **hostility**, ad. *-tī*: **hostility**, n. *-tīl'tī*, open warfare; attacks of an enemy; violence or animosity.

hostler, n. *hōs'lēr* (F. *hostel* or *hôtél*, a lodging, an inn, a residence), a man who has the care of horses at an inn or hotel.

hot, a. *hōt* (from *heat*, which see), having much heat; fiery; violent; furious; biting; pungent in taste: **hotly**, ad. *-tī*: **hotness**, n. *-nēs*: **hot bath**, a bath of hot water or of vapour: **hot-blooded**, a. having a quick temper; irritable: **hot-brained**, a. *-brānd*, violent; rash: **hothouse**, n. a building covered with glass, and heated for rearing plants: **hotbed**, n. a bed of earth made warm by fermenting manure, usually covered with a glass frame; any place favourable to rapid growth: **hot-blast**, n. heated air blown into a furnace for smelting iron or other ore: to **hot-press**, to apply heat with pressure in order to give a smooth and glossy surface: **hot-pressing**, n. the mode of giving a glossy appearance to paper, linen, &c., by heat and pressure: in **hot haste**, in violent or unusual haste.

hotch-potch or **-pot**, n. *hōch'pōch'* or *-pōt* (F. *hochepot*—from *hocher*, to shake, to wag), a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients; hodge-podge.

hotel, n. *hō-tēl* (F. *hôtél*—see **hostler**), a superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers; an inn; a palace; a town mansion: **hotel de ville**, *ō-tēl' dē-vēl'* (F. hotel of the town), in France and Belgium, the city-hall or town-house.

hotel Dieu, n. *ō-tēl'dū* (F. *hôtél*, and *Dieu*, God), in France, an hospital.

Hottentot, n. *hōt'en-tōt'* (probably from the click of the language of the S. African tribes—*hot-en-toi*), a native of S. Africa; a savage or brutal man.

houdah—see **howdah**.

hough, n. *hōk* (Ger. *hacke*, the heel; *hacken*, to dig—see **hock**), the lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast: v. to disable by cutting the sinews of the *ham*: **houghing**, imp.: **houghed**, pp. *hōkt*.

hound, n. *hōwēd* (Ger. *hund*; Gr. *kuon*, a dog; old H. Ger. *hunon*, to growl as a fox; Esthon. *hundi*, a wolf), one of a particular breed of dogs used in hunting: v. to set on; to chase: **hounding**, imp.: **hound-ed**, pp.: **hound-fish**, n. a kind of shark: **hounds**, n. plu. *hōwēdz*, particular projecting parts of a mast-head: to follow the **hounds**, to be in the habit of hunting.

hour, n. *ōvēr* (L. and Gr. *hora*, an hour: F. *heure*), a period of time marked by a clock or watch; 60 min-

utes; 24th part of a day: **hourly**, a. *-lī*, done every hour; frequent; continual: **ad. every hour**: **hour-glass**, n. an instr. for measuring time, particularly an hour, consisting of two glass bulbs connected by a narrow tube, the one containing fine dried sand or a liquid sufficient in quantity to run out in an hour exactly: **hour-hand**, n. one of the hands of a clock pointing to the hours: to keep good hours, to be at home in good season: **hours**, certain prayers in R. Cath. Ch.: **hour-circles**, the 24 circles drawn from north to south on the terrestrial globe, and terminating at both poles.

hourī, n. *hōi'ēr* (Ar. *hurī*—from *hur al oym*, black-eyed), among Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise: plu. *houries*, *-rīs*.

house, n. *hōws*, plu. *houses*, *hōw'ēz* (Goth. *hus*; Ger. *haus*; Hung. *ház*, a house), any building for habitation or shelter; domestic concerns; manner of living; a family of ancestors or kindred; a trading firm; estates of a kingdom assembled in Parliament, as House of Lords, House of Commons; the body, as, "house of this tabernacle"; the grave, as, "house appointed for all living"; an astrological division of the heavens: v. *hōwz*, to shelter; to take shelter; to put under cover: **housing**, imp.: **housed**, pp. *hōwēd*: **houseless**, a. *hōws'lēs*, destitute of a home: **house-breaker**, n. one who enters a house by force to rob it: **house-decorator**, n. a tradesman who undertakes the painting and paper-hanging of houses: **house-dog**, n. a watch-dog: **house-factor**, n. in Scot., an agent for the sale or letting of houses: **house of God**, a temple or church: **household**, n. a family living together: **adj.** of the house or family; domestic: **the household**, the royal domestic establishment: **households**, n. plu. *-hōlds*, among millers, a certain quality of wheaten flour: **household stuff**, n. the furniture, &c., of a house: **householder**, n. one who occupies or owns a house: **house-joiner**, n. a carpenter who does work for the interior of houses: **house-keeper**, n. one who has the chief care of a house or family: **house-keeping**, n. domestic concerns and management: **house-leek**, n. a plant found growing on the tops of houses, used for the cure of bruises and ulcers: **house-line**, n., also **housing**, n. among seamen, a small line of three strands: **housemaid**, n. a female servant who attends table, and has the care of the rooms, furniture, &c.: **house of call**, among tradesmen, a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, and where they can be hired by masters: **house of correction**, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons: **house-warming**, n. *hōw'wārm-ing*, a familiar name for an entertainment on the occasion of taking possession of a new house or new premises, generally for business purposes: **house-wife**, n. *hōws'wīf*, the mistress of a house who is a good manager: *hōw'zīf*, a little case for needles, &c.: **house-wifery**, n. *hōw'ēr-ēf*, female management of domestic concerns: **open house**, n. hospitality to all comers: **religious house**, n. a monastery or convent: to bring down the whole house, to draw an outburst of applause from the entire audience, as in a theatre: to make a house, in Parliament, to get a quorum of members.

housing, n. *hōw'zīng* (F. *housse*, a foot-cloth for a horse, a coverlet for a bed—from *housser*, to sweep), a cover or protection to anything, as to a vessel in harbour: **housings**, n. plu. the trappings of a horse.

hove, pt. *hōv*, **hoven**, pp. *hōv'en* (see **heave**): **hoven**, n. *hōv'en*, the inflation of the stomach and intestines of cattle from imperfect digestion.

hovel, n. *hōv'ēl* (originally an open shed supported on posts, sometimes a canopy over a statue: W. *hogl*, a hovel: Dut. *huvf*, a hood; prov. F. *hove*, a hut), a shed; a mean habitation: v. to put into a hovel: **hov'elling**, imp.: **hovelled**, pp. *-ēld*.

hover, v. *hōv'ēr* (W. *hofan*, to hang over: Dut. *huyveren*, to quiver, to shiver), to hang fluttering over or about; to hang or stand in suspense; to wander about one place: **hov'ering**, imp.: **adj.** hanging over: n. the act or state of hanging in suspense: **hovered**, pp. *-ērd*: **hov'er-ingly**, ad. *-lī*.

how, ad. *hōw* (AS. *hwa*; Dut. *hoe*; hvor, how), in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason; in what state; used as an int. as "how are the mighty fallen!" used as a noun, as "the when, the how, and the wherefore": **howbe'it**, conj. *-bē't*, nevertheless; yet: **how d'y'e do?** in what state is your health? **howev'er**, ad. in whatsoever manner; at all events; at least; nevertheless; still: **how'so**, ad. a

māte, māt, fār, laū; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne; pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

familiar term of inquiry—why? in what manner is this? **howsoever**, ad. in what manner soever; to whatever degree.

howdah, n. *hōw'dā* (Hind. *haudā*), a seat fixed on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in.

howdy, n. *hōw'dī*, in *Scot.*, a midwife.

howitzer, n. *hōw'us-ēr* (Ger. *haubitze*), a short mortar or gun mounted on a field-carriage, used for throwing shells.

howker, n. *hōw'kēr* (Dut. *hoeker*), a Dutch vessel with two masts; a one-masted fishing-boat.

howl, n. *hōw'l* (F. *huler*; Ger. *heulen*; Dut. *huylen*; Gr. *hulain*; L. *ululare*, to howl), the cry of a dog or wolf; a mournful cry: **v.** to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter cries of terror or anguish; to roar loudly, as the wind: **howling**, imp.: adj. filled with howling beasts, as a howling wilderness; dreary: **n.** loud outcries or mournful sounds: **howled**, pp. *hōw'ld*.

howlet, n. *hōw'lēt* (F. *hulotte*), a bird of the owl kind.

hoy, int. *hōy*, stop! stay!

hoy, n. *hōy* (Dut. *huy*; F. *heu*), a large boat, sometimes with one deck.

hub, n. *hūb* (old Eng. *hob*, a false step; Dut. *hob-belen*, to rock as a boat), a block of wood laid to the wheel of a carriage to stop its motion; the projecting nave of a wheel; the hilt of a weapon.

hubbub, n. *hūb'būb* (a repetition of *hoop*, representing a cry), a great noise of many confused voices; an uproar; a tumult.

huckaback, n. *hūk'd-bāk*, a coarse kind of linen used for towelling.

huckle, n. *hūk'l* (Dut. *hucken*, to draw one's self together, to bend under a load; Ger. *hocken*, a hump, a knob; Icel. *hækka*, to rise), a hump; the hip; among *prom. miners*, the summit or apex of an anticline or saddle-back: **huckle-backed**, a. *-bāk't*, having round shoulders: **huckle-bone**, n. (Ger. *bein*, bone), the hip-bone.

huckster, n. *hūk'stēr* (Ger. *hocker*, a retailer; Dut. *hoecker*, a petty tradesman—from Swab. *hocker*; Icel. *okr*, interest, usury), a small retailer of provisions, &c.; a pedlar; a mean tricky fellow: **v.** to deal in small articles or in petty bargains: **huck'stering**, imp.: **huckstered**, pp. *-stērd*.

huddle, v. *hūdl* (Swab. *huden*, to do in an imperfect manner; Ger. *hudein*; Dut. *hoeteln*, to bungle or botch), to put on or up in haste or disorder; to crowd together in confusion: **n.** a crowd; confusion: **huddling**, imp. *-ling*: **huddled**, pp. *hūdl'd*.

Hudibrastic, a. *hū-dī-brās'tik*, similar to the style of the poem of Hudibras; doggerel.

hue, n. *hū* (AS. *heavo*, form, appearance—from *heave*, to show), colour, or shade of colour; a compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates; tint or dye: **hued**, a. *hūd*, coloured; having a colour: **hueless**, a. *-lēs*, without colour.

hue, n. *hū* (F. *huer*, to hoot, to shout; Bret. *huda*, to cry to frighten wolves; W. *hwa*, halloo), a clamour; an outcry: **hue and cry**, the legal pursuit of a thief or other offender by sending a description of him to police-offices, &c.; anciently, the pursuit of a felon, with loud outcries or clamour to give alarm.

huff, n. *hūf* (imitative of the sound of puffing up or swelling with wind, as a person in a fit of passion; Ger. *hauchen*, to breathe or blow; Pol. *chuch*, I huff you—from *chuchac*, to blow), sudden offence taken; a swell of sudden anger; a boaster: **v.** to offend; to swell or enlarge; to bluster: **huffing**, imp.: **huffed**, pp. *hūft*: **huffy**, a. *-f*, petulant; being in ill-humour: **huffiness**, n. state of being puffed up; petulance: **huffish**, a. somewhat huffy; petulant; arrogant: **huffishly**, ad. *-lī*: to **huff up**, to puff up; to swell with wind: to **take huff**, to take offence: to **give one a huff**, to speak like an angry man to one.

hug, n. *hūg* (Dut. *huggeren*; Low Ger. *hugdern*, to chill, to shiver—from the int. *ugh*! expressing a shudder of cold—cold affecting the frame so as to make a person crouch together, and bring his arms and elbows to press on his sides and breast), a close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling: **v.** to embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to keep close to, as to the wind, or the shore, in sailing: **hugging**, imp.: **hugged**, pp. *hūgd*: to **hug one's self**, to applaud or congratulate one's self on some supposed advantage or superiority.

hug, a. *hūg* (Icel. *ugga*, to fear; *Scot. ug*; old Eng. *houge*, to feel horror at; Bret. *heug*, aversion—see

ugly), very large or great; enormous—applied to *bulk*, not to *space* or *distance*: **hugely**, ad. *-lī*: **hugeness**, n. enormous bulk or largeness.

hugger-mugger, a. *hūg'gēr-mūg'gēr* (Sw. *i mjugg*, clandestinely; Dan. *i smug*, secretly), secret; clandestine; confused; disorderly: **ad.** privately; clandestinely: **n.** secrecy.

Huguenot, n. *hū'gē-nōt* or *-nō* (a corruption of *Eidgenossen*, the Swiss confederates—Geneva being the headquarters of Protestantism), a name applied to the Protestants of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: **Hū'guenotism**, n. *-izm*, the tenets of the Huguenots, *-nōs*.

hulk, n. *hūlk* (F. *houvque*, a large fly-boat, a hulk; Norm. *holk*, a tub; Flem. *durk*, the place in a ship where the foul water collects), the body of a ship—generally said of an old ship unfit for service; anything bulky or unwieldy, as a hulk of a fellow; in *mining*, an old excavated working: **hulky**, a. *hūlk'ī*, large; extra-sized: **the hulks**, old or dismantled ships, formerly used as prisons for convicts.

hull, n. *hūl* (Ger. *hülle*, a clothing, a veil—see *hill*), the outer covering of anything, as of a nut or grain: **v.** to husk or shell: **hulling**, imp.: **hulled**, pp. *hūld*: **hul'ly**, a. *-lī*, having husks or pods.

hull, n. *hūl* (Dut. *hol*, hollow—see *hold* of a ship), the body of a ship: **v.** to pierce the body of a ship with shot: **hulling**, imp.: **hulled**, pp. *hūld*.

hullabaloo, n. *hūl'ā-bā-lō'*, also **hurly-burly**, n. *hēr'lt-ber'lt* (F. *huribertu*, abruptly, with a clatter; Low Ger. *huller-de-buller*, signifying hasty in action), words formed to represent a confused noise; uproar; confusion.

hum, n. *hūm* (Ger. *hummeln*; Dut. *hommelen*, to hum or buzz as a bee—from direct imitation: L. *bombus*; Gr. *bombos*, a humming), the noise of bees or other insects; a low confused noise; formerly an expression of applause: **int.** (Icel. *hums*, the hissing of a suppressed utterance), a sound implying doubt and hesitation: **v.** to utter sounds like bees; to sing in a low or under tone: **humming**, imp.: **hummed**, pp. *hūmd*: **hum'mer**, n. *-ēr*, one who; an applauder: **humble-bees**, large hairy bees of a black colour with bands of yellow or orange, which construct hives under ground; also called **bumble-bees**: **hums and haws**, a suppressed utterance with stammering, indicating that the person is at a loss what to say: **humdrum**, n. what goes on in a humming, drumming, droning way: **adj.** monotonous; commonplace; stupid: **humming**, n. *hūm'ming*, the sound of bees: **humming-bird**, the smallest and most beautiful of birds, found in the tropical parts of Amer.—so called from the sound produced by the motion of its wings.

human, a. *hū-mān* (L. *humanus*, a human being—from *homo*, man; F. *humain*), of or pert. to mankind; having the quality or nature of man: **hum'anly**, ad. *-lī*, after the manner of men: **humanity**, n. *-mān'itē*, the quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man; the human race; benevolence; mental cultivation befitting man; in *Scot.*, one of the *humanities*—Latin, Greek, rhetoric, poetry, grammatical studies: **humane**, a. *hū-mān'*, kind; tender and compassionate; having the feelings proper to man: **humane'ly**, ad. *-lī*: **hum'anise**, v. *-iz*, to soften; to render kind and tender; to become civilised: **hum'anising**, imp.: **adj.** investing with the character of civilised man; softening: **hum'anised**, pp. *-izd*: **adj.** invested with the character of civilised man: **hum'aniser**, n. *-zēr*, one who: **hum'anisation**, n. *-zā'sh'ūn*, the act of humanising: **human-kind**, n. the race of man; the human species: **humanitarian**, n. *-tā'rī-ān*, one who supports the doctrine of the human nature of Christ and denies His divinity.

humate, n. *hū-māt* (L. *humus*, the ground), a compound of humic acid with a base.

humble, a. *hūm'bl* (L. *humilis*, lowly, mean—from *humus*, the ground; F. *humble*), lowly; modest; meek; poor, as in humble circumstances: **low**, as opposed to **high**: **v.** to bring down; to reduce low; to subdue; to degrade; to mortify: **hum'bling**, imp. *-bling*; **n.** humiliation; abatement of pride: **hum'bled**, pp. *-bl'd*: **hum'bly**, ad. *-blī*, in a humble manner; without pride; modestly: **hum'bleness**, n. *-bl-nēs*: **hum'blingly**, ad. *-lī*.

humblies or **umbles**, n. plu. *ūm'bls* (F. *nomblés*), the entrails of a deer; generally the entrails of any beast: also spelt **nomblies** and **numblies**: **humble-pie**, n. *ūm'bl-pī*, as in the phrase, "to eat humble-pie, or umble-pie," to eat one's own words; to be obliged to act in

a very humiliating way—that is, to stoop, as it were, to eat a pie made of *umbles*.

humboldtite, *n.* *hūm'bōl-tī-tē* (after *Humboldt*), a mineral occurring in yellowish capillary crystals in the brown coal of Germany.

humbug, *n.* *hūm'būg* (old Eng. *hum*, to impose on, and *bug*, an object of dread—probably only originating in slang—see *bug*), an imposition or trick played off under fair pretences; a piece of trickery; a hoax: *v.* to impose upon; to cheat; to play off an imposition: **humbugging**, *imp.*: **humbugged**, *pp.* *-būgd*: **humbugger**, *n.* one who humbugs.

humdrum—see under *hum*.

humective, *a.* *hū-mēk-tīv* (*L. humectare*, to moisten), able to moisten: **humectation**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, a making wet.

humeral, *a.* *hū-mēr-āl* (*L. humerus*, the shoulder), pert. to the shoulder: **humeralus**, *n.* *-ūs*, the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; the bone of that part.

humic, *a.* *hū-mīk* (*L. humus*, soil), applied to an acid produced from the decomposition of mould by an alkali.

humid, *a.* *hū-mīd* (*L. humidus*, moist—from *humere*, to be moist or damp: *F. humide*), rather wet or watery; moist; damp: **humidity**, *n.* *-tī-tē*, moisture; dampness.

humifuse, *a.* *hū-mī-fūs* (*L. humus*, the ground, and *fusus*, to spread), in *bot.*, spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent.

humiliate, *v.* *hū-mī-lī-āt* (*L. humilis*, lowly, mean—from *humus*, the ground), to humble; to depress; to mortify: **humiliating**, *imp.*: *adj.* abasing to pride; mortifying: **humiliated**, *pp.*: **humiliation**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, the act of reducing from a high to a low state or condition; the state of being humbled or reduced to lowliness: **humility**, *n.* *-tī-tē*, freedom from pride; modest estimate of one's own worth.

humite, *n.* *hū-mīt* (after *Sir A. Hume*), a gem of a transparent vitreous brown colour, found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius.

hummock, *n.* *hūm-nōk* (Norm. *hump*, a knoll), a hillock or eminence of land, as seen from the sea or a distance: among *sailors*, a large mass of floating ice.

hummam, *n.* *plu. hūm-mūms* (Pers. *hammam*, a bath), in *Persia*, sweating-places or baths.

humor or **humour**, *n.* *hū-mōr* (*L. humor*, fluid of any kind, moisture: Gr. *chymos*, a liquid: *F. humeur*), any moisture or fluid of the body except the blood; now usually any moisture of the body; an aqueous substance; certain parts of the eye which abound in fluid: **humoral**, *a.* *-āl*, pert. to the fluids or humours of the body, or proceeding from them; in *med.*, applied to that doctrine which ascribes all diseases to a degenerate or disordered state of the fluids of the body.

humour, *n.* *ū-mēr*, (*L. humor*, fluid, moisture: *F. humeur*—see *humor*), turn or temper of mind; the talent which perceives and generalises the peculiarities of persons or circumstances in a witty and kindly manner; caprice; present disposition: *v.* to gratify by yielding to a particular inclination or desire: to indulge: **humouring**, *imp.*: **humoured**, *pp.* *-mērd*: **humourless**, *a.* without humour: **humourist**, *n.* *-mēr-ist*, one who has a playful fancy for odd peculiarities and circumstances; a wag or droll fellow: **humorous**, *a.* *-ūs*, fitted to excite laughter; fanciful; playful: **humourously**, *ad.* *-ūs*: **humourousness**, *n.* oddness of conceit; capriciousness: **humoursome**, *a.* *-sīm*, odd; peevish; petulant: **humoursomely**, *ad.* *-ūs*. *Note.*—The terms "good humour" and "bad humour" are derived from the old "humoral pathology," according to which there were four principal moistures or humours in the body—namely, *blood*, *choler*, *phlegm*, and *melancholy*, on the due proportion and combination of which, the disposition of body and mind depends.

hump, *n.* *hūmp* (Dut. *hompe*, a hunch, a piece cut off something—from *hopen*, to cut off the extremities of a thing: old Sw. *hump*, a piece of land), the protuberance formed by a crooked back, as that on a camel: **hump back**, *n.* *-bāk*, one with a crooked back: **hump-backed**, *a.* *-bākt*, having a crooked back.

humulin, *n.* *hū-mūlīn* (*humulus lupulus*, the systematic name of the hop plant—from *L. humus*, the ground), the narcotic principle of the hop.

humus, *n.* *hū-mūs* (*L. humus*, soil), the dark-brown or black soil formed by the decay of vegetable matter.

hunch, *n.* *hūnsh* (Dut. *hompe*, a lump: Norm. *hump*, a knoll—see *hump*), a hump or protuberance; a lump; a push or jerk, as with the elbow: *v.* to push

or jostle, as with the elbow: **hunching**, *imp.*: **hunched**, *pp.* *hūnshd*: **hunch back**, *n.* one with a lump on the back: **hunch backed**, *a.* *-bākt*, having a crooked back.

hundred, *n.* *hūn-drəd* (Icel. *hundrað*; Ger. *hundert*, a hundred—from Icel. *hund*, ten, and *raed*, a reckoning: Gr. *hecaton*; *L. centum*; W. *cant*, a hundred), ten multiplied by ten; a number consisting of ten times ten; in *commerce*, a variable amount of different kinds of goods; a division of a county in England: **hundredth**, *a.* *-drēth*, the one part or division of anything divided into a hundred parts: **hundred-fold**, *n.* a hundred times as much: **hundredweight**, *n.* *-wāt*, 112 lb.—*contr.* into *cwt*.

hung, *hung*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *hang*, which see: **hung-beef**, beef salted and dried.

Hungary, *a.* *hūng-gār-t*, pert. to or obtained from Hungary: **H. balsam**, a kind of turpentine from the mountain-pine of Hungary: **H. water**, the spirit of rosemary mixed with some spirits of wine.

hunger, *n.* *hūng-gēr* (AS. *hunger*, hunger: Goth. *huhrus*, hunger—from *hungan*, to hunger), the uneasy sensation caused by the want of food; desire for food; any eager or violent desire: *v.* to feel the pain of hunger; to long for; to crave food: **hungering**, *imp.*: *n.* the suffering from hunger: **hungered**, *pp.* *-gērd*: *adj.* pinched from want of food: **hun gerer**, *n.* *-gēr-ēr*, one who: **hun'gry**, *a.* *-grī*, having a keen appetite; feeling hunger; greedy; poor: **hun'grily**, *ad.* *-lī*.

hunks, *n.* *hūnks* (a probable corruption of *huckster*), a covetous, miserly man; a niggard.

Huns, *n.* *plu. hūnz*, a savage and powerful nation of Northern Asia who overran a large portion of the Roman empire in the fifth century.

hunt, *n.* *hūnt* (AS. *huntian*, to hunt; *hentan*, to pursue: Esth. *hunt*, a wolf—see *hound*), the pursuit or chase of wild animals; pursuit: *v.* to chase or pursue wild animals; to follow closely: **hunting**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of pursuing wild animals for sport or for food: **hunt'ed**, *pp.*: **hun'er**, *n.* one who hunts; a strong horse trained for the chase: **hun'ress**, *n.* a woman who hunts: **the hunt**, those who maintain a pack of hounds in any district: to **hunt down**, to bear down by persecution or violence: to **hunt from**, to drive out or away: to **hunt out**, after, or up, to seek; to search for: **hunting-horn**, *n.* a kind of bugle: **hunting-box** or *-seat*, *n.* a residence for the convenience of hunting: **huntsman**, *n.* the servant who attends to the hounds, &c.; a hunter.

hurdle, *n.* *hēr-dl* (Dut. *horde*, a fence of branches or osiers: Ger. *hurde*, a frame of rods: Icel. *hurð*, a wicker gate: Swiss, *hurð*, a pole: *F. hard*, a wither), a framework of intertwined twigs or the smaller branches of trees; a crate: *plu.* frames for fencing, &c.: *v.* to enclose or guard with hurdles: **hurdling**, *imp.* *hēr-dl'ing*: **hurdled**, *pp.* *hēr-dld*.

hurds or **hards**, *n.* *plu. hērds*, (AS. *heorðas*, the refuse of tow), the coarse part of flax or hemp; any waste tow or oakum.

hurdygurdy, *n.* *hēr-dl-gēr-dl* (imitative of its grinding rough tones), a stringed instr. somewhat like a violin, the sounds of which are produced by a small wheel striking against the strings.

hurkaru, *n.* *hēr-kēr-ō*, in the *East Indies*, a running footman; a Calcutta daily paper so called.

hurl, *v.* *hēr-l* (Sw. *hurra*, to whirl: Dan. *hurra*, to hum or buzz: Swiss, *hurri*, a humming-top—see *whirl*), to drive through the air with a whirling noise; to throw with violence; to drive with great force; to utter with vehemence; to whirl: *n.* the act of hurling: a tumult: **hur'ling**, *imp.*: **hurled**, *pp.* *hērld*: **hur'ler**, *n.* one who.

hurly-burly, *n.*—see *hullabaloo*.

hurrah, *int.* *hūr-rā*, also *hurra*, an exclamation expressive of pleasure or satisfaction.

hurricane, *n.* *hūr-rīt-kān* (Sp. *huracan*; *F. ouragan*, a hurricane—from a native Amer. word imitative of rushing wind), a violent storm, in which the wind blows fitfully with prodigious force.

hurried, *a.* *hurries*, *n.*—see *hurry*.

hurry, *v.* *hūr-ri* (Swiss, *hurrsch*, a word intended to express rapid action accompanied by a whizzing sound: old H. Ger. *hurze*, quick: Ger. *hurzig*, quick, brisk: *arri! harri!* cries in France and Italy to urge on horses), to hasten; to impel to greater speed; to put into confusion through haste; to move or act with haste: *n.* haste; a driving or pressing forward, as on business; bustle: **hur'rying**, *imp.* *-rī-ting*: *adj.* hastening; quickening: *n.* the urging to greater speed;

rapidity of motion: **hurried**, pp. *-rid*; adj. hastened; urged to rapid motion or vigorous action: **hurriedly**, ad. *-li*; **hurriedness**, n.; **hurrier**, n. *-rier*, one who: **hurryingly**, ad. *-li*; **hurries**, n. plu. *hūr'riz*, stages or frames at the sides of a quay for the convenience of tumbling coals from the wagons right into the holds of sea-going vessels: **hurrying-scurry**, ad. *hūr'ri-skūr'ri*, confusedly; in a bustle: **hurry**, n. confusion and bustle: **hurst** or **hyrst**, n. *herst* (Dut. *horst*), a bushy place: Swiss, **hurst**, a thicket, a wood or grove; a postfix, as in *Hazlehurst*.

hurt, n. *hért* (Dut. *herten*; F. *heurtler*; *it. urtare*, to dash against; W. *hurdd*, a stroke, a blow), a wound; a bruise; injury: **v.** to give or cause pain to; to wound; to grieve; to injure: **hurling**, imp. **hurt**, pt. and pp. **hurt**: **hurters**, n. plu. *-ers*, pieces of wood for protecting the parapet from the wheels of gun-carriages: **hurtful**, a. *-fōl*, injurious; pernicious; occasioning loss or injury: **hurtfully**, ad. *-li*: **hurtfulness**, n.

hurtle, **v.** *hért'l* (a dim. of *hurt*: F. *heurtler*, to dash against; Norm. *hurra*, to rattle, to clash or dash together; to rattle; to move violently: **hurling**, imp. **hurtle**, pt. and pp. **hurtled**: **hurtle-berries**, n. *hért'l-bér'ris* (AS. *heort-bérie*, *hart-berrie*), the whortle-berries—which see.

husband, n. *hūs-bānd* (Norm. *husbond*; AS. *hus-bonda*, the master of the house—from AS. *hus*, a house, and *bonda*; Lap. *banda*, a master; Bohem. *hospod*; L. *hospit*, the lord, the master of the house), a man joined to a woman by marriage; an economist; the manager of the concerns of a ship, as in the phrase *ship's husband*: **v.** to manage with frugality; to use with economy: **husbanding**, imp. **husbanded**, pp.: **husbandman**, n. a tiller of the soil; a working farmer: **husbandry**, n. *-dri*, the business of a farmer; frugality; domestic economy: **husbandless**, a. without a husband: **husbandage**, n. *-bān-daj*, the agent's allowance or commission for attending to the business of a ship.

hush, **v.** *hūsh* (W. *hust*, a low buzzing noise—see *hust*), to still; to render silent: **hushing**, imp. **hushed**, pp. **hushed**: **hush-money**, n. a bribe for silence: **hush**, impera. silence; be still: **adj.** still; quiet; silent.

husk, n. *hūsk* (Dut. *hulsche*, covering of seeds; *huyshen*, a case in which a thing is kept), the external covering of many fruits and seeds: **v.** to remove the husks from: **husking**, imp. **husked**, pp. **husked**: **husked**, pp. **husked**, covered with a husk; **strip of husks**: **husky**, a. *-i*, abounding with or consisting of husks; dry; rough: **huskily**, ad. *-li*: **huskiness**, n. roughness of sound; hoarseness.

hussar, n. *hōz-zár* (Magyar, *hussar*, a light horseman; Norm. *hussa*, to chase with outcry), a light armed horse-soldier, adapted to harass the enemy.

hussif, n. *hūs'sif* (AS. *hus*, a house and *wife*), a case used by seamstresses to contain cotton, worsted, needles, and suchlike.

Hussite, n. *hūs'sit*, a follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.

hussy, n. *hūs't* (contr. for *housewife*), applied to a female as a term of slight reproach.

hustings, n. plu. *hūs'tingz* (AS. *husting*, the house or domestic court, a place of council—from AS. *hus*, a house, and *iecl. thing*; Dan. *ting*, a court of justice), the municipal court of the City of London; the platform from which candidates for Parliament address the electors.

hustle, **v.** *hūs't* (Dut. *hutselen*, to shake to and fro; Norm. *huska*, to rock, to swing), to shake together in confusion; to push or crowd: **hustling**, imp. *-ting*: **hustled**, pp. *hūs'tid*.

huswife, n. *hūs'wif* (other spellings *hussif* and *housewife*, which see), a female manager of a house who is tidy and thrifty.

hut, n. *hūt* (W. *hotan*; old Ger. *hof*, a cap; Dut. *hutte*, a cabin), a slight temporary erection; a mean dwelling: **v.** to place in huts: **hutting**, imp. **huted**, pp. **huted**.

hutch, n. *hūch* (F. *huche*, a chest or bin; Dut. *hok*, a cote for animals; Norm. *hokk*, a small apartment), a chest or bin; a coop for rabbits; a basket or cage in which the miners bring the coals from the mines: **v.** to hoard or lay up, as in a chest: **hutching**, imp. **huted**, pp. *hūcht*.

huzza, int. *hōz-zá*, a shout of joy or approbation: **v.** to receive with approbation: **huzzing**, imp. **huzzaed**, pp. *-zād*.

hyacinth, n. *hī'd-sinth* (L. *hyacinthus*; Ger. *huckinthus*; in *anc. myth.*, a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, who was accidentally killed, and from whose

blood the flower sprang), a beautiful flowering plant of many varieties; a precious stone of a violet colour: **hyacin thine**, a. *-sin-thān*, consisting of or resembling hyacinth.

Hyads, n. plu. *hī'd-āz*, or **Hyades**, *hī'd-dēz* (L. *hyades*—from Gr. *huades*, the rainers—from *huo*, I rain), a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's face in the constellation *Taurus*; the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to indicate rain.

hyana—see *hyena*.

hyaline, a. *hī'd-lin* (Gr. *hualos*, glass), glassy; consisting of or resembling glass; in *bot.*, applied to the part where the cell-nucleus appears; in *med.*, clear, and of a slight consistence like a jelly: **hyalite**, n. *-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a variety of opal: **hyaloid**, a. *-loid* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), like glass; transparent: **hyaloid-erite**, n. *-sīd'ér-ī* (Gr. *sideros*, iron), a brown or yellow-coloured very ferruginous and metallic-looking mineral—a variety of olivine.

hybernate, **hybernation**—see *hibernate*.

hybodus, n. *hī'bō-dūs*, also **hybodonts**, n. plu. *-dōnts* (Gr. *hубos*, curved, humped, and *odontos*, a tooth—gen. *odontis*), in *geol.*, a family of fossil shark-like fishes furnished with teeth having knobbed crowns.

hybrid, n. *hī-brīd* (L. *hybrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid—from Gr. *hūbris*, a wanton act, an outrage: F. *hybride*, a mongrel; a mule; an animal or plant, the product of different kinds or species: **adj.** having the origin or character of a hybrid; applied to words formed of elements derived from different languages; heterogeneous or mixed: **hybridous**, a. *-is*, produced from the mixture of two species: **hybridism**, n. *-izm*, also **hybridity**, n. *-brīd'it-ī*, character, state, or condition of a hybrid: **hybridise**, **v.** *-iz*, to make or become hybrid: **hybridising**, imp. **hybridised**, pp. *-īd*: **hybridisation**, n. *-īz'ā'shān*, the act of rendering hybrid; also **hybridising**, n. *-īz'ing*.

hydatids, n. plu. *hī-dā-tīdz*, or **hydatides**, *-dā-tī-dēz* (Gr. *hudatis*, a vesicle—gen. *hudatidos*—from *hudo*, water), little vesicles or bladders of water found in the bodies of animals in a state of disease, as in dropsy, and supposed to be distinct animals; the simplest kind of intestinal worms.

hydr, *hī-dr*, and **hydro**, *hī-drō* (Gr. *hudor*, water—gen. *hudatos*), a common prefix, in scientific terms, denoting the presence, action, or quality of water; also, in certain chemical terms, denoting the presence of hydrogen.

hydra, n. *hī-drā* (L. *hydra*; Gr. *hūdra*, the hydra, a water-snake—from Gr. *hudor*, water), a water-snake; a fabulous monster serpent having many heads, slain by Hercules; a fresh-water polype.

hydracid, n. *hī-drā'sīd* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *acid*), an acid having hydrogen as one of its essential elements.

hydragogue, n. *hī-drā-gōg* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *ago*, I lead), a medicine which produces a rapid discharge of fluid from the body.

hydrangea, n. *hī-drān'jā* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *angeion*, a vessel, a capsule), a pretty dwarf shrub, much prized for its flowers.

hydrant, n. *hī-drānt* (Gr. *hudor*, water), a pipe or spout for discharging water at a fire; a water-plug: **hydrate**, n. *-drāt*, a compound containing a definite proportion of water chemically combined: **hydrated**, a. *-drā-tēd*, formed into a hydrate: **hydration**, n. *-shān*, the act or state of becoming a hydrate.

hydrargillite, n. *hī-drār'jū-līt* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *argillos*, clay), a name given to the native phosphate of alumina, under the erroneous idea that it consisted of alumina and water.

hydrargyrum, n. *hī-drār'jū-rūm* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *arguros*, silver), quicksilver or mercury.

hydraulic, a. *hī-drāw'īk* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe), relating to the conveyance of water through pipes; worked by water; also **hydraulic**, a. *-īkāl*: **hydraulics**, n. plu. *-īks*, the science which treats of the application of the forces influencing the motions of fluids; the art of raising, conducting, and employing water for practical purposes: **hydraulic cements**, cements which have the property of becoming hard under water: **hydraulic press**, a machine for producing great pressure by water-power: **hydraulic ram**, a kind of force-pump.

hydrecephaloele, n. *hī-drēn'sēf'ā-lō-sēl* (Gr. *hudor*, water, *engephalon*, the brain, and *kele*, a tumor), a serous tumor occasioned by a hernial protrusion of brain through a fissure of the cranium: **hydrecephaloid**, a. *-kef'ā-lōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling hy-

cōō, *hōy*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

drocephalus or dropsy of the brain: **hy'drenter'ocele**, n. *tér-ò-sél* (Gr. *entera*, the bowels, and *kele*, a tumor), dropsy of the scrotum complicated with intestinal hernia.

hydriodate, n. *hí-drí-ò-dát* (hydrogen, and iodine), a salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base: **hy'driod'ic**, a. *-dò'ík*, denoting an acid produced by combining hydrogen and iodine.

hydro—see **hydr**.

hydroboracite, n. *hí-drò-bòr'á-sít* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *boracite*), a mineral, a gypseous-like compound, having a radiated-fibrous and foliated structure, and generally freckled with spots of iron oxide.

hydrocarbons, n. plu. *hí-drò-kár-bòns* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *carbon*), a term usually applied to the bitumens, mineral resins, and mineral fats, which are composed of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions: **hydrocarburet**, n. a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele, n. *hí-drò-sél* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *kele*, a tumor), dropsy of the testicle.

hydrocephalus, n. *hí-drò-séf'á-lús* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *kephale*, the head), dropsy of the head, generally known as water in the head: **hydrocephalic**, a. *-séf'ál'ík*, relating to or connected with hydrocephalus.

hydrochlorate, n. *hí-drò-klor'át* (hydrogen, and chlorine), a compound of hydrochloric acid with a base: **hy'drochlor'ic**, a. *-klòr'ík*, consisting of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrocyanate, n. *hí-drò-sí'á-nát* (hydrogen, and cyanogen), a compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base: **hy'drocyán'ic**, a. *-án'ík*, consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen: **h. acid**, prussic acid.

hydrodynamic, a. *hí-drò-dí-nám'ík* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *dunamis*, power, force), pert. to or derived from the force or pressure of water: **hy'drodynam'ic**, n. plu. *-íks*, the science which treats of the phenomena of water or other fluids at rest or in motion, generally including both *hydraulics* and *hydrostatics*.

hydrofluat, n. *hí-drò-flú'át* (hydrogen, and fluorine), a compound of hydrofluoric acid with a base: **hy'drofluor'ic**, a. *-dr'ík*, consisting of hydrogen and fluorine.

hydrogen, n. *hí-drò-jén* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *gennao*, I generate or produce), a gaseous body, and the lightest of all known bodies—called also inflammable air, and producing water when combined with oxygen: **hydrogenate**, v. *-dròj'è-nát*, also **hydrog'enise**, v. *-níz*, to combine hydrogen with: **hydrog'enating**, also **hydrog'enising**, imp.: **hydrog'enated**, also **hydrog'enised**, pp. *-néd*: **hydrog'enous**, a. *-è-nús*, pert. to or containing hydrogen.

hydrography, n. *hí-drògrá'fí* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *grapho*, I describe or write), the art of forming charts representing sea-coasts, seas, gulfs, bays, islands, &c.: maritime surveying: **hydrograph'ic**, a. *-drò-gráf'ík*, also **hydrograph'ical**, a. *-í-kál*, relating to maps or charts representing sea-coasts, rocks, islands, shoals, &c.: **hydrográ'fic**, n. *-drògrá'fí*, one who: **hydrology**, n. *-dròlò'jí* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution: **hy'drolog'ical**, a. *-drò-lòj'í-kál*, pert. to.

hydroida, n. *hí-dròy'idá* (Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake, and *eidos*, like), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of zoophytes.

hydromagnesite, n. *hí-drò-mág'nè-sít* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *magnesite*), a native carbonate of magnesia, occurring in white earthy amorphous masses in serpentine rocks.

hydromancy, n. *hí-drò-mán'sí* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *mantia*, divination), the method of predicting events by water, practised by the ancients: **hy'dro-mant'ic**, a. *-tík*, relating to.

hydromel, n. *hí-drò-mél* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *meli*, honey), honey mixed in water, called mead when fermented.

hydrometer, n. *hí-dròm'è-tér* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the density, strength, &c., of liquids: **hydromet'ric**, a. *-drò-mè'tr'ík*, also **hydromet'rical**, a. *-í-kál*, pert. to a hydrometer: **hydrometry**, n. *-dròm'è-trí*, the art of ascertaining the density, &c., of liquids.

hydropathy, n. *hí-dròp'á-thí* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *pathos*, feeling), the water-cure: **hydropath'ic**, a. *hí-drò-pá'th'ík*, relating to: **hydropathist**, n. *-á-thíst*, one who practises the water-cure.

hydropbane, n. *hí-drò-fán* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *phaino*, I show), a variety of opal, pearly opaque when dry, but rendered translucent when saturated with

water: **hydroph'amous**, a. *-dròf'á-nús*, made translucent by water.

hydrophobia, n. *hí-drò-fòb'í-á* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *phobos*, fear, dread), a preternatural dread of water; a dreadful and almost incurable disease caused by the bite of a rabid dog: **hy'drophób'ic**, a. *-fòb'ík*, pert. to dread of water or to canine madness.

hydrophyte, n. *hí-drò-fít* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *phuton*, a plant), a plant which lives and grows in water.

hydrophthalmia, n. *hí-dròf-thál'mí-á* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *ophthalmos*, an eye), dropsy of the eye.

hydropneumatic, a. *hí-drò-nú-mát'ík* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *pneuma*, breath, spirit), applied to the water-trough used in collecting gases, &c.

hydropsy, n. *hí-dròp'sí* (Gr. *hudropikos*, relating to dropsy—from *hudor*, water), dropsy—dropsy being but a contraction of hydrog'ic, a. *-dròp'ík*, also **hydrop'ical**, a. *-í-kál*, resembling dropsy; drop-sical.

hydro-salts, n. plu. *hí-drò-sá'íls*, salts, the acid or base of which contains hydrogen.

hyroscope, n. *hí-drò-skòp* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *skopeo*, I view), an instr. for measuring the dampness or moisture of the air, or of a gas.

hydrostatics, n. plu. *hí-drò-stát'íks* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *statikos*, standing or settling), the science which treats of the properties of fluids when at rest—namely, their weight, pressure, and equilibrium, particularly of water: **hydrostatic'ic**, a. *-ík*, also **hydrostat'ical**, a. *-í-kál*, of or relating to the properties of water while at rest: **hydrostat'ically**, ad. *-í-kál-ly*.

hydrosulphuret, n. *hí-drò-sulf'á-rét* (hydrogen, and sulphur), a compound of hydrosulphuric acid with a base: **hy'drosulphur'ic**, a. *-fúr'ík*, pert. to or derived from hydrogen and sulphur.

hydrothermal, a. *hí-drò-thèr'mál* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *therme*, heat), of or pert. to hot water—applied to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise producing mineral changes within the crust of the globe.

hydrothorax, n. *hí-drò-thò'ráks* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *thorax*, the chest), dropsy of the chest.

hydraus, a. *hí-drús* (Gr. *hudor*, water), containing water: **hy'drur'et**, n. *-drò-rét*, a compound of hydrogen, chiefly with a metal.

hydrozoa, n. *hí-drò-zò'á* (Gr. *hudra*, a water-serpent, and *zoon*, an animal), gelatinous, oblong, or conical polypes organised like the hydra.

hyemal, a. *hí-émál* (L. *hiemalis*, wintry—from *hiems*, winter: F. *hyemal*), belonging to or done in winter: **hy'emát'ion**, n. *-má'shún*, the passing or spending of winter in a particular place.

hyena or **hyæna**, n. *hí-ènd* (L. *hyæna*, a hyena: Gr. *huaina*), a fierce untamable animal of the dog family.

hyetography, n. *hí-è-logr'á-fí* (Gr. *huetos*, rain, and *grapho*, I write), the science of rain; the study of the quantity and localities in which rain has fallen in a given time: **hyetograph'ic**, a. *-lò-gráf'ík*, of or pert. to the science of rain.

Hygeia, n. *hí-jé'á* (L. or Gr.), in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of health; one of the minor planets: **hygi'en**, a. *-jé'an*, relating to Hygeia; pert. to health: **hy-giene**, n. *hí-jí-èn*, health, its preservation and restoration: **hygien'ic**, a. *-èn'ík*, of or relating to health or hygiene: **hygiést**, n. *-jé-íst*, one who practises hygiene.

hygrology, n. *hí-gròlò'jí* (Gr. *hugros*, wet, moist, and *logos*, discourse), doctrine of the phenomena and causes of the moisture of the atmosphere: **hygrom'eter**, n. *-gròm'è-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the degree of moisture in the atmosphere: **hygrom'etry**, n. *-è-trí*, the art of measuring the moisture of the atmosphere; the science that treats of the measurement of moisture in bodies, particularly of the atmosphere: **hygromet'ric**, a. *-grò-mè'tr'ík*, also **hygromet'rical**, a. *-í-kál*, of or relating to hygrometry.

hygroscope, n. *hí-grò-skòp* (Gr. *hugros*, wet, moist, and *skopeo*, I see or view), an instr. to show the moisture or dryness of the air: **hygrosco'pic**, a. *-skòp'ík*, pert. to; applied to moisture not readily apparent, but capable of detection by the hygroscope; having affinity to water: **hygrostatics**, n. plu. *-stát'íks* (Gr. *hugros*, moist, and *statikos*, standing or settling), the science of comparing relative degrees of moisture.

hyleosaurus, n. *hí-lè-ò-saíòr'ús* (Gr. *hule*, a wood, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, one of the dinosaurs, a gigantic terrestrial reptile.

máte, nat, jár, láw; mète, mèl, hér; plne, pln; nôle, nôt, móve;

hylism, *n.* *h'íl-izm* (Gr. *hulē*, matter), in *meta*, the theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit: **hylotheism**, *n.* *-thē-izm* (Gr. *Theos*, God), the doctrine or belief that matter is God: **hylotheist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who believes that matter is God: **hylozoism**, *n.* *-zō-izm* (Gr. *zōē*, life), the doctrine or belief that matter and every particle of it is animated: **hylozoic**, *a.* *-ik*, pert. to: **hylozoist**, *n.* *-ō-ist*, one who.

hylonomus, *n.* *h'í-lón-ō-mūs* (Gr. *hulē*, a wood, and *nomos*, an abode), in *geol.*, a small lacertian reptile found enclosed in fossil tree-trunks.

Hymen, *n.* *h'ím-ēn* (L. *Hymen*; Gr. *Hymen*), in *anc. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus; the virginal membrane: **hymeneal**, *a.* *-mēn-ē-ál*, pert. to marriage: *n.* a marriage-song; also **hymenean**, *n.* *-mēn-ē-án*.

hymenium, *n.* *h'ím-ēn-ī-um* (Gr. *hymen*, a membrane), in *bot.*, that portion of the fructification of a fungus in which the sporules are situated, usually more or less membranous.

hymenocaris, *n.* *h'ím-mēn-ōk-ā-ris* (Gr. *hymen*, a membrane, and *karis*, a shrimp), in *geol.*, a small shrimp-like crustacean.

hymenopter, *n.* *h'ím-mēn-ōp-ter*, also **hy'menop'tera**, *n.* plu. *-tēr-ā* (Gr. *hymen*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing), an order of insects having four membranous wings, as bees or wasps: **hy'menop'terous**, *a.* *-tēr-ūs*, pert. to.

hymn, *n.* *h'ím* (L. *hymnus*; Gr. *hymnos*, a song in honour of the gods: F. *hymne*), a song or ode in honour of God; a song of praise or joy: *v.* to praise or worship in song: **hymning**, *imp.* *hím-ing*: *n.* the singing of hymns: **hymned**, *pp.* *hím-d*: **hymnic**, *a.* *-nik*, relating to hymns: **hymnal**, *n.* *-n-ál*, a collection of hymns for public worship: **hymnology**, *n.* *-nōl-ō-jí* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a discourse on hymns; a collection or arrangement of hymns.

hyoid, *a.* *h'í-ōyd* (Gr. *v*, the Greek letter upsilon, and *eidos*, likeness), having the form of an arch or of the Greek letter *v*: *n.* a bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx: plu. **hyoids**, *-dēz*: **hyoidal**, *a.* *-dē-ál*, connected with the hyoid bone.

hypotamus, *n.* *h'í-ō-pōt-ā-mūs* (Gr. *hus*, a hog, and *potamos*, a river), in *geol.*, a non-ruminant and even-toed tertiary mammal.

hyoscyamus, *n.* *h'í-ōs-ī-ā-mūs* (L. *hyoscyamus*; Gr. *hyoskamos*, henbane—from Gr. *hus*, a hog, and *kuamos*, a bean), a genus of poisonous plants, henbane, used in medicine: **hyoscyamine**, *n.* *-mín*, a peculiar poisonous substance obtained from henbane.

hyp, *h'ip*, and **hypo**, *h'í-pō* (Gr. *hupo*, under), a common prefix in scientific terms, signifying *above* or *upon*, in reference to place or position; indicating *deficiency*, or *less than*, when applied to quality or composition; synonymous with L. prefix *sub*.

hypethral, *a.* *h'ip-ē-thrál* (Gr. *hupaithros*, in the open air—from *hupo*, under, and *aither*, the clear sky), in *arch.*, exposed to the open air; without a roof.

hypallage, *n.* *h'ip-ál-lā-jí* (Gr. *hupallage*, an exchange—from *hupo*, under, and *allasso*, I change), a figure of speech in which words are made to interchange their cases, tenses, or relations.

hypanthocrinus, *n.* *h'ip-án-thōk-rín-ūs* (Gr. *hupanthos*, I begin to flower—from *hupo*, under, and *anthos*, a flower), in *geol.*, a genus of rose-encrinites, so called from the flower-like contour of its receptacle and bifurcating arms.

hypophysis, *n.* *h'ip-ō-pōf-ī-sis* (Gr. *hupo*, below, and *apophysis*, a sprout or process), in *anat.*, a process or protuberance of bone which descends from the lower part of the centrum or body of the vertebra.

hyper, *h'ip-ēr* (Gr. *hyper*, above), a prefix signifying *above*, *over*, or *beyond*, in reference to place or position; indicating *excess* when applied to quality or composition; in *chem.*, applied to acids which contain the largest proportion of oxygen.

hyperæmia, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-ē-mi-ā* (Gr. *hyper*, over, and *haima*, blood), an excessive supply or accumulation of blood: **hyperæmic**, *a.* *-ē-mik*, pert. to; having an excessive supply of blood.

hyperæsthesia, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-ēz-thē-zhī-ā* (Gr. *hyper*, above, and *aisthesi*, perception, sensation), in *med.*, excessive or morbid sensibility, as intolerance of light, sound, &c.

hyperbation, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-bā-tōn* (Gr. *hyper*, above or beyond, and *baino*, I go), a figure of grammar in

which the natural order or construction of a sentence is inverted: **hyperbatic**, *a.* *-bāt-ik*, transposed; inverted.

hyperbola, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-bō-lā* (Gr. *hyper*, over, beyond, and *ballo*, I throw), one of the conic sections or curves, formed by the section of a cone when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes: **hyperboloid**, *n.* *-bō-lōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

hyperbole, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-bō-lē* (Gr. *hyper*, over, beyond, and *ballo*, I throw), a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth: **hyperbolic**, *a.* *-bōl-ik*, also **hyperbolical**, *a.* *-k-ál*, relating to or contained in the hyperbole; exaggerating much beyond the truth: **hyperbolically**, *ad.* *-k-ál-ly*: **hyperbolism**, *n.* *-bō-lizm*, the use of hyperbole: **hyperbolist**, *n.* *-list*, one who: **hyperbolise**, *v.* *-bō-liz*, to speak or write with exaggeration; to exaggerate: **hyperbolising**, *imp.*: **hyperbolised**, *pp.* *-līz-d*.

hyperborean, *a.* *h'ip-ēr-bō-rē-ān* (Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond, and *boreas*, the north), of or from the north; northern: *n.* an inhabitant of the extreme north.

hypercatalectic, *a.* *h'ip-ēr-kat-ā-lēk-ik* (Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond, and *katalexis*, termination), in *L.* and *Gr. poetry*, a verse having a syllable or two beyond the just measure.

hypercatharsis, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-kā-thā-ris* (Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond, and *kathairo*, I purge), excessive purging of the bowels.

hypercritic, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-krit-ik* (Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical: F. *hypercritique*), one who is critical beyond measure or reason: **hypercritic**, also **hypercritical**, *a.* *-i-kál*, unfairly severe or critical: **hypercritically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **hypercriticism**, *n.* *-stīm*, excessive or ungenerous criticism.

hyperdulia, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-dū-lī-ā* (Gr. *hyper*, over, and *douleia*, slavery, servitude), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a superior kind of service to the Virgin Mary.

hyperinosis, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-t-nō-sis* (Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *is*, a fibre—gen. *inos*), in *med.*, a condition characterised by an excessive formation of fibrine in the blood.

hypermeter, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-mē-tēr* (Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *metron*, measure), anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure; a line or verse of poetry containing a syllable more than the usual number: **hypermetric**, *a.* *-rī-kál*, having a syllable too much.

hypersarcosis, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-sār-kō-sis* (Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *sarx*, flesh—gen. *sarkos*), the proud or fungous flesh of a wound.

hypersthene, *n.* *h'ip-ērs-thēn* (Gr. *hyper*, above or excess, and *sthene*, strength), a mineral of the hornblende family, so called from its power of resisting acids as compared with augite; Labrador hornblende.

hypertrophy, *n.* *h'ip-ēr-trof-ī* (Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *trophe*, food, nourishment), excessive growth of a part; an increase in size of the healthy structure of an organ, due to increased exercise or nutrition.

hyphen, *n.* *h'í-fēn* (Gr. *huphen*, under one—from *hupo*, under, and *hen*, one), a short line between the parts of a compound word: **hyphenated**, *a.* *-fēn-d*, united by a hyphen.

hypnotic, *a.* *h'ip-nōt-ik* (Gr. *hypnos*, sleep), tending to produce sleep: *n.* a medicine which produces sleep.

hypo, *h'í-pō* (Gr. *hupo*, under), a prefix signifying *under*; *beneath*; indicating *a less quantity*; implying *diminution* or *inferiority*.

hypocarpogen, *a.* *h'ip-ō-kār-pō-jē-ān* (Gr. *hupo*, under, *karpos*, fruit, and *gē*, the earth), applied to plants producing their fruit below ground.

hypocaust, *n.* *h'ip-ō-kawst* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *kaustos*, that may be burnt), among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of heating the baths or rooms, &c., above it; the fireplace of a stove.

hypochilium, *n.* *h'ip-ō-kil-ī-um* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *cheilos*, the lip), in *bot.*, the lower part of the labellum of orchids.

hypochondrium, *n.* *h'ip-ō-kōn-drī-um*, also plu. **hypochondria**, *-drī-ā* (Gr. *hypocondria*, the viscera that lie under the cartilage of the breast-bone—from *hupo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage), the part of the belly under the short ribs containing the liver and spleen; a disease characterised by uneasiness about the region of the stomach and liver: **hypochondriasis**, *n.* *-drī-ā-sis*, a form of insanity in which the patient converts an idea of purely mental origin into

chōr, boy, foot; *pūre*, dūd; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

what appears to him to be a real material change: **hyp'ochon'driac**, a. -*ak*, also **hyp'ochon'dri'acal**, a. -*dr'i-ä-käl*, affected by depression of spirits or melancholy: **hyp'ochon'driac**, n. one who is melancholy or disordered in imagination; a sufferer from hypochondriasis: **hyp'ochon'dri'acally**, ad. -*li*: **hyp'ochon'dri'acism**, n. -*izm*, the disease hypochondriasis; melancholy; disordered imagination.

hypocrateriform, a. *h'ip-pö-krä-të-r'it-fä'torm* (Gr. *hupo*, under, *krater*, a cup, and *L. forma*, shape), in *bot.*, shaped like a saucer or salver.

hypocrisy, n. *h'ip-pök'ri-si* (Gr. *hupokrisis*, the action of a player personating another; dissimulation—from *hupo*, under, and *krino*, I judge or discern), a feigning to be what one is not; concealment of one's real character or motives: **hypocrite**, n. *h'ip-pök'rit*, one who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler: **hyp'ocrit'ic**, a. -*ik*, also **hyp'ocrit'ical**, a. -*ikäl*, assuming a false and deceitful appearance: **hyp'ocrit'ically**, ad. -*li*.

hypogastric, a. *h'ip-pö-gäs'trik* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *gaster*, the belly), relating to the middle part of the lower region of the belly, called the **hyp'ogast'rium**, n. -*tri-üm*.

hypogene, a. *h'ip-pö-jën* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *gennao*, I produce), a term applied to the whole family of crystalline rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, plutonic or metamorphic, which have not assumed their present form and structure near the surface.

hypogeum, n. *h'ip-pö-jë-üm* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *ge*, the earth), the underground parts of a building: **hyp'ogë'a**, n. plu. -*jë-ä*, subterranean structures hewn out of the rocks which abound along the Nile throughout the Libyan ridge of hills, and under the contiguous plains of sands: **hyp'ogë'ous**, a. -*üs*: **hyp'ogë'al**, a. -*äl*, underground; subterranean; in *bot.*, applied to the parts of plants growing beneath the surface of the soil.

hypogynous, a. *h'ip-pö-j'it-nüs* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *gune*, a female), in *bot.*, inserted below the ovary or pistil: **hyp'ogyn**, n. *h'ip-pö-j'it-n*, a hypogynous plant.

hypophosphite, n. *h'ip-pö-fös'fit* (Gr. *hupo*, indicating a less quantity, and *phosphorus*), a compound of hypophosphorous acid with a base: **hyp'ophos'phorous**, a. -*fö-rüs*, a name applied to an acid which contains less oxygen than phosphorous acid.

hypophyllous, a. *h'ip-pö-f'llüs* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *phulon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, situated under the leaf.

hypostasis, n. *h'ip-pös'tä-sis*, plu. **hyp'ostases**, -*sëz* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *stas*, having stood, *stasis*, a standing), distinct personality with joint dependence—applied to the Trinity; individual particular substance; a common nature or essence: **hyp'ostat'ic**, a. -*pö-stat'ik*, also **hyp'ostat'ical**, a. -*ikäl*, personal, or distinctly personal; relating to the union of the divine and human natures in the person of Christ: **hyp'ostat'ically**, ad. -*li*.

hyposulphate, n. *h'ip-pö-sül'fat* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *sulphate*), a compound of hyposulphuric acid with a base: **hyp'osul'phite**, n. -*fit*, a compound of hyposulphuric acid with a base: **hyp'osulphu'ric**, a. -*für'rik*, applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric, and more than sulphurous, acid: **hyp'osul'phurous**, a. -*fä-rüs*, applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

hypotenuse, n. *h'ip-pö'të-nüs* (Gr. *hypoteino*, I subtrend—from *hupo*, under, and *teino*, I stretch out, I lay along), the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right angle; also spelt **hypoth'enuse**.

hypothec, n. *h'ip-pöth'ëk* (Gr. *hupotheke*, a pledge not delivered, a mortgage—from *hupo*, under, and *tithemi*, I put or place), in *Scot.*, the right which the law gives to a landlord over the goods of his tenants, such as furniture or crops, as security for payment of rents: **hypoth'ecate**, v. -*kät*, to assign in pledge as security: **hypoth'ecating**, imp.: **hypoth'ecated**, pp.: **hypoth'ecator**, n. -*kä'ter*, one who: **hypoth'ecation**, n. -*kä-shün*, the pledging of a ship or goods for advances made.

hypothesis, n. *h'ip-pöth'ë-sis* (Gr. *hupothesis*, foundation, supposition—from *hupo*, under, and *tithemi*, I put or place, I suppose), something assumed for the purpose of argument; a system or theory put forward to account for something not understood: plu. **hyp'oth'esës**, -*sëz*: **hyp'othet'ic**, a. -*thët'ik*, also **hyp'othet'ical**, a. -*ikäl*, assumed; conditional: **hyp'othet'ically**, ad. -*li*.

hypotrachelum, n. *h'ip-pö-trä-kë'll-üm* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *trachelos*, the neck), in *arch.*, that part of the capital of a column which occurs between the shaft and the annulets of the echinus.

hypotyposis, n. *h'ip-pö-ti-pös'is* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *typos*, a type), highly-descriptive language; imagery.

hypozoic, a. *h'ip-pö-zö'ik* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *zoon*, an animal), in *geol.*, applied to those rocks which have as yet yielded no organic remains, and which lie beneath the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata.

hipplah—see **hipplah**.

hypodon, n. *h'ip-pö-dön* (Gr. *hupos*, height, and *odontes*, teeth), in *geol.*, a large fossil fish having long-pointed teeth.

hypsimetry, n. *h'ip-söm'ë-tri* (Gr. *hupos*, height, and *metron*, a measure), the method of ascertaining heights by the barometer or by boiling water: **hyp'simet'rical**, a. pert. to.

hyrax, n. *h'is'räks* (Gr. *huxax*, the shrew-mouse, a rat), the rock-badger or rock-rabbit, an animal not much bigger than a hare, remarkably assimilated to the rhinoceros and tapir: **hy'racothë'rium**, n. -*räk-ö-thë'r'i-üm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a small pachyderm intermediate between the hog and hyrax.

hyson, n. *h'is-sün* (Chinese, *hi-tshun*, first crop), a fine sort of green tea.

hysop, n. *h'is-süp* (L. *hysopus*: Gr. *hussopos*), a garden plant having an aromatic smell and pungent taste; in *Scrit.*, a species of caper is supposed to be meant.

hysteranthous, a. *h'is-tër-än'thüs* (Gr. *husteros*, after, and *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, applied to plants whose leaves expand after the flowers have opened.

hysterics, n. plu. *h'is-tër'iks* (Gr. *husterikos*, caused by the womb—from *hustera*, the womb), a nervous disease or affection peculiar to women, called also **hyste'ria**, n. -*të'r'i-ä*: **hyster'ic**, a. -*für'ik*, also **hyste'rical**, a. -*ikäl*, affected with, or liable to, hysterics: **hys'terot'omy**, n. -*öt'ö-më* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), the operation of cutting an unborn infant out of the womb.

I

I, pron. *ï* (Ger. *ich*; Icel. *eg*; L. and Gr. *ego*, I), the person who speaks; one's self.

iambic, n. *i-äm'bik* (L. *iambus*: Gr. *iambos*), a poetic foot of two syllables, the first short, the second long or accented; adj. pert. to: **iamb'ic**, n. plu. -*biks*, a piece of poetry consisting of short and long syllables alternately: **iamb'ically**, ad. -*käl-li*.

iatro-mathematician, n. *i-ä-trö-mäth'ë-mä-tish'än* (Gr. *iateros*, a physician, and *mathematician*), one of a school of physicians who explain the functions of the body and the action of remedies on mechanical principles.

ibex, n. *ibëks* (L. *ibex*, the ibex or chamois), the wild-goat of the Alps, Pyrenees, &c.

ibidem, ad. *ib'ide'm*, with its contr. **ibid.**, *ib'id* (L. *ibidem*), in the same place.

ibis, n. *ib'is* (Gr. and L.), a tall bird found in various parts of Africa, particularly in Egypt, and held sacred by the anc. Egyptians.

icarian, a. *i-kä'r'i-än* (Gr. *Ikaros*; L. *Icarius*, Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, flying with wings too near the sun, the wax that cemented his wings was melted, and he fell into the sea), adventurous; soaring too high for safety.

ice, n. *is* (Icel. *is*; Ger. *eis*; Dut. *ijs*, ice; Bret. *ten*, cold), frozen water; water in a solid state; a sweetmeat: v. to chill; to cover with ice: **ic'ing**, imp.: n. the act of covering with ice; the giving the appearance of ice to anything: **iced**, pp. *ist*: adj. chilled with ice; frosted with sugar: **icicle**, n. *is'ik-l* (AS. *ises gicel*; Low Ger. *ishekel*; Dut. *ijs-kegel*, an icicle—the latter element being the Icel. *jökull*, a mass of ice), a pendant or conical mass of ice hanging from the eaves of a house, &c.: **icy**, a. *is'ä*, full of ice; consisting of ice; having the nature of ice; very cold: **ic'iness**, n. -*i-nës*, state of being very cold: to **break the ice**, to begin a subject or topic; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties: **ice'bergs**, n. plu. -*bërgs* (Ger. *eis*, ice, and

berg, a mountain), mountainous masses of ice floating in the polar seas—when flat they are called *field-ice*, and smaller in size, *floes*: *ice-blink*, a distant bright appearance arising from the reflection of light from ice, seen before the ice itself: *ice-bound*, a. totally surrounded with ice, so as to hinder access or advance: *ice-cream*, cream flavoured and congealed: *ice-field*, a very great extent of ice in the arctic seas: *ice-floe*, a mass of floating ice: *ice-house*, a place for storing and preserving ice for use, especially in warm weather: *ice-pack*, broken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass: *ice-plant*, a plant covered with glittering vesicles, which make it appear as if sprinkled with grains of ice: *ice-plough*, a sort of plough for making grooves on ice and breaking it up: *ice-spar*, a transparent variety of orthoclase or common prismatic felspar.

Icelander, n. *Íslándi*, a native of Iceland: *Ice-landic*, a. *Íslándsk*, of or belonging to: n. the language of the Icelanders; the old Norman language: *Ice-land-moss*, a kind of lichen yielding a nutritious starch, used in medicine: *Ice-land-spar*, a variety of calcareous spar, remarkable for its transparency and double refraction—the best specimens obtained from Iceland.

ich dien, *íh-dén* (Ger. I serve), the motto of the Prince of Wales, originally adopted by Edward the Black Prince.

ichneumon, n. *ík-nú-môn* (L. and Gr.—from Gr. *ichneuo*, I follow the steps), a sort of ferret or weasel, inhabiting Egypt, which tracks or hunts after the eggs of the crocodile and feeds on them: *ichneumonidae*, a. *ík-nú-môn-á-dán*, relating to the ichneumonidae, -*dé*, a family of predaceous insects having the ichneumonoid as its type: *ichneumon-oid*, a genus of insects which destroy caterpillars and other insects.

ichnites, n. plu. *íh-nítz* (Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint), in *geol.*, a term applied to all fossil footprints: *ichnology*, n. *ík-nól-ógi* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science of fossil footprints.

ichnography, n. *ík-nógrá-fí* (Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint, and *grapho*, I describe), the ground-plan of a building; a horizontal section of a building or other object: *ichnographic*, a. *nó-gráfík*, pert. to; describing a ground-plan; also *ichnographícal*, a. *í-kál*.

ichor, n. *í-kór* (Gr. *ichor*, matter, gore), a thin watery humor like white flowing from an ulcer: *ichorous*, a. *í-kó-rús*, like ichor; watery; serous.

ichthyic, a. *íkthí-ík* (Gr. *ichthys*, a fish), relating to fishes: *ichthyocal*, n. *í-kál* (Gr. *kolla*, glue), fish-glue; isinglass; also *ichthyocolla*, n. *kól-la*: *ichthyocoprus*, n. *kóp-rús* (Gr. *kopros*, dung), also *ichthyocoprolite*, n. *kóp-rólít* (Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone), the fossil dung of fishes: *ichthyodorulite*, n. *dór-á-lít* (Gr. *doru*, a spear, and *lithos*, a stone), the fossil fin-spines or defences of fishes: *ichthyography*, n. *íkthí-ógrá-fí* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a treatise on fishes: *ichthyoid*, a. *í-gíd* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling a fish: *ichthyolite*, n. *lít* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil fish, or any portion of a fish, as a scale, a tooth, a spine, &c.: *ichthyology*, n. *ók-ógi* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), that branch of zoology which treats of the structure, the classification, the habits, and the history of fishes: *ichthyological*, a. *ók-ó-kál*, pert. to: *ichthyologist*, n. *jíst*, one versed in: *ichthyomania*, n. *mán-íst* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination by the entrails, &c., of fishes: *ichthyopatolites*, n. plu. *pát-ó-lítz* (Gr. *patos*, a footpath, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, fish-tracks, or the imprints of the pectoral fin-rays of certain fishes: *ichthyophagist*, n. *ók-á-jíst* (Gr. *phago*, I eat), one who eats or lives on fish: *ichthyophagous*, a. *gús*, fish-eating: *ichthyophagy*, n. *jí*, fish diet or eating: *ichthyophthalmite*, n. *tháf-mít* (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye), fish-eye-stone; a variety of pyramidal zoolite, having a peculiar nearly lustre: *ichthyopterygia*, n. *ókthí-óptér-í-gía* (Gr. *pterus*, a wing or fin), an order of reptiles, living and extinct, having limbs formed for swimming like fins: *ichthysaur*, n. *sáur-rús* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, the fish-lizard or reptile whales: *ichthyosis*, n. *thí-ó-íst* (Gr. *ichthys*, a fish), fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin: *ichthyomist*, n. *ók-ó-míst* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), one engaged in the dissection of fishes.

icicle, n.—see *ice*.

iconoclast, n. *í-kón-ók-kást* (Gr. *eikon*, an image, and *klastes*, a breaker—from *klaio*, I break), a breaker or destroyer of images used in worship: *iconoclastic*, a. *ík*, breaking images: *iconoclasm*, n. *kástm*, the

act of: *iconography*, n. *ók-ógrá-fí* (Gr. *grapho*, I describe), the description of anc. images or statues; the art exercised by the image-makers of all ages, expressing in sculpture, carving, and painting, actual persons and events, or abstract and spiritual notions: *iconolator*, n. *ók-á-tér* (Gr. *latreia*, religious service—from *latris*, a servant) one who worships images: *iconolatry*, n. *ók-í*, the worship of images: *iconology*, n. *ók-ógi* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the doctrine of images or emblematical representations; a description of pictures or statues.

icosahedron, n. *ík-ók-á-hé-drón* (Gr. *eikos*, twenty, and *hedra*, a seat, a basis), a solid of twenty equal sides: *icosandrial*, a. *-drál*, having twenty equal sides: *icosandrian*, a. *ík-ók-an-drí-án*, also *icosandrous*, a. *-drús* (Gr. *aner*, a male or man), in *bot.*, having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

icteric, a. *ík-tér-ík*, also *icterical*, a. *í-kál* (L. *icterus*, jaundice: F. *ictère*), affected with jaundice; good in the cure of the jaundice.

icy—see *ice*.

I'd, contr. for *I would* or *I should*: *I had* is a common but erroneous spell of the contr. *I'd*.

id, contr. for *I dem*, the same.

idea, n. *í-dé-á* (L. and Gr. *idea*, an idea—from Gr. *eido*, I see), a notion; that which is seen or conceived by the mind: *ideless*, a. *-lès*, destitute of ideas: *ideal*, a. *-ál*, existing in idea; mental; unreal: *ideally*, ad. *-í*, in idea: *ideality*, n. *ál-í-ti*, in *phren.*, one of the sentiments proper to man; also its organ on the skull; a lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful: *idealise*, v. *í-dé-á-líz*, to form ideas: *idealising*, imp. *í-dé-á-lízín*, pp. *íd*: *idealisation*, n. *ál-á-d-á-shín*: *idealism*, n. *-ízm*, the doctrine which denies the existence of matter, or according to which, the objects of the external world are what they are through the action of the mind in which they exist as ideas: *idealist*, n. one who holds the doctrine of idealism: the *ideal*, n. a type or standard; an imaginary model of perfection; in *painting* and *sculpture*, that which goes beyond nature, yet is modelled upon it: *beau ideal*, *bó-á-dé-ál* (F. *beau*, beautiful, and *ideal*, ideal), that which unites in one form all the excellences found only in different individual forms.

idem, *íd-ém* (L.) the same.

identical, a. *í-dén-ík-kál* (F. *identique*; It. *identico*, identical—from L. *idem*, the same), the same; the self-same; not different: *identically*, ad. *-í*: *identify*, v. *-fí*, to unite or combine in interest, purpose, use, &c.: to become the same; to ascertain or prove to be really the same with something described or asserted: *identifying*, imp. *í-dén-í-fí*, pp. *íd*: *identification*, n. *í-dé-á-shín*, the act of proving to be the same: *identity*, n. *-í-ti*, the state or quality of being the same; sameness, as distinguished from likeness: *personal identity*, the sameness of the conscious object, I (the person), throughout all the various states of which it is the subject.

ideographic, a. *íd-é-ó-gráf-ík*, also *ideographical*, a. *í-kál* (Gr. *idea*, an image or idea, and *grapho*, I write), denoting that way of writing which expresses the notion or idea and not the sound, as in figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics; expressing or representing ideas: *ideography*, n. *-rd-fí*, the expression or representation of ideas, as in shorthand-writing, symbols, &c.

ideology, n. *íd-é-ók-ógi* (Gr. *idea*, an idea, and *logos*, speech, discourse), the science of ideas or of mind; mental philosophy: *ideological*, a. *ók-ó-kál*, connected with or relating to the doctrine of ideas: *ideologist*, n. *jíst*, one who.

ides, n. plu. *íd-és* (L. *idus*, the ides—from the Etruscan *ídus*, I divide: It. *íd*: F. *ides*), in the *anc. Rom. calendar*, the 15th day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.

idiocrasy, n. *íd-í-ók-rá-sí* (Gr. *idios*, peculiar to one's self, and *krasis*, mixture), peculiarity of constitution—same as *idiosyncrasy*: *idiocratic*, a. *-krát-ík*, also *idiocratical*, a. *í-kál*, peculiar in constitution or temperament.

idiocy, n. *íd-í-ók-sí*—see *idiot*.

idiom, n. *íd-í-ám* (Gr. *idioma*, peculiar phraseology—from *idios*, peculiar to one's self: It. *idioma*, mode of speech), a mode of expression or form of speech peculiar to a language or a dialect: *idiomatic*, a. *íd-é-mát-ík*, peculiar to a language; phraseological; also *idiomatícal*, a. *í-kál*: *idiomatically*, ad. *-í*.

idiopathic, a. *íd-í-ó-path-ík* (Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and

cóir, *bóy*, *fóol*; *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

pathos, suffering), not depending on any other disease; arising without any apparent exciting cause; opposite of *sympathetic*: *idiopathically*, ad. *-i-kāl-lā*: *idiopathy*, n. *-ōp-ā-thī*, disease not dependent on any other disease.

idiosyncrasy, n. *id-iō-sin'krā-sī* (Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *synkhrasis*, a mixing together), a peculiarity of constitution or temperament of body in which certain articles of food or medicine generally produce effects different from those which usually occur; the temperament of mind peculiar to an individual which affects his character and actions: *idiosyncratic*, a. *-krā-tik*, also *idiosyncratical*, a. *-i-kāl*, of peculiar temperament of body or mind.

idiot, n. *id-i-ūt* (Gr. *idiotes*, a private individual—from *idios*, proper, peculiar to one's self: It. *idiota*, an ignorant common person: F. *idiot*, a human being without the power of reason; a very foolish person: *idiocy*, n. *-ō-sī*, state of being an idiot; extreme imbecility, in which reason has been wholly undeveloped, or but partially developed; also *idiocy*, n. *-ō-sī*: *idiotic*, a. *-ik*, like an idiot; also *idiotic*, a. *-i-kāl*: *idiotically*, ad. *-ik*: *idiotism*, n. *-izm*, natural imbecility of mind.

idle, a. *ī-dl* (Ger. *eitel*; Dut. *ijdel*, vain, trifling), not employed; averse to labour; vain; useless; frivolous; unprofitable: v. to lose or spend time: *ī-dling*, imp.: *ī-dled*, pp. *-dld*: *idler*, n. *-dlēr*, one who; *idly*, ad. *ī-dlī*, in an idle manner; vainly: *ī-dleness*, n. *-dl-nēs*, the state of being unemployed: to *idle away*, to spend or waste in idleness.

idocrase, n. *id-ō-kras* (Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, a mixture), a mineral, a variety of garnet, so termed from its crystalline forms being mixed figures.

idol, n. *ī-dāl* (L. *idolūm*; Gr. *eidolon*, an image, a form: It. *idolo*; F. *idole*, an idol), an image employed as an object of worship; any person or thing loved beyond measure; a term used by Bacon to denote a fallacy of the mind: *idolater*, n. *-dō-lā-tēr*, one who worships idols or images: *idolatress*, n. *-trēs*, a woman who worships images: *idolātrous*, a. *-trūs*, tending to or comprising idolatry: *idolātously*, ad. *-lī*: *idolātry*, n. *-d-ī-trī* (Gr. *latreia*, service), the worship of images; love bordering on adoration: *idolise*, v. *ī-dō-lī-zē*, to love to excess: *ī-dol'sing*, imp.: *ī-dolised*, pp. *-īzd*: *ī-dol'ser*, n. *-zēr*, one who idolises or loves to excess.

idrialine, n. *id-ri-ā-līn*, one of the mineral resins, so named from its being found at Idria, in Carniola.

idyl, n. *ī-dīl* (L. *idyllium*, a pastoral poem), a short descriptive poem, generally pastoral: *īdyl'lic*, a. *-līk*, of or pert. to idyls.

if, conj. *īf* (A.S. *gif*; Dut. *of*, If; but: Icel. *ef*, if; *efa*, to doubt), a word which introduces a conditional clause; supposing; provided.

ig, *ig*, another form of the prefix *in*, signifying not—see *in*.

igneous acid, n. *īg-ō-sū-rīk-ās-īd* (Malay, *igasura*, a vomiting nut), an acid found in nux vomica and Ignatius's bean.

igneous, a. *īg-nō-ūs* (L. *igneus*, burning—from *ignis*, fire; It. *igneo*; F. *igné*), containing fire; produced by fire; resulting from the action of fire, as igneous rocks.

ignescant, a. *īg-nēs-sēnt* (L. *ignescens*, becoming fire—from *ignis*, fire), emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel.

ignigenous, a. *īg-nīj-ē-nūs* (L. *ignis*, fire, and Gr. *gemma*, I produce), produced by fire; fire-formed—referring to the result rather than to the operation or agency.

ignipotent, a. *īg-nīp-ō-tēnt* (L. *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful), presiding over fire, as Vulcan.

ignis-fatuus, n. *īg-nīs-fāt-ū-ūs* (L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish), a luminous meteor that flits about in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places or near stagnant waters—familiarily called *Jack-with-a-lantern*, and *Will-with-a-wisp*, or *Will-o-the-wisp*.

ignite, v. *īg-nīt* (L. *ignitus*, fiery, glowing—from *ignis*, fire; It. *ignito*, ignited), to kindle; to render red or luminous by heat; to take fire: *īg-nī'ting*, imp.: *īg-nī'ted*, pp.: *īg-nī'tible*, a. *-tī-bl*, capable of taking fire: **ignition**, n. *īg-nīsh-ūn*, the act of setting on fire; the state of being kindled; opposed to *combustion*, which is a consequence of ignition.

ignivomous, a. *īg-nīv-ō-mūs* (L. *ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, I vomit), vomiting fire.

ignoble, a. *īg-nō-bl* (L. *ignobilis*, unknown—from *in*, not, and *nobilis*, well-known, noble: It. *ignobile*; F.

ignoble, of low birth or family; mean; worthless; base: *īg-nō'blī*, ad. *-blī*: *īg-nō'bleness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, mean-ness; want of dignity.

ignominious, a. *īg-nō-mīn-ūs* (L. *ignominia*, discredit, reproach—from *in*, not, and *nomen*, a name; It. *ignominia*; F. *ignominie*), incurring or inflicting disgrace or shame; mean; dishonourable: *īg-nō-mīn-ūsly*, ad. *-lī*: **ignominy**, n. *īg-nō-mīn-ī*, public disgrace, as on account of dishonourable motives or conduct; shame; infamy; dishonour.

ignoramus, n. *īg-nō-rā-mūs* (L. *ignoramus*, we know not, we ignore—the word formerly written by a grand jury on a bill of indictment, when there was not sufficient evidence to find a true bill—hence to *ignore*, an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge: plu. *īg-nōra mūsēs*, *-ēs*).

ignorance, n. *īg-nō-rāns* (L. *ignorans*, not knowing; It. *ignorante*; F. *ignorant*), the want or absence of knowledge: *īg-nō-rānt*, a. *-rānt*, without knowledge or information; uninstructed; illiterate; without knowledge of some particular; unacquainted with: *īg-nō-rāntly*, ad. *-lī*: the *ignorant*, those untaught or uneducated; the unlettered.

ignore, v. *īg-nōr* (L. *ignoro*, I have no knowledge of, to set aside or reject; to pass over or overlook purposely: *īg-nō'ring*, imp.: *īg-nō'red*, pp. *nōrd*—see *ignoramus*).

Iguana, n. *īg-wā-nā* (Sp. *iguana*—from a native St Domingo word, *igwana*), a genus of lizards of the family *iguaniidae*, *-wān-ī-dē*: *īg-uān'odon*, n. *-ō-dōn* (Gr. *odon*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, one of the dinosaurs, a colossal lizard-like reptile having teeth resembling those of the iguana.

il, *il*, a prefix signifying not before adjectives—see *in*. **Ileo**, *ī-lē-ō* (L. and Gr. *ileos*, a severe kind of colic—from Gr. *eleo*, I turn or twist: L. *ile*, a gut; *ilea*, the entrails of animals), in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the intestine called *ileum*, or relation to: *ī-lē-ūm*, n. *-lē-ūm*, the lower portion of the small intestine: *ī-līac*, a. *-lī-āk*, belonging to the *ileum*, or to the bone called *īlium*: *ī-līac passion*, a vomiting of bilious and fecal matter in consequence of obstruction in the intestinal canal: *ī-līac regions*, the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips: *ī-līum*, n. *ī-lī-ūm* (L. *ilia*, the flank, the entrails), the large partly-flattened bone forming the principal part of the pelvis, and entering into the composition of the hip-joint: *ī-līo*, *ī-lī-ō*, in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the iliac bone.

Ilex, n. *ī-lē-kēs* (L.), the genus of the holly, consisting of evergreen trees and shrubs.

Iliac—see *ileo*.

Iliad, n. *ī-lī-ād* (from L. *Ilium*, or Gr. *Ilion*, Troy), the chief epic poem of the anc. Gr. poet, Homer, relating to the siege of Ilium or Troy.

ilk, n. *īk* (A.S. *alc*, each), the same; the same place: in *Scot.*, an addition put to a gentleman's name when the name of his estate is the same with his surname, as Balfour of that *īk*: *īk*, a title, Balfour of Balfour.

ill, a. *īl* (Goth. *ubīl*; Ger. *übel*; Icel. *útr*; A.S. *ūfel*, evil), bad; evil; contrary to good; unfortunate; unfavourable; sick; unwell; cross; surly; ad. as the first element of a compound, signifying "a negation" or "some bad quality connected with it": not well; badly: n. evil; misfortune; wickedness: *īl'ness*, n. sickness; indisposition: *īl-bred*, a. badly taught; rude: *īl-nature*, n. *īl-nā-tūr*, habitual bad temper; crossness: *īl-nā-tured*, a. *-tārd*, habitually bad-tempered; crabbed; surly: *īl-nā-turedly*, ad. *-lī*: *īl-omened*, a. attended with dismal forebodings: *īl-starred*, a. fated to be unfortunate: *īl-suppressed*, a. subdued or suppressed with difficulty, as indignation: *īl-tempered*, a. crabbed; peevish: *īl-time*, a time unsuitable for the thing: *īl-timed*, a. said or done at an unsuitable time: *īl-turn*, an unkind or injurious act; a slight attack of illness: *īl-will*, hostile feeling; enmity. *Note*.—In most cases, when *il* is used as a prefix or the first element of a compound, it would be well to unite the two words by a hyphen, thus, *il-conditioned*, *il-assorted*, *il-devised*, &c.

illapse, n. *īl-lāps* (L. *il*, in or on, and *lapsus*, a falling, a slipping), a sliding in; a falling on.

illative, a. *ī-lā-tīv* (L. *il*, in or on, and *latius*, brought or carried), that may be inferred; that denotes an inference, as an illative word or particle, *then*, *therefore*, &c.: n. that which denotes illation or conclusion: *ī-lā'tively*, ad. *-lī*: **illation**, n. *ī-lā-shūn*, a conclusion drawn from premises; an inference; an imperfect syllogism.

mâte, mât, fâr, lûô; mêle, mël, hër; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôl, môve;

illegal, a. *il-lē-gāl* (L. *il*, not, and *legalis*, legal—from *lex*, law; F. *illegal*, contrary to law), contrary to law; unlawful: **illegally**, ad. *-lī*: **illegality**, n. *-gāl-tī*, unlawfulness: **illegally**, v. *il-lē-gāl-iz*, to render unlawful: **illegally**, imp. *illegally*, pp. *-lēd*.

illegible, a. *il-lē-jī-bī* (L. *il*, not, and *legibilis*, that may be read—from *lego*, I read), that cannot be read: **illegibly**, ad. *-bī*: **illegibility**, n. *-bī-tī*, the quality of being illegible.

illegitimate, a. *il-lē-jī-t-māt* (L. *il*, not, and *legitimus*, lawful), born out of wedlock; contrary to law; not genuine: **illegitimately**, ad. *-tī*: **illegitimacy**, v. *il-lē-jī-t-māt*, to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardise: **illegitimacy**, imp. *illegitimacy*, ad. *-māt*, proved to have been born out of wedlock: **illegitimacy**, n. *-māt*, the state of being born out of wedlock: **illegitimacy**, n. *-māt-shūn*, state of not being born in wedlock; want of genuineness.

illogical, a. *il-lō-jī-d* (L. *il*, not, and *liberalis*, befitting a freeman, liberal), of a contracted mind; not liberal; niggardly; mean: **illogically**, ad. *-tī*: **illogicality**, n. *-tī-tī*, narrowness of mind; meanness.

illicit, a. *il-lī-tī* (L. *il*, not, and *licitus*, permitted, allowed; It. *illicito*; F. *illicite*), unlawful; prohibited by law: **illicitness**, n. *-nēs*, unlawfulness: **illicitly**, ad. *-tī*.

ilimitable, a. *il-līm-tā-d-bī* (L. *il*, not, and *limitare*, to bound or limit), that cannot be limited or bounded: **ilimitably**, ad. *-d-bī*: **ilimitableness**, n. exemption from all bounds.

illiterate, a. *il-lū-ēr-at* (L. *illiteratus*, uneducated—from *il*, not, and *littera*, a letter), ignorant; uneducated: **illiterately**, ad. *-tī*: **illiterateness**, n. *-tī*: **illiteracy**, n. *-d-s*, want of learning or reading; ignorance.

illness, n.—see *ill*.

illogical, a. *il-lō-jī-kal* (L. not, and *logical*), contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning: **illogically**, ad. *-tī*: **illogicalness**, n.

illude, v. *il-lūd* (L. *illudere*, to play on, to sport with—from *il*, in or on, and *ludo*, I play), to deceive; to mock; to play upon by artifice: **illuding**, imp. *illuded*, pp.

illuminate, v. *il-lū-mī-nāt* (L. *illuminatum*, to light up—from *il*, in or on, and *lumen*, light; It. *illuminare*; F. *illuminer*), to throw light on; to adorn, as books, margins, &c.; to enlighten; to illustrate; to light up with lamps on any festive occasion: **illumination**, imp. *illuminating*; adorning: n. the act of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and pictorial illustrations: **illuminated**, pp.: adj. having ornamented letters and pictorial illustrations: **illumination**, n. *-nā-shūn*, the act of supplying with light; the act of adorning, as with ornamented letters and pictures; a display of lights; inspiration: **illumina-tive**, a. *-tī*, able to give light: **illumina-tī**, n. plu. *-tī*, the enlightened; a name assumed by various sects at different times and places, and who pretended to special spiritual or intellectual enlightenment: **illumina-tor**, n. *-nāt-ēr*, one who adorns: **illumina-tors**, n. plu. *-tēr*, the artists who executed the drawings in colours and gold in anc. manuscripts: **illumine**, v. *il-lū-mīn*, to enlighten; to adorn: **illumining**, imp. *illuminated*, pp. *-mīn*.

illusion, n. *il-lū-zhūn* (L. *illusio*, a mocking—from *il*, in or on, and *ludo*, I sport or play; F. *illusion*), deceptive appearance; false show; error: **illusively**, a. *-tī*, deceiving by false show; false; deceptive: **illusiveness**, ad. *-tī*: **illusiveness**, n. *-tī*, tending to deceive by false appearances.

illustrate, v. *il-lū-strāt* (L. *illustratum*, to light up, to illumine—from *il*, in or on, and *lustrō*, I make bright or clear), to make clear, bright, or luminous; to explain; to make intelligible; to make more intelligible by adorning with pictures, &c., as a book: **illustrating**, imp. *illustrated*, pp.: adj. explained more fully by means of pictures, &c.: **illustrator**, n. *-tēr*, one who: **illustration**, n. *-trā-shūn*, explanation of what is obscure or but imperfectly understood, particularly by a picture or diagram: **illustrative**, a. *-trā-tī*, serving to illustrate; having the quality of making clear: **illustratively**, ad. *-tī*: **illustrious**, a. *-trī-tī* (L. *illustris*, clear, bright), eminent by excellence; renowned: **illustriously**, ad. *-tī*: **illustriousness**, n.

ilmenite, n. *il-mēn-tī*, an ore of iron occurring in various formations—so called as found in the Ilmen mountains; called also *titantic iron*.

Im, im, a contraction for *I am*.

im, im, a prefix signifying *in, into, on, and in adjectives not—see in*.

image, n. *im-āj* (L. *imago*, an image or likeness: It. *immagine*; F. *image*), a representation or figure of any person or thing, as an idol; a statue; a description in discourse; a picture formed in the mind; an idea: v. to represent or form a likeness of; to imagine: **imagining**, imp. *imagined*, pp. *-āj*: **imagery**, n. *im-āj-ēr-tī*, sensible representations; lively descriptions which suggest visible representations of objects to the mind: **imagine**, v. *im-āj-in*, to form the notion or idea of a visible object in the mind; to fancy: **imagining**, imp. forming in the mind; devising: n. fancy; thing imagined: **imagined**, pp. *-ād*: **ad**, formed in the mind; contrived: **imaginable**, a. *im-āj-bī*, that may or can be imagined: **imaginably**, ad. *-d-bī*: **imaginary**, a. *-ēr-tī*, existing only in the imagination; visionary; unreal; fancied: **imagination**, n. *-d-shūn*, scheme or contrivance formed in the mind; that power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives or forms ideas of things: **imaginative**, a. *-d-tī*, full of imagination: **imaginativeness**, n.

imago, n. *im-āj-gō* (L.) the third or perfect state of insects—the larva and pupa being the preceding states.

iman, n. *im-mān*, **imam**, n. *im-mām*, also **imaum**, n. *im-mām* (Ar. *imam*), a Mohammedan priest; a prince having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power.

imbalm, **imbalk**, **imbargo**, **imbark**, **imbay**—see *embalm*, &c.

imbecile, n. *im-bē-sēl* (L. *imbecillus*, feeble—from *im*, on, and *bacillum*, a small staff), one who is destitute of strength either of body or mind: **adj.** weak; infirm; destitute of strength of either body or mind: **imbecility**, n. *-sēl-tī*, weakness; feebleness of body or mind; defective state of mind not amounting to idiocy.

imbed—see *embed*.

imberbis, a. *im-bēr-bīs* (L. without a beard), in *bot.*, smooth; without a beard.

imbibe, v. *im-bīb* (L. *imbibō*, I drink in—from *im*, into, and *bibo*, I drink), to drink or suck in; to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind: **imbibing**, imp. *imbibed*, pp. *-bīb*: **imbi-ber**, n. *-ēr*, one who.

imbitter, v. *im-bīt-ēr* (im, for *em*, to make, and *bitter*), to make bitter; to render unhappy; to render more distressing; to exasperate: **imbittering**, imp. *imbittered*, pp. *-tēr*: **adj.** rendered unhappy or painful; exasperated.

imbody, **imbolden**, **imborder**, **imbosom**, **imbower**, and **imbrace**—see *embody*, *embolden*, &c.

imbow, v. *im-bō* (im, in, and *bowl*), to form like a bow; to arch; to vault: **imbowing**, imp. *imbowed*, pp. *-bō*: **imbowment**, n. *-mēt*, an arch or vault.

imbricate, a. *im-brī-kāt*, also *imbricated* (L. *imbricatum*, to form like a gutter-tile—from *imbrex*, a tile), bent or hollowed like a roof or tile; lying over each other like tiles upon a roof; in *bot.*, applied to the parts in a flower-bud which alternately overlap each other and are arranged in a spiral manner: **imbrication**, n. *-kāt-shūn*, a concave indented like that of tiles.

imbroglio, n. *im-brō-jō* (It.), intricacy; a complicated plot; a complicated and embarrassing state of things.

imbrown, v. *im-brōw* (im, for *em*, to make, and *brown*), to make brown or dirty; to obscure: **imbrowning**, imp. *imbrowned*, pp. *-brōw*.

imbrue, v. *im-brū* (old F. *embreuer*, to moisten, to soak in—from old F. *beuvre*; It. *bevere*, to drink), to steep, soak, or drench; to wet or moisten: **imbruing**, imp. *imbrued*, pp. *-brūd*: **imbrument**, n. the act of imbruing.

imbrute, v. *im-brūt* (im, into, and *brute*), to degrade to the state of a brute: **imbruting**, imp. *imbruted*, pp.

imbue, v. *im-bū* (L. *imbuo*, I wet or soak), to dye; to tinge deeply; to tincture; to cause to imbibe, as the mind: **imbuing**, imp. *imbued*, pp. *-būd*: **imbument**, n. *-mēt*, a deep tincture.

imitate, v. *im-ī-tāt* (L. *imitatus*, imitated; It. *imitare*; F. *imiter*, to copy), to follow, or to endeavour to follow, another in manners, style, &c.; to copy generally: **imitating**, imp. *imitated*, pp.: **adj.** followed; copied: **imitable**, a. *-d-bī*, that may be imitated or copied: **imitability**, n. *-bī-tī*, quality of being imitable: **imitator**, n. *-tēr*, one who follows a pattern; a copyist: **imitation**, n. *-shūn*, that which is made or produced as a copy or likeness; a copy after a form or

cōw, bōy, fōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

original; the act of following in manner, &c.; a counterfeit; a copy in inferior materials; a work of art resembling something which we know it is not: *imitative*, a. -*ive*, inclined to follow in manner; aiming at resemblance: *imitatively*, ad. -*ly*.

immaculate, a. *im-mak'-u-lät* (L. *immaculatus*, unstained—from *im*, not, and *macula*, a spot: It. *immacolato*: F. *immaculé*), spotless; pure; unstained: *immaculately*, ad. -*ly*: *immaculateness*, n.: *immaculate* conception, the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin—held in the R. Cath. Ch.

immanent, a. *im-mä-nënt* (L. *im*, in, and *manens*, remaining or abiding), inherent; abiding; intrinsic.

Immanuel, n. *im-män'-ü-el* (Heb. made up of *im*, with, *anu*, us, and *el*, God), God with us; a title of the Saviour.

immarginate, a. *im-mär'-in-ät* (L. *im*, not, and *margo*, a border—gen. *marginis*), in bot., not having a border or margin.

immaterial, a. *im-mö-të-r'i-äl* (L. *im*, not, and *material*: F. *immatériel*), not consisting of matter; unsubstantial; spiritual; unimportant: *immaterialised*, a. -*ized*, spiritualised: *immaterialism*, n. -*izm*, the doctrine of the existence or state of spiritual beings; the doctrine which denies the existence of matter: *immaterialist*, n. -*ist*, one who professes the doctrine of: *immaterially*, ad. -*ly*: *immateriality*, n. -*äl-ti*, the quality of not consisting of matter; distinctness from body or matter.

immature, a. *im-mä-tür* (L. *immaturus*, not arrived at full growth—from *im*, not, and *maturus*, ripe), that has not arrived at a perfect state; unripe; not perfect; too early; also *immatured*, a. *im-mä-türd*: *immaturely*, ad. -*ly*: *immaturity*, n. -*tür-ri-ti*, and *immatureness*, n. -*tür-nés*, unripeness; the state of that which has not arrived at perfection.

immeasurable, a. *im-mësh'-ör-ä-bi* (im, not, and *measurable*), that cannot be measured or fathomed; immense: *immeasurableness*, n. -*bi-nés*, state of being incapable of measure: *immeasurably*, ad. -*ä-bi*.

immediate, a. *im-më-d'ät* (It. *immediato*; F. *immédiat*, immediate—from L. *im*, not, and *medius*, middle), without delay; without the intervention of time: *immediately*, ad. -*ly*: *immediateness*, n.

immemorial, a. *im-më-mö-r'i-äl* (L. *im*, not, and *memorial*: F. *immémorial*, immemorial), beyond memory; whose beginning cannot be remembered or traced; in *Eng. law*, before the reign of Edward II.; in *Scot.*, before forty years ago: *immemorially*, ad. -*ly*.

immense, a. *im-mëns'* (L. *immensus*, boundless, endless—from *im*, not, and *mensus*, measured: It. *immenso*: F. *immense*), very large; enormous; boundless: *immensely*, ad. -*ly*: *immensity*, n. -*mëns'-s-ti*, vastness in extent or bulk; an extent that cannot be measured.

immeasureable, a. *im-mëns'-sür-ä-bi* (L. *im*, not, and *mensura*, a measure), not to be measured: *immeasureability*, n. -*bi-ä-ti*, not being capable of measurement.

immerge, v. *im-mërj'* (L. *immergo*, I plunge or sink into—from *im*, into, and *mergo*, I plunge in), to plunge into or under, as under a liquid; to dip: *immerging*, imp.: *immerged*, pp. -*mërd'*.

immerse, v. *im-mërs'* (L. *immersum*, to plunge or sink into—see *immerge*), to plunge into or under, as into a liquid; to overwhelm; to engage deeply, as in business: *immersing*, imp.: *immersed*, pp. -*mërs'*: *adj.* in bot., growing entirely under water—applied to the leaves of aquatic plants; having one part or organ completely embedded in another: *immersible*, a. -*s-ti*, that may be immersed: *immersion*, n. -*mërs'-shün*, the act of plunging into a liquid till covered; baptism by plunging amongst water; in *astron.*, the approach of one celestial body into such a position with respect to another as apparently to sink into it and disappear.

immethodical, a. *im-më-thöd'-i-käl* (im, not, and *methodical*), having no method; without systematic arrangement; confused: *immethodically*, ad. -*ly*.

immigrate, v. *im-mi-grät* (L. *immigratio*, to remove into—from *im*, into, and *migro*, I migrate or wander: It. *immigrare*), to pass or remove into a country for permanent residence—applied to persons in regard to the country in which they settle: *immigrating*, imp.: *immigrated*, pp.: *immigrant*, n. -*grät*, a person who comes into a country for permanent residence—spoken of persons in regard to the

country in which they settle; opposite of *emigrant*, one who removes out of a country: *immigration*, n. -*grä'shün*, removing into a country for permanent residence.

imminent, a. *im-m'i-nënt* (L. *imminens*, hanging down over, threatening by its nearness—from *im*, in or on, and *minere*, to jut, to project: It. *imminente*: F. *imminent*), impending; threatening; at hand: *imminently*, ad. -*ly*: *imminence*, n. -*nëns*, that which is imminent; threatening.

immobility, n. *im-mö-bil'-i-ti* (L. *immobilitas*, immovableness—from *im*, not, and *mobilis*, movable: F. *immobilité*), fixedness in place or state; want of motion, or resistance to it.

immoderate, a. *im-möd-ër-ät* (L. *immoderatus*, without measure, unrestrained—*im*, not, and *moderatus*, moderate), exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive: *immoderately*, ad. -*ly*: *immoderation*, n. -*ä'shün*, and *immoderateness*, n. want of moderation; excess.

immodest, a. *im-möd-ëst* (L. *immodestus*, unrestrained—from *im*, not, and *modestus*, modest: It. *immodesto*: F. *immodeste*), wanting in decency and delicacy; unchaste; impure: *immodestly*, ad. -*ly*: *immodesty*, n. -*ëst-ä*, want of delicacy or prudent restraint; indecency.

immolate, v. *im-mö-lät* (L. *immolatum*, to offer or to sacrifice—from *im*, in or on, and *mola*, meal or coarse flour mixed with salt and thrown upon sacrifices), to sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice: *immolating*, imp.: *immolated*, pp. -*lä-tëd*, offered in sacrifice: *immolator*, n. -*ör*, one who: *immolation*, n. -*lä'shün*, a sacrifice offered.

immoral, a. *im-mör-äl* (L. *im*, not, and *moral*), contrary to the divine law; vicious; wicked or unjust: *immorally*, ad. -*ly*: *immorality*, n. *im-mö-räl-ti*, any act contrary to the divine law; vice; wickedness.

immortal, a. *im-mör-täl* (L. *immortalis*, imperishable—from *im*, not, and *mortalis*, subject to death: It. *immortale*: F. *immortel*), exempt from death; imperishable; never-ending: n. one who is not liable to death: *immortally*, ad. -*ly*: *immortality*, n. -*täl'-ti*, undying life; existence not limited: *immortalise*, v. -*iz*, to render immortal; to cause to live or exist while the world endures: *immortalising*, imp.: *immortalised*, pp. -*izd*.

immortelle, n. *im-mör-tël* (F.: see *immortal*), the flower commonly called *everlasting-flower*; a wreath made of these flowers.

immovable, a. *im-mö-d-ä-bi* (L. *im*, not, and *movable*), that cannot be moved from its place; fixed; unalterable: *immovably*, ad. -*bi*: *immovableness*, n. -*bi-nés*: *immovables*, n. plu. -*vä-biz*, lands; houses; fixtures.

immunity, n. *im-mü-ni-ti* (L. *immunitas*, freedom of exemption—from *im*, not, and *munis*, service, duty: It. *immunità*: F. *immunité*), exemption from any obligation or duty; freedom; particular privileges.

immove, v. *im-mür'* (L. *im*, in or into, and *murus*, a wall), to enclose within walls; to shut up; to confine: *immuting*, imp.: *immured*, pp. -*mürd'*.

immutable, a. *im-mü-tä-bi* (L. *immutabilis*, unchangeable—from L. *im*, not, and *muta*, I change: It. *immutabile*), unchangeable; unalterable; not capable of change: *immutably*, ad. -*bi*: *immutability*, n. -*bi-ti*, and *immutableness*, n. -*bi-nés*, unchangeableness; that quality that renders change impossible.

imp, n. *imp* (Sw. *ymp*, a shoot or scion: AS. *impen*; old H. Ger. *impfen*; Ger. *impfen*, to graft), a scion; a shoot; a child; generally in a bad sense, as an imp of hell; a little devil: v. to graft; to lengthen or extend: *imping*, imp.: *imped*, pp. *impt*.

impact, n. *im-päkt* (L. *impactum*, to drive furiously into—from *im*, into, and *pango*, I drive in, in *mech.*, the shock of two bodies coming together; touch; impression: v. *im-päkt'*, to drive close or hard; to press or drive firmly together: *impacting*, imp.: *impacted*, pp.

impages, n. plu. *im-pä-jës* (L. in *arch.*, the horizontal parts of the framework of a door).

impair, v. *im-pär'* (F. *empirer*, to make worse—from L. *peior*, worse), to make worse; to diminish in value, excellence, or quality: *impairing*, imp.: *impaired*, pp. -*pärd'*: *adj.* made worse; injured: *impaired*, n. -*ër*, one who.

impale and impalement—see *empale*.

mäte, mä't, fär, lä'to, mële, mël, hër; plne, pün; nöte, nôt, növe;

impalpable, a. *im-pál-pá-bl* (F. *impalpable*—from *L. im*, not, and *palpo*, I touch softly), not perceptible by the touch; extremely fine, as powder or dust in which no gritty particles can be felt by the touch: **impalpably**, ad. -*blt*: **impalpability**, n. -*blt-ti*, the quality of not being perceptible by the touch.

impanation, n. *im-pán-ná-shún* (*L. im*, into, and *panis*, bread: F. *impanation*), the supposed real presence and union of the body and blood of Christ with the elements of the eucharist without a change in their nature.

impanel, v. *im-pán-nél* (*im*, in or on, and *panel*, a piece of parchment—see *panel*), to enrol the names of a jury in a court of justice; spelt also **impanel**: **impaneling**, imp.: **impanelled**, pp. -*nèld*.

imparadise, v. *im-pár-dá-dis* (*im*, and *paradise*: *It. imparadisare*, to imparadise), to make happy, as if in paradise; to put into a place or state resembling paradise: **imparadising**, imp.: **imparadised**, pp. -*dist*.

imparipinnate, a. *im-pár-i-pin-nát* (*L. impar*, unequal, and *pinnatus*, winged), in *bot.*, unequally pinnate; pinnate, but ending in an odd leaflet.

imparisyllabic, a. *im-pár-i-sil-láb-ik* (*L. impar*, unequal, and *syllaba*, a syllable), in *gram.*, not having the same number of syllables—applied to nouns increasing their syllables, as *mens*, the mind—*gen. mentis*, of the mind.

imparity, n. *im-pár-i-ti* (*L. impar*, unequal), not divisible into equal parts; inequality; difference in degree of rank or excellence.

impark, v. *im-párk* (*im*, in or on, and *park*), to enclose, as land for a park: **imparking**, imp.: **imparked**, pp. -*párik*.

impart, v. *im-párt* (*L. impartio*, I share with another—from *im*, into, and *pars*, a part—*gen. partis*: old F. and Sp. *impartir*, to impart), to bestow or give; to communicate; to convey; to make known: **imparting**, imp.: **imparted**, pp.: **impart'er**, n. one who: **impartible**, a. -*tbl*, that may be imparted or communicated: **impartibility**, n. -*tbl-ti*, quality of being impartible.

impartial, a. *im-pár-shál* (*im*, not, and *partial*: F. *impartial*), not disposed to favour one more than another: unbiased: **impartially**, ad. -*ti*: **impartiality**, n. -*shál-ti-ti*, freedom from bias or prejudice in opinion or judgment.

impartible—see *impart*.

impassable, a. *im-pás-sá-bl* (*L. im*, not, and *passable*), that cannot be passed; not admitting a passage: **impassably**, ad. -*blt*: **impassableness**, n. -*bl-nés*.

impassible, a. *im-pás-sé-bl* (F. *impassible*, calm, tranquil: *It. impassibile*, that cannot suffer—from *L. im*, not, and *passus*, suffered), incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that cannot be affected or disturbed by external causes: **impassibility**, n. -*bl-ti-ti*, also **impassibleness**, n. -*bl-nés*, exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of being affected or injured by external things: **impassive**, a. -*pás-sévo* (*im*, and *passus*, suffered), not susceptible of pain or suffering: **impassively**, ad. -*ti*: **impassiveness**, n.

impassion, v. *im-pás-shún* (*im*, into, and *passion*), to move or affect strongly with passion: **impassioning**, imp.: **impassioned**, pp. -*ind*: *adj.* marked by passion or feeling; excited; glowing; having the feelings excited, as a speaker: **impassionable**, a. -*abl*, excitable: **impassionably**, ad. -*blt*.

impaste, v. *im-pást* (*im*, in or on, and *paste*), to form into or cover, as with paste; to lay on colours: **impasting**, imp.: **impasted**, pp.: **impastation**, n. -*pás-tá-shún*, the union of different substances by means of cements: **impasto**, n. *im-pás-tó* (*It.*), a term expressing the thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvass.

impatient, a. *im-pá-shént* (*L. impatiens*, that cannot bear—from *im*, not, and *patiens*, suffering: F. *impatient*), uneasy or fretful under suffering or delay; not enduring; hasty: **impatience**, n. -*shéns*, restlessness; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restless discontentment under any condition, with eagerness to change it: **impatiently**, ad. -*ti*.

impawn, v. *im-páwn* (*im*, into, and *pawn*), to pledge; to deposit as a security: **impawning**, imp.: **impawned**, pp. -*páwèd*.

impeach, v. *im-péč* (F. *impécher*, to hinder: old F. *empécher*, to encumber, to hinder—from the notion of entangling with a sticky material), to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to charge with treason or high public crimes, as a minister of state; to call in

question: **impeach'ing**, imp.: **impeach'ed**, pp. -*péčht*: **impeach'er**, n. -*ér*, one who: **impeach'able**, a. -*abl*, liable to accusation: **impeach'ment**, n. -*mént*, a charge or accusation; an endeavour to fasten a charge of treason on a person; an accusation and prosecution for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanours.

imppearl, v. *im-pérk* (*im*, in or on, and *pearl*), to decorate with pearls or the resemblance of them; to form in resemblance of pearls.

impeccable, a. *im-pék-a-bl* (*L. impeccabilis*, faultless, sinless—from *im*, not, and *pecco*, I err or sin: F. *impeccable*), not liable or subject to sin: **impeccability**, n. -*blt-ti*, exemption from sin or error: **impecc'ancy**, n. -*kán-si*, sinlessness.

impede, v. *im-péd* (*L. impedio*, I hamper or hinder—from *im*, into, and *pedes*, feet), to hinder; to stop progress: **impeding**, imp.: **imped'ed**, pp.: **impediment**, n. *im-péd-i-mént*, an obstruction; a hindrance; a defect, as in speech: **impedimental**, a. -*mén-tál*, hindering: **impeditive**, a. -*tiv*, causing hindrance.

impel, v. *im-pél* (*L. impello*, I drive forward—from *im*, into, and *pello*, I drive), to drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to incite: **impelling**, imp.: *adj.* urging; pressing: **impelled**, pp. -*péld*: **impel'ler**, n. -*ér*, one who: **impellent**, a. -*lént*, a power or force which drives forward.

impend, v. *im-pénd* (*L. impendeo*, I hang over, I threaten—from *im*, into, and *pendo*, I hang), to hang over; to menace or threaten; to be approaching and ready to fall on: **impending**, imp.: **impend'ed**, pp.: **impend'ent**, a. -*dént*, hanging over; threatening: **impendence**, n. -*déns*, or **impend'ency**, n. -*dén-si*, the state of hanging over.

impenetrable, a. *im-pén-é-trá-bl* (*L. impenetrabilis*, that cannot be penetrated—from *im*, not, and *penetro*, I penetrate or enter), that cannot be pierced; not to be affected or moved; not to be entered: **impenetrably**, ad. -*blt*: **impenetrability**, n. -*bl-ti-ti*, that property of matter which prevents two bodies occupying the same space at the same time; the quality of not being able to be pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being moved or affected.

impenitent, a. *im-pén-i-tént* (F. *impénitent*, impenitent—from *L. im*, not, and *penitens*, repenting: *It. impénitente*, impenitent), not repenting of sin; obdurate; not contrite: n. a hardened sinner: **impenitently**, ad. -*ti*: **impenitence**, n. -*téns*, or **impenitency**, n. -*sé*, want of repentance; hardness of heart; want of remorse for crimes.

impennate, a. *im-pén-nát* (*im*, not, and Eng. *pennate*—from *L. penna*, a feather), having very short wings, and useless for flight; of the tribe *im'pennata*, -*nát-és*, swimming birds having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

imperative, a. *im-pér-a-tiv* (*It. imperativo*, fit for command, imperative—from *L. impero*, I command), expressing or containing positive command or desire; positive; authoritative; in *gram.*, the simple form of the verb which expresses command or exhortation, as *go*, *eat*, *sing*: **imperatively**, ad. -*ti*.

imperceptible, a. *im-pér-sep-tí-bl* (*im*, not, and *perceptible*), not to be known or discovered by the senses; very small or fine; very slow in motion: **im'perceptibly**, ad. -*bl-ti*: **im'perceptibleness**, n. -*bl-nés*.

imperfect, a. *im-pér-fékt* (*L. imperfectus*, incomplete—from *im*, not, and *perfectus*, complete), not completed or finished; defective; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb expressing unfinished action, or time not yet complete, as *I was eating*: **imperfectly**, ad. -*ti*: **im'perfection**, n. -*fék-shún*, the state of being defective; a fault or blemish: **im'perfectness**, n. state of being imperfect.

imperate, a. *im-pér-i-fó-rát*, or **im'perforat'ed**, a. -*rát-éd* (*L. im*, not, and *perforatum*, to bore through), not perforated or pierced; having no opening or passage of communication: **im'perforable**, a. -*rát-bl*, that cannot be pierced: **im'perfora'tion**, n. -*rát-shún*, state of being not perforated, or without an aperture.

imperial, a. *im-pér-i-ál* (*L. imperialis*, of the empire, imperial—from *impero*, I command; *imperium*, command, empire: *It. imperiale*: F. *impérial*), pert. to an empire or emperor; royal; supreme: **imperially**, ad. -*ti*: **imperialism**, n. -*izm*, system or state of imperial government: **imperialist**, n. -*íst*, one who belongs to or supports an emperor—particularly applied to the Germans under the old empire: **imperiality** or **imperialty**, n. -*ál-ti-ti* or -*ál-ti*, the right of an emperor over a certain share of the produce of mines, &c.; imperial power.

imperil, *v.* *im-pēr'ū* (*im*, and *peril*), to bring or lead into danger: **imperiling**, *imp.*: **imperfled**, *pp.* *-ūd*: participles also spelt with *ll*.

impetuous, *a.* *im-pēr'ū-ūs* (*L. impetuosus*, possessed of command, domineering—from *impetum*, command: *F. impérieux*), assuming or exercising authority in a manner highly offensive to others; haughty; overbearing; not capable of being resisted; urgent: **impetuously**, *ad.* *-it*: **impetuousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, a dictatorial and bold contempt for the rights or feelings of another; haughtiness.

imperishable, *a.* *im-pēr'ish-ā-bl* (*im*, not, and *perish*), not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last always: **imperishably**, *ad.* *-bly*: **imperishableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*.

impermable, *a.* *im-pēr'mē-ā-bl* (*F. impénétrable*, impervious—from *L. im*, not, and *permeo*, I penetrate), not admitting the passage of water or other liquid through; rendered waterproof by the application of a solution: **impermeably**, *ad.* *-bly*: **impermeableness**, *n.*

impersonal, *a.* *im-pēr'sōn-āl* (*L. im*, not, and *persona*), not personal; said of verbs which are used only in the third person, with *it* for the nominative, as *it rains*: **impersonality**, *n.* *-āl-ty*, the want or absence of personality: **impersonally**, *ad.* *-āly*.

impersonate, *v.* *im-pēr'sōn-āt*, (*im*, in or on, and *personate*), to personify; to ascribe the qualities of a person to; to represent things as persons: **impersonating**, *imp.*: **impersonated**, *pp.* *im-pēr'sōn-ā-tion*, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, the act of representing things as persons.

impertinent, *a.* *im-pēr'ti-nēnt* (*F. impertinent*, impertinent: *im*, not, and *pertinent*), rude; impudent; meddling unduly with the matters of others: *n.* one rude or unbecoming in behaviour: **impertinently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **impertinence**, *n.* *-nēs*, rudeness; improper interference not becoming age or station.

imperturbable, *a.* *im-pēr'tērb-ā-bl* (*L. im*, not, and *perturbatum*, to confuse or disturb utterly), that cannot be disquieted or disturbed: **imperturbably**, *ad.* *-bly*: **imperturbation**, *n.* *-bā-shūn*, calmness; freedom from agitation of mind: **imperturbability**, *n.* *-bly-ty*, self-possession; coolness.

impervious, *a.* *im-pēr'vū-ūs* (*L. impervius*, that cannot be passed through—from *im*, not, and *pervius*, passable: *It. impervio*), not penetrable; not to be pierced; affording no way or passage: **imperviously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **imperviousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of not admitting a passage.

impetigo, *n.* *im-pē'ti-gō* (*L. impetigo*, a scabby eruption—from *impeto*, I attack: *F. impétigō*), a skin disease characterised by clusters of pustules which run into a crust; a running tetter: **impetiginous**, *a.* *-tjī-nūs*, of the nature of or relating to.

impetrate, *v.* *im-pē-trāt* (*L. impetratum*, to accomplish, to effect: *F. impétrer*), to obtain by request or entreaty: **impetrating**, *imp.*: **impetrated**, *pp.* *im-pē-tra-tion*, *n.* *-shūn*, entreaty or petition of the nature of a demand; the preobtaining a church living from the Pope, the disposal of which belonged to the king or other patron.

impetuous, *a.* *im-pēt'ū-ūs* (*L. impetuosus*, violence, force: *It. impetuoso*, impetuous), rushing with force and violence; moving or acting with force; hasty; violent: **impetuously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **impetuousness**, *n.* also **impetuousity**, *n.* *-ōs-ty*, a rushing with violence or great force; force with fury: **impetus**, *n.* *im-pē-tūs*, violent tendency to any point; force or quantity of motion; the force with which a body is driven.

impiety, *n.* *im-pi-ē-ti* (*L. impietas*, impiety—from *im*, not, and *pīus* pious, devout: *F. impiété*), any act or expression tending to irreverence towards the Supreme Being or contempt of his laws; profaneness; irreverence: **impious**, *a.* *im-pi-ūs* (*L. impius*), irreverent towards God; irreverent; profane: **impiously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **impiousness**, *n.*

impinge, *v.* *im-pīnġ* (*L. impingere*, to drive into, as one thing into another—from *im*, into, and *pangere*, to strike: *It. impingere*), to strike or dash against; to clash upon: **impinging**, *imp.*: **impinged**, *pp.* *im-pīnġ*: **impingent**, *a.* *-jēnt*, falling or striking against.

impious, *impiously*—see **impiety**.

implash—see **imp**.

implacable, *a.* *im-plā'k-ā-bl* (*L. implacabilis*, unappeasable—from *im*, not, and *placabilis*, placable), not to be appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity: **implacably**, *ad.* *-bly*: **implacability**, *n.* *-bly-ty*, also **implacableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

implant, *v.* *im-plānt'* (*im*, into, and *plant*), to in-

fuse; to instil; to fix or plant in the mind for the purpose of growth: **implanting**, *imp.*: **implanted**, *pp.*: **im'planta-tion**, *n.* *-dā-shūn*, the act of implanting or fixing in the mind.

implead, *v.* *im-plēd'* (*im*, in or on, and *plead*), to prosecute or sue at law: **impleading**, *imp.*: **impleaded**, *pp.*: **impleader**, *n.* one who.

implement, *n.* *im-plē-mēnt* (*F. employeur*, to employ—from *L. im*, into, and *plere*, to fill; *F. plier*, to fold), what is turned to a certain purpose; a tool or instrument of labour.

implement, *v.* *im-plē-mēnt'* (*L. implere*, to fill full—from *im*, in, and *plere*, to fill), in *Scot. law*, to fulfil or perform an engagement: **implementing**, *imp.*: **implem'ent-ed**, *pp.*: **impletion**, *n.* *im-plē-shūn*, the act of filling.

implex, *a.* *im-plēks* (*L. implexum*, to plait—from *im*, into, and *plecto*, I plait), infolded; intricate.

implicate, *v.* *im-plī-kāt* (*L. implicatum*, to entwine, to involve—from *im*, into, and *plico*, I fold), to bring into connection with, as a crime or fault; to involve: **implicating**, *imp.*: **implicated**, *pp.*: **implication**, *n.* *-kā-shūn*, that which is implied but not expressed; something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words; **implicative**, *a.* *-kāt-iv*, having or conveying implication: **implicatively**, *ad.* *-ly*.

implicit, *a.* *im-plī-tsū* (*L. implicitus*; *F. implicite*, from inference—see **inference**), understood, though not expressed in words; trusting to another; relying entirely: **implicitly**, *ad.* *-ly*, by inference; **implicitness**, *n.* the state of trusting without reserve.

implied—see **imply**.

implore, *v.* *im-plōr'* (*L. implorare*, to invoke with tears—from *im*, into, and *ploro*, I weep over: *It. implorare*; *F. implorer*), to beg or entreat earnestly; to ask with urgency; to beseech: **imploping**, *imp.*: **implored**, *pp.* *-plōrd'*: **implore**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who: **implo'ra-tion**, *n.* *-plō-rā-shūn*, supplication: **implo'ring-ly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in the manner of entreaty.

impluvium, *n.* *im-plō-vi-ūm* (*L.*), the square basin or cistern in the fore-court or hall of an anc. Roman house for receiving the rain-water.

imply, *v.* *im-plī* (*L. implico*, I entwine or involve—from *im*, into, and *plico*, I fold), to involve or comprise in substance or by fair inference, though not expressed in words; to mean; to signify: **implying**, *imp.*: **implied**, *pp.* *-plīd'*: **adj.** virtually contained in, though not expressed.

impoluate, *v.* *im-pōl'ūz* (*im*, into, and *poison*), to affect with poison; to taint: **impol'ution**, *imp.*: **impol'uted**, *pp.* *-end*.

impolicy, *n.* *im-pōl'i-ti* (*im*, not, and *policy*), want of policy or wisdom; unsuitableness to the end proposed; imprudence: **impolitic**, *a.* *-it-ik*, not wise or prudent; not suited to promote the end in view: **impolitically**, *ad.* *-ly*.

impolite, *a.* *im-pōl'i-tē* (*L. impolitus*, inelegant; *im*, not, and *polite*), uncivil; rude in manners: **impolite-ly**, *ad.* *im-polite-nēs*, *n.* want of manners.

imponderable, *a.* *im-pōn-dēr-ā-bl* (*F. impondérable*; *It. imponderabile*, that cannot be weighed—from *L. im*, not or without, and *pondero*, I weigh), that cannot be weighed; not having a sensible weight: **imponderability**, *n.* *-bly-ty*, the want of sensible weight: **imponderables**, *n. plu.* *-ā-blz*, those agents or forces which are destitute of weight, as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

import, *v.* *im-pōrt'* (*L. importo*, I bring or carry in—from *im*, into, and *porto*, I carry; *F. importer*), to bring in from another state or country; to bear or convey by words; to mean; to signify; to be of weight or consequence: **importing**, *imp.* bringing into, as goods; bearing, as a meaning: **import-ed**, *pp.* *adj.* brought into a country; applied generally to all goods and merchandise brought by sea: **import'er**, *n.* one who receives goods and produce directly from abroad: **importable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be imported: **im'por-ta-tion**, *n.* *-dā-shūn*, the act or practice of bringing from another state or country; the articles brought from another country: **import**, *n.* *im-pōrt*, that which is brought into a country; that which is conveyed by words; meaning: **import-ant**, *a.* *-ānt*, of great consequence; weighty: **importantly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **importance**, *n.* *-āns*, weight; consequence.

importune, *v.* *im-pōr-tūn'* (*L. importunus*, inconvenient, troublesome—from *im*, not or without, and *portus*, a harbour: *It. importunare*; *F. importuner*), to press or tease again and again with the same request; to urge with unceasing application: **im'por-**

tu'ning, imp.: **im'portunat**, pp. **-tānd'**: **im'portun'er**, n. *ér*, one who **im'portunat**ly, n. **-tūn't-ti**, pressing or incessant application for a claim or favour: **im'portunat**e, a. **im'pōrti-nat** pressing; urgent; not easily repulsed: **im'portunat**ely, ad. **-ti**: **im'portunateness**, n. urgent or pressing solicitation.

impose, v. **im-pōz'** (L. **impositum**, to place or lay on —from **im**, in or on, and **pono**, I place: F. **imposer**, to impose), to lay or place on, as a burden or duty; to enjoin: **to impose** on, to deceive; to mislead by a false pretence: **imposing**, imp.: **adj.** commanding; suited to impress forcibly: **imposingly**, ad. **-ti**: **imposed**, pp. **-pōzd'**: **imposer**, n. one who impresses or lays on: **imposable**, a. **-zā-bl**, that may be imposed or laid on: **imposition**, n. **im-pō-zish'ūn**, the act of laying on; imposture; fraud; a tax or toll; an extra exercise laid on a student as a punishment: **imposing**, n. among printers, the arrangement of the pages of a sheet in their order upon a stone called the **imposing-stone**, and preparing them to be printed: **impost**, n. **im-pōst**, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar which supports an arch: **imposition of hands**, in eccles., ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a. **im-pōs-si-bl** (L. **impossibilis**; F. **impossible**; It. **impossibile**, impossible: **im**, not, and possible, which see), that cannot be done: **impossibility**, n. **-bi-ti**, that which cannot be done; state of being not feasible.

impost—see **impose**.

imposture, n. **im-pōs-tūr** (It. **impostura**; F. **imposture**, imposture, cheat—from L. **impositum**, to place or lay on), deception; fraud: **impostor**, n. **-tēr**, one who assumes a character in order to deceive; a cheat. **impotent**, a. **im-pō-tēnt** (L. **impotens**, powerless—from **im**, not, and **potens**, powerful: It. **impotente**: F. **impotent**), weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable to beget: **im potently**, ad. **-ti**: **im potency**, n. **-tēns**, also **im potency**, n. **-tēn-si**, want of strength or power.

impound, v. **im-pōund'** (**im**, into, and **pound**), to shut up in a pound or pen; to confine; to shut in: **impounding**, imp.: **impounded**, pp.: **impounder**, n. one who **impounds**: **age**, n. **-dji**, the act of impounding or confining cattle.

impoverish, v. **im-pōv'er-ish** (L. **im**, into, and AS. **em** for **en**, to make, and L. **pauper**; F. **pauvre**, poor: It. **impoverire**, to impoverish), to reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust, as resources, or the fertility of land: **impoverishing**, imp.: **impoverished**, pp. **-isht**: **impoverisher**, n. *ér*, one who **impoverishes**, n. the act of reducing to poverty; exhaustion.

impracticable, a. **im-prāk'ti-kā-bl** (**im**, not, and **practicable**), that cannot be done or performed; not to be done by human means; unmanageable: **impracticably**, ad. **-blt**: **impracticability**, n. **-blt-ti**, also **impracticableness**, n. **-kā-bl-nēs**, state or quality of being beyond the power of man, or the means proposed.

imprecate, v. **im-prē-kāt** (L. **imprecatus**, invoked —from **im**, in or on, and **precor**, I pray: It. **imprecare**), to invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall upon: **imprecating**, imp.: **imprecated**, pp.: **imprecation**, n. **-kā-shūn**, a curse; a prayer that a calamity may fall on some one: **imprecatory**, a. **-kā-tēr-i**, containing a prayer for evil.

impreachable, a. **im-prē-gā-bl** (L. **im**, not, and old F. **pregner**; L. **prehendere**, to take), that cannot be reduced or taken by force; not to be moved or shaken: **impreachably**, ad. **-blt**: **impreachability**, n. **-blt-ti**, state of being impreachable.

impregnate, v. **im-prē-gnāt** (It. **impregnare**, to get with young; **impregnatura**, the state of being with young: L. **im**, in, and **pregnans**, with child: F. **impregner**, to impregnate), to render or make prolific; to cause to conceive; to saturate; to infuse the qualities or virtues of one thing into another: **impregnating**, imp.: **impregnated**, pp. made pregnant or prolific: **impregnation**, n. **-nā-shūn**, act of impregnating; that with which anything is impregnated.

imprescriptible, a. **im-prē-skrīp-ti-bl** (L. **im**, not, and **prescriptible**), that cannot be lost or impaired by neglect or want of use: **imprescriptibly**, ad. **-blt**.

impress, v. **im-prēs'** (L. **impressum**, to form or make by pressing—from **im**, in or on, and **pressum**, to press or squeeze; old F. **impresser**, to impress: It. **impresso**, stamped, impressed), to make a mark or figure by pressing; to stamp; to indent; to fix deep, as in the mind; to seize or employ for the public service: **im'pres**, a mark or figure made by pressing; a stamp;

the image or figure of anything, as if formed by pressure: **impressing**, imp.: **impressed**, pp. **-prēst'**: **impress'ion**, n. **-prēsh'ūn**, a mark; a copy; effects produced by external causes on the mind; idea; indistinct recollection; the total number printed at one time, as of a book; a single edition; a print from an engraved plate: **impress'ionable**, a. **-ā-bl**, susceptible of impressions: **impress'ible**, a. **-si-bl**, that readily receives impressions: **impress'ibly**, ad. **-st-blt**: **impress'ibility**, n. **-bi-ti**, quality of being impressible: **impress'ive**, a. **-stū**, adapted to excite solemn attention and feeling: **impress'ively**, ad. **-ti**: **impressiveness**, n. **-stū-nēs**, the quality of being impressive: **impress'ment**, n. **-mēnt**, the act of seizing men for the public service: **impress-gang**, a party of men formerly employed forcibly to seize men as seamen for ships of war—usually written **press-gang**: **proof-impression**, an early copy taken from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, and the like.

imprimatur, n. **im-prī-mā-tēr** (L. let it be printed—from **imprimō**, I mark or stamp, licence to print a book, printed on the title-page; authority).

imprimis, ad. **im-prī-mis** (I **imprimis**—from **im**, in, and **primus**, first), in the first place.

imprint, n. **im-prīnt** (**im**, in or on, and **print**), the place where, the person by whom, and the time when a book is published, printed at the bottom of the title—sometimes at the end, as in newspapers: **v.** **im-print'**, to mark by pressure; to stamp; to fix on the mind or memory: **imprinting**, imp.: **imprint'ed**, pp.

imprison, v. **im-prī-z'n** (**im**, in or on, and **prison**: F. **emprisonner**, to confine), to put into or to confine in a prison; to shut up or confine: **imprisoning**, imp.: **imprison'ed**, pp. **-prī-z'nd**: **imprison'ment**, n. **-nēnt**, confinement in a place; restraint of liberty.

improbable, a. **im-prōbā-bl** (L. **improbabilis**, not deserving of approbation—from **im**, not, and **probo**, I prove: F. **improbable**), not likely to be true; unlikely: **improb'ably**, ad. **-blt**: **improbability**, n. **-blt-ti**, unlikelihood.

improbity, n. **im-prōb'i-ti** (**im**, not, and **probity**), want of integrity or honesty; baseness.

improficiency, n. **im-prō-fī-sh'ēn-si** (**im**, and **proficiency**), want of proficiency.

impromptu, n. **im-prōmpt'ū** (F. **impromptu**, extempore—from L. **in promptu**, in readiness), a short composition produced on the spur of the moment—generally something witty: **adj.** extempore; off-hand.

improper, a. **im-prōp'er** (**im**, and **proper**: L. **improprius**, not befitting: F. **impropre**), not suitable; not adapted to its end; not becoming; not decent: **improp'ery**, ad. **-ti**: **impropriety**, n. **im-prō-prē-ti**, unsuitableness to character or circumstances; an improper action or speech; an inaccuracy in language: **improper fraction**, a fraction whose numerator is either equal to or greater than the denominator.

impropriate, a. **im-prō-prī-āt** (L. **im**, into, and **proprius**, peculiar, private), devolved into the hands of a layman: **v.** to appropriate to private use; particularly to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of laymen: **improp'ria'ting**, imp.: **improp'ria'ted**, pp.: **improp'ria'tor**, n. *tēr*, a layman who possesses or enjoys church lands: **improp'ria'tion**, n. **-ā-shūn**, the act of appropriating; the ecclesiastical property appropriated; exclusive possession.

impropriety—see **improper**.

improve, v. **im-prōv'** (L. **im**, in, and old F. **prover**; L. **probare**, to try, to esteem as good), to make better; to advance in value, &c.; to grow better or wiser; to raise from good to better; to turn to good account: **impro'ving**, imp.: **adj.** growing better; using to better advantage: **improved**, pp. **-prōv'd**: **impro'ver**, n. one who **impro'vably**, a. **-vā-bl**, capable of being made better: **impro'vably**, ad. **-blt**: **impro'veableness**, n. **-bl-nēs**, also **impro'vability**, n. **-bl-ti**, capableness of being made better: **impro'vingly**, ad. **-ti**: **improve'ment**, n. **-mēnt**, advancement nearer to perfection; progress; a making or growing better; practical application, as of a sermon.

improvident, a. **im-prōv'i-dēnt** (L. **im**, not, and **providens**, foreseeing—see **divident**), wanting care to make provision for the future; neglecting measures for future safety or advantage; thoughtless: **improvidently**, ad. **-ti**: **improvidence**, n. **-dēns**, want of foresight; want of due regard to consequences.

improvise, v. **im-prō-vī-z'** (F. **improvisé**, done extempore; **improviser**, to speak or compose without preparation: It. **improvvisare**, to make verses extempore: L. **improvisus**, unexpected), to compose and re-

cite without premeditation: **im'provi'sing**, imp.: **im'provised**, pp. -vèz', extemporised: **improvisate**, a. **im-prò-vi-sat**, unpremeditated: **improvisatore**, n. **im-prò-vèz-a-tò-ra**, in Italy, a man who makes and writes short poems without premeditation: **im'provis'ato'ri**, plu. -tò-rè: **im'provis'atrice**, n. fem. -vèz'-a-tris or -trè-cha, a woman who makes and recites extempore verses: **im'provis'atri'ci**, plu. -vèz-a-trè-ché.

imprudent, a. **im-prò-dènt** (L. *imprudens*, not foreseeing, inconsiderate—from *im*, not, *prudens*, prudent; It. *imprudente* = F. *imprudent*), indiscreet; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash: **imprudence**, n. -dèns, indiscretion; want of due regard to consequences: **imprudently**, ad. -li.

impudent, a. **im-pù-dènt** (L. *impudens*, without shame—from *im*, not, and *pu-dens*, modest; It. *impudente* = F. *impudent*), without modesty; bold; shameless; saucy; insolent: **impudently**, ad. -li: **impudence**, n. -dèns, want of modesty; effrontery; impertinence.

impugn, v. **im-pu'gn** (L. *impugnare*, to fight against, to assail—from *im*, in or on, and *pugno*, I fight; F. *impugner*, to impugn), to attack or assail by words; to call in question; to contradict: **impugning**, imp.: **impugned**, pp. -pànd: **impugner**, n. -èr, one who: **impugn-able**, a. -d-bl, that may be impugned or opposed.

impulse, n. **im-pù's** (L. *impulsum*, to push or drive against a thing—from *im*, on or against, and *pello*, I drive; It. *impulso*, impulse), force suddenly communicated; influence acting on the mind; the effect of some sudden motion: **impulsion**, n. -pù'shùn, the sudden action of a moving body on another body; influence on the mind: **impulsive**, a. -siv, having the power of driving or impelling; moved to action by present feelings: **impulsively**, ad. -li: **impulsiveness**, n. -nès.

impunity, n. **im-pu'nì-tì** (L. *impunitas*, freedom or safety from punishment—from *im*, not, and *pœna*, punishment; It. *impunita*; F. *impunité*), exemption or freedom from punishment, penalty, or injury.

impure, a. **im-pùr** (L. *impurus*, impure, unclean—from *im*, not, and *purus*, pure; It. *impuro*; F. *impur*), not pure; foul; unclean; unchaste; unholy: **impurely**, ad. -li: **impureness**, n., also **impurity**, n. -pùr-ì-tì, foulness; any foul matter; want of purity; want of holiness.

impurple, v. **im-pèr-pl** (*im*, into, and *purple*), to colour or tinge with purple: **impur'pling**, imp.: **impurpled**, pp. -pld.

impute, v. **im-pùt** (L. *imputare*, to bring or enter into the account—from *im*, into, and *puto*, I reckon; It. *imputare*; F. *imputer*), to charge; to attribute; to reckon as belonging to one when due to another: **imputing**, imp.: **imputed**, pp. -im-pùt; **imputer**, n. -tèr, one who: **imputable**, a. -d-bl, ascribable; that may be imputed to: **imputably**, ad. -bl: **imputableness**, n.: **imputative**, a. -d-tiv, that may be imputed: **imputatively**, ad. -li, by imputation: **imputation**, n. **im-pù-tà'shùn**, charge of evil; censure; reproach; charging to the account of one what properly belongs to another.

in, prep. *in* (AS., Ger. and Dan. *in*, in; Icel. *inn*, within, also, a house), placed before an object, *in* is used to indicate a variety of relations; within; inside of; not outside of; during, as *in* the year; by or through; on account of; out of, as *in* nine ten: **ad**: within some place; not out; denoting entrance; closely; often used for *into*, as he will come *in*, that is, *into* the house; used without the object being expressed, as our party is *in*, and our opponents are *out*, that is, *in* office, and *out* of office: **in blank**, signed with the name only, and without other significant writing: **in that**, because; for the reason that: **ins and outs**, nooks and corners: **in the name of**, in behalf of; on the part of; a common phrase in invoking, swearing, or praying.

in, *in* (L. *in*, in, within—akin to Sans. *an*; Gr. *en*; AS. *in*, *in*, into), *in*, as a prefix, with its forms *il*, *im*, *ir*, signifies *in*, *into*, *on*, in verbs and nouns, as include, to shut *in*, incur, to run *into*; followed by *l*, *in* becomes *il*, as *il* lumininate, to throw light on; followed by *b*, *p*, or *m*, *in* becomes *im*, as *im* mature, to put within walls, imbibe, to drink *in*, import, to carry *in*; followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as *ir*rigate, to let water flow on.

in, *in* (L. *in*, not—akin to Sans. and Gr. *an*; Goth. and Ger. *un*, not), *in*, as a prefix, with its forms *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, signifies *not* in adjectives, as *incorrect*, not correct; followed by *gn*, *in* becomes *g*, which, however, is suppressed, and *in* really becomes *i*, as *ignoble*, not noble, ignorant, not knowing; followed by

l, *in* becomes *il*, as *il*licit, not permitted; followed by *p* or *m*, *in* becomes *im*, as *im*mature, not ripe, imprudent, not prudent; followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as *ir*regular, not according to rule.

inability, n. **in-dà-bl-ì-tì** (L. *in*, not, and *ability*), want of power or strength; want of adequate means; incapacity.

inaccessible, a. **in-dk-sès-t-bl** (L. *in*, not, and *accessibile*), not to be reached; not to be obtained or approached: **inaccessibly**, ad. -bl: **inaccessibility**, n. **bl-ì-tì**, also **inaccessibleness**, n. -bl-nès, the quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccurate, a. **in-dk-kù-ràt** (L. *in*, not, and *accurate*), not exact or correct; not according to truth: **inaccurately**, ad. -li: **inaccuracy**, n. -rà-sì, defect; want of exactness.

inaction, n. **in-dk-shùn** (L. *in*, not, and *action*), forbearance from labour; idleness; rest: **inac'tive**, a. -tív, not active; dull; slothful; idle: **inac'tively**, ad. -li: **inac'tivity**, n. -t-ìt, habitual idleness; want of action or exertion.

inadequate, a. **in-ad-dè-kwàt** (L. *in*, not, and *adequate*), not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; incomplete; defective: **inadequately**, ad. -li: **inadequateness**, n., also **inad'equacy**, n. -kwà-sì, quality of being unequal to the purpose; incompleteness; defectiveness.

inadmissible, a. **in-ad-mis-sì-bl** (L. *in*, not, and *admissible*), not proper to be allowed or received: **inadmissibility**, n. -bl-ì-tì, the quality of being inadmissible.

inadvertent, a. **in-ad-vèr-tènt** (L. *in*, not, and *advertens*, directing or turning towards; F. *inadvertent*; Sp. *inadvertencia*, carelessness, heedlessness), heedless; not turning the mind to; inconsiderate; careless: **inadvertently**, ad. -li: **inadvertence**, n. -tèns, also **inadvertency**, n. -tèn-sì, inattention; any mistake or fault from want of forethought; heedlessness.

inalienable, a. **in-al-ì-en-à-bl** (L. *in*, not, and *alienable*), that cannot be legally or justly transferred to another: **inalienably**, ad. -d-bl: **inalienableness**, n. -bl-nès.

inamorato, n. **in-dm-s-r-à-tò** (It. *innamorato*, a lover—from L. *amor*, love), a lover; one in love: **inamor'ata**, n. fem. -rà-tà, a woman in love.

inane, a. **in-an'** (L. *inanis*, empty; It. *inane*), empty; void; useless; senseless: **inanely**, ad. -li: **inanity**, n. **in-an-ì-tì**, emptiness; vanity; inanition, n. **in-d-nish-an'** (F.), emptiness; want of fullness; starvation.

inanimate, a. **in-an-ì-màt** (L. *inanimatus*, lifeless—from *in*, not, and *animatus*, living; It. *inanimato*), destitute of life; dead; lifeless; dull; inactive; not sprightly: **inanimated**, a. deprived of animation; inanimate: **inanim'ation**, n. -mà-shùn, lifelessness.

inappetence, n. **in-ap-pè-tèns**, also **inappetency**, n. -tèn-sì (*in*, not, and *appetence*), want of desire to imbibe nourishment; want of inclination.

inapplicable, a. **in-ap-pìt-kà-bl** (L. *in*, not, and *applicabile*), not suited or suitable to the purpose; unadapted: **inapplicably**, n. **in-ap-pìt-kà-shùn**, want of attention; unfitness; negligence; neglect of study or industry: **inapplicability**, n. -bl-ì-tì, quality of being inapplicable.

inapposite, a. **in-ap-pò-zit** (*in*, not, and *opposite*), not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

inappreciable, a. **in-ap-prè-shì-d-bl** (*in*, not, and *appreciable*), that cannot be duly valued; not to be estimated.

inapprehensible, a. **in-ap-prè-hèn-sì-bl** (*in*, not, and *apprehensibilis*), not intelligible: **inapprehens'ive**, a. -siv, slow in apprehending; regardless.

inapproachable, a. **in-ap-prò-à-bl** (*in*, not, and *approachable*), not to be approached; inaccessible.

inappropriate, a. **in-ap-prò-pri-àt** (*in*, not, and *appropriate*), unsuited; not proper: **inappropriately**, ad. -li: **inappropriateness**, n.

inapt, a. **in-àpt** (L. *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit), not apt: **inap'tly**, ad. -li: **inap'titude**, n. -t-ì-tùd, also **inap'tness**, n. unfitness; unsuitableness.

inarch, v. **in-àrch'** (L. *in*, into, and *arceo*, I bend like a bow), to graft by uniting a growing plant or branch to a neighbouring stock without separating it from the earth or from the parent tree: **inarch'ing**, imp.: **inarch**, n. a mode of grafting by bending two growing plants towards each other, and causing a branch of the one to unite to a branch of the other: **inarched**, pp. -àrch'.

inarticulate, a. **in-àr-tik-à-làt** (L. *in*, not, and *artic-*

mâte, mât, fâr, kiw; mète, met, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

ulus, a joint, as of the body), not uttered with a distinct spoken sound; in *bot.*, without joints or interruption to continuity: *inarticulately*, ad. -*ly*: *inarticulateness*, n., also *inarticulation*, n. -*lā'shūn*, indistinctness of spoken sounds.

inartificial, a. *in-ārt'i-fish-āl* (in, not, and artificial), not done by art; simple; natural; artless: *inartificially*, ad. -*ly*.

inasmuch, ad. or conj. *in-āz-much* (in, as, and much), seeing that; this being the fact.

inattentive, a. *in-ā-tēn'tiv* (in, not, and attentive), careless; negligent; not fixing the mind on: *inattentively*, ad. -*ly*: *inattention*, n. -*shūn*, the want of fixing the mind steadily on; neglect.

inaudible, a. *in-ā-dī-b'l* (in, not, and audible), that cannot be heard: *inaudibly*, ad. -*ly*: *inaudibility*, n. -*bū't-ty*, also *inaudibleness*, n. -*bl-nēs*, state or quality of not being heard.

inaugural, a. *in-ā-gū-rāl* (L. *augur*, a soothsayer: *in*, into, and *auguro*, I presage or divine, as the success of any enterprise), made or done at the introduction to an office, or at the beginning of an enterprise, as an inaugural address: *inaugurate*, v. -*gū-rāt*, to invest with an office in a formal manner; to commence with suitable ceremonies: *inauguration*, imp.: *inaugurated*, pp.: *inaugurate*, *in-ā-r*, one who: *inauguration*, n. -*rā'shūn*, the act of investing with an office with suitable solemnity; the solemn or formal beginning of any movement or course of action; the opening in a formal manner of a public building: *inauguratory*, n. -*tēr-ty*, pert. to inauguration.

inauspicious, a. *in-ā-spish'ūs* (in, not, and auspicious), unlucky; unfavourable; ill-omened; unfortunate: *in auspiciously*, ad. -*ly*: *in auspiciousness*, n. -*in-board*, a. or ad. *in-bōrd* (in, into, and board), applied to anything within the hold of a ship.

inborn, a. *in-bōrn*, (in, into, and born), implanted by nature; innate.

inbreathe, v. *in-brēth'* (in, into, and breathe), to infuse by breathing; to inspire: *inbreathing*, imp.: *inbreathed*, pp. -*brēth-ā*.

inbred, v. *in-brēd'* (in, into, and breed), to breed or generate within: *in bred*, a. -*brēd*, natural; bred within.

Inca, n. *in'ka*, the king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.

incage, v. *in-kāj'* (in, and cage), to confine, as in a cage; to coop up: *incaging*, imp.: *incaged*, pp. -*kāj-ā*.

incalculable, a. *in-kāl'kū-lā-bl* (in, not, and calculable), not to be computed or reckoned: *incalculably*, ad. -*lā-bl*.

incandescent, a. *in-kān-dēs'sēnt* (L. *incandescens*, becoming warm, glowing—from *in*, into, *candescō*, I become of a bright glittering heat: *it. incandescēte*), white or glowing with heat: *incandesce*, n. -*sēns*, the glowing or luminous appearance which bodies assume when intensely heated.

incantation, n. *in-kān'tā-shūn* (L. *incantare*, to chant a magic formula against some one—from *in*, into, and *canto*, I sing), the act of enchanting by songs or words of sorcery: *incantatory*, a. -*tēr-ty*, dealing by enchantment.

incapable, a. *in-kā-pā-bl* (in, not, and capable), unable; unequal to; disqualified by disposition or law: *incapably*, ad. -*ly*: *incapability*, n. -*bū't-ty*, natural inability; legal disqualification.

incapacious, a. *in-kā-pā'shūs* (in, not, and capacious: L. *in*, not, and *capacitas*, largeness), not large or spacious; of small size: *incapaciousness*, n. -*nēs*: *incapacitate*, v. -*pās-i-tāt*, to render incapable, unable or unfit; to disqualify: *incapacitating*, imp.: *incapacitated*, pp.: *incapacity*, n. -*t-ty*, want of natural power to receive, contain, or understand—applied to the mind; defect of understanding; inability; disqualification.

incarcerate, v. *in-kār'sēr-āt* (It. *incarcerare*; F. *incarcérer*, to imprison—from L. *in*, into, and *carcer*, a prison), to imprison; to confine in a jail: *incarcerating*, imp.: *incarcerated*, pp.: *incarceration*, n. -*ā'shūn*, imprisonment.

incarnate, a. *in-kār'nāt* (It. *incarnato*, made flesh: F. *incarnat*, of a flesh colour—from L. *in*, in or on, and *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh: v. to clothe with flesh; to assume the human form and nature: *incarnating*, imp.: *incarnated*, pp.: *incarnation*, n. -*nā'shūn*, the act of assuming a human body, and taking the nature of man; the union of the Godhead with manhood in Christ.

incase, v. *in-kās'* (in, into, and case), to enclose; to cover or surround with something solid: *incasing*, imp.: *incased*, pp. -*kās'*.

incautious, a. *in-kā'ō'shūs* (in, not, and cautious), unwary; heedless; not attentive to probable effects and consequences: *incautiously*, ad. -*ly*: *incautiousness*, n. -*nēs*, want of caution; want of foresight; heedlessness.

incendiary, n. *in-sēn'dī-ā-rī* (L. *incendiarius*, setting on fire—from *incendo*, I set fire to: *it. incendiare*; F. *incendier*, to set fire to), one who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to the houses, buildings, or property of another, or to his own; one who so inflames the public mind as to unduly promote discontent and faction: adj. relating to the wilful burning of a building; inflammatory; seditious: *incendiarism*, n. -*ā-rizm*, the act or practice of an incendiary.

*incense, n. *in-sēns* (L. *incensum*, to set fire to, to burn: *it. incenso*; F. *encens*, incense), the odours arising from certain spices, gums, &c., when thrown on fire, used in religious rites; the materials so burned; the worship of prayer and praise: v. to perfume with incense: *incense*, v. *in-sēns'*, to inflame with anger; to provoke; to exasperate: *incensing*, imp.: *incensed*, pp. -*sēns'*: *incensive*, a. -*sēn'siv*, tending to incense or provoke.*

incentive, a. *in-sēn'tiv* (It. *incentivo*; mid. L. *incentivum*, an incentive, a stimulus—from L. *incendo*, I set fire to), inciting; encouraging: n. that which kindles or excites; that which prompts to good or evil; a stimulus: *incensively*, ad. -*ly*.

inceptive, a. *in-sēp'tiv* (L. *inceptum*, a beginning—from *in*, into, *capto*, to take: *It. incepto*, begun) beginning; noting beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action, or of a course of action: *inceptively*, ad. -*ly*: *inceptor*, n. -*tēr* (L. a beginner), a beginner; one on the point of taking the degree of A.M.

incertitude, n. *in-sēr'tī-tūd* (F. *incertitude*, uncertainty: L. *incertus*, uncertain—from *in*, not, and *certus*, sure), uncertainty; doubtfulness.

incessant, a. *in-sēs-sānt* (It. *incessante*; Sp. *incesante*, incessant, continual—from L. *in*, not, and *cessans*, ceasing or giving over), continual; without interruption: *incessantly*, ad. -*ly*.

incest, n. *in-sēst* (L. *incestus*, unclean, unchaste—from *in*, not, and *castus*, pure, chaste: *It. incesto*; F. *inceste*, incest), sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees: *incestuous*, a. *in-sēs-tū-ūs*, guilty of incest: *incestuously*, ad. -*ly*: *incestuousness*, n.

inch, n. *insh* (AS. *ince*, an inch: L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of a pound), a measure; the twelfth part of a foot; a small quantity or degree, as to die by *inches*: adj. measuring an inch, as a two-inch board: *inched*, a. *insh*, containing inches: *inchmeal*, n. a piece an inch long: ad. by small degrees; by piecemeal.

inch, n. *insh* (Irish, *inís*; Gael. *insh*, an island—akin to L. *insula*, an island), in *Scot.*, a small island.

inchoate, a. *in-kō-āt* (L. *inchoatum*, to lay the foundation, to begin), begun; entered upon; incipient: v. to begin; to commence: *inchoating*, imp.: *inchoated*, pp.: *inchoately*, ad. -*ly*: *inchoation*, n. -*ā'shūn*, beginning: *inchoative*, a. -*tiv*, expressing or indicating beginning.

incidence, n. *in-si-dēns* (L. *incidens*, a falling in or on—from *in*, in, and *cadens*, falling: F. *incidence*), the direction in which any elastic body, or light or heat, falls on or strikes another: *angle of incidence*, the angle formed by a ray, as of light or heat, striking or impinging on a surface, and which angle is equal to the angle of reflection: *incident*, n. -*dēt*, a circumstance; an occurrence; an adventure; something which happens beside the main design: adj. falling into or upon; casual: *incident al*, a. -*dēn'tāl*, coming without design; casual; occasional; not intended: *incidentally*, ad. -*ly*.

incinerate, v. *in-sīn'er-āt* (mid. L. *incineratum*; It. *incenerare*, to reduce to ashes—from L. *in*, into, and *cins*, ashes—gen. *cineris*), to burn; to ashes: *incinerating*, imp.: *incinerated*, pp.: *incineration*, n. -*ā'shūn*, the act of burning or reducing to ashes: *calcination* is the process of reducing to a calx or friable state by heat.

incipient, a. *in-sip'i-ēnt* (L. *incipiens*, beginning: It. *incipiente*, incipient), beginning; commencing: *incipiently*, ad. -*ly*: *incipiency*, n. -*ēn-sē*, commencement.

incise, v. *in-sīz'* (L. *incisum*, to cut into—from *in*, and *cadere*, to cut: F. *inciser*, to cut), to cut in or

cōv, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

into; to carve; to engrave: *inci'sing*, imp.: *incised'*, pp.: *sic'd*: adj. cut down deeply; cut in: *incisor*, n. *-sizer*, one of the cutting or foreteeth; a cutter: *incision*, n. *in-sizh'in*, the act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash: *incisive*, a. *in-siz'iv*, also *incis'ory*, a. *-zer*, *it*, having the quality of cutting: *incisure*, n. *in-sizh'oor* (L. *incisura*, a cutting into), a cut; an incision.

incite, v. *in-sit'* (L. *incitare*, to urge on—from *in*, into, and *citare*, to put into quick motion: It. *incitare*: F. *inciter*), to rouse or move the mind to action; to spur on; to encourage or instigate: *incit'ing*, imp.: *incited*, pp.: *inciter*, n. one who: *incitation*, n. *in-sit-tu'shün*, that which excites to action; motive; incentive: *incitement*, n. *-ment*, that which moves to action; impulse: *incit'ingly*, ad. *it*.

incivility, n. *in-sit-vil'ti* (L. *in*, not, and *civilitas*, courtesy, humanity: F. *incivilité*, incivility), want of courtesy; rudeness of manners; any act of ill-breeding.

inclavated, a. *in-kld-vó'téd* (L. *in*, into, and *clavus*, a nail or spike), locked in; fast fixed: *inclave*, a. *in-klav*, dove-tailed; resembling a dove-tailed joint.

inclement, a. *in-klem'ént* (L. *inclementis*, unmerciful, severe—from *in*, not, and *clemens*, mild, gentle: It. *inclemente*: F. *inclement*), harsh; un pitying; void of tenderness or mercy; rough; stormy: *inclemently*, ad. *it*: *inclem'ency*, n. *-én-si*, roughness; storminess; harshness; severity.

incline, v. *in-klin'* (L. *inclinare*, to bend or bow in any direction: *in*, into, and L. *clino*: Gr. *kline*, I bend or lean: F. *incliner*), to bend; to lean from an erect or parallel line; to slope; to be disposed; to turn the desire towards: n. a slope; a gradient, as of a railway: *inclin'ing*, imp.: adj. leaning; sloping: *inclined*, pp. *klind'*: adj. deviating or leaning from the perpendicular; sloping; disposed: *incliner*, n. *-ner*, one who or that which inclines: *incl'nable*, a. *-ná-bl*, leaning; tending; favourably disposed: *incl'nableness*, n.: *inclination*, n. *in-klin-ná'shün*, a bending or sloping either downwards or upwards; the direction of one body with respect to another when measured by the angle formed at the point of meeting; tendency or leaning towards; bias of mind or will; propensity; desire; love: *inclined plane*, a sloping surface; one of the five mechanical powers: *inclinometer*, n. *-nóm'é-ter* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the vertical elements of the magnetic force.

enclose, v. *in-kldz'*, also *enclose* (*in*, into, and *close*: F. *enclose*, an enclosure: L. *inclusus*: It. *incluso*, inclosed, shut up), to shut in; to confine on all sides; to cover with a wrapper or envelope: *inclo'sing*, imp.: *inclosed*, pp. *-kldz'*: adj. surrounded; confined on all sides; covered, as with a case or envelope: *inclosure*, n. *in-kldz'hör*, a space shut in; that which is contained in a wrapper or envelope: *inclo'ser*, n. one who or that which incloses.

include, v. *in-kld'* (L. *include*, I shut up or in: It. *includere*, to inclose), to contain; to comprise; to comprehend: *inclu'ding*, imp.: *included*, pp.: adj. *in*, *bot.*, applied to the stamens when inclosed within the corolla, and not pushed out beyond its tube: *inclusion*, n. *in-kld-zhün* (L. *inclusio*, a shutting up), the act of including: *inclu'sive*, a. *-ziv*, comprehended in the number or sum: *inclu'sively*, ad. *it*.

incoagulable, a. *in-kó-ag'á-lá-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *coagulable*), that cannot be coagulated.

incog, ad. *in-kóg'* (L. *incognitus*, unknown—from *in*, not, and *cognitus*, known: It. *incognito*, unknown), the contracted form of *incognito*, ad. *in-kóg'ni-tó*; in disguise; privately; in concealment.

incognisable, a. *in-kóg'ni-tá-bl* or *in-kón'tá-bl* (*in*, not, and *cognisable*), that cannot be known or distinguished.

incoherent, a. *in-kó-hé'rént* (L. *in*, not, and *coherens*: F. *incohérent*), loose; unconnected; having no dependence of one part on another, as the speech of a madman: *in'coherence*, n. *-rens*, also *in'coherency*, n. *-si*, want of connection: *in'coherently*, ad. *it*.

incombustible, a. *in-kóm-büs'ti-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *combustible*), that cannot be burnt or consumed by fire: *in'combustibly*, ad. *it*: *in'combustibleness*, n. *-bl-nés*, also *in'combustibility*, n. *-bi-ti*, the quality of not being able to be burnt.

income, n. *in-küm* (*in*, into, and *come*), gain, profit, or interest, as from labour, business, or property; a stipend; revenue: *in'coming*, a. coming in: *in'comings*, n. plu. *-ings*, receipts; gains: *in'coming*

tenant, one who succeeds another, as in a house or a farm.

incommensurable, a. *in-kóm-mén'sü-rá-bl* (*in*, and *commensurable*), having no common measure or standard of comparison, as the side of a square and its diagonal: *in'commensurables*, n. plu. *-rá-blz*, applied to quantities: *in'commensurably*, ad. *it*: *in'commensurability*, n. *-bi-ti*, quality or state of being incommensurable: *in'commensurate*, a. *-sü-rát*, not admitting of a common measure; not adequate: *in'commensurately*, ad. *it*.

incommisable, a. *in-kóm-mis'si-bl* (L. *in*, not, con, together, and *miscere*, I mix), that cannot be mixed together.

incommode, v. *in-kóm-mód'* (L. *incommodum*, trouble, disadvantage: It. *incommodo*; F. *incommoder*, inconvenient, troublesome), to give trouble to; to disturb or disquiet without any great injury: *in'commo'ding*, imp.: *in'commo'ded*, pp.: *in'commo'dious*, a. *-di-ús*, inconvenient; giving trouble without much injury: *in'commo'diously*, ad. *it*: *in'commo'diousness*, n.

incommunicable, a. *in-kóm-mü'ní-ká-bl* (*in*, not, and *communicable*), that cannot be imparted or revealed to others: *in'commu'nically*, ad. *-ká-blz*: *in'commu'nicalness*, n. *-ká-bl-nés*, also *in'commu'nicality*, n. *-bi-ti*: *in'commu'nicate*, imp. having no intercourse with each other: *in'commu'nicated*, pp. *-ká-blz*, not imparted: *in'commu'nicate*, a. *-ziv*, not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.

incommutable, a. *in-kóm-mütá-bl* (*in*, not, and *commutable*), not to be exchanged or commuted with another: *in'commu'tably*, ad. *it*: *in'commu'tability*, n. *-bi-ti*, also *in'commu'tableness*, n. *-bi-nés*, unchangeableness.

incomparable, a. *in-kóm-pá-rá-bl* (*in*, not, and *comparable*), that admits of no comparison with others; without peer or equal: *incom'parably*, ad. *-rá-blz*: *incom'parableness*, n. *-bl-nés*, excellence beyond comparison.

incompatible, a. *in-kóm-pát'i-bl* (*in*, not, and *compatible*), that cannot subsist with something else: *in'compat'ibly*, ad. *it*: *in'compat'ibleness*, n. *-bl-nés*, also *in'compat'ibility*, n. *-bi-ti*, irreconcilable disagreement: *in'compat'ibles*, n. plu. *-i-blz*, in chem., salts or compounds which decompose each other when brought in contact in solution.

incompetent, a. *in-kóm-pé'tént* (*in*, not, and *competent*), wanting adequate powers of mind, or suitable faculties; wanting the legal ability: *incom'petently*, ad. *it*: *incom'petence*, n. *-tens*, or *incom'petency*, n. *-tén-si*, want of sufficient powers; inability.

incomplete, a. *in-kóm-plé't'* (*in*, not, and *complete*), not finished; imperfect; defective: *in'complete'ly*, ad. *it*: *in'complete'ness*, n. *-ness*, imperfection; unfinished state.

incomplex, a. *in-kóm-plé'ks* (*in*, not, and *complex*), uncompounded; simple.

incompliable, a. *in-kóm-pli'á-bl* (*in*, not, and *compliable*), not compliable: *in'compl'iant*, a. *-pl'ánt* (*in*, not, and *compliant*), not disposed to comply or yield to solicitation: *in'compl'iance*, n. *-pl'áns*, want of compliance.

incomprehensible, a. *in-kóm-pré'hén'si-bl* (*in*, not, and *comprehensible*), that cannot be understood; beyond the reach of human intellect: *incom'prehens'ibly*, ad. *it*: *incom'prehens'ibleness*, n. *-bl-nés*, also *incom'prehens'ibility*, n. *-bi-ti*, the quality of being beyond the reach of human intellect: *incom'prehension*, n. *-shün*, the legal ability of comprehension or understanding: *incom'prehens'ive*, a. *-siv*, not capable of including or understanding; not extensive.

incompressible, a. *in-kóm-prés'si-bl* (*in*, not, and *compressible*), not capable of being reduced by force to a smaller compass: *in'compress'ibility*, n. *-bi-ti*.

incomputable, a. *in-kóm-pütá-bl* (*in*, not, and *computable*), that cannot be reckoned.

inconceivable, a. *in-kóm-sé-vá-bl* (*in*, not, and *conceivable*), that cannot be imagined; incomprehensible: *in'conceiv'ably*, ad. *it*: *in'conceivableness*, n. *-bl-nés*, incomprehensibility.

inconclusive, a. *in-kóm-klü-ziv* (L. *in*, not, and *conclusive*), not closing or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question: *in'conclu'sively*, ad. *it*: *in'conclu'siveness*, n. *-ness*, want of suchness as would satisfy the mind.

inconcussible, a. *in-kón-küs'si-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *concussible*), that cannot be shaken.

incondensable, a. *in-kón-dén'sá-bl* (L. *in*, not, and

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, méf, hér; pine, pîn; môte, nôf, môve;

condensable), that cannot be reduced to a less compass, or converted from a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid: *incondensably*, ad. -*bl*: *incondensability*, n. -*bl*-*ft*.

incongealable, a. *in-kōn-jē-lā-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *congealable*), not capable of being frozen: *incongealableness*, n. -*bl-nēs*.

incongruent, a. *in-kōng-grō-ēnt* (L. *incongruus*, inconsistent, unsuitable: It. *incongruo* and *incongruente*, incongruous: F. *incongru*), unsuitable: *incongruity*, n. -*grō-i-ti*, unsuitableness; absurdity; inconsistency; disagreement of parts: *incongruous*, a. *in-kōng-grō-ūs*, unsuitable, not fitting; improper: *incongruously*, ad. -*li*.

inconsequent, a. *in-kōn-sē-kwēnt* (L. *inconsequens*, not logically consequent: It. *insequente*; F. *inconsequent*), not following from the premises: *inconsequence*, n. -*kwēs*, want of logical sequence or just inference: *inconsequential*, a. *in-kwēn-shāl*, not regularly following from the premises; of little moment: *inconsequentially*, ad. -*li*.

inconsiderable, a. *in-kōn-sid-ēr-ā-bl* (in, not, and *considerable*), not worthy; unimportant; small; trivial: *inconsiderably*, ad. -*bl*: *inconsiderableness*, n. -*bl-nēs*.

inconsiderate, a. *in-kōn-sid-ēr-āt* (L. *inconsideratus*, unconsidered, thoughtless—from *in*, not, and *considero*, I look at closely), hasty; rash; thoughtless; not attending to circumstances: *inconsiderately*, ad. -*li*: *inconsiderateness*, n., also *inconsideration*, n. -*ā-shūn*, thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention. *inconsistent*, a. *in-kōn-sist-ēnt* (in, not, and *consistent*), being contrary at different times; not suitable; contradictory: *inconsistently*, ad. -*li*: *inconsistency*, n. -*tēs*, also *inconsistency*, n. -*tēs*-*st*, self-contradiction; want of uniformity; want of attention to circumstances or consequences.

inconsolable, a. *in-kōn-sō-lā-bl* (in, not, and *consolable*), not to be consoled; grieved beyond measure: *inconsolably*, ad. -*bl*.

inconsolant, a. *in-kōn-sō-nānt* (in, not, and *consolant*), not agreeing; discordant: *inconsolantly*, ad. -*li*: *inconsolance*, n. -*nāns*, also *inconsolancy*, n. -*nān-si*, disagreement.

inconspicuous, a. *in-kōn-spīk-ū-ūs* (in, not, and *conspicuous*), hardly discernible; not to be perceived by the sight: *inconspicuously*, ad. -*li*.

inconstant, a. *in-kōn-stānt* (in, not, and *constant*), fickle; subject to sudden changes in opinions or purposes: *inconstancy*, n. -*stān-si*, fickleness, as of temper or affection; unsteadiness: *inconstantly*, ad. -*li*. *inconsumable*, a. *in-kōn-sū-mā-bl* (in, not, and *consumable*), that cannot be wasted or consumed: *inconsumably*, ad. -*bl*.

incontestable, a. *in-kōn-tēs-tā-bl* (in, not, and *contestable*: F. *incontestable*), too clear to be questioned; not admitting of dispute; undeniable: *incontestably*, ad. -*bl*.

incontinent, a. *in-kōn-ti-nēnt* (L. *incontinens*, not retaining, immoderate: It. *incontinente*; F. *incontinent*: in, not, and *continent*—which see), not restraining the passions; unchaste; unable to restrain natural discharges: *incontinence*, n. -*nēs*, also *incontinency*, n. -*nēs*-*si*, want of restraint of the passions—especially of the sexual appetite; inability to restrain discharges: *incontinently*, ad. -*li*.

incontrovertible, a. *in-kōn-trō-vēr-ti-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *controvertibile*), too clear or certain to admit of dispute: *incontrovertibly*, ad. -*bl*: *incontrovertibility*, n. -*bl*-*ft*.

inconvenience, n. *in-kōn-vē-ni-ēns*, also *inconvenience*, n. -*ēn-si* (in, and *convenience*), that which troubles or incommodates; anything that disturbs or impedes: *inconvenience*, v. to trouble; to cause uneasiness to: *inconveniencing*, imp. *in-conve-nienced*, pp. -*ēns*: *inconvenient*, a. -*ēnt*, incommodious; unsuitable; giving trouble or uneasiness to; unfit: *inconveniently*, ad. -*li*.

invertible, a. *in-kōn-vēr-ti-bl* (in, not, and *convertible*), that cannot be changed into something else: *invertibly*, ad. -*bl*: *invertibility*, n. -*bl*-*ft*, the quality of not being changeable into something else.

invincible, a. *in-kōn-vīn-si-bl* (in, and *vincible*), that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction: *invincibly*, ad. -*bl*.

incorporate, v. *in-kōr-pō-rāt* (in, into, and *corporate*: L. *in*, into, and *corporare*, to furnish with a body: F. *incorporer*; It. *incorporare*, to incorporate),

to unite; to blend; to work one mass or body into another; to form into one body; to unite so as to make part of another body: *adj.* mixed together; associated: *incorporating*, imp. *incorporated*, pp. *adj.* associated; united in a legal body: *incorporation*, n. -*shūn*, union of different ingredients into one mass; an association constituted by Act of Parliament, or formerly by grant of the crown: *incorporal*, a. -*pō-rē-āl* (in, not, and *corporeal*), not consisting of matter; immaterial; spiritual: *incorporally*, ad. -*li*: *incorporalness*, n. -*ism*, state of spiritual existence: *incorpority*, n. -*rē-i-ti*, the quality of being not material.

incorrect, a. *in-kōr-rēkt* (in, not, and *correct*), not exact; not according to a copy or model; not according to truth: *incorrectly*, ad. -*li*: *incorrectness*, n. -*rēkt-nēs*, want of exactness; inaccuracy.

incorrigible, a. *in-kōr-rī-gi-bl* (in, not, and *corrigible*: F. *incorrigible*), bad beyond correction or reform: *incorrigibly*, ad. -*bl*: *incorrigibleness*, n. -*bl-nēs*, also *incorrigibility*, n. -*bl*-*ft*, the quality of being depraved or bad beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons.

incorrodible, a. *in-kōr-rō-dī-bl* (in, not, and *corrodible*), that cannot be eaten away or impaired: *incorrodibly*, ad. -*bl*.

incorrupt, a. *in-kōr-rūpt*, also *incorrupted*, a. (in, not, and *corrupt*), not impaired or spoiled; untainted; pure; sound: *incorruptible*, a. -*tē-bl*, not corruptible; that cannot decay; incapable of being bribed: *incorruptibly*, ad. -*bl*: *incorruptibleness*, n. -*bl-nēs*, also *incorruptibility*, n. -*bl*-*ft*, the quality of being incapable of corruption or decay: *incorruption*, n. -*rūp-shūn*, exemption from corruption or decay: *incorruptive*, a. -*tiv*, free from corruption or decay: *incorruptness*, n. the quality of being exempt from decay; purity of mind or manners.

incrassate, v. *in-kras-sāt* (L. *in*, into, and *crassus*, thick, dense: F. *incrasser*, to thicken), to thicken; to become thick or thicker: *incrassating*, imp. *incrassated*, pp. *in crassation*, n. -*sā-shūn*, the act of thickening: *incrassative*, a. -*sā-tiv*, having the quality of thickening.

increase, n. *in-krēs* (L. *increscere*, to grow or increase in anything, to swell—from *in*, into, and *creresco*, I grow), growth; enlargement; addition to the original stock; produce: v. *in-krēs*, to make more or greater; to advance or exalt; to extend; to spread; to make worse; to augment; to grow: *increasing*, imp. *increased*, pp. -*krēs*: *adj.* multiplied; made more or greater, as in number, bulk, value, &c.: *increasingly*, ad. -*li*.

incredible, a. *in-kred-i-bl* (L. *incredibilis*, that cannot be believed—from *in*, not, and *credo*, I believe: It. *incredibile*), that cannot be believed; too improbable to admit of belief: *incredibly*, ad. -*bl*: *incredibility*, n. -*bl*-*ft*, also *incredibleness*, n. -*bl-nēs*, the being too extraordinary to admit of belief: *incredulous*, a. *in-kred-ū-lūs* (L. *incredulus*, unbelieving), not believing; indisposed to receive as true: *incredulousness*, n. -*nēs*, also *incredulity*, n. *in-kred-ū-lū-ti*, a refusal of belief; indisposition to believe.

increment, n. *in-kre-mēt* (L. *incrementum*, an increase, growth—from *in*, into, and *creresco*, I grow), the act of becoming greater; increase; that which is added; in *math.*, the quantity which increases a variable quantity: *incremental*, a. *in-kres-ēnt*, growing; augmenting; swelling.

incriminate, v. *in-krim-i-nāt* (L. *in*, in, and *crimatus*, accused of crime), to charge with a crime or fault; to accuse: *incriminating*, imp. *incriminated*, pp.

incrust, v. *in-krist* (L. *incrustare*, to cover as with a crust—from *in*, in, or on, and *crusto*, I plaster: It. *incrustare*; F. *incruster*), to cover with a hard coat or crust; to form a crust on the surface of: *incrusting*, imp. *incrusted*, pp. *adj.* covered as with a crust: *incrustation*, n. -*shūn*, the crust or rough coat formed on the surface of a body; also *incrustment*, n. -*krist-mēt*.

incubate, v. *in-kū-bāt* (L. *incubatum*, to lie or rest upon—from *in*, in, or on, and *cubo*, I lie down), to sit upon, as upon eggs for hatching: *incubating*, imp. *incubated*, pp. *in cubation*, n. -*bā-shūn*, the act of sitting on eggs for the hatching of young; in *med.*, the period during which a contagious disease lies latent before showing itself: *incubative*, a. -*tiv*, formed by or having the nature of incubation: *incubator*, n. -*tēr*, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat: *incubus*, n. *in-kū-būs* (L. *incubus*; It.

cōu, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thing, there, zeal.

incubo; *F. incube*, nightmare, the nightmare; that which sits upon, as some hideous monster; any oppressive or stupefying influence.

inculcate, *v. in-kul-kát* (*L. inculcatum*, to drive in or run down—from *in*, into, and *calcare*, to tread: *It. inculcare*), to impress or enforce by frequent admonitions; to teach by frequent repetitions: **inculcating**, *imp.*; **inculcated**, *pp.*: **inculcator**, *n. -ká-tér*, one who: **inculcation**, *n. -ká-shùn*, the act of impressing on the mind by frequent repetitions.

inculpable, *a. in-kul-pá-bl* (*L. in, not, and culpable*), without fault; that cannot be blamed or accused: **inculpably**, *ad. -bls*: **inculpableness**, *n.*

inculpate, *v. in-kul-pát* (*L. in, into, and culpatus*, to reproach, to impute a fault to—from *culpa*, a fault), to bring into blame; to censure; opposed to *exculpate*: **inculpating**, *imp.*; **inculpated**, *pp.*; **in culpa tion**, *n. -pá-shùn*, blame; censure: **inculpatory**, *a. -pá-tér*, imputing blame; criminatory.

incumbent, *a. in-kim-bént* (*L. incumbens*, leaning or lying upon—from *in*, and *cubo* or *cumbo*, I lie down), lying or resting on, as a duty or obligation; indispensable; in *bot.*, applied to cotyledons with the radicle on their back: *n.* the person who is in the possession of an office, as of an ecclesiastical benefice: **incumbently**, *ad. -ls*: **incumbency**, *n. -bén-sí*, the holding or being in possession of an ecclesiastical office.

incumbrance, **incumber**, &c.—see **encumber**.

incunabula, *n. plu. in-kú-ná-bá-lá* (*L. incunabula*, swathing-bands, a birthplace—from *in*, into, and *cunabula*, a cradle), books printed in the early period of the art, generally before A.D. 1500.

incur, *v. in-kér* (*L. incurro*, I run or rush into—from *in*, into, and *curro*, I run), to become liable or subject to; to contract, as a debt: **incurring**, *imp.*: **incurred**, *pp. -kér*.

incurable, *a. in-ká-rá-bl* (*in, not, and curable*): *It. incurabile*; *F. incurable*, incurable, that cannot be cured; incurable of remedy or cure; irremediable: *n.* one beyond the reach of cure; **incurably**, *ad. -bls*: **incurableness**, *n. -bl-nés*, also **incurability**, *n. -blí-té*, a state not admitting of any cure; impossibility of cure.

incurious, *a. in-ká-rí-ús* (*L. in, not, and curiosus*, inquisitive), not curious or inquisitive; inattentive: **incuriously**, *ad. -ls*: **incuriousness**, *n. -nés*, also **incuriosity**, *n. -ósí-té*, want of curiosity; inattentiveness.

incursion, *n. in-kér-shùn* (*L. incursio*, a running against, an onset—from *in*, into, and *cursum*, a running: *It. incursione*; *F. incursion*), a sudden inroad or invasion for plunder or attack: **incur'sive**, *a. -siv*, pert. to an incursion; hostile.

incurvate, *v. in-kér-vát* (*L. incurvatum*, to bend or curve—from *in*, into, and *curvus*, bent, crooked), to bend; to crook: **adj.** curved inwards or upwards: **incurvating**, *imp.*; **incurvated**, *pp.*: **adj.** gradually bending from without inwards: **incurvation**, *n. -vát-shùn*, state of being bent; act of bowing or bending: **incurve**, *v. in-kér-v*, to curve; to curve in or inwards; to become bent: **incur'ving**, *imp.*: **incurved**, *pp. -kér-v*: **incurvity**, *n. -kér-ví-té*, crookedness.

indebted, *a. in-dét-dé* (*It. indebteditare*, to run into debt—from *L. in, into, and debitum*, to owe), being in debt; obliged by something received: **indebt'edness**, *n. -nés*, state of being indebted.

indecenty, *n. in-dé-sén-sí* (*in, not, and decent*: *L. indecentis*, unseemly; *indecent*: *It. indecento*; *F. indecent*), that which is unbecoming in language or manners; an offence against delicacy: **indecent**, *a. -sént*, unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty: **indecently**, *ad. -ls*.

decision, *n. in-dé-síz-hín* (*in, not, and decision*), want of settled purpose or of firmness; a wavering of mind: **indecisive**, *a. -sív*, unsettled; wavering; not bringing to a final close or issue: **indecisively**, *ad. -ls*: **indecisiveness**, *n. -nés*, state of being undecided.

indeclinable, *a. in-dé-klí-ná-bl* (*in, not, and declinable*), that cannot be varied by terminations: **indeclinably**, *ad. -blí*.

indecomposable, *a. in-dé-kóm-pó-zá-bl* (*in, not, and decomposable*), that cannot be decomposed or resolved into its constituent parts.

indecorous, *a. in-dé-kó-rús* (*in, not, and decorous*), unbecoming; violating good manners: **indecorously**, *ad. -ls*: **indecorousness**, *n. -nés*: **indecorum**, *n. -rúm*, impropriety of behaviour; that in manners

or behaviour which violates the rules of good-breeding or civility.

indeed, *ad. in-déd* (*in, in or on, and deed*), in reality; in fact; in truth: *int.* is it possible.

indefatigable, *a. in-dé-fátí-gá-bl* (*L. indefatigabilis*, that cannot be wearied out—from *in*, not, and *defatigo*, I weary), unwearied; not yielding to fatigue: **indefatigably**, *ad. -blí*: **indefatigableness**, *n. -bl-nés*, also **indefatigability**, *n. -blí-té*, incapability of being fatigued.

indefeasible, *a. in-dé-féz-sí-bl* (*in, and defeasible*), that cannot be made void; not to be defeated: **indefeasibly**, *ad. -blí*: **indefeasibility**, *n. -blí-té*, the quality or state of not being subject to be made void.

indefensible, *a. in-dé-fén-sí-bl* (*L. in, not, and defensible*), that cannot be defended; not to be vindicated or justified: **indefensibly**, *ad. -blí*: **indefensibility**, *n. -blí-té*.

indefinable, *a. in-dé-fí-ná-bl* (*in, not, and definable*), that cannot be defined; **indefinably**, *ad. -blí*.

indefinite, *a. in-dé-fí-nít* (*in, not, and definite*: *L. indefinitus*, indefinite), not limited; not precise or certain; not distinctly marked; vague or unsettled; in *bot.*, applied to inflorescence in which the central or terminal flower is the last to expand; having more than twenty stamens; very numerous, as ovules or seeds: **indefinitely**, *ad. -ls*: **indefiniteness**, *n. -nés*, the quality of being unlimited or uncertain.

indefiscent, *a. in-dé-hís-sént* (*L. in, not, and defisco*, I gape), in *bot.*, not opening—applied to fruits, as the apple, which do not split open.

indelberate, *a. in-dé-lbér-át* (*in, not, and deliberate*), done or performed without consideration; sudden: **in delib'ately**, *ad. -li*.

indelible, *a. in-dé-lí-bl* (*L. indelebitis*, imperishable—from *in*, not, and *deleo*, I blot out; *F. indélébile*; *It. indelebile*), that cannot be blotted out; that cannot be effaced, cancelled, or removed: **indelibly**, *ad. -blí*: **indelibility**, *n. -blí-té*, quality of being indelible.

indicate, *a. in-dé-lí-kát* (*in, not, and delicate*), offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; coarse; indecent: **indicacely**, *n. in-dé-lí-ká-sí*, that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind; a certain coarseness of manners or language: **indicacely**, *ad. -kát-lí*.

indemnify, *v. in-dém-ní-fé* (*L. in, against, damnum*, loss, and *facio*, I make), to secure against loss, damage, or punishment; to make good; to compensate: **indemnifying**, *imp.*: **indemnified**, *pp. -ní-fid*: **indemnification**, *n. -fí-ká-shùn*, security against loss or damage: **indemnity**, *n. -ní-té*, a security or pledge by which a person is secured against loss or punishment; compensation.

indemonstrable, *a. in-dé-món-strá-bl* (*in, not, and demonstrable*), that cannot be demonstrated; not evident.

indent, *v. in-dént* (*L. in, into, and F. dent*, a tooth; *L. dens*, a tooth—*gen. dentis*), to notch; to cut into inequalities, like a row of teeth; to make a compact: **indenting**, *imp.*: **indent'ed**, *pp.*: **adj.** notched, like the teeth of a saw: **in dentat'ion**, *n. -tá-shùn*, a notch or jag; a cut or depression in any margin or border: **indenture**, *n. in-dén-túr*, a written covenant or contract, as of apprenticeship—originally one of two copies made on the same skin or parchment, which were then separated by a zigzag cutting, so as to correspond when put together again: *v.* to bind by a written contract or indenture: **indenturing**, *imp.*: **indentured**, *pp. -túrd*.

independent, *a. in-dé-pén-dént* (*in, not, and dependant*: *It. indipendente*; *F. indépendant*) not subordinate; not holding or enjoying at the will of another; self-relying or self-directing; possessing moderate wealth: **in depend'ency**, *n. -dén-sí*, also **in dependency**, *n. -dén-sí*, sufficient means to support one's self; state over which none has power; exemption from undue influence: **in depend'ently**, *ad. -ls*: **independents**, *n. plu. -dén-tz*, a numerous body of dissenters who hold that every organised body of Christians is a church complete in itself, and independent of the control of any superior ecclesiastical authority.

indescribable, *a. in-dé-skrí-pá-bl* (*in, not, and describable*), that cannot be described.

indesirable, *a. in-dé-zí-rá-bl* (*in, not, and desirable*), not desirable—now rather spelt *undesirable*.

indestructible, *a. in-dé-strúk-tí-bl* (*in, not, and destructible*), that cannot be destroyed; imperishable:

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêl, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

in'destructibly, ad. *-bīl*: **in'destructibility**, n. *-bīl'it*, quality of being incapable of destruction.

indeterminable, a. *in'dē-tēr'mī-nā-bl* (in, not, and *determinable*), that cannot be determined, ascertained, or settled: **in'determinably**, ad. *-bīl*: **in'determinate**, a. *-mī-nā-t*, variable; indefinite; uncertain: **in math.**, applied to problems which admit an unlimited number of solutions: **in bot.**, applied to indefinite inflorescence: **in'determinately**, ad. *-tī*: **in'determina'tion**, n. *-nā-shūn*, want of determination; irresolution: **in'determined**, a. *-mīnd*, unsettled; unfixed.

Index, n. *in'dēks*, plu. *indexes* or *indices*, *in'dēks-ēz* or *in'di-sēz* (L. *index*, a discoverer, the forefinger—from *indico*, I point out, I show), that which points out; a table of references; **in alg.**, the indicator of the power of a quantity: **v.** to provide with or form a table of references to, as to a book: **in'dexing**, imp.: **in'dexed**, *pp.* *-dēkst*, provided with an index: **index'ical**, a. *-ī-kāl*, pert. to; having the form of an index: **index'ically**, ad. *-tī*: **Index Prohibitory**, a list of books forbidden to R. Caths., published annually at Rome by the authority of the R. Cath. Ch.: **Index Expurgatorius**, *-ēks-pūr-gā-tō-rī-ūs* (L. *expurgator*, to purge quite, to cleanse), a list of passages of books which are to be expunged or altered: **index-hands**, the pointers of a clock, a watch, and suchlike.

indexterity, n. *in'dēks-tēr'it-ūs* (in, not, and *dexterity*), want of skill or readiness.

Indian, a. *in'di-an* (India, name of a country: *Indus*, name of a river in India), pert. to the Indies, E. or W.: **n.** a native: **in'dia**, a. *-dī-d*, of or belonging to India: **n.** the country: **India-rubber**, an elastic gum obtained from certain trees, called also *caoutchouc*: **in'diaman**, n. a large ship trading to India: **Indian berry**, a plant, the *ococcus indicus*: **Indian corn**, a cereal, also called *maize*: **Indian ink**, a mixture of fine lamp-black and gum: **Indian paper**, a delicate absorbent paper, used to take first or finest proofs of engravings: **Indian red**, a kind of ochre imported from the Persian Gulf, chiefly in small lumps, of a deep red colour with a shade of purple: **Indian yellow**, a golden-yellow pigment brought from India.

Indicate, v. *in'dī-kāt* (L. *indicatum*, to point out—from *in*, into, and *dico*, I proclaim or make known), to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something; to show by symptoms: **indicant**, n. *-dī-kant*, that which indicates or points out: **in'dica'ting**, imp.: **in'dica'ted**, *pp.* *-tī*: **indicator**, n. *in'dī-kā'tēr*, he who or that which points out; a water-gauge in a steam-engine: **in anat.**, the muscle which extends to the forefinger: **in'dica'tion**, n. *-shūn*, token; symptom; that which serves to discover: **in'dica'tory**, a. *-tēr-d*, serving to show or make known: **indicative**, a. *in'dī-kā'tiv*, serving to show or make known; the form of the verb which simply affirms or denies: **indicatively**, ad. *-tī*.

Indict, v. *in'dīt* (L. *indictum*, to declare or make known—from *in*, in or into, and *dico*, I speak or say), to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour, formally or in writing, as by a grand jury: **indict'ing**, imp.: **indict'ed**, *pp.* *-tī*: **indict'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who: **indict'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be indicted: **indict'ment**, n. *-mēt*, a formal charge; the paper or parchment containing the charge: **indict'ee**, n. *-ē*, the person indicted.

Indiction, n. *in'dīk'shūn* (L. *indictio*, a declaration or imposition of a tax—from *in*, in or into, and *dico*, I proclaim: F. *indiction*, an indiction), the reckoning by cycles or periods of 15 years, introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312, in connection with the payment of tribute—much used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the middle ages: **indict'ive**, a. *-tīv*, proclaimed; declared.

Indifferent, a. *in'dīf'er-ēnt* (L. *indifferens*, indifferent, careless—from *in*, not, and *differo*, I differ: F. *indifferent*), not inclined to one more than another; neither good nor bad in reference to quality; feeling no interest or anxiety; impartial; passable: **indifferently**, ad. *-tī*: **indifference**, n. *-ēns*, carelessness; unconcern; neutrality of mind between persons or things: **indifferentism**, n. *-izm*, system or state of indifference.

Indigenous, a. *in'dijē-nās* (L. *indigena*, a native, born and bred in the same country or town: It. *indigeno*: F. *indigène*), born in a country, applied to persons; not exotic or introduced, applied to plants.

Indigent, a. *in'dī-jēt* (L. *indigens*, needy, poor: It. *indigente*: F. *indigent*), poor; needy; necessitous:

cōw, dōy, fōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

indigently, ad. *-tī*: **indigence**, n. *-jēns*, also *in'digency*, n. *-jēn-sī*, want; poverty.

Indigested, a. *in'dī-jest'ēd* (in, not, and *digested*: L. *indigestus*, confused, disordered: F. *indigeste*), not changed or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not well considered or matured: **indigestible**, a. *in'dī-jest'ē-bl*, not easily digested; not to be patiently endured: **in digest'ibly**, ad. *-bīl*: **in digestion**, n. *-jēst'yūn*, a painful or imperfect change of food in the stomach while preparing for the nourishment of the body; want of due digestion.

Indignant, a. *in'dī-gnānt* (L. *indignans*, that cannot endure or suffer anything—from *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy), affected at once with anger and disdain: **indignity**, ad. *-tī*: **in digna'tion**, n. *-nā-shūn*, anger mingled with disdain; strong disapprobation and disgust at flagitious conduct; extreme anger; effects of anger: **indign'ity**, n. *-mī-tī* (L. *indignitas*, unworthiness: F. *indignité*), incivility or injury accompanied with insult; contemptuous rudeness.

Indigo, n. *in'dī-gō* (F. *indigo*; It. *indaco*; L. *indicum*—from *indicus*, Indian), a beautiful blue dye, obtained from the leaves of certain Indian plants: **in'digogene**, n. *-jēn*, white or deoxidised indigo: **in'digom'eter**, n. *-gōm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for testing indigo: **in digom'etry**, n. *-trē*, the art of testing indigo: **in digotic**, a. *-gōt'ic*, applied to an acid formed from indigo: **in digotone**, n. *-tēn*, pure indigo blue.

Indiminishable, a. *in'dī-mīn'ish-ā-bl* (in, not, and *diminishable*), that cannot be lessened.

Indirect, a. *in'dī-rekt* (in, not, and *direct*), circuitous; not straightforward; unfair; dishonest: **in'directly**, ad. *-tī*: **in direct'ness**, n. deviation from an upright or straightforward course; unfairness.

Indiscernible, a. *in'dis-ērm'ē-bl* (in, not, and *discernible*), not visible or perceptible: **in'discern'ibly**, ad. *-bīl*: **in discern'ibleness**, n. *-bl-nēs*.

Indiscernible, a. *in'dis-ērm'ē-bl* (in, not, and *discernible*, to pluck or tear to pieces), that cannot be destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts: **in'discerp'tibly**, ad. *-bīl*.

Indiscoverable, a. *in'dis-kāv'ēr-ā-bl* (in, not, and *discoverable*), that cannot be discovered.

Indiscreet, a. *in'dis-kret* (in, not, and *discreet*: F. *indiscret*), imprudent; inconsiderate; rash: **indiscreet'ly**, ad. *-tī*: **in discreti'on**, n. *-krēsh'ūn*, also *in'discreet'ness*, n. want of discretion; imprudence.

Indiscriminate, a. *in'dis-krīm'ī-nāt* (in, not, and *discriminate*), without making any distinction; promiscuous; confused: **in'discrim'inately**, ad. *-tī*: **in'discrim'inating**, a. not making any distinction: **in'discrim'ina'tion**, n. *-shūn*, the quality of being indiscriminate; want of distinction: **in'discrim'inative**, a. *-tīv*, making no distinction.

Indispensable, a. *in'dis-pēn's-ā-bl* (in, not, and *dispensable*), that cannot be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary: **in'dispens'ably**, ad. *-bīl*: **in'dispens'ableness**, n. *-bl-nēs*, also *in'dispens'ability*, n. *-bīl'it-ēt*, state of not being able to be spared or dispensed with.

Indispose, v. *in'dis-pōz* (in, not, and *dispose*), to disincite; to make averse to; to disorder slightly, applied to health: **in dispo'sing**, imp.: **in'disposed**, *pp.* *-pōzd*, averse to; unwilling; not in perfect health: **indisposition**, n. *in'dis-pō-zish'ūn*, aversion; dislike; slight disorder.

Indisputable, a. *in'dis-pū-tā-bl* (in, not, and *disputable*), not to be disputed; that is not to be questioned; undeniable; incontestable: **indis'putably**, ad. *-bīl*: **indis'putableness**, n. *-bl-nēs*.

Indissoluble, a. *in'dis-sōl-ū-bl* (in, not, and *dissoluble*: F. *indissoluble*), not capable of being dissolved; not separable; firm; binding or subsisting for ever: **indissolubly**, ad. *-bīl*: **indissolubleness**, n. *-bl-nēs*, also *indissolub'ity*, n. *-bīl'it-ēt*, the quality of being not capable of being dissolved; binding force.

Indissolvable, a. *in'diz-sōl'vā-bl* (in, not, and *dissolvable*), incapable of being dissolved or separated into parts.

Indistinct, a. *in'dis-tīngkt* (in, not, and *distinct*), not plainly marked; obscure; confused; faint; imperfect: **in'distinct'ly**, ad. *-tī*: **in'distin'ction**, n. *-tīngkt'shūn*, confusion; uncertainty; also *in'distin'ctness*, n. *-nēs*.

Indistinguishable, a. *in'dis-tīng'gwīsh-ā-bl* (in, not, and *distinguishable*), that cannot be distinguished or separated.

Indite, v. *in'dīt* (L. *indictum*, to publish, to an-

nounce—from *in*, into, and *dico*, I speak), to direct, suggest, or prompt what is to be uttered or written; to compose; to commit words to writing: *indicting*, imp.: *indict'ed*, pp.: *indict'er*, n. one who: *inditement*, n. act of indicting.

Individual, *n. in-divi-dū-āl* (F. *individuel*; It. *individuale*, individual—from L. *individuum*, not divided or separated—from *in*, not, and *divido*, I divide), a single person; a single animal, plant, or thing: adj. single: *in'divid'ually*, ad.: *in'divid'ual'ity*, n. -*ty*, separate or distinct existence; character or property peculiar to an individual; distinctive character; a phonological organ: *in'divid'ualise*, v. -*āl-iz*, to distinguish from others; to invest with the character of individuality; to particularise: *in'divid'ualis'ing*, imp.: *in'divid'ualised*, pp. -*iz'd*: *in'divid'ualisation*, n. -*āl-i-zā'shūn*, the act of individualising; the state of being individualised: *in'divid'ualism*, n. -*āl-iz-əm*, the quality of being individual; an excessive or undue attachment to the interests of individuals; self-interest: *in'divid'uate*, v. -*vid'ū-āt*, to make single; to distinguish from others: *in'divid'uating*, imp.: *in'divid'uated*, pp.: *in'divid'uation*, n. -*ā'shūn*, that which makes an individual.

Indivisible, *a. in-divi-si-bil* (in, not, and *divisible*), that cannot be divided, separated, or broken: n. an elementary part or particle: *in'divis'ibles*, n. plu. -*bils*, in math., elements infinitely small: *in'divis'ibility*, n. -*bil-ī-tē*, the property of not being separable into parts: *in'divis'ibly*, ad. -*bly*.

Indocile, *a. in-dō-sil* or *dō-sil* (L. *indocilis*, that cannot be taught—from *in*, not, and *docere*, I teach: It. and F. *indocile*), not teachable; not tractable; not easily instructed; dull; also sometimes *indocible*, *a. -sī-bil*: *indocility*, *n. in-dō-sil-ī-tē*, unteachableness; dullness of intellect.

Indoctrinate, v. *in-dōk'trīn-āt* (L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, doctrine: F. *indoctriner*, to indoctrinate), to teach; to instruct in the rudiments or principles of any branch of knowledge: *indoctrinating*, imp.: *indoctrinated*, pp.: *indoctrination*, n. -*ā'shūn*, instruction in the rudiments, as of a science; communication of doctrine.

Indolent, *a. in-dō-lēnt* (F. *indolent*; It. *indolente*—from *in*, in, and *dolere*, to feel pain), habitually idle; indisposed to labour or exertion; slothful; lazy; careless: *indolently*, ad. -*ly*: *indolence*, n. -*lēns*, habitual or constitutional idleness; laziness; dislike to exertion.

Indomitable, *a. in-dōm'tā-bl* (L. *indomitus*, untamed, that cannot be checked—from *in*, not, and *domitare*, to tame: F. *indomptable*), that cannot be subdued; untamable; irrepressible.

Indoor, *a. in-dōr* (in, and *door*), being within the house.

Indorse, v. *in-dōrs* (L. *in*, on, and *dorsum*, the back: Sp. *endorzar*, to indorse), to write on the back of any written paper; to transfer or assign by writing one's name on the back of a note or bill of exchange; to approve: *indorsing*, imp.: *indorsed*, pp. -*dōrst*: *indor'sable*, *a. -sā-bl*, that may be indorsed: *indor'ser*, n. one who writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange, and thus makes himself liable for its payment: *indorsement*, n. sanction or approval; that which is written on the back, as of a bill of exchange; also *in'dorsa'tion*, n. -*sā'shūn*: *in'dorsee*, n. -*sē*, the person to whom a note or bill of exchange is indorsed.

Indri, *n. in-drī*, a lemurine animal about the size of a large cat, a native of Madagascar.

Indubitable, *a. in-dū-bī-tā-bl* (L. *indubitabilis*, that cannot be doubted—from *in*, not, and *dubito*, I doubt: It. *indubitabile*), unquestionable; evident; not to be doubted: *in'dub'itabily*, ad. -*bly*: *in'dub'itableness*, n. -*bil-nēs*.

Induce, v. *in-dūs* (L. *induco*, I lead or bring in—from *in*, into, and *duco*, I lead), to move by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence by motives: *inducing*, imp.: *induced*, pp. -*dūst*: *induc'er*, n. -*sēr*, one who: *in'duc'ible*, *a. -sī-bl*, capable of being induced: *inducement*, n. -*dūsmēnt*, motive; anything that leads or influences the mind to will or act.

Induct, v. *in-dūkt* (L. *inductum*, to lead or bring in—from *in*, in, and *duco*, I lead), to introduce, as to an office, or to an eccles. benefice; to put formally into possession: *inducting*, imp.: *induct'ed*, pp.: *induct'or*, n. one who: *induc'tile*, *a. -dūkt-īl*, not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal: *in'ductil'ity*, n. -*tē*: *induction*, n. *in-dūk'shūn*, introduction into an office, as of a clergyman into a benefice; en-

trance; the inference of some general truth from special facts; the method of reasoning from particulars to generals; the influence by which an electric or galvanic current produces magnetic polarity in certain bodies near or round which it passes: *inductional*, *a. pert*: to: *inductive*, *a. -tīv*, leading to inferences; operating by induction: *inductively*, ad. -*ly*.

Indue, v. *in-dū* (L. *indueo*, to clothe with; Gr. *enduo*, I put on), to clothe; to invest; to endow; to furnish: *induing*, imp.: *indued*, pp. -*dūd*.

Indulge, v. *in-dūly* (L. *indulgeo*, I am courteous, I pamper—from *in*, in or on, and *dulcis*, sweet), to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; to grant as a favour; to humour; to yield to the enjoyment or practice of without constraint or control: *indulging*, imp.: *indulged*, pp. -*dūlyd*: *indulgence*, n. -*dūlyjēns* (L. *indulgentia*), forbearance of restraint or control; gratification; favour granted; a power claimed by the R. Cath. Ch. of granting remission of the penalty due to sin for a certain time, either on earth or in purgatory: *indulgent*, *a. -jēnt*, compliant; unduly favourable; yielding to the wishes and desires, &c., of those under one's care: *indulgently*, ad. -*ly*: *indulger*, n. -*jēr*, one who.

Indult, *n. in-dūlt*, or *indulto*, *n. in-dūltō* (L. *indultus*, indulged), a peculiar form of dispensation from the requirements of the ordinary ecclesiastical law, granted by the Pope; a duty or tax paid in Spain.

Indumentum, *n. in-dū-mēntūm* (L. a garment—from *induo*, I put on), the plumage of birds.

Duplicate, *a. in-dū-plī-kāt* (in, in, and *duplicate*: L. *duplex*, double), in bot., applied to the arrangement of a flower-bud in which the edges of the sepals or petals are slightly turned inward.

Indurate, v. *in-dū-rāt* (L. *induratus*, hardened—from *in*, into, and *duro*, I harden: It. *indurato*), to make or grow hard; to harden; to make unfeeling: *in'durating*, imp.: *in'durated*, pp.: adj. hardened; made obdurate; in *geol.*, applied to rocks that have been hardened by the action of heat: *in'dura'tion*, n. -*rā'shūn*, the act of hardening, or process of growing hard.

Indusia, *n. in-dū-sī-ā*, *indūsīe*, n. plu. -*sī-ē* (L. *indusium*, a shirt, a woman's under garment—from *induo*, I put on), the case or covering of certain insects: *indūsial*, *a. -sī-āl*, composed of or pert. to petrified indusia: *indusial limestone*, a remarkable form of fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, abounding in the indusia or cases of caddis-worms: *indusium*, *n. in-dū-sī-ūm*, a covering or case; in bot., the epidermal covering of the fructification in some ferns; a collection of hairs so united as to form a sort of cup, and which encloses the stigma of a flower.

Industrial, *a. in-dū-strī-āl* (L. *industria*, carefulness, industry: It. *industria*; F. *industrie*, industry), relating to industry, or the products of the arts and manufactures: *industrially*, ad. -*ly*: *industrious*, *a. -trī-ūs*, diligent in business or study; assiduous; not remiss: *industriously*, ad. -*ly*: *industry*, *n. in-dū-strī*, habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit: *industrial exhibition*, the public exhibition or display of the various products of a country, or of various countries, the results of labour and skill: *industrial school*, a school in which some of the mechanical arts and useful occupations are taught.

Indutive, *a. in-dū-tīv* (L. *indutus*, a putting on—from *induo*, I put on), in bot., applied to seeds which have the usual integumentary covering.

Induvie, n. plu. *in-dū-tyē* (L. clothes), in bot., persistent portions of the perianth; the withered remains of certain leaves which, not being articulated, remain on the stem, and do not fall off and leave a scar.

Indweller, *n. in-dū-vel'ēr* (in, in, and *dwell*), an inhabitant; *in'dwelling*, *a. remain*ing in the heart: n. residence within.

Inebriate, v. *in-ē-brī-āt* (L. *inebriatum*, to make drunk—from *in*, in, and *ebrius*, that has drunk himself full), to make drunk; to disorder the senses; to intoxicate: *inebriating*, imp.: *inebriated*, pp.: *inebriation*, n. -*ā'shūn*, drunkenness: *inebriety*, n. *in-ē-brī-ē-tē*, intoxication; drunkenness.

Edited, *a. in-ē-dī-tēd* (in, not, and *edit*), not edited; unpublished.

Ineffable, *a. in-ē-fā-bl* (L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable—from *in*, not, and *effor*, I speak out: F. *ineffable*), unutterable; incapable of being expressed in words,—used only in a good sense: *ineffably*, ad. -*bly*.

Ineffaceable, *a. in-ē-fā-sā-bl* (in, not, and *effaceable*),

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

that cannot be destroyed or made invisible: **in'efface-ably**, ad. -*bl*.

ineffective, a. *in-ef-fek-tiv* (in, not, and effective), failing to produce any effect, or the effect intended; useless: **ineffectively**, ad. -*ly*; **ineffectiveness**, n.

ineffectual, a. *in-ef-fek-tu-dl* (in, not, and effectual), not producing the proper effect; weak; resulting in failure: **ineffectually**, ad. -*ly*, in vain.

ineffervescent, a. *in-ef-fer-ves-sent* (in, not, and effervescent), not effervescing: **ineffervescently**, ad. -*ly*; **ineffervescently**, ad. -*ly*.

inefficacious, a. *in-ef-fi-kas-shus* (in, not, and efficacious), not possessing the power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate power or force: **inefficaciously**, ad. -*ly*; **inefficaciousness**, n., also **inefficacy**, n. -*ka-si*, want of sufficient power to produce the effect desired, or the effect expected.

inefficient, a. *in-ef-fi-sh-ent* (in, not, and efficient), not efficacious; not active: **inefficiently**, ad. -*ly*; **inefficiency**, n. -*en-si*.

inelastic, a. *in-el-las-tik* (in, not, and elastic), not elastic: **inelasticity**, n. -*ti-si-ti*, the want of elastic power.

elegant, a. *in-el-é-gant* (in, not, and elegant), wanting beauty or polish, as in language or manners; wanting symmetry or ornament: **inelegance**, n. -*gans*, or **inelegancy**, n. -*gan-si*, want of beauty or polish, as in language or manners: **inelegantly**, ad. -*ly*.

ineligible, a. *in-el-i-j-ib-l* (in, not, and eligible: F. *ineligible*), incapable of being elected to an office: **ineligibly**, ad. -*ly*; **ineligibility**, n. -*bi-ti*.

inept, a. *in-épt* (L. *ineptus*, improper—from *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit, apt: F. *inepte*), unfit; unsuitable; improper; foolish: **ineptly**, ad. -*ly*; **ineptitude**, n. -*ti-tud*, unfitness.

inequality, n. *in-é-ku-á-li-ti* (in, not, and equality), state of not being equal; unevenness; a part unlike or different from the rest; difference of rank, station, or condition.

inequitable, a. *in-é-ku-i-tá-bl* (in, not, and equitable), not equitable; not just.

ineradicable, a. *in-é-rad-i-ka-bl* (in, not, and eradicable), that cannot be rooted up or destroyed.

inermis, a. *in-ér-mis* (L. *inermis*, unarmed), in *bot.*, unarmed; without prickles or thorns.

inert, a. *in-ért* (L. *iners*, without skill, slothful—*inertia*, inactivity, laziness: It. and F. *inerte*, inert), without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; slow to act; sluggish: **inertly**, ad. -*ly*; **inertness**, n. want of activity; sluggishness: **inertia**, n. -*ér-shi-d*, that inherent quality of passiveness in bodies which preserves them in a state of perpetual rest when undisturbed, or in perpetual motion unless stopped by some resisting force.

in esse, *in é-sé* (L. *in*, in, and *esse*, to be), in being; actually existing: **in posse**, *in pós-sé* (L. *in*, in, not, and *posse*, to be able), denoting that a thing is not, but may be.

inestimable, a. *in-és-ti-má-bl* (in, not, and estimable), not able to be estimated or computed; being beyond all price; invaluable: **inestimably**, ad. -*ly*.

inevitable, a. *in-é-vi-tá-bl* (in, not, and evitable), that cannot be avoided or escaped from: **inevitably**, ad. -*ly*; **inevitableness**, n. -*bl-nés*, also **inevitability**, n. -*bi-ti-ti*, certainty to happen; impossibility to be avoided.

inexact, a. *in-é-gs-ákt* (in, not, and exact), not quite correct or true: **inexactness**, n. inexactness.

inexcitable, a. *in-é-ks-si-tá-bl* (in, not, and excitable), not capable of being roused into action; dull; lifeless.

inexcusable, a. *in-é-ks-ku-sá-bl* (in, not, and excusable), not to be excused or justified: **inexcusably**, ad. -*ly*; **inexcusableness**, n. -*bl-nés*.

inexhausted, a. *in-é-ks-háwst-éd* (in, not, and exhausted), not spent or emptied; not having wholly lost all strength or resources: **inexhaustible**, a. -*i-bl*, unailing: **inexhaustibly**, ad. -*ly*; **inexhaustibleness**, n. -*bl-nés*, also **inexhaustibility**, n. -*bi-ti-ti*, state of being inexhaustible: **inexhaustive**, a. -*háwst-iv*, not to be exhausted or spent.

inexorable, a. *in-é-ks-ó-ra-bl* (L. *inexorabilis*, unyielding—from *in*, not, *ex*, out of, and *oro*, I plead), that cannot be moved by entreaty or prayer; inflexible; unyielding: **inexorably**, ad. -*ly*; **inexorableness**, n. -*bl-nés*, also **inexorability**, n. -*bi-ti-ti*, the quality of being inflexible.

inexpedient, a. *in-é-ks-pé-di-ént* (in, not, and expe-

dient), not tending to promote a purpose; unfit; unsuitable to time and place: **inexpedience**, n. -*di-éns*, also **in'expediency**, n. -*én-si*, want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to time or place: **inexpediently**, ad. -*ly*.

inexpensive, a. *in-é-ks-pén-siv* (in, not, and expensive), not costly.

inexperience, n. *in-é-ks-pé-ri-éns* (in, not, and experience), want of the practical knowledge derived from observation and trial: **in'experienced**, a. -*ént*.

inexpert, a. *in-é-ks-pért* (in, not, and expert), not skilled; wanting in that knowledge or dexterity which is derived from practice: **inexpertness**, n. want of expertness.

inexpiable, a. *in-é-ks-pi-a-bl* (L. *inexpiables*, that cannot be atoned for—from *in*, not, and *expio*, I make atonement for: F. *inexpiable*), admitting of no atonement or satisfaction; that cannot be appeased: **inexpiablely**, ad. -*ly*.

inexplicable, a. *in-é-ks-pi-ka-bl* (L. *inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded—from *in*, not, and *explico*, I unfold: F. *inexplicable*), incapable of being explained or interpreted; that cannot be rendered intelligible: **inexplicably**, ad. -*ly*; **inexplicableness**, n. -*bl-nés*, also **inexplicability**, n. -*bi-ti-ti*, state of being inexplicable.

explicit, a. *in-é-ks-pli-si-t* (in, not, and explicit), not clear in statement.

inexplorable, a. *in-é-ks-plá-rá-bl* (in, not, and explorable), that cannot be searched out or discovered.

inexpressible, a. *in-é-ks-pré-si-bl* (in, not, and expressible), not to be expressed in words; unspeakable; indescribable: **inexpressibly**, ad. -*ly*, in a manner or degree not to be told in words.

inexpressive, a. *in-é-ks-pré-siv* (in, not, and expressive), not tending to represent or show; not emphatic: **inexpressiveness**, n. -*siv-nés*.

extinct, a. *in-é-ks-tingkt* (in, not, and extinct), not put out; not quenched.

extinguishable, a. *in-é-ks-ting-gwish-a-bl* (in, not, and extinguishable), that cannot be quenched or destroyed; that cannot be put an end to.

inextricable, a. *in-é-ks-tri-ka-bl* (L. *inextricabilis*, that cannot be disentangled—from *in*, not, and *extrico*, I disentangle), that cannot be freed or disentangled: **inextricably**, ad. -*ly*; **inextricableness**, n. -*bl-nés*.

infallible, a. *in-fál-li-bl* (in, not, and fallible: It. *infallibile*: F. *infallible*), that cannot err or be deceived in judgment; certain: **infallibly**, ad. -*ly*; **infallibility**, n. -*bi-ti-ti*, also **infallibleness**, n. -*bl-nés*, entire exemption from liability to error.

infamous, a. *in-fá-mis* (L. *infamis*, ill spoken of—from *in*, not, and *fama*, fame: It. *infame*: F. *infâme*), having a reputation notoriously vile; base; odious; detestable: **infamously**, ad. -*ly*; **infamy**, n. *in-fá-mi*, public disgrace; extreme baseness or villainy; qualities which are detested and despised.

infancy, n. *in-fán-si* (L. *infantia*, childhood—from *infans*, very young, little: F. *enfance*), the first part of life; the first age of anything; early period; in *law*, state of being a minor: **infant**, n. *in-fánt*, a babe; a child; in *law*, a person under 21 years: **adj.** tender; young; immature: **infant-like**, a. like an infant: **infante**, n. *in-fán-tá*, in *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king except the eldest; any daughter except the eldest is styled the *infanta*, n. -*tá*: **infanticide**, n. -*ti-sid* (L. *caedo*, I kill), the murder of an infant; child-murder: **infantile**, a. *in-fán-tíl*, of or relating to an infant; young; childish: **infantine**, a. -*tin*, pert to young children.

infantry, n. *in-fán-tri* (F. *infanterie*, foot-soldiers—from *infant*, an infant, a young man, foot-soldiers of an army, as distinguished from cavalry).

infatuate, v. *in-fát-u-at* (L. *infatuatum*, to make a fool of—from *in*, in, and *fatuus*, foolish: It. *infatuare*: F. *infatuer*), to make foolish; to inspire with an extravagance, or with a foolish passion beyond the control of reason: **infat'uating**, imp.: **infat'uated**, pp.: **infat'uation**, n. -*á-shun*, a state of mind in which a person conducts himself without his usual judgment, or contrary to reason,—generally in regard to particular objects.

infect, v. *in-fékt* (L. *infectum*, to taint, to dye—from *in*, in, and *facio*, I make), to taint with disease; to corrupt; to communicate bad qualities to: **infect'ing**, imp.: **infect'ed**, pp.: **adj.** tainted or corrupted, as by the communication of disease: **infect'ér**, n. -*ér*, one who: **infection**, n. -*fék-shun*, the act by which poisonous matter or exhalations produce dis-

ease in a healthy body; that which taints or corrupts, as by communication from one to another: **infectious**, *a.* **shūs**, having the quality of infecting; contaminating; apt to spread: **infectiousness**, *n.* **nēs**, quality of being capable of communicating disease: **infectiously**, *ad.* **-lī**: **infective**, *a.* **-tū**, able or tending to taint with noxious matter or bad qualities. *Note.*—**Contagion** and **contagious** are used with respect to things which spread by contact or imitation; **infection** and **infectious** are generally restricted to a more hidden and diffusive power, but this distinction is not always observed.

infecund, *a.* **in-fēk-ūnd** (*L.* **in**, not, and **fecundus**, prolific), unfruitful; not producing young: **infecundity**, *n.* **in-fēk-ūn-dī-tī**, unfruitfulness.

infement, *n.* **in-fē-mēnt** (*in*, into, and **feement**—from *F. fief*, to convey the *fief* or *fee* to a new comer—see **fief** and **fee**), the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the evidence of which is an instr. of **sasine**; the placing in possession of a fee or freehold estate: **infess** or **infessō**, *v.* **in-fēs**—see **infessō**.

infelicitous, *a.* **in-fē-lis-ī-tūs** (*in*, and **felicitous**), very unhappy; not prosperous: **infelicity**, *n.* **-ī-tī**, unhappiness; unfortunate state.

infelt, *a.* **in-felt** (*in*, in, and **felt**), felt within, or deeply.

infer, *v.* **in-fēr** (*L.* **infero**, I bring or carry into—from *in*, into, and **fero**, I bear or carry: *F. inferer*), to deduce as a fact or consequence; to assume or draw, as a conclusion, from general facts: **infering**, *imp.* **inferred**, *pp.* **ferd**: **inferable**, *a.* **-ā-bī**, also **inferible**, *a.* **-rī-bī**, that may be inferred or deduced from premises: **inference**, *n.* **in-fēr-ēns**, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments; a truth or proposition drawn from another truth or proposition which has been admitted, or which is supposed to be true: **inferential**, *a.* **-ēn-shāl**, deducible by inference: **inferentially**, *ad.* **-shāl-ī**, by way of inference.

inferior, *a.* **in-fēr-i-ēr** (*L.* **inferior**, lower—from *inferus*, beneath, below), lower, as in station, rank, age, condition, excellence, or value; of second-rate quality; not the best; subordinate; *in bot.*, applied to the ovary when it seems to be situated below the calyx, and to the part of a flower farthest from the axis: *n.* one who is in a lower station or rank than another: **inferiority**, *n.* **-rī-tī**, a lower state of dignity, age, &c., than another; *inferior* is often used to qualify scientific terms, indicating "below, lower, inner," and opposed to **superior**, which indicates "above, upper, outer": **inferior tide**, the tide which occurs at any place when the moon is below the horizon: the **inferior planets**, those whose orbits are within that of the earth.

infernal, *a.* **in-fēr-nāl** (*L.* **inferni**, those below; *infernus*, lying below: *It.* **inferno**, hell; *infernale*, pert, to hell), pert, to the lower regions; pert, to hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish: **infernally**, *ad.* **-lī**.

infero-branchiate, *a.* **in-fēr-ō-brāng-kī-āt** (*L.* **inferus**, below, and **branchia**, gills), having the gills arranged along the sides of the body under the margin of the mantle—applied to an order of gastropodous molluscs.

inferred, **inferring**, **inferrible**—see **infer**.

infertile, *a.* **in-fēr-tīl** (*L.* **in**, not, and **fertilis**, fruitful), not fruitful or productive; barren: **infertilely**, *ad.* **-lī**: **infertility**, *n.* **-rī-tī**, barrenness; unproductiveness.

infest, *v.* **in-fēs** (*L.* **infesto**, I trouble or vex—from *infestus*, made unsafe, hostile: *It.* **infestare**; *F.* **infester**, to infest), to trouble greatly; to disturb; to harass; to annoy by presence and numbers, as vermin: **infesting**, *imp.* **infested**, *pp.*

infestation, *n.* **in-fū-dā-shūn** (*in*, into, and *mid.* *L.* **feudum**, the property in land distributed by William the Conqueror to his followers: *AS.* **feoh**, cattle, riches—see **fee**), the act of putting into possession of an estate or fee; the granting of tithes to laymen.

infidel, *n.* **in-fī-dēl** (*L.* **infidelis**, not trustworthy—from *in*, not, and **fidelis**, faithful: *It.* and *L.* **infidele**), an unbeliever; one who does not believe in the divine origin of Christianity; one not of the faith—applied by Mohammedans to Christians, and *vice versa*; a sceptic: *adj.* unbelieving; sceptical: **infidelity**, *n.* **-dē-lī-tī**, disbelief in revealed religion; unfaithfulness in married persons; breach of trust; treachery.

infiltrate, *v.* **in-fīl-trāt** (*in*, into, and **filtrate**: *F.*

filtrer, to filtrate), to enter into a substance through means of its pores: **infiltrating**, *imp.* **infiltrated**, *pp.* **infiltration**, *n.* **-trā-shūn**, the act or process of passing into the pores of a body; the liquid or substance which has so entered.

infinite, *a.* **in-fī-nīt** (*L.* **infinitus**, boundless, unlimited—from *in*, not, and **finitus**, ended or finished; *finis*, an end: *It.* **infinito**; *F.* **infinit**, infinite), without limits; unbounded; endless; perfect; immense; very large: *n.* that which is infinite; a boundless space or extent; the Almighty: **infinitely**, *ad.* **-lī**: **infinitesimal**, *a.* **in-fī-nī-tēs-i-māl** (*F.* **infinitesimal**), infinitely small: *n.* an infinitely small quantity: **infinitive**, *a.* **-ī-tī**, denoting that part of a verb which expresses the action without the limitation of person or number, as, to *run*: **infinitively**, *ad.* **-lī**: **infinity**, *n.* **-ī-tī**, unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; immensity: **infinitude**, *n.* **-tūd**, state of being without limits; boundless number: **infinite decimal** or **series**, one which cannot be brought to an end.

infirm, *a.* **in-fērm** (*L.* **infirmus**, weak, infirm—from *in*, not, and **firmus**, strong, solid: *It.* **infermo**; *F.* **infirm**), weak in bodily or mental health; feeble; irresolute: **infirmly**, *ad.* **-lī**: **infirmity**, *n.* **-ī-tī**, also **infirmness**, *n.* a falling; a fault; a disease, malady, or defect: **infirmary**, *n.* **-ārī**, a hospital for the sick poor; a place for gratuitous medical relief.

inflix, *v.* **in-fīks** (*L.* **in**, into, and **fluo**, fast, firm), to fix or set in; to implant: **inflixing**, *imp.* **infixed**, *pp.* **-fīkst**.

inflamm, *v.* **in-flām** (*L.* **inflammare**, to set on fire—from *in*, in or on, and **flamma**, flame), to set on fire; to kindle; to excite; to increase or augment; to exasperate; to grow hot or angry: **inflaming**, *imp.* **inflamed**, *pp.* **flāmd**: **inflamer**, *n.* **-mēr**, one who inflames: **inflammable**, *a.* **in-flām-mā-bī**, that may be easily kindled; combustible: **inflammably**, *ad.* **-bī**: **inflammableness**, *n.* **-bl-nēs**, also **inflammability**, *n.* **-bī-lī-tī**, the state or quality of being readily set on fire: **inflammation**, *n.* **-mā-shūn**, redness and heat in some part of the body, accompanied with pain and swelling; heat; animosity: **inflammatory**, *a.* **-tēr-ī**, tending to inflame or excite; marked by inflammation.

inflate, *v.* **in-flāt** (*L.* **inflatum**, to blow into, to cause to swell—from *in*, into, and **flare**, to blow: *Sp.* **inflar**, to inflate), to fill and swell out with air; to blow in; to puff up; to elate: **inflating**, *imp.* **inflated**, *pp.* **ad**: blown up; filled with air; pompous; full of high-sounding words: **inflatingly**, *ad.* **-lī**: **inflation**, *n.* **in-flā-shūn**, the state of being distended, as with air; the state of being puffed up, as with pride or vanity.

inflect, *v.* **in-flekt** (*L.* **inflectere**, to bend or curve—from *in*, into, and **flecto**, I bend), to bend; to turn from a direct line or course; in *gram.*, to put a word through all its changes of termination: **inflecting**, *imp.* **inflected**, *pp.* **inflection**, *n.* also **inflexion**, *n.* **-flek-shūn**, the act of turning from a direct line or course; putting a word through all its changes of termination; the rise or fall of the voice in speaking: **inflectional**, *a.* **-āl**, pert. to the nature of an inflection: **inflective**, *a.* **-tī**, having the power of bending.

inflect, *v.* **in-flekt** (*L.* **inflectum**, to bend, to curve—from *in*, into, and **flecto**, I bend), turned; bent: **inflexible**, *a.* **in-flek-sī-bī**, that cannot be bent; not to be moved or prevailed on by entreaty or argument; unyielding; inexorable: **inflexibly**, *ad.* **-bī**: **inflexibility**, *n.* **-bī-lī-tī**, also **inflexibleness**, *n.* **-bl-nēs**, unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper.

infection, *n.* another spelling of **infection**—see **infect**.

inflict, *v.* **in-fīkt** (*L.* **inflictum**, to strike one thing against another—from *in*, on, and **figo**, I strike down), to lay on; to impose, as a punishment or disgrace: **inflicting**, *imp.* **inflicted**, *pp.* **inflicter**, *n.* one who inflicts: *n.* **in-fīk-shūn**, the act of laying on or applying; that which is applied; punishment or hardship imposed; a calamity: **inflictive**, *a.* **-tī**, able or tending to inflict.

inflorescence, *n.* **in-flo-rēs-sēns** (*L.* **inflorescens**, beginning to blossom—from *in*, in or on, and **florescere**, to blossom or flourish), a flowering or putting forth blossoms; the character or mode of flowering which distinguishes different kinds of plants.

influence, *n.* **in-flō-ēns** (*F.* **influence**; *It.* **influenza**, influence, power—from *L.* **influen**, flowing into—from *in*, into, and **fluo**, I flow), authority; sway; power of directing or modifying, seen or felt by its effects: *v.* to

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

move or affect by moral force; to lead or direct; to move by physical power; in **influencing**, imp.: **influenced**, pp. **enst**; **influential**, *a. en'sh'al*, exerting a directing or modifying power over the minds of men: **influential**, ad. **sh'al-ti**.

influenza, *n. in'floo-én'sa* (It. *influenza*, influence—see above), a severe epidemic catarrh or cold, attended with loss of strength, and with fever.

influx, *n. in'fleks* (L. *influxum*, to flow or run into—from *in*, into, and *fluo*, I flow), the act of flowing in; infusion; importation.

infold, *v. in-föld* (in, into, and *fold*), to wrap up; to enclose; to clasp, as with the arms: **infolded**, imp.: **infold ed**, pp.: **infold ment**, *n. mént*, act of infolding; state of being infolded.

inform, *v. in-för'm* (L. *informare*, to shape, to fashion—from *in*, in or on, and *formo*, I form or shape: It. *informare*; F. *informer*, to inform), to instruct; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to; to tell; to give intelligence: **informing**, imp.: **informed**, pp. **in-för'm'd**: **informant**, *n. in-för'mánt*, one who communicates intelligence or news: **informer**, *n. mé'r*, one who makes it his business to lay facts of a criminal or illegal character before the authorities: **information**, *n. in-för-má'shün*, intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction; an accusation laid against a person in a court of law: to **inform against**, to accuse of a breach of law.

informal, *a. in-för'mäl* (in, not, and *formal*: Sp. *informal*, irregular; contrary to established forms; not with the official forms; not competent: **informally**, ad. *in-formäl'ti*, want of attention to established or official forms; irregularity in form or procedure.

infra, *in-frä* (L.), the first element in certain scientific terms, signifying "beneath," "below,"—as *infra-costal*, beneath the ribs.

infraction, *n. in-frä'kshün* (L. *infractio*, a breaking, a weakening—from *in*, into, and *fractum*, to break; F. *infractio*), breach; violation; non-observance.

infrangible, *a. in-frän'g-bl* (in, not, and *frangible*), that cannot be broken or separated into parts: **infrangibility**, *n. bl'i-ti*, also **infran gibility**, *n. bl'i-ti*, the state or quality of being infrangible.

infrequent, *a. in-fré'kwént* (in, not, and *frequent*: *in-fre'kwént*), rare; seldom happening: **infrequency**, *n. kwén's*, also **infre quence**, *n. kwén's*, the state of occurring rarely; uncommonness: **infrequently**, ad. *in*.

infringe, *v. in-frinj* (L. *infringere*, to break to pieces—from *in*, into, and *frango*, I break), to break, as laws; to violate; to transgress; to encroach: **infringing**, imp.: **infringed**, pp. *in-frinj'd*: **infringer**, *n. er*, one who: **infringement**, *n. mént*, breach; violation, as of an agreement or right; non-fulfilment; the infringement of the copyright or patent-rights of another; encroachment.

infula, *n. plu. in'fü-lé* (L. *infula*, a band), in ecclesiastical costume, the pendants to the mitre.

infundibular, *a. in-fün-dü-bä-lär* (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel or funnel), in bot., having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped: **infundibuliform**, *a. dü-bü-lä'förm* (L. *forma*, shape), funnel-shaped, as a flower.

infuriate, *a. in-fü-rä-té* (L. *in*, into, and *furiatus*, to rage mad; *furia*, a fury, a fiend), enraged; mad: **v. to enrage**; to render furious; to madden: **infuriating**, imp.: **infuriated**, pp.: **adj. rendered furious** or mad.

infuse, *v. in-füs* (L. *infusum*, to pour into—from *in*, into, and *fundo*, I pour: It. *infuso*, infused: F. *infuser*, to infuse), to pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles; to steep in water without boiling: **infusing**, imp.: **infused**, pp. **in-füs'd**: **infusible**, *a. -zi-bl*, that may be infused: **infusion**, *n. in-füs'zhün* (L. *infusio*, a pouring in: F. *infusion*), the operation of steeping in water to extract the medicinal qualities of plants; a preparation obtained by pouring boiling water on a substance, as on tea; the liquor so obtained; *figuratively*, inspiration; suggestion; instilling: **infusive**, *a. -fü-ziv*, having the power of being infused.

infusible, *a. in-füs'z-bl* (in, not, and *fusible*), that cannot be dissolved or melted: **infusibility**, *n. bl'i-ti*, incapability of being dissolved or melted.

infusoria, *n. in-füs-ör-ä-lä* (L. *infusus*, poured into, crowded in), very minute animal organisms or animalcules inhabiting water containing decaying vegetable or animal matter—so called from their being

readily obtained in *infusions* of vegetable matter that have been exposed to the air: **infusorial**, *a. -ri-äl*, obtainable by infusion; pert. to infusoria: **infusory**, *a. in-füs-ör-i*, applied to an order of animalcules obtained in infusions; containing infusoria.

ingathering, *n. in-gäth-ér-ing* (in, into, and *gather-ing*), harvest; the act of securing the fruits of the earth.

ingeminate, *v. in-jém-i-nät* (L. *ingeminatum*, to redouble—from *in*, into, and *geminio*, I double or increase), to double or repeat: **ingeminating**, imp.: **ingeminated**, pp.: **ingemination**, *n. repetitio*; reduplication.

ingender—see **engender**.

ingenious, *a. in-jén-i-üs* (L. *ingeniosus*, endowed with genius; *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, capacity—from *in*, into, and *genitum*, to beget, to create: It. *ingenio*, genius), inventive; skilful or prompt to contrive; clever or curious, as applied to any work or mechanism; witty, acute, or pointed: **ingeniously**, ad. *in*: **ingeniousness**, *n.*, also **ingenuity**, *n. in-jén-ü-ti*, cleverness or superior power of invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new and unexpected combinations; superior skill.

ingenuous, *a. in-jén-ü-üs* (L. *ingenus*, frank, natural—from *ingere*, to instil by birth or nature: It. *ingenuo*; F. *ingenu*, candid, open), open; frank; candid; free from reserve or dissimulation; frankness: **ingenuously**, ad. *in*: **ingenuousness**, *n. -nés*, openness of heart; freedom from reserve or dissimulation.

ingest, *v. in-jést* (L. *ingestum*, to pour or throw into—from *in*, into, and *gero*, I bear), to throw into the stomach: **ingesting**, imp.: **ingested**, pp.: **ingestion**, *n. in-jést'shün*, the act of throwing into the stomach: **ingesta**, *n. plu. in-jést-ä*, things taken in, as food taken into the stomach.

ingle, *n. in'gl* (Gael. *aingéal*, fire, light: L. *igniculus*, a little fire—from *ignis*, a fire), in *Scot.*, a fire or fireplace.

inglorious, *a. in-glö-ri-üs* (L. *inglorius*, without glory or fame—from *in*, not, and *gloria*, glory, renown), not bringing honour, glory, or fame; mean; disgraceful: **ingloriously**, ad. *in*: **ingloriousness**, *n. -grä-vi-és*, *n. in-glö-ri-és* (L. the crop or maw of animals), the crop or partial dilatation of the esophagus in birds; the stomach of ruminants: **ingluvial**, *a. -vi-äl*, connected with the crop.

ingorge—see **engorge**.

ingot, *n. in-gót* (F. *lingot*, an ingot or wedge; Ger. *einguss*, a melting-vessel, an ingot-mould—from Ger. *eingiessen*; Dut. *ingieten*, to pour in), originally the mould in which the metal was cast; a small mass or wedge of unwrought metal—generally said of silver or gold.

ingraft, *v. in-gräff* (in, into, and *graff*), to insert a prepared part of one tree into another for propagation; to plant or introduce something foreign; to set or fix deeply: **ingrafting**, imp.: **ingrafted**, pp.: **ingraftment**, *n.* the act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.

ingrain, *v. in-grän* (in, into, and *grain*), to impregnate or fix deeply; to dye in the raw material, or before being manufactured: **ingraining**, imp.: **ingrained**, pp. **gränd**: **adj. thoroughly impregnated**; dyed in the raw material, or before manufacture.

ingratitude, *v. in-grä-tü-dé* (L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour: It. *ingratiare*, to gain the goodwill or favour of), to secure the goodwill or favour of another; to worm into favour; to commend one's self to the favour or confidence of another: **ingratiating**, imp.: **ingratiated**, pp.

ingratitude, *n. in-grät-i-tüd* (in, not, and *gratitude*: F. *ingratitude*; It. *ingratitude*, ingratitude—from L. *ingratus*, unthankful), unthankfulness; the return of evil for good: **ingrate**, *n. in-grät*, one ungrateful for benefits conferred.

ingredient, *n. in-gréd-i-ént* (L. *ingredientis*, going or entering into—from *in*, into, and *gradior*, I go: F. *ingrédient*), that which enters into a compound or mixture; a component part.

ingress, *n. in-grès* (L. *ingressus*, an entering or a going into—from *in*, into, and *gradior*, I go), entrance; power, right, or means of entrance: **ingression**, *n. in-grés'hün*, the act of entering.

ingual, *a. in-gwä-n-äl* (L. *inguen*, the groin), pert. to the groin.

ingulf, *v. in-gulf* (in, into, and *gulf*), to swallow up wholly, as in a gulf or depth: **ingulfing**, imp.: **in-**

gulfed', pp. -*gūlf'*: **ingulfment**, n. the swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

ingurgitate, v. *in-gér-jí-tát* (L. *ingurgitatum*, to swallow up or gulf in—from *in*, in, and *gurgis*, a whirlpool: It. *ingurgitare*), to swallow greedily or in great quantity: **ingurgitation**, imp.: **ingurgitated**, pp.: **ingurgitation**, n. -*tá'shūn*, the act of swallowing in great quantity.

inhabit, v. *in-há-bít* (L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in, to inhabit—from *in*, into, and *habito*, I dwell), to occupy, as a place of settled residence; to live or abide: **inhabiting**, imp.: **inhabited**, pp.: **ad.** occupied, as by persons or animals: **inhabitable**, a. -*tá-bí*, that may be dwelt in: **inhabitant**, n. -*tánt*, one who dwells or resides in a place: **inhabiter**, n. -*tér*, an inhabitant.

inhale, v. *in-hál* (L. *inhalo*, I breathe at or upon—from *in*, in, or on, and *halo*, I breathe), to draw into the lungs, as air; to inspire: **inhaling**, imp.: **inhaled**, pp. -*háld'*: **inhaler**, n. -*tér*, one who or that which: **inhaleable**, a. -*tá-bí*, that may be drawn into the lungs: **inhalation**, n. -*shūn*, the drawing into the lungs of air, fumes, or vapour; that which is inhaled.

inharmonious, a. *in-hár-món'ík*, also **inharmonical**, a. -*ikál* (in, not, and harmonic), discordant; not musical: **inharmonious**, a. -*món'ús* (in, not, and harmonic), discordant; unmusical: **inharmoniously**, ad. -*ik*: **inharmony**, n. -*ní*, discord.

inhere, v. *in-hér* (L. *inhereo*, I remain firm or fast in—from *in*, into, and *hereo*, I stick), to exist or be fixed in something else; to belong as attributes or qualities: **inhering**, imp.: **inherited**, pp. -*héd'*: **inhesion**, n. *in-hé'shūn* (L. *inhesum*, to remain firm in), the state of being fixed in something else: **inherent**, a. *in-hérént*, naturally pert. to; innate; natural: **inherently**, ad. -*ik*: **inherence**, n. -*rén*s, also **inherency**, n. -*rén'st*, existence in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

inherit, v. *in-hér'it* (Norm. F. *enheriter*, to inherit—from L. *in*, in or on, *heres*, an heir: F. *hériter*, to inherit), to possess by descent from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor, as a disease or quality; to enjoy: **inheriting**, imp.: **inherited**, pp.: **adj.** received by right or descent; possessed: **inheritor**, n. -*tér*, one who inherits: **inheritrix**, n. fem. -*triks*, also **inheritress**, n. fem. -*trés*, a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit: **inheritable**, a. -*tá-bí*, that may be transmitted from the parent to the child: **inheritably**, ad. -*tá-bí*: **inheritability**, n. -*bí-tá-bí*: **inheritance**, n. -*táns*, possessions which may descend to an heir; reception of possession; hereditary estate.

inhesion—see under **inhere**.
inhibit, v. *in-hib'it* (L. *inhibere*, to keep back, to restrain—from *in*, not, and *habeo*, I have or hold), to restrain; to hinder; to check or repress; to forbid: **inhibiting**, imp.: **inhibited**, pp.: **inhibiter**, n. -*tér*, one who: **inhibition**, n. *in-hí-bí'shūn*, restraint; a writ from a higher to a lower court to stay proceedings; in *Scot.*, a process in law which hinders or restrains a wife from burdening her husband with debts: **inhibitory**, a. -*tér-í*, having the nature or power of an inhibition.

inhospitable, a. *in-hós-pí-tá-bí* (L. *in*, not, and *hospes*, a guest: *in*, not, and *hospitable*), not disposed to entertain friends or strangers; affording no means for subsistence or shelter: **inhospitality**, n. -*tá-bí-té*, want of kindness to others; unwillingness or refusal to entertain: **inhospitably**, ad. -*ik*.
inhuman, a. *in-hú-mán* (in, not, and *human*: L. *inhumanus*, savage, cruel; destitute of the kinder qualities of human nature; pitiless: **inhumanly**, ad. -*ik*: **inhumanity**, n. -*mán'it*, cruelty in disposition; a cruel act; barbarity.

inhume, v. *in-hú-m'* (L. *inhumare*, to bury in the ground—from *in*, into, and *humo*, I bury: F. *inhumer*), to bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body: **inhuming**, imp.: **inhumed**, pp. -*húmd'*: **inhumation**, n. *in-hú-má'shūn*, the act of burying; interment.

inimical, a. *in-im'í-kál* (L. *inimicus*, unfriendly—from *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend), hostile; unfriendly; adverse: **inimically**, ad. -*ik*.

inimitable, a. *in-im'í-tá-bí* (L. *inimitabilis*, that cannot be imitated—from *in*, not, and *imitor*, I imitate: F. *inimitable*), that cannot be imitated or copied: **inimitably**, ad. -*bí*: **inimitability**, n. -*bí-tá-bí*.

iniquitous, a. *in-ik-wí-fús* (L. *iniquitas*, unevenness, injustice—from *in*, not, and *æquis*, even, equal: It.

iniquita; F. *iniquité*, iniquity), characterized by injustice; very unjust; wicked: **iniquitously**, ad. -*tús-ik*: **iniquity**, n. -*wí-ik*, injustice; wickedness; marked departure from justice.

initial, a. *in-ísh'ál* (L. *initium*, beginning, an entrance: It. *iniziale*: F. *initial*), beginning; placed or being at the beginning: n. that which begins; the first letter of a word or proper name: **initials**, n. plu. *in-ísh'áls*, the first or capital letters of a name and surname: **initiate**, v. -*ísh'á-t*, to instruct in rudiments or principles; to give an entrance into any society or sect; to perform the first act or rite: **initiating**, imp.: **initiated**, pp. a. instructed in the first principles; entered: **initiative**, a. -*d-tiv*, serving to introduce: n. the introductory step; power of commencing: **initiation**, n. -*dí'shūn*, the act or process of introducing; formal admission: **initiator**, a. -*tér-í*, serving to introduce; introductory.

inject, v. *in-jékt'* (L. *injectum*, to throw or cast in or into—from *in*, into, and *jacere*, to throw), to throw or cast in: **injecting**, imp.: **injected**, pp. a. thrown in: **injection**, n. *in-jék'shūn*, the act of throwing a liquid in; the liquid substance to be thrown into a body: **injection-pipe**, the pipe through which cold water passes to the condenser of an engine.

injudicial, a. *in-jóo-dí'sh'ál* (in, not, and *judicial*), not according to the forms of law.

injudicious, a. *in-jóo-dí'sh'ús* (in, not, and *judicious*), acting without judgment; unwise; indiscreet: **injudiciously**, ad. -*ús*: **injudiciousness**, n. want of discretion or sound judgment.

injunction, n. *in-júnk-shūn* (L. *injunctum*, to lay or impose upon—from *in*, into, and *jungo*, I join: F. *injonction*), the act of enjoining, commanding, or ordering; a command, order, or precept; urgent advice; the writ or order of a court of equity whereby a person is required to do a certain thing, or is restrained from doing it.

injure, v. *in-jóor* (L. *injuria*, a thing done contrary to justice—from *in*, not, and *jus*, that which is right—gen. *juris*: F. *injurier*, to insult), to do a wrong to; to hurt or wound; to damage or impair; to lessen the value of: **injuring**, imp.: **injured**, pp. -*jóord'*: **injurer**, n. -*jóor-tér*, one who: **injurious**, a. *in-jóor'ús*, unjust; hurtful to the person, to property, or to rights, feelings, &c.; pernicious; baneful: **injuriously**, ad. -*ik*: **injuriousness**, n. -*nés*: **injury**, n. *in-jóor-í*, wrong or damage done to a person, property, rights, interests, &c., of any one; that which brings harm or occasions loss; mischief.

injustice, n. *in-jús'tís* (L. *injustitia*, unjust proceeding—from *in*, not, and *justus*, just: F. *injustice*), iniquity; wrong; any violation of the rights or due of another, as, you do me an injustice; unfairness in word or deed.

ink, n. *ínk* (Gr. *enkauston*; L. *encaustum*, the vermilion used in the signature of the emperor: It. *inchiostro*; F. *encre*; Dut. *inkt*, ink), a fluid used in writing, printing, &c.: v. to daub or black with ink: **inking**, imp.: **inked**, pp. *ínkt*: **ink**, v. *ínkt*, of or like ink: **inkiness**, n. the quality of being ink: **inkstand**, n. a vessel for holding ink: **ink-bag**, the bag containing a deep black liquid found in the cuttlefish: **inkhorn**, n. (*ínk*, and AS. *ærn*, a secret place), a portable case for the instruments of writing; an inkstand: **inking-roller**, a roller made of a certain composition used by printers for spreading the ink equally over the type, &c.: **inking-table**, the table or slab covered with ink on which the inking-roller is turned to rub the ink to the requisite quantity of ink.

inkle, v. *ínk'kl* (F. *ligned*, strong thread used by shoemakers and saddlers), a kind of broad linen tape; bleached yarn.

inkling, n. *ínk'kl'ing* (Dan. *ymple*, to whisper, to spread a rumour—from Icel. *uml*, a murmur), a hint or whisper; an intimation.

inlace, v. *in-lás'* (in, into, and *lace*), to embellish with work resembling lace: **inlacing**, imp.: **inlaced**, pp. -*last'*.

inlaid, *in-lád'*—see **inlay**.

inland, a. *in-lánd* (in, into, and *land*), interior; remote or distant from the sea; domestic; not foreign; n. interior part of a country: **inlander**, n. a dweller remote from the sea: **inland bills**, bills of exchange drawn and payable in the same country: **inland trade**, the home trade in goods spread over the country, and which does not pass by sea: **inland revenue**, that portion of the national income which is derived from stamps, taxes, and excise—see **customs**.

máte, mât, fâr, lûw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pín; nôte, nôl, móve:

inlay, *v.* *in-lá'* (*in*, *into*, and *lay*), to ornament a surface by inserting thin pieces of ivory, pearl, fine wood, metal, &c.: **inlaying**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of inserting ivory, fine wood, metal, &c. for decorative purposes: **inlaid**, *pp.* and *pt.* *in-lá'd*: **inlay'er**, *n.* one who.

inlet, *n.* *in-lét'* (*in*, *into*, and *let*), a small bay or recess on the shore of a lake, sea, or river; a place of ingress; a passage into.

inlier, *n.* *in-lí-er'* (*in*, *into*, and *lier*), in *geol.*, the converse of *outlier*; a space occupied by one formation, which is completely surrounded by another that rests upon it.

inly, *a.* *in-lí'* (*AS. índic*, *internal*), *internal*; *secret*: *ad.* *internally*; *within*.

innate, *n.* *in-nát'* (*ícel. inni*, *within*, and *mate*), a member of the same family or household; a lodger.

innmost, *a.* *in-nó-mót'* (*in*, *within*, and *most*: *AS. innemest*), *furthest within*; *remotest from the surface*.

inn, *n.* *in* (*ícel. inni*, a house—from *inná*, *within*: *AS. inn*, a house—from *inn*, *within*), a house for lodging and entertaining travellers; a tavern: **Inns of Court**, in *Eng.*, a college of law professors and students; houses in which are many apartments for the lodgings of students and practitioners at law: **inn-keeper**, *n.* one who keeps an inn or tavern.

innate, *a.* *in-nát'* (*L. innatus*, *inborn*, *natural*—from *in*, *into*, and *natus*, *born*: *It. innato*), *inborn*; *native*; *natural*; *in bot.*, applied to others when attached to the top of the filament: **innately**, *ad. -li*: **in nateness**, *n.* quality of being innate.

inner, *a.* *in-nér'* (*AS. inn*, *within*), *comparative of in*; *further in*; *not outward*: *interior*: **in most**, also **in nermost**, *a.* *superl. of in*; *furthest inward*.

innerv, *v.* *in-nér-v'* (*in*, *into*, and *nervus*, a nerve or sinew), to invigorate; to strengthen: **innerv'ing**, *imp.*: **innerved**, *pp.* *in-nér-v'd*: **in nervation**, *n.* *in-nér-v'shún*, that vital process by which nervous energy is given to any part.

innings, *n.* *in-níngs* (from *in*: *AS. inn*, *within*), a term used in cricket; a turn for using the bat; lands recovered from the sea.

innocent, *a.* *in-nó-sént'* (*L. innocens*, *harmless*, *blameless*: *in*, *not*, and *neco*, *I hurt*: *F. innocent*; *It. innocente*), *not producing injury*; *harmless in effects*; *free from crime or evil actions*; *blameless*; *pure*; *spotless*: *n.* one free from guilt or guile; a person deficient in intellect; an idiot: **innocently**, *ad. -li*: **innocence**, *n.* *séns*, also *in nocency*, *n.* *sén-sí*, freedom from any quality that can injure; freedom from sin or guilt; purity or simplicity of heart.

innocuous, *a.* *in-nó-kú-ús'* (*L. innocuus*, *harmless*—from *in*, *not*, and *noco*, *I hurt*: *It. innocuo*), *harmless in effects*; *safe*: **innocuously**, *ad. -ly*: **innocuousness**, *n.* *nés*.

innominate, *a.* *in-nóm-i-nát'* (*L. in*, *not*, and *nomen*, a name), *without a name*; *in anat.*, applied to a bone forming the pelvis, composed of three portions, the haunch-bone, the hip-bone, and the share-bone; designating the branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta.

innovate, *v.* *in-nó-vát'* (*L. innovatum*, to renew—from *in*, *into*, and *novus*, *new*: *It. innovare*: *F. innover*), to change or alter by introducing something new; to bring in changes: **innovating**, *imp.*: **innovated**, *pp.*: **innovator**, *n.* one who: **innovation**, *n.* *shún*, change by the introduction of something new; change in established laws or practices; *in bot.*, buds in mosses.

innoxious, *n.* *in-nók-sí-ús'* (*L. innoxius*, *harmless*—from *in*, *not*, and *noxius*, *hurtful*), *harmless*; *free from hurtful qualities*: **innoxiously**, *ad. -ly*: **innoxiousness**, *n.*

innuendo, *n.* *in-nú-én-dó'* (*L. innuendum*, a nodding to—from *innuens*, giving a nod to: *It. innuendo*), an indirect or oblique hint; an indirect intimation or reference.

innumerable, *a.* *in-nú-mér-á-bl'* (*L. innumabilis*, countless—from *in*, *not*, and *numerus*, a number: *It. innumerable*), that cannot be numbered for multitude: **innum'erably**, *ad. -bl*: **innum'erability**, *n.* *-bíl-i-té*: **innum'erableness**, *n.* *-bíl-nés*.

innutritious, *a.* *in-nú-trí-shús'* (*in*, *not*, and *nutritious*), *not supplying nourishment*: **innutritive**, *a. -trí-tív*, *not nourishing*: **in nutrition**, *n.* *-trí-shún*, want of nutrition.

inobservant, *a.* *in-ób-zér-vánt'* (*in*, *not*, and *observant*), *not taking notice*: **inobservantly**, *ad. -ly*: **inobservance**, *n.* *-váns*: **inobservable**, *a.* *-vá-bl*, *not*

capable of being observed: **inobservance**, *n.* *-váns*, heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

inoceramus, *n.* *in-ó-sér-á-mús'* (*Gr. is*, a fibre—*gen. inos*, and *keramos*, an earthen vessel), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalves belonging to the wing-shells or pearl oysters—so named from the fibrous structure of their shells.

inoculate, *v.* *in-ók-ú-lát'* (*L. inoculatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—from *in*, *into*, *oculus*, an eye: *F. inoculer*, to inoculate), to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter into the punctured skin or flesh; to bud; to propagate by budding: **inoculating**, *imp.*: **inoculated**, *pp.*: **inoculator**, *n.* one who: **inoculation**, *n.* *-lát-shún*, the act or practice of communicating disease by inserting contagious matter into the punctured skin; the act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

inodorous, *a.* *in-ó-dér-ús'* (*L. inodorus*, without smell: *It. inodoro*; *F. inodore*), *wanting scent*; *having no smell*.

inoffensive, *a.* *in-óf-fén-sív'* (*in*, *not*, and *offensive*), *harmless*; *doing no injury or mischief*: **inoffensively**, *ad. -ly*: **inoffensiveness**, *n.* *-nés*.

inofficial, *a.* *in-óf-físh-ál'* (*in*, *not*, and *official*), *not proceeding from the proper officer or from proper authority*: **inofficially**, *ad. -ly*.

inoperative, *a.* *in-óp-ér-á-tív'* (*in*, *not*, and *operative*), *producing no effect*; *not active*.

inopercular, *a.* *in-óp-ér-kú-lár'* (*L. in*, *not*, and *operculum*, a lid), *without an operculum or lid*—applied to certain univalve shells.

inopportune, *a.* *in-óp-pór-tún'* (*L. inopportunus*, unsuitable—from *in*, *not*, and *opportunus*, suitable), *inconvenient*; *unseasonable*: **inop'ortunately**, *ad. -ly*.

inoppressive, *a.* *in-óp-prés-sív'* (*in*, *not*, and *oppressive*), *not burdensome*.

inordinate, *a.* *in-ór-dí-nát'* (*L. inordinatus*, irregular—from *in*, *into*, and *ordino*, I put in order), *irregular*; *not limited to rules*; *excessive*: **inordinately**, *ad. -ly*: **inordinateness**, *n.* *-nés*, want of regularity; excess.

inorganic, *a.* *in-ór-gán-ík'*, also **inorganic**, *a. -í-kál'* (*in*, *not*, and *organic*), *not endowed with the organs or instruments of life*; *not produced by vital action*; *in med.*, not apparently connected with change in structure: **inorganically**, *ad. -ly*: **inorganised**, *a. -íz-d*, *not having organic structure*, as earths or metals.

inoculate, *v.* *in-ók-kú-lát'* (*L. in*, *into*, and *oculatus*, kissed—from *oculus*, a little mouth), to unite as two vessels in a living body; to unite by contact: **inoculation**, *imp.*: **inoculated**, *pp.*: **inoculation**, *n.* *-shún*, union by mouths or ducts.

inquest, *n.* *in-kwést'* (*L. inquisitus*, searched or inquired into—from *in*, *into*, and *quæro*, I seek or look for: *old F. enqueste*, an inquiry), a judicial inquiry or examination; a jury empanelled to inquire into a sudden death, or concerning a fire.

inquietude, *n.* *in-kwí-tú-d'* (*L. inquietudo*, restlessness—from *in*, *not*, and *quietus*, quiet, undisturbed: *F. inquietude*), *disturbed state*; *want of rest of mind or body*.

inquire, *v.* *in-kwí-r'* (*L. inquirere*, to seek after—from *in*, *into*, and *quæro*, I seek: *F. enquérir*), to seek for or after; to seek, as for truth, by discussion or investigation; to ask about: **inquiring**, *imp.*: **inquired**, *pp.*: **inquirer**, *n.* *-rér*, one who asks a question; a searcher after knowledge: **inquiringly**, *ad. -ly*: **inquiry**, *n.* *in-kwí-rí'*, a question; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; scrutiny.

inquisition, *n.* *in-kwí-zh-shún'* (*L. inquisitio*, a seeking or searching for—from *in*, *into*, and *quæsum*, to seek for: *F. inquisition*: *Sp. inquisizione*), a court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics established in some Roman Catholic countries, now only at Rome; judicial inquiry: **inquisitorial**, *a. -ún-ál*, also **inquisitorial**, *a. -ér-í*, making or busy in inquiry: **inquisitive**, *a.* *in-kwí-zí-tív'* (*L. inquisitivus*, to search for), apt to ask questions; curious; prying; inquiring: **inquisitively**, *ad. -ly*: **inquisitiveness**, *n.* curiosity to learn what is not known: **inquisitor**, *n.* *-tér*, a member of the court of inquisition in some Rom. Cath. countries: **inquisitorial**, *a. -tér-ál*, with the prying eye and severity of an inquisitor: **inquisitorially**, *ad. -ly*.

inrail, *v.* *in-rá'l'* (*in*, *into*, and *rail*), to enclose with rails.

inroad, *n.* *in-ród'* (*in*, and *road*), encroachment; a sudden invasion.

cóu, *bóy*, *jóót*; *púre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

insalubrious, a. *in-sa-lô-brî-ûs* (in, not, and salubrious: L. *insalubris*, unwholesome; It. and F. *insalubre*), unfavourable to health; unwholesome: **insalubrity**, n. *in-sa-lô-brî-tî*, unhealthiness.

insalutary, n. *in-sa-lû-tê-rî* (in, not, and salutary), not favourable to health.

insane, a. *in-sân* (L. *insanus*, unsound in mind—from in, not, and *sanus*, sound: It. *insano*), deranged in mind; mad; crazy; wild or rashly conceived: **insanely**, ad. *-lî*; **insanity**, n. *in-sân-i-tî*, also **insaneness**, n. *-nês*, unsoundness in mind; any degree of mental derangement.

insatiable, a. *in-sâ-shî-â-bl* (L. *insatiabilis*, not to be satisfied—from in, not, and *satio*, I satisfy or glut: F. *insatiable*), incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy: **insatiably**, ad. *-blî*; **insatiability**, n. *-blî-tî*, also **insatiableness**, n. *-bl-nês*, a greediness that cannot be satisfied: **insatiate**, a. *-shî-tî*, not to be satisfied: **insatiately**, ad. *-lî*; **insatiety**, n. *-sâ-tî-tî*, state of being unsatisfied.

inscribe, v. *in-skrib* (L. *inscribere*, to write upon—from in, on, and *scribo*, I write), to write or engrave on anything; to assign or address to; to dedicate to; to draw one figure within another: **inscribing**, imp.: **inscribed**, pp. *-skribd*: **inscriber**, n. one who: **inscribable**, a. *-bâ-bl*, that may be inscribed.

inscription, n. *in-skrip-shûn* (L. in, on, and *scriptus*, written), words written or sculptured on a monument, tomb, or building; something written or printed on a book, as a mark of respect, or as an informal dedication; words placed in the centre of a coin or medal on one face,—those placed in the circle near the rim being called the **legend**: **inscriptive**, a. *-tîv*, bearing an inscription.

inscrutable, a. *in-skrob-tâ-bl* (F. *inscrutable*; It. *inscrutabile*, inscrutable—from L. in, not, and *scrutor*, I search, that cannot be searched into and understood by man: **inscrutably**, ad. *-blî*; **inscrutableness**, n. *-bl-nês*, also **inscrutability**, n. *-blî-tî*, quality of being inscrutable.

inseam, v. *in-sêm* (in, into, and *seam*), to impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

insect, n. *in-sêkt* (L. *insectum*, to cut into; *insecta*, things cut into—from in, into, and *seco*, I cut: F. *insecte*: Sp. *insecto*), a small creeping or flying animal, such as the fly, bee, &c., whose body appears cut or almost divided into parts: **insected**, a. *in-sêkt-têd*, divided into sections, like an insect: **insectile**, a. *in-sêkt-il*, having the nature of insects: **insection**, n. *-shûn*, a cutting into: **insectivora**, n. plu. *in-sêkt-tiv-ô-râ* (L. *insecta*, insects, and *voro*, I devour), a family of animals, such as the hedgehog and the mole, that lives principally on insects: **insectivorous**, a. *-rûs*, feeding on insects.

insecure, a. *in-sê-kûr* (in, not, and *secure*), not safe; apprehensive of danger or loss: **insecurely**, ad. *-lî*; **insecurity**, n. *-kûr-i-tî*, the condition of being insecure; want of confidence in safety; danger; hazard.

insensate, a. *in-sên-sât* (Sp. and It. *insensato*, stupid: F. *insensé*, senseless—from L. in, not, and *sensus*, sense, reason), stupid; destitute of sense or mental perception; wanting sensibility: **insensately**, ad. *-lî*; **insensible**, a. *-sî-bl*, that cannot be felt or perceived; incapable of feeling in mind or body; very slow or imperceptible; very gradual; not emotional; dull; stupid: **insensibly**, ad. *-blî*; **insensibleness**, n. *-bl-nês*, also **insensibility**, n. *-blî-tî*, loss of the power of feeling or perceiving; want of power to be readily or easily moved or affected; dullness; stupidity.

insentient, a. *in-sên-shî-ênt* (in, not, and *sentient*), not having perception.

inseparable, a. *in-sêp-â-râ-bl* (in, not, and *separable*), that cannot be disjoined or parted: **inseparably**, ad. *-blî*; **inseparableness**, n. *-bl-nês*, also **inseparability**, n. *-blî-tî*, incapability of being separated or disjoined.

insert, v. *in-sêrt* (L. *insertum*, to put or introduce into—from in, into, and *serere*, to interweave, to connect: Sp. *insertar*, to insert), to set or place in or among; to thrust in: **inserting**, imp.: **inserted**, pp.: **insertion**, n. *in-sêr-shûn*, the act of placing or setting into another thing, or among other things; the thing inserted.

insestors, n. plu. *in-sês-sô-rêz* (L. *insestus*, to be seated or perched upon—from in, on, and *sedo*, I sit), an order of birds that live habitually among trees; the perchers: **insestorial**, a. *-sô-rî-âl*, pert. to.

inset, v. *in-sêl* (in, into, and *set*), to set in; to implant.

inshaded, a. *in-shâ-â-dêd* (in, into, and *shaded*), marked with shades, or with different shades.

insheathe, v. *in-shêth* (in, into, and *sheathe*), to hide or cover, as in a sheath.

inshore, a. and ad. *in-shôr* (in, into, and *shore*), near the shore.

inshrine, v.—see **enshrine**.

inside, n. *in-sîd* (in, into, and *side*), the inner part; the part within; the interior: **adj.** being within; included or enclosed in anything; interior; internal: **ad.** in the interior; within: **in'sides**, n. plu. *-sîdz*, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; the internal parts.

insidious, a. *in-sîd-i-ûs* (L. *insidiosus*, cunning, artful—from in, on, and *sedo*, I sit: It. *insidioso*: F. *insidieux*, insidious; sly; treacherous; intended to ensnare or entrap: **insidiously**, ad. *-lî*; **insidiousness**, n. *-nês*, craftiness; deceit; treachery.

insight, n. *in-sît* (in, into, and *sight*), thorough knowledge or skill; deep inspection or view.

insignia, n. plu. *in-sîg-nî-â* (L. *insignia*, plu., *insigne*, sing., a badge—from in, on, and *signum*, a mark), badges or distinguishing marks of office, honour, &c.; signs or visible impressions by which a thing is known.

insignificant, a. *in-sîg-nîf-i-kânt* (in, not, and *significant*: It. *insignificante*: F. *insignifiant*), without weight or effect; unimportant; contemptible; trivial: **insignificantly**, ad. *-lî*; **insignificance**, n. *-kâns*, also **insignificancy**, n. *-kân-sî*, unimportance; want of meaning; triviality: **insignificative**, a. *-kâ-tîv*, not expressing by external signs.

insincere, a. *in-sîn-sêr* (in, not, and *sincere*: L. *insincerus*, not genuine, unfair; false; deceitful; hypocritical: **insincerely**, ad. *-lî*; **insincerity**, n. *-sêr-i-tî*, deceitfulness; want of truth or fidelity).

insinuate, v. *in-sîn-û-ât* (L. *insinuatum*, to put or thrust into the bosom—from in, into, and *sinus*, the bosom, an inlet: F. *insinuer*: It. *insinuare*), to push or work one's self into favour by gentle means; to wind in; to ingratiate, as into the affections or one's confidence; to hint, generally in a bad sense; to gain on by gentle or artful means: **insinuating**, imp.: **adj.** insensibly gaining favour and confidence; having the power of pleasing: **insinuated**, pp.: **insinuator**, n. one who: **insinuation**, n. *-û-â-shûn*, the art or power of pleasing or gaining on the affections; a hint or distant allusion: **insinuatingly**, ad. *-lî*: **insinuativeness**, a. *-tîv*, stealing on the affections.

insipid, a. *in-sîp-id* (L. *insipidus*, unsavoury—from in, not, and *sapio*, I taste: It. *insipido*: F. *insipide*), without taste; unable to gratify desire or satisfy the mind; dull; lifeless; flat: **insipidly**, ad. *-lî*; **insipidness**, n. also **insipidity**, n. *-pîd-i-tî*, want of taste; want of life or spirit.

insist, v. *in-sîst* (L. *insisto*, I stand upon—from in, on, and *sisto*, I stand: It. *insistere*: F. *insister*), to dwell on and press, as a point or argument; to press or urge with earnestness, or by way of a command: **insisting**, imp.: **insisted**, pp.

in situ, *in-sî-tû* (L. in, in, and *situs*, situation), in its natural position or place—said of a rock or fossil when it is found in the situation or place in which it was originally formed or deposited.

insnare, v. *in-snâr* (in, into, and *snare*), to entrap; to allure; to take by guile; to entangle: **insnaring**, imp.: **insnared**, pp. *-snârd*: **insnarer**, n. *-êr*, one who.

insobriety, n. *in-sô-brî-tî* (in, not, and *sobriety*), want of sobriety; drunkenness.

insociable, a. *in-sô-shî-â-bl* (in, not, and *sociable*: L. *insociabilis*, that cannot be joined together), unsociable; taciturn; incapable of connection.

insolate, v. *in-sô-lât* (*insolatum*, to place in the sun—from in, into, and *sol*, the sun), to dry in or expose to the rays of the sun: **in'sola** **ting**, imp.: **in'solated**, pp.: **in'solation**, n. *-lâ-shûn*, exposure to the sun's rays for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c.; a stroke of the sun.

insolent, a. *in-sô-lênt* (L. *insolens*, unaccustomed, insolent—from in, not, and *soleo*, I am accustomed), haughty and contemptuous either in language or behaviour; insulting; overbearing; very rude: **insolently**, ad. *-lî*; **insolence**, n. *-lêns*, impudence; proud or overbearing treatment of others.

insoluble, a. *in-sô-lû-bl* (L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be loosed—from in, not, and *solvo*, I loose: in, not, and *soluble*), that cannot be dissolved, as by a liquid: **insolubility**, n. *-blî-tî*, quality of not being soluble.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

insoluble, a. -rd-bl, that cannot be solved or explained.

insolvent, a. *in-sól-vént* (L. *in*, not, and *solvens*, loosening or setting at liberty, paying; Sp. *insolvente*, insolvent), unable to pay debts; in pecuniary difficulties: **n.** a debtor unable to pay his debts: **insolvency**, n. -vén-sí, inability to pay one's debts.

insomuch, conj. *in-só-múch* (in, so, and much), so that; to such a degree that, —followed by *that* or *so*.

inspan, v. *in-spán* (Dut. *inspannen*, to put to, as horses to a carriage), to yoke draught-oxen; to yoke horses to a vehicle: **inspanning**, imp.: **n.** the act of yoking horses or draught-oxen: **inspanned**, pp. -spánd'.

inspect, v. *in-spékt* (L. *inspectum*, to look into—from *in*, into, and *specio*, I look or view; F. *inspecter*, to examine), to view or oversee for the purpose of examination or correction of errors; to look into and examine; to superintend: **inspecting**, imp.: **inspect-ed**, pp.: **inspector**, n. -tér, one who looks into or oversees; a superintendent: **inspection**, n. *in-spékt-shún*, careful examination; an official survey: **inspective**, a. -tív, tending to inspect; **inspecting**: **inspec torship**, n. the office of an inspector.

inspeximus, n. *in-spéks-i-mús* (L. we have inspected), the first word of anc. charters confirming a former royal grant or charter.

inspire, v. *in-spí-ré* (L. *inspiro*, I blow or breathe into—from *in*, into, and *spiro*, I breathe; It. *inspirare*; F. *inspirer*), to breathe into; to draw into the lungs; to draw in breath—the opposite of *expire*; to communicate or instruct by divine influence; to infuse ideas: **inspiring**, imp.: **adj.** animating; infusing spirit into: **inspired**, pp. -spírd': **adj.** influenced or directed, as by the Holy Spirit; inhaled: **inspirable**, a. -rd-bl, that may be drawn into the lungs, as air: **inspiration**, n. *in-spí-ré-shún*, the act of drawing air into the lungs; the infusion of ideas or knowledge into the mind by the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit; the secret influence and direction of interested persons, as in the composition of a political article: **inspiratory**, a. -spí-ré-tér-i, pert. to inspiration or inhalation: **inspirer**, n. -spí-rér, one who inspires; **v.** *in-spí-rít*, to animate; to infuse new life or spirit into; to encourage; to cheer: **inspiring**, imp.: **inspired**, pp.: **plenary inspiration**, that inspiration under which the inspired person is rendered incapable of error in delivering the inspired message: **verbal inspiration**, that in which the very words and forms of expression of the message are communicated.

inspissate, v. *in-spis-sát* (L. *in*, into, and *spissatum*, to make thick), to thicken, as a fluid by evaporation: **inspissating**, imp.: **inspissated**, pp.: **adj.** thickened: **in spissation**, n. -sá-shún, the act of making a liquid thick.

inst., a contraction for *instant*—see under *curt*.

instable, a. *in-stá-bl*, for *unstable* (in, not, and *stable*; L. *instabilis*, that does not stand firm), inconstant; prone to change: **instableness**, n. -bl-nés, also **instability**, n. -stá-bí-lít-i, changeableness; fickleness; inconstancy.

install, v. *in-stál* (in, into, and *stall*; It. *installare*; F. *installer*, to install), to set or place in a stall or official seat, as the outward sign of possession; to invest with, as an office or dignity: **installing**, imp.: **installed**, pp. -stáld': **in stallation**, n. -lá-shún, the act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order with the accustomed ceremonies: **installment**, n. -mént, the act of giving possession to an office with the usual ceremonies; part payment, as of a sum of money.

instance, n. *in-stáns* (L. *instantia*, existence in present time—from *in*, in or on, and *stans*, standing; F. *instance*), example; a case occurring; order of occurrence, as, in the *first instance*; solicitation; importunity: **v.** to mention or give as an example: **instancing**, imp.: **instanced**, pp. -stáns: **instant**, a. -stánt (L. *instans*, present), immediate; present; without delay; urgent; current: **n.** a point in duration; a moment: **instantly**, ad. -lí, immediately; without delay: **in stantaneous**, a. -lá-né-ús (It. *istantaneo*; F. *instantané*—from L. *instans*), done in an instant; occurring or acting at once: **in stantaneously**, ad. -lí: **in stantaneousness**, n.: **instantar**, ad. *in-stán-tér* (L. without delay; immediately).

instate, v. *in-stát* (in, into, and *state*), to set or place, as in a rank or condition: **instating**, imp.: **instated**, pp.

instead, ad. *in-stédd* (in, into, and *stead*), in the place or room of: **instead of**, a prepositional phrase.

instep, n. *in-stép* (in, into, and *step*), the upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse reaching from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate, v. *in-stí-gát* (L. *instigatum*, to incite, to stimulate; It. *instigare*; F. *instiguer*), to urge or incite to wrong or crime; to set on or encourage: **instigating**, imp.: **instigated**, pp.: **instigator**, n. -tér, an inciter to ill: **in stigitation**, n. -gá-shún, incitement to evil or wickedness; impulse to commit a crime or evil act.

instill, v. *in-stíl* (L. *instillo*, I pour in by drops—from *in*, into, and *stillo*, I drop; F. *instiller*), to infuse slowly or by small quantities, as into the mind; to infuse by drops: **instilling**, imp.: **instilled**, pp. -stíld': **instiller**, n. one who: **in stillation**, n. -lá-shún, the act of infusing by drops or small quantities, as of principles into the mind: **instilled**, n. anything instilled; that which is instilled.

instinct, n. *in-stíngkt* (L. *instinctus*, suggestion, impulse; F. *instinct*), the natural impulse or disposition by which animals are guided in performing those actions which are necessary for their wellbeing and the continuation of their species: **adj.** moved; animated: **instinctive**, a. -stíngkt-ív, acting without the intervention of reason or deliberation; spontaneous: **instinctively**, ad. -lí.

institute, v. *in-stí-tút* (L. *institutum*, to place, to set up—from *in*, into, and *statuo*, I cause to stand, I put; F. *instituer*, to establish), to commence or set in operation; to found or originate; to establish; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: **n.** (F. *institut*), established law; settled order; a literary or philosophical society: **plu.** a book of elements or principles; a commentary: **instituting**, imp.: **instituted**, pp.: **institutor**, n. -tér, one who founds or institutes; one who educates: **in stitution**, n. -tá-shún, that which is prescribed or founded by authority; an establishment, public or social; a system or society established for promoting a particular object; the ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice: **in stitutional**, a. -shún-ál, instituted by authority; elementary; also **in stitutionary**, a. -tér-i: **in stitutionist**, n. one who writes elementary rules or instruction: **in stitutionive**, a. -tív, having the power to establish.

instruct, v. *in-strúkt* (L. *instruere*, to build one thing into another, to instruct—from *in*, in, and *struere*, to pile up; It. and F. *instruire*), to impart knowledge to; to teach; to give directions to; to advise or give notice to: **instructing**, imp.: **instructed**, pp.: **instructor**, also **instructor**, n. -tér, one who imparts knowledge to: **instructress**, n. fem. -tér-s, a woman who imparts knowledge: **instructible**, a. -tí-bl, capable of being instructed: **instruction**, n. -shún, the act of teaching or informing the understanding; information; counsel; authoritative direction; order: **instructive**, a. -tív, conveying knowledge; serving to inform: **instructively**, ad. -tí: **instructiveness**, n. -nés.

instrument, n. *in-strú-mént* (L. *instrumentum*, a tool—from *instruo*, I prepare, I set in order; It. *istrumento*; F. *instrument*), a tool; a machine; a machine for the production of musical sounds; that by which something is prepared, produced, or done; a writing containing the terms of a contract, an agent, often in an ill sense: **in strumental**, a. -tál, pert. to an instrument; serving to promote or effect some object; not vocal, as instrumental music: **in strumentalist**, n. -íst, one who plays on a musical instrument: **in strumentally**, ad. -tí: **in strumentality**, n. -tál-tí, agency of anything, as means to an end.

insubjection, n. *in-súb-jék-shún* (in, not, and *subjection*), want of subjection.

insubordinate, a. *in-súb-brí-dí-nát* (in, not, and *subordinate*), not submitting to authority: **in subordination**, n. -ná-shún, disobedience to lawful authority; state of disorder.

insufferable, a. *in-súf-fér-á-bl* (in, not, and *sufferable*), that cannot be borne or endured; intolerable: **insufferably**, ad. -blí, to a degree beyond endurance.

insufficient, a. *in-súf-físh-ént* (in, not, and *sufficient*), not sufficient; inadequate for any need, use, or purpose; incapable: **in sufficiently**, ad. -lí: **in sufficiency**, n. -éns, also **in sufficiency**, n. -éns-sí, inadequacy of power or ability; incapacity; incompetency; deficiency.

insular, a. *in-sú-lér* (L. *insula*, an island), of or

cóic, bóy, fóot; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pert. to an island; surrounded by water: **in'sularly**, ad. -li: **in'sularity**, n. -lár-i-ti, state of being insular: **insulate**, v. -lái, to place or set alone or apart; to place in a detached situation; to separate by a non-conductor: **insulating**, imp.: **insulated**, pp.: adj. standing by itself; not connected: **insulator**, n. -tér, one who insulates; a non-conductor of electricity: **insulation**, n. -shún, the state of being detached from other objects.

insult, n. **in'sult** (L. *insultum*, to leap out or against—from *in*, in, and *salto*, I leap: It. *insulto*; F. *insulte*, an insult), any abuse offered to another in words or actions; an indignity: v. **in'sult**, to treat with indignity or insolence either by words or actions: **insulting**, imp.: adj. conveying an insult: **insulted**, pp.: **insulter**, n. -tér, one who: **insultingly**, ad. -li.

insuperable, a. **in-sú-per-á-bl** (L. *insuperabilis*, that cannot be passed over—from *in*, not, and *super*, above or over: It. *insuperabile*; Sp. *insuperable*), that cannot be overcome; insurmountable: **insuperably**, ad. -bli: **insuperableness**, n. -bli-nés, also **insuperability**, n. -bli-ti, the quality of being insuperable.

insupportable, a. **in-sú-port-á-bl** (*in*, not, and **supportable**: F. *insupportable*), that cannot be borne or endured; insufferable: **insupportably**, ad. -bli: **insupportableness**, n. -bli-nés.

insuppressible, a. **in-sú-prés-si-bl** (*in*, not, and **suppressible**), not to be suppressed or concealed: **insuppressively**, a. -siv, not to be kept under; same as **insuppressible**.

insure, v. **in-shór'** (*in*, intensive, and *sure*: L. *securus*, secure, safe), to engage to make good to another the loss, as by fire or at sea, of any specified property, at a certain rate per cent; **ensure** is the spelling when the sense is "to make sure or certain"; to engage to pay a certain sum on the arrival of some event, as on the death of a person or the loss of property by fire; the terms **assure** and **assurance** are now usually restricted to life: **insuring**, imp.: **insured**, pp. -shórd, secured against loss: **insurance**, n. -ráns, a contract entered into to secure against loss arising from fire, &c., in consideration of a certain annual payment; the premium or money paid for insuring: **insurable**, a. -rá-bl, that may be insured against loss or damage: **insurer**, n. -rér, the person who insures; one who engages to make good the losses of another: **insurance broker**, an intermediate agent who acts between the insurance offices and those wishing to insure, as upon ships, the cargo, passengers' effects, &c.: **insurance company**, a joint-stock association which engages to secure against loss by fire, by shipwreck, &c.: **insurance policy**, the document or contract given by an insurance company to a person who has paid the premium, as a guarantee that it undertakes the risk.

insurgent, a. **in-sér-jént** (L. *insurgens*, rising up, or raising one's self up—from *in*, in, and *surgo*, I rise: Sp. *insurgente*, an insurgent; F. *insurgens*, insurgents), rising in opposition to lawful authority: n. one who rises against lawful authority: **insurgency**, n. -jén-si, the act of rising against lawful authority.

insurmountable, a. **in-sér-móivnt-á-bl** (*in*, not, and **surmountable**), that cannot be surmounted or overcome: **insurmountably**, ad. -bli.

insurrection, n. **in-sér-rék'shún** (L. *insurrectum*, to rise up—from *in*, against, and *surgo*, I rise: F. *insurrection*), the active and open hostility against any constituted government or authority by a considerable number of persons; a revolt: **insurrectionist**, n. one who favours an insurrection: **insurrectionary**, a. -tér-i, also **insurrectional**, a. -ál, pert. or tending to insurrection.

insusceptible, a. **in-sús-sépti-bl** (*in*, not, and **susceptible**), not capable of being moved or affected; not capable of admitting: **insusceptibility**, n. -bli-ti, want of capacity to feel or perceive.

intact, a. **in-tákt** (L. *intactus*, untouched—from *in*, not, and *tactus*, touched: F. *intact*, whole), untouched; uninjured.

intagliated, a. **in-tál-yá-téd** (It. *intagliare*, to carve in relief), engraved or stamped on: **intaglio**, n. **in-tál-yo**, a stone or gem in which the design is cut or hollowed out—not raised, as in a cameo: **intaglio rilievo**, -rél-i-vá-to (It. *rilevato*, relief, swell), a peculiar kind of intaglio practised by the anc. Egyptians, in which the highest parts of the figure were on a level with the original surface of the stone.

intangible, a. **in-tánj-ti-bl** (*in*, not, and **tangible**), that cannot or may not be touched: not perceptible to the touch: **intangibly**, ad. -bli: **intangibility**, n. -bli-

nés, also **intangibility**, n. -bli-ti, quality of being intangible.

integer, n. **in-té-jér** (L. *integer*, untouched, whole: It. *intero*; F. *entête*, whole, incorruptible), a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction; the whole of anything: **integral**, a. -grát, whole; entire: n. a whole; an entire thing: **integrally**, ad. -li: **integragrant**, a. -gránt (L. *integrans*, making anew), making part of a whole; necessary to form a whole: **integral calculus**, n. -kál-kú-lús (L. *calculus*, a pebble), a branch of the higher mathematics: **integrate**, v. **in-té-grát** (L. *integratum*, to make anew or afresh), to renew; to make up, as a whole; to make a thing entire: **integrate'**, imp.: **integrated**, pp.: **integration**, n. -shún, the act of making entire: **integrity**, n. **in-té-grí-ti** (L. *integritas*, completeness, perfectness: F. *intégrité*), the entire or unimpaired state of anything; uprightness; honesty.

integument, n. **in-tég-u-mént** (L. *integumentum*, a covering—from *in*, in, and *tego*, I cover: It. *integumento*: F. *integument*), that which naturally covers or invests another thing, as the skin covers the body: **integumentary**, a. -tér-i, pert. to or composed of integuments.

intellect, n. **in-tel-lékt** (L. *intellectus*, discernment by the senses; *intellectum*, to understand—from *inter*, between, and *legere*, to gather, to collect: F. *intellect*), the understanding; the thinking principle; the faculty of the mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it: **intellection**, n. -lék'shún, the act of the understanding: **intellective**, a. -tív, able to understand; perceived only by the understanding: **intellectual**, a. -tú-ál, pert. to the intellect or mind; mental; having the power of understanding: **intellectually**, ad. -li: **intellectualist**, n. one who overrates the understanding: **intellectualism**, n. -tém, the mere culture of the understanding; system of doctrines connected with the intellect.

intelligence, n. **in-tél-li-jéns** (L. *intelligens*, perceiving, comprehending—from *inter*, between, and *legere*, to gather, to collect: F. *intelligence*, intelligence), intellectual capacity; understanding; news; information; a spiritual being: **intelligencer**, n. -jén-sér, one who sends or conveys news: **intelligent**, a. **jént** (F. *intelligent*), well informed; skilful; intellectual: **intelligently**, ad. -li.

intelligible, a. **in-tél-li-jí-bl** (L. *intelligibilis*, perceptible: F. *intelligible*), clear; plain; that may be understood: **intelligibly**, ad. -bli: **intelligibleness**, n. -bli-nés, also **intelligibility**, n. -bli-ti, state of being intelligible.

intemperance, n. **in-tém-pér-áns** (L. *intemperans*, intemperate—from *in*, not, and *temperare*, to observe proper measure: F. *intemperance*), want of proper restraint; excess in action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors: **intemperate**, a. -át (L. *intemperatus*, immoderate), not moderate or restrained within due limits; addicted to excess in the use of intoxicants; violent: **intemperately**, ad. -li: **intemperateness**, n. want of moderation; excess in indulgence.

intend, v. **in-ténd** (L. *intendere*, to stretch out, to exert—from *in*, into, and *tendo*, I stretch or strain: It. *intendere*, to comprehend with the mind, to intend), to mean; to design; to purpose: **intending**, imp.: **intend'ed**, pp.: adj. designed; purposed: **intendant**, n. one who has charge, superintendence, or management: **intendant**, n. -án-si, the office or employment of an intendant, or his district: **intend'edly**, ad. -li: **intend'ment**, n. intention; design.

intense, a. **in-téns** (L. *intensum* and *intensum*, to stretch out, to extend—from *in*, on or in, and *tendo*, I stretch or strain: It. *intenso*; F. *intense*, intense), raised to a high degree; increased to excess; strained; very close, as intense application; violent; extreme: **intensely**, ad. -li: **intense'ness**, n. -nés, also **intensity**, n. **in-tén-si-ti**, the state of being raised to a high degree; extreme violence or degree: **intension**, n. **in-tén'shún**, the act of forcing or straining; the increase of the energy of a quality—opposed to *remission*: **intensify**, v. -sif-i (L. *facio*, I make), to render more intense: **intensifying**, imp.: **intensified**, pp. -fid: **intensive**, a. -siv, stretched; assiduous; serving to give force or emphasis: **intensively**, ad. -li: **intensiveness**, n. -nés.

intent, a. **in-tént** (L. *intantum*, to stretch out, to extend: It. *intento*, intent or bent on a thing—see **intense**), having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent: n. the thing aimed at

or intended; a design or purpose; drift: **intently**, ad. *-lī*, earnestly: **intentness**, n. close application of the mind: to **all intents and purpose**, or to **all intents**, in all applications or senses, whatever may be meant or designed; **intention**, n. *-tēn-tshūn*, aim or determination; design; purpose; earnestness: **intentional**, a. *-shūn-dī*, done with design or purpose: **intentionally**, ad. *-lī*: **intentioned**, a. *-shūn-dī*, in purpose or design—only used when preceded by *well*, *ill*, etc.: **well-intentioned**, a. having good intentions: **ill-intentioned**, having bad intentions: to **heal by the first intention**, *in surg.*, to heal, as a wound, without suppuration.

Inter, *in-tēr*, Latin prefix signifying "between," "among," as in *intermarry*—the French form is *entre*, as in *entertain*.

inter, v. *in-tēr* (It. *intervare*, to bury—from *in*, into, and *terro*, the earth: F. *enterrer*, to inter), to deposit in and cover with earth: to bury: **intering**, imp.: **interred**, pp. *-tēr-d*: **interment**, n. *-mēt*, the act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial.

interact, n. *in-tēr-akt* (L. *inter*, between, and *actus*, done), a short piece between others, as in a play.

interambulacra, n. *in-tēr-am-bū-lā-kra* (L. *inter*, between, and *ambulacrum*, that which serves for walking), in zool., the unperforate places which lie between the perforate places, or *ambulacra*, in the shells or crusts of the sea-urchin and cidaris: **interambulacral**, a. *-kral*, of or pert. to.

intercalar, a. *in-tēr-kā-lar*, also **intercalary**, a. *-lār* (L. *intercalarius*, put in between; *intercalatum*, to proclaim that something has been inserted among—from *inter*, between, and *calo*, I call), inserted in the midst of others—applied to the day added to February in leap-year: **intercalate**, v. *in-tēr-kā-lāt*, to insert a day or other portion of time; to place between: **intercalating**, imp.: **intercalated**, pp. interposed; placed between: **intercalation**, n. *-lā-shūn*, the insertion of any portion of time in the calendar out of the usual course; the act of placing between, in *geol.*, something placed between, as subordinate beds of a different nature occurring between the main beds of a series.

intercede, v. *in-tēr-sēd* (L. *intercedo*, I go or come between—from *inter*, between, and *cedo*, I go: It. *intercedere*: F. *intercéder*), to interpose; to act as a friend between parties at variance; to plead in favour of one: **interceding**, imp.: **interceded**, pp.: **interceder**, n. one who.

intercellular, a. *in-tēr-sēl-in-tēr* (L. *inter*, between, and *cellula*, a little storehouse), in bot., lying between the cells or the cellular tissue.

intercept, v. *in-tēr-sēpt* (L. *interceptum*, to take or catch between two points—from *inter*, between, and *capio*, I take: F. *intercepter*, to intercept), to take or seize on by the way; to obstruct; to interrupt communication with; to cut off: **intercepting**, imp.: **intercepted**, pp.: **adj.** seized on the way; stopped; included or comprehended between: **interception**, n. *-sēp-tshūn*, the act of seizing or stopping on the way; obstruction of a course: **interceptive**, a. *-fiv*, serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercession, n. *in-tēr-sēsh-iūn* (L. *intercessio*, an intervention—from *inter*, between, and *cedo*, I go: It. *intercessione*: F. *intercession*), the act of interceding; entreaty in favour of another; mediation; interposition with the view of reconciling differences: **intercessional**, a. *-iūn-dī*, containing intercession: **intercessor**, n. *-sēs-sēr*, a mediator; one who comes between parties with the view of reconciling them; one who undertakes to plead in behalf of another: **intercessorial**, a. *-sō-rī-dī*, pert. to an intercessor: **intercessory**, a. *-sēr-i*, containing intercession; interceding.

interchain, v. *in-tēr-chān* (Latin, and *chain*), to link together; to unite closely or firmly.

interchange, v. *in-tēr-chānj* (*inter*, between, and *change*), to exchange; to put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually: n. *in-tēr-chānj*, mutual change, each giving and receiving; alternate succession; commerce; barter: **interchanging**, imp.: **adj.** giving and receiving in alternate succession: **interchanged**, pp. *-chānj-d*: **interchangeable**, a. *-d-bī*, that may be given and taken alternately: **interchangeableness**, n. *-bī-nēs*, also **interchangeability**, n. *-bī-tī*, state of being interchangeable: **interchangeably**, ad. *-bī*.

interclude, v. *in-tēr-klūd* (L. *intercludere*, to close or block up—from *inter*, between, and *claudo*, I shut or close: It. *intercludere*), to shut from among; to

intercept; to interrupt: **intercluding**, imp.: **intercluded**, pp.: **interclusion**, n. *-klū-zhūn* (L. *interclusum*, to close or block up), a stopping; interception.

intercolline, a. *in-tēr-kōl-līn* (L. *inter*, between, and *collis*, a hill), a term applied to designate those valley-like spaces or hollows which occur in volcanic regions between the *cols* or crateriform hillocks of accumulation.

intercolonial, a. *in-tēr-kō-lō-nī-āl* (*inter*, between, and *colonial*), relating to the intercourse between different colonies.

intercolumniation, n. *in-tēr-kō-lūm-nī-d-shūn* (L. *inter*, between, and *columna*, pillar or post), distance between two pillars.

intercommunicable, a. *in-tēr-kōm-mū-nī-kā-bī* (*inter*, between, and *communicable*), that may be mutually communicated: **intercommunicate**, v. *-nī-kā*, to hold mutual communication: **intercommunicating**, imp.: **intercommunicated**, pp.: **intercommunication**, n. *-kā-shūn*, reciprocal communication or intercourse.

intercommunion, n. *in-tēr-kōm-mū-nī-yūn* (*inter*, between, and *communion*), mutual communion: **intercommunity**, n. *-nī-tī*, mutual communication; mutual freedom or exercise, as of religion.

intercostal, a. *in-tēr-kōst-āl* (L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib), lying between the ribs.

intercourse, n. *in-tēr-kōrs* (*inter*, between, and *course*: L. *intercursus*, a running between—from *inter*, between, and *cursus*, a running), connection by friendly dealings between persons or nations; familiarity; fellowship; trade.

intercurrent, a. *in-tēr-kūr-rēnt* (*inter*, between, and *current*), running between or among; intervening; in *med.*, applied to diseases which occur in a scattered manner during the prevalence of epidemic disorders: **intercurrence**, n. *-rēns*, intervention; occurrence.

intercutaneous, a. *in-tēr-kū-tā-nē-ūs* (L. *inter*, between, and *cutis*, the skin), being within or under the skin.

interdependency, n. *in-tēr-dē-pēn-dēn-sī* (*inter*, between, and *dependency*), mutual dependence.

interdict, n. *in-tēr-dīkt* (L. *interdictum*, to make a prohibitory order—from *inter*, between, and *dictum*, to say or tell), a prohibiting order or decree; a prohibition issued by the Pope restraining the clergy from performing any spiritual services: v. *in-tēr-dīkt*, to forbid; to prohibit; to cut off from the spiritual services of the church: **interdicting**, imp.: **interdicted**, pp.: **interdiction**, n. *-dik-shūn*, a prohibition; a prohibitive decree: **interdictive**, a. *-fiv*, serving to prohibit: **interdictory**, a. *-tēr-i*.

interdigital, a. *in-tēr-dī-jī-tāl* (*inter*, between, and *digital*), in anat., situated between the fingers; pert. to the spaces between the fingers.

interest, n. *in-tēr-ēst* (L. *interest*, it is of advantage—from *inter*, between, and *esse*, to be: F. *intéret*; old F. *interest*, interest), influence over others; benefit; good; regard to private profit or advantage; concern; share; price paid for the use or loan of money—the sum lent being called the *principal*, the interest for a year on £100 the *rate*, and the principal and interest the *amount*: v. to concern; to affect; to engage, as the attention or affections; to give or have a share in: **interesting**, imp.: **adj.** exciting the attention or curiosity: **interested**, pp.: **adj.** having regard to private advantage; concerned in any cause, event, or undertaking: **interestedness**, n.: **interestingly**, ad. *-lī*: **interestingness**, n. the condition or quality of being interesting: **simple interest**, the interest reckoned and allowed upon the principal or money lent, paid year by year while the loan exists: **compound interest**, the interest both of the sum lent and of the interest accumulating upon it year by year—thus, the amount for any one year becomes the principal for the next.

interfacial, a. *in-tēr-fā-shī-āl* (L. *inter*, between, and *facies*, the face), included between two faces or planes.

interfere, v. *in-tēr-fēr* (L. *inter*, between, and *ferre*, to bear or carry, or *ferre*, to strike), to interpose; to intermeddle; to take part in the business or concerns of others: **interfering**, imp. meddling; clashing: **interfered**, pp. *-fēr-d*: **interference**, n. *-fēr-rēns*, the intermeddling in the affairs of others; interposition: in *optics*, a term used to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.

interfluent, a. *in-tēr-flō-ēnt* (L. *interfluens*, flowing between—from *inter* between, and *fluo*, I flow), flowing between.

interfoliate, v. *in'tér-fó-lí-át* (L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf), to interleave; to interweave: **in'tér-fó-li-át**, imp.: **in'tér-fó-li-ated**, pp.: **adj.** interleafed; **interwoven**: **in'tér-fó-li-ár**, a. -*li-ér*, between two opposite leaves.

interfused, a. *in'tér-fú-séd* (L. *inter*, between, and *fusus*, poured), poured or spread between.

interganglionic, a. *in'tér-gáng-glí-on'ík* (*inter*, between, and *ganglionic*), lying or extending between ganglia.

interhæmal, a. *in'tér-hé-mál* (L. *inter*, between, and Gr. *haima*, blood), in *anat.*, between the hæmal processes or spines.

interim, n. *in'tér-ím* (L. *interim*, in the mean time), time between or intervening.

interior, a. *in'tér-í-ór* (L. *interior*, further in), internal; inner; remote from the coast or frontier: **n.** the inside: **interiorly**, ad. -*ly*.

interjacent, a. *in'tér-já-sént* (L. *interjacent*, lying between—from *inter*, between, and *jacens*, lying), lying between; intervening: **in'tér-já-cency**, n. -*sén-sí*, the act or state of lying between.

interject, v. *in'tér-jékt* (L. *interjactus*, cast or thrown between—from *inter*, between, and *jacio*, I cast or throw), to throw in or between: **in'tér-jécted**, imp.: **in'tér-jécted**, pp.: **interjection**, n. -*jék-shún* (L. *interjectio*, a putting between: F. *interjection*), a word expressing some sudden emotion or passion; an exclamation: **in'tér-jéctí-on-ál**, a. -*shún-ál*, thrown in between or among other words or phrases.

interlace, v. *in'tér-lás* (*inter*, between, and *lace*: F. *entrelacer*, to interlace), to insert one thing so as to plait or twine with another; to intermix: **in'tér-lá-cing**, imp.: **in'tér-lá-ced**, pp.: **in'tér-lá-cement**, n. insertion within.

interlard, v. *in'tér-lárd* (L. *inter*, between, and *lardum*, the fat of bacon), to insert pieces of fat among lean; to diversify by mixture: **in'tér-lárd-ing**, imp.: **in'tér-lárd'ed**, pp.

interleave, v. *in'tér-lév* (*inter*, between, and *leave*), to insert blank leaves in a book between other leaves: **in'tér-léav-ing**, imp.: **in'tér-léav'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having blank leaves inserted between.

interline, v. *in'tér-lín* (L. *inter*, between, and *linea*, a line), to write between lines; to write in alternate lines: **in'tér-lín-ing**, imp.: **in'tér-lín'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having lines written between lines: **in'tér-lín'ear**, a. -*lin'é-ér*, also **in'tér-lín'ear-y**, a. -*ér-í*, inserted between the lines formerly written or printed: **in'tér-lín'ea-tí-on**, n. -*á-shún*, the act of inserting words or lines between lines; correction by writing between the lines; a passage or words written between lines.

interlocution, n. *in'tér-lók-kú-shún* (L. *interlocutio*, a speaking between—from *inter*, between, and *locutus*, spoken: F. *interlocution*), a speaking between or among different persons; a dialogue: **interlocutor**, n. *in'tér-lók-kú-tér*, one who speaks in dialogue; a speaker in a drama; in *Scotch courts of law*, the judgment or order of the court, or of a judge, which may not be final: **in'tér-lók-kú-tó-ry**, a. -*tér-í*, consisting of dialogue; preparatory; not final or definite.

interlope, v. *in'tér-lóp* (L. *inter*, between, and Dut. *loopen*, to run: Dut. *entlooper*, a contraband trader; F. *interlope*, smuggling), to thrust one's self into any business or matter in which one has no just right; to intrude: **in'tér-lóp-ing**, imp.: **in'tér-lóp'ed**, pp.: **adj.** **in'tér-lóp'er**, n. one who runs into a business or matter in which he has no just right; an intruder.

interlude, n. *in'tér-lúd* (L. *interludere*, to play among—from *inter*, between, and *ludere*, to play), a light entertainment given between the parts of another, usually between the play and the afterpiece: **in'tér-lú-ded**, a. inserted in the manner of an interlude. **interlunar**, a. *in'tér-lún-ér*, also **in'tér-lún-ár-y**, a. -*lún-á* (L. *interlunium*, the change of the moon—from *inter*, and *luna*, the moon), belonging to the time between the old and new moon when it is invisible.

intermarry, v. *in'tér-má-rí* (*inter*, between, and *marry*), to marry persons of a family, tribe, or nation with some of another: **in'tér-má-ry-ing**, imp.: **in'tér-má-ríed**, pp.: **adj.** **intermarriage**, n. *in'tér-má-rí-jí*, reciprocal marriage between families, tribes, or nations.

intermaxillary, a. *in'tér-máks-í-lér-í* (*inter*, between, and *maxillary*), situated between the maxillary or jawbone.

intermeddle, v. *in'tér-méd-dl* (*inter*, between, and *meddle*), to interfere in the affairs of others officiously or without right: **in'tér-méd-dling**, imp. -*méd-ling*:

in'tér-méd-dled, pp. -*méd-dl*: **in'tér-méd'dler**, n. -*lér*, one who.

intermede, n. *in'tér-méd* (F.—from L. *inter*, between, and *medius*, middle), a musical interlude, generally of a burlesque kind: **in'tér-mé-dí-ál**, lying between or going between: **in'tér-mé-dí-át** (F. *intermediat*), lying or being in the middle, between two extremes; being between two points; intervening: **in'tér-mé-dí-át-ly**, ad. -*ly*: **in'tér-mé-dí-átí-on**, n. -*á-d-shún*, intervention: **in'tér-mé-dí-um**, n. -*mé-dí-úm*, an intervening agent.

interment, n. *in'tér-mént* (from *inter*, which see), the act of covering with earth; burial.

interminable, a. *in'tér-mí-ná-bl* (L. *interminus*, without limits—from *in*, not, and *terminus*, a boundary line: F. *interminable*), boundless; endless; admitting no limit: **in'tér-mí-ná-ly**, ad. -*blí*: **in'tér-mí-ná-ble-ness**, n. -*bl-nés*: **in'tér-mí-ná-ty**, a. -*mí-nát*, endless; unlimited.

intermingle, v. *in'tér-míng-gl* (*inter*, between, and *mingle*), to mix together; to put some things amongst others; to be mixed: **in'tér-míng-gl-ing**, imp.: **in'tér-míng-gl'ed**, pp.: **adj.** intermixed or mingled together.

intermission, n. *in'tér-mísh-ún* (L. *intermissio*, a breaking off, an interruption—from *inter*, between, and *missus*, sent: F. *intermission*), cessation for a time; pause; temporary interruption: **in'tér-mí-sí-ve**, a. -*mí-sí-ve*, not continual; coming by fits.

intermit, v. *in'tér-mít* (L. *intermittere*, to leave off, to give over for a time—from *inter*, between, and *mitto*, I send, I make to go: Sp. *intermitir*, to discontinue), to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to disappear at intervals: **in'tér-mít-ing**, imp.: **adj.** causing to cease for a time; pausing: **in'tér-mít'ed**, pp.: **adj.** caused to cease for a time: **in'tér-mít'tíng-ly**, ad. -*ly*: **in'tér-mít'tent**, a. (F. *intermittent*), ceasing at intervals: **n.** a disease, as fever or the ague, whose symptoms cease at certain intervals: **intermittent springs**, springs which cease flowing for a time at certain intervals.

intermix, v. *in'tér-míks* (L. *intermixtum*, to mix or mingle among—from *inter*, between, and *mixtum*, to mingle), to mingle some things with others; to be mingled together: **in'tér-míx-ing**, imp.: **in'tér-míx'ed**, pp.: **adj.** **in'tér-míx-ture**, n. -*míks-túr*, a mass of ingredients mingled together.

intermundane, a. *in'tér-mún-dán* (*inter*, and *mundane*), being between worlds, or orb and orb.

intermural, a. *in'tér-mú-rál* (L. *intermuralis*, that is between two walls—from *inter*, between, and *murus*, a wall), lying between walls; within a city.

intermuscular, a. *in'tér-múskú-lér* (*inter*, between, and *muscular*, between muscles).

internal, a. *in'tér-nál* (L. *internus*, that is within: It. *interno*: F. *interne*), interior; the opposite of external: **pert.** to the heart or centre; domestic; not foreign: **internally**, ad. -*ly*.

international, a. *in'tér-násh'ún-ál* (*inter*, between, and *national*), mutual, as between nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations, as international law: **internationally**, ad. -*ly*.

internecine, a. *in'tér-né-sín* (L. *internecinus*, deadly, murderous—from *inter*, between, and *neco*, I slay or kill), seeking mutual destruction; deadly; murderous.

interneural, a. *in'tér-nú-rál* (L. *inter*, between, and Gr. *neuron*, a nerve), situated between the neural processes in spines.

internode, a. *in'tér-nód* (L. *internodium*, the space between two knots or joints—from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot), in a plant, the portion of the stem lying between two nodes or leaf-buds: **in'tér-nó-dí-ál**, lying between nodes or joints.

internumcio, n. *in'tér-nún-shó* (L. *internuntius*, a messenger between two parties—from *inter*, between, and *nuntius*, a messenger: It. *internuncio*), a messenger between two courts or governments; a representative of the Pope at small states or republics.

interoceanic, a. *in'tér-ó-sé-án'ík* (*inter*, between, and *oceanic*), lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans, as a railway.

interosseal, a. *in'tér-ó-sé-ál* (L. *inter*, between, and *osseus*, made of bone—from *os*, a bone), situated between or within the bones; also **in'tér-ó-sé-ous**, a. -*ós-sé-ús*.

interpellation, n. *in'tér-pél-lá-shún* (L. *interpellatio*, a hindrance—from *inter*, between, and *pello*, I drive, I interrupt), an interruption of one speaking; a summons or citation; an earnest address.

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láo*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *noíe*, *nót*, *móve*;

interpetiolar, a. *in'tér-pét'i-ô-lér* (*inter*, between, and *petiolar*), in *bot.*, situated between the petioles or basis of opposite leaves.

interplead, v. *in'tér-pléd'* (*inter*, between, and *plead*), in *law*, to discuss a point incidental to the principal cause; in *trial*, to discuss the point of an incidental point.

interpolate, v. *in'tér-pô-lâ'* (L. *interpola-tum*, to give a new face or appearance to—from *inter*, between, and *polio*, I trim or deck; It. *interpola-re*, F. *interpola-re*), to insert unfairly; to foist or thrust in; to add a word or passage to what has been written by another; to alter a book or manuscript; in *math.*, to fill up intermediate terms; *inter-pola-ting*, imp.: *inter-pola-tion*, pp.: *inter-pola-tor*, n. -*tér*, one who: *inter-pola-tion*, n. -*lâ-shûn*, the act of interpolating; something inserted spuriously; in *math.*, the operation or method of finding, from a few given terms of a series, other intermediate terms; in *nav.*, the finding a value of an element which falls between two given values.

interpose, v. *in'tér-pôz'* (L. *interpositum*, to place or set between—from *inter*, between, and *pono*, I place; F. *interposer*, to interpose), to place between, as a hindrance or obstacle; to offer, as aid or services; to step in between persons at variance; to interpose; to mediate; in *terpo-ser*, imp.: *inter-pôsed*, pp.: *inter-pô-ser*, n. -*tér*, one who: in *terpo-sal*, n. -*zâ*, also, interposition, n. *in'tér-pô-shi-shûn*, a placing or coming between; mediation between parties at variance; intervention; that which is interposed.

interpret, v. *in'tér-prét'* (L. *interpretari*, to explain or expound—from *inter*, between, and *pono*, I place; F. *interpréter*, to explain or unfold the meaning of; to expound; to decipher; to give a solution to: *inter-pret-ing*, imp.: *inter-pret-ed*, pp.: *inter-pret-er*, n. one who or that which explains; an expositor; one who explains between parties; a translator of languages: *inter-pret-able*, a. -*lâ-bl*, that may be interpreted: *inter-pret-a-tion*, n. -*tâ-shûn*, explanation of what is obscure or unintelligible; exposition: *inter-pret-a-tive*, a. -*tiv*, explanatory; containing explanation: *inter-pret-a-tively*, ad. -*lî*.

interred, pp.: *inter-ring*, imp.—see *inter*.

interregnum, n. *in'tér-rég-nûm*. (L. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, kingly government), the time during which a throne is vacant.

interrogate, v. *in'tér-rô-gâ'* (L. *interrogare*, to question—from *inter*, between, and *rogo*, I ask; It. *interrogare*; F. *interroger*), to question; to examine by asking questions: *inter-ro-gat-ing*, imp.: *inter-ro-gat-ed*, pp.: *inter-ro-ga-tor*, n. -*tér*, one who: *inter-ro-ga-tion*, n. *gâ-shûn*, examination by questions asked; a question put; a mark, thus (?), to indicate that a question is asked: *inter-ro-ga-tive*, a. *in'tér-rô-gâ-tiv*, expressed in the form of a question: n. in *gram.*, a word that asks a question: *inter-ro-ga-tively*, ad. -*lî*, in the form of a question: *inter-ro-ga-tory*, a. -*tér-i*, containing or expressing a question: n. a question or inquiry formally put to a witness.

interrupt, v. *in'tér-rûp'* (L. *interruptum*, to separate by breaking or rending—from *inter*, between, and *rumpere*, to burst or rend), to stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to divide or separate: *in'tér-rûp-ting*, imp.: *in'tér-rûp-ted*, pp.: *adj.* hindered from proceeding; broken; in *bot.*, having the symmetry or regularity of outline or composition partially destroyed: *in'tér-rûp-tedly*, ad. -*lî*: *in'tér-rûp-tion*, n. -*tér*, one who: *in'tér-rûp-tion*, n. -*shûn*, hindrance; obstruction: interposition: *in'tér-rûp-tive*, a. -*tiv*, tending to interrupt: *in'tér-rûp-tively*, ad. -*lî*: *in'tér-rûp-tively*, in *bot.*, having a pinnate leaf in which pairs of small pinnae occur between the larger pairs.

intersect, v. *in'tér-sèkt'* (L. *intersectum*, to divide by cutting—from *inter*, between, and *seco*, I cut; It. *intersecare*), to cut or cross mutually; to meet and cross each other: *in'tér-sèct-ing*, imp.: *in'tér-sèct-ed*, pp.: *cut* or *divided* into parts: *in'tér-sèct-ion*, n. -*sèkt-shûn*, the cutting or crossing of each other of lines or planes; the point where lines, &c., cut or cross each other.

intersperse, v. *in'tér-spér'* (L. *interspersum*, to scatter among—from *inter*, among, and *sparsum*, to sow, to sprinkle), to scatter here and there among other things: *in'tér-spér-ing*, imp.: *in'tér-spér-ed*, pp.: *spér-sal*: *in'tér-spér-sion*, n. -*spér-shûn*, the act of scattering.

intepinal, a. *in'tér-spi-nâ'*, also in *ter-spi-nous*, a. -*spî-nûs* (L. *inter*, between, and *spina*, a spine), in

anat., inserted between the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

interstellar, a. *in'tér-stél-lér*, also in *ter-stel-lary*, a. -*tér-l* (L. *inter*, between, and *stella*, a star), among the stars; beyond the limits of our solar system.

interstice, n. *in'tér-stîs* (L. *interstitium*, distance or space between—from *inter*, between, and *sistere*, to stand, to place; F. *interstice*), a narrow or small space between things closely set; a small intervening space: *in'tér-stîs-tîl*, pert. to or containing interstices.

interstratified, a. *in'tér-strâ-tî-fîd'* (*inter*, between, and *stratified*), in *geol.*, occurring in the midst of, or along with, other strata.

intertexture, n. *in'tér-têks-tûr* (*inter*, between, and *texture*), the act of interweaving; the state of being interwoven.

intertie, n. *in'tér-tî* (*inter*, among, and *tie*), a horizontal timber framed between two posts.

intertropical, a. *in'tér-trôpî-kâl* (L. *inter*, between, and *tropicus*), situated between the tropics.

intertwine, v. *in'tér-twîn'* (*inter*, between, and *twine*), to unite by twisting one with another: *in'tér-twî-nîng*, imp.: *in'tér-twî-ned*, pp.: *in'tér-twî-nîng*, ad. -*lî*.

intertwist, v. *in'tér-twîst'* (*inter*, among, and *twist*), to twist one with another.

interval, n. *in'tér-vâl* (L. *intervallum*, space between—from *inter*, between, and *vallum*, a wall, a trench; It. *intervallo*; F. *intervalle*), space or distance between places or things; time between two acts or events; distance between two different sounds in music.

intervene, v. *in'tér-vén'* (L. *intervenire*, to come between—from *inter*, between, and *venio*, I come; It. *intervenire*; F. *intervenir*), to come or be between persons or things; to happen between acts or events; to interpose: *in'tér-vén-ing*, imp.: *adj.* coming between persons, things, or events; intermediate: *in'tér-vén-ed*, pp.: *in'tér-vén-tion*, n. -*vén-shûn*, act of intervening; state of being or coming between; interposition.

intervertebral, a. *in'tér-vér-tè-brâl* (*inter*, between, and *vertebral*), situated between the joints of the vertebrae or spine.

interview, n. *in'tér-vû'* (*inter*, between, and *view*), a formal or appointed meeting; a conference.

interweave, v. *in'tér-wév'* (*inter*, between, and *weave*), to intermix; to weave together; to intermingle: *in'tér-wév-ing*, imp.: *in'tér-wév-ed*, pp.: *in'tér-wév-ed*, pp.: *in'tér-wév-en*, pp.: *in'tér-wév-en*, woven among: *adj.* intermixed or worked in as a part.

interwreathed, a. *in'tér-rêth'* (*inter*, between, and *wreathed*), woven in a wreath.

intestate, a. *in'tès-tât* (L. *intestatus*, that has made no testament or will—from *in*, not, and *testor*, I bear witness, I make a last will or testament; It. *intestato*; F. *intestat*), dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will: n. a person who dies without making a will: *in'tès-tâcy*, n. -*tâ-st*, the state of dying without having made a valid will.

intestine, a. *in'tès-tîn* (L. *intestinus*, inward, hidden—from *intus*, within; It. *intestino*; F. *intestin*), contained internally in the animal body; domestic; not foreign: *in'tès-tîns*, n. plu. -*tînz*, the bowels; the entrails; the canal or tube leading from the stomach to the anus: *in'tès-tînal*, a. -*tî-nâl*, pert. to the intestines. *in'tès-tî-nal*, n. *in'tès-tî-nal* (L. *intus*, within, and *extine*), *in't*, one of the inner coverings or membranes of the pollen-grain, situated between the *extine* and the *extine*.

inthal, v. *in-thrâ-l'* (*in*, into, and *thrall*), to enslave; to shackle: *inthal-ing*, imp.: *inthal-léd*, pp.: *in-thrâ-léd*, enslaved: *inthal-ment*, n. slavery; bondage; also spelt with *en* for *in*.

inthrone—see *enthronement*.

intimacy, n. *in'tî-mâ-sî* (L. *intimus*, most inward, very familiar: It. *intimo*; F. *intime*), close familiarity or friendship: *intimate*, a. *in'tî-mât*, close in friendship; familiar: n. a familiar or confidential friend: *in'tî-mâ-tely*, ad. -*lî*.

intimate, v. *in'tî-mât* (It. *intimare*; F. *intimer*), to signify, to give notice—from L. *intimus*, the inmost), to suggest obscurely or indirectly; to hint or mention briefly; to give a short or slight notice of; to announce: *in'tî-mâ-tîng*, imp.: *in'tî-mâ-ted*, pp.: *in'tî-mâ-tion*, n. -*mâ-shûn*, direction or notice given; a hint; a declaration or remark; an announcement.

intimidate, v. *in-tî-mî-dâ'* (mid. L. *intimidatum*, to frighten—from *in*, in, and *timidus*, fearful: F. *intimi-*

der, to intimidate), to inspire with fear, as by threats of violence; to deter; to dishearten: *intimidat'ing*, imp.: *intimidat'ed*, pp.: *intimidat'ion*, *n.* -*dá'shün*, the act of making fearful; the state of being intimidated.

intine, *n.* *ín-tín* (L. *intus*, within), in *bot.*, the inner covering of the pollen-grain.

intituled, *a.* *ín-tít'úld* (see *entitle*), distinguished by a title.

into, prep. *ín-to* (*in*, and *to*), a word which denotes entrance or passage inwards; denoting the passing from one state or form to another.

intolerable, *a.* *ín-tól'ér-á-bl* (L. *intolerabilis*, insupportable—from *in*, not, and *tolero*, I bear or sustain: It. *intolerabile*; F. *intolérable*), that cannot be borne; insupportable; insufferable: *intolerably*, ad. -*á-blí*: *intolerableness*, *n.* -*bl-nés*, quality of being not tolerable: *intolerance*, *n.* -*áns*, the not enduring differences of opinion or practice in others; want of toleration: *intolerant*, *a.* -*ánt*, not enduring, as difference of opinion or worship: *n.* one who does not favour toleration; a bigot: *intolerantly*, ad. -*í*: *intolerated*, *a.* not endured: *intolerat'ion*, *n.* -*dá'shün*, refusal to suffer difference of opinion or worship in others.

intomb—see *entomb*.

intonate, *v.* *ín-tó-nát* (L. *intonatum*, to give out a loud sound—from *in*, in, and *tono*, I sound or thunder), to sound loudly; to modulate the voice in speaking; to utter musical notes: *intonat'ing*, imp.: *intonat'ed*, pp.: *intonat'ion*, *n.* -*ná'shün*, the act of sounding musical notes; the utterance of words in a measured or musical way: *intone*, *v.* *ín-tón'*, to utter a slow, protracted, musical sound; to read in a recitative or singing style; to chant: *intón'ing*, imp.: *intoned*, pp. *ín-tónd*.

intort, *v.* *ín-tórt'* (L. *intortum*, to twine, to twist—from *in*, in, and *torqueo*, I twist), to twist; to wreath or wind: *intórt'ing*, imp.: *intórt'ed*, pp.: *intors'ion*, *n.* -*tórs'shün*, a bending or twisting.

intoxicate, *v.* *ín-tók'sé-kát* (mid. L. *intoxicatum*, to drug or poison—from *in*, into, and *toxicum*; Gr. *toksikón*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, to excite or stupefy with strong drink; to make drunk; to exhilarate with narcotics; to excite to a kind of madness; to infatuate; to elate to enthusiasm: *intoxicat'ing*, imp.: *adj.* inebriating; possessing qualities of making drunk; elating to enthusiasm or frenzy: *intoxicat'ed*, pp.: *adj.* made drunk; excited to enthusiasm or frenzy: *intoxicant*, *n.* *ín-tók'sé-kánt*, that which produces intoxication: *intoxicat'ion*, *n.* -*ká'shün*, drunkenness; high mental excitement in which the judgment is obscured; an elation of the mind which causes a kind of delirium or madness.

intra, *ín-trá*, a Latin prefix signifying "within," "on the inside," "interior."

intracellular, *a.* *ín-trá-sél'ú-lér* (*intra*, within, and *cellular*), within cells—applied to the formation of cells within cells.

intractable, *a.* *ín-trák'tá-bl* (L. *intractabilis*, unmanageable—from *in*, not, and *tracto*, I draw or drag), that cannot be governed or managed; stubborn; obstinate; not to be taught: *intractably*, ad. -*blí*: *intractability*, *n.* -*blí-tí*, also *intractableness*, *n.* -*bl-nés*, quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy.

intrados, *n.* *ín-trá-dós* (F. *intrados*, the concave part of a vault—from L. *intra*, within, and F. *dos*; L. *dorsum*, the back), in *arch.*, the inner and lower curve of an arch.

intrafoliaceous, *a.* *ín-trá-fó'lí-á'shüs* (L. *intra*, within, and *folium*, a leaf), in *bot.*, situated within the axil of a leaf so as to stand between the leaf and the stem.

intralobular, *a.* *ín-trá-lób'ú-lér* (*intra*, within, and *lobular*), within lobules or little lobes.

intramural, *a.* *ín-trá-mú-rál* (L. *intra*, within, and *murus*, a wall), within the walls of a city; opposed to *extramural*, beyond the walls.

intranquillity, *n.* *ín-trán-kwí'l-lí-tí* (*in*, not, and *tranquillity*), inquietness; want of rest.

intransient, *a.* *ín-trán'sé-ént* (*in*, not, and *transiént*), not passing suddenly away and *transiént*, *a.* *ín-trán'sé-tív* (L. *in*, not, and *transiént*, to pass over: It. *intransitivo*; F. *intransitif*, intransitive), in *gram.*, denoting a verb whose action does not pass over to or affect an object—as, *I sleep*, *I run*, *I stand*: *intransitively*, ad. -*í*.

intransmissible, *a.* *ín-tráns-mís'sí-bl* (*in*, not, and *transmissible*), that cannot be transmitted.

intransmutable, *a.* *ín-tráns-mú'tá-bl* (*in*, not, and

transmutable), that cannot be changed into another substance: *intransmutability*, *n.* -*blí-tí*.

intransit, *a.* *ín-tránt* (L. *intrans*, walking into or within: It. *intransito*; F. *entrant*), entering; making entrance.

intrap—see *entrap*.

intra-uterine, *a.* *ín-trá-ú'tér-in* (*intra*, within, and *uterine*), within the uterus or womb.

intrench, *v.* *ín-trénsh'* (*in*, and *trench*; F. *trancher*, to cut off), to dig or cut a ditch round a place; to fortify with ditch or parapet; to cut off part of what belongs to another; to encroach or invade—followed by *in* or *on*: *intrenching*, imp.: *intrenched*, pp. *ín-trénsh'*: *intrenchment*, *n.* -*mént*, a ditch and parapet for protection.

intrepid, *a.* *ín-trép'id* (L. *intrepidus*, undaunted; fearless—from *in*, not, and *trepido*, I tremble through fear: It. *intrepido*; F. *intrepide*), fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; not influenced by fear: *intrepidly*, ad. -*í*: *intrepidity*, *n.* *ín-trép'id-í-tí*, fearlessness; bravery in danger; undaunted courage.

intricate, *a.* *ín-trí-kát* (L. *intricatum*, to perplex—from *in*, in, and *tricio*, I make or start difficulties, I baffle: It. *intricato*), involved; complicated; obscure; entangled: *intricately*, ad. -*í*: *intricateness*, *n.* also *intricacy*, *n.* *ín-trí-kát-sí*, state of being entangled; perplexity; complication.

intrigue, *n.* *ín-trég'* (F. *intrigue*; It. *intrigo*, intrigue—from L. *intrico*, I perplex—see *intricate*), a plot or scheme of a private or party kind engaged in by several persons; a love-affair, usually illicit; the plot of a poem or play: *v.* to form a complicated plot or scheme; to carry on an illicit love; to plot secretly: *intrigu'ing*, imp.: *adj.* given to secret plotting or scheming: *intrigued*, pp. *ín-trég'*: *intrigu'ingly*, ad. -*í*: *intriguer*, *n.* -*gér*, one who.

intrinsic, *a.* *ín-trín'sík*, also *intrinsic'al*, *a.* -*sí-kál* (L. *intrinsecus*, inwards—from *intra*, within, and *secus*, by, near: It. *intrinseco*; F. *intrinsèque*, intrinsic), true; genuine; real; inherent; not merely apparent or accidental: *intrinsically*, ad. -*í*.

intro, *ín-tró*, a Latin prefix signifying "within," "into," "in."

introduce, *v.* *ín-tró-dús* (L. *introducere*, to lead or bring into—from *intro*, within, and *duco*, I lead), to lead, conduct, or bring in; to bring into acquaintance; to bring into notice; to make known: *introdu'cing*, imp.: *introdu'ced*, pp. *ín-tró-dú'sér*, *n.* -*ú'sér*, one who: *introduc'tion*, *n.* -*dúk'shün*, the act of introducing; the making people known; the opening or preliminary part of a thing, as of a speech, a discourse, or a book; the bringing in something fresh: *introduc'tive*, *a.* -*dúk'tív*, serving to introduce: *introduc'tively*, ad. -*í*: *introduc'tory*, *a.* -*tér-í*, serving to introduce; preliminary; preparatory: *introduc'torily*, ad. -*í*, by way of introduction.

introit, *n.* *ín-tró'ít* (L. *introitus*, a going in, an entrance), in the R. Cath. Ch., &c., a psalm or passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest enters the chancel; a musical vocal composition appropriate to the opening church service.

intromission, *n.* *ín-tró-mis'hün* (L. *intromissum*, to send inside—from *intro*, within, and *mitto*, I send; F. *intromission*—see *intromit*), the act of introducing one body into another; admission; in *Scot.*, the management of property belonging to another.

intromit, *v.* *ín-tró-mít'* (L. *intromitto*, I send in or within—from *intro*, within, and *mitto*, I send), to send in; to admit; to allow to enter; in *Scot.*, to meddle with or manage the affairs of others: *intromit'ting*, imp.: *intromit'ted*, pp.

intorse, *a.* *ín-trórs'* (L. *intorsum*, within), in *bot.*, turned inwards or towards the axis of the part to which it is attached—applied to anthers which open on the side next the pistil.

introspect, *v.* *ín-tró-spékt'* (L. *introspectum*, to look into and examine attentively—from *intro*, within, and *specio*, I look), to look into or within; to view the inside: *introspect'ing*, imp.: *introspect'ed*, pp.: *introspection*, *n.* -*spék'shün*, internal view of the interior: *introspective*, *a.* -*spék'tív*, looking within.

introvers, *v.* *ín-tró-vért'* (L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, I turn: It. *introvertere*), to turn inward: *introvers'ing*, imp.: *introvers'ed*, pp.: *introvers'ion*, *n.* -*vér-shün* (L. *versus*, turned), the act of introverting.

intrude, *v.* *ín-trúd'* (L. *intrudere*, to thrust into a place—from *in*, into, and *trudo*, I thrust or push: It. *intrudere*), to force or thrust one's self in; to enter

máte, mál, fár, láw; méte, mêt, hér; p'ine, p'ín; nóte, nôt, móve;

into without right or welcome; to encroach; to trespass: **intruding**, imp.: **intruded**, pp.: **intruder**, n. -der, one who thrusts himself in without right or invitation: **intrusion**, n. *in-trú-zhún* (L. *intrusus*, thrust in: It. *intruso*; F. *intrus*, intruded), the action of thrusting in, or of entering without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment: **intrusive**, a. -siv, apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome: **intrusively**, ad. -ly: **intrusiveness**, n. -nēs, quality of being intrusive; the act of entering without invitation: **intrusionist**, n. -zhún-ist, one who makes an entrance without right or without welcome: **intrusive rocks**, in *geol.*, applied to those igneous rocks which seem to have thrust themselves, while in a state of fusion, between the beds of the stratified formations.

intrust, v. *in-trúst*, also **entrust** (in, in, and trust), to confide to the care of; to put in trust: **intrusting**, imp.: **intrusted**, pp.

intuition, n. *in-tú-ishún* (F. *intuition*; It. *intuizione*, intuition—from L. *intuitus*, a beholding, a view—from *in*, into, and *tueor*, I look at), the act or power of the mind by which it at once perceives the truth of a thing without argument or explanation; any object or truth discerned by the mind without media of any definable kind: **intuitive**, a. -tív, perceived or known at once by the mind without argument or testimony; having the power of at once seeing clearly: **intuitively**, ad. -ly, by immediate perception.

intumesce, v. *in-tú-mēs* (L. *intumescere*, to begin to swell—from *in*, in, and *tumesco*, I swell up), to enlarge or expand with heat; to swell or bubble up under the action of the blow-pipe, as certain minerals do: **intumescing**, imp.: **intumescing**, pp. -mēt: **intumes**, n. -sēs, a swelling; a swelling with bubbles; a tumour: **intumescent**, a. -sēt, swelling up; expanding.

intussusception, n. *in-tú-sús-sēp-shún* (L. *intus*, within, and *susceptum*, to take or catch up), the reception of one part within another, as of a sword in a sheath; as applied to the bowels, it expresses the slipping of one portion of the intestines into, and constriction of another: **intussuscepted**, a. -sēpt'ed, received into, as a sword into a sheath.

intwine, v.—see **entwine**.

intwist, v. *in-twíst*, also **entwist** (in, into, and twist), to twist together; to interweave: **intwisting**, imp.: **intwisted**, pp.

inuline, n. *in-ú-lín* (F. *inuline*; It. *inulina*—from L. *inula*, the plant elecampane), a peculiar vegetable matter, a variety of gum or starch, found in the root of one of a genus of plants called *Inula*.

inumbate, v. *in-úm-brát* (L. *inumbatrum*, to cast a shade or shadow upon—from *in*, into, and *umbra*, a shadow), to cast a shadow or shade upon; to shade: **inumbating**, imp.: **inumbated**, pp.

inundate, v. *in-ún-dát* (L. *inundatum*, to overflow—from *in*, into, and *unda*, a wave), to overflow or deluge with water; to cover with water: **inundating**, imp.: **inundated**, pp.: adj. overflooded: **inundation**, n. -dát-shún, an overflow with water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

inure, v. *in-úr* (Norm. F. *enuer*, to inure; F. *heur*; old Eng. *ure*, hap, fortune), to accustom to by exposure or practice; to habituate: **inuring**, imp.: **inured**, pp. -árd, hardened by use: **inurement**, n. habit; custom.

inurn, v. *in-érn* (in, into, and urn), to bury; to inter in an earthen urn: **inurning**, imp.: **inurned**, pp. -érnd.

inutility, n. *in-ú-tí-lí-tí* (L. *inutilitas*, uselessness—from *in*, not, and *utilis*, useful, profitable: F. *inutilité*), the quality of being unprofitable; uselessness.

in vacuo, *in-vák-ú-ó* (L. *in*, in, and *vacuus*, empty), an adverbial phrase, denoting "a void or empty space."

invade, v. *in-vád* (L. *invadere*, to go or get into or within—from *in*, into, and *vado*, I go or march: It. *invadere*), to enter a country with an armed force, as an enemy; to encroach on; to violate another's rights: **invading**, imp.: **invaded**, pp.: **invader**, n. -der, one who: **invasion**, n. *in-vád-shún* (L. *invasum*, to go or get into), the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest; an attack on the rights of another: **invasive**, a. -siv, entering with hostile designs; aggressive.

invalid, a. *in-vál-id* (L. *invalidus*, not strong or vigorous—from *in*, not, and *validus*, strong; It. *inva-*

lidare; F. *invalider*, to annul, to make void), of no force or weight; null; void: **invalidity**, n. -idít-tí, want of legal force or of argument; informality: **invalidate**, v. *in-vál-id-dát*, to weaken or lessen the force of; to overthrow: **invalidating**, imp.: **invalidated**, pp.: **invalid**, n. *in-vád-léd*, a person weak and infirm in health; a worn-out or disabled soldier or sailor: v. to put on the roll of invalids: **invaliding**, imp.: **invalided**, pp.: adj. registered as worn out or disabled; laid aside by sickness or infirmity.

invaluable, a. *in-vál-ú-á-bl* (in, intensive, and *valuable*), precious above estimation; incapable of being valued: **invaluably**, ad. -blí.

invariable, a. *in-vér-í-á-bl* (in, not, and *variable*: F. *invariable*, constant; uniform; that does not vary; unchangeable: **invariably**, ad. -blí: *invariableness*, n. -bl-nēs, state or quality of being unchangeable.

invasion, n., **invasive**, a.—see **invade**.

invective, n. *in-vek-tív* (L. *invectum*, to convey or bring into, to assault—from *in*, into, and *veho*, I carry; F. *invective*; Sp. *invectica*, invective), a speech or expression intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; unfriendly censure: **adj.** abusive; satirical: **invectively**, ad. -lí.

inveigh, v. *in-vá* (L. *invehere*, to carry into or against—from *in*, into, and *veho*, I carry or convey), to exclaim or rail against; to utter censure or reproach against; to attack with reproaching words: **inveighing**, imp.: **inveighed**, pp. *vád*: **inveigher**, n. -ér, one who.

inveigle, v. *in-veígl* (It. *invogliare*, to make one willing or desirous: Norm. F. *enveogler*, to blind—from L. *ab*, from, and *oculus*, the eye or sight), to entice; to seduce; to wheedle—used only in a bad sense: **inveigling**, imp.: **inveigled**, pp.: **inveigler**, n. -glér, one who: **inveiglement**, n. -gl-mēt, seduction or enticement to evil.

invent, v. *in-vént* (L. *inventum*, to light upon, to find out—from *in*, on, and *venire*, to come, to chance; It. *inventare*; F. *inventer*), to devise or contrive something not before known; to forge or fabricate: **inventing**, imp.: **invented**, pp.: **inventer** or **inventor**, n. -tér, a discoverer or maker of something new: **invention**, n. -shún, the act or operation of finding out or contriving something new; the article invented; forgery; fiction; in the *fine arts*, a term employed to designate the conception or representation of a subject, and generally the whole means by which the artist seeks to portray his thoughts: **inventive**, a. -tív, quick at contriving; ready in expedients: **inventively**, ad. -lí: **inventiveness**, n. -nēs, the faculty of inventing.

inventory, n. *in-vén-tér-í* (F. *inventaire*; It. *inventario*, an inventory—from L. *inventum*, to find out; see **invent**), a catalogue or written list of movable property: v. to make a list or catalogue of: **inventario**, a. -tér-í-ál, pert. to an inventory: **inventoried**, a. -tér-íd, put or placed in an inventory.

invermation, n. *in-vér-mí-nát-shún* (L. *in*, in, and *vermino*, I have worms), a diseased state of the bowels caused by worms.

inverse, a. *in-vérs* or *in-vérs* (L. *inversum*, to turn bottom upwards—from *in*, in, and *verto*, I turn: Sp. *inverso*; F. *inverse*, inverted), placed in contrary order; opposed to direct; in *bot.*, having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of what is usual: **inversely**, ad. -ly: **inversion**, n. -shún, change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a contrary change of order or position: **inverse ratio**, in *arith.* and *alg.*, a ratio when the relation of numbers to each other is reversed—thus we have the ratio 3 to 6 expressed by $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ and the inverse ratio of the same numbers is expressed by 6 to 3, or by $\frac{6}{3}$ or 2.

invert, v. *in-vért* (L. *invertere*, to turn bottom upwards—from *in*, in, and *verto*, I turn or change; Sp. *invertir*; It. *invertere*), to turn upside down; to place in a contrary position, direction, or order: **inverting**, imp.: **inverted**, pp.: **adj.** turned to a contrary direction; changed in order: **invertedly**, ad. -ly: **inverted arch**, an arch of stone or brick with the crown downwards—usually employed in the construction of tunnels.

vertebral, a. *in-vér-té-brál* (L. *in*, not, and *vertebra*, a joint in the backbone), without a vertebral column or spinal bone: **vertebrate**, n. -tē-brát, an animal having no spinal bone: **adj.** destitute of a backbone: **vertebrata**, n. plu. -brát-tá, one of the

great divisions of the animal kingdom in which the animals are destitute of vertebrae or backbones.

invest, *v.* *in-vest* (L. *investio*, I cover with a garment—from *in*, on, and *vestis*, a garment). It. *investire*; F. *investir*, to invest; to clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to place in possession of office, rank, or dignity; to enclose or surround, as a city besieged by an enemy; to place or lay out money: **investing**, *imp.*: **invested**, *pp.*: **investive**, *a.* -*iv*, clothing; enclosing: **investment**, *n.* that in which anything is invested, as money; the act of placing out money to interest or profit in the public funds, in the purchase of shares or property, and the like; the act of surrounding a town, &c., in order to besiege it.

investigate, *v.* *in-vesti-tā-gat* (L. *investigatum*, to search or seek after—from *in*, into, and *vestigio*, I follow a track; *vestigium*, a track or footstep), to search, trace, or find out; to examine into with care and accuracy: **investigating**, *imp.*: **investigated**, *pp.*: **investigator**, *n.* -*gā-ter*, an examiner; one charged to look into anything: **investigable**, *a.* -*gā-bl*, that may be searched out: **investigation**, *n.* -*gā-shūn*, the action or process of searching carefully for truth, facts, or principles; careful inquiry to find out what is unknown; a searching inquiry: **investigative**, *a.* -*gā-tiv*, careful in research: **investigatory**, *a.* -*ter-i*, searching; inquiring into.

investiture, *n.* *in-vesti-tūr* (mid. L. *investitura*; F. *investiture*, investiture—from *in*, on, and *vestis*, a garment), the act or right of giving legal possession; as applied to a R. Cath. bishop, the act of giving the ring and crozier, the external signs of his dignity and office.

investment, *n.*—see **invest**.

inveterate, *a.* *in-vet-er-at* (L. *inveteratum*, to keep till old or stale—from *in*, into, and *vetus*, old—gen. *veteris*: It. *inveterato*, inveterate), deep seated or rooted; obstinate; obstinate from long continuance: **inveterately**, *ad.* -*ti*: **inveteracy**, *n.* -*er-ā-si*, long continuance of anything bad; state of being deep-rooted and firm by time: **inveterateness**, *n.* long continuance of anything bad.

invidious, *a.* *in-vi-dī-ous* (L. *invidiosus*, full of envy or spite—from *invidia*, envy: It. *invidioso*, likely to incur or provoke ill-will, envy, or hatred: **invidiously**, *ad.* -*ti*: **invidiousness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

invigorate, *v.* *in-vig-o-rāt* (It. *invigorare*, to strengthen—from *in*, in, and *vigor*, strength), to strengthen; to give vigour to; to animate: **invigorating**, *imp.*: **invigorated**, *pp.*: **adj. strengthened**: **invigoration**, *n.* -*rā-shūn*, the act of invigorating; the state of being strengthened.

invincible, *a.* *in-vin-si-bil* (mid. L. *invincibilis*: It. *invincibile*; F. *invincible*, unconquerable—from *in*, not, and *vinco*, I conquer), that cannot be conquered or subdued; not to be overcome: **invincibly**, *ad.* -*bl*: **invincibleness**, *n.* -*bl-nēs*, also **invincibility**, *n.* -*bil-i-ti*, the quality of being unconquerable.

inviolable, *a.* *in-vi-ō-lā-bl* (L. *inviolabilis*, not to be hurt: It. *inviolabile*; F. *inviolable*—from *in*, not, and *violo*, I defile, I injure), not to be profaned or polluted; that ought not to be injured; not to be broken: **inviolability**, *n.* -*bil-i-ti*, the state or quality of being inviolable: **inviolably**, *ad.* -*bl*: **inviolate**, *a.* -*ō-lāt* (L. *inviolatus*, uninjured), uninjured; unprofaned; unbroken; unpolluted.

invisible, *a.* *in-vi-si-bil* (L. *invisible*, hidden from sight—from *in*, not, and *video*, I see), that cannot be seen: **invisibly**, *ad.* -*bl*: **invisibility**, *n.* -*bil-i-ti*, also **invisibleness**, *n.* -*bl-nēs*, state of being invisible.

invite, *v.* *in-vit* (L. *invitare*, to ask or request: F. *inviter*, to invite), to ask to come into or to some place; to request the company of; to solicit; to allure; to persuade: **inviting**, *imp.*: **adj. enticing**; alluring; tempting: **invited**, *pp.*: **solicited**; allured: **inviter**, *n.* one who: **invitingly**, *ad.* -*ti*: **invitation**, *n.* *in-vi-tā-shūn*, the act of asking to do some act or to go to some place: **invitatory**, *a.* *in-vi-tā-ter-i*, using or containing invitation: **n. a psalm or hymn inviting to prayer.**

invocate, *v.* *in-vō-kāt* (L. *invocatum*, to call on or upon—from *in*, on, and *voco*, I call: It. *invocare*; F. *invoguer*, to call on with solemnity; to address in prayer; to implore: **in'voca'tion**, *imp.*: **in'voca'ted**, *pp.*: **in'voca'tion**, *n.* -*kā-shūn*, the act of addressing God in prayer for assistance and protection; a form of call so made.

invoice, *n.* *in-vōys* (It. *avviso*, notice, information),

a written and priced list or detailed account of goods which have been sent by a merchant to a customer; a bill of parcels: **v.** to make a written list of goods or property, with their prices, to be forwarded to a purchaser: **invoicing**, *imp.*: **invoiced**, *pp.*: **sojst**: **invoice-book**, the book into which bills and invoices are copied, or into which the originals are posted.

invoke, *v.* *in-vōk* (L. *invoco*, I call on or upon—from *in*, on, and *voco*, I call—see **invocate**), to address in prayer; to call for with earnestness: **invoking**, *imp.*: **invoked**, *pp.*: **vōkt**.

involute, *n.* *in-vō-lō-ter*, also *in'volu'crum*, *n.* -*krūm* (L. *involutum*, a wrapper—from *in*, into, and *volvo*, I roll: It. *involutore*; F. *involute*), in *bot.*, a collection of a sort of leaves round a cluster of flowers, or at some distance below them; the layer of epidermis covering the spore-cases in ferns: **involute**, *n.* *in-vō-lō-sel* (L. *involutum*, a wrapper, and *cel*, a dim. termination: F. *involute*), in *bot.*, the collection of bractlets or a sort of leaves surrounding a secondary or partial umbel or flower-head: **involute**, *cred.* -*lō-ter*, having an involute.

involute, *a.* *in-vō-lō-ter-i* (*in*, not, and *voluntary*, not having will or choice; not proceeding from will or choice: **involutarily**, *ad.* -*ter-i-ti*: **involutariness**, *n.*

involute, *n.* *in-vō-lō-tō* (L. *involutum*, to inwrap, to enclose—from *in*, into, and *volvo*, I roll: It. *involuta*, enveloped: F. *involute*, curling inside), in *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a string, when unwrapped under tension from a given curve: **in'volute**, *a.*, also **in'volu'ted**, *a.* in *bot.*, rolled spirally inwards, as leaves: **in'volu'tion**, *n.* -*lō-shūn*, the action of folding or rolling in; that which is wrapped round anything; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the raising of a number or quantity to any given power, as if it were folded or rolled on itself: **in'volute**, *a.* -*lō-tiv*, in *bot.*, applied to leaves rolled inwards spirally on each side: **involute**: **involutina**, *n.* *in-vō-lō-tiv-nd*, in *geol.*, a genus of foraminifera, so called from the manner in which the tuberculated tube-like organism is coiled upon itself.

involve, *v.* *in-vōlv* (L. *involvere*, to surround, to inwrap—from *in*, in, or on, and *volvo*, I roll: It. *involvere*; F. *involver*), to comprise; to take in; to implicate; to entangle; to plunge or overwhelm in; to embarrass; to raise a number or quantity to any given power: **involving**, *imp.*: **involved**, *pp.*: **involved**, *n.* -*vōlv-ment*, state of being involved.

invulnerable, *a.* *in-vūl'nēr-d-bl* (L. *invulnerabilis*, not to be wounded—from *in*, not, and *vulnero*, I wound: F. *invulnerable*), that cannot be wounded or maimed: **invulnerableness**, *n.* -*bl-nēs*, also **invulnerability**, *n.* -*bil-i-ti*, the quality of being secure from wounds or injury.

inward, *a.* *in-vērd* (AS. *inweard*, inward: *in*, into, and *weard*), internal; placed or being within: **in'ward** or **in'wards**, *ad.* -*we-rds*, toward the inside or centre; in the mind or thoughts: **in'wardly**, *ad.* -*ti*, in the inner parts: **in'wards**, *n.* plu. -*we-rds* (AS. *inwearde*, the bowels), the bowels; the viscera.

inweave, *v.* *in-wēv* (*in*, into, and *weave*), to intermix or intertwine; to weave together: **inweaving**, *imp.*: **inwove**, *pt.* -*vōv*: **inwoven**, *pp.* -*vōv-n*.

inwrap, *v.* *in-rāp* (*in*, into, and *wrap*), to infold; to cover by wrapping; to perplex: **inwrapping**, *imp.*: **inwrapped**, *pp.* -*rāpt*.

inwreath, *v.* *in-rēth* (*in*, into, and *wreath*), to surround or encompass, as with a wreath: **inwreathing**, *imp.*: **inwreathed**, *pp.* -*rēth-d*.

inwrought, *pp.* and *a.* *in-rāwt* (*in*, into, and *wrought*), worked in or among other things; adorned with figured work.

io, *int.* *īō* (Gr. *iodē*, an exclamation of joy or triumph. **iodine**, *n.* *īō-dīn* (Gr. *iodēs*, resembling a violet—from *ion*, violet, and *idos*, likeness: F. *iodine*), a solid elementary substance of a greyish-black colour, obtained from marine plants, sea-water, &c.—its vapour is of a beautiful violet colour, hence the name: **iodate**, *n.* *īō-dāt*, any salt of iodic acid: **iodic**, *a.* *īō-dīk*, containing iodine: **iodide**, *n.* *īō-dīd*, a direct compound of iodine with a base: **iodous**, *a.* -*īō-s*, of or from iodine: **iodoform**, *n.* *īō-dō-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), a yellow crystalline substance resulting from the action of alcohol on iodine and potash: **iodism**, *n.* -*īō-izm*, in *med.*, a morbid condition sometimes resulting from the use of iodine: **iodite**, *n.* *īō-dīt*, or **iodic silver**, an ore of silver, consisting of iodine and

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōce*;

silver: **iodium**, *n.* *i-ô-dî-ûm*, a Latinised form of the word *iodine*: **ioduret**, *n.* *i-ô-dî-û-ret*, a non-acid compound of iodine and a base.

iolite, *n.* *i-ô-lit* (Gr. *ion*, violet, and *lithos*, a stone), one of the gems, of various shades of pale and dark blue, occurring in granitic and primitive rocks.

ion, *n.* *i-ôn* (Gr. *ion*, going), any one of the elements which are evolved out of a particular substance by the voltaic current, and which appear at the poles of the battery.

Ionian, *a.* *i-ô-nî-an* (Gr. *Ionía*, a country of Asia Minor on the Ægean Sea, first colonised by Ion), or relating to *Ionía*, or its inhabitants: **Ionie**, *a.* *i-ô-nî-ik*, pert. to *Ionía*; denoting one of the five orders of architecture; applied to an airy kind of music.

iota, *n.* *i-ô-tâ* (Gr. *i*, called *iota*), a jot; a tittle.

IOU, designed to be a contr. of the sentence or phrase, "I owe you"; three capital letters written on a slip of paper, under which a given sum and a signature is put—being a brief acknowledgment of money lent.

Ipecacuanha, *n.* *ipê-kak'-a-an'-â* (Brazilian or Sp.), the root of a S. Amer. plant, used in medicine as an emetic.

irascible, *a.* *ir-âs-sî-bl* (Sp. and F. *irascible*; It. *irascibile*, irascible—from *Ir*, *irasci*, to be angry, easily provoked; prone to anger; irritable: **irascibility**, *ad.* *ir-âs-cibleness*, *n.* *-bi-nês*, also **irascibility**, *n.* *-bî-lî-tî*, the quality of being easily inflamed by anger.

ir, *ir*, another form of the prefix *in*, signifying "not," &c.—see *in*.

ire, *n.* *îr* (L. and *îr*: F. *ire*, anger; AS. *yrre*, anger; Fin. *ari*, snarling like a dog; Dan. *irre*, to tease, to incite), anger; wrath: **ireful**, *a.* *-fûl*, filled with anger: **irefully**, *ad.* *-lî*.

iris, *n.* *îris*, **irises**, plu. *îris-êz* (Gr. *iris*, the rainbow, the flag—gen. *îridos*: L. *iris*; It. *iride*), an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; the fleur-de-lis or flag flower; a variety of rock-crystal: **iridescent**, *a.* *îrî-dê-sênt*, exhibiting a play of colours like those of the rainbow: **iridescence**, *n.* *-sêns*, the exhibiting of colours like those of the rainbow: **iridium**, *n.* *îrî-dî-ûm*, the most infusible of the known metals, of a steel-grey or lead colour, and shining metallic lustre, found in the ore of platinum and in gold-washings—used in porcelain-painting and for the ribs of gold pens: **irised**, *a.* *îrî-sâ-dêd*, resembling the rainbow: **irised**, *a.* *îrî-sâd*, containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Irish, *n.* *îrîsh*, the language of Ireland, a dialect of the Celtic; the people of Ireland: **adj.** pert. to or produced in Ireland: **Irishism**, *n.* *-izm*, a mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish: **Irish moss**, a marine plant possessing medicinal and nutritive properties: **Irish stew**, a kind of hash of potatoes and meat stewed together.

irk, *v.* *êrk* (AS. *earg*, slothful, dull; Icel. *argr*, being reluctant, avoiding through fear; Scot. *ergh*, to feel reluctant), to dull one's inclination to action; to tire or become weary; to make impatient; to annoy—used impersonally: **irk some**, *a.* *-sum*, wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness by long continuance: **irk-somely**, *ad.* *-lî*: **irk-someness**, *n.* tediousness; wearisomeness.

iron, *n.* *îern* (Goth. *eisarn*; Dut. *isern*; W. *haiarn*; Gael. *iaran*), a well-known metal, and, economically speaking, the most important; an instr. made of it: **n.** plu. chains; fetters; shackles; tools for heating a fire; the poker, tongs, and shovel for a grate, as *fire-irons*: **adj.** formed of iron; resembling iron in hardness, strength, &c.; harsh; stern; severe; fast-binding; impetetrable; strong; robust, as an iron constitution: **v.** to smooth with a heated instr. made of iron; to chain; to fetter: **ironing**, *imp.* *îern-ing*: **n.** a smoothing with an iron; a shackling or arming with iron: **irony**, *a.* *îern'-î*, partaking of iron; resembling iron: **iron age**, the rude and unpolished age of the world: **iron-bound**, *a.* faced or surrounded with rocks, as an iron-bound coast: **iron-clad**, *a.* covered with armour of iron; sheathed with iron or steel plates: **n.** a man-of-war covered or plated with thick plates of iron or steel: **iron-listed**, *a.* having hard or stronglists; covetous: **iron-grey**, a colour resembling that of iron: **iron-flint**, a term applied to some varieties of ferruginous quartz: **ironfounder**, one who makes iron castings: **iron-glance**, the peroxide of iron, of a dark steel-grey colour; hematite: **iron-hearted**,

a. hard-hearted; unfeeling: **iron-liquor**, a solution of acetate of iron, used as a mordant by calico-printers—usually called printers' liquor: **ironmonger**, *n.* *-mûng-ger*, a dealer in iron or hardware goods: **ironmongery**, *n.* *-gêr-î*, iron or hardware goods: **iron-master**, a manufacturer of iron, or large dealer therein: **iron-mould**, *n.* *-môld*, a mark or stain made by the rust of iron, &c., on cloth: **iron pyrites**, the yellow sulphuret of iron: **ironides**, a name applied to Cromwell's cavalry—so called from their endurance and undaunted bravery: **iron-sinter**, a recent product occurring in old mines, in crusts of a dark-brown colour and vitreous lustre: **ironstone**, the most common ore of iron: **iron-wood**, a very hard and heavy wood: **ironware**, utensils and tools made of iron: **ironwork**, the parts or pieces, as of a building or a vessel, consisting of iron; the manufacture of iron: **cast or pig iron**, the direct product of smelting iron-ore, which is run into moulds at the mouth of the smelting-furnace: **magnetic-iron**, a common ore of iron, and attractable by the magnet: **wrought iron**, cast iron rendered malleable and ductile.

irony, *n.* *îrôn-î* (L. *ironia*, irony; Gr. *eireneia*, irony—from *eiron*, a dissembler in speech: It. *ironia*; F. *ironie*), a mode of speech in which the meaning of the speaker is contrary to his words; a delicate species of sarcasm: **ironic**, *a.* *îrôn-îk*, also **ironical**, *a.* *-î-kal*, exposing and ridiculing the faults and errors of others by seeming to approve or defend them: **ironically**, *ad.* *-lî*.

irradiance, *n.* *îr-râ-dî-âns*, also **irradiancy**, *n.* *-sî* (L. *irradians*, making bright—from *in*, on, and *radius*, a ray), the sending forth rays of light upon an object; lustre: **irradiate**, *v.* *-di-âd* (L. *irradiatum*, to cast rays upon: It. *irradiare*; F. *irradier*), to dart rays of light into; to adorn with lustre; to emit rays of light; to illuminate the mind: **irradiating**, *imp.* *îr-râ-dî-â-ted*, pp.: **irradiation**, *n.* *-â-shûn*, the act of sending out rays of light; brightness; act of sending out minute particles; the apparent enlargement of the disc of a heavenly body.

irrational, *a.* *îr-râsh'-ân-âl* (*in*, not, and *rational*), void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd: **irrationally**, *ad.* *-lî*: **irrationality**, *n.* *-î-tî*, want of reason.

irreclaimable, *a.* *îr-rê-kîl'-mâ-bl* (*in*, not, and *reclaimable*), not to be reclaimed; that cannot be reformed: **irreclaimably**, *ad.* *-blî*.

irreconcilable, *a.* *îr-rê-kôn-sî-â-bl* (*in*, not, and *reconcilable*), not to be recalled to a state of friendship or kindness; that cannot be appeased or subdued; that cannot be made to agree or be consistent: **irreconcilably**, *ad.* *-blî*: **irreconcilableness**, *n.* *-blî-nês*: **irreconciled**, *a.* *-sîl*, not reconciled; not atoned for: **irreconciliation**, *n.* *-sî-lî-â-shûn*, want of reconciliation.

irrecoverable, *a.* *îr-rê-kîv'-êr-â-bl* (*in*, not, and *recoverable*), not to be recovered or repaired; that cannot be regained or remedied: **irrecoverably**, *ad.* *-blî*: **irrecoverableness**, *n.* *-blî-nês*.

redeemable, *a.* *îr-rê-dê-m'-â-bl* (*in*, not, and *redeemable*), that cannot be redeemed; not subject to be paid at the nominal value: **irredeemably**, *ad.* *-blî*.

irreducible, *n.* *îr-rê-dû-sî-bl* (*in*, not, and *reducible*), that cannot be brought back to a former state, or changed to a different one: **irreducibly**, *ad.* *-sî-blî*: **irreducibleness**, *n.* *-blî-nês*.

irrefragable, *a.* *îr-rê-frâ-gâ-bl* (*in*, not, and *refragable*; F. *irrefragable*; It. *irragabile*), that cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestable: **irrefragably**, *ad.* *-gâ-blî*: **irrefragableness**, *n.* *-blî-nês*, quality of being incapable of confutation.

irrefutable, *a.* *îr-rê-fû-tâ-bl* (*in*, not, and *refutable*), that cannot be disproved or overthrown by argument; unanswerable: **irrefutably**, *ad.* *-blî*.

irregular, *a.* *îr-rê-gû-lêr* (*in*, not, and *regular*), not according to usual forms or rules; not according to established principles or customs; not in conformity to law; wanting symmetry; not regular, as regards mode of life; vicious: **n.** a soldier not in regular service; one not following any fixed rule; in *bot*, a flower in which the parts of any of the verticils differ in size: **irregularly**, *ad.* *-lî*: **irregularity**, *n.* *-lî-rî-tî*, neglect of law, form, or method; deviation from rule; vice.

irrelative, *a.* *îr-rê-l'-â-tîv* (*in*, not, and *relative*), unconnected: **irrelatively**, *ad.* *-lî*.

irrelevant, *a.* *îr-rê-l'-vânt* (*in*, not, and *relevant*), not applicable; not to the purpose; not serving to

côic, *bôy*, *fôot*; *pûre*, *bûd*, *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

support: **irrelevantly**, ad. -li: **irrelevancy**, n. -vân-si, also **irrelevance**, n. -vân-si, the quality of not being applicable.

irreligion, n. *ir-rê-lî-jîn* (in, not, and religion: F. *irreligion*), contempt of religion or the want of it; profaneness; impiety: **irreligious**, a. *ir-rê-lî-jûs*, profane; impious; wicked: **irreligiously**, ad. -li: **irreligiousness**, n. quality or state of being irreligious; want of religion.

irremediable, a. *ir-rê-mê-dî-d-bl* (in, not, and remediable), that cannot be cured; not to be corrected or redressed: **irremediably**, ad. -bli: **irremediableness**, n. -bli-nês.

irremissible, a. *ir-rê-mîs-sî-bl* (in, not, and remissible: F. *irremissible*), that cannot be forgiven or remitted: **irremissibly**, ad. -bli: **irremissibleness**, n. -bli-nês, quality of being not to be pardoned.

irremovable, a. *ir-rê-mô-vâ-bl* (in, not, and removable), that cannot be moved or changed: **irremovably**, ad. -bli: **irremovability**, n. -bli-ti, quality or state of being irremovable.

irreparable, a. *ir-rê-pâ-ra-bl* (in, not, and reparable: L. *irreparabilis*; F. *irréparable*, irreparable), that cannot be repaired or mended; not to be recovered, retrieved, or remedied: **irreparably**, ad. -bli: **irreparability**, n. -bli-ti, state of being beyond repair or recovery.

irrepealable, a. *ir-rê-pê-lâ-bl* (in, not, and repealable), that cannot be revoked or annulled: **irrepealably**, ad. -bli.

irreprehensible, a. *ir-rê-pê-rê-nê-sî-bl* (in, not, and reprehensible), not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured: **irreprehensibly**, ad. -bli.

irrepressible, a. *ir-rê-prê-sî-bl* (in, not, and repressible), that cannot be repressed or subdued; not to be restrained: **irrepressibly**, ad. -bli.

irreproachable, a. *ir-rê-prô-châ-bl* (in, not, and reproachable), free from blame; innocent: **irreproachably**, ad. -bli: **irreproachableness**, n. -bli-nês.

irreprovable, a. *ir-rê-prô-vâ-bl* (in, not, and reprovable), that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: **irreprovably**, ad. -bli.

irresistance, n. *ir-rê-sîs-tâns* (in, not, and resistance), passive submission; forbearance to resist.

irresistible, a. *ir-rê-sîs-tî-bl* (in, not, and resistible), that cannot be resisted or opposed: **irresistibly**, ad. -bli: **irresistibility**, n. -bli-ti, also **irresistibleness**, n. -bli-nês, quality of being irresistible; power beyond successful resistance.

irresoluble, a. *ir-rê-sô-lû-bl* (in, not, and resolvable), incapable of being dissolved or set free; that cannot be resolved into parts.

irresolute, a. *ir-rê-sô-lû-bl* (in, not, and resolute), not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; wavering; given to doubt: **irresolutely**, ad. -li: **irresolution**, n. *ir-rê-sô-lû-shûn*, want of resolution; want of decision in purpose: **irresoluteness**, n. -lû-nês.

irresolvable, a. *ir-rê-sô-lû-bl* (in, not, and resolvable), that cannot be resolved.

irrespective, a. *ir-rê-spêktîv* (in, not, and respective), not regarding; not having respect to, as circumstances: **irrespectively**, ad. -li: **irrespective** is followed by of.

irrespirable, a. *ir-rê-spî-râ-bl* (in, not, and respirable), unfit for respiration.

irresponsible, a. *ir-rê-spôn-sî-bl* (in, not, and responsible), not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences: **irresponsibly**, ad. -bli: **irresponsibility**, n. -bli-ti.

irretrievable, a. *ir-rê-trê-vâ-bl* (in, not, and retrievable), not to be retrieved; not to be recovered or repaired: **irretrievably**, ad. -bli: **irretrievableness**, n. -bli-nês.

irreturnable, a. *ir-rê-têrnâ-bl* (in, not, and returnable), not to be returned.

irrevealeable, a. *ir-rê-vêllâ-bl* (in, not, and revealeable), that may not be revealed: **irrevealeably**, ad. -bli.

irreverent, a. *ir-rê-vêr-ênt* (in, not, and reverent: L. *irreverens*, that does not show veneration; It. *irreverente*; F. *irrévérent*), wanting in due regard for the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors: **irreverently**, ad. -li: **irreverence**, n. -êns, want of due regard for the Supreme Being; want of veneration or reverence.

irreversible, a. *ir-rê-vêr-sî-bl* (in, not, and reversible), not to be changed; not to be recalled: **irreversibly**, ad. -bli: **irreversibleness**, n. -bli-nês.

irrevocable, a. *ir-rê-vô-kâ-bl* (in, not, and revocable),

that cannot be recalled or annulled; not to be revoked or reversed: **irrevocably**, ad. -bli.

irrigate, v. *ir-rî-gât* (L. *irrigatum*, to water, to irrigate—from *in*, on, and *rigo*, I moisten or water: It. *irrigare*), to moisten land by causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over it; to water: **irrigating**, imp.: **irrigated**, pp. watered: **irrigation**, n. -gû-shûn, the operation of causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over land with the view of nourishing and increasing the growth of plants: **irriguous**, a. *ir-rî-gû-ûs*, watery; moist; dewy; well watered.

irritant, a. *ir-rî-tânt* (L. *irritus*, not ratified or settled—from *in*, not, and *ratus*, ratified), in law, rendering null and void, as an **irritant** clause.

irritate, v. *ir-rî-tât* (L. *irritatum*, to snarl often or greatly, as dogs, to provoke—from L. *hîrrire*; Norm. *hîrra*, to snarl, to incite; Ger. *zerrn*; Dut. *risen*, to provoke to anger), to make angry or fretful; to provoke or exasperate; to inflame or excite heat in, as the flesh or skin: **irritating**, imp.: **adj.** exciting; causing irritation: **irritated**, pp.: **adj.** excited; exasperated: **irritable**, a. -tâ-bl (L. *irritabilis*, easily excited to anger), easily provoked or made angry: **irritably**, ad. -bli: **irritability**, n. -bli-ti, the quality of being easily excited or provoked; the peculiar susceptibility possessed by the living tissues and fibres on the application of certain substances: **irritancy**, n. -tân-sî, the state of being irritant: **irritant**, a. *ir-rî-tânt* (L. *irritans*, exasperating), irritating: n. that which irritates or causes pain, heat, or tension: **irritation**, n. -tâ-shûn, the act of exciting heat or redness in the skin; the heat so produced; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; anger: **irritative**, a. -tîv, tending to excite or irritate: **irritatory**, a. -tâ-têr-tî, exciting; producing irritation.

irruption, n. *ir-rûp-shûn* (L. *irruptum*, to burst or rush violently into—from *in*, into, and *rumpere*, to break or burst: F. *irruption*), a sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion: **irruptively**, ad. -tîv, rushing suddenly in or upon: **irruptively**, ad. -tîv.

is, v. *iz* (AS. *ys*; Ger. *ist*; L. *est*; Gr. *esti*; Sans. *asti*), 3d pers. sing. pres. of the verb *be*.

isagogic, a. *is-â-gô-jîk*, also **isagogical**, a. -î-kâl (Gr. *isagogikos*, introductory—from *eis*, into, and *ago*, I lead), introductory; belonging to an introduction.

isagon, n. *is-â-gôn* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle), a figure whose angles are equal.

ischiatric, a. *is-î-kî-â-tîk* (Gr. *ischion*, the hip), pert. to the hip: **ischium**, n. -ûm, the hip-bone.

ischury, n. *is-î-kû-rî*, also **ischuria**, *is-î-kû-rî-d* (Gr. *ischô*, I stop or retain, and *ouron*, urine), the suppression or stoppage of urine: **ischuretic**, n. -rê-tîk, a medicine adapted to relieve ischury: **adj.** having the quality of relieving ischury.

ischypterus, n. *is-î-kîp-têr-ûs* (Gr. *ischus*, strength of body, and *pteron*, a fin), in *geol.*, a genus of ganoid fishes with smooth rhomboidal scales.

iscliffe, n. *is-êr-in* (from the river *Iser*, in Silesia, near whose source it was first found), a mineral of an iron-black colour and of a bright metallic lustre, found in angular grains, rolled pieces, or in the form of black sand.

isinglass, n. *is-îng-glâs* (Ger. *hausenblase*, the bladder of the sturgeon—from *hausen*, a sturgeon, and *blase*, a bladder: *isinglass*, a corruption of *hausenblase*, probably from connecting the name with its employment in *icing*, or in making jellies), a pure kind of gelatine, gelatinous and semi-transparent, obtained from the sounds or air-bladders of certain freshwater fish; fish-glue.

Isis, n. *is-sis*, one of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology.

Islamism, n. *is-lâm-mîzm* (Ar. *islam*, obedience to the will of God—from *salama*, to submit to God), the religion or creed of Mohammed: **Islam**, n. *is-lâm*, the religion of Mohammed; the whole body of the faithful, and the countries in which Islamism is professed: **Islamic**, a. -mî-tîk, pert. to Islamism.

island, n. *î-lând* (AS. *igland*—from *age*, an eye: Fris. *ooge*, an eye, an island: literally *eye-land*—the true etymology being preserved in *eyot* or *ait*, a small island in a river), a spot of land surrounded by water, in the same manner as the eye in the face; a tract or portion of land wholly surrounded by water: **islander**, n. -êr, an inhabitant of an island: **islanded**, a. formed as an island.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

a journey—from *L. iter*, a way or journey—gen. *itineris*; *it. itinere*, a journey, passing from place to place; wandering; unsettled: *n.* one who travels from place to place, or is unsettled; a pedlar: *itin'erantly*, ad. *-it*: *itin'eracy*, *n.* *-d-st*, also *itin'erancy*, *n.* *-d-st*, a guide or route-book for travellers: *adj.* pert. to or done on a journey: *itin'erate*, *v.* *-er-at*, to travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching: *itin'era'ting*, imp. travelling from place to place, particularly for preaching or lecturing: *itin'era'ted*, pp.

itself, it-self (*it*, and *self*), a reciprocal pron.—generally applied to things.

ivied—see *ivy*.

ivory, *n.* *ivo-ri* (F. *ivoire*; It. *avorio*, ivory—from *L. ebur*, ivory), the bony tusk of the male elephant;

also teeth or tusks of the sea-horse; any white organic structure resembling ivory: *adj.* made or prepared from ivory; resembling ivory: *ivory-black*, carbonised or charred bone or ivory: *ivory-nut*, the nut of a species of palm-tree—so called from the fluid found in the nuts hardening into a whitish close-grained albuminous substance, often called *vegetable ivory* from its resembling ivory in texture and colour: *ivories*, *n.* plu. *-ries*, a general term for works of art executed in ivory.

ivy, *n.* *ē-vi* (A.S. *ifig*; Ger. *epheu*, *ivy*: Gael. *eidhean*, *ivy*—from *eid*, to clothe), a well-known evergreen climbing plant: *ivied*, a *ē-vid*, overgrown with ivy: *ivy-mantled*, a. overgrown or covered with ivy.

Icolyte, *n.* *ikō-s-lit* (Gr. *ikos*, bird-line, and *lithos*, a stone), one of the mineral resins of a hyacinth-red colour, which becomes soft at 169°.

J

jabber, *v.* *jāb-ber* (imitative of a noisy indistinct utterance: Scot. *gaber*: F. *japper*, to yelp; *jaboter*, to mutter), to talk rapidly and indistinctly; to talk nonsensically; to chatter: *n.* utterance of words rapidly and indistinctly: *jab'bering*, imp.: *jab'bered*, pp. *-ber-d*: *jab berer*, *n.* *-ber-er*, one who.

jabiru, *n.* *jāb-i-rō*, a Brazilian name for a wading bird, having the same habits as those of the stork, and with an enormous bill.

jacamar, *n.* *jā-kā-mār* (F. *jacamar*), one of a genus of birds, of brilliant plumage, allied to the kingfishers, and having the habits of the bee-eaters.

jacana, *n.* *jā-kā-nā*, the Brazilian name for a bird found in most tropical countries, but most common in S. Amer., remarkable for the length of its toes, and for its wings being armed in front with sharp spurs.

jacaranda, *n.* *jā-kār-ān-dā*, the Brazilian name for a fine lofty tree, from which rosewood is obtained.

jacinth, *n.* *jā-sinth* (F. *jacinthe*: L. *hyacinthus*), another name for the hyacinth, a species of precious stone.

jack, *n.* *jāk* (a familiar corruption or diminutive of *John*), a name applied as an expression of familiarity; any mechanical contrivance for replacing the personal service of an attendant; a screw for raising heavy weights; a contrivance to turn a spit; any timber cut short of its usual length; a flag or ensign; a sailor—usually in composition, as *jack-tar*; a prefix signifying male, as *jack-ass*: *jack*, *n.* plu. wooden wedges used in coal-mining: *jack-daw*, one of the crow family, a small species inhabiting rocks and old buildings: *boot-jack*, an implement for taking off boots: *jack-towel*, a coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use: *jack-boots*, heavy boots for rough service: *black-jack* (Dut. *jacks*), a leathern jug for household service: *jack-plane*, a large plane for heavy work: *jack-screw*, a screw used for stowing cotton in the hold of a ship: *jack-staff*, the staff upon which the union-jack is hoisted: *union-jack*, the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland, containing the union of the three crosses, but without the fly of the ensign: *jack-in-a-box*, a figure made to start out of a box; a piece of machinery for raising heavy weights a little way off the ground: *jack-in-office*, a person who presumes on the authority with which he is invested: *jack-of-all-trades*, one able to turn his hand to many things, generally used in a half-contemptuous sense: *jack-pudding*, a merry-andrew: *jack-with-a-lantern*, or *jack-o'-lantern*, will-o'-the-wisp; the ignis fatuus.

jackal, *n.* *jāk-āl* (Ar. *jakal*; Sp. *caçal*), a wild animal, resembling partly a dog and partly a fox.

jackanapes, *n.* *jāk-a-nāps* (*jack*, the ape), an impudent fellow; a monkey.

jackass, *n.* *jāk-ās* (*jack*, and *ass*), the male ass.

jackot, *n.* *jāk-ēt*, also *jack*, *n.* *jāk* (F. *jaquette*, a child's coat, the dim. of *jaque*, a jacket, a coat of mail), a homely substitute for a coat of mail; a short loose coat terminating at the waist: *jack'eted*, *a.* *-ēt-ēd*, wearing a jacket.

Jacobin, *n.* *jāk-ō-bin* (from the place of meeting in an old monastery of the monks, called *Jacobins*—from *L. Jacobus*, Jacob or James), a party of violent revolutionists in France during the first Revolution; a radical or levelling politician of the character of the French Jacobins: *Jac'obinical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, having the character of a Jacobin: *Jac'obinism*, *n.* *-izm*, the principles of the Jacobins: *Jac'obinically*, ad. *-it*.

Jacobite, *n.* *jāk-ō-bit* (*Jacobus*, James, the Latinised form of the Heb. *Jā'acob*, Jacob, James), one attached to the cause of King James II., particularly after his flight and abdication, and to his line: *adj.* of or belonging to the Jacobites: *Jac'obitism*, *n.* *-izm*, the principles of the Jacobites: *Jac'obitical*, *a.* *-bit-i-kāl*, belonging to the Jacobites.

Jacob's-ladder, *n.* *jāk-ōbs-lād-der* (*Jacob*, and *ladder*), the name of a plant, supposed to be so called from its successive pairs of leaflets; a ship's ladder made of ropes, but having wooden steps; a cross staff for taking altitudes.

Jacobus, *n.* *jā-kō-būs* (*L. Jacobus*, James), a gold coin, in value about 25 shillings, so called from James I., in whose reign it was first coined.

jaconet, *n.* *jāk-ō-nēt* (F. *jaconas*), a light thin cotton fabric between cambric and muslin, used for dresses, &c.

jacquard, *n.* *jāk-ārd* (after the inventor), a loom for weaving figured fabrics.

Jactitation, *n.* *jāk-ti-tā-shūn* (*L. jactitare*, to cast or toss to and fro—from *jactare*, to throw or fling), a tossing about of the body; restlessness.

Jaculatory, *a.* *jāk-ā-lā-tēr-i* (*L. jaculatus*, hurled or thrown, as a javelin or dart), darting or throwing out suddenly; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

Jade, *v.* *jād* (Sp. *jadear*, to play, as the flanks, to pant—from *ijada*, the flank), to tire or fatigue; to become tired; to weary with hard service, attention, or study: *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a worthless nag; a mean or sorry woman; a young woman, generally in slight contempt: *jā'ding*, *imp.* *jaded*, pp. and *a.* fatigued; wearied; harassed: *jā'dish*, *a.* *jād-ish*, vicious—applied to a horse; unchaste—applied to a woman.

Jade, *n.* *jād* (F. *jade*—said to be from its Indian name *igida*), a tough hard mineral, of a dark leek-green colour, smooth surface, and somewhat soapy feel, worked into many elegant ornaments in India; called also *nephrite* (Gr. *nephros*, a kidney), from its supposed medicinal properties in kidney diseases; also *axe-stone*, from a variety of it being fashioned into axe-heads by the natives of New Zealand.

Jag, *n.* *jāg* (Gael. *gagaich*; Bret. *gagel*, to stutter: Bav. *gaglern*, to cluck as a hen: Gael. *gog*, the cackling of a hen, the nodding of the head: such syllables as *gag*, *jag*, *gig*, being often imitative of harsh broken sounds), a projection; an indentation; the tooth of a saw; a notch; a ragged protuberance: *v.* to notch; to cut like the teeth of a saw: *jag'ging*, *imp.* *jagged*, pp. *jāgd*: *adj.* *jāg-gēd*, having notches or teeth; having sharp irregular edges and surfaces: *jag'ger*, *n.* *-ger*, one who jags; in Scot., a pedlar; the bearer of a wallet or leather bag, called a *jag*: *jag'gedly*, ad. *-it*: *jag'gedness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of having rough projections; unevenness: *jag'gy*, *a.* *-gi*, rugged; uneven; set with teeth.

Jaggery, *n.* *jāg-gēr-i*, the Indian name for a kind of coarse dark sugar, obtained from the juice of palms and the sugar-cane—often used to mix with lime to form a cement.

Jaghire, *n.* *jāg-gēr* (Hind. *jagir*), in the E. Ind., a Government grant of land or of produce to an individual for life, or for the support of a public establishment: *jag'hire-dar*, *n.* *-dār*, one who holds a jaghire.

jaguar, *n.* *jagü'-är* or *jä-gwä'r* (Brazilian, *jagouara*), the American tiger.

jah, *n.* *jäh*, a contr. for Jehovah.

jail, *n.* *jäl* (also written *gaol*, which see), a prison; a place of confinement for prisoners: *jail'or*, *n.*, also *jailer*, *n.* *ér*, the keeper of a jail: *jail-bird*, one who has frequently been in a jail.

jalap, *n.* *jäl'-ap* (*Xalapa*, in Mexico, where it grows: *F. jalap*), the root of a plant reduced to powder—used in medicine as a purgative.

jalousy, *n.* *zhäl'-öo-zé*, plu. *jäl'ousies*, *-zéé* (*F. jalouse*), in the *E.* and *W. Indies* and in *France*, a name for Venetian blinds.

jam, *n.* *jäm* (mod. Gr. *zoumi*, broth, juice), a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar.

jam, *v.* *jäm* (Eng. *jamb*, the side-post of a door), to press in something that confines the space on each side, like the *jamb*s of a door; to squeeze tight; to press or wedge in: *jam'ming*, *imp.*: *jammed*, *pp.* *jämd*.

Jamaica, *a.* *jä-mä'-kä*, of or from *Jamaica*, as *Jamaica* pepper, one of the names given to allspice.

jamb, *n.* *jäm* (*F. jambe*, a leg), the side supports of any opening in a wall, as a fireplace, a door, &c.; a door-post; a miners' term for any thick mass of rock which prevents them pursuing the lode or vein.

Jamesonite, *n.* *jäm'-sön-ät* (after Professor Jameson), an ore consisting principally of the sulphurets of lead and antimony.

janapa, *n.* *jän'-ä-pä*, the hemp of India which furnishes a valuable fodder, gunny cloth and cordage being also made of it.

jangle, *n.* *jäng'-gl* (old *F. jangler*, to prattle: *Dut. jangelen*, to yelp), discordant sound; babble: *v.* to quarrel in words; to wrangle: *jäng'ling*, *imp.*: *jäng'led*, *pp.* *-glä*: *jäng'ler*, *n.* *-glér*, one who jangles; a chattering noisy fellow.

janitor, *n.* *jän-ät-ér* (*L. janitor*, a doorkeeper—from *janua*, a gate), a doorkeeper; a porter.

janissary, *n.* *jän-ä-sér-é* (*Turk. yeni ischeri*, new troops), the name of the once formidable infantry of the Turkish empire—destroyed to the number of 25,000 by Sultan Mahmood, A.D. 1825.

Jansenism, *n.* *jän'-sen-tem* (from *Jansen*, Bishop of Ypres), the doctrines taught by Jansen regarding free will and grace: **Jan'senist**, *n.* *-ist*, a follower of.

jantu, *n.* *jän'-tö*, a machine in India for raising water for the irrigation of the land.

janty, *jauntily*, *jauntiness*—see *jaunty*.

January, *n.* *jän'-ü-är-ä* (*L. Januarius*, January—from *Janus*, an anc. Italian deity, represented with two faces, looking behind and before, with a key in one hand and a staff in the other), the first month of the year.

japan, *n.* *jä-pän'*, also *japan-work* (from the country in Asia so called), work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan: **japan'**, a varnish for articles made of metal or wood, generally made of linseed-oil, amber, and turpentine: *v.* to varnish as the natives of Japan do; to cover with varnish or japan: **japan'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of giving a black or glossy surface to, and drawing figures on, as on wood: **japanned**, *pp.* *-pänd'*, made with a black and glossy varnish: **japan'ner**, *n.* *-nér*, one who varnishes.

Japanese, *n.* *jäp'-än-ér*, a native of Japan, or the language: **Japan current**, that branch of the equatorial current of the Pacific which trends northward along the Japan coasts.

jar, *n.* *jär* (*F. jare*; *Sp. jarra*; *It. giara*, a jar—from *Ar. garrah*, a waterpot), an earthenware pot or vessel of variable shape and dimensions.

jar, *n.* *jär* (*Swab. garren*; *Bav. garreen*, to creak like a wheel or shoe: *Sp. chirriar*, to creak: *L. garrire*, to chirp, to chatter), a harsh rattling vibration of sound; harsh vibration or sensation; a quarrel; a clash of interests or opinions: *v.* to strike or shake with a kind of short rattle; to sound untunably; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to quarrel or dispute: **jar'ring**, *imp.*: **jarred**, *pp.* *-järd*: **jar'ringly**, *ad. -li*: **ajar**, *ad. ä-jär*, applied to the state of a door slightly open, when it is capable of producing the jarring sound.

Jardes, *n.* *järdz* (*F. jardons*), in *far.*, hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

Jardiniere, *n.* *zhär-din'-är* (*F.* a gardener's wife), an ornamental stand for plants and flowers, to be used as a piece of decorative furniture in a room.

jargon, *n.* *jär'-gön* (*F. jargon*, gibberish: *It. gergone*;

F. jargonner, to talk gibberish), confused, unintelligible talk; gabble; a disparaging term applied to rude and harsh language.

jargon, *n.* *jär'-gön*, also **jargoon'**, *n.* *-gön'*, a mineral, being a Cingalese variety of zircon, colourless specimens of which are often sold for diamonds.

jargonelle, *n.* *jär'-gön-él'* (*F. jargonnette*), a rich variety of pear.

jarred, **jar'ring**—see under *jar*.

jassey, *n.* *jä-zé* (corruption of *Jersey*, and probably so called from being made of or resembling Jersey yarn), a wig; a head of bushy hair.

jasmine, *n.* *jäs'-mín* (*F. jasmin*: *Ar. yasmin*), a plant of several species bearing beautiful flowers; also spelt *jessamine*.

jasper, *n.* *jäs'-pér* (*F. jaspe*: *It. jaspide*: *L. and Gr. iaspis*), a compact variety of quartz of various colours; a precious stone: *jaspidean*, *a.* *-päd'-än*, also *jaspideous*, *a.* *-é-üs*, like jasper; consisting of jasper: **jasp'ery**, *ad. -pér-ä*, having the character of jasper.

jaumange, *n.* *zhö-mäng'h* (*F. jaune*, yellow, and *manger*, meat), a variety of blanchmange; Dutch flummery.

jaundice, *n.* *jäün'-dis* (*F. jaunisse*, the yellow disease—from *jaune*, yellow), a disease characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c., and general languor: **jaundiced**, *a.* *-dist*, affected with jaundice; prejudiced; biased.

jaunt, *n.* *jäünt* (old *F. jancer*, to stir, as a horse in the stable till he sweat: *Manx. jonse*, a jolt, the acting in a wild untamely manner: old Eng. *jaunce*, to jolt, as rough-riders are wont to do), a short journey; a trip: *v.* to journey; to wander here and there; to take short trips: **jaunt'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a rambling for pleasure or exercise: *adj.* used for short journeys, as a *jaunting car*: **jaunt'ed**, *pp.*

jaunty, *a.* *jäün'-ti* (*F. gentil*, pretty, agreeable), airy; showy; gay: **jaun'tiness**, *n.* airiness; showiness; flutery: **jauntily**, *ad. -li*, gaily.

javelin, *n.* *jär'-lin* (*F. javeline*, a javelin: *Sp. jabalina*, a boar-spear—from *jabali*, a wild boar), a light hand-spear formerly used for throwing at an enemy; a half-pike or spear about $\frac{5}{8}$ feet long.

jawhole, *n.* *jäv'-höl* (*F. gachis*, splashing; *Ger. gauche*, slops), a gullyhole; sink where slops are thrown.

jaws, *n.* plu. *jävz* (*F. joue*, the cheek: *Wall. chawer*; old Eng. *chaff*, to chirp, to chatter: *Dut. kauwe*, a chattering daw, a jaw: old Eng. *chaff-bones* or *chaw-bones*), the bones of the head in which the teeth are fixed, in man of a horse-shoe shape; the inner ends of the booms or gaffs of a ship hollowed in: **jawed**, *a.* *jäwd*, having jaws; having the character of a jaw or jaws: **jaw-fallen**, *a.* depressed; dejected; depressed in spirits: **jawbone**, *n.* the bone of the jaw containing the teeth.

Jay, *n.* *jä* (*F. jéai*; *Sp. gato*; *Dut. kauwe*, a jay, a daw), one of the most beautiful of British birds, having variegated plumage, and the head covered with long feathers.

jealous, *a.* *jél'-üs* (*F. jaloux*, jealous: *L. zelus*; *Gr. zelos*, zeal, jealousy), suspicious of rivalry; suspicious of not enjoying the affection or love of another; anxiously careful and concerned for anything: **jealousness**, *n.* *-nés*, also **jeal'ousy**, *n.* *-üs-ä*, the uneasiness which arises from the fear of another robbing us of the love or affection of one whom we love; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry; earnest concern or solicitude: **jeal'ously**, *ad. -li*.

jean, *n.* *jän* (*F. jean*—from *Genoa*), a kind of stout cotton cloth: **satin-jean**, a stout cotton cloth woven to have the smooth, glossy surface of satin, used for stays, shoes, &c.

jeans, *n.* plu. *jérs* (also written *geers* or *jeers*), in *nav.*, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

Jeer, *v.* *jér* (*Ger. scheren*, to rail at: *Icel. dar*, derision; *dara*, to make sport of), to deride; to scoff; to make a mock of: *n.* a taunt; mockery; derision: **Jeer'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* mockery: *adj.* having the character of a jeer: **Jeered**, *pp.* *-jérd*: **Jeer'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who jeers: **Jeer'ingly**, *ad. -li*.

Jeffersonite, *n.* *jér'-fér-sön-ät* (after *Jefferson*), a variety of augite from Sparta, in New Jersey, of a dark olive or black color.

Jehovah, *n.* *jé-hö'vá* (*Heb. Yehováh*—from *hawah*, to be), the Hebrew name of the Deity; the eternal and self-existent Being.

jejuné, *a.* *jé-jün'* (*L. jejunus*, fasting, empty, dry),

cöic, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

empty; wanting; vacant; barren; uninteresting: *jejunely*, ad. -*ly*: *jejuneness*, *n.* emptiness; barrenness; poverty: *jejunum*, *n.* *jejunum*, a part of the small intestines, so called because often found empty.

jelly, *n.* *jél-lé* (F. *gelée*, the juice of meat or fruit which congeals on cooling—from F. *geler*: L. *gelare*, to freeze), the strained liquid or juice of fruit after being boiled with sugar until it shall become a stiffened mass when cooled; the stiffened juice of boiled meat, sweetened and flavoured, as calves'-feet jelly; any gluey-like substance which is semi-transparent: *jelled*, a, *jél-lid*, brought to the consistence of jelly: *jelly-fish*, a popular name given to several varieties of marine creatures, from their resemblance to a mass of jelly.

jemidar, *n.* *jém-i-dár* (Hind. *jama-dar*, the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer, a native officer in the Indian army having rank as a lieutenant).

jenny—see *Jimmy*.

jennet, *n.* *jén-ét* (F. *genet*, a Sp. horse: Sp. *ginete*, a horseman), a small Spanish horse.

jenneting, *n.* *jén-nét-ing* (F. *jeanneton*), an apple ripe about June.

Jenny, *n.* *jín-ní* (by some said to be after *Jenny*, the wife of the inventor, *Arkwright*; by others from *gin*, a corruption of *engine*), a machine for spinning.

jeopardise, *v.* *jép-ér-díz* (F. *jeu parti*; mid. L. *jocus partitus*, an even chance, a choice of two alternatives—properly a game in which the chances are even, hence anything uncertain or hazardous—from F. *jeu*: L. *jocus*, game, sport—and F. *parti*: L. *partitus*, divided), to expose to loss or injury; to hazard, imperil, or endanger: *jeopardising*, *imp.*: *jeopardised*, *pp.* -*ed*; also in same sense, *jeopard*, *v.* *jép-érd*: *jeoparding*, *imp.*: *jeoparded*, *pp.*: *jeopardy*, *n.* *jép-ér-dí*, exposure to loss, injury, or death; hazard; peril; danger.

jerboa, *n.* *jér-bó-dá* (Ar. *yerboa*), the leaping-mouse; a small rodent or gnawer having very long hind legs, and very short fore ones.

jeremiad, *n.* *jér-é-mí-ad*, a sad and desponding complaint or lamentation—so called from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk, *v.* *jérk* (Icel. *hrekja*; Scot. *yerk*, to beat: W. *terc*, a jerk or jolt), to thrust out and draw back suddenly; to give a sudden pull or twitch; to move with a start or by starts; to throw with a quick, smart, arrested motion; to cut, as beef, into long thin slices, in order to dry them for keeping: *n.* a short sudden thrust or twitch that shocks or starts; a sudden arrested motion tending to throw or hurl: *jerking*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who jerks: *jerked*, *pp.* -*ed*, twitched; suddenly pushed or thrust; *adj.* cut into pieces and dried in the sun, as beef: *jerkingly*, *adv.* -*ly*, by jerks: *jerk-y*, *adj.* -*y*, coming or moving by starts or by unsteady action.

jerkin, *n.* *jér-kin* (F. *jargot*, a coarse garment worn by country people; Dut. *jurk*, a child's pinafore), a sort of jacket.

jerquing, *n.* *jér-king*, the search of a ship by a custom-house officer, called a *jerquer*, to ascertain if there be any concealed or unentered goods.

jersey, *n.* *jér-zí*, fine woollen yarn as spun in Jersey; combed wool; the close-fitting woollen undershirt worn in rowing.

Jerusalem-artichoke, *jér-sá-lém-á-rtí-chók* (a corruption of It. *girasole*, sun-flower or turnsole, with Eng. *artichoke*), a plant with edible roots, and tall stems, abounding in useful fibre.

jess, *n.* *jés* (old F. *geci*; It. *geto*, a jess), in *hawking*, a strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, by which it is held on the fist.

Jessamine, *n.* *jés-sá-mín*, the jasmine.

Jesse, *n.* *jés-sé*, the large branched candlestick used in churches, so called as resembling the genealogical tree of Jesse, the father of David, a picture of which was formerly hung in churches.

jest, *n.* *jést* (L. *gestum*, to do, as a feat or deed, then applied to the relation or story of it: L. *gesta*, in the mid. L. *Gesta Romanorum*, a celebrated collection of stories of the middle ages, then an amusing story, and finally a joke: old Eng. *gestour*, a narrator of stories: Icel. *gis*, jeering, bantering), something ludicrous, or only intended to excite laughter; joke; fun; the object of jest or laughter; something said in joke or rally, not in earnest: *v.* to divert by words or actions; to utter untruth or exaggeration in play or diversion: *jesting*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the character of a jest or sarcasm: *n.* talking for diversion or

merriment; the making merry by words or actions: *jested*, *pp.*: *jest'er*, *n.* -*er*, one given to merriment and pranks; a buffoon; a merry-andrew: *jestful*, *a.* -*ful*, full of jokes: *jestingly*, *adv.* -*ly*, not in earnest.

Jesuit, *n.* *jés-ú-ít*, a member of the order or society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534; a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch. renowned for the zeal, learning, address, and craftiness of its members; an intriguer; a crafty person: *jesuit'ic*, *a.* -*ic*, also *jesuitical*, *a.* -*ical*, pert. to the Jesuits; crafty; deceitful: *jesuitically*, *adv.* -*ly*: *jesuitism*, *n.* -*ism*, also *jesuitry*, *n.* -*ry*, the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy.

jet, *n.* *jét* (L. *jactus*, cast or thrown: *v.* *jet*, It. *getto*, a cast, a throw), a small stream of water or other fluid forcibly emitted; a shoot of water: a gas branch: *jetting*, *a.* *jét-ting*, shooting forward or out: *jet-d'eau*, *n.* *zhá-dó* (F. a throw of water), an ornamental water-spout or fountain: *jets-d'eau*, *n.* plu. *zhát*: *jetsam*, *n.* *jét-sám*, or *jetsom*, *jetson*, *jetsom*, the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods thrown over; goods found thrown ashore without an owner. *Note.*—*Jetsam* is goods thrown into the sea when the ship is in danger; *flotsam*, when goods are floating on the sea after shipwreck; *lagan*, when goods are sunk, but tied to a buoy or float in order to be saved again.

jet, *n.* *jét* (F. *jaiet*: L. and Gr. *gagates*, jet—said to be so called from the river *Gagas*, in Lycia), a well-known variety of coal, of an intense velvety-black or brownish-black colour, occurring in great purity and abundance in the cliffs of alum-shale on the Yorkshire coast: *jetty*, *a.* *jét-í*, made of jet, black as jet: *jet-tiness*, *n.* -*ness*, quality of being jetty; blackness: *jet-black*, *a.* of the colour of jet; of the deepest black.

jetsam or *jetsom*, &c.—see under *jet* 1.

jetty, *n.* *jét-í* (F. *jetée*, a bank, a pier: L. *jactus*, cast or thrown), an erection that juts or projects beyond the rest; any erection jutting into a river or into the sea; a landing-place or pier; sometimes split *jettee* or *jutty*: *jetty-head*, that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest.

Jew, *n.* *jó* (from *Judah*), an Israelite; a Hebrew; in any dishonest dealings, applied to a cheat: *Jew's-harp*, a small musical instrument, played by being held on the teeth: *Jew's-ess*, a female Jew: *Jewish*, *a.* -*ish*, like a Jew, or pert. to one: *Jewishly*, *adv.* -*ly*: *Jewishness*, *n.* -*ness*: *Jewry*, *n.* -*ry*, Judea; a district inhabited by Jews: *Jew's-ear*, a species of fungus bearing some resemblance to the human ear: *Jew's-stone*, the fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus.

jewel, *n.* *jó-él* (old F. *joyel*: F. *joyau*, a jewel: It. *gioiello*, all manner of jewels—*from joya*, delight, a jewel: Sp. *joyel*, a jewel), an ornament, generally of precious metal or valuable substance; a gem; a precious stone; a name of fondness: *v.* to adorn with precious stones; to place the balance of a watch upon a diamond: *jewelling*, *imp.*: *jewelled*, *pp.* -*ed*: *adj.* adorned with jewels; running on diamonds, as certain parts of a watch: *jeweller*, *n.* -*er*, one who makes or deals in jewels, as in silver and gold and ornaments: *jewelry*, *n.* -*ry*, jewels and ladies' trinkets in general: *jewel-case*, a case for keeping gems and ornaments in: *jewellers'-gold*, gold with an alloy of copper and silver in varying proportions, but not of the standard fineness: *jewellers'-rouge*, a kind of red putty powder, used for polishing jewelry.

Jezebel, *n.* *jés-é-bel* (Heb. *Isebel*), an impudent, daring, and vicious woman, so named after *Jezebel*, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel.

jib, *n.* *jíb* (Dut. *gippen*, to turn suddenly—said of sails: old F. *ragier*, to kick or whine), the foremost sail of a ship, which shifts of itself from side to side as required by the wind; the projecting beam of a crane: *v.* to move restively sidewise or backward, as a horse: *jib'bing*, *imp.*: *adj.* moving restively, as a horse: *jibbed*, *pp.* *jib-d*: *jibe*, *v.* *jíb*, among *seamen*, to veer a vessel; to turn a vessel round with her stern to the wind when she cannot be stayed: *jib'ing*, *imp.*: *jibed*, *pp.* *jib-d*: *jib-boom*, *n.* -*boom*, the spar rigged out beyond the bowsprit: *jib-door*, a door which stands flush with the wall without dressings or mouldings.

jiffy, *n.* *jíf-í* (old Eng. *jiffle*, to be restless: W. *ysgipio*, to snatch), an instant; a moment.

jig, *n.* *jíg* (F. *gigue*, a jig; *gigue*, to throw the legs about: It. *giga*, a jig, an air for dancing in triple time), a quick, lively, or jolting dance; the music or air played for it: *v.* to dance in a lively, easy, jolting way; to dance; to sort or separate by shaking, as

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mête*, *met*, *hér*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môce*;

ore: **jig'ging**, *imp.*: **n.** the process of sorting ore by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve; **jigged**, *pp.* **jigged**.

jigger, *n.* **jig'ger** (from **jig**, which see), a contrivance for hoisting in a cable on board a ship; a potter's wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped by a rapid motion; a miner who cleans ore in a wire sieve; a machine to steady a cable; a troublesome insect of tropical climates.

jig-jog, *n.* **jig'jog** (*jig* and *jog*), a slow easy pace; a jolting motion.

jigot, *pp.* **jig'ot**—see **gigot**.

jilt, *n.* **jilt** (Scot. *gillet* or *jillet*, a giddy girl), a young woman who lightly trifles with her lover; a name of contempt for a young woman: **v.** to give hopes to a lover and then reject him; to practise deception in love: **jilting**, *imp.*: **jilt'ed**, *pp.*

jimmy, *n.* **jim'mi**, also **jemmy**, *n.* **jem'mi** (slang), a short bar used by burglars in breaking open doors.

jingall, *n.* **jim-gat'el** (Hind. *jangal*), in the E. I. or China, a light gun or cannon which can be carried by two men; a matchlock of large size.

jingle, *n.* **jing'gl** (imitative of the sound), a rattling or clinking sound; correspondence of words in sound; in speech or writing, high-sounding words without much sense: **v.** to shake or ring; to send forth a clinking or rattling sound: **jingling**, *imp.*: **jingled**, *pp.* **-gl'd**: sometimes spelt **gingle**, **jing-gl**.

job, *n.* **jób** (old Eng. *jób*, a lump; *jobbet*, or *jobbet*, a small load), a certain amount of work; a piece of work undertaken at a stated price; a disreputable transaction or undertaking for profit, effected by one secretly, under the guise of public zeal, or under the shadow of official power: **v.** to buy and sell, as a broker; to work at casual employment; to hire out or let, as horses: **job'bing**, *imp.*: **n.** the practice of taking jobs for profit; the purchasing from importers in order to sell to retailers: **jobbet**, *pp.* **jób'b'd**: **job'ber**, *n.* **-b'ér**, a person who undertakes to perform small pieces of work; a dealer on the Stock Exchange who is the intermediate agent between the stockbroker and the public; a petty dealer in cattle, &c.: **job'bery**, *n.* **jób'b'ér-í**, the unfair means used to accomplish some party object or questionable act: **jobbing office**, a printing office where small jobs are undertaken, as the printing of handbills, &c.: **job-master**, one who lets out horses and carriages: **job printer**, one in a small way of business.

jockey, *n.* **jók'í** (from *Jackey*, a diminutive; Scot. *Jock* or Eng. *Jack*), a man or boy that rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; a cheat: **v.** to play the jockey towards; to cheat; to deceive in trade: **jack'ey-ing**, *imp.*: **-íng**, *n.* the act of one who jockeys; manoeuvring: **jock'eyship**, *n.* management or manoeuvre, as of a jockey; clever tactics: **jockeyed**, *pp.* **jók'id**, cheated: **jock'eyism**, *n.* **-ízm**, the practice of jockeys in riding or cheating.

jocose, *a.* **jó-kas** (L. *jocuosus*, jocose—from *jocus*, a joke or jest), given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke; merry; sportive; wagish: **jocose'ly**, *ad.* **-li**: **jocose'ness**, *n.* **-n'és**, the quality of being jocose; wagghery.

jocular, *a.* **jók'ú-lér** (L. *jocularis*, jocular, droll—from *jocus*, a joke), given to jesting; sportive; merry: **joc'ularly**, *ad.* **-li**: **joc'ularity**, *n.* **-lár-ú-ti**, merriment; disposition to jest; jesting.

jocund, *a.* **jók'únd** (L. *jocundus*, pleasant, agreeable—from *jocus*, a joke), lively; gay; light-hearted: **joc'undly**, *ad.* **-li**: **joc'undness**, *n.* **-n'és**, also **jocundity**, *n.* **jók'únd-ú-ti**, state or quality of being jocund; mirth.

jog, *v.* **jóg** (Gael. *gagaich*, to stutter; *gog*, the nodding or tossing of the head: *v.* *gog*, to shake—see *jag*), to push with the hand or elbow; to shake slightly; to walk or travel slowly, idly, or heavily: **n. a slight shake; a push: **jog'ging**, *imp.*: **n.** a slight push or shake: **jogged**, *pp.* **jóg'd**: **jog'ger**, *n.* **-g'ér**, one who walks slowly and heavily: **jog-trot**, *n.* a slow regular pace or motion: **ad.** easy-going; simple: **joggle**, *v.* **jóg'l** (dim. of *jog*), to shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push to: **jog'gling**, *imp.*: **joggled**, *pp.* **jóg'ld**: **joggles**, *n.* **plu.** **jóg'ls**, in masonry, pieces of hard stones introduced into joints; particular kinds of connecting joints.**

Johannes, *n.* **jó-hán-n'éz** (Gr. *Ioannes*, John), a Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars.

John, *n.* **jón** (new L. *Ioannes*; Gr. *Ioannes*, John), a common Christian name: **John Bull**, **bóol**, a name applied to the whole English people.

John dory, (see *doree*), an excellent fish, common in the European seas.

Johnny cake, *n.* **jón'ní**, a cake of Indian meal quickly prepared at a common fire.

Johnsonite, *n.* **jón'són-ít** (after Professor Johnston of Durham), a mineral, a finely granular galena, mixed with more or less free sulphur.

join, *v.* **jóin** (F. *joindre*, to join—from L. *jungere*, to yoke, to bind together), to connect; to couple; to bring into close union; to unite: **join'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the part where united; a joint; a hinge: **joined**, *pp.* **joín'd**: **join'er**, *n.* **-ér**, one who unites or joins; a carpenter: **join'ery**, *n.* **-ér-í**, the art or trade of the joiner.

joint, *n.* **joínt** (F. *joint*, a joint—from *joindre*, to join: L. *junctus*, connected—from *jungere*, to join), the part where two or more things or divisions join; a hinge; the limb of an animal prepared by the butcher, as a joint of mutton: **ad.** shared by two or more; having an interest in the same thing; united; acting in concert: **v.** to separate into joints, as meat; to form with joints, or in articulations; to fit perfectly: **join'ting**, *imp.*: **n.** the making of a joint: **join't-ed**, *pp.*: **ad.** separated into joints; formed with joints, as the stem of a plant: **join'tly**, *ad.* **-li**, together; not separately: **joint stock**, a common fund or stock formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of different persons: **joint-stock-company**, a number of individuals united in partnership for the purpose of deriving profit from trade, or for carrying on any large undertaking, whose capital, when apportioned among the members, and then called shares, may be individually transferred to others at will: **joints**, in *geol.*, the fissures or rents which divide rock-masses into blocks more or less regular—referring the direction of joints in stratified rocks to lines of upheaval,—those which run parallel to the strike are called **strike joints**; those parallel to the dip, **dip joints**; and all others **diagonal joints**.

jointure, *n.* **joínt-úr** (F. *jointure*; L. *junctura*, a joining, a joint—from L. *jungere*, to join together), an estate settled on a married woman for life, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease: **v.** to settle a jointure on: **join'turing**, *imp.*: **join'tured**, *pp.* **-úrd**: **ad.** endowed with a jointure.

joist, *n.* **jóyst** (F. *giste*, a bed, a place to lie on—from F. *gesir*; L. *jacere*, to lie), one of the smaller timbers of a floor or ceiling, on which the boards or laths may be nailed: **v.** to fit with joists: **joist'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the smaller timbers of a floor on which the flooring is nailed: **joist'ed**, *pp.*

joke, *n.* **jók** (Dut. *jok*, sport; L. *jocus*; It. *gioco*, sport, game), something said in order to raise a laugh; a jest; something not in earnest; a trick: **v.** to be merry in words or actions; to make merry with: to jest: **jo'king**, *imp.*: **ad.** uttering jokes: **n.** utterance of jokes: **joked**, *pp.* **jók't**: **jo'ker**, *n.* **-k'ér**, a merry fellow; a jester: **jo'kingly**, *ad.* **-li**, by way of a joke; in joking way: in *joke*, not in earnest; only for the sake of raising a laugh.

jole, *n.*, also **jowl**, *n.* **jól** (AS. *ceole*, the jaw; *ceolf*, the snout, the jaw: old F. *gole*, the mouth, the throat), the face or cheek: **cheek by jole** or **jowl**, with the cheeks together: *tête-à-tête*.

jolly, *a.* **jól'li** (F. *joli*; It. *giulivo*, gay, fine, merry; Icel. *jól*, Christmas, the great season of festivities in rude times: Dut. *joelen*, to revel, to make merry), merry; full of life and mirth; of fine appearance; plump: **jollity**, *n.* **jól'li-ti**, also **jolliness**, *n.* **-n'és**, noisy mirth; hilarity: **jól'lily**, *ad.* **-li**: **jól'lifica'tion**, *n.* **-fí-ká-shún** (L. *facio*, I make), in familiar language, noisy festivity and merriment.

jolly-boat, *n.* **jól'li-bót** (Dan. *jolle*, a yawl, a jolly-boat), a small boat belonging to a ship; a yawl.

jolt, *v.* **jól't** (old or prov. Eng. *julk*, to splash, to jolt; *jolle*, to knock; a word imitative of the sound of shaking and knocking), to shake or disturb by sudden jerks; to shake with sudden risings and fallings: a sudden jerk or shock: **jolt'ing**, *imp.*: **ad.** giving sudden jerks or shakes to: **jolt'ed**, *pp.*: **jolt'er**, *n.* one who is jolt'ingly, *ad.* **-li**.

Jonquil, *n.* **jón'kweíl** (F. *jonquille*, a jonquil—from L. *juncus*, a rush), a species of narcissus or daffodil, having long lily-like leaves and spikes of yellow or white flowers.

Jordan, *n.* **jór'dán** (old Eng. *jordanis*—from Sw. *jord*, earth: *jordan* meaning literally an "earthen pot"), a chamber-pot.

Jorum, *n.* **jór'úm** (Sw. *jord*, earth—properly meaning an earthen pot: a colloquial and slang word), a large drinking vessel: its contents; a full bowl.

joss-stick, *n.* **jós'stik** (Chinese, *joss*, deity), in China,

cóio, bóij, fúút; püre, búd; chair, game, jog, chun, thing, there, zeal.

a reed covered with perfume, and burned before an idol.

jostle, v. *jōstl* (old F. *jouster*, to tilt—see *joust*), to push against rudely; to run against and shake: **jostling**, imp. *jōstling*; **jostled**, pp. *jōstl'd*.

jot, v. *jōt* (Gr. *iota*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet; Heb. *yod*, the same), to note a thing down at once in a memorandum-book as it occurs; to set down: n. the least thing or quantity; a small portion of anything; a tittle; a point: **jotting**, imp. n. a memorandum; **jotted**, pp.

journal, n. *jér-nāl* (F. *journal*, a journal, a newspaper: L. *diurnus*, daily—from L. *die*; F. *jour*, a day: It. *giornale*), an account of daily transactions and events; a merchant's business-book in which the daily transactions are entered from the waste-book; a ship's log-book; a register of daily transactions; a paper published daily; a newspaper or magazine; in a machine, the neck or bearing part of a shaft that works in a plunger-block, upon which the shaft turns and is supported: **journalise**, v. -*iz*, to enter in a journal: **journalising**, imp.: **journalised**, pp. -*iz'd*: **journalism**, n. -*izm*, the management of a newspaper; the profession of editing or writing for journals: **journalist**, n. -*ist*, one who conducts a newspaper; a newspaper editor; a writer connected with the press: **journalistic**, a. -*istik*, pert. to journals or journalism: **journey**, n. *jér-ni*, **journeys**, n. plu. -*niz*, travel by land or sea; passage from one place to another: **journey**, v. to travel; to pass from one place to another: **journeying**, imp. n. a travelling from one place to another: **journeyed**, pp. -*id*: **journeyer**, n. -*ni-ér*, one who travels: **journeyman**, n. -*ni-mán*, a workman, as distinguished from an apprentice; a mechanic.

joust, n. *jōst* (It. *giostare*; old F. *jouster*, to tilt—from F. *jouste* or *joute*, a joust or tilt: Sp. *justa*, a tilt), an encounter on horseback with lances, in earnest or for amusement; a mock fight, as at a tournament: v. to engage in a mock fight on horseback: **jousting**, imp.: **jousted**, pp.: **jouter**, n. one who jousts or tilts.

Jove, n. *jōv* (L. *Jovis* or *Jupiter*), among the Romans, the king of the gods: **jovial**, a. *jō-vi-ál*, gay; merry: joyous; exuberant; full of mirth and hilarity—qualities supposed to belong to one born under the influence of the planet Jupiter: **jovially**, ad. -*li*: **joviality**, n. -*li-ti*, also **jovialness**, n. merriment; conviviality; mirth.

jowl, n. *jōl* (see under *jole*), the cheek or head of a pig salted.

joy, n. *jōy* (F. *joie*; It. *gioia*, joy—from L. *gaudere*; It. *godere*; F. *joir*, to enjoy), the pleasing emotion arising from good enjoyed or expected; happiness; gladness: v. to rejoice; to be glad; to exult: **joying**, imp.: **joyed**, pp. *jōyd*: **joyful**, a. -*fōl*, very glad; exulting; happy; blissful: **joyfully**, ad. -*li*: **joyfulness**, n. -*ness*, great gladness: **joyless**, a. destitute of joy; giving no pleasure or joy: **joylessly**, ad. -*li*: **joyous**, a. *jōy-ús*, gay; merry; giving joy: **joyously**, ad. -*li*: **joylessness**, n. -*ness*, state of being joyless: **joyousness**, n. -*ness*, the state of being joyous.

juba, n. *jō-bá* (L. *juba*, a mane), the long and thick-set hairs on the neck, spine, and chest of some animals; a mane; in bot., a loose panicle; a dense cluster of awns, as in the spikes of certain grasses.

jube, n. *zhō-bá* (F. *jubé*), the pulpit or gallery of a church), the rood-loft in a cathedral or church which parts the chancel from the choir, and which obtains its name from the custom of pronouncing the Latin words *Jube Domine benedicere* from it in the service of the R. Cath. Ch.

jubilate, a. *jō-bi-lánt* (L. *jubilans*, rejoicing, exulting—from *jubulum*, a joyous strain or sound: It. *giubilo*; Sp. *júbilo*, rejoicing, festivity), rejoicing; uttering songs of triumph: **jubilate**, n. *jō-bi-lát-ē* (L. *jubilate*, rejoice or sing joyfully), a name given to the third Sunday after Easter, from the service of that day commencing in anc. times with the 66th Psalm, "*Jubilate Deo, omnes terree*." "Sing joyfully to the Lord, all ye lands": **jubilation**, n. -*lá-shún*, the declaration of triumph; a joyful shouting: **jubilee**, n. *jō-bi-lē* (F. *jubilé*; Heb. *yobel* or *jobel*, the blast of a trumpet), a grand festival among the Jews held at the end of every fifty years, being the year of the release of slaves, and of lands that had been alienated; any festival; a season of great public rejoicing.

Judaism, n. *jō-dá-izm* (from *Judah*, the land of the Jews), the religious rites and doctrines, and the social system of the Jews; conformity to the rites and re-

ligion of the Jews: **judaize**, v. *jō-dá-iz*, to conform to or practise Judaism; to affect the manners of the Jews: **judaising**, imp.: **adj.**, conforming to the Jewish rites and religion: **judaized**, pp. -*dá-iz'd*: **judaizer**, n. -*iz-ér*, one who conforms to the Jewish rites and religion: **Judaica**, a. *jō-dá-ik*, also **Judaical**, a. -*ik-ál*, of or pert. to the Jews: **judaically**, ad. -*li*: **judaist**, n. -*dá-ist*, an adherent of Judaism: **Judean**, n. -*dé-an*, a native of Judea: **adj.** pert. to.

judge, n. *jūj* (F. *juge*; It. *giudice*, a judge—from L. *judex*, a judge), the presiding officer in a court of law who awards punishment to offenders; a chief magistrate; one who has skill to decide on the merits or value of; the Supreme Being: v. to hear and determine; to decide; to form or give an opinion; to distinguish; to pass sentence upon; to be censorious toward; to censure severely; to doom: **judging**, imp.: **judged**, pp. *jūjd*: **adj.** sentenced: **judge-advocate**, in mil., a person appointed to superintend the proceedings of courts-martial: **judge-ship**, n. the office of a judge: **judgment**, n. *jūj-mént*, decision; determination; award; right or power of passing judgment; punishment inflicted by God; the sentence or decision of a court of law; opinion; condemnation; that faculty of the mind which enables a man to ascertain truth by comparing facts and ideas: **judgment-day**, the day when God will judge the world: **judgment-seat**, the seat on which a judge sits: **judgment-hall**, a court of justice.

Judicable, a. *jō-dá-ká-bl* (L. *judicare*, to judge, to be or sit as a judge; see *judge*), that may be tried or judged: **judicative**, a. -*ká-tiv*, having power to judge: **judicatory**, n. -*ká-tér-í*, a court of justice: **adj.** pert. to a judge; judicial; distributing justice: **judicature**, n. -*ká-túr*, a court of justice; the power or the system of distributing justice by legal trial and determination.

Judicial, a. *jō-dish-ál* (L. *judex*, a judge—gen. *judicis*), pert. to courts of justice, or to a judge; proceeding from a court of justice: **judicially**, ad. -*li*: **judiciary**, a. -*tér-í*, pert. to courts of justice; passing judgment: **judicious**, a. -*ús*, wise; prudent; acting according to sound judgment: **judicially**, ad. -*li*: **judiciousness**, n. -*ness*, the quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

Jug, n. *jūg* (Dan. *jugeg*), a vessel with a handle for holding drink, generally swelling out in the middle, and having a narrow mouth: v. to emit or pour forth the sound of *jug*, as the nightingale; to strew, as in a jug or jar placed in boiling water: **jugging**, imp.: **jugged**, pp. *jūgd*: **jugged hare**, a hare cut into pieces and stewed with wine and other flavourings.

Juga, n. *jō-gá* (L. *jugum*, a yoke), in bot., a name given to the ribs on the fruit of the umbelliferæ: **jugate**, a. -*gát*, applied to the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves: **jugum**, n. -*gum*, a pair of leaflets—*unijugate*, one pair; *bijugate*, two pairs,—and so on.

Juggernaut, n. *jūg-ger-ná-út* (Hind. *jagatnath*, lord of the world), a famous idol among the Hindoos, which at certain festivals is dragged forth, elevated on a lofty and ponderous carriage, under whose wheels, when in motion, pilgrims were wont to sacrifice themselves.

Juggle, n. *jūg-əl* (old F. *jongleur* or *jougleur*, a conjurer, a story-teller: It. *giocatore*, to juggle; Ger. *jukeln*, to deceive by sleight of hand), an imposture; a deception: v. to deceive by trick or artifice; to play tricks by sleight of hand: **juggling**, imp.: **adj.** playing tricks by sleight of hand; deceiving: n. the act or practice of; deceit; trickery: **juggled**, pp. *jūgd*: **juggler**, n. -*glér*, one who deceives by sleight of hand; a cheat: **jugglery**, n. -*glér-í*, sleight of hand; trickery; imposture: **jugglingly**, ad. -*li*.

Jugular, a. *jō-gu-lér* (F. *jugulaire*, jugular—from L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the neck), pert. to the neck or throat: n. the large vein of the neck; also called **jugular vein**.

Juice, n. *jōs* (L. and F. *jus*, broth, juice—akin to Sans. *yushas*, a liquid, juice: Sp. *jugo*, the juice of plants), the sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances: **juiceless**, a. -*lēs*, deprived of juice; without moisture: **juicy**, a. *jō-sst*, abounding with juice; moist; succulent: **juiciness**, n. -*st-nēs*, state of abounding with juice.

Jube, n. *jō-bēb* (F. *jubebe*, a jubebe—from L. *zippium*; Gr. *zippuron*: Ar. *zibzu*, the jubebe-tree), the name of a plant and its fruit; a sweetmeat made of gum-arabic.

Julep, n. *jō-lēp*, or *jū-lap*, n. -*lōp* (F. *julep*, julep:

mâte, mât, fâr, lăw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nête, nôt, môte;

Pers. *jullab*—from *gulap*, rose-water and *julep*; but rather mod. Gr. *zoulo*, I squeeze out juice; *zoulap-ton*, a drink composed of juices, a mixture of water and sugar, &c., to serve as a vehicle for taking medicine; a beverage composed of brandy or whisky, or suchlike, with sugar and pounded ice, and flavoured with mint, also called *mint-julep*.

Julian, a. *jō-lān* (after *Julius Cæsar*), denoting the system of computing time, as regulated by *Julius Cæsar*, in use till 1752: **Julian year**, 365 days, 6 hours. **Julio-ido-coprolites**, *jō-lō-ido-kop-rō-litz* (Gr. *ioulos*, a catkin, *eidōs*, resemblance, and *Eng. coprolite*), in *geol.*, a name given to the coprolites or fossil excrement of some unknown animal—so called from their catkin-like form.

Julus, n. *jō-lās* (L. *iulus*; Gr. *ioulos*, a catkin), in *bot.*, a catkin or amentum.

July, n. *jō-lī* (after *Julius Cæsar*, who was born in this month), the seventh month of the year.

July-flower, for *gillyflower*, a species of plants very common.

Jumart, n. *jō-mārt* (Fr. *jumart*, a probable corruption of L. *chimæra*, a fabled monster), the supposed offspring of a bull and mare.

Jumble, v. *jūm-bl* (old Eng. *jombre*, to jumble; a frequentative of Eng. *jump*: Fris. *shumpeln*, to shake, as a wagon on a rough road), to mix in a confused mass; to put together without order: n. a confused mixture; a collection without order: **jumbling**, imp.: **jumbled**, pp. -*bl*: adj. mixed in a confused mass: **jumbly**, adv. -*bl*.

Jump, n. *jūmp* (Sw. *gruppa*, to rock: Bav. *gumpen*, to jolt, to jump: *gumper*, the plunger of a pump: Lang. *phimba*, to jump, to kick), a leap; a spring; a bound: v. to spring upwards or forwards, generally both; to pass to or over by a leap: **jumping**, imp.: n. the act of leaping or springing: **jumped**, pp. *jump*: **juniper**, n. -*per*, one who jumps; one of a certain religious sect; a long iron punch, with steel chisel point, used for boring rocks before blasting; the maggot of the cheese-fly.

Juncites, n. plu. *jūn-'sitz* (L. *juncus*, a rush), in *geol.*, fossil stems and leaves apparently related to the *juncaceæ* (*jūn'-ka-sē-ē*) or *rush family*.

Junction, n. *jūngk-shān* (L. *junctum*, to join, to unite; *unctio*, a joining; F. *jonction*), the act or operation of joining; union; place or point of union: **junction**, n. -*tār* (L. *junctura*, a joint), a seam; a joint; the line or place at which two bodies join; a critical or important point of time.

June, n. *jōn* (L. *junius*, June; F. *juin*), the sixth month of the year.

Jungle, n. *jūnggl* (Hind. *jungāl*, desert, forest), in *India*, densely wooded land; the uncleared country: **jun'gly**, a. -*gl*, abounding with jungles.

Junior, a. *jō-nēr* (L. *juvenis*, young; *junior*, younger), younger; not so aged: n. one who is younger than another: **juniority**, n. -*or-iti*, the state of being younger: **juniorship**, n. the state of being junior.

Juniper, n. *jō-nī-pēr* (L. *juniperus*, the juniper-tree; It. *ginepro*), a hardy evergreen tree or shrub—also its berries, chiefly used in flavouring the spirit called gin: **juniperites**, n. plu. -*itz*, in *geol.*, fossil conifers, evidently allied to the juniper.

Junk, n. *jūngk* (Scot. *junt*, a lump; Swiss *jante*, a haunch—representing the sound made by a lump thrown on the ground: parallel forms are *chumk*, a log of wood, and *chump*, a thick piece), a lump or piece; pieces of old cable, rope, or cordage; hard salted beef supplied to ships: **junk-bottle**, a bottle, usually of green glass, made thick and strong: **junk-ring**, a steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam-engine.

Junk, n. *jūngk* (Chinese), a Chinese ship.

Junket, n. *jūngkēt* (It. *giuncata*, dainty fresh cheese brought to market on fresh rushes—from L. *juncus*, a rush; F. *joncace*, a delicacy made of cream, rose-water and sugar), a sweetmeat; curds mixed with cream sweetened and flavoured: v. to feast secretly or by stealth; to feast; to frequent entertainments: **jun'keting**, imp.: adj. feasting: n. a private feast or entertainment: **jun'keted**, pp.

Junō, n. *jō-nō*, among the Greeks and Romans, the queen of heaven, the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods; one of the smaller planets.

Junta, n. *jūn'tā* or *jō-nōn'tā* (Sp. *junta* or *junto*, a meeting, an assembly—*from L. junctus*, joined, united), in *Spain*, a grand council of state: **junto**, n. *jūn'tō*, a

select council or assembly; a select body of men combined secretly for political purposes; a cabal; a faction. **Jupiter**, n. *jōp'tēr* (L.), the supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; the largest planet of the solar system.

Jura, n. *jō-rā*, a range of mountains, being that part of the Alps which lies between Burgundy and Switzerland: **Jura limestone**, in *geol.*, the limestone of the Jura Mountains, as equivalent with the Oolite and Lias of English geologists: **jurassic**, a. *jō-rās'sit*, in *geol.*, applied to the Oolitic system, from the characteristic occurrence of its strata in the Jura Mountains.

jurat, n. *jō-rāt* (Norm. F. *jurat*—from L. *juratus*, sworn), a person sworn: one under the responsibility of an oath.

Juridical, a. *jō-rīd'ī-kāl* (L. *juridicus*, relating to the administration of justice,—from *jus*, law—gen. *juris*, and *dico*, I pronounce; F. *juridique*), pert. to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice: **juridically**, adv. -*lī*: **jurisdiction**, n. *jō-ris-dik'shān*, legal power or authority; the power or right of exercising authority; the district to which any authority extends: **jurisdictional**, a. -*shān-āl*, pert. to jurisdiction: **jurisdictional**, a. -*tiv*, having jurisdiction.

jurisconsult, n. *jō-ris-kōn'sult* (L. *juris*, of law, and *consultum*, to consult), a man learned in law; one who gives his opinion in cases of law.

jurisprudence, n. *jō-ris-prō-dēns* (L. *juris*, of law, and *prudentia*, prudence, practical judgment; F. *jurisprudence*), the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men: **medical jurisprudence**, the application of medical science to the determination of cases in law: **jurisprudential**, a. -*dēnt*, understanding law: n. one versed in jurisprudence.

jurist, n. *jō-rīst* (F. *juriste*; Sp. *jurista*, a jurist,—from L. *jus*, law—gen. *juris*), one who is skilled in law, especially civil law: **juristic**, a. *jō-ris'tik*, having a juridical character: **jury**, n. *jō-rī* (Norm. F. *jurée*, a jury; F. *jury*, a jury—from *jurare*, to swear: L. *jurare*, to swear), in a *court of law*, a certain number of men selected and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence placed before them. *Note*.—A grand jury consists of not more than 23, a petty or special jury of 12; in *Scot.*, generally of 15. **juror**, n. *jō-rēr*, also **jurymen**, n. one who serves on a jury: **jury-mast**, n. (a supposed corruption of *injury-mast*), in a ship, a temporary mast placed instead of another one lost or carried away, as in a storm.

just, a. *jūst* (L. *justus*, founded or resting on law, just—from *jus*, law, right: It. *giusto*: F. *juste*), that acts in accordance with the principles of law or justice; conformable to laws, human or divine; true; right; proper; righteous; upright; innocent; accurate; merited; deserved: adj. exactly; nicely; near or nearly: **justly**, adv. -*lī*: **justness**, n.: **justice**, n. *jūs'tis* (F. *justice*, uprightness), conduct in accordance with law, human or divine; the giving to every one what is his due; merited punishment; impartiality; equity; (mid. L. *justiciarius*; F. *justicier*, a judge), one commissioned to hold courts and administer justice; a judge; a magistrate: **justiceship**, n. the office or dignity of a justice: **justice of the peace**, a magistrate in the inferior courts having ministerial and judicial duties and powers: **lord chief justice**, in *Eng.*, one of the judges of superior rank: **justiciary**, n. *jūs'thī-ēr-ī*, also **justic iar**, n. -*ēr*, in *Scot.*, an administration of justice; a chief justice.

justify, v. *jūs'tī-fī* (F. *justifier*, to justify—from L. *justus*, just, and *facio*, I make), to prove or show to be right or just; to vindicate as right; to pardon or clear from guilt; in *theol.*, to accept and treat as just or righteous for the sake of the merits of Christ Jesus; in *printing*, to form even or true lines of; to adjust; to conform exactly: **justifying**, imp.: adj. that has the quality of absolving from guilt: **justified**, pp. *jīd*: adj. treated as just or righteous: **justifiable**, a. *jūs'tī-fī-ā-bl*, that may be justified; defensible by law or reason; excusable; warrantable: **justifiably**, adv. -*bl*: **jus'tifiableness**, n. -*bl-nes*, possibility of being defended or vindicated: **jus'tifier**, n. one who justifies; one who frees from sin or guilt by pardon: **justification**, n. -*fī-kā'shān*, a plea of sufficient reason; vindication; defence; deliverance by pardon from past sins; in *theol.*, the treating of sinful man as if he were just or righteous in the sight of God, for the sake of the merits of Christ Jesus: **justification**, a. -*kā'tēr-ī*, tending to justify; vindicatory.

cōic, bōy, fōot; pūre, bīd; chair, game, jog, skun, thing, there, zeal.

justle, *v. jûs!* (see *jostle*), to rush against each other; to push; to drive: **n.** a shock; a slight encounter; **justling**, *imp.*: **n.** act of rushing against each other; shock.

justly, and **justness**—see **just**.

jut, *v. jut* (another spelling of *jet*: *F. jeter*, to cast, to throw: *L. jactare*, to throw), to project beyond the main body: **jutting**, *imp.*: **adj.** shooting out; prominent: **juttingly**, *ad. -ly*: **jut-window**, a window that projects from the line of a building.

jute, *n. jôt*, the fibre of a plant common in Bengal, and used in India for making cordage and coarse

cloths; also extensively used in this country in the manufacture of various fabrics; the plant itself.

juvenescent, *a. jôvê-nês-sênt* (*L. juvenescens*, growing or becoming young again—from *juvenis*, young), growing young: **juvenescent**, *n. -sêns*, a growing young: **juvenile**, *a. jôvê-nîl* (*L. juvenilis*, youthful), young; youthful; suited to youth: **n.** familiarly, young person or youth: **juvénility**, *n. -nîl-î-tî*, youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.

juxtaposition, *n. jûks-tâ-pô-zîsh-în* (*L. juxta*, near, and *Eng. position*), a being placed near or by each other; contiguity.

K

Kaffer, Kaffir, or Kaffre, *kâf-jêr*—see **Caffre**.

kail, *n. kal* (*AS. cawl*; *Dan. kaal*: see **cole** and **kale**) in *Scot.*, the cabbage kind in general; greens; broth made of vegetables, &c.: **kail-brose**, a dish made by pouring the liquid of broth while boiling over dry oatmeal—see **brose**: **kailyard** (*Sw. kaalgård*, a garden of herbs), a kitchen-garden.

kaims or **kames**, *n. kâms* (*AS. camb*; *Scot. kaim*, a comb, crested; *Gael. cam*, crested hill), in *Scot.*, a name often given to certain elongated mounds of gravel occurring in the lower and broader valleys; the crest of a hill; a low ridge.

kale, *n. kal* (*Scot. kail*, which see), a kind of cabbage having loose wrinkled leaves.

kaleidoscope, *n. kâ-lî-dô-skôp* (*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, an appearance, and *skopeo*, I view), an optical instrument which presents to the eye an endless series of beautiful images or patterns of its enclosed objects by a simple change of position.

kalendar and **kalends**—see **calendar**.

kali, *n. kâ-li* (see *alkali*), a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass; caustic potash of the Ger. chemists: **kalium**, *n. -li-ûm*, among the Ger. chemists, the metallic base of *kali*—equivalent to our potassium: **kaliform**, *a. -fâ-îrm* (*L. forma*, shape), formed like the plant *kali*, or glasswort.

kalk, *n. kâlk*, German for lime.

kampylite, *n. kâmp-î-lî-t* (*Gr. kampulos*, curved), an arseniate of lead, occurring in hexagonal prisms of a fine orange-yellow.

kamsin, *n. kâmi-sîn* (*Ar. khamisîn*), a hot, dry, southerly wind, common in Egypt and the deserts of Africa; the simoon.

kand or **cand**, *n. kând*, a term among Cornish miners for fluor-spar.

kangaroo, *n. kâng-gâ-rô*, a herbivorous pouched quadruped peculiar to Australia.

kaolin, *n. kâ-ô-lîn* (Chinese, *kau-ling*, high ridge, or name of a hill where found), a name for the finest porcelain or China clays, arising for the most part from the decomposition of felspar in soft earthy granites.

kapnite, *n. kâp-nî-t* (*Gr. kapnos*, smoke), a variety of zinc spar, containing more than 15 per cent of iron protoxide.

karoo, *n. kâ-rô* (*Hottentot, karusa*, hard), a name applied to the open clayey flats of Southern Africa, which often rise, terrace like, to considerable elevations.

kaross, *n. kâ-rôs*, a skin cloak made by the Kaffirs of S. Africa.

karpholite, *n. kâr-fô-lî-t* (*Gr. kârpchos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone), one of the hornblende family, occurring in fibrous tufts of a straw-yellow colour.

karphosiderite, *n. kâr-fô-sî-dê-rî-t* (*Gr. kârpchos*, straw, and *sideros*, iron), a straw-coloured mineral, occurring in kidney-shaped, resinous-looking concretions, resembling iron-sinter.

kathetometer, *n. kâth-ê-tôm-ê-têr* (*Gr. kathetos*, perpendicular height, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring small differences of perpendicular height.

katydid, *n. kâ-tî-dîd*, an insect of a pale-green colour, common in the U.S., and so called from the peculiar sound it utters; a grasshopper.

kavass, *n. kâ-vâs* (*Turk. kawwas*), in Turkey, an armed constable or policeman.

kayle, *n. kâl* (*Ger. kegel*), the game of nine-pins or nine-holes.

keblah, *n. kêb-lâ* (*Ar. kiblah*, anything opposite), the point towards which a Mohammedan turns his face in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

kedge, *n. kêj* (*Scot. kedje*, to toss about: *keel, kaggi*, a cask fastened as a float to an anchor to show where

it is), a small anchor used to keep a ship steady in a harbour or river, particularly at the time of the tide, or to remove her from one part to another: **v.** to move a ship by means of a kedge, as in a river: **kedging**, *imp.*: **kedged**, *pp. kêjd*: **kedger**, *n. -êr*, a small anchor used in a river; a kedge.

keel, *n. kêl* (*Gael. keel*, *Dut. kiel*: *F. quille*, keel of a ship), the principal and lowest timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame; a low flat-bottomed vessel; in *bot.*, a projecting ridge, rising along the middle of a flat or curved surface; the two lowermost, and more or less combined, petals of a papilionaceous corolla: **v.** to navigate; to turn keel upwards: **keeling**, *imp.*: **keeled**, *pp. kêld*: **adj.** furnished with a keel: **keelage**, *n. -âj*, port-dues: **keelson**, *n. kêl-sûn* (*Dan. kiol-svîn*), the piece of timber lying upon the keel into which the mast is stepped: **false-keel**, a strong piece of timber bolted to the bottom of the real keel: **keel-hauling**, a punishment formerly inflicted on seamen in the *Dut.* and *Eng. navies*, consisting in hauling the delinquent under the keel of the ship by ropes from one side to the other.

keen, *a. kên* (*Ger. kühn*, daring, bold: *old Sw. kym*, quick, daring), eager; sharp; fine-edged; piercing; bitter; acute: **keenly**, *ad. -ly*: **keenness**, *n. -nês*, acuteness of mind; eagerness; sharpness; rigour.

keep, *v. kêp* (*AS. cepan*, to observe: *Fris. kèppen*, to look; to hold; to retain, as a thing in one's power or possession; to hold in charge; to protect; to support; to feed; to have the care of; to solemnise, as a day; to detain; to observe; to conceal; to remain in any state; to be durable; to adhere strictly to: **n.** condition, as in good *keep*; a stronghold in the middle of a castle: **keeping**, *imp.*: **n.** care; custody; just proportion or harmony; in *painting*, an attention to the proper subserviency of tone and colour in every part of a picture: **kept**, *pt.* and *pp. kêpt*: **adj.** held; maintained; supported: **keeper**, *n. -êr*, one who or that which keeps: **keep'ership**, *n.* the office of a keeper: **keep'sake**, *n.* a gift to be kept for the sake of the giver: **to keep back**, to withhold; to restrain: **to keep company with**, to associate with: **to keep down**, to restrain, to hinder: **kept down**, in *painting*, subdued in tone or tint: **to keep from**, to abstain: **to keep on**, to go forward: **to keep to**, to adhere strictly to: **to keep in**, to conceal; to restrain: **to keep off**, to bear to a distance; not to admit: **to keep up**, to maintain; to continue; to remain unsubdued: **to keep under**, to oppress; to subdue: **Keeper of the Great Seal**, an officer of high dignity in the English Constitution, who is a lord in virtue of his office, and whose duty is to hold the custody of the Great Seal—now always the Lord Chancellor, the speaker of the House of Lords.

keeve, *n. kêv* (*AS. cyf*; *Ger. kufe*; *Sw. kyp*), a large vessel for fermenting liquors; a mashing-tub: **v.** to set in a keeve for fermentation; to tilt a cart: **keev-ing**, *imp.*: **keevied**, *pp. kêvd*.

keg, *n. kêg* (*Norm. kagge*, a small cask: *Scot. cog*, a hooped wooden vessel: *Gael. coagan*, a small drinking-dish), a small cask or barrel; formerly and more properly written *cag*.

kebul, *n. kê'hûl*, powdered antimony and rosin, used by the Arab women in darkening their eyelids and eyebrows.

keil or **keel**, *n. kêl* (*Gael. cil*, *keil*: *F. chaille*, a rocky earth), reddle or red clay of a fine deep red, used for marking; decomposed ironstone.

Kelloway rock, *n. kêl-lô-wâ-rôk*, in *geol.*, a calcareous member of the Middle Oolite, from three to five feet thick, abounding in fossil shells, often entirely made

up of them, so called from its being well developed at Kelloway Bridge, Wiltshire.

kelp, *n.* *kēlp* (a probable corruption of *kadi*), the alkaline produce of sea-weed or wrack when burned; the sea-weed itself.

kelpie, *n.* *kē'pī*, in *Scotch myth.*, a water-sprite; a water-witch of malignant nature.

kelt, *n.* *kēlt*, in *Scot.*, a salmon that has been spawning; a foul fish.

Kelt, *n.* *kēlt*, sometimes a spelling of *Celt*, which see.

ken, *v.* *kēn* (Icel. *kenna*; Norm. *kjenna*, to perceive by sense), to see at a distance; to descry: *n.* view; reach of sight or knowledge: *ken'ning*, *imp.*: *ken'ned*, *pp.* *kēnd*.

kennel, *n.* *kēn'el* (F. *chenil*; It. *canilo*), a place where dogs are kept—from *L. canis*, a dog), a house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; a haunt; a low or worthless habitation: *v.* to lodge or dwell as a dog or fox; to keep or confine in a kennel: *ken'neling*, *imp.*: *ken'nelled*, *pp.* *-ēld*.

kennel, *n.* *kēn'el* (old F. *chenal*, a gutter: *L. canale*, a channel, a water-conduit), the watercourse of a street; a puddle.

Kentiah, *a.* *kēnt'iah*, of or from Kent: **Kentish-fire**, a species of chering: **Kentish rag**, a provincial term for a member of the Lower Greensand, consisting of highly fossiliferous, grey, cherty, or arenaceous limestone.

Kent's hole, *n.* *kēnts'hōl*, a celebrated ossiferous cavern situated in the Devonian limestone near Torquay.

kentledge, *n.* *kēnt'lēj* (Dut. *kant*, border, edge, and the termination *ledge*), pigs of iron laid on the floor of a ship for ballast.

kept, *pt.* and *pp.* of **keep**, which see.

kerargyrite, *n.* *kē-rār'jī-rīt* (Gr. *keras*, horn, and *arguros*, silver), chloride of silver; horn-silver, so called from its capability of being cut like horn: also called **kerate**, *n.* *kē-rāt* (Gr. *keras*, horn).

kerb, *n.* *kērb*, also **kerb-stone** (Ger. *scherbe*, a potsherd: Dut. *kerf*, a piece cut out: another spelling of *curb*, which see), a frame, as of stones, laid round the brim of a well; a raised border of stones.

kerchief, *n.* *kēr'chīf* (old F. *couverchief*, a covering for the head—from F. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head), formerly a cloth used as a head-dress; any separate piece of cloth used in dress: now generally used in its compounds *handkerchief* and *neckkerchief*—which see: **kerchiefed**, *a.* *kēr'chīf*, dressed; hooded.

kermes, *n.* *kēr'mēs* (Ar. *karmas* or *kermes*, little worms), a roundish body of the bigness of a pea, containing a multitude of little distinct granules, which, when crushed, yield a scarlet juice—now known to be the dried bodies of the females of certain insects: **kermes**, also **kermesite**, *n.* *kēr'mē-sīt*, one of the ores of antimony—so called from its deep cherry-red colour.

kern or **kerne**, *n.* *kērn* (Gael. *ceatharnach*, a stout trusty peasant, a soldier), in Ireland and Scotland in former times, a foot-soldier of the lowest class armed with inferior weapons; an idle person or vagabond.

kern, *n.* *kērn* (Ger. *kern*, kernel), that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank: *v.* to form into a kern: **ker'ning**, *imp.*: *ker'ned*, *pp.* *kērn'd*.

kernel, *n.* *kēr'nēl* (Icel. *kjarnr*, pith: F. *cerneau*, kernel of a nut: Ger. *kern*, pip of fruit—from *korn*, grain), the substance contained within the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit: the central part of anything; a small mass around which other matter is concentered; in *bot.*, the embryo enclosed in the seminal integuments: *v.* to harden or ripen into a kernel: **ker'neling**, *imp.*: *kernelled*, *pp.* *kēr'nēld*: **ker'nelly**, *ad.* *-li*.

kerolite, *n.* *kēr'ō-līt* (Gr. *keras*, wax, and *lithos*, a stone), a native hydrated silicate of manganese, which occurs in kidney-shaped masses of a white, yellow, or green colour.

kerosene oil, *n.* *kēr'ō-sēn-ōil* (Gr. *keras*, wax, and *oil*), an oil distilled from bituminous minerals, and largely employed for lighting purposes in the United States.

Kersey, *n.* *kēr'sē* (F. *carisée*; Sw. *kerasing*), a coarse cloth woven from long wools: **ker'seymere**, *n.* *-mēr* (derived by some from *Cashmere*, in India, famous for its fine stuffs), a superior cloth woven from the finest wools.

Kestrel, *n.* *kēs'trēl* (Norm. F. *cresserelle*), a bird of the hawk kind: the wind-hover.

Ketch, *n.* *kēch* (Dut. *kits*: F. *caiche*), a strongly-built ship, with a main and mizen mast.

Ketch, or **Jack Ketch**, *n.* *jāk-kēch* (from *John Ketch*,

the headsman or executioner in the reign of James II. of Eng.), the hangman.

Ketchup, *n.* *kē'tch'ap*—see **catchup**.

Kettle, *n.* *kētl* (Ger. *kessel*; Goth. *katil*; Russ. *kot-el*, a kettle), a round close metal vessel with a spout, used for heating water: **kettle-drum**, *n.* half of a globe or sphere of copper, having the mouth covered with parchment: see **kiddle**.

keuper, *n.* *kū'pēr* (Ger. *keuper*—from *kupfer*, copper), in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the Trias group of strata; also a name applied to members of the New Red Sandstone formation.

kevel, *n.* *kē'vēl* (Icel. *kēfli*; Dan. *kievle*, a short staff, a peg), in a *ship*, a piece of timber on which the sheets and larger ropes are belayed; a species of antelope; a Derbyshire mining term for a sparry substance found in the veins or seams.

key, *n.* *kē* (AS. *cæg*; Fris. *kay*; Gr. *kleis*, the key of a lock: *L. clavis*, a key—from *claudo*, I close or shut up), a well-known instr. for shutting and opening locks; that which explains or solves a difficulty; the small lever in a musical instr.—as in a piano-forte: the fundamental note in a piece of music:

keyed, *a.* *kēd*, furnished with keys: **key-board**, the range of keys of an organ or pianoforte: **key-hole**, a hole in a door or lock for admitting a key: **keys**, *n.* plu. *kēz*, small shoals or uninhabited islets: **key-stone**, the highest central stone of an arch: **key of a position**, in *mil.*, a particular place, the possession of which is necessary in order to render a camp or military district tenable: **power of the keys**, power of binding and loosing—that is, of excluding from or admitting into Paradise—claimed by the Pope in his character of St Peter's successor, grounded on Mat. xvi. 19; recognised and claimed also by other Churches, although it may be in a modified form.

key, *n.* *kē*, a wharf, rather spelt **quay**—which see.

khan, *n.* *kān* (Turk. *khan*), in *Asia*, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief: **khan'ate**, *n.* *-at*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khan, *n.* *kān* (Pers. *khan*, a house or tent), an Eastern inn or caravansary.

Kibble, *n.* *kēbl*, in *mining*, a large iron bucket in which ore is drawn to the surface.

kick, *n.* *kīk* (Bay. *kickern*, a word used to represent an abrupt sound—as a shout, cough, the cluck of a hen, &c.): Prov. F. *gigue*, to throw about the legs), a blow with the foot: *v.* to strike with the foot; to thrust out the foot with violence; to show opposition: **kick'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of jerking out the foot with violence: **kicked**, *pp.* *kīkt*: **kick'er**, *n.* one who kicks. **Kickshaw**, *n.* *kīk'shāw* (F. *quelquechose*, an unsubstantial nicety in cookery—hence an unsubstantial gratification of another kind), something fantastical or uncommon.

kid, *n.* *kīd* (Icel. *kīd*, a young goat: Ger. *kitze*, a female cat, a goat), a young goat: *v.* to bring forth a young goat: **kid'ding**, *imp.*: **kid'ded**, *pp.*: **kid'ling**, *n.* *-ling*, a little kid.

kiddle, *n.* *kīdl* (F. *guideau*, a wicker engine for catching fish: Bret. *kidel*, a net at the mouth of a river fastened to two stakes), a kind of basket set in the opening of a weir or embankment in a river for catching fish; sometimes spelt **kittle** or **kettle**—hence the proverb "A pretty kittle or kettle of fish," a fine mess.

Kidnap, *v.* *kīd'nāp* (from familiar slang *kid*: Lith. *kudikis*, a child, and slang or prov. Eng. *nāp*, to steal), to steal a human being—man, woman, or child; to seize and forcibly carry away: **kid'napping**, *imp.*: **kid'napped**, *pp.* *-nāpt*: *adj.* carried off forcibly, as a child: **kid'napper**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who steals men, women, or children.

Kidney, *n.* *kīd'nī*, plu. *kīd'neys*, *-nīz* (Latham suggests *L. catena*, a chain—from the linked appearance of a bullock's kidney: AS. *quidh*, the womb, and Eng. *nigh*) one of two oblong flattened bodies lying behind the intestines of an animal which secrete the urine; disposition or habits, as "a man of my kidney": **kidney-shaped**, *a.* having the form or shape of a kidney: **kidney-bean**, a sort of bean—so called from its shape: **kidney-ore**, a variety of iron ore: of the same **kidney**, of the same tribe or set.

Kilderkin, *n.* *kīldēr-kīn* (Dut. *kindeken*), a small barrel containing 18 gallons.

kill, *v.* *kīl* (AS. *cweclan*, to kill; *cweclan*, to die: Dan. *quæle*, to strangle: Ger. *qualm*, a suffocating fume), to deprive of life in any manner or by any means: to put to death; to still: **kill'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* dangerous

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, bīd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

to life; heart-breaking; effective: **n.** the act of depriving of life: killed, pp. *kild*; *kil'ler*, *n.* -*er*, one who.

killas, *n.* *kil'-as*, among the Cornish miners, clay-slate: **killinite**, *n.* *kil'-in-ite*, a green-grey or yellowish mineral belonging to the felspar family.

killow, *n.* *kil'-o*, an earth of a blackish or deep-blue colour; probably another name for *killas*.

kila, *n.* *kil* (W. *cyllyn*: old Sw. *kolna*, a kiln: Norm. *kylna*, a drying-house for corn), a large stove or oven in which articles are dried, hardened, or burnt; a pile of dried clay-brick constructed for being hardened by fire: **kila-dry**, *v.* to dry in a kiln: **kila-dried**, *a.* dried in a kiln.

kilogramme, *n.* *kil'-o-grám* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and F. *gramme*, a French weight of 1000 grammes, and equal to 2.2046 lb. avoirdupois).

kilolitre, *n.* *kil'-o-lí-tré* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *litra*, a Gr. weight of twelve ounces), a F. measure of 1000 litres, equal to a little more than 220 gallons imperial; also to 35.3171 Eng. cubic feet.

kilometre, *n.* *kil'-o-mé-tré* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *metron*, a measure), a F. measure of 1000 metres, equal to 1093.6389 Eng. yards.

kilostere, *n.* *kil'-o-stár* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *stereos*, solid), a F. measure equal to 35317.41 Eng. cubic feet.

kilt, *n.* *kilt* (Sw. *kylsa*, a bunch or cluster: old Sw. *opkilla*: Dan. *kilte*, to kilt one's clothes, to tuck or gather them up in a bunch), a kind of short petticoat worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by certain Highland regiments, called by the Highlanders a *philibeg*: **v.** to tuck or tuck up as a petticoat or gown, &c., for convenience of walking: **kilt'ing**, *imp.* **kilt'ed**, *pp.*

kimbo, *a.* *kim'bo* (see *a-kimbo*), crooked: arched: **to set the arms a-kimbo**, to place the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outwards.

kim-coal, *n.* *kim'-kól* (contr. from *kimmeridge*), a provincial term for a highly bituminous shale: **kimmeridge clay**, *kim'-er-ij-kla'*, in *geol.*, a member of the Upper Oolite, consisting of thick beds of bluish-grey, slaty clay, and in great part of a bituminous character, which sometimes forms an impure coal known as *kim-coal*.

kin, *n.* *kin* (AS. *cyn*; Goth. *kuni*; Icel. *kyn*, race, family: Dut. and Ger. *kind*, a child: AS. *cennan*, to beget), relationship by blood: **adj.** of the same nature: **kind**, *n.* *kind*, race; family; sort; produce; nature: **adj.** disposed to do good to others; indulgent; favourable: **kind'ly**, *adj.* -*ly*: **adj.** mild; benevolent: **kind'ness**, *n.* -*ness*, goodwill; benevolence: **kindred**, *n.* *kin'-dred* (*kin*, and AS. *redan*, condition), relationship by birth or marriage; affinity; relatives: **kind-hearted**, *a.* having much kindness of nature: **kind-heartedness**, *n.* benevolence: **in kind**, in produce, or in some commodity as distinguished from money: **to take it kind**, to consider it a favour: **kins-folk**, *n.* *kinz'-fók* (*kin* and *fók*), relations; persons of the same family: **kins'man**, *n.* -*man*, a man of the same race or family: **kins woman**, *n.* fem.

kindle, *v.* *kin'-dl* (Icel. *kynda*, to set fire to: Norm. *kyende*, chips and shavings for kindling fire: L. *candere*, to shine, to glow), to set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to excite to action; to animate: **kin'dling**, *imp.* **adj.** causing to burn with flame: **kindled**, *pp.* -*ld*: **kin'dler**, *n.* -*der*, one who kindles.

kindred—see under *kin*.

kine, *n.* plu. *kin* (AS. *cý*, cows; *cuna*, of cows: Scot. *kye*, cows), cows in general; a collective rather than a plural noun.

kinematics, *n.* plu. *kin'-e-mát-iks* (Gr. *kinema*, motion), the science of pure motion, as distinguished from the science of motion, viewed with reference to its causes: **kin'emat'ic**, *a.* -*mát'ik*, also *kin'emat'ical*, *a.* -*kát*, pert. to.

kinesthetics, *n.* plu. *kin'-e-st-ét-iks* (Gr. *kinesis*, movement, and *iatrikos*, relating to a cure), a system of cure in which the treatment consisted of certain muscular movements as regulated by the nature of the disease; also called **kinestherapy**, *n.* *kin'-e-st-thér-é-pi* (Gr. *therapeuo*, I heal).

king, *n.* *king* (Ger. *könig*; Icel. *kongr*; AS. *cýning*, king) the ruler of a nation; a sovereign: **kingless**, *a.* without a king: **kinglike**, *a.* like a king: **king'ly**, *a.* -*ly*, suitable to the dignity of a king; royal: **king'liness**, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being king: **king'craft**, *n.* -*kráft*, the art of governing—used in a bad sense: **kingdom**, *n.* -*dóm* (AS. *cýnedom*, a kingdom, *dom* meaning jurisdiction), the territory or country subject

to a king; one of the three great divisions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral: **king'ling**, *n.* a petty king: **king'ship**, *n.* the state, office, or dignity of a king: **king-at-arms**, one of the three principal heralds, called respectively Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy: **king-crab**, a crustacean, also called the "horse-shoe crab," from the shape of its carapace or shield: **king-fisher**, a well-known bird frequenting fresh-water streams; the *halcyon*, which see: **king-post**, the middle post of a roof standing on the tie-beam, and reaching up to the ridge, also called *crown-post*: **king's evil**, a disease of a scrofulous nature, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king: **king's or queen's counsel**, usually contracted Q.C., barristers who have been called within the bar, selected to be advocates for the Crown, against which they cannot act unless by special licence: **king's or queen's evidence**, in criminal proceedings, the evidence given by an accomplice against his fellows: **court of king's bench**, or **queen's bench**, one of the high courts of law in which the king formerly sat in person.

kink, *n.* *kink* (Dut. and Sw. *kink*, a twist in a cable), the spontaneous twist of a rope or thread when doubled, or from stiffness: **v.** to double and twist spontaneously: **kink'ing**, *imp.* **kinked**, *pp.* *kinkt*.

kino, *n.* *kin'-ó* (F. *kino*), an astringent extract of a deep brownish-red colour, obtained from certain tropical trees.

kinsfolk, **kinsman**, **kinswoman**—see under *kin*.

kiosk, *n.* *ké-ósk* (Tur. *kiushk*; F. *kiosque*), a Turkish open summer-house or pavilion, supported by pillars.

kipper, *n.* *kíp'-er* (Icel. *keppr*, a hill, a protuberance, a knob; the law of the salmon after spawning time is said to become hooked), a salmon after spawning, and as they were unfit to be eaten fresh in this state, they were cured; hence salmon split open and cured: **v.** to prepare or cure fish for keeping: **kipper'ing**, *imp.* **kippered**, *pp.* -*per'd*, split open, salted, seasoned, and smoked for keeping—applied to fish, as *kippered salmon* or herring.

kirk, *n.* *kirk* (AS. *cyrc* or *cyric*; Ger. *kirche*: Dan. *kerk*, a church; see *church*), the Church of Scotland as distinguished from other Reformed Churches, or from the R. Cath. Ch.; a place of worship; a church: **kirk-session**, the lowest court of the Kirk of Scotland; in *Scot.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian body, composed of the minister or incumbent, and a certain number of laymen, called *elders*.

Kirkdale cave, a celebrated cavern at Kirkdale, Eng., remarkable for the variety and abundance of bones found embedded in the mud of its floor.

kirtle, *n.* *kér'-il* (AS. *kyrtel*; Dan. *kjortel*, a garment), an upper garment; a short jacket: **kirt'led**, *a.* -*ld*, wearing a kirtle.

Kiss'een, *n.* *kis'-vén-á* (after *Kivreen* of Dublin), a mineral of a dark olive-green colour, with a radiating fibrous texture—probably only a variety of *green earth*.

kiss, *n.* *kis* (AS. *cýssan*; Ger. *küssen*; W. *cusaw*, to kiss: Sans. *kus*; Icel. *koss*, a Kiss), a salute with the lips: **v.** to salute with the lips; to touch with the lips: **kiss'ing**, *imp.* **kissed**, *pp.* *kíst*.

kistvaen or **kistvaen**, *n.* *kist'-væn* (Gr. *kiste*, a chest, and W. *maen*, a stone), in *archæol.*, an enclosure formed of a few large stones placed on edge with a stone cover, used as a sepulchre at some remote time: see *cist*.

kit, *n.* *kít* (Dut. *kit*, a hooped beer-can), a large bottle; a wooden vessel for holding salad butter; a collection of travelling necessities, or of tools, as of a soldier or workman.

Kit-cat, *a.* *kít'-kát*, a famous London club of former times, who assumed this designation from their cook's name, Christopher Cat; applied to designate a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, 28 or 29 by 36 inches—so called from that size being adopted in the portraits painted for the Kit-cat Club.

kitchen, *n.* *kich'-én* (L. *cúcina*; It. *cucina*; Ger. *küche*; Dut. *kokene*, a kitchen—from L. *coquere*, to boil), the room in a house where the food is cooked: **kitchen-garden**, where vegetables used as food are raised: **kitchen-stuff**, refuse fat or dripping, &c.: **kitchen-maid**, a female servant whose duty is to attend to the work of the kitchen: **kitchen-range**, a kitchen-grate.

kitchen-middens, *n.* plu. *kich'-én-mid'-nz* (Dan. *kjokken-moddings*; Scot. *midden*, a dunghill), the ancient shell-mounds of Denmark and other northern shores.

kite, *n.* *kit* (AS. *cýta*; W. *cud*, a kite: Bret. *kidel*,

mâte, *mát*, *jâr*, *laû*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

a hawk; a bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper, &c., constructed by boys for flying in the air.

kith, *n.* *kith* (AS. *cuth*; Ger. *kund*, known—from AS. *cennan*; Ger. *kennen*, to know), acquaintance: **kith and kin**, blood relations.

kitten, *n.* *kitten*, also *kittling*, *n.* *ting* (Norm. *kjetla*, to bring forth young—said of cats; *kjetling*, a kitten), a young cat: **v.** to bring forth kittens: **kittening**, *imp.* *kittening*: **kittened**, *pp.* *kittend*.

kivi-kivi, *n.* *kivi-kivi*, the native name for the apteryx or wingless bird of New Zealand.

kleptomania, *n.* *kleptō-mā-ni-a* (Gr. *kleptes*, a thief, and *mania*, madness), a morbid impulse or desire to steal.

click, *n.* *click*, another spelling of **click**, which see. **knack**, *n.* *nak* (Ger. *knacken*, to break: Ir. *cnag*, a knock, a crack), a readiness in performance; dexterity; adroitness; a toy: **knick-knacks**, *n.* *nik-naks*, trifles or toys; articles of small value, for show, and not for use: **knacker**, *n.* *er*, a maker of knacks or toys.

knacker, *n.* *nak-er* (Icel. *knacker*, a saddle), one whose business is to slaughter old worn-out horses, an office which seemed to have fallen to the knacker or coarse harness maker; a dealer in worn-out horses and dog's meat: **knacker's yard**, a place where worn-out horses or diseased animals are destroyed, and cut up and boiled down for their commercial products.

knag, *n.* *dag* (Dan. *knag*, a crack: Sw. *knaglig*, rugged: It. *nocco*, any bunch or knob), a knot in wood; a peg for things to hang on; the shoot of a deer's horn: the rugged ridge of a hill: **knaggy**, *a.* *dag-gi*, full of knots; rugged.

knap, *v.* *náp* (Ger. *knappen*, to crack, to gnaw: Fin. *nappata*, to snap at), to bite; to break short: to make a short sharp noise: **knapping**, *imp.* **knapped**, *pp.* *napt*.

knáp, *náp*, for **knob**, which see.

knapsack, *n.* *naps-ak* (Ger. *knappsack*—from Ger. and Dut. *knappen*, used in the sense of eating), a provision-sack; a soldier's or traveller's bag carried on his back, containing food and necessities of clothing.

knave, *n.* *náv* (AS. *cnapa*; Ger. *knabe*, a boy, a youth: Dut. *knegt*, a boy or servant), a false, dishonest man; a petty rascal; the court card in a pack next below the queen, marked with the figure of a knave or servant: **knavery**, *n.* *náv-er-i*, dishonesty; petty villainy: **knavish**, *a.* *náv-ish*, fraudulent; given to dishonesty: **knavishly**, *ad.* *-is*: **knavishness**, *n.* *náv-shness*, dishonesty.

knead, *v.* *néd* (Icel. *hnoda*; Dut. *kneden*; Ger. *kneten*, to knead: Dan. *gnide*, to rub), to work and press ingredients with the hand into a mass called dough: **kneading**, *imp.* **n. the act of one who kneads: **kneaded**, *pp.* **kneader**, *n.* *-er*, one who kneading-trough, *n.* a hollow vessel in which the materials of dough are worked and mixed.**

knee, *n.* *né* (Ger. *knie*; Gr. *gonu*; L. *genu*, a knee), the joint formed at the junction of the leg and thigh; anything in the shape of the angle formed by the leg and thigh when bent or inclined to each other: **knead**, *a.* *néd*, having joints like the knees when bent; having prominent or abnormal knees, as *in-knead*: **kneecap**, a capping on the knees of horses: **knee-deep**, *a.* rising to the knees; sunk to the knees: **kneeholly**, or **knee-helm**, the plant butchers'-broom: **knee-pan**, a little round bone on the knee, slightly convex on both sides: **knee-rafter**, a rafter whose lower end or foot is crooked downwards, so that it may rest more firmly on the walls: **knee-timber**, a natural bent piece, formed out of a tree that grows crooked: **kneel**, *v.* *nél*, to bend the knee; to rest or fall on the knee or knees: **kneeling**, *imp.* **adj.** falling or fallen on the knees: **n. act of one who kneels: **kneelt**, *pt.* or *pp.* *nélt*, also *kneeled*, *néld*: **kneeler**, *n.* *-er*, one who kneels.**

knell, *n.* *nél* (Sw. *knall*, explosion, loud noise: Norm. *gnell*, a shrill cry: AS. *cnyll*, a knell), the stroke or tolling of a bell; the sound of a bell or bells rung at a person's death or funeral: **knelling**, *n.* a sounding or tolling, as a funeral bell.

knelt, *nélt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of **kneel**, which see.

knew, *né*, *pt.* of **know**, which see.

knick-knack—see under **knack**.

knife, *n.* *nif*, *plu.* *knives*, *nifz* (Dut. *knijf*, a knife: Ger. *knief*, a knife; *kniefen*, to nip or pinch: F. *canif*, a penknife), a well-known cutting instrument, made of steel: **knife-blade**, the cutting part of a knife: **war to the knife**, ferocious and exterminating war.

knight, *n.* *nif* (AS. *cnicht*, a boy: Swiss, *knecht*, a strong, active youth; *knecchten*, to put forth strength), a title of rank next below that of a *baronet*, with the privilege of prefixing to the Christian name *Sir*, as "Sir John," "Sir James;" anciently, a young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms, or to military rank: **v.** to dub or create a knight, which is done by the sovereign, or the high officer acting in her name, giving the person to be knighted, who kneels at the ceremony, a touch with a sword, while the words are uttered, "Rise, Sir James," or "Sir John," as the person's name may be: **knighting**, *imp.* **knight'ed**, *pp.* created or made a knight: **knightly**, *a.* *-it*, also **knightlike**, *a.* becoming a knight: **knight-banneret**, a knight who carried a banner, and who, possessed of superior fields, was obliged to bring into the field a greater number of attendants: **knight-baronet**, a baronet; a hereditary knight: **knight-errant**, *-er-rant*, a knight who travelled in search of adventures: **knight-errantry**, *-er-rant-ri*, the practice of knights-errant: **knighthood**, *n.* *-hod*, the character or dignity of a knight: **a Knight of the Shire**, an M.P. (Member of Parliament) for a county.

knit, *v.* *nif* (from Eng. *knot*: Low Ger. *knutte*, a knot; *knuten*, to make into a knot), to weave by the hand; to unite closely; to tie or fasten; to connect into a kind of network; to draw together, as the brows: **knit'ing**, *imp.* **n. the forming of network; junction or union: **knit'ed**, *pp.* **knit'ter**, *n.* *-er*, one who knits: **knits**, *n.* *plu.* *nifz*, in *Derbyshire*, a mining term for small particles of lead ore: **knitting-needle**, a long needle used in knitting, as thread or worsted into stockings.**

knob, *n.* *nób* (Dut. *knoppe*, a knot, a bud: Ger. *knopf*, a knob, a button—connected with *knock*, which see), a ball or lump at the end of anything; a hard protuberance: **knobbed**, *a.* *nób-d*, full of knobs: **knob'by**, *a.* *nób-bi*, full of knobs or hard protuberances: **knob'bily**, *ad.* *-bi*: **knob'bliness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being full of knobs: **knob'stick**, *n.* *-stik*, applied to one who refuses to join a trade-union, or who retires from one.

knock, *n.* *nók* (Gael. *cnap*, to strike, to beat: W. *cnapa*, a knob, a club: Low Ger. *knobbe*, a knotty stick), a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap: **v.** to strike with a noise; to rap; to drive against: **knocking**, *imp.* **n. act of one who beats with a hard substance, as on a door: **knocked**, *pp.* **knock'ed**, *n.* a small hammer fastened on a door, used in seeking admittance by rapping: **to knock down**, to strike down; to prostrate by blows; to assign to the highest bidder, as at an auction: **to knock off**, to force off by beating; to cease, as from work: **to knock on the head**, to stun or kill by a blow on the head; to put an end to; to frustrate: **to knock out**, to force out by blows: **to knock over**, to upset; to overturn: **to knock under**, to yield; to acknowledge to be conquered; humbly to submit: **to knock up**, to arouse by knocking; to weary much; to become fatigued.**

knoll, *n.* *nól* (Icel. *knalla*, to beat with a stick; *knallr*, a cudgel: Ger. *knollen*, a knob, a bunch—see *knob* and *knock*), a little round hill; a small elevation.

knoll, *v.* *nól* (see *knell*), to toll or ring a bell, as for a funeral: **knolling**, *imp.* **knolled**, *pp.* *nóld*.

knop, *n.* *nóp* (another spelling of *knob*, which see), a knob; a protuberance; a button; in *arch.*, an ornament of a bunch of flowers or leaves; foliage on the capitals of pillars: **knopped**, *a.* *nópt*, having knobs.

knorria, *n.* *nórr-i-a* (after *Knorr*), in *geol.*, a genus of Coal-Measure plants.

knot, *n.* *nót* (Dut. *knodde*, a club; *knodde*, a knot: Ger. *knote*; L. *nodus*, a knot—see *knob* and *knock*), a tie; an interweaving or uniting of thread, cord, or rope at one point; any bond of union; a dark hard part in wood; a collection; a group; a small band; a difficulty; something so intricate as not easily to be solved; among *seamen*, a division of the log-line, so called from the line being divided into equal parts of 50 ft. (practically only 47-42 ft.), by pieces of string rove through the strands; the rate at which a ship sails at sea, the rate and distance being measured by the knots run out in half a minute—thus nine knots run out in half a minute denote sailing at the rate of nine nautical miles per hour; a nautical mile; in *bot.*, a swelling in some stems where the attachment of the leaves takes place: **v.** to tie; to unite; to form knots or joints: **knot'ing**, *imp.* **knot'ted**, *pp.* **adj.** full of

knots; in *bot.*, swollen at intervals into knobs, as a stem: **knotless**, *a. -less*, free from knots: **knotty**, *a. -ty*, containing knots; difficult: **knottiness**, *n. -ness*, state of being full of knots; difficulty of solution: **knot-grass**, a plant having numerous knots in the roots or underground stems.

knout, *n. nöwt* (Rus. *knut*), an instr. of punishment or torture used in Russia, consisting of a heavy leather whip intertwined with iron wire at the point, applied to the bare skin: **v.** to punish with the knout: **knouting**, *imp.*: **knouted**, *pp.*

know, *v. nö* (AS. *cnaþan*; Sans. *jña*; Pol. *znac*, to know: Gr. *gnōo*; L. *gnosco*, I know), to understand clearly; to be informed of; to be familiar with; to recognise; to distinguish: **knowing**, *imp.*: **adj.** cunning; skillful; well informed: **knew**, *pt. nñ*, *dd* know: **known**, *pp. nñn*, understood clearly: **knowable**, *a. nö-ä-bñ*, capable of being known: **knowingly**, *ad. -ly*: **knowledge**, *n. nö-tëj* (*know*, and Icel. *teik*; Norm. *teikje*, usually employed in the composition of abstract nouns), certain perception; learning; that which is known; information; skill in anything.

known, *pp. of know*, which see.

knubs, *n. plu. nñbs*, the waste silk formed in winding off the threads from the cocoons.

knuckle, *n. nñkl* (Dut. *knokel*, the knotty or projecting part of the joints; *knock*, a knot in a tree, a bone; Ger. *knöchel*, a knuckle), the outer part of the joint of a finger when bent: **v.** to strike with the knuckles; to bend the fingers: **knuckling**, *imp.*: **knuckled**, *pp. -ld*: **knuckle-duster** (slang), an iron instr. with knobs or projecting points, contrived to cover the knuckles and protect them from injury when striking a blow, but chiefly to mutilate and disfigure the person struck: **to knuckle under**, to yield or submit.

knur, *n. nñr* (Ger. *knorren*, a protuberance: Sw. *knorra*, to twist, to curl), a contorted knot in wood; a knot: **knurry**, *a. -ry*, full of knurs or knots—connected with *gnarl*, which see.

knobold, *n. kö-böld*, a German word signifying a spirit or spectre, whence Eng. *goblin*.

kopeck or **copeck**, *n. kö-pëk*, a Russian copper coin, a halfpenny nearly.

Koran, *n. kö-rän* (Ar. *al-koran*, the book), the Mohammedan book of faith and worship—often written *Alcoran*.

koth, *n. köth*, a name given by the Spaniards to an earthy slimy substance of a blackish-brown colour, ejected from the volcanoes of S. Amer.

koumiss or **kumiss**, *n. kö-mïs* (Russ. *kumys*), an in-

toxicating drink obtained by fermenting the whey of a mare's milk, made among the Calmucks.

kousso, *n. kös-sö*, also **kosso** or **cusso**, the dried flowers of an Abyssinian plant—a remedy for tapeworm.

kraal, *n. kraäl* (Dut. *kraal*, a village, an enclosure), a village or collection of huts among the Hottentots of Africa; an enclosure for cattle in Cape Colony.

kraken, *n. kräk-n*, the Norwegian for a fabulous water-animal of enormous bulk.

kreasote—see **creasote**.

kreatine—see **creatine**.

Kremlin, *n. krëm'lín* (Russ. *krem*, a fortress), an extensive fortress in Moscow, the former capital of Russia, including a palace, and several churches and convents.

Kreutzer, *n. kröyt'sér*, a Ger. coin of variable value, but always less than a penny sterling; also **kreuzer**, *kröyt'sér*.

kris, *n. krís*, a Malay dagger.

Krishna, *n. krish'nä*, in *Hindoo myth.*, one of the incarnations of the god Vishnu, holding the second place in the Hindoo Trinity.

Kroomen, *n. plu. krö-mën*, labourers employed in boats and vessels at Sierra Leone—originally from the Kroo country.

Kufic, *a. kö-fük*, said of the anc. letters of the Arabic—from *Kufa* on the Euphrates.

kunkur, *n. kón-kér*, a Hindostanee term for a superficial accumulation spread over a very large proportion of India and the adjoining countries, and which seems in point of time to correspond with the Drift or Boulder Clay of Europe; also called **kunker-clay**.

kupfer-nickel, *n. kööp'fer-ník'l* (Ger. *copper nickel*), a term applied by the German miners to a native alloy of nickel and arsenic: **kupfer-schiefer**, *n. -shé-fer* (Ger. *copper slate*), a dark, bituminous-looking, slaty marble, richly impregnated with copper pyrites.

Kurilian, *a. kö-rül'än*, applied to a chain of islands in the Pacific extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Jesso: **n.** a native or inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kyanise, *v. kÿ-än-iz* (after *Kyan*, the discoverer), to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate or other suitable substance: **kyani'sing**, *imp.*: **ky'anised**, *pp. -tzd*.

kyanite—see **cyanite** under **cyanate**.

Kyson Sands, *n. kÿ'sön sándz*, a bed of Eocene sand occurring at Kyson or Kingston, Suffolk, celebrated for its yielding the remains of the monkey tribes.

L

la, *lä* (It. and F.), in the tonic *sol-fa* system of vocal music, the sixth note of the diatonic scale.

la, *int. lä* (AS.) behold! see! look!

ladanum—see **ladanum**.

label, *n. lä-bél* (old F. *lambel*, a rag attached but slightly to the whole garment or main body: Ger. *lappen*, a rag, a lap), a small slip of paper or parchment attached to anything, on which a writing is inscribed to tell its nature or contents, or on which an address is written; a thin brass rule, having a sight at one end, used for taking altitudes; a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: **v.** to attach a label to: **la'belling**, *imp.*: **la'belled**, *pp. -bëld*.

label, *n. lä-bél*, also **labellum**, *n. lä-bëll'üm* (L. a little lip—from *labium*, a lip), in *bot.*, a lip, or lower lip only; the third of the inner petals of an orchid.

labial, *n. lä-bë-äl* (L. *labium*, a lip), a letter whose sound is uttered by means of the lips, as *b*, *p*, and *m*: **adj.** formed or uttered by the lips: **la'bially**, *ad. -ly*:

labiate, *a. lä-b'ät*, also **la'biated**, *a. formed with lips*; in *bot.*, applied to irregular gamopetalous flowers with an upper and under portion separated more or less by a hiatus or gap: **labium**, *n. lä-bë-üm*, the under lip of an insect; the inner lip of a shell: **la'bia**, *plu. -b'ä*: **labiodental**, *a. lä-b'ö-dënt'äl* (L. *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), pronounced by means of the lips and teeth, as the letters *f* and *v*.

laboratory, *n. lä-b'ö-rä-ter'ä* (F. *laboratoire*, a laboratory—from L. *labor*, labour), a place where chemical preparations or medicines are manufactured or sold; a druggist's shop; the workroom of a chemist, a pyrotechnist, &c.

labour, *n. lä-bër* (L. *labor*, labour: It. *labore*; F.

labour), exertion, bodily or mental, producing fatigue; toil; effort; the pangs and efforts of child-birth: **v.** to work at; to exert one's powers of body or mind; to toil; to strive; to pitch and roll, as a ship; to struggle:

la'boursing, *imp.*: **adj.** exerting bodily strength or intellectual power; engaged at work not requiring skill; toiling: **n.** the act of labouring; the pitching and rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea: **la'boured**, *pp. -bërd*: **adj.** bearing marks of labour or effort in execution; opposed to easy or free: **laborious**, *a. lä-b'ö-ri-üs*, requiring fatiguing exertion; toilsome; difficult:

laboriously, *ad. -ly*: **laboriousness**, *n. -ness*, the quality of being attended with toil: **la'bourer**, *n. -ër*, one who is engaged at coarse and toilsome work requiring little skill: **labour-saving**, *a. adapted to supersede or lessen human labour or toil*.

labradorite, *n. lä-b'rä-dör'it*, also **Labrador felspar** (from locality where first found), a variety of disseminated felspar having a peculiar pearly and iridescent play of colours when the light falls on it in certain directions.

labrose, *a. lä-brös* (L. *labrum*, a lip), having thick lips.

labrum, *n. lä-brüm* (L. *labrum*, a lip), in *ent.*, the mouth-cover or lip-like shield of an insect's mouth; the outer lip of a shell: **la'bra**, *plu. -brä*.

laburnum, *n. lä-bër-üm* (L.), a small tree with pendulous clusters of yellow flowers.

labyrinth, *n. lä-b'ä-rinth* (L. *labyrinthus*; Gr. *labyrinthos*; F. *labyrinthe*), a place full of intricacies or inextricable windings; a maze; an inexplicable difficulty; the internal ear, from its complex structure: **la'b'yrinth'ian**, *a. -rinth'än*, pert. to or resembling

mäte, mäl, fär, läw; mële, mët, hér; pñne, pñn; nöte, nôt, mövs;

a labyrinth; intricate; winding; also **lab'yrinth'ine**, a. -*ine*: **lab'yrinth'iform**, n. -*iform* (L. *forma*, shape), formed like a labyrinth.

labyrinthodon, n. *láb'í-rínth'ó-dón* (Gr. *laburinthos*, a labyrinth, and *odon*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a batrachian reptile of the New Red Sandstone: **lab'yrinth'odontia**, n. plu. -*odontia*, or **lab'yrinth'odonts**, n. plu. -*odonts*, one of the thirteen orders into which Professor Owen arranges the reptilia, living and extinct—so named from the complex structure of the teeth as seen in section.

lac, n. *lák* (Ger. *lack*; Dan. *lak*; Pers. *lac*; F. *laque*, rose or ruby colour), a resinous substance obtained from certain trees, used in the manufacture of sealing-wax, varnishes, dyes, &c.: **shell-lac**, lac in the form of a thin crust: **laccic**, a. *lák'sik*, applied to an acid produced from lac: **lac'cine**, n. -*sine*, a yellow substance obtained from shell-lac.

lac—see **lakh**.

lace, n. *lās* (L. *laqueus*; It. *laccio*; F. *lacqs*, a lace, a tie: Prov. *lassar*; F. *lacer*, to bind), a fine kind of network, texture, or trimming; a string or cord used for a fastening: **v.** to fasten or draw together with a lace or cord, as a boot or stays; to trim with lace: **lacing**, imp.; n. a fastening with a lace or cord; the cord used in fastening: **laced**, pp. or a. *lās*, fastened with a lace or cord: **strait-laced**, a. narrow-minded; bigoted in opinion.

lacerate, *v. lās'ér-át* (L. *laceratum*, to tear or mangle—from *lacer*, torn; It. *lacerare*; F. *lacerer*), to wound and tear; to rend: **lac'erating**, imp.: **lacerated**, pp.; **adj.** rent; torn; appearing torn: **lac'erable**, a. -*able*, capable of being lacerated or torn: **lac'eration**, n. -*ation*, the marks made by wounding and tearing; the act of tearing or rending: **lac'orative**, a. -*tive*, having power to tear or rend.

laccertian, a. *lā-sér'shí-án*, also **laccertian**, a. *lās'ér-tí-án* (L. *laccertus*, a lizard), pert. to the family of lizards: **laccertine**, a. *lās'ér-tín*, like a lizard.

laches, n. *lāch'ez* or *lāsh'ez* (old F. *lasche*, slack, remiss: F. *lache*, idle, sluggish: L. *laxus*, loose), a law term, meaning neglect or negligence; inexcusable delay.

lachrymal, a. *lāk'ri-māl* (L. *lachryma*, a tear), pert. to tears; generating or conveying tears: **lachrymary**, a. -*mary*, containing tears: **lachrymation**, n. -*ation*, act of shedding tears; a preternatural flow of tears: **lachrymatory**, n. -*atory*, a vessel anciently buried with the dead, and supposed to contain the tears shed for their loss, but whose real use was to hold perfumes or ointments: **lachrymose**, a. -*mos*, generating or shedding tears; tearful; sad; doleful: **lachrymously**, *adv.* -*ly*: **lachrymal canals**, the canals which convey the tears from the eye to the nasal ducts: **lachrymal ducts**, the ducts or small tubes which convey the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eye: **lachrymal gland**, the gland which secretes the tears.

laciniate, a. *lā-sín't-át*, also **lacin'iated**, a. -*iated* (L. *lacinia*, a fragment of cloth), adorned with fringes; in bot., irregularly cut into narrow segments; slashed.

lack, n. *lák* (Dut. *lack*, want, defect; *lacken*, to become deficient: Swab. *lack*, slow, faint), want; deficiency; need: **v.** to want; to be destitute of; to be in want: **lack'ing**, imp.: **lacked**, pp. *lák*.

lack, *lák*, another spelling of *lack*, which see.

lack-a-day, int. *lāk'-á-dá* (a contr. of *alack-a-day*), an expression of sorrow or regret; alas.

lackadaisy, a. *lāk'-á-dá'sí*, also **lack'adaisical**, a. -*ical*, affectedly pensive; sentimental.

lacker—see **lacquer**.

lacker, n. *lāk'í* (F. *laquais*, a footman—from old F. *naquis*, an attendant at a tennis-court), an attending male servant; a footman: **v.** to attend servilely; to act as a lackey: **lack'eying**, imp.: **lackeyed**, pp. *lāk'-íd*.

lack-lustre, a. *lāk'lūs'tér* (*lack*, and *lustre*), wanting lustre or brightness; void of expression.

laconic, a. *lā-kón'ík*, also **laconical**, a. -*ical* (Gr. *lakonikos*; L. *laconicus*, of or belonging to Laconia, a country of Greece, whose chief city was Sparta, and whose inhabitants were celebrated for their sententious brevity and gravity in discourse: F. *laconique*: It. *laconico*), short; brief; pithy; expressing much in few words: **laconically**, *adv.* -*ly*: **laconicism**, n. *lā-kón'-izm*, or **laconism**, n. *lāk'-ón'-izm*, a laconic style; a concise manner of expression.

lacquer, n. *lāk'ér* (F. *laque*, rose or ruby colour—from *lac*, which see), a varnish consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, variously coloured: **v.** to var-

nish or cover with lacquer: **lacqu'ering**, imp.; n. the art of covering metallic surfaces with lacquer to improve their colour: **lacquered**, pp. a. *lāk'ér-d*, covered with lacquer: **varnished**: **lacqu'erer**, n. -*er*, one who varnishes metals or woods: **lacquered ware** (Dut. *lak-werk*), ware covered with a varnish of lac.

lactation, n. *lāk-tā'shún* (L. *lactatum*, to contain milk, to be able to give suck—from *lac*, milk), the time of suckling; the act of giving milk: **lactate**, a. *lāk-tát*, a salt of lactic acid with a base: **lactarene**, n. *lāk-tā-rén*, a preparation of the curds of milk, used by calico-printers: **lact'aeal**, a. -*aeal*, pert. to milk; conveying milk: n. in animals, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic ducts: **lactescent**, a. *lāk-tés'ént*, producing milk; milky: **lactescence**, n. -*ence*, milkiness, or milky colour; a state resembling milk: **lact'ic**, a. -*ik*, pert. to milk; of or from milk or whey, as *lactic acid*: **lactif'erous**, a. -*tif'er-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear or produce), bearing or producing milk or milky juice: **lactine**, n. -*ine*, sugar of milk—a sweetish substance existing in milk.

lactometer, n. *lāk-tóm'è-tér* (L. *lac*, milk, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk.

lactucarium, n. *lāk'tā-ká'r'i-ním* (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac*, milk), the thickened milky juice of the common lettuce: **lactucic**, a. -*túsik*, denoting an acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce: **lactuc'sine**, n. -*sine*, the active principle of the wild lettuce.

lacuna, n. *lā-kū-nā*, plu. *lacu'nae*, -*næ* (L. *lacuna*, a hollow: F. *lacune*, a gap), one of the hollows or pits on the upper surface of lichens, called the *thallus* or *frond*; a large opening or blank space in the midst of a group of cells: **lacu'nal**, a. -*nál*, pert. to small pits or depressions; having a blank space: **lacu'nar**, n. -*nar*, a kind of arched ceiling, divided into compartments sunk or hollowed: **adj.** pert. to: **lacu'neous**, a. -*neus*, also **lacu'nose**, a. -*nos*, furrowed or pitted; containing cavities.

lacustral, a. *lā-kūs'trál*, also **lacustrine**, a. -*trín* (L. *lacus*, a lake: It. *laco*), of or relating to swamps or lakes; in bot., living in or on the margins of lakes: **lacustrine deposits**, in *geol.*, the deposits which have been accumulated in fresh-water areas: **lacustrine habitations**, the remains of human habitations of extreme antiquity, found in certain lakes in Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, &c.

lad, n. *lād* (old Eng. *laddes*, a man of inferior station: W. *lodes*, a lass; *laved*, a lad), a boy; a youth.

ladanum, n. *lād'-á-ním* (L.), a resinous juice of an agreeable odour which exudes from shrubs of the Cistus kind found growing in the island of Candia and Syria, used chiefly for making plasters; also spelt **labdanum**, *lāb'-dā-ním*.

ladder, n. *lād'dér* (AS. *hlædre*; Ger. *leiter*; Pol. *letra*, a ladder: W. *llethr*, the slope of a hill), a long frame consisting of two strong sides with fixed cross-pieces serving for steps; anything by which one ascends or rises.

lade, n. *lād* (AS. *lād*; Dut. *leyde*, a canal, a conduit—from AS. *lædan*; Dut. *leyden*, to lead), a passage for water; the mouth of a river; a drain: **mill-lade**, the cut or canal which brings the current to the water-wheel of a mill.

lade, *v.* *lād* (old Eng. *lade*, to let in water: Ger. *lassen*; Dut. *lade*, to let), to throw out a liquid by repeatedly dipping in it a receptacle of a smaller size: **ladle**, n. *lād'l*, the implement employed for that purpose.

lade, *v. lād* (AS. *hladan*; Ger. *laden*, to load), to put on or in, as a burden; to load or freight: **lad'ing**, imp.; n. a load or cargo; a weight: **lad'ed**, *pt.* -*ed*: **laded** or **laden**, *pp.* -*ed*, oppressed; burdened: **lademan**, n. *lād'mán*, in *Scot.*, a man employed by a miller to return the loads of meal to the owners of the corn sent to be ground; a man having the charge of a pack-horse: **bill of lading**, a certified document or invoice from the master of the ship, of certain goods received on board for transport, and which are to be delivered up only to the consignee or producer of the invoice.

ladle, n. *lād'l* (see *lade 2*), a large spoon used for lifting out a liquid from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel that receives the water which turns it; an instr. for drawing charges from a cannon: **v.** to lift or serve out with a ladle: **ladling**, imp. *lād'-ding*: **ladled**, pp. *lād'-d*: **ladleful**, n. *lād'-dí-fool*, the quantity held by a ladle.

lady, n. *lā'-dí* (AS. *hlæfdige*, a mistress, a lady), a

cólw, bōy, fōōt; pāre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, seel.

woman of distinction or rank; the wife of a titled gentleman; the title of the daughters of peers of the first three grades; a familiar term applied to the mistress or female head of a house of the better class; a woman in any station of life who is possessed of refined manners and kindness of heart, and generally whose character is adorned with those Christian and social virtues which men most love and esteem in a woman; a term of courtesy applied to any respectable female: **ladybird**, *n.*, also **ladybug**, the name of a well-known, small, spotted, hemispherical beetle, dedicated to *Our Lady*: **la'dylike**, *a.*, elegant in appearance; becoming or proper to a lady: well-bred: **la'dyship**, *n.* the title of a lady whose husband is not of a lower rank than a knight: **La'dy-day**, *n.* the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary on 25th March; one of the festivals of the Church; one of the quarter-days: **lady-love**, *n.* a sweetheart: **lady's-maid**, the female personal attendant of a woman of wealth or rank: **Our Lady**, the Virgin Mary: **lady's-bedstraw**, a small yellow-flowering plant, common by road and ditch sides.

lævigatous, *a.* *læ'vî-gât'is* (L. *lævigatum*, to make smooth—from *levis*, smooth), in *bot.*, having a smooth polished appearance.

lag, *v.* *låg* (W. *lag*, loose, slack; Gael. *lag*, feeble; Gr. *lagaros*, slack, pliant), to loiter; to fall behind; to delay: *n.* the lump or lag-end: **lag'ging**, *imp.*: **lagged**, *pp.* *laggd*: **laggard**, *n.* *låg'êrd*, also **lagger**, *n.* *-êr*, a slow or tardy person; a loiterer: **lag'gingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

lager-beer, *n.* *låg'êr-bêr'* (Ger. *lager*, a bed, a store-house, and *bier*, beer), store-beer, or beer laid up or stored for some months before use; a popular strong German beer: **lager-wine**, old bottled wine; wine which has been kept in the cellar for some time.

lagomys, *n.* *låg'ô-mîs* (Gr. *lagos*, a hare, and *mys*, a rat), a hare-rat; a rat-like rodent or gnawer, found only in the northern regions of Asia and America.

lagoon, *n.* *låg'ôn*, also **lagune**, *n.* *-gûn'* (Sp. and It. *laguna*, a marsh), a fen or marsh; a morass; a shallow lake or inlet at the sea.

laical, *a.* *lâ'kal*, also **laic**, *a.* *lâ'ik* (Gr. *laikos*, of or belonging to the common people—from *laos*, the people: L. *laicus*; *It.* *laico*; F. *laïque*, lay, secular), pert, to the people, as distinguished from the clergy: **la'ically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **laity**, *n.* *lâ'î-tî*, the people; not the clergy.

laid, *lâd*, *pp.* of *lay*, which see: **laid-papers**, writing papers with a ribbed surface, called *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*, &c., according to shade or colour.

lain, *lân*, *pp.* of *lie*, which see.

lair, *n.* *lâr* (Dut. *leger*, a bed; Dan. *leir*, a camp; Dut. *leggen*, to lie; AS. *leger*, a lying), the resting-place or couch of a wild beast.

laird, *n.* *lârd* (Scott. AS. *hlaford*, a lord), in *Scott.*, a proprietor; a landed gentleman.

laity—see **laical**.

lake, *n.* *lâk* (L. *lacus*, a lake; It. *laco*: F. *lac*), a body of water surrounded by land: **lake-let**, *n.* a little lake: **lake-like**, *a.* resembling a lake: **laky**, *a.* *lâ'kî*, pert, to a lake: **lake-dwelling**, *n.* dwellings in lakes, erected either on piles or on artificial islands.

lake, *n.* *lâk* (old F. *lacque*, a rose or ruby colour—from *lac*, which see), a name applied to all those red colours which consist of a vegetable dye, combined by precipitation with a white earthy basis, which is usually alumina.

lakh or **lac**, *n.* *lâk* (E. I.), 100,000, as of rupees.

lama, *n.* *lâ'ma* (Thibet, *lamma*), a Tartar priest: **Delai-Lama** or **Grand Lama**, the chief or principal lama, worshipped as a god: **lamaism**, *n.* *lâ'mâ-îzm*, the religion of the Asiatic Tartars who worship the Grand Lama.

lamantin, *n.* *lâ-mân'tin*, also **lamentein**, *n.* *-mên'tîn* (F.), a herbivorous sea-animal; the sea-cow.

lamb, *n.* *lâm* (Esthon. *lamba*; Fin. *lampaan*; Lap. *lîbbe*, a lamb), the young of the sheep: *v.* to bring forth young, as a sheep: **lamb'ing**, *imp.*: **lambbed**, *pp.* *lâmb'd*: **lamb'kin**, *n.* *-kin*, a little lamb: **lamb-like**, *a.* gentle; innocent: **lamb'skins**, *n.* plu. skins of lambs dressed with the fleece on, and often variously coloured: **Lamb of God**, a title of the Saviour.

lambdoidal, *a.* *lâm-dôy'dâl*, also **lamb'doid**, *a.* *-dôyd* (from Gr. letter (A) *lambda*, and *eidos*, shape), having the form of the Greek letter A.

lambent, *a.* *lâm'bênt* (L. *lambens*, licking—gen. *lambentis*), playing about like flames; touching lightly; gliding over.

lame, *a.* *lâm* (Dan. *lam*, palsied; Icel. *lami*, enfeebled, impaired; *lamo*, to weaken), disabled in a limb; imperfect; not satisfactory: *v.* to make lame; to cripple or disable: **la'ming**, *imp.*: **lamed**, *pp.* *lâm'd*: **lamely**, *ad.* *-ly*: **lameness**, *n.* *lâm'nês*, state of being lame; an impaired or weakened state of a limb: **la'mish**, *a.* *-ish*, rather lame: **lame duck**, a slang term, applied to a member of the Stock Exchange who has failed to meet his engagements.

lamella, *n.* *lâ-mê'lâ*, **lamellæ**, *n.* plu. *-læ* (L. and It. *lamella*; F. *lamelle*, a small plate of metal—from L. *lamina*, a plate, a leaf), thin plates or scales, as those composing certain shells or parts of fungi, or which are appended to the corolla of certain plants; in *bot.*, the gills of an agaric: **lamellar**, *a.* *-lâr*, consisting of or disposed in thin plates or scales: **lam'ellarily**, *ad.* *-ly*: **lamellate**, *a.* *lâm'êl-lâd*, also **lam'ellated**, *a.* composed of very thin plates or scales; foliated.

lamellibranchiate, *a.* *lâm'êl-lî-brânç'kî-ât* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and Gr. *branchia*, gills), having gills in symmetrical, semicircular layers.

lamelliferous, *a.* *lâm'êl-yê'r'ûs* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and *fero*, I bear), having a foliated structure.

lamelliform, *a.* *lâm'êl-lî-fôrm* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and *forma*, shape), having the form of a scale.

lamelliostreal, *a.* *lâm'êl-lî-rôs'trâl* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and *rostrum*, a beak), having the margins of the beak furnished with plates, as in the duck and goose.

lament, *v.* *lâ-mênt'* (L. *lamentor*, I lament or bewail; It. *lamentare*; F. *lamentor*, to bewail), to mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to bewail; to mourn for: **lament'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a mourning; lamentation: **lament'ed**, *pp.* *a.* bewailed; mourned for: **lament'er**, *n.* *-êr*, one who: **lamentation**, *n.* *lâm'ên-tâ'shôn*, sorrow or grief audibly expressed; outcry: **Lam'entations**, *n.* plu. *-shônz*, a book of the Old Testament: **lamentable**, *a.* *lâm'ên-tâ-bl*, to be lamented; mournful; expressing sorrow; pitiful: **lam'entably**, *ad.* *-ly*: **lament**, *imp.* *-ing*, *ad.* *-ly*.

lamia, *n.* *lâm'î-â* (L.), a kind of demon among the ancients under the form of a beautiful woman; a witch; a hag.

lamina, *n.* *lâm'î-nâ*, **lam'îne**, *pl.* *-næ* (L. *lamina*, a plate, a leaf), a thin plate or scale; a thin layer or coat lying over another; in *bot.*, the blade of a leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal: **lam'inar**, *a.* *-nâr*, consisting of, or resembling, thin plates or scales: **lam'inate**, *v.* *-nât*, to form into thin plates: **adj.** formed of thin plates disposed one over another; plated: **lam'inating**, *imp.*: **lam'inated**, *pp.* *adj.* consisting of plates or layers disposed one over another; applied to strata splitting up into thin layers: **lam'iable**, *a.* *-nâ-bl*, capable of being beaten or rolled into plates: **lam'ination**, *n.* *-nâ'shôn*, state of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates lying one over another; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only: **laminarian**, *a.* *lâm'î-nâr'î-an*, pert. to sea-weeds of the genus *lamina'ria*, *-rî-â*, pert. to that belt or zone of marine life which commences at low-water mark, and extends to a depth of from 40 to 90 feet: **lam'inarites**, *n.* plu. *-nâr'î-tz*, in *geol.*, broad-leaved fossil algae: **lam'iniferous**, *a.* *-nîf'êr'ûs* (L. *fero*, I bear), having a structure consisting of plates or layers.

Lammas, *n.* *lâm'mâs* (AS. *hlafmasse*, the loaf mass or feast—from *hlaf*, a loaf), the offering of the first-fruits of the harvest on 1st August; the first day of August, also called **Lammas-day**, or **Lammas-tide**.

lammergeir, *n.* *lâm'êr-gîr* (Ger. *lammergeier*—from *lamm*, a lamb, and *geier*, a vulture), the bearded vulture which inhabits the Alps.

lamna, *n.* *lâm'nâ* (Gr. *lamna*, a thin plate), in *geol.*, a genus of sharks having thin, sharp, plate-like teeth.

lamp, *n.* *lâmp* (L. and Gr. *lampas*, a torch—from Gr. *lampo*, I shine; F. *lampe*), an article for containing oil and a wick to give light; any contrivance for giving light: **lamp'light**, *n.* *-lît*, the light given by a lamp: **lamp'light'er**, *n.* *-lî'têr*, the person employed to light the gas lamps: **lamp'ic**, *a.* *-îk*, of or from a lamp: **lamp-black**, the fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke from burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances: **safety-lamp**, a lamp for giving the workmen light in coal-mines without the danger of causing an explosion: **lamp-shell**, a bivalve, deep-water shell-fish, so called from its shape.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pin; nôte, nôt, môve;

lampass, *n.* *lám'pás* (F. *lampas*—from Gr. *lampas*, a lamp), a fleshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, said to be so called as formerly removed by burning.

lamperna—see **lamprey**.

lampoon, *n.* *lám-pón'* (old F. *lamponner*, to dally or play the fool with, to foist, to fib), personal satire in writing; written censure: **v.** to assail with personal satire; to satirise: **lampooning**, **imp.**: **lampooned**, **pp.** *-póned*: **lampoon'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who writes lampoons: **lampoon'ry**, *n.* *-rí*, written personal abuse or satire.

lamprey, *n.* *lám'prí* (F. *lamproie*; AS. and It. *lampreda*), a kind of fish resembling the eel: **lampers**, *n.* *lám'pérn*, the river-lamprey.

lanarkite, *n.* *lán'árk-ít*, a mineral consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead, occurring either massive or in long, slender, right-rhombic prisms, of a greenish-white or grey colour—first found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire.

lanate, *a.* *lán'át*, also *lán'áted* (L. *lana*, wool), woolly: covered with curly hair like wool.

lance, *n.* *láns* (L. *lancea*, a lance: F. *lance*, a lance—from *lancer*, to dart), a long shaft of wood with a spear-head, originally thrown, but in later times used for thrusting at each other, by combatants: **v.** to pierce with a lance; to open with a lancet: **lancing**, **imp.** *lán'sing*: **n.** the act of one who uses a lancet: **lanced**, **pp.** *lánt*: **lan'cer**, *n.* *-ser*, one who carries a lance, as a soldier: **lan'ceolar**, *a.* *-sè-ò-lér*, tapering towards the end: **lan'ceolate**, *a.* *-át*, also *lan'ceolate'd*, a gradually tapering towards the extremity; shaped like the head of a spear: **lan'ciform**, *a.* *-sì-fórm* (L. *forma*, shape), lance-shaped: **lance-corporal**, a soldier from the ranks doing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank as such: **lance-wood**, the wood of a tree, a native of Jamaica, possessing in a high degree toughness and elasticity.

lancet, *n.* *lán'sèt* (F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*, a lance), a small, sharp, two-edged knife used by surgeons to open veins, tumours, &c.

lancinate, **v.** *lán'si-nát* (L. *lancinatum*, to tear or rend to pieces), to tear; to lacerate: **lán'cinating**, **imp.**: **adj.** piercing or seeming to pierce with a sudden shooting pain: **lán'cinated**, **pp.** *lán'cina'tion*, *n.* *-ná'shán*, a tearing; laceration.

land, *n.* *lánd* (AS., Ger., and Icel. *land*, land—akin to W. *glan*; Cornish *gland*, shore, bank of a river), the dry solid portion of the earth; a district, region, or country; soil; earth; ground which any one possesses: **v.** to set on shore from a vessel; to go on shore from a ship; to disembark: **lán'ding**, **imp.**: **adj.** connected with or pert. to the process of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.: **n.** the act of going or setting on shore from a vessel; a place for going or setting on shore, either for passengers or goods; the broad level part of a staircase: **lán'ded**, **pp.**: **adj.** having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land: **land'less**, *a.* without real estate or land: **land'ed proprietor**, an owner of real estate or land: **lan'd'er**, *n.* one who makes a landing; in *mining*, one at the head of the shaft who receives the ore: **landward**, *ad.* *lán'd-wér'd*, towards the land or country: **land-breeze**, the wind blowing from the land: **land-carriage**, transportation by land: **land-crab**, a crab which lives much on the land: **landfall**, the first land discovered after a voyage: **land-flood**, an inundation caused by the spread of water from a heavy rainfall: **land-force**, a body of soldiers operating on land: **land'ing-net**, a net used by anglers for landing large fish when caught by the line: **land'ing-place**, a place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel; a landing: **land-jobber**, one who buys and sells land as a business, as in a colony: **land-lady**, a woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house: **landlord**, the master of a house; the proprietor of houses or lands; one who keeps an inn or tavern: **landholder** or **landowner**, a proprietor of land: **landlock**, *v.* *lán'd-lók*, to enclose or encompass with land: **land'locking**, **imp.**: **land'locked**, **pp.** *-lók't*: **adj.** shut in or enclosed by land: **land-lubber**, *n.* *-lúb'ér*, also **land-loper**, *-lò-pér* (probably Dut. *landlooper*, land-runner—from *land*, land, and *looper*, to run), one who has no settled habitation; among seamen, applied in ridicule or contempt to persons who pass their lives on land: **landmark**, any fixed object to designate the boundary of land, or the limits of a farm or town; any prominent object on land which serves as a guide to seamen: **land-measure**, a measure by which the superficial contents of a portion of land, as a field, a farm, &c., may be

ascertained: **land-measuring**, the art of determining the superficial contents of a portion of land: **land-rail**, a bird, one of the rail family, frequenting grass and corn fields: **land'slip**, a portion of a hill or mountain which slides or slips down: **lands'man**, one who lives on land, as opposed to a seaman: **land-steward**, a person intrusted with the care of a landed estate: **land-surveying**, the art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of a portion of land, as a farm, an estate, &c.: **land-tax**, a tax laid on land or buildings: **land-waiter**, *-wá-tér*, or **landing-waiter**, an officer of the customs who attends on the landing of goods: **headland**, a cape; a point of land stretching out into the sea; to **land** a fish, among anglers, to bring a fish to land by skilful management, or by means of a landing-net.

landamman, *n.* *lánd'ám-mán* (Ger. *landammann*—from *land*, land, and *ammann*, bailiff), in Switzerland, the chief magistrate of a canton.

landau, *n.* *lánd-dáw'* (Landau, a town in Germany), a light carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

landes, *n.* plu. *lángdz* (F.), extensive areas of sand-drift which stretch southward from the mouth of the Garonne, along the Bay of Biscay, and inwards towards Bordeaux.

landgrave, *n.* *lánd'gráv* (F. *landgrave*; Ger. *landgraf*—from *land*, land, and *graf*, earl), a German nobleman: **land'graine**, *n.* *-grá-vén*, the wife of a landgrave.

landscape, *n.* *lánd'skáp* (Ger. *landschaft*: AS. *land*, land, and *scapan*, to shape or form), such a portion of country as the eye can view at a single glance; a picture representing rural scenery: **landscape-gardening**, the art of laying out and planting grounds so as to produce the most pleasing effect.

landwehr, *n.* *lánd-wér* (Ger. *land*, land, and *wehr*, defence), the Austrian or Prussian militia.

lane, *n.* *lán* (Dut. *laen*, an alley: Scot. *loan*, an opening between fields of corn left uncultivated: Dan. *laane*, a bare place in a field), a narrow way between hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passage.

langsyne, *n.* and **ad.** *láng-sín'* (Scotch), time long ago; long since.

language, *n.* *láng'gwéj* (F. *langage*, language—from L. *lingua*, the tongue), the expression of ideas by means of words; human speech; style or manner of expression; the speech peculiar to a nation.

languid, *a.* *láng'gwí'd* (L. *languidus*, faint, drooping—from *languo*, I am faint: It. *languido*, faint; weary; exhausted; drooping; without animation or activity: **lán'guidly**, **ad.** *-tí*: **lán'guidness**, *n.* *-nès*, weakness from exhaustion: **languish**, **v.** *lán'gwísh* (F. *languissant*, languishing—from L. *languesco*, I become faint or languid), to lose strength or animation; to look with softness or tenderness; to pine; to become feeble or spiritless; to grow dull: **lán'guishing**, **imp.** losing strength; pining: **adj.** showing languor: **n.** feebleness; loss of strength: **lán'guished**, **pp.** *-gwísh't*: **lán'guishingly**, **ad.** *-tí*: **lán'guishment**, *n.* *-mènt*, the state of languishing or pining; softness of look with the head reclining to one side: **languor**, *n.* *láng'gwér* (L. *languor*, faintness—from *languo*, I am faint: It. *langore*: F. *languueur*), the condition or feeling induced by exhaustion of strength; faintness; weariness; lassitude.

laniard or **lanyard**, *n.* *lán'yárd* (F. *lanière*, a strap, a thong—from *longère*, a strip, a long narrow towel), a short piece of line or rope used for fastening something in a ship.

lan'aries, *n.* plu. *lán'í-á-rí-s* (L. *laniare*, to tear or rend), the long, sharp, pointed teeth placed behind the incisors: **lan'ary**, *a.* *-í-á-rí*, lacerating or tearing, as **lan'ary teeth**: **lan'ariform**, *a.* *-á-rí-fórm* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like the canine teeth of carnivorous animals.

laniferous, *a.* *lán'f'ér-ús* (L. *lana*, wool, and *fero*, I produce), bearing or producing wool: **lanig'erous**, *a.* *-í-ér-ús* (L. *gero*, I bear), producing or bearing wool.

lank, *a.* *lángk* (Dut. *slank*; Ger. *schlank*, slender, pliant: Dut. *lank*, the soft boneless part of the side), thin; slender; not plump; not full and firm: **lank'y**, **ad.** *-tí*: **lank'ness**, *n.* *-nès*, leanness; flabbiness: **lanky**, *a.* *lángk-í*, tall and thin.

lanner, *n.* *lán'nér* (old F. *lanier*—from L. *lanio*, I tear or rend), a species of hawk: **lan'neret**, *n.* *-nér-ét*, a little hawk.

lantern, *n.* *lán'térn* (F. *lanterne*; L. *laterna*, a lan-

cóc, bót, fút; püre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

tern, as if from AS. *leoht*, light, and *ern*, place, a perforated case for a candle or lamp; the upper part of a lighthouse; any erection on the top of a building or dome to give light: **magic-lantern**, an optical instr. by means of which small figures painted with transparent varnish, variously coloured, on slides of glass, are very largely magnified, seen in a darkened room on a wall or white screen: **lantern-fly**, an insect of S. Amer. which emits a strong light in the dark: **dark-lantern**, a lantern constructed so as to have its light concealed by a slide at pleasure: **lantern-jaws**, long lean jaws; a thin visage: **lantern-jawed**, a. having a thin visage.

lanthanum, n. *lân-thâ-n'âm* (Gr. *lanthano*, I lie hid), a very rare metal occurring with cerium, by which its properties are, as it were, concealed.

lanthorn, n. *lân-thörn*, an obsolete spelling of *lantern*.

lanuginous, a. *lân-nû-jî-nûs* (L. *lanugo*, a wool-like production, down—gen. *lanuginis*—from *lana*, wool), downy or woolly; covered with down, or fine, soft, interlaced hairs: **lanugo**, n. *lân-nû-gô*, the first and temporary hair of an infant.

lanyard—see *laniard*.

Laocon, n. *lâ-ôk-ôn*, a group of sculpture, one of the most beautiful of ancient classic remains, representing the tragical fate of Laocon and his two sons.

Laodicean, a. *lâ-ôd-i-sé-ân*, or of resembling the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

laophis, n. *lâ-ô-fis* (Gr. *laos*, a rock, and *ophis*, a serpent), in geol., a Tertiary serpent having some affinities to the rattlesnake.

lap, n. *lâp* (Icel. *lapa*, to hang loose: Ger. *lapp*, slack; *lappen*, anything hanging loose), the flap or loose skirt of a garment; the knees and thighs, or the part of the clothes which cover them, in a sitting position, particularly those of a woman; a roll or silver of cotton for feeding the cards of a spinning-machine: **v.** (old Eng. *lappyn*, to wrap: F. *envelopper*, to wrap up), to bring the lap or flap of the garment round one; to wrap or twist round; to lay one thing partly over another: **lapping**, imp. **n.** a kind of machine-blanket or wrapping-cloth, used by calico-printers: **lapped**, pp. *lâpt*: **lapful**, n. *lâp-fôl*, as much as the lap can contain: **lapel**, n. *lâ-pêl*, the part of a coat or waistcoat which is turned back, forming the facing: **lapped**, a. *-pêlêd*, having lapels: **lap'per**, n. *-êr*, one who laps: **lappet**, n. *lâp-pêt*, a little loose flap; part of a lady's head-dress: **lap dog**, n. a small dog fondled by a woman: **lapping-engine**, a doubling machine; an engine for making folds or welds: **lap stone**, n. the stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather: **lap'wing**, n. a bird that flaps its wings in a peculiar manner as it flies; the plover—called also the *peewit*.

lap, v. *lâp* (F. *lapper*, to lap or lick up: Gr. *lupto*, I lap, I drink greedily: L. *lambere*, to lick), to feed or drink with the tongue; to lick up; to cut or polish with a lap: **n.** a piece of brass, lead, or other soft metal, or a piece of wood or leather, in the form of a rapid revolving wheel or disc, used in polishing cutlery, or along with polishing-powder, in polishing gems or cutting glass: **lapping**, imp.: **lapped**, pp. *lâpt*: **lap'per**, n. *-êr*, one who: **lappior**, n. *lâp-i-ôr*, a miner who dresses the refuse ore that are left.

lapidary, n. *lâp-i-dêr-i* (L. *lapidarius*, of or belonging to stone—from *lapis*, a stone: It. *lapidario*: F. *lapidaire*), one who cuts, polishes, or engraves precious stones; a dealer in precious stones: **adj.** pert. to the art of the lapidary: **lapid'eous**, a. *-êv-s*, stony: **lapides'cent**, a. *-dê-sênt*, growing or turning to stone: **lapid'ify**, v. *-i-fî* (L. *facio*, I make), to form or convert into stone: **lapid'ifying**, imp.: **lapid'ified**, pp. *-i-fîd*: **lapid'ification**, n. *-kâ-shûn*, the process by which soft, loose, or incohering substances, organic or inorganic, are converted into stony matter: **lapilli**, n. plu. *lâ-pîl-lî* (L. *lapillus*, a little stone), fragments of lava thrown out by volcanoes and cooled into rounded drops in falling: **lapis**, n. *lâp-i-s*, a general term for any kind of stone: **lapis-lazuli**, n. *lâ-zê-â-lî*, a well-known mineral of an ultramarine or fine azure-blue colour, of various intensity.

lapper, **lappet**, and **lapping**—see *lap*.

lapse, n. *lâps* (L. *lappus*, slidden or fallen: F. *laps*: Sp. *lapse*, lapse or course of time), a gliding; a slight error or mistake; a slip; a falling or passing; omission to present to a benefice in due time, which gives the right to another: **v.** to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake; to fall or pass from one to another by omission or

negligence, as property: **lap'sing**, imp.: **lapsed**, pp. *lâpst*: **lap'sable**, a. *-sâ-bl*, capable of falling or relapsing.

lapping—see under *lap*.

lar, n. *lâr*, **lares**, n. plu. *lâr-rêz* (L.), household gods.

larboard, n. *lâr-bôrd* (Dut. *laager*; old Eng. *leer*, left, and Eng. *board*), the left-hand side of a ship, looking towards the head: **adj.** pert. to the left-hand side of a ship.

larceny, n. *lâr-sê-nî* (F. *larcin*, robbery—from L. *latrocinium*, robbery—from L. *latro*, a robber), taking or carrying away the goods of another without his knowledge or consent; petty theft: **lar'cenist**, n. *-sê-nist*, one who commits larceny; a thief.

larch, n. *lârçh* (L. and Gr. *larix*; It. *larice*, a larch), a forest-tree of the fir tribe.

lard, n. *lârd* (F. *lard*; L. *lardum*; It. *lardo*, lard), the fat of swine after being melted and cooled: **v.** to fatten or enrich, as with bacon; to smear or cover with lard: **lard'ing**, imp.: **lard'ed**, pp.: **larder**, n. *lâr-dêr*, the room of place in a house where men or victuals are kept: **lard'erer**, n. *-dêr-êr*, one who has the charge of the larder: **lardaceous**, a. *lâr-dâ-shûs*, resembling lard or bacon: **lardoons**, n. plu. *lâr-dônz*, in cookery, bits of bacon of about an inch square: **lard'y**, a. *-dî*, containing lard; full of lard.

large, a. *lârg* (F. *large*; L. *largus*; It. *largo*, large), of great size; bulky; copious; liberal: **large'ly**, ad. *-lî*: **large'ness**, n. *-nêz*, bulk; magnitude; greatness: **large-hearted**, a. having a liberal spirit and wide sympathies; generous: **large-heartedness**, n. the state of being large-hearted; liberality: **at large**, without restraint; in the full extent.

largetess, n. *lâr-jês* (F. *largesse*, a gift—from L. *largior*, I give or bestow bountifully), a present; a gift or donation.

larghetto, ad. *lâr-gêl-tô* (It. —from *largo*, broad, large), a musical term meaning "somewhat slowly": **large**, ad. *lâr-gô*, slowly.

laride, n. plu. *lâr-i-s* (Gr. *laros*: L. *larus*, a gull), the gull family, including gulls, terns, and petrels.

lark, n. *lâr-k* (AS. *larc*; Scot. *larnock*; Dut. *lwerck*), a well-known singing bird of various species; fun, frolic, or joking, usually with mischief, as the result of secret plotting: **v.** to catch larks; to do mischief by way of sport: **lark'ing**, imp.: **larked**, pp. *lârkt*: **lark'er**, n. one who catches larks: **lark'spur**, n. a plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue: **skylarking**, n. *ski-lâr-k'ing*, among seamen, mounting to the highest yards and sliding down the ropes for amusement; fun or frolic—a convenient word covering much mischief.

larmier, n. *lâr-mi-êr* (F.—from *larme*, a tear or drop), in arch., the corona; the eaves or drip of a house.

larrup, v. *lâr-rûp* (Dut. *larp*, a lash; *larpén*, to thresh as corn, in a peculiar manner), in familiar language, to beat or thrash: **lar'rupping**, n. a good beating.

larry, n. *lâr-rî*, also *lorry*, n. *lôr-rî*, a coal-truck on a railway, a long low waggon without sides.

larum, an abbreviation of *alarum*—see *alarm*.

larva, n. *lâr-vâ*, **larvæ**, n. plu. *-vê* (L. and It. *larva*, a ghost, a mask: F. *larve*, larva), an insect in the caterpillar or grub state: **lar'val**, a. *-vêl*, of or pert. to larvae: **lar'vated**, a. *-vê-têd*, masked; clothed as in a mask: **lar'viform**, a. *-vi-fôrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a larva.

larvipara, n. plu. *lâr-vîp-i-dâr* (L. *larva*, a mask, and *pario*, I bring forth), a name given to those insects which bring forth larvae or grubs instead of eggs: **larviparous**, a. *-âr-rûs*, producing young in the state of larvae or grubs.

laryngoscope, n. *lâr-îng-gô-skôp* (Gr. *larungx*, the upper part of the windpipe, and *skopeo*, I view or see), an instr. for examining the larynx: **laryngoscopic**, a. *-skôp'ik*, relating to the inspection of the larynx.

laryngotomy, n. *lâr-îng-gô-tô-mî* (Gr. *larungx*, the upper part of the windpipe, and *tome*, a cutting), the operation of cutting into the larynx to admit of breathing in cases of obstruction.

larynx, n. *lâr-îngks* (Gr. *larungx*, the upper part of the windpipe—gen. *larunggos*), the upper part of the trachea or windpipe: **lar'yeal**, a. *lâr-îng-gi-âl*, pert. to the larynx; also **laryng'ean**, a. *gi-ân*: **laryngis'mus**, n. *-îng-gi-s'mûs*, the spasmodic action of the larynx: **laryngitis**, n. *lâr-îng-gi-tis*, inflammation of the larynx.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pin; nôte, nôl, môve;

lascar, *n.* *lās-kār'* (Hind. *laskar*), in the East Indies, a term applied to a native sailor; a labourer employed about arsenals, and with the menial work of the artillery.

lascivious, *a.* *lās-siv'ū-s* (L. *lascivus*, wantonness: *lascivus*, wanton; It. *lascivo*; F. *lascif*), lewd; wanton; lustful: *lasciviously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *lasciviousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being wanton or lustful.

lash, *v.* *lāsh* (Ger. *lasche*, a slap, a flap; a word imitative of the sound; Esthon. *laskuma*, to sound like waves when they lash the shore), to strike with a sounding blow, as when a whale lashes the sea with its tail, or a lion his flanks; to strike with a whip or scourge; to dash against with sudden jerks; to dash or beat against, as waves; to censure with severity: *n.* a stroke, as with a whip; an expression or retort which gives pain; the thong or flexible part of a whip: **lashing**, *imp.* *n.* a whipping or chastisement: **lashed**, *pp.* *lāsh't*: **lash'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who lashes: **to lash out**, to be extravagant or unruly.

lash, *v.* *lāsh* (Dut. *lasch*, a piece let into a garment; *lāschen*, to join two pieces together; Dan. *laske*, to haste, to stitch, to mortise), to bind or fasten anything to the ship's sides; to secure or bind with a rope or cord to something else: **lashing**, *imp.* *n.* the piece of rope or cord for binding one thing to another: **lashed**, *pp.* *lāsh't*, made fast by a rope.

lass, *n.* *lās* (*laddess*, the old fem. of *lad*: W. *lodes*, a lass), a young woman; a girl; generally a country girl: **lassie**, *n.* *lās'sī*, a little lass.

lassitude, *n.* *lās-tūd' (L. lassitudo*, faintness, weariness—from *lassus*, faint, languid; It. *lassitudine*; F. *lassitude*), fatigue; weariness; languor of body or mind proceeding from exhaustion or from a disordered state.

lasso, *n.* *lās-sō* (Sp. *lazo*, a slip-knot; F. *laisse*; It. *lassa*, a leash for dogs), in S. Amer., a long rope or cord with a noose or loop at the end of it, used for catching wild horses or other animals: *v.* to capture with a lasso: **lassoing**, *imp.* *lasso'ed*, *pp.* *-sōd*.

last, *a.* *lāst* (contracted from *latest*; Ger. *letzt*; Bav. *lesst*; Low Ger. *lest*, *last*), that comes after all the others in time, place, or order; utmost; final; next before the present: **lastly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in the last place; in conclusion: **at last**, or **at the last**, at the end; in the conclusion: **to the last**, to the end; to breathe one's last, to die; to expire.

last, *n.* *lāst* (Acl. *lass*; AS. *hlæst*; Dut. and Ger. *last*, a load), a burden; a certain weight or measure of variable amount.

last, *n.* *lāst* (Dut. *leest*, to make, to shape; Ger. *leisten*, a model, a mould), the form or model of the foot, usually of wood, on which boots and shoes are made.

lasting, *n.* the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight in shoemaking; a worsted stuff used for uppers: **to stick to one's last**, to abide by one's own proper business.

last, *v.* *lāst* (Ger. *leisten*, to fulfil, to carry out; Goth. *laist*; AS. *last*, a trace, a footstep), to perform the duty for which a thing is made; to continue; to remain unimpaired; to hold out; to endure: **lasting**, *imp.* *adj.* durable; of long continuance: **last'ed**, *pp.* *last'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: **lastingness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality or state of long continuance.

Latakia, *n.* *lāt'-kē'd*, a superior kind of Turkish tobacco, so called from the place where produced.

latch, *n.* *lāch* (AS. *laccan*, to catch, to seize; F. *loquet*, the latch of a door; L. *laqueus*; F. *lacs*, a noose), a small bar of iron or wood moving on a pivot, used for fastening a door, and raised by a handle or string: *v.* to fasten with a latch: **latching**, *imp.* *latched*, *pp.* *lācht*: **latch-key**, *n.* a key used to raise the latch of a door: **latchet**, *n.* *lāch'et*, the buckle or string of a shoe.

late, *a.* *lāt* (Ice. *lāt*; AS. *læt*, slow; Dut. *laat*, tardy), coming after the usual time; tardy; long-delayed; deceased; departed; far in the day or night: **ad.** after the usual time; in time not long past: **late'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **late'ness**, *n.* state of being late or tardy; comparatively modern time: **of late**, in times past; near the present: **too late**, after the proper time: **late'r**, *a.* *-ter*, comparative degree of *late*; longer delayed; subsequent: **late'st**, *a.* superl. degree of *late*.

lateen, *a.* *lā-tēn'* (It. *latina*, as in *vela latina*, a Latin or lateen sail; *latino*, broad, wide), broad and triangular—applied to a sail, as a *lateen sail*.

latent, *a.* *lāt'ēt* (L. *latens*, concealing, hiding; It. *latente*; F. *latent*), concealed; hid; not visible or apparent: **latency**, *n.* *lāt'ēn-sī*, the state of being latent or concealed: **late'ntly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **latent heat**, the heat

which exists in a body without producing any effect upon the thermometer.

later and **latest**—see *late*.

lateral, *a.* *lāt'ēr-āl* (L. *lateralis*, of or belonging to the side—from *latus*, a side; It. *laterale*; F. *latéral*), proceeding from the side, or inclined to it; on, in, or of the side: **late'rally**, *ad.* *-ly*, in the direction of the side.

Lateran, *n.* *lāt'ēr-ān*, one of the churches at Rome with a palace and other buildings annexed.

laterifolious, *a.* *lāt'ēr-ī-fō'l-i-ūs* (L. *latus*, a side—gen. *lateris*, and *folium*, a leaf), in bot., growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

laterite, *n.* *lāt'ēr-īt* (L. *later*, a brick or tile), a compound of clay and oxide of iron, often arising from the decomposition of trap and volcanic rocks; a peculiar clayey deposit of Middle Tertiary age found in India, so named from being cut into bricks and used for building: **lateritious**, *a.* *lāt'ēr-īsh'ūs*, of the colour of bricks.

latex, *n.* *lāt'ēks* (L. *latex*, a liquid or juice—gen. *laticis*), in bot., the proper juice or returning sap of plants; the granular fluid contained in laticiferous vessels: **laticiferous**, *a.* *lāt'i-sī-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I carry), conveying latex or elaborated sap.

lath, *n.* *lāth*, *laths*, *n.* plu. *lāths* (F. and Dut. *latte*, a thin piece of cleft wood; Ger. *latte*, a pole or rod, a young slender tree; W. *lath*, a yard or measure of three feet), a long thin slip of wood used in lining roofs and walls of houses before the plaster is laid on: *v.* to cover or line with long thin slips of wood: **lath'ing**, *imp.* *n.* a covering made of laths: **lathed**, *pp.* *lāth't*: **lath'ed**, *adj.* covered or lined with laths: **lathy**, *a.* *lāth'y*, thin or slender as a lath.

lathe, *n.* *lāth* (old Eng. *lare*; probably from *lath*), a machine used for turning wood, iron, &c., or for drilling and burnishing.

lather, *n.* *lāth'ēr* (prov. Eng. *lother*, to splash in water; Ice. *lodra*, to foam; *lodr*, foam of the sea; Bav. *loder*, suds), the foam or froth formed by rubbing soap moistened with water, used for shaving: *v.* to cover with soap-foam; to become frothy: **lath'er'ing**, *imp.* *lath'er'ed*, *pp.* *-ērd*.

laticiferous—see *latex*.

Latin, *n.* *lāt'in*, the language of the anc. Romans: *adj.* pert. to Rome; composed in the language of the anc. Romans: **latinism**, *n.* *-izm*, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins: **latinist**, *n.* *-ist*, one skilled in a knowledge of Latin: **latinity**, *n.* *lāt'in-ī-tē*, the Latin style or idiom: **latinise**, *v.* *lāt'in-īz*, to give to foreign words Latin terminations: **latinising**, *imp.* *latin'ised*, *pp.* *-īz't*: **Latin Church**, a name applied to the Church of Rome and the Churches in communion with her, as distinguished from the Greek or Eastern Church: **Latin race**, the nations of Western Europe, whose languages are closely allied to the Latin, as the Italians and French: **dog Latin**, Latin composed with a considerable degree of literal and grammatical accuracy, but neither elegant nor idiomatic: **law Latin**, a corrupt Latin largely interspersed with Latinised foreign words and non-classical words and phrases, used in law courts and in the preparation of deeds and instruments, now employed to a very limited extent, unless in the use of particular words and phrases.

latiseptæ, *n.* plu. *lāt'i-sēp'tē* (L. *latus*, broad, and *septum*, a hedge), in bot., cruciferous plants having the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

latitude, *n.* *lāt'i-tūd* (L. *latitudo*, breadth—from *latus*, broad; It. *latitudine*; F. *latitude*), on the earth, the distance of any place in a direct line north or south from the equator, measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds,—if in the northern hemisphere, it is said to be in north latitude, if in the southern, south latitude: unrestrained manner or freedom; laxity: **lat'i-tu'dinal**, *a.* *-tū'dī-nāl*, pert. to latitude: **lat'i-tu'dina'rian**, *a.* *-dī-nā'ri-ān*, unrestrained; unconfin'd: *n.* one who indulges in unusual freedom, chiefly in religious opinions; one not orthodox: **lat'i-tu'dina'rianism**, *n.* *-ri-dī-nā-izm*, freedom or laxity of opinions, usually applied to religious opinions: **latitude** of a heavenly body, the angular distance of the body from the ecliptic: **parallels of latitude**, the small circles drawn parallel to the equator on the terrestrial globe, or on a map of the world: **high latitudes**, the parts of the earth's surface lying near or beyond the arctic circle in the northern, and the antarctic circle in the southern hemisphere: **low latitudes**, the parts of the earth's surface lying near the equator: **middle lati-**

colū, bōy, jōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

tudes, the parts of the earth's surface lying within the temperate zones. *Note*.—The terms *longitude* and *latitude* had their origin from the notion of the ancients, that the earth was longer from east to west (longitude) than from south to north (latitude),—these terms expressing length and breadth.

latría, *n.* *lā-trā* (mid. L. and It. *latría*; Gr. *latreia*, service, worship—from Gr. *latreuō*, I serve), the highest worship, or that paid to God; *dulia*, the inferior worship paid to saints—a distinction used by the R. Cath. Church.

latten, *n.* *lāt-ēn*, also *leton*, *n.* *lēt-ōn* (F. *laiton* or *léton*, brass; It. *latia*, tinned iron plate), fine sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal, used for the brasses of sepulchral monuments for crosses, &c.; milled brass of different thicknesses; tinned iron; black latten, sheets of mixed metal, copper and zinc, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire: **roll-latten**, latten polished on both sides ready for use; **shaven latten**, thinner sheets, very bright on both sides; **white latten**, a mixture of brass and tin: **latten wire**, wire made from sheet brass.

latter, *a.* *lāt-ter* (comp. deg. of *late*), coming or happening after something else; opposite of *former*: **lat-terly**, *ad.* *-lī*, lately; in time not long past: **latter-day-saints**, Mormons.

lattice, *n.* *lāt-īs* (F. *lattice*, a covering of laths—see *lath*), any interlaced framework of wood, metal, or other material, made by crossing rods or bars at short distances from each other: **adj.** made by crossing bars or rods, as lattice-work: **v.** to form into an open framework by crossing bars or rods: **lat-ticing**, *imp.* *lat-ticed*, *pp.* *-tist*, covered with diagonal cross-bars.

laud, *v.* *lā-ud* (L. *laud*, I praise—from *laus*, praise; It. *laude*, praise; to praise; to extol; to celebrate: **lauding**, *imp.* *laud-ed*, *pp.* *laud-able*, *a.* *-abl*, praiseworthy; commendable: **laud-ably**, *ad.* *-blī*: **laud-ableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the quality of deserving praise: **laudation**, *n.* *lā-ud-dō'shūn*, praise; commendation: **laudatory**, *a.* *lā-ud-ā-tēr-ī*, containing praise: **n. that which contains praise.**

laudanum, *n.* *lā-ud-ā-nūm* (L. *ladanum*; Gr. *ledanon*, the resinous substance exuding from the shrub *lada*), a preparation of opium in spirits; tincture of opium.

laugh, *n.* *lāf* (Ger. *lachen*; Dut. *lachachen*, to laugh; an imitative word), the expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man: **v.** to exhibit the appearance of the features, and utter the sounds, caused by mirth; to ridicule or deride: **laughing**, *imp.* *adj.* expressing mirth; having the character of laughter: **n. act of one who laughs: **laughed**, *pp.* *lāft*: **laugher**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who laughs: **laughable, *a.* *-ā-bl*, of a kind to excite laughter; droll: **laughably**, *ad.* *-blī*: **laugh-ableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being laughable: **laughingly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **laughing-stock**, *n.* *-stōk*, an object of but of ridicule: **laughing-gas**, *a.* gas, nitrous oxide, which causes involuntary laughing when inhaled into the lungs: **laughter**, *n.* *lāf-ter* (AS. *leator*; Icel. *hlatr*, laughter), an involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and a peculiar expression of the eyes, accompanied with convulsive sounds more or less loud, indicating mirth or great satisfaction: **laughterless**, *a.* *-lēs*, without laughter: **to laugh at**, to ridicule; to treat with contempt: **to laugh in the sleeve**, to laugh secretly, while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanour towards the person laughed at: **to laugh to scorn**, to deride; to treat with mockery.****

laumonite, *n.* *lā-umōn-īt* (after M. de Laumont), a mineral, one of the zeolites, occurring in druses in the trap-rocks—also called efflorescent zeolite.

launch, *v.* *lā-ūnsh* (F. *lancer*; It. *lanciare*, violently to throw, to hurl), to dart or let fly; to move or cause to move into the water, as a ship; to go or fly off; to go or send forth; to expatiate in language: **n. the largest boat carried by a man-of-war; the act of launching or putting a new-built ship off the stocks into the sea: **launching**, *imp.* *launched*, *pp.* *lā-ūnsh-t*.**

launder, *n.* *lā-ūn-dēr* (old Eng. *lavandere*, a launder—from L. *lavare*, to wash), a long hollow trough used by miners in washing powdered or broken ore: **v.** to wash, as ore: **laundering**, *imp.* *laundered*, *pp.* *-dērd*.

launderess, *n.* fem. *lā-ūn-dēr-ēs* (old Eng. *lavanderess*, a laundress; F. *lavandière*, a washerwoman; It. *lavanda*, suds—from L. *lavare*, to wash), a woman whose employment is to wash and get up linen: **lau-dry**, *n.* *-dri*, a room where clothes are washed

and done up: **lau-dry-maid**, a woman who attends to the laundry.

laureate, *a.* *lā-ūr-ē-āt* (L. *laureatus*, decked with laurel—from *laurus*, a laurel; It. *laureato*; F. *lauréat*, a poet-laureate), decked or invested with laurel: **Poet-Laureate**, a poet with an annual salary from the Crown, formerly required to compose an ode on the birthday of the sovereign, now only an honorary office or sinecure: **laureateship**, *n.* the office of a laureate.

laurel, *n.* *lōr-ēl* (L. *laurus*, a laurel), a small evergreen tree; the sweet-bay, used in anc. times in making wreaths or garlands for victors: **laurel-elled**, *a.* *-ēld*, crowned with laurel: **lauriferous**, *a.* *-rīf-ēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I carry), producing or bearing laurel: **laurine**, *n.* *-īn*, a bitter principle found in the laurel.

Laurentian system, *lā-ūr-ēn-shān*, *in geol.*, a term employed to designate the highly crystalline strata which belong especially to the valley of the *St Lawrence*; the lowest fossiliferous schists wherever they occur.

laurestine, *n.* *lā-ūr-ēs-tīn*, also *lau-rustin*, *n.* *-rūs-tīn* (L. *laurus*, the laurel, and *linus*, the name of a plant), an evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe.

lava, *n.* *lā-vā*, (It. *lava*, lava—from L. *lavare*, to wash; F. *lave*), the melted rock-matter which flows from a volcano.

lave, *v.* *lāv* (L. *lavare*, to wash; It. *lavare*; F. *laver*, to wash), to wash; to bathe: **la-ving**, *imp.* *laved*, *pp.* *laved*: **laver**, *n.* *lā-vēr*, a vessel for washing: **lavement**, *n.* *lāv-mēt*, a washing: **lavatory**, *n.* *lāv-ā-tēr-ī*, a place for washing: **brazen laver**, in *Script. hist.*, a water-basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle at which the priests washed their hands and feet.

lave, *v.* *lāv* (L. *lavare*, to wash, to free from any thing), to throw up or out; to lay out.

lavender, *n.* *lāv-ēn-dēr* (It. *lavendola*, lavender; *lavanda*, a washing—from L. *lavare*, to wash or bathe—so called from being formerly used in bathing and washing), an odoriferous plant; a well-known tincture and perfume made from it, called *lavender water*.

laverock, *n.* *lāv-ēr-ōk*, in *Scot.*, the lark.

lavish, *a.* *lāv-īsh* (F. *lavasse*, an inundation; or Eng. *lave*, to throw out), profuse; prodigal; wasteful: **v.** to expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander: **lavishing**, *imp.* *lavished*, *pp.* *-isht*: **lavisher**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who: **lavishly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lavishment**, *n.* *-mēt*, profuse expenditure; prodigality: **lavishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, profusion; prodigality.

law, *n.* *lāw* (Icel. *lag*, order, custom, law—from *leggja*, to lay; AS. *lagu*, what is laid or fixed, a law), a rule of action imposed by some authority, or by the supreme power of a state; a statute; a rule of direction; a settled principle; a rule or axiom of science: **lawful**, *a.* *lāw-fūl*, conformable to law; allowed by law: **lawfully**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lawfulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being conformable to law: **law-giver**, *n.* one who makes laws; a legislator: **lawless**, *a.* *-lēś*, not subject to law; unrestrained by law; contrary to law, as a lawless proceeding: **law-lessly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lawlessness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being lawless: **law-breaker**, *n.* one who violates the law: **law-maker**, *n.* one who enacts laws; a legislator: **by-laws** or **bye-laws**, laws for regulating the affairs of a society or corporation in addition to the principal or the ordinary laws: **canon law**, ecclesiastical law: **ceremonial law**, the rites and ceremonies instituted by Moses: **civil law**, the written laws which regulate the ordinary rights and duties of men: **club law**, government by violence, or by the use of arms; anarchy: **commercial law**, the rules or usages which regulate the intercourse between merchants and traders: **common law**, the unwritten law of a country, or that established by old usage: **criminal law**, the laws that regulate the nature and punishment of crimes against person or property: **ecclesiastical law**, laws or rules prescribed for the government of a Church: **international law**, the laws which regulate the intercourse between nations: **lynch law**—see *lynch*: **maritime law**, the law of the sea; a branch of the *commercial law*: **martial law**, rules for the government of an army; summary laws superseding the ordinary law of a country in a disturbed or rebellious district, and administered by the military authorities: **moral law**, the laws which lay down to men their duties to God and to each other—applied particularly to the Ten Commandments: **Mosaic** or **Jewish law**, that given by Moses, contained in the first five books of the Old Test. *Script.*: **municipal law**, the ordinary law of a country, regu-

mate, māt, fār, lāv; mēte, mēt, hēr; plne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

lating the civil conduct and affairs of its people: **physical laws** or **laws of nature**, the properties, actions, tendencies, &c., impressed by the Creator on animals, vegetables, and matter generally, in all their varied conditions and forms: **statute law**, a law or rule enacted by the legislative power, and recorded in writing: **the law**, a body or system of rules of conduct or action; the whole body of the Jewish laws and doctrines contained in the Old Test. Scrip., as opposed to the *Gospel*: the books of the Jewish laws and religion as opposed to the *prophets*: **law Latin**, the corrupt Latin in law and in legal documents—see **Latin**: **law of nations**—see **international law**: **law-suit**, *n. lāw'sūt*, a process in law; a litigation: **law-yeer**, *n. yēr* (*law*, and *AS. weer*, a man), one skilled in law; a solicitor or attorney.

lawn, *n. lāw'n* (W. *lan*, an open clear place: prov. Dan. *laane*, a bare place in a field: Fris. *lona*, a narrow way between gardens and houses—see *lane*), a small grassy plain in front of or around a house: **lawn-y**, *a. lāw'n-y*, level like a lawn; smooth; grassy.

lawn, *n. lāw'n* (Sp. *lona*, an open transparent texture: L. *lana*, wool), a kind of very fine linen: **ad. made of lawn**: **lawn-sleeve**, a sleeve made of lawn; part of a bishop's official dress.

lax, *a. lāks* (L. *laxus*, loose, open), loose; flabby; not firm or rigid; not strict; not rigidly exact; open in the bowels: **laxly**, *adv. lāks-lī*: **laxness**, *n. also laxity*, *n. lāks-ē-tē*, looseness; want of exactness: **laxation**, *n. -ā-shūn*, the act of loosening: **laxative**, *a. -ā-tiv*, loosening; mildly purgative: *n. -nēs*, an opening or purgative medicine: **laxativeness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of relaxing: **laxator**, *n. lāks-ā-tōr*, that which relaxes or makes loose, applied to certain muscles.

lay, *v. lā*, pt. of the verb *lie* (pres. *lie*, pt. *lay*, pp. *lain* or *lien*), often confounded with the verb *lay*: it is improper, for example, to say, "He *lays* in bed too long;" it should be, "He *lies* in bed too long:" see *lie*.

lay, *v. lā* (Icel. *leggja*; Ger. *legen*, to lay; Icel. *ligja*, to lie; pres. *lay*, pt. *laid*, pp. *laid*), to put or place; to extend, as on the ground; to still; to keep from rising; to impute; to wager; to fix deep; to produce, as eggs; among *seamen*, to take a position; to come or go, as to *lay forward*: *n.* that which lies or is laid; a stratum; a layer: **laying**, *imp. : adj.* producing eggs, as a hen: *n.* the first coat of plaster where two coats are to be laid on; the act or period of producing eggs; the eggs laid: **laid**, pt. and pp. *laid*, did *lay*: **to lay about**, to strike or throw the arms on all sides: **to lay along**, to prostrate: **to lay apart**, to put away; to reject: **to lay aside**, to put off or away; to discontinue: **to lay at**, to endeavour to strike at: **to lay away**, to deposit in store; to lay aside for safe keeping: **to lay bare**, to make bare; to expose completely to view: **to lay before**, to present to view; to show: **to lay by**, to put carefully aside for future use: **to lay damages**, to express the amount in money value: **to lay down**, to give as a pledge or satisfaction; to resign; to relinquish; to surrender; to offer or advance: **to lay heads together**, to compare opinions; to deliberate: **to lay hold of** or **on**, to seize; to catch: **to lay in**, to store: **to lay on**, to strike; to apply with force; to add to, as expenses: **to lay one's self down**, to retire to rest; to commit to repose: **to lay one's self out**, to exert one's self earnestly: **to lay open**, to make bare; to uncover: **to lay over**, to spread over: **to lay out**, to expend; to dispose the several parts in order, as a garden; to dress in grave-clothes, as a corpse: **to lay siege to**, to surround with troops; to address one's self to a thing pertinaciously: **to lay to**, to charge upon; to impute; to check the motion of a ship, so as to cause her to become stationary, or nearly so: **to lay together**, to collect; to bring into one view: **to lay to heart**, to allow to affect greatly; to feel deeply: **to lay up**, to store; to put carefully aside for future use; to confine to one's bed or room: **to lay upon**, to wager upon: **to lay wall for**, to lie in ambush for; to be prepared to fall upon and attack suddenly: **to lay waste**, to destroy; to desolate.

lay, *a. lā* (Gr. *laikos*, pert. to the people—from *laos*, the people), not clerical; pert. to the people as distinguished from the clergy: **lay-brother**, one received into a monastery of monks under certain vows, but not in holy orders: **lay-sister**, one attached to a female monastery, but not under the vows of a nun: **lay-figure**, an artist's jointed model figure: **layman**, *n. lā-mān*, one not a minister or clergyman.

lay, *n. lā* (W. *lais*; Icel. *hlíod*, a sound, a note: Gael. *laoidh*; AS. *leoth*, a hymn, a poem; Ger. *lied*, a song), a song; a poem in a simple style; a metrical tale.

lay, *n. lā*, the old spelling of *lea*, which see.

layer, *n. lā-ēr* (Dut. *laag*, a layer: Low Ger. *lage*, a row of things laid in order), a bed; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row or course, as of bricks; a shoot or twig of a plant for propagating: **lay'ering**, *n.* the propagation of plants by layers.

la zar, *n. lā-zār*, (from *Lazarus* in the parable), one affected with a filthy and dangerous disease: **la'zar-house**, a hospital for those affected with pestilential diseases: **lazzaretto**, *n. lā-zā-rēt'tō* (It.), a lazar-house: **lazzaroni**, *n. plu. lā-zā-rō-nī* (It.), the poor of Naples who have no regular occupation, and who live in the streets.

lazuli, *n. lāz'-ū-lī* (Pers. *lazur*; Sp. *azur*, azure, sky-blue; Sp. *azul*, blue), a mineral of a fine azure-blue colour; also called **lapis-lazuli**, *lāp-is* (L. *lapis*, a stone): **lazulite**, *n. lāz'-ū-lī* (*lazuli*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a stone of a light-blue colour.

lazy, *a. lāz-lī* (Bav. *laz*, slow: Dut. *lozig*, loose in texture: Ger. *lass*, slack, dull), disinclined to exertion; indolent; unwilling to work: **lazily**, *adv. lāz-lī*: **la'ziness**, *n. -nēs*, indisposition to exertion or labour; habitual sloth.

lea, *n. lē* (Dut. *ledig*, empty, fallow: AS. *leag*, the unfilled field), land under grass; grass or meadow-land; spelt also *lay*.

leach—see **leech**.

lead, *n. lēd* (AS. *lead*; Dut. *lood*; Dan. *lod*, the metal lead), a soft metal of a bluish-grey colour; the plummet or piece of lead attached to a long string or cord, used in sounding at sea; a slip of type-metal: **v.** to cover with lead; in *printing*, to widen the spaces between the lines by inserting *leads*, or slips of type-metal: **lead'ing**, *imp. : lead'ed*, pp. **leads**, *n. plu. lēdz*, a roof covered with sheets of lead; the slips of metal employed by compositors for inserting between the lines of type: **lead'en**, *a. lēd'n*, made of lead; heavy: **black-lead**, a substance, known also as *plumbago*, much used in the manufacture of pencils; a preparation for blacking and cleaning grates, &c.: **lead-arm'ing**, a lump of tallow, pressed into the lower end of the sounding-lead, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the bottom: **lead-glance**, an early and familiar name for the sulphuret of lead or *galena*: **leadhillite**, *n. lēd'hil'-it*, a mineral of a yellowish or greenish-white colour, occurring in tabular crystals or in foliated aggregates—so called from being first found in the Leadhills, Scot.: **lead-ochre**, a massive sulphur-yellow oxide of lead, occurring among volcanic products: **lead-pencil**, a pencil containing a strip of black-lead or plumbago, used for writing with: **lead-spar**, the carbonate of lead, or *cerussite*: **hand-lead**, the sounding-lead for shallow water—so called from its being thrown by the hand: **red-lead-spar**, the chromate of lead, or *crocoisite*: **white-lead**, oxide of lead of a white colour, used as the basis of white paint.

lead, *v. lēd* (Icel. *leida*, to lead; *leidd*, a track, a way), to guide; to conduct; to go before to show the way; to have a tendency to; to spend or use, as to spend a pleasant life or day; to draw; to entice; to induce: **lead'ing**, *imp. guiding; conducting; passing; adj. chief; principal*: *n.* guidance: **led**, pt. and pp. *led*, did *lead*: **leader**, *n. lēd-ēr*, a conductor; a chief; the head of a party or faction; that which leads or conducts; the principal article in a newspaper: **leadership**, *n.* state or condition of a leader: **lead'ingly**, *adv. -lī*: **leading-strings**, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk: **to be in leading-strings**, to be in a state of dependence on, and under the control of, others: **to lead off**, to begin: **a leading question**, a question naturally conducting or leading to others, or which suggests to the person questioned the answer he is wished to make; in *politics*, a matter or subject which engrosses much of public attention.

leaf, *n. lēf*, *leaves*, *plu. lēvz* (Ger. *laub*; Dut. *loof*, the leaves of trees), the thin, broad, and somewhat oval part of a plant; anything resembling a leaf in thinness; part of a book: **v.** to unfold or produce leaves: **leaf'ing**, *imp. : n.* the process of unfolding leaves: **leaf'ed**, pp. *leaf'ed*: **leaf'ed**, *a. lēv'd*, having leaves: **leafless**, *a. lēf-lēs*, without leaves: **leaflessness**, *n. -nēs*, destitute of leaves: **leaf-stalk**, the stalk or small branch which supports a leaf: **leafage**, *n. lēf-āj*, abun-

cōo, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, skun, thing, there, zeai.

dance of leaves; season of leaves: leaflet, *n.* *lɛf'let*, a little leaf: leafy, *a.* *lɛf'i*, full of leaves: leafiness, *n.* *-nɛs*, state of being full of leaves: leaf-bud, a bud producing leaves.

league, *n.* *lɛg* (F. *ligue*: It. *legua*, an alliance—from L. *ligare*, to bind), a union or combination for interest, friendship, or party purposes; an alliance: *v.* to unite or combine for mutual aid or defence, &c.: *leagu'ing*, *imp.*: *leagued*, *pp.* *lɛg'd*: *leagu'er*, *n.* *-ɛr*, one who enters into a league; a confederate.

league, *n.* *lɛg* (mid. L. *leuca*; F. *lieue*, a measure of distance: Gael. *leuy*; W. *llech*, a stone), a measure of length of 3 Eng. miles; a sea league is nearly 3½ Eng. miles.

leak, *n.* *lɛk* (Dut. *lek*, a leak; *lekken*, to leak; Ger. *leck*, a leak; L. *liquari*, to melt away), a hole or other defect which permits the passage of a liquid; the oozing out of a fluid through a hole or a joint: *v.* to let a liquid out of any vessel through a hole or defective part; to let water in through a joint or defective part, as a ship leaks: *leak'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the oozing or passing of a liquid through a joint or an aperture: *leaked*, *pp.* *lɛk't*: *leak'age*, *n.* *-dʒ*, the liquid which escapes by leaking; an allowance for liquid lost by leaking: *to leak out*, to find vent; to escape secretly, as a fact or report: *leaky*, *a.* *lɛk'i*, that admits a liquid, as water, to pass in or out: *leak'iness*, *n.* *-nɛs*, state of being leaky.

lean, *a.* *lɛn* (AS. *hlæne*; Low Ger. *leen*, slender, lean: It. *leno*, lean, feeble), thin; slender; not fat; bare: *n.* flesh or muscle without fat: *lean'ly*, *ad.* *-li*: *lean'ness*, *n.* *-nɛs*, want of flesh; want of fat; thinness.

lean, *v.* *lɛn* (AS. *hlēman*; Ger. *lehnen*; Dan. *læne*; It. *lenare*, to bend towards), to deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; to incline or tend towards; to rest against or upon; to trust to: *lean'ing*, *imp.*: *lean'd*: *lean-to*, *n.* *lɛn'to*, a building, or part of one, of which the rafters lean on another building, or against a wall.

leap, *v.* *lɛp* (Icel. *hlaupa*, to run, to spring; *hleypa*, to make a spring), to spring or rise from the ground; to jump; to pass over with a spring or bound: *n.* a jump; a spring; a bound; space passed by leaping: *leap'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* springing; bounding: *n.* act of jumping or skipping: *leapt*, *pl.* and *pp.* *lɛp't*, did leap: *leaper*, *n.* *lɛp'ɛr*, one who leaps or bounds: *leap-frog*, a boy's game, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him: *leap year* (Icel. *hlaup-ár*), every fourth year, containing 366 days—see *bissextile*: *leap'ingly*, *ad.* *-li*.

learn, *v.* *lɛrn* (AS. *læran*, to teach; *lærnian*, to learn; Ger. *lehren*, to teach; *lernen*, to learn; Goth. *leisan*, to know), to gain knowledge; to receive instruction or knowledge; to acquire skill in anything: *learn'ing*, *imp.* gaining knowledge; acquiring skill: *n.* knowledge acquired by instruction or study: literature: *learned*, *pp.* *lɛrn'd*, spelt also *learnt*, *lɛrn't*: *learn'er*, *n.* *-ɛr*, one who is acquiring learning or knowledge: *learned*, *a.* *lɛrn'ɛd*, versed in literature and science: *learn'edly*, *ad.* *-ɛd-li*: *thé learned*, *n.* *lɛrn'ɛd*, men who have great stores of that knowledge which is gained by instruction and study from books.

lease, *n.* *lɛs* (F. *laissement*, the instrument by which a holding of any kind is let to a tenant—from F. *laisser*; Ger. *lassen*, to let), a letting of lands or houses for a certain number of years on certain conditions for a fixed rent; the contract of such letting: *v.* to let for a number of years: *leas'ing*, *imp.*: *leased*, *pp.* *lɛst*: *leasehold*, *n.* a property held by lease: *ad.* held by lease: *leaseholder*, *n.* a tenant by lease.

leash, *n.* *lɛsh* (F. *laisse*, a leash to hold a dog; Sp. *lazo*, a slip-knot), a thong or line by which a hawk or a hound is held; a brace and a half; three animals, as greyhounds, foxes, hares, &c.: *v.* to bind or hold by a string: *leash'ing*, *imp.*: *leashed*, *pp.* *lɛsh't*.

leas'ing, *n.* *lɛ'zɪŋ* (AS. *leas*, empty; *leasian*, to lie; Goth. *laus*, empty, in *Script.*), lies; falsehoods.

least, *a.* *lɛst* (see *less*), superlative of *little*; little beyond all others: *ad.* in the lowest degree; in a degree below others: *at least* or *the least*, at the lowest; to say no more.

lead, *n.* *lɛt* (Ger. *leiten*, to lead), a trench or canal to conduct water to or from a mill.

leather, *n.* *lɛth-ɛr* (AS. *lether*; Ger. *leder*; W. *lethr*, leather), the prepared skins of animals: *v.* in *low language*, to beat or thrash—from *leathern* belts being sometimes employed as weapons in street quarrels:

leath'ering, *n.* a beating or thrashing: leather or leathern, *a.* *lɛth-ɛrn*, made of leather: leath'ery, *a.* *-ɛr-i*, resembling leather; tough.

leave, *n.* *lɛv* (AS. *leaf*; Icel. *lof*, permission; AS. *lyfan*, to permit), grant of liberty; permission: *n.* a farewell; a formal parting: *to take leave*, to bid farewell: *leave-taking*, a bidding farewell.

leave, *v.* *lɛv* (Goth. *laiba*; AS. *laf*; Icel. *leifar*; Gr. *loipos*, leavings, overplus—from Icel. *leifa*; Gr. *leipein*, to leave), to withdraw or depart from; to quit; to cease; to abandon; to forsake; not to deprive of a thing; to suffer to remain; to reject; to bequeath; to give, as an inheritance; to permit without interposition; to cease to do; to desist: *leav'ing*, *imp.*: *left*, *pt.* and *pp.* *lɛft*, did leave: *leavings*, *n.* *plu.* *lɛv'ɪŋz*, refuse; *leave off*, to desist from; to forbear; to stop: *to leave out*, to omit; to neglect: *to be left to one's self*, to be forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own way.

leaved, *a.* *lɛv'd* (from *leaf*, which see), furnished with foliage or leaves: *leaves*, *lɛvz*, *plu.* of leaf.

leaven, *n.* *lɛv'n* (F. *levain*, yeast or ferment—from L. *levare*, to rise), sour dough for fermenting and raising in a spongy form new dough; anything which makes a general change in the mass: *v.* to ferment with leaven; to taint or imbue: *leav'ening*, *imp.*: *leavened*, *pp.* *lɛv'ɛnd*.

leaves—see leaf: leavings—see leave 2.

lecherous, *a.* *lɛch-ɛr-ɪs* (old F. *lescheur*, a glutton, an adulterer—from *lescher*, to lick; F. *lécherie*, to gormandise), addicted to debauchery; lustful: *lech'erously*, *ad.* *-li*: *lech'erousness*, *n.* *-nɛs*, also *lech'ery*, *n.* *-ɛr-i*, lewdness; the indulgence of lust.

lectern, *n.* *lɛk'tɛrn*, also *lect'urn*, *n.* *-tɛrn*, and *lect-ern*, *n.* *lɛk'tɛrn* (old F. *lectrin*; mid. L. *lecternum*, a choir desk—from L. *lectum*, to read), a reading-desk or stand for the larger service-books used in the R. Cath. Ch. service; in the Ch. of England, the highest desk in the middle of the choir from whence the lessons are read.

lection, *n.* *lɛk'shun* (L. *lectio*, a reading, as of a book—from *lectum*, to read), a difference or variety in some passages of the words in copies of the same MS. or book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine service, and the list of lessons: *lec'tionary*, *n.* *-ɛr-i*, a book containing the lessons: *lector*, *n.* *lɛk'tɛr* (L.), a reader of Scripture in church.

lecture, *n.* *lɛk'tʃər* or *lɛk'chūr* (F. *lecture*; Sp. *lectura*, a reading, a lecture—from L. *lectum*, to read), a discourse read on any subject; a formal discourse intended to instruct; a formal reproof; pedantic discourse: *v.* to instruct formally or dogmatically; to instruct by formal discourse or explanation, as an audience or a class of students; to reprove: *lect'uring*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who lectures: *lectured*, *pp.* *-turd* or *-chōrd*: *lect'urer*, *n.* *-tʃər* or *-chōrd-ɛr*, one who instructs by lecturing; a preacher: *lec'tureship*, *n.* office of a lecturer.

led, *v.* *lɛd*, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *lead*, which see: *led-horse*, *n.* a sumpter-horse: *led-captain*, *n.* a humble and obsequious follower.

ledge, *n.* *lɛj* (Icel. *lagg*; Sw. *lagg*; Scot. *laggen*, the projecting rim at the bottom of a cask), a narrow strip standing out from a flat surface; a ridge of rock in the sea near the surface of the water; a prominent part; a small moulding; a row; a layer: *ledger*, *a.* *lɛj-ɛr*, applied in music to extra lines added to the stave.

ledger, *n.* *lɛj-ɛr* (old Eng. *leiger* or *ledger*, a resident appointed to guard the interests of his master at a foreign court, an object that lies permanently in a place: Dut. *legger*, he who remains permanently in a certain place), the principal book of accounts in a merchant's office, to which the entries from the day-book or journal are carried and placed under separate headings.

lee, *n.* *lɛ* (AS. *hleō*, shade, shelter; Icel. *hlifa*, to protect, to shelter: Dut. *luw*, shelter from the wind), a calm or sheltered place; a place defended from the wind: *under the lee*, on the side which is sheltered from the wind; protected from the wind: *lee shore*, the shore not exposed to the wind—said by persons on the land; the shore or land to the leeward of a ship, that is, the land next the lee side—said by sailors on board a ship: *leeward*, *a.* *lɛ-wɔrd*, in the direction of the part toward which the wind blows, that is, the part next the lee side—said of the position of a ship: *ad.* toward the part toward which the wind blows: *lee'way*, *n.* *lɛ-wɛd*, the side movement of a ship to the

mátte, māt, fār, lūw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pāne, pān; nōte, nōt, mōve;

leeward of her course: the **lee side of a ship**, the side or part not exposed to the wind, as distinguished from the **weather side**, which is the side or part against which the wind blows.

leech, *n. lēch* (Icel. *lækur*; Goth. *leikeis*, a leech—from Goth. *leikunon*, to heal; Bav. *lek*, medicine), formerly the name of a physician; an aquatic worm of several species, one of which is employed to suck blood from diseased parts; the border or edge of a sail: **v.** to draw blood by leeches: **leeching**, *imp.*: **leeches**, *pp. lecht*.

leek, *n. lēk* (Bohem. *luk*; Ger. *lauch*; Icel. *laukr*, a leek), a well-known pot-herb; the national emblem of Wales: **leek-green**, *in min.*, the green colour which is peculiar to the leek.

leelite, *n. lē-lit* (after Dr Lee of Cambridge), a variety of compact felspar of a reddish colour, waxy texture, and horn-like translucency.

leer, *n. lēr* (Dut. *loeren*, to look askance, to wink; Sw. *tur*, a wink; Ger. *lauern*, to spy), a peculiar side-long glance or look, usually considered not reputable: **v.** to look with a leer: **leering**, *imp.*: **leered**, *pp. lērd*: **leerily**, *ad. -ly*.

lees, *n. plu. lēz* (F. *lie*, lees, from *limus*, slime, mud), the dregs or sediment from a liquor.

leet, *n. lēt* (Dut. *laet*, the subject of a certain jurisdiction), an anc. Anglo-Saxon court.

leet, *n. lēt* (AS. *hlet*, a lot), in *Scot.*, a selected list of candidates for any office.

leeward and leeway—see under **lee**.

left, *n. lēft* (Dut. *licht*; L. *laevus*, left; probably *light* hand, in opposition to the stronger heavier *right* hand), opposed to right: **left-handed**, *a.* able to use the left hand with greater strength and dexterity than the right; unlucky; clumsy: **left-handedness**, *n.* the state or quality of being left-handed: **a left-handed marriage**, an irregular and not perfectly valid marriage; in *Germany*, among princes and the higher nobility, marriage with a woman of inferior station who has neither the status nor privileges of a lawful wife—also called a *Morganatic marriage*: **left off**, *a.* that which is laid aside, as *left off* clothing: **over the left**, *in familiar language*, an expression indicating that what has been said is understood "in a contrary sense."

left, v.—see under **leave 2**.

leg, *n. lēg* (Icel. *legg*, a stalk or stem), the limb of an animal which supports the body; that by which anything is supported, as the leg of a table: **legged**, *a.* **legd**, having legs: **leggings**, *n. plu. lēg-gingz*, coverings for the legs reaching to the knees: **leggy**, *a. lēg-gy*, having unusually long legs: **legless**, *a. -less*, without legs: to **stand on one's own legs**, to depend on one's own exertions: to **take leg-bail** (slang), to abscond or run away.

legacy, *n. lē-gā-si* (It. *legato*; Sp. *legado*, a legacy—from L. *legare*, to bequeath), a gift by will of money, goods, or other movable property; a bequest.

legal, *a. lē-gāl* (L. *legalis*, legal—from *lex*, law—gen. *legis*: It. *legale*; F. *légal*), according to law, or in conformity with it; created by law: **legally**, *ad. lē-gāl-ly*: **legality**, *n. lē-gāl-ty*, lawfulness: **legalise**, *v. lē-gāl-iz*, to render lawful or according to law: **le'galising**, *imp.*: **le'galised**, *pp. -ted*: **legal tender**, the coins or medium of payment which can be lawfully offered in a country—copper coins are a *legal tender* to the extent of a shilling; silver to the extent of 40 shillings; gold coins to any extent; Bank of England notes to any extent, except by the Bank itself.

legate, *n. lē-gāt* (L. *legatus*, to send; It. *legato*; Sp. *legado*, a legate), an ambassador or envoy, particularly of the Pope: **legateship**, *n.* the office of a legate: **legatine**, *a. lē-gā-tin*, relating to a legate: **legation**, *n. lē-gā-shin*, the person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys; an embassy.

legatee, *n. lē-gā-tē* (see *legacy*), one to whom a legacy is left.

legato, *ad. lē-gā-tō* (It. *legato*, united—from L. *ligare*, to bind), a term in music, meaning, "in a smooth or gliding manner."

legend, *n. lē-jēnd* (F. *légende*; It. *leggende*, a legend—from L. *legendus*, to be read; mid. L. *legenda*, a book containing the acts of the saints), a story or narrative of a romantic or incredible kind; the words placed round the edge of a medal or coin: **legendary**, *a. -der-y*, fabulous; romantic; consisting of legends: *n.* a book of legends.

leger, *n. lē-jēr*, another spelling of **ledger**, which see.

legerdemain, *n. lē-jēr-dē-mān* (F. *léger*, light, and

de main, of hand), a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; sleight of hand.

legged, leggings—see under **leg**.

leghorn, *a. lēghörn* (originally made at Leghorn), a kind of plait for bonnets and hats, prepared from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat.

legible, *a. lē-jī-bl* (L. *legibilis*, that can be read—from *lego*, I read; Sp. *legible*; It. *leggibile*), that may be read; clear and distinct; apparent: **legibly**, *ad. -bit*: **legibleness**, *n. -bl-nēs*, also **legibility**, *n. -bit-ty*, the quality or state of being legible.

legion, *n. lē-jūn* (L. *legio*, a body of troops levied—gen. *legionis*—from *lego*, I gather or select; It. *legione*; F. *légion*), among the Romans, a body of soldiers of about 5000 men; a great number: **legion of honour**, a French order of merit instituted by Napoleon I. when First Consul of France: **legion**, as in the Scripture phrase, *their name is legion*, signifies "very many in number": **le'gionary**, *a. -ēr-t*, relating to or consisting of a legion; containing a great number: *n.* one of a legion.

legislate, *v. lē-jis-lāt* (L. *lex*, a law—gen. *legis*—and *latum*, to carry; It. *legislativo*; F. *législatif*), having authority to make laws, to make or enact a law or laws: **legislating**, *imp.*: **legislated**, *pp.*: **legislator**, *n. -lāt-ēr*, one who enacts laws; a lawgiver: **legislatrix**, *n. -triks*, a female who enacts laws: **legislation**, *n. -lā-shin*, the act of making a law or laws: **legislative**, *a. -tiv*, giving or enacting laws; done by enacting: **legislature**, *n. -lāt-tūr*, the body in a state invested with the power of making or repealing laws; the supreme power in a state: **legist**, *n. lē-jist*, one skilled in law.

legitimate, *a. lē-jit-i-māt* (L. *legitimus*, pert. to law—from *lex*, law—gen. *legis*: It. *legittimo*; F. *légitime*), lawful; born in wedlock; genuine; real; not false; fairly deducible: **v.** to render lawful: **legitimizing**, *imp.*: **legitimated**, *pp.*: **legitimately**, *ad. -ly*: **legitimateness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being legitimate: **legitimacy**, *n. -māt-si*, accordance with law or established usage; lawfulness of birth, as opposed to *bastardy*; regular sequence or deduction: **legitimation**, *n. -māt-shin*, the act of rendering legitimate or lawful: **legitimise**, *v. -miz*, to render legitimate or lawful: **legitimising**, *imp. -miz-ing*: **legitimised**, *pp. -mized*: **legitimist**, *n. -mizt*, a term now applied to those who support the pretensions of the elder Bourbons to the throne of France.

legume, *n. lē-gūm*, also **legumen**, *n. lē-gū-mēn* (L. *legumen*, that which is gathered, pulse—from *lego*, I gather; It. *legume*; F. *legume*) a seed-vessel of two valves, having its seeds fixed to one side only; a pod: **legumes**, *n. plu. -gū-mz*, the fruit of the pea kind; pulse: **legumine**, *n. -mīn*, a peculiar substance obtained from peas, beans, and suchlike; vegetable caseine: **leguminous**, *a. lē-gū-mī-nūs*, pert. to the pea or bean tribe: **leguminosites**, *n. plu. lē-gū-mī-nō-siz*, in *geol.*, fossils, apparently the seeds of pod-bearing plants.

leister or lister, *n. list-ēr*, in *Scot.*, a spear armed with three or more prongs for striking fish.

leisure, *n. lē-zhōr* (F. *loisir*, leisure time—from old F. *loist*, it is allowed—from L. *licet*, it is permitted), freedom from occupation, business, or hurry; convenience of time: **adj.** free from employment or hurry; not occupied or engaged: **leisurely**, *a. -ly*, done at leisure; slow: **ad. not in haste or hurry**; slowly: **leisured**, *a. -zhōrd*, having leisure: **at leisure**, free from occupation; not busy; at a convenient time.

leman, *n. lē-mān* (AS. *leof*, beloved, dear, and *man*, one of the human kind), a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress.

lemma, *n. lēm-mā* (Gr. *lemma*, anything received—from *lambano*, I take or assume), in *math.*, a preparatory proposition.

lemming, *n. lēm-ing*, a kind of rat.

Lemnian earth, *n. lēm-nī-an-ērth*, a variety of clay or aluminous earth from the Greek island Lemnos—used as a medicine from the time of Homer: **Lemnian reddie**, *rēd-ī*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, used as a pigment—found in conjunction with Lemnian earth.

lemniscate, *n. lēm-nīs-kā-tē*, also **lemniscate**, *n. -kāt* (L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with a pendent ribbon), in *geom.*, a curve of the fourth order having the form of the figure 8.

lemon, *n. lēm-on* (Sp. *limón*; It. *limone*; Ar. *laymun*, a lemon), a well-known acid fruit of the orange kind: **lem'nade**, *n. -ād*, a sweetened water flavoured with lemon-juice.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

lemur, *n.* *lēmūr* (L. *lemures*, ghosts of the departed), a small nocturnal animal belonging to the quadrumania or monkey order: **lemures**, *n.* plu. *lēm-ū-réz*, evil spirits; hobgoblins.

lend, *v.* *lënd* (Got. *leihan*: Ger. *lehen*, to lend money at interest) to grant to another for a temporary use; to grant or furnish in general: **lending**, *imp.*: **lent**, *pt.* and *pp.* *lënt*, did lend: **lender**, *n.* *-ér*, one who lends; one who makes it his business to put out money to interest.

length, *n.* *lénth* (AS. *lengþa*, length—from *leng*, more, longer: Dut. *lengte*, length), the measure of any thing from end to end; extent either of space or time; distance: **lengthy**, *a.* *lénth-ig*, moderately long; not short: **lengthiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being lengthy: **lengthily**, *ad.* *-li*: **lengthwise**, *ad.* *-wiz*, in the direction of the length: **at length**, at last; in conclusion: **lengthen**, *v.* *lénth-én*, to make longer; to draw out; to grow longer: **lengthening**, *imp.*: **adj. increasing in length; becoming longer: **n. a continuation: **lengthened**, *pp.* *lénth-énd*.****

lenient, *a.* *lén-ént* (L. *leniens*, rendering soft or gentle, moderating—from *lenis*, soft, mild: It. *leniente*, softening, softening; mitigating; not severe; mild; as a sentence: *leniently*, *ad.* *-li*: **leniency**, *n.* *-én-si*, state of being lenient; clemency: **lenity**, *n.* *lén-ti*, mildness of temper or treatment; clemency: gentleness: **lenitive**, *a.* *-tív*, having the power of softening or mitigating: *n.* a medicine or application which eases pain; a palliative.

lens, *n.* *lénz*, **lenses**, *plu.* *lén-zēs* (L. *lens*, a lentil—gen. *lensis*: It. *lente*, a lentil, a lens—so called from the resemblance of its shape to the seed), in optical instruments, a piece of glass of a convex, concave, or other shape, for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying or diminishing objects.

lent, *v.* *lënt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of **lend**, which see.

Lent, *n.* *lënt* (AS. *lencen*, the spring, lent: Dut. *lente*; Ger. *lenz*, spring), the fast of forty days, beginning at Ash Wednesday and extending to the day before Easter Sunday, a period really comprising six weeks and four days, but reduced exactly to forty days by omitting the intervening Sundays: **Lenten**, *a.* *lén-én*, pert. to lent; sparing.

lenticel, *n.* *lén-ti-sel*, **lenticella**, *plu.* *-sēll*, or **lenticels**, *plu.* *-sēll* (L. *lenticula*, a little lens, or lentil shape—from *lens*, a lentil), small lens-shaped spots on the bark of many plants, from which roots issue under circumstances favourable to their development: **lenticular**, *a.* *lén-tik-ū-lér*, resembling a lens; in the form of a doubly convex lens: **lenticularly**, *ad.* *-li*: **lentiform**, *a.* *-tí-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), of the form of a double convex lens.

lentigo, *n.* *lén-tí-go* (L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot—from *lens*, a lentil), a freckly eruption on the skin: **lentiginous**, *a.* *-tí-jí-nis*, freckly; scurfy.

lentil, *n.* *lén-tíl* (F. *lentille*—from L. *lens*, a lentil—gen. *lensis*), an annual plant of the bean kind cultivated for its pods.

lento, *ad.* *lén-tó* (L. *lentus*, adhesive, slow: It. *lento*), in music, slowly; smoothly: **lentor**, *n.* *-tór*, tenacity; thickness of fluids; slowness—applied to the blood: **lentous**, *a.* *-tús*, viscous; tenacious.

leo, *n.* *lēs* (L. *leo*, a lion—gen. *leonis*), the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac: **leonine**, *a.* *lēs-nē*, of or like the lion: **leonline**, *ad.* *-li*, leonline or **leonline**, *n.* *-nē*, a rare variety of agate of a pale-yellow colour variegated with white, black, and green, and bearing some resemblance to a lion's skin.

leopard, *n.* *lēp-árd* (F. *léopard*—from L. *leo*, a lion, and *pardus*, a panther), a large beast of prey, having a beautiful spotted skin: **leopard-stone**, a variety of compact felspar, spotted with oxide of iron and manganese.

leper, *n.* *lēp-ér* (Gr. *lepra*, leprosy—from *lepros*, rough, scaly: It. *lepra*; F. *lèpre*, leprosy), one affected with leprosy: **leprosy**, *n.* *lēp-rō-si*, a disease of the skin characterised by the formation of whitish opaque scales: **leptrous**, *a.* *-rūs*, affected with leprosy; covered with white scales: **leptrouness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being leprosy: **lepra**, *n.* *lēp-rá*, in med., a skin-disease, recognised in its simple state by circular patches, covered with small shining scales encircled by a dry red border.

lepidodendron, *n.* *lēp-i-dō-dēn-drōn* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale—gen. *lepidos*, and *dendron*, a tree), in geol., an abundant family of fossil plants, so called from the scale-like arrangement of the leaf-scars on their stems.

lepidoganoïd, *n.* *lēp-i-dō-gán-ōyd* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance), in geol., a sub-order of the ganoid or enamel-scaled fishes.

lepidoids, *n.* *lēp-i-dōyds* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *eidos*, resemblance), in geol., a family of ganoid fishes characterised by their strong, rhomboidal, bony scales.

lepidolite, *n.* *lē-pid-ō-lit* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to the fine pink-coloured varieties of *lithia mica*.

lepidomelane, *n.* *lēp-i-dōm-ē-lán* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *melan*, black), a variety of mica of a raven-black colour, usually found in granitic veins in small six-sided tables, or an aggregation of minute opaque scales.

lepidophyllum, *n.* *lēp-i-dō-fūllūm* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *phullon*, a leaf), in geol., small lanceolate leaves of the lepidodendron, occurring abundantly in the shales of the Coal-Measures.

lepidopter, *n.* *lēp-i-dōp-tér*, **lepidoptera**, *n.* plu. *-tér-á* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing), one of the butterfly or moth kind, whose wings are covered with minute feathery-looking scales: **lepidopteral**, *a.* *-tér-ál*, also **lepidopteros**, *a.* *-tér-us*, pert. to the butterfly kind.

lepidosiren, *n.* *lēp-i-dō-si-rēn* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *siren*, a siren), an eel-shaped animal covered with rounded scales inhabiting lakes in Africa which are liable to be dried up during the dry season.

lepidosteus, *n.* *lēp-i-dō-si-ēs* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *osteon*, a bone), the bony-pike, a genus of soft-finned fishes, remarkable for their hard bony scales.

lepidostrobilus, *n.* *lēp-i-dō-si-trō-būs* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *strobilos*, a fir-cone), fossil cone-like organisms, occurring abundantly throughout the Carboniferous formation.

lepidote, *a.* *lēp-i-dōt*, also **lepidoted**, *a.* (Gr. *lepidotos*, covered with scales—from *lepis*, a scale), in bot., covered with scales or scurf.

leporine, *a.* *lēp-ō-rín* (L. *leporinus*, like a hare—from *lepus*, a hare), pert. to a hare.

leprosy, **leprous**, &c.—see under **leper**.

leptolepis, *n.* *lēp-tō-lēpis* (Gr. *leptos*, slender, and *lepis*, a scale), in geol., a genus of small saurid fishes.

lesion, *n.* *lēs-zi-pn* (L. *lesum*, to hurt: It. *lesione*; F. *lésion*), hurt or hurting; an injury.

less, *lēs* (L. *lasso*, faint; F. *lasche*, slack: Bav. *lass*; old Eng. *lash*, slack, loose—in all kinds of action, the idea of relaxation is identical with that of diminution), comp. of *little*; smaller; not so large or great: **adj.** not so much; in a smaller or lower degree: **n.** the inferior; a smaller portion: **lesser**, *a.* *lēs-sér*, another comp. of *little*; smaller; inferior.

lessee, *n.* *lēs-sē* (from *lease*, which see), the person who receives or holds a lease: **lessor**, *n.* one who grants a lease.

lessen, *v.* *lēs-sén* (from *less*), to diminish; to reduce; to become less: **lessening**, *imp.* *lēs-níng*: **lessened**, *pp.* *lēs-énd*.

lesser—see **less**.

lessee, *n.* *lēs-sē* (F. *laissés*, dung of wild animals—from *laisser*, to leave), the leavings or dung of beasts.

lesson, *n.* *lēs-n* (F. *leçon*, a lesson: Ger. *lesen*, to read: L. *lectio*, a reading), that which a pupil learns, repeats, or does at one time; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; reproof; instruction derived from experience.

lessor—see **lessee**.

lest, conj. *lēt* (AS. *læs*, lest; the *læs*, the less, lest; or AS. *læs*, signifying abatement, privation), for fear that; that not.

let, *v.* *lēt* (AS. *letan*, to let, to suffer: Ger. *lassen*, to permit, to let: Icel. *latr*, lazy: Bav. *letzen*, to retard, to hinder—from *laz*, late), to allow, suffer, or permit; to grant to a tenant; to put to hire; to give power or leave to; to leave: **letting**, *imp.*: **let**, *pt.* and *pp.* *lēt*: **to let alone**, to suffer to remain: **to let be**, to leave off; to discontinue; to let go: **to let blood**, to free it from its confinement; to suffer it to flow out of the vein: **to let down**, to lower; to permit to sink: **to let drive or fly**, to send forth or discharge with violence, as a stone: **to let in**, to allow to enter; to insert, as a piece of wood: **to let into**, to give admission; to make acquainted with: **to let loose**, to free from restraint: **to let off**, to discharge, as an arrow or gun; to release, as from an engagement; to suffer to escape: **to let on**, in Scot., to seem to observe anything; to mention a thing: **to let out**, to suffer to escape; to give to hire or farm.

let, *v.* *lēt* (AS. *lettan*; Dut. *letten*, to delay, to hin-

mäte, mät, fär, laŭ; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, ptn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

der—see above), to impede; to obstruct; to hinder—in this sense used as a noun, in the phrase, “without let or hindrance.”

letch, n. *lêch* (L. *lix*, ashes; AS. *leth*; Ger. *laue*, an infusion of the salts of ashes), a tub or vat in which to make lye by causing water to pass through wood ashes in order to separate the alkali: **v.** to wash, as ashes, to separate the alkali: **letch'ing**, imp.: **letched**, pp. *lêcht*.

lethal, a. *lêthâl* (L. *lethalis*, mortal—from *lethum*, death—from Gr. *lethe*, oblivion), deadly; mortal; fatal.

lethargy, n. *lêth'âr-jî* (L. and G. *lethargia*, drowsiness—from Gr. *lethe*, forgetfulness, and *argos*, idle: F. *lethargie*), heavy unnatural slumber; morbid drowsiness; dulness; inattention; inaction: **lethargic**, a. *lêth'âr-jik*, also **lethargical**, a. *lê-kâl*, preternaturally sleepy; very drowsy: **lethargically**, ad. *-lî*.

Lethe, n. *lê-thê* (Gr. *lethe*, forgetfulness), in *anc. myth.*, one of the rivers of Hades, whose waters, when drunk, caused forgetfulness of the past; oblivion: **Lethean**, a. *lê-thê-an*, of or pert. to Lethe.

letter, n. *lê-têr* (It. *lettere*; F. *lettre*, a letter—from L. *littera*, a letter), a mark or character representing a sound or an element of speech; a written or printed message; an epistle; a character formed of metal or wood, used in printing books: **v.** to stamp or mark with letters: **lettering**, imp.: **n.** the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed: **lettered**, pp. *lê-têr*: **adj.** educated: **letter'er**, n. *-êr*, one who impresses letters: **letters**, n. plu. *-têrz*, learning: **letters of administration**, the instrument by which one is authorised to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person: **letter of advice**, a letter giving notice of a transaction: **letter or power of attorney**, a legal writing by which one person authorises another to act in his stead: **letter of credit**, a letter given by a bank or other person, authorising the bearer to receive a specified sum of money at some distant place: **letter of licence**, a customs permit; permission or privilege granted: **letter of marque**, the permission or licence given by Government to a private ship in time of war to seize on the ships of another state: **letter-box**, a box in which letters are deposited: **letter-carrier**, a postman who delivers letters: **letter-case**, a box for letters; a compositor's case of type: **letter-paper**, paper for writing letters on: **letters patent**, a written document granted by Government, authorising a person to do some act or to enjoy some right, to the exclusion of others: **letterpress**, printed matter from type: **letter testamentary**, a legal instrument granted to an executor after probate of a will, authorising him to act: **letter-writer**, one who writes letters for others, a common profession in India and Turkey; a machine for copying letters; a book containing directions for letter-writing: a **dead letter**, a term used at the post-office for a letter addressed to a person who cannot be found, or who is dead; that which has lost its force or authority, generally by lapse of time; that which has fallen into disuse or become ineffective, as the law has become a **dead letter**.

lettuce, n. *lê-tûs* (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac*, milk; Ger. *lattich*), a garden salad-plant of various kinds.

leucine, n. *lê-sîn* (Gr. *leukos*, white), a peculiar white substance obtained from muscular fibre: **leucite**, n. *lê-sî-tê*, a white stony substance, found among volcanic productions—known as “white spar” and “white garnet”: **leucitic**, a. *-sî-tîk*, containing leucite.

leucocythemia, n. *lê-kô-sî-thê-mî-a* (Gr. *leukos*, white, *kutos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, a diseased state characterised by an excessive quantity of white corpuscles in the blood.

leucophlegmatic, a. *lê-kô-flêg-mât'îk* (Gr. *leukos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm), in *med.*, showing a tendency to dropsy: **leucophlegmasia**, n. *-mô-sî-a*, a dropsical habit of body, characterised by paleness and flabbiness, with an excess of serum in the blood.

leucopyrite, n. *lê-kô-pî-rî-tî* (Gr. *leukos*, white, and Eng. *pyrites*), a mineral of a colour between white and steel-grey, with a metallic lustre, employed for the production of white arsenic, and also of artificial opium.

leucorrhœa, n. *lê-kô-rê-â* (Gr. *leukos*, white, and *rheo*, I flow), a female ailment; the whites.

Levant, n. *lê-vânt* (F. *levant*, the East, the Levant—from *lever*, to rise or raise: It. *levante*, the East), the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, or those countries washed by that part: **adj.** eastern; in *geol.*, a

term applied by Professor Rogers to designate the fourth of the fifteen series into which he subdivides the Paleozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, the sunrise of the N. Amer. Paleozoics: **Levant'er**, n. *-êr*, in the Mediterranean, a strong easterly wind: **Levant-ine**, a. *-în*, of or pert. to the Levant.

levant, v. *lê-vânt* (Sp. *levantar*, to raise—see above), to run away without paying; to act as a levanter: **levant'ing**, imp.: **levanted**, pp.: **levanter**, n. *-êr*, one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the bets when he loses.

levator, n. *lê-vâ-tôr* (L. *levatum*, to raise), in *anat.*, a muscle which serves to raise some part, as the eyelids or lips; a surgical instr. for lifting up depressed parts of the skull.

levee, n. *lê-vê* (F. *levée*—from *lever*, to raise or rise: L. *levo*, I raise: original meaning being, the time to rise), an assembly of visitors received by a sovereign or prince, or their representative, on stated public occasions; the embankment of a river.

level, a. *lê-vâl* (AS. *layfel*, a level; It. *livella*, a plumb-line; L. *libella*, a level or line—dim. of *libra*, a pound, even; flat; in the same line; horizontal; equal in rank or degree: n. a plane surface; a plain; state of equality; the usual height or elevation; a carpenter's or mason's instr.: **v.** to make even; to lay flat; to bring to an equality; to point in taking aim; to aim, as a gun; to direct to an end; to aim at: **levelling**, imp.: **adj.** making flat or even; reducing to an equality of condition: n. the act of reducing to a plane or flat surface; in *surv.*, the act or operation of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the differences of level between the various points in a survey: **levelled**, pp. *lê-vêld*: **adj.** made even or flat; reduced to an equal state or condition; brought down: **leveller**, n. *-êr*, one who aims at reducing all persons and things to a common level: **lev'elness**, n. *-nês*, evenness; equality of surface.

lever, n. *lê-vêr* (F. *levier*, an instr. for raising weights—from *lever*, to raise: L. *levo*, I raise), a strong bar of iron or wood, turning on a support or prop called a fulcrum; one of the mechanical powers: **leverage**, n. *lê-vêr-âj*, the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever.

leveret, n. *lê-vêr-êt* (F. *levraut*, a young hare; *levre-teau*, a young hare still sucking—from *lèvre*, a hare: L. *lepus*, a hare), a young hare in the first year.

leverock, n. *lê-vêr-ôk*, also *lav'erock*, in *Scot.*, a lark.

leviable—see under *Levy*.

leviathan, n. *lê-vî-â-thân* (Heb.), a huge aquatic animal alluded to in the Book of Job; any very large sea animal, as a whale.

levied—see under *Levy*.

levigate, v. *lê-vî-gât* (L. *levigatum*, to make smooth: It. *levigare*, to polish), in *chem.*, to rub or grind to a very fine powder by means of water and a stone: **levigating**, imp.: **levigated**, pp.: **levigation**, n. *-gâ-shûn*, the act or process of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to an impalpable powder, with the aid of a little water,—*trituration* may be called the dry method.

levirate, a. *lê-vî-rât* (L. *levir*: Gr. *daer*, a brother-in-law), pert. to the Jewish law by which a widow without issue was to be married to the brother of her deceased husband.

Levite, n. *lê-vî-tî*, one of the tribe of Levi, which was set apart for the public service of religion under the Mosiac law: **Levitical**, a. *lê-vî-tî-kâl*, belonging to the Levites; priestly: **Leviticallly**, ad. *-lî*.

Leviticus, n. *lê-vî-tî-kûs*, one of the books of the Old Testament Scriptures, containing the laws and regulations that relate to the priests and Levites.

levity, n. *lê-vî-tî* (L. *levitas*, lightness, fickleness—from *levis*, light: It. *levità*), lightness of temper or conduct; frivolity; idle pleasure; want of seriousness.

levy, v. *lê-vî* (F. *lever*; L. *levare*, to raise), to raise; to collect, said of troops or taxes: n. the act of collecting men for some service; the men thus collected; the act of raising money by assessment: **levying**, imp. *-îng*: **levied**, pp. *lê-vîd*: **leviable**, a. *lê-vî-d-â-bl*, that may be collected or assessed: **to levy war**, to raise or begin war.

levyne, n. *lê-vî-n* (after *Levy*, the mineralogist), one of the zeolite family, occurring chiefly in amygdaloid and other trap rocks in white or yellowish hexagonal crystals.

lewd, a. *lêd* (AS. *lêwd*, or *læwede*, belonging to the

côv, bôy, fôôl; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

laity—originally, illiterate, as opposed to the educated clergy, then inferior, bad, lustful, given to lustful indulgence; dissolute; licentious; impure: *lewdly*, ad. *-li*: *lewdness*, n. *-nēs*, lustful licentiousness; debauchery; unchastity.

lexical, a. *lēks'ik-kāl* (from *lexicon*, which see), pert. to a lexicon; settled by lexicography: *lexically*, ad. *-li*.

lexicography, n. *lēks'ik-kōgr'f-i* (Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary, and *grapho*, I write), the art of composing dictionaries, or the act of writing one; the principles according to which dictionaries should be compiled: **lexicographic**, a. *lēks'ik-kō-grāf'ik*, also **lex'icograph'ical**, a. *-i-kāl*, pert. to the writing of dictionaries: **lexicographer**, n. *-kōgr'f-ēr*, the author or compiler of a dictionary.

lexicology, n. *lēks'ik-kōl'ō-j-i* (Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary, and *logos*, discourse), the science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper meaning and application of words: **lex'icologist**, n. *-j-ist*, one skilled in.

lexicon, n. *lēks'ik-kōn* (Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary— from *lexis*, a speaking, diction), a dictionary; a dictionary of words of a foreign language, as of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or German.

lexigraphy, n. *lēks'ig-rā-f-i* (Gr. *lexis*, a speaking, a word, and *grapho*, I write), the definition of words: **lexigraphic**, a. *lēks'ig-grāf'ik*, pert. to lexigraphy.

ley, n. *lē*, a different spelling of *lye*, which see.

ley, n. *lē*, another spelling of *lea* or *lee*, pasture-land.

Leyden-jar, n. *lē-dən-jār* (after the inventor), a jar or bottle, coated usually with tinfoil, used to accumulate electricity.

leze-majesty, n. *lē-mā-jēs-t-i* (L. *læse majestatis*, the injury or hurt of majesty), any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; also **lese-majesty**.

liable, a. *li-ā-bl* (F. *liar*, L. *ligare*, to bind), responsible; obliged in law or equity; accountable; exposed; subject, as, *liable to fall*: **liability**, n. *-bi-l-i-t-i*, also **liableness**, n. *-bl-nēs*, the state of being bound or obliged in law or equity; responsibility; the state of being subject, as to contract disease: **liabilities**, n. plu. *-i-tiz*, debts: **limited liability**, obligation or responsibility only to a certain limited extent—a term applied to a joint-stock company enrolled under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, whose partners or shareholders are each only liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the amount of their shares, as distinguished from a company whose partners are responsible for its debts to the full extent of their private fortunes.

liaison, n. *lē-ā-zōng* (F. *liaison*—from L. *ligare*, to bind), connection; union; an illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman.

lianas, n. plu. *li-ā-nās*, or **lianes**, n. plu. *li-ānz*, in bot., luxuriant woody climbers, like those met with in tropical forests.

liar, n. *li-ēr*—from *lie*, n. which see.

lias, n. *li-ās* (a probable corruption of *tyers* or *layers*: F. *lias*), a term originally applied to the thin-bedded limestones occurring at the base of the oolitic system; in *geol.*, that group or series of strata which in England immediately overlies the Trias or Upper New Red Sandstone; hydraulic cement made from calcareous nodules and bands of the *lias* strata; **liassic**, a. *li-ās-ik*, pert. to the *lias* formation; of the age of the *lias*.

libation, n. *li-bā-shūn* (L. *libatio*, a drink-offering, a libation— from *libare*, Gr. *leibein*, to pour out, as in honour of some god: F. *libation*), the act of pouring out wine or other liquor in honour of a deity; the wine so poured out; a drink-offering.

libel, n. *li-bēl* (F. *libelle*, a libel, a lampoon; L. *libellus*, a little book— from *liber*, a book), a malicious or defamatory writing, reflecting on the character of a person, and punishable by law; a declaration or charge in writing in an action at law: **v.** to expose to public ridicule or hatred in writing, or by a picture; to exhibit a charge against in a court of law: **li'belling**, imp.: **n.** the act of defaming or exposing to public contempt in writing: **li'belled**, pp. *-bid*: **li'beller**, n. *-ēr*, one who libels: **libellous**, a. *li-bēl-ūs*, containing matter which exposes a person to public ridicule or hatred; defamatory: **li'belloously**, ad. *-li*.

liber, n. *li-bēr* (L. *liber*, the inner bark of a tree, a book), the fibrous inner bark of trees or plants.

liberal, a. *li-bēr-āl* (L. *liberalis*, of or belonging to a

freeman—from *liber*, free: It. *liberale*: F. *libéral*), free in giving or bestowing; not mean; becoming a gentleman; generous; not narrow-minded; tolerant of the opinions and practices of others; not strict: **n.** a party name, denoting one who advocates the extension of popular rights or influence: **lib'eral**, ad. *-li*, largely; bountifully: **lib'erality**, n. *-i-t-i*, the disposition of mind to give freely or largely according to means; generosity; impartiality; candour: **lib'eralism**, n. *-izm*, the principles or tenets of a liberal: **lib'eralise**, v. *-iz*, to make liberal; to imbue with a large and catholic spirit; to free from narrow views and prejudices: **lib'eralising**, imp.: **adj.** having the tendency to free from narrow views and prejudices: **lib'eralised**, pp. *-isd*.

liberate, v. *li-bēr-āt* (L. *liberatum*, to make or set free—from *liber*, free), to free; to release from restraint: **lib'erating**, imp.: **lib'erated**, pp.: **li'berator**, n. *-ā-ēr*, one who frees or delivers: **lib'eration**, n. *-ā-shūn*, the act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint.

libertarian—see under **liberty**.

liberticide, n. *li-bēr-ī-sīd* (L. *libertas*, liberty, and *cædo*, I cut or kill), a destroyer of liberty; destruction of liberty.

libertine, n. *li-bēr-tin* (L. *libertinus*, pert. to a freedman—from *libera*, I set free: It. *libertino*; F. *libérin*, a freedman), a man who leads a licentious life; one living without restraint; in *anc. times*, a freedman: **adj.** unrestrained; licentious: **lib'ertinism**, n. *-izm*, debauchery; licentiousness of opinion or practice.

liberty, n. *li-bēr-t-i* (L. *libertas*, liberty—from *liber*, free: It. *liberta*: F. *liberté*), freedom from restraint; the enjoyment of civil, political, and religious rights; privilege; leave; freedom or power of choice, as opposed to necessity; neglect of the observance of the laws of propriety and courtesy: **the liberties**, *-tiz*, as of a city, the limits within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed: **at liberty**, free; unrestrained: **liberty of the press**, freedom to print and publish without legal control and interference: **lib'ertarian**, a. *-i-ār-i-ān*, pert. to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity: **n.** one who holds to the doctrine of free-will: **lib'ertarianism**, n. *-dū-izm*, the principles or doctrines of free-will.

libethenite, n. *li-bēth-i-nit* (from *Libethen*, in Hungary), phosphate of copper, occurring in many copper-lodes in rhombic prisms, or in radiated masses of an olive-green colour, resinous lustre, and brittle.

libidinous, a. *li-bid'i-nūs* (L. *libidinōsus*, full of lust— from *libido*, inordinate desire: It. *libidinoso*: F. *libid'ineux*), lewd; lustful: **libid'inously**, ad. *-li*: **libid'inousness**, n. *-nēs*, state or quality of being lustful.

libra, n. *li-brā* (L. *libra*, a level or balance), the balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September; in *med.*, when the abbreviation for *libra* is preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant, and when by Roman numerals, troy weight or pint measure; in some countries a pound weight.

library, n. *li-brā-r-i* (L. *librarium*, a place to keep books in—from *liber*, a book: It. *libreria*, a library: F. *librairie*, a bookseller), a collection of books arranged in order; the room or building containing them: **li-brarian**, n. *-brā-r-i-ān*, one who has the care of a library or collection of books: **li-brarianship**, n. the office.

librate, v. *li-brāt* (L. *libratum*, to level, to balance— from *libra*, a balance: It. *librare*, to balance), to poise; to balance; to move, as a balance: **li'brating**, imp.: **li'brated**, pp.: **li-bration**, n. *-brā-shūn*, the act of balancing or state of being balanced, as a balance before coming to rest; in *astron.*, the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament whereby the declination of the sun and the latitude of the stars change from time to time; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion: **lib'ratory**, a. *li-brā-tēr-i*, moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

libretto, n. *li-brēt-tō* (It. *libretto*, a little book—from *libro*, a book), a book having the words of an opera or other extensive piece of music; the words themselves.

lice, *lis*, the plu. of *louse*, which see.

license, n., also **licence**, n. *li-sēns* (L. *licentia*, freedom, liberty—from *licet*, it is permitted: F. *licence*), leave; permission; authority; excess; contempt of law or of necessary restraint; permission to sell excisable articles, or to keep a house for the sale of malt liquors and spirits: **v.** to permit by authority; to authorise to act in a particular character: **li'censing**,

mate, mat, fār, tāio; mēle, mēt, hēr; ptne, pln; nōte, nūt, mōve;

imp.: **adj.** granting a license to; that gives power or authority to sell alcoholic liquors: **li'censed**, pp. **-sēst**: **adj.** applied to an occupation which requires legal authority for its exercise, as a **licensed hawk**: **li'censer**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who grants permission: **li'censable**, *a.* **-ā-ble**, that may be permitted or authorised legally: **licentiate**, *n.* **li-sēn'sh'ā-l**, one who holds a license to exercise a profession; a medical man licensed by the College of Physicians: **licensed victualler**, one who sells wines and spirits by authority: **licensing court**, the court where the magistrates sit to grant licenses to publicans, grocers, &c.

licentious, *a.* **li-sēn'sh'ūs** (*L. licentiosus*, unrestrained—from *licentia*, freedom: *F. licencieux*), immoral; profligate; unrestrained by law or decency: **licen'tiously**, *ad.* **-lī**: **licentiousness**, *n.* **-shūs-nēs**, the state of being licentious; dissoluteness.

lichen, *n.* **lī-kēn** or **lī-chēn** (*L. lichen*: *Gr. leichen*, the lichen), one of the order of flowerless or cryptogamic plants found upon rocks and various bodies, commonly called rock or tree moss; a disease of the skin: **lichenic**, *a.* **li-kēn'ik**, of or pert. to lichens: **lichenin**, *n.* **lī-kēn'in**, the peculiar starch of Iceland moss.

lichenography, *n.* **lī-kēn'ō-g'ra-fī** (*Eng. lichen*, and *Gr. grapho*, I write), a description of lichens: **lichenographer**, *n.* **-rā-fist**, one who writes on the natural history of lichens; also **lichenology**, *n.* **-ō-l'ō-jī**, and **lichenologist**, *n.* **-jīst** (*Gr. logos*, discourse), with the same meanings.

lich-gate, *n.* **lī-ch'gāt** (*Goth. lēik*; *Ger. leiche*; *AS. lice*, a corpse, and *Eng. gate*), the gate at the entrance to a churchyard where the corpse is set down to await the arrival of the clergyman.

lick, *n.* **līk** (*Ger. lecken*; *Ger. lecken*; *It. leccare*, to lick or lap), a passing or drawing of the tongue over; a taste by drawing the tongue over; in *U. S.*, a salt marsh or salt spring to which wild animals resort: **v.** to pass the tongue over; to sup up liquids with the tongue; to take in with the tongue: **lick'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** a drawing the tongue over the surface: **licked**, *pp.* **līkt**: **lick'er**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who: to **lick the dust**, to fall in battle; to be completely prostrated: to **lick into shape or form**, to impart shape or method to—which expression is supposed to have arisen from the belief that the bear licked its young into shape: to **lick up**, to devour entirely: **lick spittle**, *n.* **-spīt'l**, an abject flatterer or parasite.

lick, *v.* **līk** (*W. lach*, a slap; *Uachio*, to slap), in *familiar language*, to beat; to conquer in a fight: *n.* a blow; a buffet: **lick'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** a beating: **licked**, *pp.* **līkt**.

lickerish, *a.* **lī-kēr'ish** (*F. lecher*, to lick, to lap; *Ger. lecker*, a dainty-mouthed man), nice in the choice of food; greedy to swallow; tempting the appetite; having a keen relish: **lick'erishly**, *ad.* **-lī**: **lick'erishness**, *n.* **-nēs**, daintiness of taste; niceness of taste.

licorice, *n.* **lī-kēr'is**—see **liquorice**.

lictor, *n.* **lī-k'tēr** (*L. licitor*—from *ligare*, to bind), among the *anc. Romans*, an attendant of the consuls, who carried an axe amidst a bundle of rods as an ensign of his office.

lid, *n.* **līd** (*AS. and Icel. hīd*: *old H. Ger. hīt*, a lid, a cover: *AS. līth*; *old H. Ger. līd*, a joint), a movable cover; the cover of the eye.

lie, *n.* **lī** (*Goth. lūgan*; *Ger. lügen*, to lie: *AS. lū-gan*, to deny; *lyge*, a lie), a statement not true; a falsehood: **v.** to state that which is not the truth; to tell a falsehood: **lying**, *imp.* **līng**: **adj.** telling falsehoods: **n.** the practice of telling falsehoods: **lied**, *pp.* **līd**: **liar**, *n.* **lī-ēr**, one who habitually tells falsehoods: to **give the lie to**, to charge with falsehood.

lie, *v.* **lī** (*AS. lēgan*, to lie down; *lēgan*, to put or set down: *Goth. ligan*, to lie; *lagian*, to lay: *Icel. liggja*, to lie; *leggja*, to lay), to rest lengthwise on or against; to press upon; to rest; to remain; to be situated; to sleep; in *law*, to be sustainable; to be recorded for trial: **n.** in *geol.*, the manner in which strata are disposed: **ly'ing**, *imp.*: **lay**, *pt.* **lā**, did lie: **lain**, *lān*, or **lien**, *pp.* **līn**: **li'er**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who rests or remains: to **lie at any one's mercy**, to depend upon: to **lie at any one's door**, to be imputable to any one: to **lie at the heart**, to be fixed in the mind, as an object of affection or of deep anxiety or concern: to **lie by**, to be remaining with; to rest: to **lie down**, to dispose one's self for rest; to sink into the grave: to **lie in**, to be in childbirth: to **lie in one**, to be in the power of: to **lie in the way**, to be an impediment; to be in one's power, as, if it *lies in my way*: to **lie in wait**, to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize: to

lie on or upon, to be a matter of obligation or duty: to **lie on hand**, to remain in possession without occasion for use: to **lie on the hands**, to remain unoccupied or unemployed: to **lie on any one's head**, to be imputable to any one: to **lie over**, to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion: to **lie to**, to have progress checked, as a ship: to **lie under**, to suffer to be oppressed by: to **lie under arms**, in *milit.*, to be in a state prepared for immediate action: to **lie with**, to sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to. **Note.**—**Lie and lay**—there seems to be an increasing tendency to confound these two verbs in their present and past tenses even among respectable writers. The error is a gross one, and ought to be carefully avoided. **Lie** is *intransitive*—that is, it cannot, as a rule, admit of an object after it without the intervention of a preposition. We say **lie**, *v.*, **lay**, *pt.*, **laid**, *pp.* On the other hand **lay** is *transitive*—that is, it can admit of an object after it. We say **lay**, *v.*, **laid**, *pt.*, **laid**, *pp.* He told me to **lie down**, and I **lay** down; he told me to **lay it down**, and I **laid it down**, are correct expressions. He told me to **lay down**, he **lays** in his bed too long, here **lays** the body, are incorrect expressions. They should be—he told me to **lie down**; he **lies** in his bed too long; here **lies** the body.

Lieberkuhn, *n.* **lī-ber-kōn** (after the inventor, *Lieberkuhn*), a metallic mirror attached to the object-glass end of a microscope for the purpose of throwing down light on opaque objects: a reflector.

lief, *a.* **līf** (*AS. leofa*: *Dut. lief*, dear, pleasing), dear: **ad.** willingly: **as lief**, as soon.

liege, *a.* **līe** (*mid. L. tīgus*, or *F. lige*, a term of the feudal law signifying the absolute nature of the duty of a tenant to his lord—from *mid. L. litus*, a man between a serf and a freeman, and bound to the soil), obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord: *n.* a vassal; and by a false application of the word, a superior or sovereign: **liege-lord**, the lord of liegemen; the lord entitled to claim fidelity and certain duties from his tenants.

lien, *n.* **līen** (*F. lien*, a band, a ligament—from *L. ligamen*, a band, a tie), an obligation, tie, or claim annexed to, or attaching upon, any property, without satisfying which such property cannot be demanded by its owner.

lientery, *n.* **līen-tēr-ī** (*Gr. leios*, smooth, soft, and *enteron*, an intestine), a disease in which the food is discharged undigested from the bowels: **lienteric**, *a.* **līen-tēr'ik**, having the nature of, or displaying the symptoms of, a lientery.

lieu, *n.* **lī** (*F. lieu*, place—from *L. locus*, a place), place; room; stead; used only in the phrase, in *lieu of*. **lieutenant**, *n.* **lī-ēn'tēn'ānt** (*F. lieutenant*—from *lieu*, a place, and *tenir*, to hold), a deputy; one holding a place next in rank to a superior; the second officer of a company of soldiers or man-of-war; a commissioned officer next in rank to a captain: **lieuten'ancy**, *n.* **-tēn'ān-sī**, the office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants: **lieuten'anship**, *n.* the office of a lieutenant: **lieutenant-colonel**, an officer next in rank above a major and below a colonel: **lieutenant-general**, an officer in rank next above a major-general: **lord lieutenant**, the chief executive officer of Ireland, who in some respects represents the person of the sovereign, and maintains a certain amount of regal state; in counties, an officer appointed by the sovereign, and empowered by Parliament to call out for training the militia.

Lieville, *n.* **lī-ē-vīl** (after the discoverer, *Le Lievre*), a brownish-black mineral, occurring in long, vertically-striated, prismatic crystals.

lif, *n.* **līf**, also **lief**, **līf**, or **loof**, **lōf**, the fibre by which the petioles of the date-palm are bound together, from which all sorts of cordage are made.

life, *n.* **līf**, plu. **lives**, **līvz** (*Goth. līban*, to live; *Ger. leben*, to live; *leib*, body: *Dut. lijf*, body, life), the vital force or state of an organised being; manner of living; human affairs; course of things; conduct; period of existence; time between birth and death; spirit or animation; living form, as opposed to a copy; general state of man; a narrative or history of a person; animated existence; eternal happiness in heaven; position or rank in society: **lifelike**, *a.* like a living person: **lifeless**, *a.* **lī-fē-lēs**, without activity or vigour; spiritless; dead: **lifelessly**, *ad.* **-lī**: **lifelessness**, *n.* **-nēs**, destitution of life or vigour: to **the life**, with exact resemblance: **life-long**, a lasting or continuing through life: **life-annuity**, a sum of money paid yearly to a person during life: **life-assurance**, a cer-

tain amount of money payable after death to representatives, secured by a yearly premium paid during the life of the assured: **life-belt**, a belt capable of being inflated with air, or filled with cork, to keep a person from sinking in the water: **life-blood**, vital blood; anything absolutely essential: **life-boat**, a boat of peculiar construction for saving life in cases of shipwreck: **life-buoy**, an article for keeping a person floating in water: **life-estate**, an estate to be enjoyed for life only: **life-giving**, a. having the power to give life: **life-guard**, a company of soldiers that attend a prince or a person of eminence for honour or safety: **life-interest**, an interest during life in an estate or money: **life-lines**, ropes carried along yards, booms, &c., or any part of a vessel for the men to hold on by: **life-preserver**, a life-buoy; a short flexible weapon, loaded at both ends with lead, used for defence or attack: **life-rent**, the rent of an estate that continues for life: **lifetime**, duration of life.

lift, v. *lift* (AS. *līftan*, to rise up, to raise or lift: Low Ger. *lūften*, to raise into the *lift* or air—from Low Ger. *lucht*; old Eng. *lyft*, the sky, the air), to raise from the ground; to elevate; to raise in dignity, intellect, or spirit; to strive to raise by strength: **n.** the act of lifting; assistance, as in lifting; that which is to be raised; anything that lifts: **lifting**, imp.: **lifted**, pp.: **lifter**, **n.** one who or that which lifts or raises; used in a bad sense, as in **shop-lifter**, a thief: **shop-lifting**, removing goods clandestinely from a shop: to **lift a debt**, in *Scott*, to collect an account: **dead lift**, a heavy body lifted or raised at the utmost disadvantage: **lifting-gear**, the apparatus for lifting the safety-valves from within a boiler: **lifts**, **n. plu. in nav.**, the ropes used to make the yards hang higher or lower, as required.

Ligament, **n.** *ligā-mēnt* (L. *ligamentum*, a band, a tie—from *ligo*, I bind; It. *ligamento*; F. *ligament*), anything which ties or unites; the strong fibrous substance which connects the ends of the movable bones: **ligament'al**, **a.** *mēnt'al*, also **ligament'ous**, **a.** *ūs*, binding; composing or resembling a ligament.

Ligan, **n.** *li-gān* (L. *ligans*, binding or tying), goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a buoy with the view of being recovered again.

Ligation, **n.** *li-gā-shūn* (L. *ligatum*, to bind, to tie), the act of binding; the state of being bound: **ligature**, **n.** *li-gā-tūr*, anything that ties or binds; a bandage.

Light, **n.** *lit* (Goth. *liuhath*; Ger. *licht*, light; AS. *līht*, bright; L. *lucere*; F. *luire*, to shine; Gr. *luēnos*, a light, a lamp), the agent or medium by which objects are rendered visible to the eye; day; anything which gives light; a candle; a lamp; knowledge; means of knowing; explanation; aspect; point to which the view may be carried; existence; time of prosperity; in *painting*, the illuminated part of a picture, as opposed to shade; **adj.** not dark or obscure; bright; clear: **v.** to set on fire; to kindle or ignite: **lighting**, imp.: **n.** the act of that which lights: **lighted**, pp., also **lit**, **pt.** and **pp.** *lit*, did light: **light'er**, **n.** *līt'er*, one who or that which lights: to **bring to light**, to reveal; to discover: to **come to light**, to be discovered: the **light of the countenance**, favour; smiles: to **light on a thing**, to fall in with it—that is, to have *light on it*: to **see the light**, to be born; to come into existence: to **stand in one's own light**, to be the means of hindering one's own advancement or one's own good: **light-dues**, tolls levied on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses: **light-house**, a building or tower built on a rock in the sea, or on a promontory, in which a light is exhibited during the night to warn mariners of danger: **light-ship**, a vessel bearing a light at night, anchored on a bank or near shoals, to guide vessels: **Northern lights**, the aurora borealis.

Light, **a.** *lit* (Ger. *leicht*; Dut. *licht*; L. *levis*, of small weight), easy to be lifted or carried; not difficult; easy to be borne; active; nimble; swift; not dense or heavy; not grave or serious; loose; not chaste: **light'y**, **adv.** *lī*, without weight; easily; readily; without reason; cheerfully: **light'ness**, **n.** *nēs*, want of weight; nimbleness; agility; levity; inconstancy; giddiness; wantonness: **lights**, **n. plu.** *lit*, the lungs in animals, as being the lightest part of the body: **light-armed**, **a.** not heavily armed: **light-fingered**, **a.** nimble at lifting or conveying with the fingers; in a bad sense, applied to a pickpocket: **light-footed**, **a.** nimble with the feet: **light-headed**, **a.** giddy; thoughtless; wandering, as in a fever: **light-hearted**, **a.** free from anxiety; gay: **light infantry**, troops lightly

armed: **light-minded**, **a.** unsettled; unsteady: to **make light of**, to treat as of little consequence: to **set light by**, to undervalue; to slight.

Light, **v.** *lit* (from Eng. *alight*: old Eng. *lift*; Ger. *lucht*, the sky, the air), to descend from a horse or carriage; to settle; to stoop from flight; to fall in a particular direction; to fall; to strike on: **lighting**, imp.: **lighted**, pp. *lit*-*ed*.

Lighten, **v.** *lit-en* (Goth. *liuhath*, light; Ger. *licht*, light; *leuchten*, to lighten), to fill with light; to shine like lightning; to flash; to illuminate: **lightening**, imp. *lit-en-ing*: **lightened**, pp. *lit-en-d*: **lightning**, **n.** *lit-nig*, the electric flash which precedes thunder: **lightning rod or conductor**, a metallic rod which protects buildings by conducting lightning to the earth.

Lighten, **v.** *lit-en* (Low Ger. *lichten*; AS. *līhtan*, to lift, to lighten), to make lighter or less heavy; to make less burdensome or afflictive; to cheer; to alleviate: **lightening or lightning**, imp. *lit-nig*: **lightened**, pp. *lit-en-d*.

lighten, **v.** *lit-en* (from Eng. *light*, to fall, which see), to fall; to descend.

lighter, **n.** *lit-er* (from Eng. *light*, of small weight, which see), a large flat-bottomed boat used in loading and unloading vessels: **light'erage**, **n.** *-aj*, the price paid for the use of a lighter: **light'erman**, **n.** *-mān*, one who assists to manage a lighter, and the loading and unloading of ships.

Lightning—see under **Lighten** 1.

lightsome, **a.** *lit-sūm* (*light*, and *some*), not dark; gay; cheerful; airy: **light'some**, **adv.** *-is*: **light'some-ness**, **n.** *-nēs*, quality of being light; cheerfulness.

Lignales, **n.** *li-gnāl'-ōz* (L. *lignum*, wood, and Eng. *aloes*, also wood).

Ligneous, **a.** *li-gnē-ūs* (L. *ligneus*, of wood—from *lignum*, wood; It. *ligneo*), woody; made of wood; resembling wood: **lignine**, **n.** *li-gnī-nē*, pure woody fibre; in *bot.*, woody matter which thickens the cell-walls, constituting the essential part of the structure of plants: **lignite**, **n.** *li-gnīt*, wood-coal or fossil wood not having its structure wholly obliterated: **lignitic**, **a.** *li-gnīt-ik*, containing or resembling lignite.

ligniferous, **a.** *li-gnī-fēr-ūs* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, I bear), yielding or producing wood.

ligniform, **a.** *li-gnī-fōrm* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, shape), resembling wood.

lignify, **v.** *li-gnī-fī* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, I make), to convert into wood; to become wood or woody: **lignify'ing**, imp.: **lignified**, pp.: *-id*: **lignification**, **n.** *-kā-shūn*, the process of converting into wood.

Lignite—see **ligneous**.

Ligniperdous, **a.** *li-gnī-pēr-dūs* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *perdere*, to destroy), a name applied to insects which destroy wood.

Lignite—see **ligneous**.

lignitiferous, **a.** *li-gnī-tif-ēr-ūs* (Eng. *lignite*, and L. *fero*, I bear or yield), in *geol.*, applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown coal.

lignum vitae, **n.** *li-gnām vītē* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *vitæ*, of life), a tree whose wood is extremely hard and very durable, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.; also called *Guaiacum-wood*.

ligulate, **a.** *li-gā-lāt*, also **lig'ulated**, **a.** *-lā-tēd* (L. *ligula*, a strap), like a bandage or strap; in *bot.*, applied to strap-shaped florets, as in the dandelion: **lig'ule**, **n.** *li-gū-lē*, a tie; the flat part of the leaf of grasses.

ligure, **n.** *li-gūr* (Gr. *ligurion*, a species of amber), a precious stone mentioned in Exodus, xxviii. 19—probably the jacinth or hyacinth.

ligurite, **n.** *li-gūr-īt* (from *Liguria*, the country where found), a variety of sphene, a mineral of an apple-green colour, considered superior as a gem to chrysoberyl in colour, hardness, and transparency.

Like, **a.** *lik* (from the termination Goth. *leikō*; Gr. *tikos*; L. *lis*; Ger. *lich*, used to indicate the nature, form, or appearance of a thing; AS. *gelic*, like), similar; resembling; likely; in a state that gives probable expectations: **n.** some person or thing resembling another: **ad.** in the same manner as; equally or nearly so: **likely**, **a.** *li-kī-lī*, probable; that may be thought more reasonable than the contrary; such as may be liked; pleasing; promising: **ad.** probably: **like'liness**, **n.** *-nēs*, also **like'hood**, **n.** *-hōd*, probability; appearance of truth: **likeness**, **n.** *li-kē-nēs*, resemblance; a portrait; one who resembles another; a copy: **form**: **like-minded**, **a.** of the same mind: **had like**, **had nearly**; come little short of.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

like, *v.* *lik* (Norm. *lika*; Lap. *likot*, to be to one's taste; AS. *gelician*, to please, to delight), to be pleased with; to approve; to choose: **liking**, *imp.* being pleased with; *n.* inclination; preference; desire; delight in: **liked**, *pp.* *lik't*: **likes and dislikes**, feelings of attachment and aversion.

liken, *v.* *lik-n* (from Eng. *like*, similar), to compare; to represent as having resemblance: **likening**, *imp.* **likened**, *pp.* *lik'nd*.

likewise, *ad.* *lik-wiz* (*like*, and *wise*), in like manner; moreover; also.

liac, *n.* *li-ac* (Sp. *liac*; F. *lias*), a flowering shrub: **adj.** of a purple colour like the liac.

liliputian, *n.* *li-lip-ü-shän* (*Liliput*, a fabled country, inhabited by exceedingly diminutive men and women), a dwarf; any very diminutive person or thing: **adj.** very diminutive.

lilt, *v.* *lilt* (Russ. *liotka*, a cradle; Esthon. *laud*, a song; Ger. *lullen*, to sing without words), as a prov. Eng. word, to do a thing with dexterity or quickness; in *Scot.*, to sing cheerfully and merrily; to do with spirit and gaiety: *n.* a cheerful air; a lay or song: **lilt'ing**, *imp.* **lilt'ed**, *pp.* *ed*.

lily, *n.* *li-lü* (L. *lilium*, a lily), a beautiful flowering plant of many species: **lilaceous**, *a.* *li-lü-a-shüs*, pert. to lilies or resembling them: **lily-handed**, *a.* having hands white and pure as the lily: **lily-white**, *a.* white as the petals of a lily: **lily of the valley**, a native stemless plant having a raceme of fragrant flowers: **lily-stone** or **lily-enocrinite**, familiar terms for the common enocrinite of geologists, from the fanciful resemblance of its stalk and clustered tentacles to the stem and flower of a lily.

limacious, *a.* *li-mä-shüs* (L. *limax*, a slug, a snail—gen. *limacis*; F. *limace*), of or resembling the slug or naked snail: **limax**, *n.* *li-mäks*, a genus of air-breathing molluscs without shells; the slug or snail.

limb, *n.* *lim* (AS. *lim*, a limb—from *time*, to join; Icel. *lim*, a limb; *lim*, glue), the part of an animal joined, as it were, to the body, as an arm or a leg; the branch of a tree; in *bot.*, the blade of the leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal: *v.* to supply with limbs; to dismember: **limb'ing**, *imp.* **limbed**, *pp.* *limbd*: **adj.** having limbs: **limbless**, *a.* *-lës*, without limbs.

limb, *n.* *lim* (L. *limbus*, a border that surrounds anything; It. *limbo*, skirt, border), the border or edge of the disc of a heavenly body, particularly of the sun or moon; the edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

limbat, *n.* *lim-bät*, a name in the island of Cyprus applied to a cooling wind, blowing from 8 A.M. till mid-day or later; the local sea-breeze.

limber, *a.* *lim-bër* (Swiss. *lampen*, to hang loose; Icel. *limpiaz*, to faint, to become slack), not having strength to stand stiff; supple; pliant; easily bent.

limbers, *n.* plu. *lim-bërs* (Norm. F. *kamen*, a tie, a packet—from L. *ligamen*, a bandage, a tie), a two-wheeled cart bearing boxes of ammunition, to which a field-piece or cannon supported by two wheels is attached by means of a strong pole; in a ship, holes in the floor leading to the pump: **limber**, *v.* *lim-bër*, to attach a cannon to the limbers: **lim'bering**, *imp.* **limbered**, *pp.* *lim-bërd*: to unlumber, to detach from the limbers: **unlim'bering**, *imp.* **unlimbered**, *pp.* *unlimbered*: to unhook the gun when brought into action: **limbering up**, attaching the gun to the limbers.

limbo, *n.* *lim-bö* (L. *limbus*, a hem or edge; It. *limbo*, the skirt of a garment, the hem or border; *limbo*, limbo), the frontier or border of hell where there is neither pleasure nor pain; the place in hell said to be appropriated to those who are stained with original sin only, or for the souls of unbaptised infants; a place of restraint: **in limbo**, in prison; under restraint.

limbus, *n.* *lim-büs* (L. *limbus*, a border or edge), in *bot.*, the border or expanded part of a petal or flower; also called the **limb**.

lime, *n.* *lim* (Ger. *leim*; Dut. *lijm*, glue, any viscous substance which joins bodies together: L. *limus*, slime, mud; Dut. *leem*, clay), the white caustic earth, used, when mixed with water, and most commonly with sand, as mortar or cement, obtained by burning limestone, chalk, marble, &c.; a species of lemon-tree and its fruit, so called from the glutinous juice of its young shoots: *v.* to cover or manure with lime; to entangle; to ensnare: **lim'ing**, *imp.* *n.* **lim'ing** with lime: **limed**, *pp.* *lim'd*: **adj.** dressed with lime: **limy**, *a.* *li-m't*, containing lime; glutinous: **lim'iness**, *n.* *-nës*, state of being limy: **lime-burner**, one who pre-

pares the limestone for being slaked for mortar: **lime-juice**, the juice of the fruit of the lime-tree, containing citric acid, important as a remedy for scurvy, or as a specific against the attacks of scurvy at sea: **lime-kiln**, *n.* *-kilt*, a place for burning limestone: **lime-plant**, the may-apple: **lime-water**, water tinctured with lime: **limestone**, the familiar as well as technical term for all rocks and rock-masses that are mainly composed of carbonate of lime: **bird-lime**—see **bird**.

limit, *n.* *lim-it* (L. *limes*, a limit—gen. *limitis*; It. and F. *limite*), utmost extent; bound or border; the thing which bounds; restraint; hindrance: *v.* to set bounds to; to circumscribe; to restrain: **limit'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* circumscribing; restricting: **limited**, *pp.* *adj.* narrow; restricted: **limitless**, *a.* *-lës*, unbounded; immense: **lim'itable**, *a.* *-ä-bl*, that may be bounded: **lim'itary**, *a.* *-tër-t*, restrictive: **lim'iter**, *n.* *-tër*, one who limits: **lim'itation**, *n.* *-täs-shün*, the act of bounding; restriction: **lim'itedly**, *ad.* *-li*: **lim'itedness**, *n.* *-nës*, the state of being limited: **lim'ited liability**—see **liable**.

limn, *v.* *lim* (F. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to limn: L. *illuminare*, to illuminate), to draw or paint; to paint in water-colours—chiefly restricted to portrait or figure painting: **lim'ing**, *imp.* **lim'ed**, *pp.* *lim'd*: **adj.** drawing or painting in water-colours: **limned**, *pp.* *lim'd*: **limner**, *n.* *lim-nër*, one who paints on canvas or paper; a portrait-painter.

limonite, *n.* *li-mön-it* (Gr. *leimon*, a moist grassy place; F. *limonite*), a term applied to brown iron ore—so called because allied varieties are found in bogs.

limous, *a.* *li-müs* (L. *limus*, slime), muddy; slimy; thick.

limp, *v.* *limp* (Low Ger. *lumpen*, to limp; Dan. *lumpe*, to limp, to go lame), to walk as with a slight lameness; to halt: *n.* a halt in walking: **limp'ing**, *imp.* **limp'ed**, *pp.* *limp'd*: **adj.** halting; walking lamely: **limped**, *pp.* *limp'd*: **limper**, *n.* *-tër*, one who walks lamely: **limp'ingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

limp, *a.* *limp* (Swiss. *lampen*, to hang loose; see **limber**), wanting stiffness; flexible.

limpet, *n.* *lim-pet* (L. *lepas*, a limpet), a conical shell-fish found adhering to rocks.

limpid, *adj.* *lim-pid* (L. *limpidus*, clear, bright; It. *limpido*; F. *limpide*), clear; transparent: **limpidness**, *n.* *-nës*, also **limpidity**, *n.* *-pid-i-të*, clearness; transparency; purity.

limulus, *n.* *lim-ü-lüs* (L. *limulus*, somewhat askance—from *limus*, looking sidewise), the Moleuca crab, the king crab, or horse-shoe crab, a creature of singular form, having a long spear-shaped tail.

limy—see under **lime**.

lin or **lyn**, *n.* *lin* (AS. *hlynnä* a torrent; W. *lyn*, a pool), a fall of water; a cataract; the face of a precipice.

linch-pin, *n.* *linsh'-pin* (Ger. *lundse*; Dut. *lundsche*; Dan. *lundstikke*, a linch-pin), a pin which fastens a wheel on the axle-tree.

lincture, *n.* *lingk'tür*, also **linctus**, *n.* *lingt'üs* (L. *linctus*, licked), a medicine of the consistence of honey or treacle, to be taken by licking.

linden, *n.* *lin-dën*, also **lin** and **lind** (AS. and Dan. *lind*; Ger. *linde*), the lime-tree.

line, *n.* *lin* (L. *linea*, a line—from *linum*, flax; It. *linea*; F. *ligne*), length without breadth; a string or cord; a lineament or mark in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from the one margin to the opposite one; a single row; a series or succession; course or direction; in *poetry*, a verse or part of a verse; family ascending or descending: **line of business**, twelfth part of an inch: **the line**, the equator or equinoctial circle; applied to the largest war-ships, as a ship of the line: **liner**, *n.* *lin-ër*, one of a regular line of trading or passenger ships, generally steam-vessels: **line of battle**, disposition or order of ships or soldiers in an engagement: **troops of the line**, the regular infantry regiments numbered as such: **line men**, men employed on a railway: **horizontal line**, a line drawn parallel to the horizon; a line lengthwise and level: **line of beauty**, a certain curved line turned somewhat like an elongated letter S: **line of defence**, in *mil.*, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion; the line of the face of a bastion produced until it meets the corner of the curtain angle: **line of dip**, in *geol.*, the direction in which strata dip or incline from the horizon: **line of fire**, the direction in which the shot from the guns of a

battery are to be projected: **line of march**, course or direction taken, as by an army: **line of operations**, in *mil.*, the different points operated upon, and over which an army passes in attaining its object: **right line**, the shortest line that can be drawn between two points: **lines**, *n. plu.* *linz*, intrenchments; a connected series of military works thrown up; delineation of the intended vessel supplied to the shipbuilder; boundary; place of abode: **hard lines**, unfortunate fate or lot.

line, *v. lin* (L. *linum*, flax, linen), to cover the inside of a garment, originally with linen, but now with any other texture; to cover on the inside; to strengthen with a guard within; to strengthen with anything added; to impregnate—applied to the lower animals: **lined**, *imp.* covering on the inside; drawing lines on: *n.* the inside covering of anything; the act of marking with lines: **lined**, *pp.* *linz*, covered on the inside: **adj.** traced out; striated.

lineage, *n. lin'-e-aj* (F. *lignage*—from F. *ligne*; L. *linea*, a line), descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; progeny.

lineal, *a. lin'-e-al* (L. *linea*, a line), of or relating to a line or length; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary: **lineally**, *ad. -li*: **lineament**, *n. lin'-e-ment*, feature; outline: **lineaments**, *n. plu. -ments*, distinguishing marks in the form of the face: **lin'ear**, *a. -er*, consisting of lines; having the form of lines: **lin'early**, *ad. -li*, with lines; in *bot.*, applied to very narrow leaves in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth: **linear numbers**, those numbers which have relation to length only: **linear perspective**, that which regards only the forms, magnitudes, and positions of the objects delineated, in reference to the vanishing point.

lineate, *a. lin'-e-at* (L. *lineatus*, reduced to a straight line—from *linea*, a line), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf marked lengthwise with depressed lines: **lineolate, *a. lin'-e-o-lat*, in *bot.*, marked longitudinally with fine lines.**

linen, *n. lin'-en* (L. *linum*; Ger. *lein*; Icel. *lin*, flax), a cloth made of flax; underclothing: **adj.** made of linen: **linen-drawer**, one who sells linen cloth.

ling, *n. ling* (Dan. *lange*; Dut. *ling*, a ling; Ger. *lang*, long), a fish of the cod kind, having a slender body and a flattish head.

ling, *n. ling* (Icel. *ling*, any small shrub), a common heather; heath.

lingel, *n. ling'-gël* (L. *lingula*; F. *ligule*, a little tongue), a little tongue or thong of leather: (F. *ligneur*, shoemakers' thread), shoemakers' thread.

linger, *v. ling'-er* (AS. *langian*, to draw out; Icel. *langr*, long; F. *languir*, to droop, to linger), to delay; to loiter; to be slow in action or decision; to be protracted: **ling'ering**, *imp. adj.* protracted; drawing out in time: *n.* a delaying; a remaining long: **lin'gered**, *pp. -gêr*: **lin'gerer**, *n. -er*, one who: **lin'geringly**, *ad. -li*.

lingo, *n. ling'-gô* (L. and It. *lingua*, tongue), in *slang*, talk; language; speech.

linguadental, *a. ling'-gwâ-dên'tâl* (L. *lingua*, a tongue, and *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), formed or uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d* and *t*: *n.* a sound formed by the tongue and teeth; the letter representing the sound: **ling'uiform**, *a. -gwê-fôr'm* (L. *forma*, a shape), tongue-shaped: **ling'ual**, *a. -gwâl* (L. *lingua*, tongue), formed by the tongue: **ling'ually**, *ad. -li*: **ling'ui**, *n. -gwist*, a person skilled in languages: **linguis'tic**, *a. -gwis'tik*, relating to languages, or to the affinities of languages: **linguis'tics**, *n. plu. -tik*, the science of languages; the general study of languages for the purpose of classification.

lingula, *n. ling'-gû-lâ* (L. *lingula*, a little tongue), in *geol.*, a genus of brachiopodous mollusca—so called from the tongue-like form of their valves: **ling'ulate**, *a. -gû-lat*, tongue-shaped.

liniment, *n. lin'-i-ment* (L. *linimentum*, an ointment—from *linere*, to besmear: F. *liniment*), an oily composition for rubbing into the skin; a balsamic lotion.

lining—see under *line*, *v.*

link, *n. lingk* (Icel. *hæcker*, a chain; Norm. *lekk*, a link; *lekkyja*, a chain; Ger. *gelenk*, a joint), a single ring of a chain; a single part of a connected series: *v.* to unite or connect as by a link; to be joined or connected: **link'ing**, *imp.* **linked**, *pp. lingkt*: **adj.** connected by links: **link-motion**, an apparatus for reversing steam-engines.

link, *n. lingk* (seemingly from Gris. *liangia*, a sausage—from *liar*, a tie), a sausage.

link, *n. lingk* (Dut. *lompe*, a gunner's match of twisted tow), a torch of pitched rope or paper: **link-boy**, the bearer of a light or torch in foggy weather or in dark nights.

Linnæan, *a. lin-nê'-ân*, pert. to Linnæus, the great Swedish naturalist, or to his system.

linnet, *n. lin'-net* (F. *linotte*, the linnet; It. *linosa*, flax-seed, a linnet), a singing-bird common in Britain—so called from feeding on linseed, the seed of flax.

linseed, *n.* also **lintseed**, *n. lin'-sêd*, (*lint* and *seed*: AS. *linsêd*), the seed of lint or flax: **linseed-cake**, the solid mass or cake which remains after the oil has been expressed from flax-seed: **linseed-oil**, a yellow oil obtained from the seed of the flax-plant.

linsey-woolsey, *n. lin'-zi-wôl'-zî* (corruption of *linen* and *wool*), a stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light coarse cloth: **adj.** made of linen and wool; poor; mean.

linstock, *n. lin'-stôck* (*lint* and *stock*: Sw. *lantstake*, a gunner's match), a staff pointed at one end and forked at the other for holding a lighted match, formerly used for firing cannon; a slow match.

lint, *n.* (AS. *linet*, flax, hemp: L. *linteum*, linen), linen scraped into a soft substance, or a soft woollen fabric of linen, used for dressing wounds or sores; the flax-plant.

lintel, *n. lin'tel* (Sp. *lintel*; F. *linteau*, the head-piece of a door or window), the stone or wood head-piece across the top of a door or window.

lion, *n. lîon* (F. *lion*—from L. *leo*, a lion—gen. *leonis*: It. *leone*), a very strong and fierce beast of prey; a sign of the zodiac: **lîons**, *n. plu.* the objects of interest or curiosity, or the noted persons, in a place: **lîonel**, *n. -el*, a young lion: **lîoness**, *n. -es*, the female lion: **lîonise**, *v. -iz*, to show the lions to, that is, the noted persons, and the principal objects of interest and curiosity; to treat as a lion or an object of interest: **lîon'ing**, *imp. adj.* showing or inspecting the objects of interest and curiosity in a place: **lîonised**, *pp. -izd*. *Note*—The expression "to see the lions" dates from the times when the royal lions at the Tower of London, before the existence of the Zoological Garden or of menageries, were a London wonder, to visit which strangers were usually taken: **lion-hearted**, *a.* courageous: **lion's-share**, the whole or a disproportionate share.

lip, *n. lip* (L. *labium*; Gael. *lob*; prov. Ger. *labbe*, lip, mouth—an imitative word), one of the two edges or borders of the mouth; the edge of any thing: **lip'less**, *a. -lës*, without lips: **lipped**, *a. lip't*, having lips: **lip'tet**, *n. -tët*, a little lip: **lip-devotion**, not a real attachment or devotion; mere words: **lip-labour**, or **lip-service**, labour or action of the lips which does not convey the sentiments of the heart; words without deeds: **lip-wisdom**, wisdom in the words of the mouth only.

lipic-acid, *n. lip'-ik-âs'id* (Gr. *lipos*, fat), an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon oleic acid: **lipoma**, *n. li-pô-mâ*, the most common form of fatty tumour.

lipogram, *n. li-pô-grâm* (Gr. *leipo*, I leave, and *gramma*, a letter), a writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted throughout: **li'pogrammat'ic**, *a. -grâ-mât'ik*, pert. to.

li'pothermous, *a. li-pôth'-ê-mîs* (Gr. *leipo*, I fail, and *thumos*, mind or soul), swooning; fainting: **li'pothermy**, *n. -t-mî*, a swoon; a fainting.

liquefaction, *n. li-kwâ'-shûn* (L. *liquidum*, to make liquid, to melt), the act or operation of melting or sweating out; the capacity of being melted: **liquefaction**, *n. li-kwê'-fak'-shûn* (L. *factus*, made or done), the act or operation of melting or dissolving; the state of being dissolved: **li'quefac'iant**, *n. -fâ-shi-ânt*, that promotes liquefaction: **liquefy**, *v. li-kwê'-fi*, to melt or make liquid; to change a solid into a fluid; to be melted: **li'quefy'ing**, *imp. -fi'ing*: **li'quefed**, *pp. -fid*: **li'quefer**, *n. -fêr*, that which liquefies or melts: **li'quefiable**, *a. -fi-â-bl*, that may be melted: **liquescent**, *a. li-kwê-sênt* (L. *liquescent*, becoming fluid, melting), melting; becoming fluid—more frequently *dilutescent*.

Liqueur, *n. lî-kêr* (F. *liqueur*; see Eng. *liquor*), a compound of water, alcohol, and sugar, flavoured with some aromatic extract; a cordial; a name given to a great variety of foreign compounded spirits.

liquid, *n. li-kwîd* (L. *liquidus*, flowing, liquid—from *liquo*, I melt), any substance flowing or capable of flowing; a letter which has a smooth flowing sound: **adj.** fluid, or capable of flowing; in the form of water;

mâte, mât, fâr, lûto; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

soft; smooth: *liq'uidly*, ad. *-li*: *liquidate*, v. *lik'-u-tid*, to clear away, as a debt; to settle or adjust; to pay; to diminish or lessen: *liquidating*, imp.: *liq'uidated*, pp. settled; paid: *liq'uida'tor*, n. *-dā'ter*, one who adjusts and settles: *liq'uida'tion*, n. *-dā'shān*, the act or process of diminishing or lessening; the act of adjusting and settling debts: *liquidity*, n. *lik'-wid-i-tē*, also *liq'uidness*, n. *-nēs*, quality of being fluid or liquid; thinness: *liquissime*, v. *lik'-wid-tz*, to reduce to a liquid state: *liq'uidising*, imp.: *liq'uidised*, pp. *-isd*.

Liquor n. *lik'ēr* (L. *liquor*, a fluid—from *liqueo*, I melt; F. *liqueur*), a fluid; an intoxicating liquid, generally applied to spirits; a fluid extract: v. to take intoxicating drinks, an Americanism, and a slang expression: *liq'uoring*, imp.: *liq'uored*, pp. *lik'ērd*: in *liquor*, intoxicated: *liquor sanguinis*, *lik'ēr-sāng'-gwin-is* (L. liquor of the blood), the transparent colourless fluid part of the blood, in which the corpuscles float.

Liquorice, n. *lik'ēr-īs* (L. *glycyrrhiza*, liquorice-root—from Gr. *glykx*, sweet, and *rrhiza*, a root), the root of a plant, having purplish flowers, growing wild in many parts of Europe—from the root of which a sweet juice is extracted; called also *Spanish juice*.

Lirella, n. *li-rē'l-lā* (L. dim. of *lira*, a ridge of land), in bot. the sessile linear apothecium of lichens.

Liroconite, n. *li-rōk'ō-nit* (Gr. *leiros*, pale, and *konta*, dust), a hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in several copper-mines in obtuse pyramidal crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green colour.

Lisbon, a *lis'bōn*, of or from Lisbon, capital of Portugal.

Lisp, v. *lisp* (Dut. *lispēn*; Sw. *laspā*, to lisp, to speak imperfectly), to speak with the tongue against the teeth or gums in such a way as to make *s* or *z* sound the most common among children; to utter feebly or imperfectly as a child: n. the imperfect utterance of *s* or *z*: *lisp'ing*, imp.: adj. uttering with a lisp: n. the act of speaking with a lisp: *lisped*, pp. *lisp'ed*: *lisp'ingly*, ad. *-li*, in a lisp'ing manner; imperfectly; affectedly: *lisper*, n. *-ēr*, one who lisps.

Lissom, a *lis'sām*, a colloquial form of *lithesome*, which see.

List, n. *list* (It. *lista*, any kind of list or servage, a border about a garment, the lists of tilting, a row or rank of anything set in order: Ger. *leiste*, a stripe: Dut. *lijst*, border, catalogue), a catalogue; a roll or register; the border of cloth; ground enclosed for a race or combat, generally in the plu. *lists*: v. to register; to enrol; to engage for the public service as soldiers by entering the name in a list or register: *list'ing*, imp.: *list'ed*, pp. adj. participle in long streaks; enclosed for tournaments; engaged in the public service; enrolled: to *enter the lists*, to engage in combat, or in a controversy: *civil list*, the servants of government, not military, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c., or the money appropriated for their support—now usually applied only to the reigning sovereign's household expenses.

List, v. *list* (AS. *lystan*, to have pleasure in, to raise desire: Dan. *lyste*, to desire: Icel. *lyst*, pleasure, desire), to choose; to desire; to be disposed: n. desire; pleasure: *list'ing*, imp.: *list'ed*, pp.: *list'less*, a. *-lēs*, denoting the condition of one who has no pleasure in his work, and who therefore acts without energy; heedless; careless: *list'lessly*, ad. *-li*: *list'lessness*, n. *-nēs*, heedlessness; carelessness; indifference to what is passing.

List, v. *list*, a contr. for *listen*, which see.

Listen, v. *lis'n* (AS. *hlystan*, to listen: Icel. *hlust*, an ear: Dut. *lystēren*, to whisper, to listen), to hear; to give ear; to obey; to attend: *list'ening*, imp.: *list'ened*, pp.: adj. giving attention: n. the act of listening or giving attention: *list'ened*, pp. *lis'tēnd*: *listener*, n. *lis'tēn-ēr*, one who listens.

lit, v. pp. of *light*, which see.

Litany, n. *litā-ni* (Gr. *litania*, supplication), a *litā-ni*, a solemn form of supplication used in public worship.

Literal, a. *lit'ēr-āl* (L. *literalis*; It. *litterale*, literal—from L. *littera*, a letter), according to the letter or exact words; real; not figurative: *lit'erally*, ad. *-li*: *lit'eralness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being literal.

Literary, a. *lit'ēr-ā-ri* (L. *litterarius*, belonging to learning—from *littera*, a letter: It. *litterario*: F. *littéraire*), pert. to, or connected with, literature or men of letters; respecting learned men; consisting in written or printed compositions: *lit'erate*, a. *-at*,

learned: n. one who is ordained without having previously passed through a college or university course: *lit'erati*, n. plu. *-d'it* (L.), learned men; the learned: *lit'erature*, n. *-ā-tūr*, written compositions, except those on science or art; writings or productions on a given subject; acquaintance with books; learning: *light literature*, works of fiction, and that class of literary productions in general, meant to beguile idle moments; *polite literature*, literary works of elegance and taste, such as poetry, the lighter phases of history, &c.; belles lettres.

Litharge, n. *lit'hā-rj* (Gr. *litharguros*, the spume or scum of silver—from *lithos*, a stone, and *arguros*, silver), partially fused or vitrified protoxide of lead, which enters largely into the composition of flint-glass, and which, if added to boiling linseed and other oils, imparts to them the property of drying.

Lithate, n. *lit'h-at* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a salt formed by lithic acid with a base.

Lithe, a. *lit'h* (Goth. *lithus*; AS. *lith*; Ger. *glied*, a limb: Norm. *litr*, a joint; *litig*, that which bends or moves with ease), flexible; easily bent: *lithe'ness*, n. *-nēs*, flexibility; pliability: *lithesome*, a. *lit'h-sīm*, supple; nimble: *lithe'someness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being lithesome.

Lithia, n. *lit'h-i-ā* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), an alkali, first found in a mineral called *pelatite*: *lit'h-ium*, n. *-i-ūm*, a white metal obtained from lithia: *lit'h-ic*, a. *-ik*, belonging to a stone or calculus; applied to an acid liable to be formed in the kidney or the bladder, and to concrete into calculi: *lit'h-ics*, n. plu. *-iks*, medicines that tend to prevent stone in the bladder.

Lithocarp, n. *lit'h-ō-kārp* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *karpōs*, fruit), a fossil fruit, now usually called a *carpolite*.

Lithochromatics, n. plu. *lit'h-ōkrō-māt'iks* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *chroma*, colour), the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions therefrom upon canvas.

Lithodomi, n. plu. *lit'h-ōd-ō-mi* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *domos*, a house), certain mollusca which bore into rocks and stones, and form for themselves permanent lodgments: *lithod'omous*, a. *-mūs*, pert. to.

Lithogenous, a. *lit'h-ōj-ē-nīs* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *gennēin*, to beget), applied to polypes which secrete or build up stony structures, as the coral-polype.

Lithograph, n. *lit'h-ō-grāf* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, I engrave or write), a print from lettering, or from a drawing, which has been impressed on a prepared stone of a particular description: v. to place or impress letters or drawings on stone and then transfer them to paper by printing with a press: *lit'hographing*, imp.: *lit'hographed*, pp. *-grāft*: *lit'hographic*, a. *-grāf'ik*, also *lit'hographical*, a. *-grāf-i-kāl*, pert. to lithography: *lit'hographically*, ad. *-kāl-ly*: *lithography*, n. *lit'h-ōgrā-fi*, the art of placing or impressing on stone either letters or drawings in a manner suitable for printing from: *lit'hographer*, n. *-rā-fer*, a writer or designer on stone; a workman who takes impressions from lithographic stones: *lithographic limestone* or *slate*, a peculiar magnesian limestone, slaty, compact, and fine-grained, usually obtained from the Lias and Oolite, and extensively employed in lithography.

Lithoidal, a. *lit'h-ōj-dāl* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *eidos*, resemblance), stony in appearance or structure.

Lithology, n. *lit'h-ōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the physical characteristics of rocks and strata without reference to the fossils they may contain: *lithologic*, a. *lit'h-ō-lōj'ik*, also *lit'holog'ical*, a. *-lōj-i-kāl*, pert. to: *lit'hologically*, ad. *-kāl-ly*: *lithologist*, n. *-ōl-ō-jist*, one who is skilled in the science of stones.

Lithomancy, n. *lit'h-ō-mān-si* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *manteia*, divination), divination by means of stones.

Lithomarge, n. *lit'h-ō-mā-ri* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *marga*, marl), a term applied to several varieties of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina, arising in some cases from the decomposition of felspathic rocks, as in kaolin or China clay, and in others from the deposition of aluminous springs.

Lithontriptic, a. *lit'h-ōn-trīp'tik* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tribō*, I grind or wear by friction), having the quality of dissolving or destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys: *lit'hontriptor*, n. *-tēr*, an instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder by crushing it; also called *lit'h-ōtri'tor*, n. *-trī'tēr*.

Lithophagus, a. *lit'h-ōf-a-gūs* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phago*, I eat), eating or swallowing stones or gravel as

certain birds: *lithophagi*, n. plu. *-ā-jī*, stone-eaters; the same as *lithodomi*.

Lithophotography, n. *lith-ō-fō-tō-gŕā-fī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, *phos*, light, and *grapho*, I write), the art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

Lithophyl, n. *lith-ō-fū* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phylon*, a leaf), the figure of a leaf on fossils.

Lithophytes, n. plu. *lith-ō-fūz*, also **lithophyta**, n. plu. *lith-ō-fīz* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phuton*, a plant), stone-plants, applied to those polyces which secrete a stony axis, as the corals: *lith-ō-phyt'ic*, a. *-fī-tīk*, or *lith-ō-phytous*, a. *-fī-tūs*, pert. to stone-coral.

Lithornis, n. *lith-ō-rnis* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *ornis*, a bird), in *geol.*, a term applied to certain bird remains from the London or Eocene clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

Lithotomy, n. *lith-ō-tō-mī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *temno*, I cut), the operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder: **lithotomic**, a. *lith-ō-tō-mīk*, pert. to lithotomy: **lithotomist**, n. *-mīst*, a surgeon who extracts stones from the bladder by cutting it.

Lithotripsy, n. *lith-ō-trīp-sī*, also **lithotrixy**, n. *lith-ō-trī-tī*, and **lithotripty**, n. *-ōn-trīp-tī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tribo*, I grind or wear by friction), the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder in order that it may be carried off with the urine: *lith-ō-trīp-tīk*, a. *-trīp-tīk*, pert. to: **lith-ō-trīp-tist**, n. *-tīst*, **lith-ō-trīp-tist**, n. or **lith-ō-trīst**, n. one skilled in operating for stone in the bladder.

Lithotrixy, n. *lith-ō-trī-tī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *L. tritos*, bruised or ground), the operation of breaking and crushing a stone in the bladder so that its fragments may be discharged with the urine: **lith-ō-trite**, n. *-trīte*, the instr. for doing this.

Litigate, v. *lī-tī-gat* (L. *litigare*, to dispute, to quarrel: *litigare*, to contest or dispute in law; to engage in a lawsuit: **litigating**, imp.: **litigated**, pp.: **litigant**, n. *-gānt*, one who contends in law: **litigation**, n. *-gā-shūn*, the act of carrying on a suit in a court of law for the recovery of a right or claim: **litigious**, a. *lī-tī-jūs*, given to carrying on lawsuits; contentious: **litigiously**, ad. *-lī*: **litigiousness**, n. *-nēs*, the disposition of being prone to carry on lawsuits.

Litmus, n. *lī-mūs* (Dut. *lalmoes*, an infusion of a lake or purple colour), a purple colouring matter prepared from certain lichens: **litmus paper**, unsized paper, coloured with litmus, and used as a delicate test of the presence of acids, the feeblest acid turning litmus paper to a red colour.

Litorn, n. *lī-tēr-nā*, a species of thrush.

Litrameter, n. *lī-trām-ē-tēr* (Gr. *litra*, a pound weight, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids.

Litre, n. *lē-tr* (F., a French liquid measure, about 1-76 Eng. pints).

Litter, n. *lī-tēr* (F. *litière*, the bedding of cattle, a covered couch—from *lit*, a bed: L. *lectica*, a couch), straw, hay, and suchlike, used as a bed for horses, &c.; a framework supporting a sort of bed which may be borne by men or a horse; a brood of young pigs, kittens, &c.; things strewn about in confusion; a condition of disorder or confusion: **v.** to bring forth, as small quadrupeds; to cover or supply with straw or litter: **lit-ter-ing**, imp.: **littered**, pp. *lī-tēr-d*.

Little, a. *lī-tl* (AS. *lytel*; Goth. *leittils*; Icel. *littill*; Dut. *luttik*, little), small in bulk, extent, or size; low in degree; trifling: **n.** a small portion or quantity; small space; not much: **ad.** in a small degree or quantity; in some degree but not great; not much: *comp.* less or lesser, *lēs* or *lēs-er*; *superl.* least, *lēt*: **littleness**, n. *-nēs*, smallness of bulk; meanness; want of dignity: **a little**, by a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time: **by little** and **little**, slowly decreasing or increasing.

Littoral, a. *lī-tō-rāl* (L. *littoralis*, belonging to the shore—from L. *litus*, the sea-shore: *lit. littorale*: F. *littoral*), or of relating to the sea-shore; in *geol.*, applied to operations and deposits which take place near the shore, in contradistinction to those of a deep-water character; in *bot.*, growing on the sea-shore or on the banks of a river: **littoral concrete**, in *geol.*, a particular variety of rock formed by the cementation of sea-sand or shells: **littoral zone**, that zone of marine life which lies between high and low water mark, varying in extent according to the rise and fall of the tide, and the shallowness of the shore.

Lituites, n. plu. *lī-tū-ā-tēz* (L. *lituus*, a trumpet), in *geol.*, a genus of chambered shells whose whorls are partially coiled up at the smaller end, and the last

chamber is produced into a straight trumpet-like tube: **lituolite**, n. *lī-tū-ō-līt*, a genus of minute foraminifera having a spiral form, and straight prolonged outer whorl.

Liturgy, n. *lī-tūr-jī* (Gr. *leitourgia*, a public service—from *leitos*, public, and *ergon*, work, service), the printed formulary according to which the religious services of a church are performed: **liturgical**, a. *lī-tēr-jīk*, also **liturgic**, a. *-jī-kāl*, pert. to a liturgy.

Live, v. *līv* (from *life*, which see; Ger. *leben*, to live), to exist or have being; to feed or subsist; to continue in; to dwell; to have a settled residence in any place; to reside with; to continue or endure; to flourish; to remain undestroyed; in *Script.*, to be exempt from spiritual death; to attain or approach to immortality: **living**, imp.: **adj.** not dead; existing; continuing; running; flowing; producing animation and vigour; quickening: **n.** means of subsistence; maintenance; power of continuing life; manner of life; benefit of a clergyman: **the living**, those who are alive as distinguished from the dead: **lived**, pp. *līv-er*: **liver**, n. one who lives: **live**, a. *līv*, having life; not dead; active: **live stock**, *liv-*, animals for rearing or exportation: **livelihood**, n. *līv-tī-hōd* (properly old Eng. *lifedole*, way of life—from Icel. *leid*; AS. *lad*, way), means of living or support; maintenance: **live-long**, a. *līv-lōng*, that lives or endures long; tedious: **lively**, a. *līv-lī*, vigorous; active; sprightly; animated; energetic: **ad.** briskly; vigorously: **live-liness**, n. *-nēs*, sprightliness; animation; activity: **to live down**, to live in such a manner as to cause people to forget, or not remember unpleasantly, some slur on the character or reputation formerly incurred: **to live with**, to dwell with; to cohabit.

Liver, n. *lī-vēr* (AS. *lifer*; Ger. *leber*, liver: Russ. *liver*), the pluck or liver, the organ of the body of a deep-red colour lying under the ribs which secretes bile: **liver-coloured**, a. dark or brownish red: **liverwort**, n. *-vēr-t*, Iceland moss: **liver ore**, a dark liver-coloured variety of sulphure of mercury: **liver pyrites**, a familiar term for a liver-coloured concretionary variety of sulphure of iron.

Livery, n. *lī-vēr-ī* (F. *livrée*, something given out in stated quantities at stated times to servants, as clothes, or the supply of victuals or horse provender—from *livrer*, to deliver), the uniform worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses; the body of livermen in the city of London: **liv-eried**, a. *-er-id*, wearing a livery: **liveryman**, n. *-i-mān*, a servant who wears a livery; a freeman of the city of London, entitled to wear the distinguishing livery-gown of his company on certain occasions, and to enjoy certain privileges: **livery-stable**, n. a stable where horses are kept and maintained for hire.

Lives, n. *līv*, plu. of *life*, which see.

Livid, a. *lī-vīd* (L. *lividus*, livid: It. *livido*: F. *livide*), discoloured in the flesh, as from a blow; black and blue; of a lead colour: **lividness**, n. *-nēs*, state or quality of being of a black and blue colour.

living—see under *live*.

Livraison, n. *lī-vrā-zōn* (F.—from *livrer*, to deliver), a part of a book which is published in successive portions or numbers; a commercial term for a partial transfer of goods.

Livre, n. *lī-vr* (F.) the integer of account in the old system of France, the name being changed into *franc* at the Revolution.

Lixivial, a. *līks-iv-ī-āl* (L. *lixivius*, made into lye—from *lix*, lye), containing the salt extracted from wood-ashes; resembling lye: **lixiviate**, v. *-i-āt*, to dissolve out or extract the saline matter from wood-ashes; to form lye: **adj.** making a lixivium: **lixiviating**, imp.: **lixivated**, pp.: **lixivium**, n. *-i-vī-ūm*, the operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water imbibing the salts: **lixivium**, n. *-i-ūm*, the water which has been impregnated with alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

Lizard, n. *lī-zārd* (F. *lézard*; It. *lucerta*; L. *lacerta*, a lizard), a general name for such animals of the serpent kind as the crocodile, alligator, chameleon, &c., which have tails and legs, and are covered with scales.

Lizard Point, n. *lī-zārd-pōint*, a cape in Cornwall, so called from having been a place of retirement for lazars, or persons afflicted with leprosy.

Llama, n. *lā-mā* (Peruvian), an animal of the camel kind, more lightly built, and without a hump, peculiar to S. Amer.

Llandoverly Rocks, *lān-dōv-ēr-ī*, in *geol.*, a name applied to certain sandstones and shales which seem

to form a connecting link between the Lower and Upper Silurian series of South Wales.

Llanos, n. *lā-nōz* (Sp.), the flat treeless plains which extend along the banks of the Orinoco, in S. Amer.

Lloyd's, n. *lōydz* (from *Lloyd's Coffee-house*, where rooms were set apart for the same purpose), a part of the Royal Exchange, London, set apart for brokers and others engaged in the insurance of ships, &c.: **Lloyd's list**, a daily sheet chiefly containing shipping intelligence: **Lloyd's agents**, persons who act in various parts of the world for the committee of underwriters at Lloyd's, and who transmit all kinds of information connected with shipping, and discharge other duties in their interest.

lo, int. *lō* (AS. *la*), *loch*; behold.

Loach or **loche**, n. *lōch* (F. *loche*), a small river-fish found in clear streams.

load, n. *lōd* (AS. *hlād*, a load; *hladan*, to load; Icel. *hladi*, a heap), a burden; a cargo; that which is borne with inconvenience, difficulty, or pain; weight; pressure; a weight, or defined quantities of different commodities or bulky merchandise: **v.** to burden; to lay on or in for conveyance; to make heavy by something added; to charge, as a gun; to bestow or confer abundantly: **load'ing**, imp. **loaden'g**; charging, as a gun: **n.** a burden; a cargo: **load'ed**, pp. also **laden**, pp. *lād'en*: **adj.** charged with a load or cargo; burdened or oppressed, as with a load. *Note.*—"When we view an object already provided with a *load* so as to fix our attention on its present condition rather than the process by which that condition was brought about, the object is *laden*; when we look at the process of *laying on a load*, rather than its effect of leaving another object *laden*, the participle is *loaded*."—Latham. We say "a *loaded* gun," but "a *laden* ship," and "*laden* with death:" **load'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who, or that which.

loadstone, n. *lōd'stōn* (AS. *lōd*; Icel. *leid*, a way, a journey, and Eng. *stone*; Icel. *leidarstein*, a stone of the way or of conduct, a loadstone), an ore of iron possessing magnetic properties; the magnet: **load-star**, n. *-stār* (Icel. *leidarstærna*, a star of conduct), the pole-star; the leading or guiding star.

loaf, n. *lōf* (AS. *hlaf*; Goth. *hlaiþs*; Fin. *laippe*, bread, loaf), a mass or lump of baked bread; a conical mass of refined sugar: **plu.** *loaves*, *lōvz*.

loafer, n. *lōf'ēr* (Sp. *gallofer*, to saunter about and live upon alms), a slang Amer. term, signifying an idle lounge; a vagrant: **loaf'ing**, a. wandering idly; **lounging**.

loam, n. *lōm* (AS. *lām*; Dut. *leem*; Ger. *leim*, clay; L. *limus*, mud, clay), a soil consisting of clay mixed with sand and vegetable mould: **loamy**, a. *lō-m't*, consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or like it: **loan**, n. *lōā* (Icel. *lām*; Dan. *laan*, anything lent; Sw. *lana*, to lend), anything given for temporary use; sum of money lent for a time at interest; grant of the use: **v.** to grant the use of for a time; to lend: **loan'ing**, imp.: **loaned**, pp. *lōnd*: **loan-monger**, a dealer in loans; a money-lender: **loan-office**, a place where small sums of money are lent at high interest to be repaid by instalments; a pawnbroking office.

loan, n. *lōn* (Scott.), a lane; a quiet, shady, winding path; also **loaning**, n. *lōn'ing*.

loathe, v. *lōth* (AS. *lath*, hateful, evil; Ger. *leid*, what is offensive to the feelings; F. *laid*, ugly), to regard with mingled hatred and disgust; to feel disgust at, as at food or drink: **loath**, a. *lōth*, filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant: **loathing**, imp. *lōth'ing*: **n.** disgust; nausea; aversion: **loathed**, pp. *lōth'ed*: **loath'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who feels disgust: **loath'ful**, a. *-fōol*, disgusting; exciting abhorrence: **loath'ingly**, ad. *-ly*: **loathsomely**, ad. *-ly*: **loath'someness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence: **loaves**, n. *lōvz*, the plu. of *loaf*, which see.

lobate—see under *lobe*.

lobby, n. *lōb'bī* (Ger. *laube*, an arbour—from *laub*, foliage; mid. L. *lobia*, an open portico), an antechamber or gallery; a hall or passage serving as a common entrance to different apartments.

lobe, n. *lōb* (F. *lobe*, a lobe; Ger. *lobos*, the tip of the ear; It. *loba*), a part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; in *bot.*, a large division of a leaf, or of a seed—often applied to the divisions of the anther: **lobed**, a. *lōb'd*, also **lobate**, a. *lōb'at*, having lobes or divisions: **lobule**, n. *lōb'ul*, a little lobe, or the subdivision of a lobe: **lob'ular**, a. *-ū-lēr*, belonging to or affecting a lobe.

lobelia, n. *lō-bē-lī-d* (said to be after *Lobel*, a botanist of King James I.), the name of an extensive genus of beautiful plants; Indian tobacco, used in medicine as an emetic, an expectorant, &c.

lobbily, n. *lōb-lī-lī* (old Eng. *lob*, something not having strength to support itself—as a verb, to hang down, and *loll*), among seamen, gruel or spoon meat.

lobster, n. *lōb'stēr* (AS. *lopustre*; L. *locusta*, a lobster), a well-known crustacean, having a many-jointed body and large claws.

lobular, **lobule**—see under *lobe*.

local, a. *lō-kal* (L. *localis*, pert. to a place—from *locus*, a place; F. *local*; It. *locale*, local), pert. to or limited to a particular spot or place: **lo'cally**, ad. *-ly*: **locality**, n. *lō-kal'ī-tī*, existence in a place; limitation to a certain district; situation: **localise**, v. *lō-kal'ī-zē*, to make local; to limit to a particular place: **lo'calising**, imp.: **localised**, pp. *-īz'd*: **localisation**, n. *lō-kal'ī-zā-shūn*, the act of fixing or limiting to a particular place.

locate, v. *lō-kat'* (L. *locatum*, to set or dispose—from *locus*, a place), to set in a particular place or position; in U. S., to select or survey for settlement: **locat'ing**, imp.: **locat'ed**, pp.: **location**, n. *lō-kā'shūn*, situation with respect to place; that which is located; state of being placed; a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement.

loch, n. *lōk* (Gael. *loch*, an arm of the sea; W. *lloch*, a lake), in Scot., a lake; a bay; an inlet or arm of the sea. *Note.*—The *ch* in Scotch is guttural.

Lochaber-axe, n. *lō-kab'ēr-dks* (from *Lochaber*, a district of Scotland), a formidable weapon of war, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland, consisting of a short pole with a sharp axe at one end. *Note.* The Scotch pronunciation of *ch* is guttural.

lochial, n. *lō-kī-d* (Gr. *locheia*, child-birth), in *med.*, the discharge that flows from the uterus and vagina after child-birth while the mucous membrane is returning to its former condition: **lochial**, a. *lō-kī-dal*, pert. to or connected with the lochia.

lock, n. *lōk* (Icel. *loka*, a bolt—from *loka*, to shut; AS. *loc*, a place [shut in], a machine for fastening doors, &c., by means of a key; the part of a gun or rifle by which it is discharged; the part of a canal confined by gates; any narrow confined place or enclosure: **v.** to fasten with a lock; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to embrace closely; to become fast: **lock'ing**, imp.: **locked**, pp. *lōkt*: **adj.** made fast; furnished with a lock; closely embraced: **lockage**, n. *lōk'āg*, the whole locks on a canal; a toll paid for passing through: **lock-fast**, a. *-fāst*, made close and secure by a lock: **lock-jaw** or **locked-jaw**, n. *lōkt'*, rigidity or stiffness of the lower jaw, which adheres so firmly to the upper that it cannot be separated: **lock-smith**, one who constructs locks or repairs them: **lock-up**, a temporary prison: **dead-lock**, a complication or counteraction of things producing an entire stoppage.

lock, n. *lōk* (Dut. *lock*, a lock or flock of wool; Icel. *locker*, a lock of hair), a tuft of hair; a small bunch or tuft of wool; ringlets or straggling tufts of hair around the forehead.

locker, n. *lōk'ēr* (Dut. *loker*, a case or cover—from *loken*, to shut), a shut receptacle along the side of a ship; a drawer or cupboard which may be closed by a lock; a custom-house officer of the water-side: **Davy Jones's locker**, among sailors, a familiar nickname for the bottom of the sea: **not a shot in the locker**, among sailors, a familiar phrase for being without money.

locket, n. *lōk'ēt* (dim. of Eng. *lock*; F. *loquet*), a little case, generally of gold or silver, attached to a necklace or guard, containing hair, a miniature, or other memento.

locomotion, n. *lō-kō-mō'shūn* (L. *locus*, place, and *motum*, to move; F. *locomotion*), the act or power of moving from place to place: **lo'comotive**, n. *-tīv*, a steam-engine on a railway which draws the carriages and moves along with them: **adj.** moving from place to place; not stationary: **lo'comotivity**, n. *-tīv'ī-tī*, the power of changing place.

locument, n. *lōk'ū-tā-mēt* (L. *loculamentum*, a case, a receptacle—from *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, a cavity in the pericarp containing the seed; one of the cells of the anther: **locular**, a. *lōk'ū-lēr*, relating to the seed-cell or compartment of an ovary: **loc'ulous**, a. *-ūs*, divided internally into cells.

loculicidal, a. *lōk'ū-tī-sī-dāl* (L. *loculus*, a cell, and *cadere*, to cut), in *bot.*, applied to fruit dehiscing through the back of the carpels.

locus, n. *lō-kūs* (L. *locus*, a place), in *anc. geom.*, a

line, right or curved, every point of which satisfies given conditions; in *mod. geom.*, the curve described by a variable point, and also the surface generated by a variable curve.

locust, *n.* *lō-küst* (L. *locusta*, a cray-fish, a locust: It. *locusta*: F. *locuste*), a migratory winged insect, very destructive to vegetation; a name applied to several plants or trees: **locusta**, *n.* *lō-küst'id*, in *bot.*, a spikelet of grasses formed of one or several flowers: **locust-beans**, a name for the sweet pods of the carob-tree.

lude, *n.* *lod* (AS. *lad*; Icel. *leid*, a way: AS. *lōdan*; Icel. *leida*, to lead, to conduct), among miners, a metalliferous or ore-producing mineral vein: **lode-stone**, tin-stone; magnetic iron ore; another spelling of **loadstone**.

lodge, *n.* *lōj* (F. *log*, a hut or small apartment; *loger*, to sojourn: Rus. *logit'*, to place, to lay), a small house or cottage at the entrance to the park of a mansion-house; a meeting or club of freemasons: **v.** to lay or deposit for safe keeping; to plant; to fix or settle in the mind; to furnish with a temporary dwelling; to reside: **lodging**, *imp.* **n.** a place of rest or temporary residence; **plu.** a room or rooms hired in the house of another: **lodged**, *pp.* *lōjd*: **lodger**, *n.* *lōj'ēr*, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another: **lodgment**, *n.* *-mēt*, a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time; accumulation; collection; in *mil.*, a work thrown up by besiegers during their approaches in some dangerous post to secure it from being retaken, and to protect the troops from the enemy's fire: **lodging-house**, a house in which a room or rooms furnished are let: **to lodge an information**, to make a complaint.

lodicule, *n.* *lōd'ikūl* (L. *lodícula*, a small coverlet), in *bot.*, a scale at the base of the ovary of grasses.

loess, *n.* *lō-ēs*, a German term for an ancient loamy deposit in the basin of the Rhine, abounding in freshwater shells of existing species.

loft, *n.* *lōft* (Icel. *loft*, the sky or air: Dan. *loft*, ceiling, loft—see *lift*), a floor above another, especially one where anything is stored, commonly under the roof; a gallery in a hall or church: **lofty**, *a.* *lōf'ti*, elevated in place, condition, character, sentiment, or diction; dignified; proud; haughty; sublime: **loftily**, *ad.* *-li*: **loftiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, height; elevation, as in place or position; pride; dignity; haughtiness: **rood-loft**, a loft or gallery in a church on which the *rood*—*i.e.*, a representation of the crucified Saviour or of the Trinity—was set up to view.

log, *n.* *lōg* (Dut. *log*, unwieldy, heavy), an unheaved or undressed piece of timber not adapted to any special purpose; a large heavy piece of firewood; among seamen (probably from old Eng. *log*, to oscillate: Dan. *logre*, to wag the tail: W. *lag*, loose, slack), a little board so fixed as to remain upright and motionless in the water, which the ship moves on, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of sailing; a school register of daily proceedings, progress, and remarks: **the log or log-book**, a book used in registering the rate of a ship's velocity, as indicated by the *log*, with notes on the state of the weather and incidents of the voyage, &c.: **log-line**, the line which is thrown over the stern of a ship with the float or log attached, for the purpose of measuring the rate at which she is proceeding, and which is marked into divisions of the 120th part of a mile each by knots: **logman**, one who hews timber: **logwood**, a red heavy wood, being the heart-wood of a tree of the W. I. and S. Amer., employed in dyeing and calico-printing: **logged**, *a.* *lōgd*, or **water-logged**, *a.* rendered motionless as a log; disabled from motion or action by water, as a ship: **log-house**, a house built of rough-hewn logs, as in the backwoods of N. Amer.

log, *n.* *lōg* (Heb.), a Jewish liquid measure, containing about five-sixths of a pint.

log, *log*, *contr.* for **logarithm**, which see.

logan-stones, *n.* *plu.* *lō-gān-stōnz*, properly **logging-stones**, *n.* *lōg'ing*, (old Eng. *log*, to oscillate: Dan. *logre*, to wag the tail: W. *lag*, loose), weather-worn blocks of stones so finely balanced on their pivot-like bases, that a very ordinary force suffices to make them rock from side to side; also called **rocking-stones**.

logarithms, *n.* *plu.* *lō-gā-rīthms*: **logarithm**, *n.* *sing.* *-rīthm* (Gr. *logos*, a word, a ratio, and *arithmos*, number), a system of artificial numbers which greatly facilitate certain calculations, in such a way that while the natural numbers increase in geometrical progression, their logarithms increase in arithmetical progression only; thus, while 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 are

natural numbers, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are their corresponding logarithms: **logarithmic**, *a.* *lō-gā-rīth'm'ik*, also **logarithmical**, *a.* *-mī-kal*, consisting of or done by logarithms: **logarithmically**, *ad.* *-li*.

logger-head, *n.* *lōj'ēr-hēd* (Dut. *log*, unwieldy, heavy, and Eng. *head*), a dunce; a blockhead; a species of sea-turtle: **at or to logger-heads**, quarrelling; disputing.

logic, *n.* *lōj'ik* (Gr. *logike*, with *technē* understood, the art of reasoning; *logos*, speech, reason: L. and It. *logica*; Fr. *logique*, the art of logic), the examination of that part of reasoning which depends upon the manner in which inferences are formed, and the investigations of general maxims and rules for constructing arguments, so that the conclusion may contain no inaccuracy which was not previously inserted in the premises; the science of the laws of thought, as thought; the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others: **logical**, *a.* *lōj'ī-kāl*, according to the rules of logic; founded on reason; clear; rational; discriminating: **logically**, *ad.* *-li*: **logician**, *n.* *lō-jī-sh'ān*, a person skilled in logic.

logistics, *n.* *plu.* *lō-jī-s'tīks* (Gr. *logistikos*, skilled in calculating—from *logos*, a word, a number), a system of arithmetic in which numbers are expressed in a scale of sixty: **logistic**, *a.* *-tik*, also **logistical**, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, made on the scale of sixty.

logography, *n.* *lō-gōg'grā-fī* (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *graphe*, a writing), a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: **logographic**, *a.* *lō-gō-grāf'ik*, also **logographical**, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, pert. to logography.

logomachy, *n.* *lō-gō-mā-k'kī* (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *machē*, a fight, a contest), contention about words; a war of words.

logometric, *a.* *lō-gō-mē't'rik* (Gr. *logos*, a word, a ratio, and *metron*, a measure), denoting a scale to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

logotype, *n.* *lō-gō-tīp* (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *typos*, a mark impressed, a stamp), a type embracing a word; two or more letters cast in one piece.

logwood—see *log*.

loin, *n.* *lōyn*, usually in the *plu.* *loins*, *lōynz* (old F. *logne*; Scot. *lunyie*, loin: L. *lumbus*, a loin), the lower or hinder half of the trunk of an animal; the reins.

loiter, *v.* *lōj'ī-ēr* (Swiss, *lottern*, to joggle; Bav. *lotter*, a lazy or loose-living man: Fin. *lotto*, anything dangling: Low Ger. *luddern*, to be lazy), to linger; to be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to saunter: **loitering**, *imp.* **adj.** lingering; moving slowly: **loitered**, *pp.* *lōj'ī-ērd*: **loiterer**, *n.* *-ēr-ēr*, one who delays; an idler: **loiteringly**, *ad.* *-li*.

Lok, *n.* *lōk*, also **Loki**, *n.* *lōk'ī* (Icel. *loki*—from *loka*, to allure: Ger. *locken*, to allure), in *Scand. myth.*, the evil deity, the author of all calamities.

lole, *v.* *lōl* (Dut. *lollen*, to warn one's self over the coal; Icel. *laði*, the first imperfect walk of a child; *lolla*, to move or act slowly; *loll*, sloth), to lounge; to give way to sloth; to rest lazily against anything; to hang out loosely, as the tongue; to thrust out, as the tongue: **lolling**, *imp.* **loll**, *pp.* *lōld*.

Lollard, *n.* *lōl'ērd* (old Eng. *loll*, to wander idly about and live at the cost of others; *lollere*, and *lollaerd*, a sluggard, an idle wanderer: old Ger. *lollen*, to sing: mid. L. *Lollardus*, a Lollard), one of a sect of early reformers in Germany in the 13th and 14th centuries who went about preaching reformation of life, and having excited the indignation of the Church by not joining any of the regular orders of the clergy or monks, were so called in contempt; in Eng., a follower of Wickliffe. *Note*.—The origin of the term *Lollard* is very much disputed, but the above appears to the author as the most probable.

lollipop, *n.* *lōl'ī-pōp* (Bav. *tollen*, to suck, and *papa*, the infantine expression for eating: prov. Ger. *pappe*, anything nice to eat), a coarse common kind of sweet-meat.

Lombard, *n.* *lōm'bērd*, a native of Lombardy, in Italy; on the Continent, a banker or money-lender: **Lombardic**, *a.* *lōm-bārd'ik*, pert. to the Lombards or Lombardy: **Lombardy house**, *lōm'bērd'-i*, a public pawnbroking establishment: **Lombard Street**, in London, the chief street for banks, discount-brokers, and bullion-dealers; the money market.

loment, *n.* *lō-mēt*, also **lomentum**, *n.* *lō-mēt'ūm* (L. *lomentum*, bean-meal), in *bot.*, a legume or pod with transverse partitions, each division containing one seed: **lomentaceous**, *a.* *lō-mēt-tā'shūs*, furnished with a loment; bearing loment.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

lonchopteris, *n. lôn-kôp-tér-ís* (Gr. *longche*, a spear, and *ptéris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a fossil fern-like frond, occurring in the Coal-measures, having leaves many times pinnate.

Londoner, *n. lôn-dûn-ér*, a native or inhabitant of London: **Londonism**, *n. lôn-dûn-izm*, a form of speech peculiar to London: **London clay**, *n.* one of the members of the Lower Tertiary or Eocene beds of the London basin.

lone, *a. lôn* (an abbreviated form of *alone*), solitary; retired; without a companion; single: **lonely**, *a. lôn-ly*, solitary; retired; addicted to solitude: **loneliness**, *n. -lî-nês*, solitude; retirement: **lonesome**, *a. lôn-sûm*, solitary; secluded from society; dismal: **lonesomely**, *ad. -ly*: **lonesomeness**, *n. -nês*, state of being lonesome or solitary.

long, *a. lóng* (Icel. *langr*; L. *longus*, long; F. *long*), not short; drawn out in length or time; continued, as in time or sound; extending far in space or prospect: **ad.** to a great length or extent; not for a short time; throughout, as all his life long: **longish**, *a. lóng-gish*, rather long: **long ago**, at a point of duration far distant in the past: **longboat**, the largest boat belonging to a ship of war: **long-bow**, a bow of the height of the archer: **long dozen**, one more than a dozen: **long-headed**, *a.* endowed with forethought and sagacity; in an unfavourable sense, cunning or overreaching: **long home**, the grave: **long hundred**, six score or 120: **long-lived**, *a.* living or lasting long: **long measure**, a measure of length: **longprimer**, a printing-type: **long range**, the greatest distance to which shot or shells may be projected by guns or mortars effectively: **long-shanked**, *a. -shânt*, having long legs: **long-sighted**, *a.* far-seeing; sagacious: **long stop**, at cricket, one who is set behind the wicket-keeper to stop balls sent a long distance: **long-spun**, *a.* extended to a great length; tedious: **long-suffering**, *a.* not easily provoked; patient: *n.* patience of offence; clemency: **long Tom**, a sort of cradle used for washing out gold by miners at the gold-fields: **long-tongued**, *a.* babbling; talking overmuch: **long vacation**, in the law, courts, a recess extending from 10th August to about the end of October: **long ways**, *ad. lóng-ways*, also **long wise**, *ad. -vîz*, in the direction of its length: **long-winded**, *a.* tedious; protracted: **long yarn**, an incredible story; a sailor's tale: in the **long-run**, the whole course of things taken together; in the final result: **not long**, soon: **the long and short of anything**, the whole; the details as well as the general view: **to draw the long-bow**, to exaggerate; to tell lies.

long, *v. lóng*—followed by *after* or *for* (AS. *langian*, to increase, to lengthen—from *lang*, long; Ger. *verlangen*, to long for), to desire or wish for earnestly; to wish for eagerly: **longing**, *imp.* **adj.** having an earnest desire; having a preternatural craving: *n.* an earnest desire; a continual wish or craving: **longed**, *pp. lóngd*.

longer, *a. lóng-gér* (from *long*, which see), comp. deg. of *long*; of greater length: **ad.** for a greater duration: **longest**, *a. -gést*, superl. deg. of *long*; of the greatest extent.

longeval, *a. lôn-jé-vál*, also **longe-vous**, *a. -jé-vûs* (L. *longus*, long, and *ævum*, an age), long-lived: **longevity**, *n. lôn-jé-vî-tî*, great length of life; old age.

longimetry, *n. lôn-jî-m-ê-trî* (L. *longus*, long, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

longing, **longingly**—see **long**.

longipennate, *a. lôn-jî-pên-nát* (L. *longus*, long, and *penna*, a wing or feather), long-winged—applied to birds.

longirostral, *a. lôn-jî-rôs-trál* (L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak or bill), long-beaked—applied to birds: **lon giros tres**, *n. plu. -tréz*, a family of wading birds having long bills.

longitude, *n. lôn-jî-tûd* (L. *longitudo*, length of time or space—from *long*, long; It. *longitudine*; F. *longitude*), the distance east or west of any place on the earth's surface from a certain fixed point—in Eng. that point is the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, near London—that of France is in Paris: **lon gitudinal**, *a. -tûd-î-nál*, pert. to longitude or length; extending or running lengthwise: **longitudinally**, *ad. -ly*: **longitude from**, the longitude of the place sailed from: **longitude in**, the longitude of the place sailed to: **the longitude of a heavenly body**, the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the first point of Aries, and the secondary circle to the ecliptic, which passes

through the place of the body: **circles of celestial longitude**, great circles of the celestial concave passing through the poles of the ecliptic, and so called because they severally mark out all points which have the same longitude—also called **circles of latitude**, because latitudes are measured upon them.

longmynd rocks, *n. plu. lóng-mind-rôks*, in *geol.*, "bottom rocks," including all those unfossiliferous, or but sparingly fossiliferous, conglomerates, grits, schists, and slates, which lie at the base of the Silurian system—so called because typically developed in the Longmynd Hills, Shropshire.

loo, *n. lô* (F. *lot*, a lot, a prize), a game at cards: **v.** to beat at the game of loo: **loosing**, *imp.* **loosed**, *pp. lôd*: **loo-table**, a round table for a sitting-room—so called from being conveniently adapted for a circle of persons playing at the game of loo.

looby, *n. lôob-â* (Icel. *lubbaz*, to loiter about; *Iubbi*, a dog having a shaggy coat and hanging ears, a lazy servant: W. *Iubi*, a long lubberly fellow), a dull, lumpish, lazy fellow; an awkward, clumsy person: **loobily**, *ad. -ly*, awkward; clumsy: **ad.** in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loof, *n. lôf* (see *luff*), the after part of a ship's bow.

look, *v. lôk* (Bav. *luegen*, to look; Swiss, *lügen*, to look; *lügen*, eyes; old F. *louquer*, to look askance), to direct the eye to or from anything; to consider; to apply the mind or understanding; to examine; to have any particular appearance; to have any air or manner; to face or front—usually followed by *on*, *at*, *for*, *after*, *towards*: **n.** the act of looking; air of the face; sight; glance; appearance; view: **int. see**; behold: **looking**, *imp.* **adj.** having appearance, as in *good-looking*: **n.** expectation, followed by *for*: **looked**, *pp. lôokt*: **look'er**, *n. -ér*, one who looks; a spectator: **to look about one**, to be vigilant: **to look after**, to attend to or take care of: **to look black**, to frown; to show signs of strong dislike: **to look blank**, to have a stupid bewildered appearance, arising from the sudden and unexpected announcement of something of an unpleasant nature: **to look down on** or **upon**, to treat with indifference or contempt: **to look for**, to expect; to search: **to look in the face**, to face or meet with boldness: **to look into**, to inspect closely; to examine: **to look on or upon**, to respect or esteem; to regard as good or bad; to consider; to view; to be a mere idle spectator: **to look out**, to be on the watch; to search for and discover; to choose: **to look over**, to examine one by one: **to look to or unto**, to watch; to take care of: **to look up**, to search for and find; to show a tendency to rise or improve, as prices are *looking up*: **to look up to**, to respect: **looking-glass**, a mirror: **look-out**, *n.* a small watch-tower, or an elevation, on the roof of a building; a view; a prospect; watch.

lool, *n. lôl*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores in mining districts.

loom, *n. lôm* (AS. *geloma* or *loma*, utensils, household stuff; Gael. *lomp*, a hand or handle), a utensil; a tool; a machine in which cloth is woven; the part of an oar lying within the boat when rowing: **hand-loom**, a loom wrought by the hand: **heir-loom**, see *heir*: **power-loom**, a loom wrought by steam: **jac-uard-loom**, *jak-ârd-* or *jà-kârd-*, a machine invented by M. Jacquard of Lyons for weaving figured goods.

loom, *v. lôm* (Dut. *luimen*, to look covertly, to watch; AS. *leoma*, a ray of light, a beam), to be seen imperfectly, as a ship on the horizon, or when seen through a mist; to appear indistinctly above the surface either of sea or land; to appear larger than the real size, and indistinctly; to appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely, or, as it were, in the distance: **looming**, *imp.* **n.** the indistinct appearance of a distant object, as in a mist, or particular state of the atmosphere: **loomed**, *pp. lômd*.

loon, *n. lôn* (Dut. *loen*, a stupid, silly man), a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow; a sorry fellow.

loop, *n. lôp* (Gael. *luib*, to bend, to loop; *luibach*, crooked), a folding or doubling of one part of a string or cord through which another part may be run for fastening; an ornamental doubling in fringes; a noose: **v.** to form with loops; to fasten the loops of: **loop-ing**, *imp.* **looped**, *pp. lôpt*: **adj.** having loops: **loop-line**, a connecting line in a railway, having each end joined to the main line.

looping, *n. lôping* (Dut. *loopen*, to run), the running together, or semi-fusion, of pieces of ore, when heated for calcination only.

loop-hole, *n. lôp-hôl* (Lang. *loup*, a small window

in a roof: *Dut. luipen*, to peep, to lurk), a peep-hole in the wall of a castle from whence to shoot in safety at the enemy; a small hole in the bulk-head of a ship; a secret means of escape; a hole into or through which one may slip; figuratively, evasion or shift: **loop-holed**, a full of holes or openings.

loose, a *lōs* (*Dut. los*, loose; *Goth. laus*, empty), unbound; not fastened or confined; slack; not tight or close; not precise or exact; vague; rambling; lax, as the bowels; not concise; not accurate; at liberty; wanton; inattentive; *v.* to untie or unbind; to release or set at liberty; to let go; to remit or absolve; to set sail: **loosing**, *imp.* **loosed**, *pp. lōst*: **loose'y**, *ad.* -ly, not firmly; without connection; negligently; irregularly; wantonly; dissolutely: **loose ness**, *n.* -ness, the state of being loose; slackness; the opposite of tightness or rigidity; laxity; irregularity; habitual lewdness; diarrhoea: **to break loose**, to escape from confinement or restraint: **to let loose**, to set at liberty: **loose-box**, a compartment for horses; a stall where they are not tied: **loose cash**, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept: **to play fast and loose**, to be so uncertain as to do, now one thing, now another and opposite one; to prevaricate.

loosen, *v.* *lō-sa* (from *loose* which see), to free from tightness; to render less tight or compact; to relax; to become loose: **loosening**, *imp.* *lō-sen-ing*: **loosened**, *lō-sen*, freed from tightness or closeness; rendered loose.

loot, *n.* *lōt* (*Hind.*), in *E. I.*, theft or plunder; plunder taken in war: *v.* to carry off as plunder; to ransack houses for plunder: **loot'ing**, *imp.* **loot'ed**, *pp.*

lop, *v.* *lōp* (*It. lappare*, to lop trees; *Ger. laub*, foliage), to cut off, as branches from a tree; to prune: **lop'ping**, *imp.* -*n.* the act of cutting off; that which is cut off: **lopped**, *pp. lōpt*.

lop, a *lōp* (*Fin. loppa*, anything hanging or dangling; *Icel. lapa*, to hang loose), dependent; hanging down: **lop-eared**, a having hanging ears: **lop-sided**, a heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

lophodon, *n.* *lō-fō-dōn* (*Gr. lophia*, a ridge, a crest, and *odon*, a tooth), in *geol.*, an extinct tapir-like pachyderm of the Tertiary epoch, having crested teeth.

lophobranchiate, a *lō-fō-brāng-kē-āt* (*Gr. lophia*, a ridge, a crest, and *branchia*, gills), having gills arranged in tufts, affording to an order of fishes.

loquacious, *ad.* *lō-ku-ā-shē* (*L. loquax*, full of words, talkative—*gen. loquacis*: *It.* and *F. loquace*), given to much talking; garrulous: **loqua'cioussness**, *n.* -ness, also **loquacity**, *n.* *lō-ku-ā-sē-tē*, the habit of excessive talking; garrulity: **loqua'cioussly**, *ad.* -ly.

lorate, a *lō-rāt* (*L. lorum*, a thong or strap), in *bot.* and *zool.*, applied to organs or members having the form of a thong or strap.

lorcha, *n.* *lōr-chā*, a light coasting vessel used in China, and the Eastern seas, having the hull built on a European model, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

lord, *n.* *lō-rd* (*AS. hlaford*; *Icel. lawardr*, a master, a lord; *Scot. laird*, a landholder, a proprietor), one who possesses the highest power or authority; a husband; a master; a sovereign; a ruler; a baron in the British peerage; any peer of the realm; any son of a duke or marquess, or the eldest son of an earl; an honorary title of chief magistrates of certain cities or towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and some other public officers, as, the *lord chancellor*, *lord justice-clerk*, &c.: **Lord**, the Supreme Being: *v.* to dominate or tyrannise: **lord'ing**, *imp.* **lord'ed**, *pp. lord'y*: *a.* -ly, also **lord-like**, a becoming *lordly*; haughty; proud; insolent; arrogant: *ad.* **proudly**; imperiously: **lord'liness**, *n.* -ness, high station; pride; haughtiness: **lord'ling**, *n.* a little lord; a would-be lord: **my lord**, your lordship, forms of expression used in addressing a lord: **lord ship**, *n.* a title of address to a nobleman or high officer; the territory or jurisdiction of a lord; a manor; dominion; authority: **Lord's day**, *n.* *lō-rd's-dā*, the Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week, or Sunday: **Lord's Supper**, the Holy Communion; the Eucharist: **Our Lord**, Jesus Christ; the Saviour: **Lord Advocate**, the chief law officer of the Crown in Scotland, usually a Cabinet Minister and an M.P.: **Lord High Chancellor**, the highest judicial officer of the Crown, the presiding judge in the Court of Chancery, and the Speaker of the House of Lords: **Lord Justice-Clerk**, the second in rank of the two highest judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland: **Lord Lieutenant**—see **Lieutenant**: **Lord Justice-General** or **Lord President**, the highest in rank of the Judges of

the Supreme Court of Scotland: **Lords Spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops having seats in the House of Lords: **Lords Temporal**, the peers of England, sixteen representatives of the Scotch, and twenty-eight of the Irish, peerage: **House of Lords**, one of the constituent parts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, consisting of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

lore, *n.* *lōr* (*AS. lare*, teaching), learning; erudition; instruction.

lore, *n.* *lōr* (*L. lorum*, a strap or thong), in *birds*, the space between the bill and the eye; a corneous angular machine observable in the mouths of certain insects.

loricate, *v.* *lō-rē-kāt* (*L. lorica'tum*, to cover with a breastplate of metal—from *lorica*, a coat of mail), to cover with a coat of mail; to plate over; to cover with a crust or coating: **loric'ating**, *imp.* **loric'ated**, *pp.* **adj.** covered or clad with horny or bony plates or scutes, like the crocodile: **lorica'tion**, *n.* *lō-rē-shūn*, the operation of covering anything with a plate or crust for defence.

loriot, *n.* *lō-rē-ōt* (*F. loriot*—from *L. aureolus*, golden—from *aurum*, gold), a bird called withail; the oriole.

lorry, *n.* *lō-rē*, a four-wheeled waggon without sides, for the carriage of heavy or bulky goods; a coal-truck.

lory, *n.* *lō-rē* (*Hind. luri*, a parrot), a bird of the parrot kind, usually of a red colour.

lose, *v.* *lōz* (*AS. lesan*; *Goth. frātisan*, to lose), to mislay; to lay or drop so as not to be able to find; not to gain or win; to be deprived of; to fail to obtain; to miss; to wander from; to bewilder; to waste, as time; to squander or throw away; to ruin or destroy; not to employ or enjoy; to suffer loss: **lo'sing**, *imp.* **adj.** causing or bringing loss: *n.* **loss**: **lost**, *pt. pp. lōst*, did lose: *adj.* laid or dropped so as not to be able to find or recover; gone from our possession or view; not visible; mislaid; that cannot be found; destroyed; ruined; wasted; bewildered; perplexed; alienated: **loser**, *n.* *lō-zēr*, one who is deprived of anything, as by defeat, &c.; one who fails to gain in a transaction: **lo'singly**, *ad.* -ly, to lose ground, to fall behind; to suffer gradual loss: **to lose heart**, to become timid or discouraged: **to lose one self**, to become bewildered; to miss or be ignorant of one's way.

loss, *n.* *lōs* (from *lose*, which see), deprivation; destruction; in *trading*, failure; waste; leakage; that which is lost: *at a loss*, puzzled; perplexed.

lost—see under *lose*.

lot, *n.* *lōt* (*Goth. hlatts*; *Ger. loss*, lot; *Icel. hlutr*, lot; *hluti*, portion: *F. lot*), that which falls to any one as his fortune; fate; fortune; chance; anything used in determining chances, as to cast or draw lots; a parcel; a piece or division of land; in *familiar language*, collection, as, they are a sorry lot; abundance, as, we have a lot of money: *v.* to sort in lots; to catalogue: **lot'ting**, *imp.* **lot'ted**, *pp. to cast lots*, to use or throw a die, or to employ other means of chance, in order to determine an event: **to draw lots**, to determine a matter by drawing one from two or more things, marked with symbols agreed upon, but which are concealed from the drawer while drawing: **to pay scot and lot** (*AS. scot*, payment), to pay taxes according to ability.

lote, *n.* *lōt*, also **lotus**, *n.* *lō-tūs* (*Gr.* and *L. lotos*; *L. lotus*; *It. loto*, lotus), a genus of leguminous creeping plants, found in the warm countries, and of different species; an Egyptian water-plant; a small tree.

lotion, *n.* *lō-shūn* (*L. lotio*, a washing; *F. lotion*), a medicated solution or watery mixture for external use; a medicinal wash.

loth, a *lōth*, another spelling of *loath*—see *loathe*.

lottery, *n.* *lō-tē-rē* (*Eng. lot*, chance; *It. lotteria*; *F. loterie*; *Sp. loteria*, a lottery), a distribution of money or goods by chance or lot; the distribution itself.

lotus—see *lote*.

loud, a *lōud* (*Icel. hlöð*, sound; *Ger. laut*, sound; *laut*, loud), having a strong sound; noisy; clamorous; turbulent: *ad.* with loudness: **loudly**, *ad.* *lōud'ly*: **loudness**, *n.* -ness, a great noise or sound; clamour; uproar.

lough, *n.* *lōk*, the Irish spelling of Scotch *loch*; a loch; an arm of the sea.

louis d'or, *n.* *lō-i-dōr* (*F.* a Louis of gold), a French gold coin first struck in 1640, value about 28s.

lounge, *v.* *lōung* (*Dut. lunderen*, to dawdle; *leuteren*, to vacillate, to loiter: *Low Ger. lumpern*, to lie abed: *Bav. lunsen*, to slumber), to live lazily; to spend the time in idly moving about; to recline at ease: *n.* an

mäte, mät, jär, läw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, nōt, mōve;

idle gait; a stroll; a place which idlers frequent; a kind of sofa: **loung-ing**, imp.: **adj.** spending the time in loitering; reclining at ease: **lounge**, pp. *lounged*: **lounge**, n. *lounger*, one who strolls or moves lazily about; an idler.

lour—see lower 2.

louse, n. *lōus*, plu. *lice*, *its* (W. *lau*; Ger. *laus*, a louse), a small insect of different species which infests the bodies of men and animals: **louse**, v. *lōuz*, to clean from lice: **lou-sing**, imp.: **loused**, pp. *loused*: **lousy**, a. *lōu-si*, infested with lice; very mean; contemptible: **loul-sy**, ad. *-si*: **lou-siness**, n. *-si-nēs*, state of abounding in lice.

lout, n. *lōut* (Dut. *loete*, a rustic; Milan. *lotta*, a clod; Prov. *lof*, heavy, slow), a mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin: **loutish**, a. *lōut-ish*, rude; clownish: **lout-ishly**, ad. *-li*, in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner: **lout-ishness**, n. *-nēs*, clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin.

louvre or louver, n. *lō-uv-er* (F. *louveret*, the opening), in *anc. buildings*, an opening in the roof for the escape of smoke—often in the form of a turret or lantern: **louvre-window**, an open window having flat cross-bars so placed as to exclude the rain—the bars being called **louvre-boards**, corrupted into **luffer-boards**.

Louvre, n. *lō-uv-er*, one of the anc. palaces of France.

love, n. *lōv* (Gr. *heben*, to love; L. *libet*, it pleases; *libido*, pleasure, desire; Pol. *lubie*, to have an inclination for; Russ. *liobit*, to love; *lobat*, to kiss), an affection of the mind excited by qualities in an object which are capable of communicating pleasure; the passion of the sexes; courtship; the object beloved; goodwill; benevolence; strong liking or inclination; fondness; tenderness or regard; poetical personification; dutiful reverence to God: v. to delight or take pleasure in an object; to regard with strong and tender affection, as that of one sex for the other; to regard with parental tenderness; to regard with goodwill or benevolence; to be pleased with; to like: **lov-ing**, imp.: **adj.** fond; affectionate; expressing love or kindness: **loved**, pp. *loved*, **ad.** *loved*, **adj.** possessing the affection of any one: **lover**, n. *lōv-er*, one who is in love: **lovable**, a. *lōv-a-bl*, worthy of love; amiable; that may be loved: **love-less**, a. *-nēs*, without love; without tenderness; destitute of kindness: **lovely**, a. *lōv-ly*, possessing qualities that excite love, admiration, or esteem; amiable; beautiful; delightful: **love-lyly**, ad. *-li*, in a loving manner: **love-liness**, n. *-li-nēs*, possession of qualities that excite love: **lov-ingly**, ad. *-li*, affectionately; with kindness: **lov-ingness**, n. *-nēs*, kindness; affection: **lov-ing-kindness**, tender regard; mercy; favour: **love-apple**, a vegetable, also called *tomato*: **love-charm**, a supposed charm by which love may be excited: **love-favour**, something given that may be worn in token of love: **love-feast**, among Wesleyan Methodists, a religious repast held quarterly: **love-knot**, a complicated figure by which an interchange of affection is supposed to be figured: **love-letter**, a letter written in courtship: **love-lock**, a particular sort of curl worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.: **love-love**, a. *love*, an old Eng. *loven*, lost), forsaken by one's love: **love-making**, courtship: **love-sick**, a. languishing from love: **love-token**, a present in token of love: **love-lies-bleeding**, a flower, a kind of amaranth: **love-potion**, a compounded draught administered to excite feelings of love.

low, a. *lō* (Icel. *lág*, short, low; Sw. *lag*; Dut. *legh*, low), not high or elevated; placed below in relation to another thing; not rising to the usual level, height, or standard; shallow; descending far downwards; below the usual rate, price, or value; soft; not loud or noisy; mean or humble in rank; reduced; dejected or depressed; humble; vulgar; unrefined; mean; dishonourable: **ad.** not on high; near the ground; under the usual price or value; in a time approaching our own, as, such were the usages of war as *low* down as the 19th century; in a mean or degraded state; softly: **down-low**, a. *-er*, comp. of *low*; less high or elevated: **low-est**, a. *-est*, superl. of *low*; least high or elevated: **low-ly**, a. *-li*, humble; free from pride; meek; mild; not high or exalted; **ad.** in a low condition; humbly; meekly: **low-liness**, n. *-li-nēs*, freedom from pride; humility: **low-ness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being low; meanness of condition or character; depression, as of mind or spirits: **low-born**, a. born in humble life: **low-church**, a. applied to the party in the Church of England which does not assert Episcopacy to be the only form of Church government, or attach the same value and importance to the sacraments as the high-

church party—opposed to **high-church**: **low-life**, life among the poorer classes of a country: **low-minded**, a. mean in mind or disposition: **low-water**, lowest point of the tide at ebb: **low-water mark**, the lowest point to which the tide recedes: **low-pressure**, a. applied to the condensing steam-engine: **low-spirited**, a. dejected; depressed; wanting in liveliness: **low-Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter: **low-wines**, the first run of the still; the first liquor produced by distilling molasses or fermented liquors.

low, v. *lō* (an imitative word; AS. *hlowan*; Dut. *loeten*; Gr. *luen*, to low), to bellow as an ox or cow: **low-ing**, imp.: **adj.** uttering sounds as cattle: n. the sounds uttered by cattle: **lowed**, pp. *lowed*.

low-bell, n. *lō-bēl* (prov. Eng. *low*; Icel. *logt*, a flame, and Eng. *bell*, night-fowling in which a bell and lights are used: v. to scare as with a low-bell).

lower, v. *lō-er* (from *low*, which see), to bring low; to cause to descend; to bring down; to lessen; to humble or degrade; to enfeeble; to sink: **lower-ing**, imp.: **adj.** depressing; enfeebling; degrading: n. the act of bringing down or lessening: **lowered**, pp. *lowered*: **lower-case**, among *printers*, the case which contains the small letters of the alphabet: **lower-level gravels**, in *geol.*, a term applied to the sands and gravels that occur in the lower terraces of valleys, in contradistinction to the high-level gravels.

lower, v. also **lour**, v. *lō-er* (Dut. *loeren*, to frown; Low Ger. *luren*, to look displeased; Ger. *lauern*, to spy), to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with clouds; to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening—applied to the weather, or to the countenance; to look sullen or angry: **lower-ing**, imp.: **adj.** appearing dark or threatening; gloomy: **lowered**, pp. *lowered*: **lower-ly**, ad. *-li*: **lowery**, a. *lō-er-ly*, cloudy; gloomy.

lowermost, a. *lō-er-mōst* (*lower*, and *most*), superl. deg. of *low*; another form of *lowest*—see *low* 1.

lowlands, n. plu. *lō-lānds* (*low*, and *land*), the flat or level districts of a hilly or mountainous country: **low-land**, a. pert. to the level districts: **low-lander**, n. *-er*, an inhabitant of the low or level districts—a term used in Scotland.

loxoclase, n. *lōks-ō-klāz* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *klasis*, cleavage), a variety of orthoclase, containing a large proportion of soda.

loxodromic, a. *lōks-ō-drōm-ik* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course), pert. to oblique sailing by the rhumb-line: **loxodromic curve**, a curve on the earth's surface which makes a constant angle or slant to the meridian; the path of a ship when her course is constantly directed towards the same point of the compass, in an oblique direction: **loxodromics**, n. plu. *-iks*, the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb-line.

loxodon, n. *lōks-ō-dōn* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *odous* a tooth), one of the sub-genera into which the fossil elephants are divided.

loxomma, n. *lōks-ōm-mā* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *omma*, the eye), in *geol.*, a genus of labyrinthodont reptiles.

loxonema, n. *lōks-ō-nē-mā* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *nema*, a thread), a fossil genus of pyramidal-shaped shells—so named in allusion to the thread-like striae which mark the surface of many species.

loyal, a. *lōy-āl* (F. *loyal*, loyal—from *loi*, law; L. *legalis*, legal—from *lex*, law), faithful to a prince or superior; true; devoted: **loy-ally**, ad. *-li*: **loyalty**, n. *lōy-āl-ti*, fidelity to a prince or sovereign; the devotion of a wife to her husband; fidelity to a cause or one's word: **loy-alist**, n. *-ist*, a person who adheres to his sovereign, particularly in times of civil commotion.

lozenge, n. *lōz-ēnj* (F. *lozange*, a square cake of preserved herbs, a quarry of glass; Sp. *losa*; Lang. *laouza*, a slate), a figure with four equal sides having two acute and two obtuse angles, commonly called a diamond; a common sweetmeat in the shape of a small round or oval cake: **lozenged**, a. *lōz-ēnj-d*, or **lozenge-shaped**, a. made in the shape of a lozenge: **lozengey**, a. *lōz-ēnj-i*, in *her.*, divided into lozenge-shaped compartments.

lubber, n. *lūb-er* (Dut. *loboor*, a pig or dog with hanging ears, a raw silly youth; Icel. *lubbaz*, to loiter about; Gael. *leobhar*, clump), a heavy clumsy fellow; a name given in contempt by sailors to those unacquainted with the duties of a seaman: **lubberly**, a. *-li*, tall and clumsy; lazy; **ad.** awkwardly; clumsily: **lubber's-hole**, a hole in the top of a vessel next to the mast: **lubber's-point**, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship's

head—so called, as a *land-lubber* only would depend upon it in steering.

lubricate, *v.* *lō-brī-kāt* (L. *lubricatum*, to render slippery—from *lubricus*, slippery; It. *lubrificare*), to make smooth or slippery, as by oil, mucus, and such like, smeared over: **lubricating**, *imp.*: **lubricated**, *pp.*: **lubricator**, *n.* one who or that which lubricates: **lubrication**, *n.* *kā-shūn*, also **lubrification**, *n.* *-fī-kā-shūn*, the act or operation of making smooth and slippery, as machinery by oil: **lubricity**, *n.* *lō-brī-sī-tī*, smoothness; slipperiness; aptness to glide over any part; the property of facilitating the motion of bodies in contact; instability.

luce, *n.* *lōs* (L. *lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike), a pike full grown.

lucent, *a.* *lō-sēnt* (L. *lucens*, shining), bright; shining; splendid.

lucern or **lucerne**, *n.* *lō-sēr-n* (F. *lucerne*), a grass-plant much cultivated as food for cattle.

lucid, *a.* *lō-sīd* (L. *lucidus*, bright, clear; It. *lucido*; F. *lucide*), clear; distinct; easily understood; not darkened or confused, applied to the intellect: **lucidly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lucidity**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **lucidity**, *n.* *lō-sīd-i-tī*, brightness, clearness.

lucifer, *n.* *lō-sī-fēr*; L. *lux* light—*gen.* *lucis*, and *fero*, I bring, the morning or evening star; Satan, on account of his supposed pride; a friction-match.

luck, *n.* *lūk* (Ger. *gluck*; Dut. *luk*, happiness, fortune; Dan. *lykke*, luck), an event, good or ill, affecting any one; fortune; chance; casual event: **lucky**, *a.* *lūk-ī*, successful; fortunate: **luckily**, *ad.* *-lī*, fortunately; by good hap: **luckiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, good fortune; casual happiness: **luckless**, *a.* *-lēś*, without good luck; unsuccessful: **lucklessly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lucklessness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being unlucky.

lucrative, *a.* *lō-kā-tīv* (L. *lucratus*; It. *lucrativo*; F. *lucratif*, profitable—from L. *lucrum*, gain; It. *lucre*; F. *lucre*, lucre), gainful; profitable: **lucratively**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lucre**, *n.* *lō-kēr*, profit; gain in money—always in an ill sense.

lucubration, *n.* *lō-kū-brā-shūn* (L. *lucubratus*, a working by lamp-light, or at night—from *lucubrare*, to compose by lamp-light—from *lux*, light), study in the night by lamp or candle light; any composition produced by meditation in retirement: **lucubration**, *a.* *lō-kū-brā-tēr-ī*, a large movable by night or by candle-light.

lucullite, *n.* *lō-kū-lī-tī*, a variety of black marble—so called because it was first brought by Lucullus to Rome from an island in the Nile.

ludicrous, *a.* *lō-dī-krās* (L. *ludicrous*, sportive, in jest—from *ludus*, play, sport), adapted to raise laughter; droll; burlesque: **ludicrously**, *ad.* *-lī*, in a manner that may excite laughter: **ludicrousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of exciting laughter.

Ludlow rocks, *n.* *plu.* *lūd-lō rōks*, the uppermost group of the Silurian system—so called from its being developed near Ludlow, Shropshire.

lues, *n.* *lō-ēz* (L. *lues*, pestilence in man or beast), poison; pestilence; disease.

luff, *n.* *lūf* (Dut. *loef*, a rowlock or oar-pin; old Eng. *loof*, the large oar used by way of a rudder), the part of a ship toward the wind; the weather gage; the foremost edge of a fore-and-aft sail: **v. to turn the head of a ship toward the wind: **luffed**, *imp.*: **luff**, *pp.* *lūft*: **luff-tackle**, *a.* large movable by night or by candle-light, or to **luff a-lee**, to throw the ship's head into the wind; to **spring her luff**, to yield to the helm by sailing nearer the wind.**

luffer, *n.* *lūf-ēr*—see *louvre*.

lug, *n.* *lūg* (Swiss, *lug*, loose, slack; *luggen*, to be slack; Sw. *lugga*, to pull one by the hair—from *luga*, the forelock or hanging hair in front of the head; Icel. *loka*, to hang or drag), that which flaps or hangs loose; the flap or hanging portion of the ear; the ear itself; that which projects, as an ear; a small fish; a sea-shore worm: **v. to haul; to drag; to pull along by an ear, or any loose part employed as a handle: **lugging**, *imp.*: **lugged**, *pp.* *lūgd*: **luggage**, *n.* *lūg-gā*, anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; the trunks, packages, &c., of a traveller: **lugger**, *n.* *lūg-gēr* (Dut. *logger*), a ship with two or three masts and lug-sails: **lug-sail**, a certain square sail in a ship.**

lugubrious, *a.* *lō-gū-brī-ūs* (L. *lugubris*, mournful; It. and F. *lugubre*), mournful; sorrowful; indicating sorrow: **lugubriously**, *ad.* *-lī*.

lukewarm, *a.* *lō-kū-wārm* (Low Ger. *stiekwaarm*, lukewarm; W. *lūg*, partly, half; Manx, *lieh*; Gael. *leath*, half), only moderately warm; tepid; not zealous;

cool; indifferent: **luke-warmly**, *ad.* *-lī*; **luke-warmness**, *n.* *-nēs*, a moderate heat; indifference; coldness. **lull**, *v.* *lūl* (Norm. *lulla*, to sing to sleep; Ger. *lullen*, to sing by only repeating *la*, *la*; Serv. *lyu*, cry to a child while rocking it; Esthon. *laul*, a song; L. *lallo*, I sing *la*, *la*, to put a child to sleep), to compose to sleep by pleasing sounds; to cause to rest; to compose; to cease; to quiet; to become calm: *n.* season of quiet; cessation; abatement: **lulling**, *imp.*: **lulled**, *pp.* *lūld*: **lullaby**, *n.* *lūl-lā-bī*, a song to quiet babes or set them to sleep; that which quiets: **lullabies**, *n.* *plu.* *-bīs*.

lumachel, *n.* *lō-mā-kel*, also **lumachella, *n.* *-kē-lā* (It. *lumachella*, a little snail), a variety of marble full of fossil shells, exhibiting beautiful iridescent colours, sometimes a deep red or orange; also called *fire-marble*.**

lumbago, *n.* *lūm-bā-gō* (L. *lumbus*, the loin or haunch), a rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back: **lumbaginous**, *a.* *lūm-bā-jī-nūs*, pert. to lumbago: **lumbar**, *a.* *lūm-bār*, pert. to the loins: **lumbar region**, the lower part of the trunk.

lumber, *n.* *lūm-bēr* (old Dut. *lammer*, a hindrance; Dut. *belemmern*, to encumber, to impede; prov. Dan. *lummer*, anything of a semi-fluid consistency), whatever causes to stumble; that which offers an impediment to free motion; anything nearly useless and cumbersome; bulky things thrown aside; timber sawn or split for use: **v. to heap together in disorder; to move heavily and laboriously; in *Canada*, to cut timber for market: **lumbering**, *imp.*: **lumbered**, *pp.* *lūm-bērd*: **lumberer**, *n.* *-bēr-ēr*, one who fells and shapes timber; in *N. Amer.*, a backwoodsman: **lumber-dealer**, a wood-merchant: **lumber-room**, a room for the reception of useless or unneeded things.**

lumbrie, *n.* *lūm-brīk* (L. *lumbicus*, a worm), a worm: **lumbrical**, *a.* *lūm-brī-kāl*, resembling a worm: **n. a muscle of the fingers and toes—so named from its resembling a worm: **lumbicales**, *n.* *plu.* *lūm-brī-kāl-ēz*, in *anat.*, four muscles of the fingers and toes resembling worms.**

luminary, *n.* *lūm-ī-nēr-ī* (Sp. and It. *luminaria*; F. *luminaires*, a luminary—from L. *lumen*, light), any body or thing which gives light, as the celestial orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs: **luminous**, *a.* *-nūs*, shining; emitting light; clear: **lucid**: **luminously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **luminousness**, *n.* *-nūs-nēs*, also **luminosity**, *n.* *-nōs-i-tī*, the quality of being bright or shining; clearness.

luminiferous, *a.* *lūm-ī-nīf-ēr-ūs* (L. *lumen*, light, and *fero*, I produce), conveying or producing light.

lump, *n.* *lūmp* (Norm. *lump*, a thick piece; Icel. *klumbr*; Dan. *klump*, a lump; Dut. *lompe*, a rag, a lump), a small mass of solid matter having no definite shape; the whole taken together; a cluster: **v.** to throw into a mass; to take in the gross without the distinction of particulars: **lumping**, *imp.*: **ad. large; heavy; great: **lumped**, *pp.* *lūmpt*: **adj.** thrown into a mass or sum: **lumpers**, *n.* *plu.* *lūmp-ēr-z*, labourers employed by merchant-ships to load and unload: **lumpen**, *n.* *lūmp-ēn*, a long fish of a greenish colour, and marked with lines: **lumpish**, *a.* *-ish*, heavy; like a lump; gross; inactive: **lumpishly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lumpishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being lumpish: **lumpy**, *a.* *lūmp-ī*, full of lumps: **lumpiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being full of lumps: **lumps**, *n.* *plu.* *lūmps*, a kind of bricks or tiles; dockyard barges: **lump-fish**, a sea-fish, having a head and body, deep, thick, and short, without scales, but covered with firm horny spines—also called *bump-sucker*: **lump-sugar**, loaf-sugar broken into pieces.**

lunacy, *n.* *lō-nā-sī* (L. *luna*, the moon; It. *lunatico*, a madman), mental derangement, formerly supposed to be dependent upon the moon's changes; insanity; madness in general: **lunar**, *a.* *lō-nēr*, also **lunary**, *a.* *-nēr-ī*, pert. to the moon; caused or influenced by the moon: **lunarian**, *n.* *lō-nā-rī-ān*, an inhabitant of the moon: **lunate**, *a.* *lō-nāt*, also **lunated**, *a.* formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped: **lunatic**, *n.* *lō-nā-tīk*, one affected with lunacy; an insane or mad person: **adj.** mad; insane: **lunation**, *n.* *-nā-shūn*, one revolution of the moon; a lunar month: **lunar-caustic (L. *luna*, the moon, being the old alchemical name for silver), a name for nitrate of silver, used surgically: **lunar month**, the time of one revolution of the moon, equal to 29 days, 13 hours, nearly: **lunatic asylum**, a house specially built and set apart for the insane.**

mâte, mât, fâr, lât; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, nôce;

lunch, *n.* *rūnsh*, also **luncheon**, *n.* *lūn'shūn* (old Eng. *lunche*, the sound of a blow: Prov. F. *lochon*, a lump of bread taken from the loaf: *lunch* is closely related to *lump*), a lump of something eatable; a light meal between breakfast and dinner.

lune, *n.* *lūn* (L. *luna*, the moon: It. *luna*: F. *lune*), anything in the shape of a half-moon; a figure crescent-shaped; a geometrical figure formed of two intersecting arcs of a circle.

lunette, *n.* *lū-nēt* (F. *lunette*; It. *lunetta*, a little moon—from L. *luna*, the moon), anything in the shape of a small moon; an opening in a concave ceiling for the admission of light; a semicircular window, or a space above a square window, bounded by a circular roof; an advanced work for the defence of a fortress, composed of two faces and two flanks; a watch-glass flattened.

lung, *n.* *lūng*, usually in the plu. **lungs**, *lūngz* (Icel. *lunga*; Ger. *lunge*; Dut. *longhe*, lungs: Bav. *lung*, loose), the organs of respiration in mammals, birds, and reptiles: **lunged**, a *lūngd*, having lungs: **lungless**, *a.* *-lē*, without lungs: **lung wort**, *n.* *-wērt*, a plant—so called from the darker and lighter hues of the leaf resembling the surface of a lung.

lunge, *v.* *lūng* (F. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust), another spelling for *longe* or *allonge*: to make a sudden pass or thrust in fencing: **lung'ing**, *imp.*: **lunged**, *pp.* *lūngd*.

lunifform, *a.* *lūn't-fa'rm* (L. *luna*, the moon, and *forma*, shape), moon-shaped.

lunisolal, *a.* *lūn-sō-lār* (L. *luna*, the moon, and *sol*, the sun), resulting from the united revolutions of the sun and moon.

lunt, *n.* *lūnt* (Dan. and Ger. *lunte*, a match), a quick match for firing cannon.

lunula, *n.* *lū-nū-lā* (L. *lunula*, a little moon—from *luna*, the moon: It. *lunula*: F. *lunule*), a little moon; the portion of the human nail, near the root, which is whiter than the rest; one of the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart: **lu'nular**, *a.* *-lē*, shaped like a small crescent: **lu'nulated**, *a.* *-lā-tēd*, resembling a small crescent: **lunule**, *n.* *lō-nūl*, a crescent-like mark or spot.

lupercal, *a.* *lū-per-kāl*, *pert.* to the *lu'perca'lia*, *n.* plu. *kā-lī-d*, or feasts of the anc. Romans in honour of their god Pan: *n.* the feast itself.

lupin, *n.* *lū-pīn* (L. *lupinus*, a kind of pulse: It. *lupino*; F. *lupin*, a lupin), a flowering plant of many kinds, producing a kind of pulse.

lupulin, *n.* *lū-pū-līn* (L. *lupulus*, the hop—dim. of L. *lupus*, the hop-plant), the bitter aromatic principle of hops.

lupus, *n.* *lū-pūs* (L. *lupus*, a wolf), in *med.*, a tubercular disease, occurring especially about the face, usually ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips, which it destroys like a wolf.

lurch, *n.* *lērch* (It. *lurcio*; F. *lourche*; Ger. *lurtsch*, a game at tables: a metaphor from the gaming-table), a term used when one party gains every point before the other makes one—he is then said to be left in the *lurch*; a forlorn or difficult position: **to leave in the lurch**, to leave in a difficult situation, or in a state of embarrassment.

lurch, *v.* *lērch* (Norm. *lurka*, to lie in wait: Dan. *lørke*, to handle gently with a thievish intent: Ger. *lauschen*, to listen; *lauscher*, an eavesdropper), to take away privily; to pilfer; to withdraw to one side; to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge; to play tricks; to defeat; to evade; to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea: *n.* the sudden roll or shifting of a vessel to one side in a heavy sea: **lurching**, *imp.* rolled or shifting suddenly to one side; lying in wait: **lurched**, *pp.* *lērchd*, rolled or shifted suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea: **lurcher**, *n.* *lērch'ēr*, one who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer; a poacher; a dog that lurks or lies in wait for game.

lure, *n.* *lūr* (Ger. *luder*, a carcass, a bait for wild animals: It. *ludro*: F. *leurre*, a bait, a lure), anything which attracts by the hope of advantage or pleasure; an enticement: *v.* to attract by anything which promises advantage or pleasure; to entice or attract, as by a bait: **lū'ring**, *imp.* enticing: **lured**, *pp.* *lōrd*, attracted by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

lurid, *a.* *lūr'id* (L. *luridus*, pale, wavy: It. *lurido*), gloomy; dismal; having the colours of a tempestuous sky; in *bot.*, of a dingy brown.

lurk, *v.* *lērk* (Norm. *lurka* or *luska*: Dan. *luske*, to lurk, to skulk—see *lurch* 2, with which *lurk* seems to

be identical), to lie hid or concealed; to lie in wait; to keep out of public view: **lurk'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* lying concealed: **lurked**, *pp.* *lērkt*: **lurker**, *n.* *lērk'ēr*, one who lurks: **lurking-place**, a secret place; a hiding-place.

luscious, *a.* *lūsh'ūs* (Swiss, *fluss*, abundance: It. *lussare*, to wallow in worldly pleasure), very sweet; grateful to the taste; sweet to excess: **lusciously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lusciousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state or quality of being luscious; immoderately sweet.

Lusiad, *n.* *lū-sī-ad*, the great Portuguese epic poem of Camoens.

lust, *n.* *lūst* (Goth. *lustus*, will, desire: AS. *lystan*, to have pleasure in: Icel. *lyst*, pleasure, desire: Low Ger. *lusten*, to desire), longing desire; violent or irregular desire to possess or enjoy; carnal appetite: *v.* to desire eagerly or to long after; to have a violent longing desire after carnal pleasure; to have any depraved or irregular desires: **lust'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* having eager desire after: *n.* any depraved or irregular desire; a violent desire for carnal gratification: **lust'ed**, *pp.* *lūstfūl*, *a.* *lūst'fūl*, having eager desire for carnal gratification; sensual: **lust fully**, *ad.* *-lī*: **lust fulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being lustful; libidinousness.

lustily, *ad.* *lūst'īlī*, see *lusty*.

lustral, *a.* *lūstrāl* (L. *lustralis*, relating to purification—from *lustr*, I purify: It. *lustrale*: F. *lustral*), *pert.* to or used in purification: **lustralia**, *n.* plu. *lūstrālī-d*, the purifying sacrifices or feasts of the anc. Romans, held every fifth year: **lustrate**, *v.* *lūstrāt*, to cleanse or purify: **lustrating**, *imp.*: **lustrated**, *pp.* *lūstrā-tion*, *n.* *-trā'shūn*, the act of cleansing or purifying by water.

lustre, *n.* *lūstr* (F. *lustre*; It. *lustro*; Dut. *luster*, lustre, splendour: L. *lustratum*, to make bright or clear), brightness; splendour; fame; renown; a candlestick or gas pendant, ornamented with drops, &c.; in *min.*, a term intended to describe the intensity and quality of the light reflected from the newly-fractured surfaces of rocks and minerals, as a mineral of a *splendid, shining, metallic, vitreous, or pearly lustre*: **lustreless**, *a.* *-lē*, destitute of lustre: **lustrous**, *a.* *lūstrūs*, bright; shining; luminous: **lustrously**, *ad.* *-lī*.

lustring, *n.* *lūstr'ing* (F. *lustrine*, lustring—see *lustre*), a stout glossy kind of silk cloth.

lustrum, *n.* *lūstr'm* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the space of about five years, or the interval between the lustrations—see *lustral*.

lusty, *a.* *lūstī* (L. *lystig*; Ger. *lustig*, merry, jovial: It. *lesto*, agile) stout; vigorous; healthful; able of body: **lū'tily**, *ad.* *-tī-lī*: **lustiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, vigour of body; stoutness; robustness: **lūst'head**, *n.* also **lūst'hood, *n.* *-hōd* (*lusty*, and *head*), vigour of body; also **lūst'hood, *n.* *-hōd*.****

lutarius, *a.* *lū-tā-rī-ūs* (L. *lutarius*, that lives in the mud—from *lutum*, mud), *pert.* to or resembling mud.

lute, *n.* *lūt* (Ar. *al ud*, a lute or harp), a musical instrument with strings: **lute-string**, the string of a lute.

lute, *n.* *lūt*, also **luting**, *n.* *lū'ting* (L. *lutum*, mud), a composition used for securing the joints of vessels; a coating of clay or sand applied by chemists to strengthen their retorts: *v.* to coat with lute: **lū'ting**, *imp.*: **luted**, *pp.* *lū-tation*, *n.* *lū-tā'shūn*, the act or method of applying lute.

lustring, *n.* *lūstr'ing* (It. *lustrino*), a kind of stout shining silk: the same as *lustring*.

Lutheran, *a.* *lū-thēr-an*, *pert.* to Luther or his doctrines: *n.* a follower or disciple of Luther: **Lutheranism**, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrines of Luther.

luthern, *n.* *lū-thēr'n* (F. *lucarne*, a dormer-window—from L. *lucerna*, a lamp), a dormer or garret window.

luxate, *v.* *lūks-āt*, also **lux**, *v.* *lūks* (L. *luxatum*, to put out of joint, to loosen), to remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate: **lux'ating**, *imp.*: **lux'ated**, *pp.* *adj.* put out of joint; sprained: **luxation**, *n.* *lūks-ā'shūn*, a putting out of joint; a dislocation.

luxuriant, *a.* *lūg-zū-rī-ānt* (L. *luxurians*, growing rank, increasing in size—from *luxuria*, luxury, excess), very abundant; exuberant in growth; superfluous in abundance: **luxuriantly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **luxuriance**, *n.* *-ri-āns*, also **luxu'riancy**, *n.* *-ān-sī*, strong, vigorous growth; exuberance; excessive growth: **luxuriate**, *v.* *lūg-zū-rī-āt*, to grow to superfluous abundance; to live luxuriously; to revel without restraint in description or fancy: **luxuriating**, *imp.*: **luxuriated**, *pp.*

lux'uria'tion, *n.* *-shün*, the act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly: **luxurious**, *a.* *lúg-zú: rí-ús*, indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table; excessive indulgence of the appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and furniture; effeminate; voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure: **luxuriously**, *ad.* *-li*: **luxuriousness**, *n.* *-nés*, state of being luxurious; voluptuousness: **luxury**, *n.* *lúks-ú-rí*, a free or excessive indulgence in rich food, dress, or furniture; anything delightful or grateful to the senses; a dainty or delicacy; any delicious food or drink.

lycanthropy, *n.* *lí-kán-thró-pí* (Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthropos*, a man), a kind of melancholy or madness in which men fancy themselves changed into wolves.

lyceum, *n.* *lí-sé-üm* (L. *lyceum*; Gr. *lykeion*, a place at Athens where Aristotle taught philosophy, apartments appropriated to instruction by lectures, &c.; a higher school which prepares for the university).

lycopodiaceæ, *n. plu.* *lí-kóp-dí-á-sét-sé* (new L. *lycopodium*, club-moss—from Gr. *lypos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a natural order of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, whose tissues and mode of fructification resemble ferns, whose foliage approaches the confere, and whose general aspect is like the mosses; the club-mosses: **lycopodiaceous**, *a.* *-á-sét-sé*, pert. to the lycopodiaceæ: **lycopodium**, *n.* *lí-kóp-dí-üm*, a genus of moss-like plants; club-moss; its fine yellow dust or seed: **lycopodites**, *n. plu.* *lí-kóp-dítz*, fossil plants apparently allied to the club-mosses of the present day.

Lydian, *a.* *lí-dí-an* (L. *Lydia*; Gr. *Lydia*, an ancient kingdom of Asia Minor), pert. to Lydia or its inhabitants; soft and slow in music; effeminate; soft: **Lydian stone**, a compact variety of flinty slate, of a velvet-black colour, with a flat-conchoidal fracture and keen cutting grain, long used as a touchstone for gold, whose purity is shown by the colour of the streak left on its smoothed surface.

lye, *n.* *lí* (L. *lix*; Ger. *lauge*, lye-ashes: Lap. *ligge*, mud: Bohem. *laub*, lye), water impregnated with an alkaline salt, obtained by steeping wood-ashes amongst water; also spelt *ley*, *lí*.

lye, *n.* *lí* (from Eng. *lie*, to rest), a short railway siding on which carriages or waggon may rest for a time.

lying, *n.* *lí-íng* (from Eng. *lie*, a falsehood), the habit or practice of telling lies: **adj.** addicted to falsehoods; deceptive: **lyingly**, *ad.* *-lí*.

lying, *imp.* *lí-íng* (Eng. *lie*, to recline), reclining; being prostrate: **n.** position of one who lies down: **lying to**, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to retard or stop its progressive motion: **lying in**, confinement of women in childbirth.

lymph, *n.* *lí-mf* (L. *lymph*, water-lymph: F. *lymphe*), a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies, found in vessels called lymphatics: **lymphatic**, *a.* *lí-m-fá-tík*, pert. to lymph: **lymphaticæ**, *n. plu.* *-ákz*, the minute absorbent vessels which carry lymph from all parts of the body: **lymphic**, *a.* *lí-m-fík*, containing or resembling lymph.

lyncean, *a.* *lí-né-sán* (L. *lynx*, a lynx—gen. *lynxis*), pert. to the lynx.

lynch, *v.* *lí-nsh* (after *Lynch*, a person in the U.S. said to have been much addicted to taking the law into his own hands), to inflict pain or punishment without the forms of law, as by a mob: **lynching**, *imp.* *lynched*, *pp.* *lynsh*: **lynch-law**, popular vengeance inflicted by a mob; mob-law, as in U. S. of America.

lynx, *n.* *lí-nks* (L. *lynx*—see *lyncean*), a wild animal of the cat kind, noted for its keen sight: **lynx-eyed**, *a.* having acute or keen sight: **lynx-sapphire**, a lapidary's term for dark-grey or greenish-blue varieties of sapphire.

lyrate, *a.* *lí-rát*, also *ly'rated*, *a.* *-éd* (L. *lyra*, a lyre), *in bot.*, applied to a leaf having a large terminal lobe and several pairs of smaller lobes decreasing in size towards the base.

lyre, *n.* *lí-r* (L. *lyra*; Gr. *lyra*, a harp: It. and Sp. *lira*: F. *lyre*), a musical stringed instrument, much used by the anc. Egyptians and Greeks: **lyric**, *a.* *lí-rík*, also **lyrical**, *a.* *lí-rík-ál*, sung, or fitted to be sung, to the harp or lyre; applied to that kind of poetry, unequal in measure, which is adapted to musical recitation, or which may express the emotions of the writer: **lyric**, *n.* a lyrical composition: **lyrist**, *n.* *lí-ríst*, one who plays on the harp or lyre: **lyre phæaant** or **bird**, an Australian bird remarkable for having its long tail-feathers displayed perpendicularly in the form of a lyre.

M

ma, *n.* *má*, mother—a contracted form of *mamma*, child's name for mother.

ma'am, *n.* *mám*, madam—the usual colloquial contraction of *madam*.

Mab, *n.* *máb*, the queen of the fairies in northern mythology.

Mac, *a.* *mák*, a common Scotch prefix of proper names, signifying "son"; synonymous with *Fitz* in England, and *O'* in Ireland.

macacus, *n.* *má-ká-kús*, bonnet-apes, or ape-baboons—a genus of Old World monkeys.

macadamise, *v.* *mák-dá-m-íz* (from the inventor *Macadam*), to cover a road or path with small broken stones, which, uniting by pressure, form a hard smooth surface: **macadamising**, *imp.* *macad'amised*, *pp.* *-ízd*.

macaron, *n.* *mák-á-rón-í* (It. *maccheroni*, a sort of paste, originally of flour, cheese, and butter—from *maccare*, to bruise or crush), fine wheat flour formed into a paste and made in the form of long hollow tubes of the thickness of a goose-quill, used as an article of diet—first prepared in Italy: a medley; something fanciful and extravagant; a fool; a fine gentleman; a fop: **macaronic**, *a.* *mák-á-rón-ík*, pert. to or resembling macaroni; empty; trifling; a kind of burlesque poetry: **macaroon**, *n.* *mák-á-rón'* (F. *macaron*, a sort of pastry), a small sweet cake or biscuit with almonds.

macaw, *n.* *má-ká-w* (the native name in the Antilles), the name of a race of beautiful birds of the parrot kind: **macaw-tree**, a kind of palm-tree.

Maccabees, *n. plu.* *mák-ká-bés* (derived by some from M.C.B.I., the initial letters of the Heb. words signifying, "Who is like unto Thee among the gods, O Jehovah" which was their motto), a heroic Jewish family who freed their nation from the oppression and persecution of the Syrians, and restored the worship of the God of Israel, B.C. 163; the name of four books of the

Apocrypha, containing the history of the Maccabean princes, two of which are received into the canon of Scripture by the R. Cath. Ch.: **Maccabean**, *a.* *-bé-an*, pert. to the Maccabees.

mace, *n.* *más* (F. *masse*, a lump, a club: It. *mazza*, a mallet or club), the insignia of authority in the form of a club, and generally surmounted by a crown, borne before high officials, as mayors, lord provosts, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor, &c.; anciently, a weapon of war in the form of a club; the heavy rod used at billiards: **mace-bearer**, *n.* *má-sér*, an officer who carries the mace before persons in authority.

mace, *n.* *más* (L. *macis*, a spice: F. *macis*), a spice; the aril or second coat of the nutmeg: **mace-ale**, *ale* flavoured with mace.

macerate, *v.* *más-sér-át* (L. *maceratum*, to soften by steeping—from *macer*, lean, thin: It. *macerare*: F. *macérer*), to mortify; to inflict corporal hardships; to make lean; to steep in any cold liquid for the purpose of softening the texture, or of extracting the soluble portion: to steep almost to solution: **mac'rating**, *imp.* *mac'rated*, *pp.* *-át*, *adj.* steeped in a cold liquid: **mac'erator**, *n.* *-á-tér*, one who macerates: **mac'eration**, *n.* *-á-shün*, the act of wasting or making lean; mortification; corporal hardship; the process or operation of softening or extracting the soluble portion of anything by steeping in a cold liquid, as water. *Note*—*Infusion* is performed by pouring a hot liquid over a substance, as tea; *decoction*, by boiling a substance in a liquid.

machairodus, *n.* *mák-ró-dús* (Gr. *machaira*, a sabre, and *odous*, a tooth), *in geol.*, a genus of carnivorous mammals found in certain Tertiaries and bone-caves of Europe—so called from the trenchant, sharp-pointed, and sabre-shape of its upper canines.

Machiavellian, *a.* *mák-á-vé-lí-an* (after *Machiavel*, a famous political writer of Florence, in Italy, in the

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láv*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

15th century), denoting the principles of Machiavel, who taught the principles of expediency as opposed to right in his system of politics or statesmanship; cunning or crafty in politics and government: *n.* one who adopts the principles of Machiavel: **Machiavelism**, *n.* -izm, political cunning and artifice intended to advance arbitrary power.

machicolated, *a.* *mă-chik-ô-lă-téd* (mid. L. *machicolatum*; F. *machoulis*, machicolation— from F. *meche*, a mach, and *coulir*, to flow: old F. *coulis*, flowing), in *arch.* fortifications, having pierced parapets or galleries projecting from the faces of the walls, from which pitch and offensive missiles might be thrown upon the besiegers below: **machicolations**, *n.* plu. *măch-i-kô-lă-shûns*, projecting galleries in castellated buildings.

machinal, **machinate**—see **machine**.

machine, *n.* *mă-shên'* (L. *machina*; Gr. *mechane*, a contrivance, a stratagem, a machine: It. *macchina*: F. *machine*), any contrivance or thing which serves to increase or regulate the effects of a given force, as steam, water, or wind; a complex structure or instrument contrived to lessen or supersede human labour; an engine; a coach or light conveyance: **machining**, *n.* *mă-shê-nîng*, the working off newspaper or book sheets from a steam-press: **machinery**, *n.* *mă-shê-nê-ri*, the works or component parts of a machine; machines in general; complicated routine or management; the superhuman things introduced in a poem, &c., to solve a difficulty: **machinal**, *a.* *mă-shê-năl*, pert. to machines: **machinate**, *v.* *măk-i-năt*, to plan or contrive; to form a scheme; to plot: **machinating**, *imp.* *măch-i-năt-ed*, pp. *măch-i-năt-ôr*, *n.* *mă-têr*, one who contrives a scheme for an evil purpose: **machination**, *n.* *măk-i-nă-shûn*, a plot or scheme formed for some evil purpose; an artful design: **machinist**, *n.* *mă-shê-nîst*, a constructor of machines; one skilled in machines: **machine-work**, work done by a machine in contradistinction to that done by manual or hand labour.

macintosh, *n.* *măk-i-n-tôsh* (called after the inventor), a waterproof overcoat or cape.

mackerel, *n.* *măk-êr-êl* (Dut. *makreel*; F. *maquerel*; It. *maccairello*, a mackerel— from L. *macula*: It. *maccola*, a spot, a stain— so called from the dark blotches with which the fish is marked), a well-known sea-fish: **mackerel-gale**, a gale which only ripples the sea, or one suitable for catching mackerel: **mackerel-sky**, a sky streaked or marked like mackerel: **maculated**, *a.* *măk-ûl-êd* (L. *macula*, a spot, a stain), in *min.*, a name applied to surfaces that are covered with spots of a hue deeper than, or different from, the main ground of the substance: **macles**, *n.* plu. *măk-ls*, a term applied to "twin crystals" which are united by simple contact of their faces by interpenetration, or by incorporation, these twin forms being often repeated so as to form groups: **maele**, *n.* *măk-l*, another name for *chiastolite*, from the twin form of its crystals.

maclurea, *n.* *măk-lô-rê-dă* (after Dr. Maclure), in *geol.*, a genus of flatly-spiral and operculated shells, often of large dimensions, especially characteristic of Lower Silurian strata.

macrauchenia, *n.* *măk-raû-kê-ni-dă* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *uchen*, the neck), in *geol.*, an extinct Tertiary mammal of S. Amer. resembling the llama, but much larger.

macrocephalous, *a.* *măk-rô-sêf-dă-lûs* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *kephale*, the head), having a large head; in *bot.*, having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

macrocosm, *n.* *măk-rô-kôsm* (Gr. *makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, the world), the great world; the visible system of worlds.

macrodiagonal, *n.* plu. *măk-rô-dăk-tîl-z*, also *mac-ro-dactylî*, *-tîl-î* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *daktulos*, a finger), a family of birds having very long toes: **macrodiactylic**, *a.* *-tîl-îk*, having long toes.

macrodiagonal, *n.* *măk-rô-dă-ăg-ô-năl* (Gr. *makros*, long, *dia*, through, and *gonia*, an angle), the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism.

macrometer, *n.* *mă-k-rôm-ê-têr* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *metron*, a measure), an optical instrument for measuring inaccessible objects.

macropodous, *a.* *mă-k-rô-pô-dûs* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), applied to a family of crustaceans, the macropods, having enormously long feet; in *bot.*, having the radicle large in proportion to the rest of the body: **macropus**, *n.* *măk-rô-pûs*, the

kangaroo, in allusion to the great length of its hind feet.

macropoma, *n.* *mă-k-rô-pô-mă* (Gr. *makros*, long or large, and *poma*, a cover or lid), in *geol.*, a genus of sauroid fishes peculiar to the Chalk and Wealden—so named from its large opercula, the head being equal to one-fourth of the entire length of the body.

macropterous, *a.* *mă-k-rô-ptêr-ûs* (Gr. *makros*, great, and *pteron*, a wing, the blade of an oar), long-finned; long-winged.

macrotherium, *n.* *măk-rô-thê-rî-ûm* (Gr. *makros*, large, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a genus of edentate mammals from the Miocene Tertiaries of Europe, having affinities to the African ant-eater, but six or eight times larger.

macrotus, *a.* *mă-k-rô-tûs* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *ous*, an ear—gen. *otis*), in *zool.*, long-eared.

macroura or **macrura**, *n.* plu. *mă-k-rô-ră*, also **macrou-rans**, *n.* plu. *-rânz* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, the tail), a family of decapod crustaceans having long tails, as the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c.: **macrou-rus**, *a.* *-krô-rûs*, long-tailed.

macra, *n.* *măk-tră* (Gr. *maktra*, a kneading-trough), a well-known littoral bivalve, inhabiting sandy and muddy shores—so named from a fanciful allusion to its shape.

macula, *n.* *măk-û-lă*, plu. *mac'ulæ*, *-lê* (L. *macula*, a spot), a spot, as on the skin, or on the face of the sun or moon: **mac'ulate**, *v.* *-lăt* (L. *maculatum*, to spot), to stain; to spot; to sully or defile: *adj.* in *bot.*, spotted; blotched: **mac'ulating**, *imp.* *mac'ulated*, pp. *mac'ulation*, *n.* *-lăt-shûn*, the act of spotting; a stain or spot.

mad, *a.* *măd* (old Eng. *mad*, to rave: Swiss, *madeln*, to mutter: Bav. *maden*, to chatter: Dut. *mad*; It. *matto*, foolish, mad), disordered in the mind; insane; wild; furious; excited with a violent or unreasonable passion, desire, or appetite; enraged: **madly**, *ad. -lî*: **madness**, *n.* the state of being mad; a state of disordered mind, insanity; extreme folly; headstrong wildness of passion; distraction: **madcap**, *n.* *măd-kăp*, a wild, thoughtless, rash person: **mad house**, *n.* a house for the treatment and cure of the insane: **mad-like**, *a.* exceedingly rash; without reason or understanding: **mad man**, *n.* one deprived of his understanding; one who acts contrary to reason; a lunatic: **like mad**, in the manner of a person deprived of reason: **to run mad**, to act as one who is deprived of reason.

madam, *n.* *măd-âm*, colloquially contracted *ma'am*, *măm* (F. *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady), a title used in addressing women of every degree above the lowest; colloquially, a term of address for mistress or lady; not complimentary, as "she is a proud madam."

madden, *v.* *măd-n* (from *mad*, which see), to make mad; to become mad; to act as one mad: **madden-ing**, *imp.* *măd-nîng*, making mad or very angry: **madden-ed**, pp. *măd-nêd*, rendered mad.

madder, *n.* *măd-êr* (AS. *maddere*), the name of a plant, the root of which is much used in dyeing red, several valuable pigments of different colours being also prepared from the colouring matter of the root: **mad derring**, *n.* the process of dyeing with madder: **madder-lake**, a colour obtained from madder.

made, *pt.* or *pp.* of **make**, which see.

madeira, *n.* *mă-dê-ră*, a highly-esteemed wine produced in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle, *n.* *măd-mô-lă-zêl'* (F. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel, young lady), the title given to a young unmarried Frenchwoman in France; a miss: **madonna** or **madona**, *n.* *mă-dôn-nă* (It. *madonna*, my lady—from *mia*, my, and *donna*, lady), a term equivalent to *madam*: applied particularly to the Virgin Mary, and to the pictures representing her.

madrepore, *n.* *măd-rê-pôr* (F. *madrepore*—from *madre*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore), a genus of corals, characterised by its spreading branching form, and by the numerous star-shaped cavities that dot its surface: **madreporeite**, *n.* *măd-rê-pô-rî-tî*, fossil madrepore; a variety of limestone having a small prismatic or columnar structure which looks like the pore arrangement of coral, but which is only a species of crystallisation.

madrier, *n.* *măd-rî-êr* (F. *madrier*—from L. *mater*, stuff, material), a thick board or plank used for supporting the earth in mines, and for other military purposes.

madrigal, *n.* *măd-rî-găl* (It. *madrigale*; Sp. *mandrial*, a kind of irregular lyric poem, properly a pasto-

côv, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, sham, thing, there, zeal.

ral—from *L. mandra*; *It. mandria*, a fold), a pastoral song; a little song on some light or amatory subject; a vocal composition in five or six parts.

maelstrom, *n. mál-stróm*, the name of a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway; a violent storm of temper.

maestoso, *n. mǎs-tó-zó* (*It.*) a direction in music, to give grandeur and strength to a passage.

Maastricht beds, *n. plu. mǎ-stríkt bédz*, in *geol.*, a calcareous formation about 100 feet thick, regarded as the uppermost member of the Chalk formation in Europe, the fossils of which are on the whole very peculiar, and all distinct from Tertiary species—so called from being found at Maastricht on the banks of the Meuse.

magazine, *n. mǎg-ǎ-zén* (*F. magasin*; *Sp. magacen*; *Port. armazen*, a magazine, a storehouse—from *Ar. makhzen*, a storehouse: *Alb. magazoid*, I bring together), a building in which to store provisions, arms, or ammunition; a strong building in which to store gunpowder safely; a pamphlet published at regular intervals containing compositions of a miscellaneous character: **magazine-day**, the day on which monthlies and serials are published and supplied to the trade.

magdalen, *n. mǎg-dǎ-lén*, a reformed prostitute—so called after *Mary Magdalene* of Scripture.

Magdeburg hemispheres, *n. plu. mǎg-dé-bérp-hém-ís-férs*, an apparatus for illustrating atmospheric pressure, consisting of a sphere in two halves made to fit air-tight, which, when the air is withdrawn from the interior, cannot be easily separated.

Magellanic clouds, *n. plu. mǎg-él-an-ík-klóudz*, the two whitish nebulae or cloud-like substances near the south pole of the heavens—so called from *Magellan* the navigator.

maggiore, *a. mǎj-yó-rǎ* (*It.*) in music, greater.

maggot, *n. mǎg-ó* (*W. magu*, to breed; *magad*, a brood, a multitude), a worm or grub, particularly of the flesh-fly; a whim or fancy: **maggoty**, *a. -ót-t*, full of maggots; whimsical; capricious.

magi, *n. plu. mǎ-jí*, also **magians**, *n. plu. mǎ-jí-anz* (*L. magus*; *Gr. magos*, a magician), the learned men and priests among the Persians who worshipped light or fire as the emblem of the invisible God, who cultivated a knowledge of astronomy and the secrets of nature, and to whom were attributed the wielding of mysterious powers, and the practice of divination; the followers of Zoroaster, who held two principles, one of good, and the other of evil: **magianism**, *n. -án-tém*, the philosophy or doctrines of the magi.

magic, *n. mǎj-ík* (*L. magicus*; *Gr. magikos*, belonging to magic—from *L. magus*, a magician; *Gr. magica*, enchantment, the rites of the ancient Persian magi), the pretended art or science of working by the aid or power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment; the secret operation of natural causes, as natural magic: **magic**, *a. mǎj-ík*, also **magical**, *a. mǎj-ík-kál*, pert. to magic; used in magic; performed by spirits or the invisible powers of nature: **magically**, *ad. -ík*: **magician**, *n. mǎ-jísh-án*, one professedly skilled in magic: **magic-lantern**, an instr. or machine by which small objects painted on glass are reproduced and magnified to any size on a wall or screen: **magic-square**, a square divided into smaller squares, in which a series of figures is so placed that in whatever way they are added the sum produced is always the same: **magic wand**, the rod of a magician.

maglip, *n. mǎ-glip*, a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

magistrate, *n. mǎj-ís-trát* (*L. magistratus*, the office or rank of a master or chief—from *magister*, a master; *F. magistrat*), a public civil officer invested with executive or judicial authority; a justice of the peace: **magisterial**, *a. mǎj-ís-tér-i-ál*, pert. to a magistrate; authoritative; lofty; despotic: **magisterially**, *ad. -ík*: **magisterialness**, *n. -nés*, the air and manner of a master; imperiousness: **magistracy**, *n. mǎj-ís-trá-sí*, the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

magistral, *n. mǎj-ís-trál* (*Sp. magistral*, masterly—from *L. magister*, a master), among the Spanish smelters of S. Amer. and Mexico, the roasted and powdered copper pyrites added to certain ores of silver for reducing them.

magma, *n. mǎg-mǎ* (*L.* and *Gr. magma*, the dregs of an unguent), dregs; a crude mixture of mineral or organic matter in a pasty state.

Magna Charta, *n. mǎg-nǎ-kár-tǎ* (*L. magna*, great, and *charta*, paper, a charter), the great charter ob-

tained by the Eng. barons from King John, A.D. 1215, repeatedly confirmed by Henry III. and by Edward I.

magnanimous, *a. mǎg-nán-í-mús* (*L. magnanimus*, great-souled—from *magnus*, great, and *animus*, soul, mind: *It. magnanimo*; *F. magnanime*), great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; not selfish; disinterested: **magnanimously**, *ad. -ík*: **magnanimity**, *n. mǎg-nán-ím-í-té*, greatness of mind; elevation in soul or in sentiment; great generosity.

magnate, *n. mǎg-nát*, *plu. magnates*, -nátz (*F. magnats*, grandes of Poland or Hungary—from *L. magnus*, great), a noble or grandee; a man of rank and wealth.

magnesia, *n. mǎg-né-shí-tǎ* (*Magnesia*, a country of Thessaly; *F. magnésie*, *magnesia*; *Gr. magnes*, the loadstone or magnet), one of the primitive earths, used in the form of a white, light, tasteless powder: **magnesian**, *a. mǎg-né-shí-án*, resembling or containing *magnesia*: **magnesite**, *n. mǎg-né-zít*, a native carbonate of *magnesia* occurring in white, hard, stony masses: **magnesium**, *n. -shí-úm*, the metallic base of *magnesia*: **magnesium light**, a brilliant light produced by burning magnesium wire: **sulphate of magnesia**, the well-known Epsom salt: **magnesia alum**, a substance occurring in white fibrous masses and efflorescences in S. Amer.: **magnesian limestone**, any limestone containing upwards of 20 per cent. of *magnesia*.

magnet, *n. mǎg-nét* (*L.* and *Gr. magnes*, the loadstone—*gen. magnetis*; said to be so called from the *Magnesia* in Thessaly, where first found: *It. magnete*, a magnet), the loadstone, which has the property of attracting iron, and of pointing to the poles when freely suspended; a bar of steel, to which the properties of the loadstone are imparted by contact; any piece of iron rendered powerfully attractive by a galvanic current; any powerful attraction: **magnetic**, *a. mǎg-nét-ík*, also **magnetical**, *a. -í-kál*, possessing the property of attracting iron; attractive; having the peculiar property of turning due north and south when left freely suspended: **magnetically**, *ad. -kál-tí*: **magneticalness**, *n. -nés*, the quality of being magnetic: **magnetics**, *n. plu. mǎg-nét-íks*, the science or principles of magnetism: **magnetise**, *v. mǎg-nét-íz*, to render magnetic; to affect with magnetism: **magnetising**, *imp. magnetised*, *pp. -ízd*: **magnetiser**, *n. -íz-ér*, one who or that which imparts magnetism: **magnetism**, *n. -í-zm*, the peculiar attractive and repulsive power of the natural magnet or loadstone; the peculiar property or power possessed by many mineral bodies, by which, under certain circumstances, they attract and repel one another according to determinate laws; the cause of the attractive power of the magnet; the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of the attractive power of the magnet, and other bodies in a magnetic state: **magnetisation**, *n. mǎg-nét-í-zǎ-shún*, the bringing into a magnetic condition; the state of the object so brought: **magnetite**, *n. mǎg-nét-ít*, one of the richest and most important of the ores of iron, and that from which the finest kinds of steel are made—also called **magnetic iron**: **magnetic battery**, a combination of magnets with the like poles similarly disposed so as to act together with great power: **magnetic dip**, see *dip*: **magnetic equator**, the line around the equatorial parts of the earth where the dipping-needle rests horizontally: **magnetic fluid**, the hypothetical fluid to which various phenomena of magnetism are usually referred: **magnetic meridian**, the mean direction which a freely-suspended horizontal needle assumes when left to itself: **magnetic needle**, the magnetised steel needle of the mariner's compass: **magnetic poles**, the two points in the higher northern and southern regions, where the needle dips and becomes vertical or perpendicular to the horizon—the north pole of the needle dipping in the north, and the south pole in the south: **magnetic telegraph**, a telegraph worked by electromagnetism: **magneto-electricity**, *n. mǎg-nét-ó*, the electric phenomena produced by magnetism: **magneto-electric**, *a. pert.* to exhibiting magneto-electricity: **animal magnetism**, a supposed agent of a mysterious nature, which is said to have a powerful influence on a person through contact with an operator, or by the exertion of will on the part of another; mesmerism: **terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic influence exerted by the earth.

magnetometer, *n. mǎg-nét-óm-é-tér* (*Gr. magnes*, the loadstone, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

magnetomotor, *n. mǎg-nét-ó-mó-tér* (*Gr. magnes*, the

mǎte, mǎt, fǎr, lǎw; mǎte, mǎt, hér; pǎne, pǎn; nǎte, nǎt, mǎve;

loadstone, and L. motor, a mover), a voltaic series of two or more large plates, which produces a great quantity of electricity of low tension, adapted for electro-magnetic purposes.

magnificent, a. *māg-nif-i-sēnt* (L. *magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make), grand in appearance; pompous; fond of splendour; **magnificently**, ad. *-li*. **magnificence**, n. *-i-sēns*, grandeur of appearance; splendour; **magnifico**, n. *-i-kō* (It.), a grandee or noble of Venice; **magnify**, v. *māg-nī-fi*, to increase the apparent size of a body; to praise or extol highly; to exaggerate; to amplify; to raise in pride or pretensions; **magnifying**, imp.; adj. enlarging apparent size; extolling; **magnified**, pp. *-fid*; **magnifier**, n. *-fi-ēr*, one who magnifies; a glass or lens which increases the magnitude of a body to the eye; **magnifiable**, a. *-fi-ā-bl*, that may be magnified.

magniloquent, a. *māg-nīlō-kwēnt* (L. *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking), pompous in words or style; expressing lofty pretensions; **magniloquence**, n. *-kwēns*, a lofty inflated manner of speaking; **magniloquently**, ad. *-li*.

magnitude, n. *māg-nī-tūd* (L. *magnitudo*, greatness—from *magnus*, great; It. *magnitudine*), bulk; size; extent of dimensions or parts; greatness; importance.

magnolia, n. *māg-nō-lī-ā* (after *Pierre Magnol* of Montpellier), a genus of plants; the laurel-leaved tulip-tree of America.

magnum, n. *māg-nīm* (L. *magnus* or *magnum*, great), a large wine-bottle, which holds double the quantity of an ordinary one; **magnum bonum**, *-bō-nīm* (L. *magnus*, great, and *bonum*, good), a plum so called; an epithet denoting excellence in the highest degree.

magpie, n. *māg-pī* (L. *pica*; It. *pica*; F. *pie*, a chatterer, a pie, and *mag*, for *Margaret*), a well-known, chattering, particoloured bird of the crow kind.

Magyar, n. *māg-yēr*, a name for a Hungarian, or one of the dominant class in Hungary.

Mahabharatam, n. *mā-hā-bā-rā-tām*, the name of one of the great Indian epic poems, the chief subject of which is a long civil war between two dynasties of anc. India, the Kurus and Pandus.

Maharajah, n. *mā-hā-rā-jā*, a Hindoo sovereign prince.

mahamah, n. *mā-hār-māg*, a muslin wrapper worn over the head, and across the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armenian women, when they go abroad.

mahl-stick, n. *māhōl-stīk* (Ger. *maler-stock*—from *maler*, a painter, and *stick*, stick), the stick used by painters to serve as a rest to the right hand while painting,—also written **maul-stick**.

mahogany, n. *mā-hōg-ā-nī* (W. I. *mahagoni*), a forest-tree of tropical America,—also its wood, of a reddish or brown colour.

Mahomet, n. *mā-hōm-ēt*, spelt also **Moham'med**, the author and founder of a new system of religion and civil polity, born at Mecca, in Arabia, A.D. 571; **Mahometan**, n. *-ētān*, a follower of Mahomet; a Mussulman; also **Moham median**, adj. of or pert. to Mahomet; **Mahometanism**, n. *-tān-izm*, the religion established by Mahomet; also **Moham medianism**; **Mahometanise**, v. *-tān-iz*, to convert to the religion or customs of the Mahometans; **Mahometanism**, imp.; **Mahometanised**, pp. *-tāz*.

maid, n. *māid* (Goth. *māgus*, a boy; *magaths*, a maid; old H. Ger. *māg*; Ger. *magd*, a maid; W. *magu*; Bret. *maga*, to breed), a virgin; an unmarried woman; a female servant; **maid-servant**, n. a female servant; **maiden**, n. *māid-n*, a maid; a young unmarried woman; a guillotine formerly used in Scotland; adj. pert. to a maid or to the unmarried state; fresh; new; unpolluted; first, as a *maiden* speech; **maidenly**, a. *-li*, like a maid; gentle; modest; ad. in a maiden-like manner; **maidenlike**, a. like a maiden; **maidenhood**, n. *māid-n-hōd*, or **maidenhead**, n. *-hēd* (AS. *mædenhead*), virginity; newness; freshness; virgin purity; **maidenliness**, n. *-li-nēs*, the quality of being maidenly; modesty; **maiden assize**, an assize at which there is no criminal to try.

mail, n. *māl* (F. *maille*; It. *maglia*, the mesh of a net, a ring—from L. *macula*, a spot, a hole), defensive covering for soldiers, consisting of steel-ringed or net work; defensive armour; an article composed of rings interwoven, used in ships for rubbing off loose hemp from the cordage; **mail-clad**, also **mailed**, a. *māld*, covered with defensive armour.

mail, n. *māl* (AS. *māl*; Icel. *mala*, tribute), in *Scotch*

law, a term signifying rent; tribute: **black-mail**, a tax paid to freebooters for protection of property.

mail, n. *māl* (AS. *māl* or *mæl*, a spot, a blot; prov. Eng. *mail*, a speck on the feathers of a bird), a spot on cloth, especially what is caused by iron.

mail, n. *māl* (Norm. F. *maille*, a large budget; old H. Ger. *mahala*; It. *mala*; Bret. *mal*, a trunk, a case; Gael. *mala*, a bag, a purse), a bag for the conveyance of letters; any conveyance by which letters are forwarded to their destination; the letters themselves; v. to prepare for transmission by mail; to post letters or parcels; **mailing**, imp.; **mailed**, pp. *māld*, transmitted by mail; **mailable**, a. *māi-ā-bl*, that may be sent by post; **mail-coach**, a carriage for conveying letters, &c., from one place to another; **mail-train**, on a railway, a fast train by which mails are conveyed.

maim, v. *mām* (old F. *mahain*, a defect; mid. L. *muhannare*, to maim; *mahamium*, a blemish; old Eng. *maym*, a hurt), to deprive of any necessary part of the body; to disable; to cripple; to disfigure; n. an injury done to the body by depriving it of a necessary part; a crippling; **maiming**, imp.; **maimed**, pp. *māmd*; adj. disabled in limbs; crippled; **maimedness**, n. *māid-ē-nēs*, state of being maimed.

main, a. *mān* (Goth. *magin*, to be able; Icel. *mega*, to be able; *megin*, strength, the principal part of a thing), chief; principal; first, as in size, rank, or importance; leading; important; n. the gross bulk or whole; violence, force, or effort, as he fought with might and *main*; the greater part; the ocean or sea; the land as distinguished from adjoining islands; a chief drain or pipe; **mainly**, ad. *-li*, chiefly; principally; **main-deck**, the principal deck of a ship; **main-keel**, the keel as distinguished from the false keel; **mainland**, n. *mān-lānd*, the continent; the principal land as opposed to an island; **mainmast**, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; **main-sail**, n. the principal sail in a ship; **main-sheets**, the ropes used for fastening the mainsails; **mainspring**, the principal spring in a watch or timepiece; **mainstay**, n. *mān-sā*, chief support; **main-top**, a platform over the head of the mainmast; **main-yard**, the yard on which the mainsail is extended.

mainpensor, n. *mān-pēr-nēr* (F. *main*, hand, and old F. *perner*, to take; *prise*, a taking; L. *prehendere*, to take), in law, a surety unto whose hands a person charged with an offence was given to answer for his appearance when required; **mainprise**, n. *-prīs*, a commitment to the care of such a surety.

maintain, v. *mān-tān* (F. *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold; L. *manu tenere*, to hold by the hand), to hold or preserve in some particular state or condition; to defend; to vindicate; to support by argument; to justify; to support with food, clothing, &c.; to affirm or assert; **maintain-ing**, imp.; **maintained**, pp. *-tānd*; **maintainer**, n. *-ēr*, one who; **maintainable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be maintained or upheld; **maintenance**, n. *mān-tēn-āns*, means of support; vindication; defence; continuance; assistance to another in a suit at law; **cap of maintenance**, n. a cap of dignity anciently belonging to the rank of a duke, and worn even by kings; a symbol of high dignity.

maize, n. *māz* (Sp. *maíz*; F. *mais*—from *mahiz*, a native word of the island of Hayti), Indian corn or wheat; an Amer. corn-plant, the *Zea mays* of botanists.

majesty, n. *mā-jēs-tī* (L. *majestas*, grandeur, majesty—from *majus*, great; F. *majesté*), greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; elevation of manner or style; sovereignty; title or address of kings or emperors; **majestic**, a. *mā-jēs-tīk*, also **majestical**, a. *-tī-kāl*, stately; pompous; sublime; having dignity of person or appearance; **majestically**, ad. *-li*.

majolica, n. *mā-jōl-i-kā* (old Ger. *magele*, a mug), a term for soft enamelled pottery, first introduced into Italy from Majorca about the twelfth century.

major, a. *mā-jēr* (L. *major*, greater—from *majus*, great; F. *majeur*), greater in number, quantity, or extent; n. an officer in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; a head or superior; a person of full age; **majorship**, n. the office or rank of major; **majority**, n. *mā-jōr-i-tī*, full age or end of minority; the greater number; more than a half; the number by which the votes for the successful candidate exceed those of the unsuccessful one; the military rank of a major; **major-dome**, *-dō-mē* (Sp. *mayordomo*—from L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house), a man who holds the place of the master of a house; a

steward: **major-general**, an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general: **drum-major**, the principal drummer in a regiment: **serjeant-major**, a non-commissioned officer subordinate to the adjutant: **major interval**, in music, an interval greater by half a tone or semitone than the minor interval of the same denomination: **major mode**, in music, that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form major intervals with the tonic or key-note: **major premise**, in logic, the premise of a syllogism which contains the major term: **major term**, the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

make, *v.* **mak** (Ger. *machen*; Dut. *maeken*, to make), to form; to fashion; to mould; to compel; to produce or effect; to do; to perform; to commit; to cause to have a particular quality; to bring into any state or condition; to raise, as profit; to gain; to reach or arrive at; to proceed; to move; to operate; to contribute: **n.** form; structure; composition: **mak'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of forming or constituting; workmanship; composition; structure; form: **made**, pt. pp. **mad**, did **make**. *Note*.—The very many senses of this word are determined by the context. **mak'er**, *n.* **-er**, one who makes; the Creator; to **make account of**, to esteem; to regard: to **make a man**, to make the fortune of a person: to **make as if**, to pretend; to **make show that**; to **make away with**, to kill; to **destroy**; to **make to take liberty**; to **dare**; to **make for**, to move toward; to **make free with**, to treat without ceremony: to **make good** or **make amends**, to defend; to maintain; to compensate for: to **make land**, to arrive near or at land, as a ship: to **make light of**, to treat with indifference or contempt: to **make love to**, to attempt to gain the affections of; to court: to **make merry**, to be joyful or jovial in feasting: to **make much of**, to treat with fondness or esteem: to **make no doubt**, to have no doubt; to be confident: to **make of**, to understand; to effect: to **make out**, to form or draw out; to understand clearly: to **make over**, to transfer; to alienate: to **make sail**, to increase speed by extending more sails: to **make suit to**, to endeavour to gain the favour of; to court: to **make sure of**, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession: to **make up**, to collect into a sum or mass; to reconcile; to compensate; to settle or adjust: to **make up for**, to supply by an equivalent; to compensate: to **make up with**, to become friendly to: to **make way**, to make progress; to advance: **make-believe**, *a.* fictitious: **n.** a mere pretence: **make-shift**, *n.* a temporary substitute; something adopted or constructed to serve a present purpose: **make-weight**, *n.* any small thing thrown in to make up weight: to **make shift**, to contrive to do.

mal, *mal*, also **male**, **mal'ē** (L. *male*, badly, ill; *malus*, bad, evil: F. *mal*, evil, ill), a prefix signifying evil; ill; badly, as in malformation, malediction.

malachite, *n.* **mal'-ā-kīt** (Gr. *malache*, a mallow), a highly-prized mineral, being a green carbonate of copper—so called from its colour resembling that of the green leaves of mallows, used for a variety of ornamental purposes, and as a green pigment under the name emerald-green.

malacholite, *n.* **mal'-ā-kō-līt** (Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral, a variety of argite of various shades of green, and of a vitreous or sub-pearly lustre.

malacology, *n.* **mal'-ā-kōl'-ō-jī** (Gr. *malakos*, soft, tender, and *logos*, a discourse), the natural history of molluscs or soft-bodied animals: **mal'acolog'ist**, *n.* **-ist**, one versed in malacology.

malacopterygious, *a.* **mal'-ā-kōp-tēr-yj'-ūs** (Gr. *malakos*, soft, tender, and *pterygion*, a small feather, the fin of a fish), having bony rays or fins, not sharp-pointed, as in certain fishes: **mal'acopteryg'ian**, *n.* plu. **-ij'-ānz**, Cuvier's second great order or division of osseous fishes, having the rays of the fins soft or jointed.

malacosteon, *n.* **mal'-ā-kōs-tē-ōn** (Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *osteon*, a bone), softness of the bones; atrophy of bone.

malacostomous, *a.* **mal'-ā-kōs-tō-mūs** (Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *stoma*, a mouth), having soft jaws without teeth, as most fish.

malacostracology, *n.* **mal'-ā-kōs-trā-kōl'-ō-jī** (Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, a discourse), the natural history of the crustacea.

malacostracous, *a.* **mal'-ā-kōs-trā-kūs** (Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *ostrakon*, a hard shell), belonging to crustaceous animals, called **mal'acos traca**, **-trā-kā**, as the

shrimp, lobster, &c.: **mal'acos tracan**, *n.* **-trā-kān**, a crustacean—generally those having soft shells.

maladjustment, *n.* **mal'-ād-jūst'mēt** (L. *malus*, evil, and *adjustment*), an evil or wrong adjustment.

maladministration, *n.* **mal'-ād-mīn-is-trā-shūn** (L. *malus*, evil, and *administration*), bad management of public affairs; bad management of business which has been entrusted to one.

maladroitness, *n.* **mal'-ā-drōyt'nēs** (L. *malus*, evil, and *adroitness*), bad dexterity; awkwardness.

malady, *n.* **mal'-ā-dī** (F. *maladie*, disease—from L. *malus*, evil), any sickness or disease of the human body; depravity; moral disorder.

Malaga, *n.* **mal'-ā-gā**, a wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

malaise, *n.* **mal'-lāz** (F. *malaise*, uneasiness), in med., an indefinite feeling of uneasiness; ill at ease.

malanders, *n.* plu. **mal'-ān-dērz** (F. *malandres*), chaps or scabs on the lowest parts of a horse's legs.

malapert, *a.* **mal'-ā-pért** (F. *mal*, ill, and *apert*, ready, nimble in that he does: *It. aperto*, open, confident), bold and forward in speech or action; saucy; impudent: **mal'apertly**, *ad. -ly*, impudently; saucily: **mal'apert'ness**, *n.* **-nēs**, quick impudence.

malapropos, *ad.* **mal'-āp-prō-pō** (F. *mal*, evil, and *à propos*, to the purpose), unseasonably; ill to the purpose.

mal' a. **mal'tēr (L. *mala*, the cheek: *It. malare*, the cheek-bone), pert to the cheek.**

malaria, *n.* **mal'-ā-ri-ā (It. *mala*, ill, bad, and *aria*, air), peculiar exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague: **mal'a'ri-al**, *a.* **-ri-al**, also **mal'a'ri-ous**, *a.* **-ri-ūs**, affected by malaria; unhealthy.**

malate, *n.* **mal'-āt** (F. *malate*—from L. *malum*, an apple), a salt of malic acid.

malconformation, *n.* **mal'-kōn-fōr-mā-shūn** (L. *malus*, evil, and *conformation*), ill form; disproportion of parts.

malcontent, *n.* **mal'-kōn-tēt** (L. *malus*, evil, and *content*), one discontented or dissatisfied, particularly with political affairs: **mal'content** or **mal'content'ed**, *a.* **-tēt'ēd**, discontented; dissatisfied: **mal'content'edly**, *ad. -ly*: **mal'content'edness**, *n.* **-nēs**, discontentedness.

male, *a.* **mal** (old F. *masle*; F. *mâle*, male—from L. *masculus*, of the male kind, manly), relating to the sex that begets young; bearing stamens only; having the thread on the outside, as a screw: **n.** a male animal or plant; in bot., a plant or flower which bears stamens and no pistil.

malediction, *n.* **mal'-ē-dik'-shūn** (L. *maledictio*, evil-speaking—from *malus*, evil, and *dictum*, to speak: F. *malediction*), evil-speaking; denunciation of evil; curse or execration.

malefactor, *n.* **mal'-ē-fāk'tēr** (L. *malefactor*, an evil-doer—from *malus*, evil, and *factum*, to do), an evil-doer; a criminal.

maleic or **malæic**, *a.* **mal'-ē-ik** (L. *malum*, an apple), denoting an acid obtained from malic acid.

malevolent, *a.* **mal'-lēv-ō-lēt** (L. *malevolens*, ill-disposed—from *malus*, evil, and *volens*, willing), ill-disposed and spiteful towards others; prompted by personal hate or malice to do injury: **mal'ev'olence**, *n.* **-lēns**, evil disposition and spite towards another; a hatred that prompts to injure another: **mal'ev'olently**, *ad. -ly*.

malfeasance, *n.* **mal'-fā-sāns** (F. *malfeasance*, mal-evolence), evil-doing; illegal deed.

malformation, *n.* **mal'-fōr-mā-shūn** (L. *malus*, evil, and *formation*), ill or wrong formation: **mal'formed**, *a.* **mal'-fōr'md'**, ill-formed.

malic, *a.* **mal'-ik** (L. *malum*, an apple), of or from apples, as malic acid.

malice, *n.* **mal'-is** (L. *malitia*, ill-will—from *malus*, evil: *It. malizia*: F. *malice*), extreme enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others unjustly for personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; spite; deliberate mischief: **malicious**, *a.* **mal'-ish'-ūs**, harbouring enmity without cause; proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will: **malic'iously**, *ad. -ly*: **malic'iousness**, *n.* **-nēs**, extreme enmity or disposition to injure: **malice prepense**, **-prē-pēns** (L. *prē*, before, and *pensum*, to weigh), malice previously and deliberately entertained.

malign, *a.* **mal'-līn'** (L. *malignus*, envious, spiteful—from *malus*, bad, and *geno*, I produce: *It. maligno*: F. *malin*), having violent hatred or enmity towards others; unfavourable; pernicious; tending to injure: **v.** to regard with envy or malice; to defame; to treat

māle, māl, jār, lāw; mēte, hēr; ptn, pln; nōte, nōt, mōve;

with extreme enmity: **malig'ning**, imp.: **maligned'**, pp. -*ind'*: **malig'ner**, n. -*er*, one who maligns; a sarcastic censurer: **malig'ny**, ad. -*ly*: **malignant**, a. *mal-lig'nant*, actuated by extreme enmity or malice; virulent; dangerous to life; extremely heinous: n. in *Eng. hist.*, one of the adherents of the house of Stuart —so called by the opposite party: **malignantly**, ad. -*ly*: **malignancy**, n. *mal-lig'nā-si*, bitter enmity; state of being malignant: **malig'uity**, n. *mal-lig'ui-ti*, bitter enmity towards another; malice without provocation; deep-rooted spite; extreme evilness of nature.

maling'er, v. *mal-ling-gér* (F. *malingre*, lingering, sickly), to feign illness; in *mil.* or *nav. lang.*, to protract or pretend disease in order to avoid duty: n. act of one who feigns himself sick in order to escape duty: **maling'ering**, imp.: **maling'ered**, pp. *ling-gér*: **maling'erer**, n. -*gér-ér*, a soldier who feigns himself sick.

malison, n. *mal-lí-sen* (Norm. F. *malison*, a curse), a curse; a malediction; execration; the opposite of *benison*.

mal'kin, n. *mal-ló-kin* (from *Mall* or *Moll*, the shortened form for *Mary*, the kitchen-vench), a mop made of clouts for sweeping an oven; a dirty wench.

mall, n. *mal-lé*, *mal*, or *mél* (L. *malleus*, a hammer: It. *malleo*: F. *mail*), a heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving anything with force; a public walk; a level shaded walk, so called from being originally a walk where they played with *malls* and balls: v. to beat with something heavy; to bruise: **mall'ing**, imp.: **mall'ed**, pp. *mal-lé*—see *mail*.

mallard, n. *mal-lér-d* (F. *mallard*, a drake), the wild duck—often restricted to the male or drake.

malleable, a. *mal-lé-a-bil* (F. *malleable*; It. *malleabile*, malleable—from L. *malleus*, a hammer), that may be drawn out or extended by hammering: **malleability**, n. -*bil-i-ti*, also **malleableness**, n. -*bl-nés*, that property of most metals of being capable of extension under blows of a hammer: **malleableise**, v. *mal-lé-a-bil-é*, to render any substance capable of extension under blows of a hammer: **malleableising**, imp.: **malleableised'**, pp. -*ed'*: **malleate**, v. *mal-lé-át*, to extend by hammering: **malleating**, imp.: **malleated**, pp.

malleolar, a. *mal-lé-o-lár* (L. *malleolus*, a small hammer—from *malleus*, a hammer), in *anat.*, belonging to the ankle—applied to certain small arteries: **malleolus**, n. *mal-lé-o-lús*, the joint formed with the legs on each side of the foot; an ankle; in *bot.*, a hammer-shaped slip; the layer by which gardeners propagate plants.

mallet, n. *mal-lét* (F. *maillet*, a mallet—L. *malleus*, a hammer), a wooden hammer, chiefly used by stonecutters and carpenters.

mallotus, n. *mal-ló-tis* (Gr. *mallotos*, fleecy—from *mallos*, a lock of wool), the capelan, a small soft-finned fish, rather larger than a sprat, inhabiting the coasts of northern seas.

mallow, n. *mal-ló*, or **mallows**, n. -*lóz* (L. *malva*: Gr. *malache*, mallows—from Gr. *malasso*, I soften), a wild plant, the roots and leaves of which are used medicinally—so called from its emollient qualities.

malin-rock, n. *mal-m-rók*, a local term for a calcareous sandstone, which forms portions of the *Upper Greensand* in Surrey and Sussex—known also as *forestone*; a kind of brick, soft and yellow.

malms'ey, n. *mal-mí-zi* (*Malvasia*, in Greece), a rich kind of grape; a strong, rich-flavoured, sweet wine.

malpighiace'ous, a. *mal-pí-gi-á-si-shus* (see next entry), in *bot.*, applied to hairs formed as in the genus **malpighia**, -*pí-gi-á*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

malpighian, a. *mal-pí-gi-an* (after the anatomist *Malpighi*, in *anat.*, a term applied to certain parts, especially of the kidneys, as, to the numerous secreting tubules where they are collected into conical bundles).

malpractice, n. *mal-prak-tis* (L. *malus*, evil, and *practis*), evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

malt, n. *mal-tól* (Ger. *malte*; Icel. *mal*, malt—from Icel. *mel*, to digest, to rot; *maltr*, rotten), barley, or any other grain, rendered sweet by artificial germination, the sweetness being preserved by checking the germination and drying in a kiln: v. to make grain into malt: **malt'ing**, imp.: n. the act or process of making barley into malt: **malt'ed**, pp.: **maltster**, n. *mal-tíst-ér*, one whose trade is to make malt: **malt'dust**, n. siftings of malt: **malt-liquor**, n. ale and porter; beer as made from malt: **malt man**, n. the workman engaged in making malt.

mal'tha, n. *mal-thá* (L. and Gr. *mal'tha*, a kind of

thick fatty petroleum), a term applied to sluggy mineral pitch, as distinct from fluid *petroleum*, and from solid *asphalt*.

Malthusian, a. *mal-thó-zí-an*, pert. to Malthus, who taught that population increased more rapidly than the means of subsistence could be made to increase, and consequently the undue increase of population should be checked, and early marriages discouraged.

maltreat, v. *mal-tré* (L. *malus*, evil, and *tré*, to abuse), to treat roughly or rudely: **maltreating**, imp.: **maltreat'ed**, pp.: **maltreat'ment**, n. -*ment*, ill-usage; abuse.

malva, n. *mal-vé* (L. *malva*, the herb mallows), mallows, a common plant found in every quarter of the world, and much used medicinally: **malvace'us**, n. plu. *mal-vá-sé-e*, the mallow tribe or order of plants: **malvace'ous**, a. -*shus*, pert. to mallows.

malversation, n. *mal-vér-sá-shún* (L. *malus*, evil, and *versatio*, a turning round, a changing: It. *malversazione*: F. *malversation*), evil conduct; improper behaviour; fraudulent practices.

Mamalu'ke, n. *mal-má-lók*, also **Mam'eluke** (Ar. *memalik*, a purchased slave), the chief military force of Egypt, destroyed in 1811.

mamelon, n. *mal-mé-lón* (L. *mamma*, a breast, a swelling or protuberance, as on the bark of a tree), in *mil.*, a slightly-rising mound.

mamilla, n. plu. *mal-míl-lá* (L. *mamilla*, a pap, a teat—from *mamma*, a mother: F. *manille*), in *bot.*, little granular prominences on the surface of certain pollen: **mam'illated**, a. also **mam'illated**, a. applied to a wart-like projection which surmounts a hemispherical body—see **mammillary**.

mamma, n. *mal-má-má* (L. *mamma*, a breast), in *med.*, a nipple; a teat; a breast.

mamma, sometimes **mama**, n. *mal-má* (L. *mamma*, the breast, a nipple or teat: It. *mamma*: F. *maman*: Dut. *mamme*: Fin. *mamma*), a familiar word for mother used by all ranks above the lowest—often contracted into **mam**, **mám**, or **ma**, **má**: **mammal**, n. *mal-mál*, an animal that suckles its young: **mam'mals**, n. plu. -*malz*, also **mammalia**, n. plu. *mal-má-lá*, the great class of animals which suckle their young by teats or nipples: **mamma'lian**, a. -*lí-an*, pert. to the mammalia: **mam'mary**, n. -*ér-í*, pert. to the breasts.

mammaliferous, a. *mal-mál-lí-fér-ús* (Eng. *mammalia*, and L. *fero*, I bear or carry), containing fossil remains of mammals.

mammalogy, n. *mal-mál-ló-jí* (L. *mamma*, the breast, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the branch of natural history which relates to mammals: **mammalogist**, n. -*ó-jist*, one skilled in the knowledge of mammals and their classification.

mammifer, n. *mal-mál-lí-fér* (L. *mamma*, the breast, and *fero*, I bear), one of the mammals: **mammif'erous**, a. -*if-ér-ús*, having breasts or **mam'mæ**, -*mé*.

mammiform, a. *mal-mál-lí-fér-m* (L. *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, shape), formed as breasts.

mammillary, a. *mal-mál-lí-ér-í* (L. *mammilla* or *mam'milla*, a little breast or teat), pert. to or resembling the breast or nipples: **mam'millated**, a. -*il-téd*, having small nipples; rounded like a teat; studded with rounded or pap-like projections.

mammon, n. *mal-món* (Syr. *mamona*; Chal. *mamón*, the god of riches), riches; wealth: **mam'monist**, n. -*íst*, a person who devotes himself to the attainment of riches; a worldling.

mammoth, n. *mal-móth* (Russ. *mamant*—from Tartar *mamma*, the earth: Latham suggests that *mam'moth* is a corruption of Ar. *Behemoth*), the great fossil elephant of Siberia; a species of very large elephant now extinct: **adj.** very large.

man, n. *mán*, plu. *men*, *mén* (A.S. and Goth. *man*, man; Sans. *mān*, to think), a human being; the human race; the male sex, as distinguished from *woman*; adult, as opposed to *boy*; a male servant or attendant; in a general sense, any one: v. to furnish or guard with men; to fortify or strengthen: **man'ing**, imp.: **manned**, pp. *mán-d*: **adj.** furnished with men; guarded with men: **man'ful**, a. -*fóol*, courageous; brave; becoming a man: **man'fully**, ad. -*ly*: **man'fulness**, n. -*nés*, the quality of being manful; courageousness: **man'like**, a. -*lik*, having the form or appearance of a man; possessing the nature of a man: **man'ly**, a. -*ly*, becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; not boyish or womanish: **man'liness**, n. -*lí-nés*, the qualities of a man; bravery: **man'hood**, n. -*hóod* (*man*, and postfix *hood*: A.S. *mānhad*), state of one who is advanced be-

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

yond boyhood; human nature; the qualities of a man; courage: **man-hater**, one who hates mankind; a misanthrope: **man nish**, a. -ish, having the appearance of a man; masculine: **mankind**, n. -kind (*man* and *kind*), the race of human beings; the males of the human race: **man-pleaser**, a flatterer of man: **man-servant**, a male attendant or servant: **man-stealer**, one who steals and sells men as slaves: **to make a man of**, to place in circumstances favourable for advancement in life: **man-midwife**, a medical man who attends women in child-birth: **man-of-straw**, a mere puppet or nominee; in *commercial language*, one without sufficient means or substance to undertake moneyed obligations; a poor man: **man-of-war**, an armed vessel belonging to a state: **men-at-arms**, a term formerly applied to the better class of soldiers who were fully and heavily armed.

manacle, n. *mān'-ā-kl* (F. *manicles*, hand-fetters—from *main*, the hand: L. *manica*, the sleeve of a garment, a handcuff—from *manus*, the hand), a shackle or tie for fastening the hands together; a handcuff: commonly used in the plu. **manacles**, -*klz*, handcuffs: **v.** to handcuff; to put on fastenings for confining the hands: **manacled**, imp. *mān'-ā-klng*: **manacled**, pp. -*klz*: **adj.** having the hands fastened as with manacles.

manage, v. *mān'-aj* (It. *maneggiare*, to manage, to exercise; mid. L. *managium*, occupation, the furniture requisite for the occupation of a house: F. *manier*, to handle—from *main*, the hand), to carry on the concerns of, as a house or business; to conduct or direct; to move or use easily; to control; to govern with address; to contrive: **man'aging**, imp.: **adj.** that conducts or carries on; governing; conducting with frugality and prudence; intriguing: **man'aged**, pp. -*ajd*: **manager**, n. *mān'-ā-jēr*, one who conducts or directs anything; one who conducts with frugality and prudence: **manageable**, a. *mān'-aj-ā-bl*, easy to be used, directed, or moved; that may be controlled; tractable: **man'ageableness**, n. -*bl-nēs*, the quality of being manageable: **man'agement**, n. -*aj-mēt*, manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; conduct directed by prudence or contrivance; cunning practice.

manakin, n. *mān'-ā-kin* (F. and Ger. *manakin*: probably a native name), a genus of beautiful small birds, found in warm climates.

manatee, also *manati*, n. *mān'-ā-tē* (new L. *manatus*; Sp. *manatí*—from L. *manus*, a hand), the sea-cow; having limbs like hands by which they creep or move; also called **manatus**, *mān'-ā-tūs*: **manatide**, n. plu. *mān'-ā-tī-dē*, a family of aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the *manatés*.

manchineel, n. *mān'-shē-ēl* (It. *mancinello*; Sp. *manzanillo*), a large West India tree, the wood of which is hard and durable, and beautifully clouded, but whose sap is very poisonous, particularly that of the bark.

maniple, n. *mān'-sī-pl* (L. *manceps*, a head contractor—gen. *mancipis*), the steward of a community; a purveyor.

mandamus, n. *mān-dā'-mūs* (L. *mandamus*, we command), a writ or command issued by the Court of King's Bench in the name of the king—so called from its initial word.

mandarin, n. *mān-dā-rēn'* (Port. *mandarin*—from *mandar*, to hold authority: new L. *mandarica*, jurisdiction—from L. *mandato*, I command), the general name given by Europeans to any one of the titled and governing body in China; a Chinese magistrate or governor.

mandate, n. *mān'-dāt* (L. *mandatum*, to enjoin, to command: F. *mandat*, a charge, a mandate: It. *mandare*; F. *mander*, to send, to order), a command; an order; written authority to act for another; a rescript of the Pope: **mandatory**, n. also **mandatary**, n. *mān'-dā-tēr-ī*, a person to whom the Pope has given a mandate or order for a benefice; one to whom a command or charge is given; one who undertakes underwritten authority to do something for another: **mandatory**, a. containing a command; preceptive; directory.

mandible, n. *mān-dī-bl* (L. *mandibulum*, a jaw—from *mando*, I chew), the jaw; the instrument of chewing; either jaw of a bird; the jaw of an insect; the beak-like jaw of a cuttle-fish: **mandibular**, a. *mān-dī-bl-ār*, pert. to the jaw: **mandibulature**, a. -*ār-āt*, having mandibles; jaw-shed.

mandioc, n. *mān-dī-ōk* (*manihot*, the native Indian name), a plant cultivated within the tropics of Amer.

for the sake of the fæcula contained in the stems, tapioca being one of its products; also called *cassava*.

mandolin, n. *mān-dō-līn* (It. *mandolin*), a very small instrument in the form of a violin with four strings, played with a quill.

mandore, n. *mān-dōr'* (F.), a sort of four-stringed lute or guitar.

mandragora, n. *mān-drā-gō-rā* or *mān-drā-gō-rā*, the Latin form of the **mandrake**, which see.

mandrake, n. *mān-drāk* (L. and Gr. *mandragoras*, the plant mandrake), a plant and its roots of several species to which fabulous qualities have been assigned; the mandrake of Scripture is a different plant, but what is uncertain.

mandrel, n. *mān-drēl* (F. *mandrin*), the revolving shank of a lathe to which turners affix their work; a round bar on which plumbers form tubing, &c.

mandrill, n. *mān-drīl* (F. *mandrille*; Sp. *mandril*), a species of monkey attaining nearly the height of a man, and of an extraordinary and hideous appearance.

manducate, v. *mān'-dū-kāt* (L. *manducatum*, to chew), to eat by chewing: **manducating**, imp.: **manducated**, pp.: **manducable**, a. -*ā-bl*, that cannot be chewed: **manduca'tion**, n. -*kā-shūn*, the act of eating or chewing: **manduca'tory**, a. -*kā-tēr-ī*, pert. to or employed in chewing.

mane, n. *mān* (Ice. *món*; W. *mwng*, a mane), the long hair on the upper part of the neck of a horse or other animal: **maned**, a. *mānd*, having a mane.

manage, n. *mān-āzh'* (F. *manège*, the management of a horse—from F. *main*; L. *manus*, the hand), a school for teaching horsemanship, or for training horses; a riding-school.

maneh, n. *mān-ā* (Heb.), a Scrip. weight equal to about 2 lb. 3 oz. troy; in money, equal to 60 shekels of silver, and to 100 shekels of gold.

manequin, n. *mān-ē-kin* (a corruption of the familiar term *manikin*, a little man), an artist's model of wood or wax.

manes, n. plu. *mān-ēz* (L. *manes*), the ghosts, shades, or souls of departed persons.

manful, **manfully**, **manfulness**—see **man**.

manganese, n. *mān-gān-ēz* (new L. *manganesia*—from L. *magnes*, the magnet, so called from its presumed resemblance to the magnet: F. *manganèse*), a metal of a greyish-white colour, very hard and difficult to fuse—often applied to the black oxide of the metal: **manganesian**, a. *mān-gā-nēz-ēn*, pert. to or consisting of manganese: **man'gane'sium**, n. -*nēz-ēm*, the chemical term for the metal manganese: **man'gane'sia**, n. -*nēz-ēl*, the oxide of manganese: **manganic**, a. *mān-gān-īk*, denoting the acid obtained from manganese: **man'ganate**, n. -*āt*, a compound of manganic acid with a base: **manganite**, n. *mān-gān-īt*, the purest and most beautifully crystallised ore of manganese, of a dark steel-grey colour, passing into iron black.

mange, n. *mānj* (F. *démanger*, to itch—from *manger*, to gnaw), the scab or itch in dogs, cattle, &c.: **mangy**, a. *mān-jī*, scabby: **man'giness**, n. -*jī-nēs*, the quality or condition of being mangy.

mangel-wurzel, n. *māng-g'l-wēr-ēl* (Ger. *mangel*, want, scarcity, and *wurzel*, root), a plant of the beet kind, having a large root, cultivated as food for cattle; sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt *mangold*; the field-beet.

manger, n. *mānj-ēr* (F. *mangeoire*, an eating-place—from F. *manger*, to eat: L. *manducare*, to chew, to eat), a fixed feeding-trough for horses and cattle; a sort of trough in ships, to prevent the water that enters the hawse-holes from overflowing the decks.

mangle, n. *māng-g'l* (It. *manganello*, a machine for casting great weights: mod. Gr. *manganon*; Ger. *mangel*, a calender, a mangle: Ice. *mondull*, the axis of a wheel), a machine for smoothing linen: **v.** to smooth linen with a mangle: **mangling**, imp. *māng-g'ling*: n. the act or business of smoothing linen with a mangle: **mangled**, pp. *māng-g'ld*: **adj.** smoothed with a mangle.

mangle, v. *māng-g'l* (Bav. *mangel*, a defect, a bodily injury: mid. L. *mangulare*, to do one an injury—from Ger. *mackel*; Dut. *mackel*: L. *macula*, a stain, a blemish), to cut, hew, or hack with a dull instrument; to lacerate; to tear piecemeal; to hack; to curtail: **mangling**, imp. *māng-g'ling*: n. the act of cutting and slashing: **man'gled**, pp. -*g'ld*: **adj.** torn and hacked in cutting: **man'gler**, n. -*g'ler*, one who tears in cutting.

mango, n. *māng-g'o* (*mangos marum* in the Tamil

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *mōte*, *nōt*, *mēve*;

language), a very large tree and its fruit, a native of the tropical parts of Asia, and extensively cultivated; a small fish eight or nine inches in length.

mangosteen, *n.* *māng'pō-stēn* (Malay, *mangusta*), a tree and its fruit of the size of an orange, and of delicious flavour, growing in Java and the Molucca Islands.

mangrove, *n.* *mān'grōv* (a corruption of Malay, *mangle*, and Eng. *grove*), a remarkable tree inhabiting the muddy shores and deltas of the tropics, and well known for the dense groves which it forms, down into the water itself.

mangy—see *mange*.

manhood—see *man*.

mania, *n.* *mā-ni'ā* (Gr. *mania*, madness: It. and Sp. *mania*: F. *manie*), a kind of delirium in which both the judgment and memory are impaired; a kind of madness having much of the character of frolic and boisterous excitement. *Note*.—*Mania* is used with reference to anything which happens to be the rage. **maniac**, *n.* *mā-ni'āk*, a madman; one raving with madness: **maniacal**, *a.* *mā-ni'āk-kī*, affected with madness: **maniacally**, *ad.* *-lī*.

manicate, *a.* *mā-ni'kāt* (L. *manicatus*, furnished with long sleeves—from *manica*, a long sleeve), in bot., applied to pubescence which is so much matted and interwoven that it may be easily removed from a surface in one mass.

Manichean, *a.* *mā-ni'kē-ān*, pert. to *Manes* or his doctrine: **Manichean**, *Manichee*, *n.* *-kē*, or *Manicheist*, *n.* *-kē'ist*, a follower of *Manes*: **Manicheism**, *n.* *-kē'izm*, the doctrines of *Manes*, a Persian, who taught that there were two supreme principles, the one good (light), the author of all good; the other evil (darkness), the author of all evil.

manichord, *n.* *mā-ni'kōrd* (L. *manis*, the hand, and Eng. *chord*), a musical stringed instr. whose strings were covered with little pieces of cloth to soften or subdue the sounds.

manifest, *a.* *mā-ni'fēst* (L. *manifestus*, clear, plain—from *manis*, the hand: It. *manifesto*: F. *manifeste*), clear; evident; plain; apparent: *n.* an invoice of a cargo of goods for examination at the custom-house: *v.* to show plainly; to reveal or declare: **manifesting**, *imp.* *manifested*, *pp.* *manifestible*, *a.* *-ibl*, that may be manifested: **manifestation**, *n.* *-tā'shūn*, the act of disclosing what is secret or obscure; clear evidence: **manifestly**, *ad.* *-lī*, clearly; plainly: **manifesto**, *n.* *mā-ni'fēstō* (It. *manifesto*, a public declaration of a prince or state), a public written declaration of motives or intentions, particularly before commencing war.

manifold, *a.* *mā-ni'fōld* (*many*, and *fold*), many in number; of various kinds; oft repeated; complicated: **manifoldly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **manifold-writer**, a writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or other document at once.

manihot, *n.* *mā-ni'hōt*—see *mandioc*.

manikin, *n.* *mā-ni'kin* (dim. of *man*: *man*, and *kin*, little), a little man, generally in contempt; an anatomical model.

manilla, *n.* *mā-ni'lī-ō*, also *manill'a*, or *lād* (Sp. *manilla*, a small band, a handcuff), a ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa; a piece of copper somewhat like a horseshoe, used as money on some parts of the African coast.

manilla, *n.* *mā-ni'lī-ā*, a coarse fabric woven from cocoa or palm fibre—so called from *Manilla*, one of the Philippine Islands.

manioc, *n.* *mā-ni'ōk*, another spelling of *mandioc*—which see.

manipie, *n.* *mā-ni'pī* (L. *manipulus*, a handful, a company of soldiers—from *manus*, the hand, and *pleo*, I fill: It. *manipolo*: F. *manipule*), in *anc. Rome*, a small band of soldiers; an ornament like a scarf worn about the left arm of a priest at mass: **manipular**, *a.* *mā-ni'pū-lār*, pert. to the manipie or to the hand: **manipulate**, *v.* *-i-lāt*, to treat, operate, or work by means of the hand: **manipulating**, *imp.* *manipulated*, *pp.* *manipulation*, *n.* *-tā'shūn*, work by hand; manual operation or treatment, particularly in an artistic or skilful manner: **manipulative**, *a.* *-i-lā-tīv*, pert. to or done by the hand: **manipulator**, *n.* *-i-lā-tēr*, one who manipulates: **manipulatory**, *a.* *-i-lā-tēr-i*, of or pert. to manipulation.

manitrunk, *n.* *mā-ni'trānk* (L. *manus*, the hand, and *truncus*, a trunk or stem), a term applied to the anterior segment of the trunk or thorax in insects.

mankind, **manly**, **manliness**—see under *man*.

manna, *n.* *mā-nā* (Heb. *man hu*, what is this? L.

and Gr. *manna*), food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet juice of several species of ash growing in the S. of Europe: **mannite**, *n.* *mā-ni't*, the peculiar variety of sugar which exists in manna.

manned—see *man*.

manner, *n.* *mā-nēr* (It. *maniera*, well trained—from L. *manuarius*, that may be handled: It. *maniera*; F. *manière*, the handling of a thing, manner—from L. *manus*, the hand), form; method; habit; sort or kind; way of performing or doing; peculiar carriage or deportment. *Note*.—As applied to art, *manner* has two quite different significations; in the one, it signifies a peculiarity of habit, and implies a kind of reproach against an artist; in the other, it is the artist's peculiar way of choosing, imagining, and representing his subjects, including what are called his style and handling. **manners**, *n.* plu. *-nēr-z*, course of life; deportment or bearing towards others; behaviour: **mannered**, *a.* *-nēr-d*, having manners; exhibiting the peculiar style of an artist or author, particularly in its objectionable form: **manierism**, *n.* *-nēr-izm*, a tasteless peculiarity; a peculiar mode of treatment carried to excess; a characteristic bearing or treatment: **manierist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who executes his works in one unvaried and peculiar style, as an artist: **manierly**, *a.* *-lī*, well-behaved; civil; respectful: *ad.* with civility; respectfully: **manierliness**, *n.* *-lī-nēs*, quality of being mannerly: *in a manner*, in a certain degree.

manning, **manned**, **mannish**—see *man*.

manoeuvre—see *manua*.

manœuvre, *n.* *mā-nō'vēr* (F. *manœuvre*, a manœuvre—from F. *main*; L. *manus*, the hand, and F. *œuvre*; L. *opera*, work), management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; stratagem; dexterous movement or operation, as with troops or ships: *v.* to move dexterously troops or ships for attacking or defending with advantage, or as an exercise in tactics; to change the position of troops or ships; to manage with address or art: **manœuvring**, *imp.* *-vēr-ing*: **manœuvred**, *pp.* *-vēr-d*: **manœuvrer**, *n.* *-vēr-ēr*, one who manœuvres.

manometer, *n.* *mā-nōm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *manos*, rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the density of air from its elastic force: **manometrical**, *a.* *-mē'tēr-i-kāl*, pert. to: also called a **manoscope**, *n.* *mā-nō'skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view).

manor, *n.* *mā-nēr* (F. *manoir*, mansion-house of the lord of a feudal estate, the estate itself: mid. L. *mansus*, a residence—from L. *manere*, to remain), the district over which a lord has feudal authority; so much land as a lord or other great person formerly kept in his own possession and for his own use: **manorial**, *a.* *mā-nō'r-i-āl*, belonging to a manor: **manor-house**, the house of the lord of the manor: **lord of the manor**, the proprietor, titled or otherwise, of the manor or estate.

manoscope, *n.* *mā-nō'skōp* (Gr. *manos*, rare or thin, and *skopeo*, I view), a manometer.

mansard-roof, *n.* *mā-n'sārd-rēf* (after the F. architect *Mansard*), a roof formed of an upper and under set of rafters.

manse, *n.* *māns* (Norm. F. *manse*; mid. L. *mansus*, a residence—from L. *manere*, to remain), in *Scot.*, the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman: **mansion**, *n.* *mā-n'shūn*, any place of residence; a large house or residence.

manslaughter, *n.* *mā-n'slāō-tēr* (*man*, and *slaughter*), the destruction of the human species; the killing of any person in sudden heat or excitement, and without malice: **man-slayer**, one that has killed another.

mantel, *n.* *mā-n'tl* (L. *mantellum*, a means of covering or hiding: *mantel* and *mantle*, though from the same root and primarily having the same signification, are differently split in order to distinguish the one from the other), the shelf, slab, or other ornamental work above a fireplace, to conceal the chimney; also called **mantelpiece**.

mantellia, *n.* *mā-n'tē'lī-ā* (after Dr *Mantell*), in *geol.*, fossil stems of a sub-cylindrical shape, covered with rhomboidal leaf-scars—termed "crow's nests" by the quarrymen.

mantiger, *n.* *mā-n'ti-jēr* (L. *mantichora*, a beast having the face of a man, and the body of a lion), a large variety of baboon.

mantilla, *n.* *mā-n'tī-lī-ā* (Sp.), a sort of scarf or short mantle.

mantis, *n.* *mā-n'tis* (Gr. *mantis*, a prophet), a genus of voracious insects, remarkable for their slender gro-

cōw, dōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

tesque forms; one species having a pair of legs in front, resembles a person's hands as folded in prayer.

mantissa, *n.* *mân-tîs-sâ* (L. *mantissa*, overmeasure, increase), the decimal part of a logarithm: **mantissæ**, *n.* plu. -*sæ*.

mantle, *n.* *mân-tîl* (L. *mantellum*, a cloak; It. *mantello*; F. *mantille*, a cloak; F. *mante*, a covering), a loose outer garment; a cloak; a cover or shade; that which conceals; the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc; **v.** to disguise; to rush to and overspread the face, as the blood, with a crimson colour; to spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner; to be expanded; to froth: **mantling**, *imp.* **mant-ling**: **adj.** spreading; investing; brought up to the top; fermenting: **n.** in *her*, representation of a mantle or any drapery: **mantled**, *pp.* *mân-tîld*: **adj.** covered as with a mantle. *Note.*—When connected with the fireplace *mantel* should be the spelling, and *mantle* when a cloak or covering is signified.

mantua, *n.* *mân-tû* (F. *manteau*, a cloak), a lady's cloak or gown: **mantua-maker**, a lady's dressmaker.

manual, *a.* *mân-â-ûl* (L. *manuâlis*, used by or with the hand—from *manus*, the hand; It. *manuale*: F. *manuel*), performed, made, or used by the hand: **n.** a compendium, or a handbook; a small book that may be conveniently handled; service-book of the R. Cath. Ch.; the key-board of an organ or harmonium: **manually**, *ad.* -*lî*: **manual exercise**, the exercise of soldiers with their arms: **manual labour**, physical employment and work; the hands as distinguished from mental or professional labour: **sign-manual**, the royal signature subscribed at the top of bills, &c.

manufacture, *n.* *mân-â-jâk-tûr* (F. *manufacture*; Sp. *manufactura*, manufacture—from L. *manus*, the hand, and *factum*, to make), the conversion of raw materials by the hand, or by machinery, into articles suitable for the use of man: **v.** to work raw materials into articles suitable for use by the hand, or by machinery; to make by art or labour; to be occupied in manufactures: **manufaturing**, *imp.* **adj.** *pert.* to or occupied in manufactures: **manufactured**, *pp.* -*tûrd*: **adj.** made from raw materials into articles for use: **manufacturer**, *n.* -*tûr-er*, one who works raw materials into articles of use: **manufactory**, *n.* -*têr-î*, the house or place where goods are made for use: **adj.** employed in any manufacture: often contracted into *factory*.

manumit, *v.* *mân-â-mîl* (L. *manumittere*, to set at liberty, to emancipate—from *manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, I send), to release from slavery or bondage; to emancipate: **man'um'it'ing**, *imp.* **man'um'it'ed**, *pp.* **man'umiss'ion**, *n.* -*mîsh-ûn*, the act of giving a slave his freedom.

manure, *n.* *mân-nûr* (old F. *manouver*, to hold or possess—from F. *main*; L. *manus*, the hand, and F. *ouurer*; L. *operari*, to work; old Eng. *manure*, to occupy or cultivate land), any matter or substance added to the soil to fertilise it: **v.** to apply any fertilising matter to land; to fertilise: **manuring**, *imp.* **n.** a dressing of manure on land; the act or practice of applying manure to land: **manured**, *pp.* -*nûrd*, dressed with manure: **manur'er**, *n.* -*rêr*, one who applies manure.

manuscript, *n.* *mân-â-skript* (L. *manus*, the hand, and *scriptus*, written: F. *manuscrit*), writings of any kind by the hand, on paper, or on other material; contracted into *MS.*; plu. *MSs.*

Manx, *n.* *mânks*, the old language of the Island of Man; **adj.** belonging to the Isle of Man, as *Manx cat*, *Manx*, *a.* *mânks* (Goth. *manags*, much; *managei*, a multitude; Ger. *mancher*; F. *maint*, many), consisting of a great number; numerous; not a few; used as a common prefix, as *many-headed*, *manifold*: **n. a great number of individuals; a multitude; the people: **many-times**, *ad.* often: **too many**, more than enough; over-powerful: **the many**, the greater number; the crowd.**

Maori, *n.* *mâ-ô-ri*, one of the native inhabitants of New Zealand: **adj.** belonging to.

map, *n.* *mâp* (Sp. *mapa*, a map; L. *mappa*, a table-napkin; It. *mappa*; F. *mappe*), a picture of the earth, or a part of it, on a flat surface—usually on paper or cloth: **v.** to draw or delineate any portion of land: **mapping**, *imp.* **n.** the art or practice of planning or drawing maps: **mapped**, *pp.* *mâpt*.

maple, *n.* *mâ-pl*, or *maple-tree* (AS. *mapel-treo*: old Eng. *medle-tree*), a tree of several species, one or two of which are much used in Amer. in house-carpentry, for furniture, and for ornamental work and small ar-

ticles of daily use: **maple-sugar**, sugar obtained from a maple-tree, common in North America.

mar, *v.* *mâr* (probably derived from the figure of a person wrying his mouth or making ugly faces, and so temporarily disfiguring his face: Swab. *marren*, to growl angrily, as a dog; F. *marrir*, to complain; Dut. *merren*, to obstruct, to delay), to injure; to blot; to spoil; to disfigure: **mar'ing**, *imp.* **marred**, *pp.* *mârd*.

marabuts or **maraboots**, *n.* plu. *mâr-â-bûts* (Ar.), among the North Africans, a kind of saints or sorcerers held in high estimation: **maraboot feathers** or **marabou**, -*bô*, fine delicate feathers, the white kind being very valuable, much used in the dress of ladies, obtained from a large crane of Asia and Africa.

maracan, *n.* *mâr-â-kân*, a species of parrot in Brazil.

marai, *n.* *mâr-râ*, in the Pacific Islands, a sacred enclosure or temple.

marajah, *n.* *mâr-â-jâ*, or **maharajah**, *n.* *mâ-hâ-râ-jâ*, a Hindoo sovereign prince.

maranatha, *n.* *mâr-â-nâ-thâ* (Syr.), a word meaning "The Lord has or will come," and connected by St Paul with *anathema*—see 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

maraschino, *n.* *mâr-âs-kê-nô* (It. *maraschino*: F. *marasquin*), a spirit or liqueur made from the *marasca* cherry of Dalmatia.

marasmus, *n.* *mâr-râ-mûs* (Gr. *marasmos*, decay, weakness), a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent cause; a kind of consumption.

maraud, *v.* *mâr-â-râd* (F. *maraud*, a tom-cat, an animal notorious for its prowling habits, a rogue; *marauder*, to play the rogue, to beg), to rove in quest of plunder; to plunder: **maraud'ing**, *imp.* **adj.** roving in search of plunder: **n.** acting as a marauder: **maraud'ed**, *pp.* **maraud'er**, *n.* -*er*, a freebooter; a plunderer.

maravedi, *n.* *mâr-â-vê-dî* (Sp.), a Spanish copper coin less than a farthing.

marble, *n.* *mâr-bl* (F. *marbre*; L. *marmor*; Dut. *marmer*, marble), a calcareous stone susceptible of a high polish; anything made of marble; any rock susceptible of a fine polish; a little stone ball used by boys in play; a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture: **v.** to variegate or vein in imitation of marble: **adj.** made of marble; variegated or veined like marble; hard; insensible: **marbling**, *imp.* *mâr-bl'ing*: **n.** the art or practice of colouring in imitation of marble: **marbled**, *pp.* -*bîd*: **adj.** stained with irregular streaks or veins of colour: **marbler**, *n.* -*blêr*, one who veins paper-work, wood, stone, &c., in imitation of marble: **marbly**, *ad.* -*bîl*, in the manner of marble: **marble-hearted**, a hard-hearted; cold; cruel.

marc, *n.* *mârk* (F. *marc*), the refuse matter of grapes or other fruit from which the juice has been expressed.

marcasite, *n.* *mâr-kâ-sî* (said to be from Ar. *mawr-kjassid*, like a shining, fire-giving stone), iron pyrites, occurring crystallised in modified rhombic prisms, in stalactite crusts, &c., nearly tin-white, and more strongly metallic in lustre than ordinary pyrites, used in the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid, also for ornamental purposes: **marcasit'ic**, *a.* -*sî't'ik*, *pert.* to or resembling marcasite.

marcescent, *a.* *mâr-sês-sênt* (L. *marcescens*, pining away or decaying), decaying; fading; in *bot.*, gradually withering, but not falling off until the part bearing it is perfected: **marcescible**, *a.* -*sî-bl*, liable to decay or fade.

March, *n.* *mârch* (L. *Mars*, the god of war), the third month of the year: **March-mad**, a rash to an extreme—in allusion to March being the rutting time of hares, when they are very excitable.

march, *n.* *mârch* (It. *marciare*; F. *marcher*, to walk—from Bret. *mar'ch*: W. *mar'ch*, a horse), a deliberate, regular, stately walk; the journey of troops from one place to another; the movement of soldiers in order; a deliberate or laborious walk; movement; progression; signal to move; a piece of music fitted to accompany the movement of troops, or composed after the measure of the march of troops: **v.** to move in order by steps; to cause to move; to walk in a stately, deliberate manner: **marsh'ing**, *imp.* **adj.** under orders for marching: **n.** military movement; passage of soldiers: **marched**, *pp.* *mârchd*.

marches, *n.* plu. *mâr'ch-êz* (AS. *marce*, a mark; Goth. *marka*, a border), borders of a country; frontiers: **march**, *v.* *mârch*, to join, as a frontier; to border: **marsh'ing**, *imp.* **pp. *mârchd*; **mârch't**; **mârch'er**, *n.* -*er*, the officer who defends the borders of a**

mâte, mât, fâr, iatô; mête, mêt, mêt,

hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

country: riding the marches, the annual ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a borough or township, not much in use now.

marchioness, *n. fem. mār'shōn-ēs* (It. *marchesa*; mid. L. *marchionissa*, a marchioness), the wife of a marquis or marquess; a lady having the rank of a marquess.

mare, *n. mār* (AS. *mare*; Dut. *merrie*, a mare; Icel. *mar*; W. *march*, a horse), the female of the horse: **night-mare**, *n. nī't-mār* (Icel. *mara*; Dan. *mare*; Ger. *mahr*; Dut. *nagt-merrie*, the night-mare), a sense of pressure over the chest in sleep at night, accompanied with suffocative panting; the incubus: **mare's-nest**, some fancied discovery which turns out to be something very absurd or ludicrous, or a hoax: **mare's-tail**, a common marsh-plant.

marechal, *n. mār-ā'shāl* (F.) the highest military title in the French army.

maremma, *n. mā-rēm-mē* (It. *maremma*, a country by the sea-shore—from *mare*, the sea), an Italian term for those unwholesome sea-marshes which diffuse with more or less virulence pestilential exhalations along the whole west coast of Italy.

mareschal, *n. mār'shāl* (F. *maréchal*; old F. *maré-schel*), a military officer of the highest rank, now usually written **marshal**.

margaric, *a. mār-gār'ik* (L. *margarita*; Gr. *margarites*, a pearl), pert. to pearls, or the pearl-like substance called *margarine*; applied to the most important and most widely distributed of the oily acids: **margarate**, *n. mār-gā-rāt*, a compound of margaric acid with a base: **margarine**, *n. mār-gā-rīn*, the pearly solid portion of oils and fats, obtained from them when exposed to cold: **mā'garite**, *n. -rīt*, one of the mica family—also called *pearl-mica*; a pearly-grey mineral.

margarone, *n. mār-gā-rōn*, a solid white fatty matter obtained from margaric acid.

margin, *n. mār-jīn* (L. *margo*, brink, border—gen. *marginis*; It. *marginē*; F. *marge*), the border, brink, edge, or verge of anything; the blank edge of a leaf or page; what is written or printed on the margin; the difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, out of which the merchant or trader derives his profit; something left or put to for meeting casualties; in *bot.*, the boundary-line or contour of a body traced by the union of opposite plain surfaces; latitude—as, this must be taken with a wide margin: **v.** to furnish with a margin; to enter in the margin of a page: **margining**, *imp.* **margin'ed**, *pp. -jīnd*: **mā'gīnāl**, *a. -jīn-āl*, pert. to or placed in the margin; placed upon or attached to the edge of anything: **mā'gīnālly**, *adv. -āl*: **mā'gīnātē**, *a. -jīn-āt*, also **mā'gīnātē**, *a. -ā-tēd*, having a prominent or well-defined margin.

margrave, *n. mār-grāv* (Ger. *markgraf*, count of the march—from *mark*, boundary, and *graf*, count; F. *margrave*), a German title of nobility: **mā'grāvīnē**, *n. fem. -vēr*, the wife of a margrave.

marigold, *n. mār'ī-gōld* (the Virgin Mary, and gold), a common garden-plant, bearing a showy yellow flower: **marigold-window**, a cathedral window circular in form—called also a *Catharine-wheel window*.

marine, *a. mā-rēn* (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea; It. *marina*, the sea-coast; F. *marin*, marine), of or pert. to the sea; near or in view of the sea; representing the sea; naval: **n.** a soldier who serves on shipboard; the navy or collective shipping of a kingdom or state; naval affairs or interests in general: **mariner**, *n. mār'ī-nēr*, a seaman or sailor: **mariner's compass**, a compass fitted for use on board ship—see *compass*: **marine-engine**, a form of steam-engine commonly used in sea-going steamers: **marine-glue**, a composition of tar and shellac: **marine-soap**, a soap chiefly made of cocoa-nut oil, adapted for washing with sea-water: **marine-store**, a place where old ships' materials, as canvas, iron, junk, &c., are bought and sold; now applied to shops where any old articles, as iron, bottles, grease, &c., are bought and sold.

marolatry, *n. mār'ī-ōl'ā-trī* (L. and Gr. *Maria*, the Virgin Mary, and *latreia*, worship), the worship of the Virgin Mary: **mā'riolātēr**, *n. -ā-tēr*, one who worships the Virgin Mary.

marionnette, *n. mār'ī-ō-nēt'* (F. a puppet), a puppet; plu., a puppet-show.

mariput, *n. mār'ī-pūt*, the zoril, an animal of the skunk kind.

marish, *n. mār'ish* (AS. *mersc*, a marsh), low wet ground; a marsh.

marital, *a. mār'ī-tāl* (It. *maritale*; F. *marital*, marital—from L. *maritus*; F. *mari*, a husband), pert. to a husband.

maritime, *a. mār'ī-tīm* (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea; It. *maritimo*; F. *maritime*), pert. to or connected with the sea; done on the sea; having a navy and commerce by ships; situated near the sea: **maritime law**—see *law*: **maritime nations**, nations that have seaports, a navy, and commerce by ships. *Note*.—*Maritime* denotes "bordering on the sea," as a *maritime town* or nation; "belonging to those bordering on the sea," as *maritime laws* or rights: *marine* denotes "of or pert. to the sea," as *marine productions*, a *marine shell*; "transacted at sea," or "doing duty on it," as *marine service*, *marine forces*.

marjoram, *n. mār'jō-rām* (Ger. *marjoran*; It. *majorana*), an aromatic plant of several species, used as a seasoning in cookery.

mark, *n. mār'k* (AS. *mearc*, a mark, a boundary; Icel. *merkja*, to mark, to signify), any visible impression, as a line, streak, or channel; any sign of distinction; a print; a stamp; evidence; sign; notice taken; an object; that at which a missile is directed; conspicuous character, as a man of mark; impression produced by ability or character, as "he has made his mark"; the X made by a person who cannot write his name: **v.** to draw or make an impression on or in; to impress with a token; to denote; to heed or regard; to observe: **marking**, *imp.* **marked**, *pp. mār'kt'*: **mark'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who marks; one who registers the scores at billiard-tables: **marks**, *n. plu. mār'ks*, the depths of the lead-line, which are marked by having a distinguishing piece of leather, cord, or bunting rope through the strands: **marking-ink**, indelible ink, used for putting private marks on linen: **marks man**, *n.* he who shoots well: **trade-mark**—see *trade*: **to mark out**, to notify by a mark: **to point out**; to designate: **to mark time**, in *mil.*, to notify the rate of step by the movements of the foot; in *music*, to notify the time by the movement of the foot, hand, or other means.

mark, *n. mār'k* (AS. *marc*, a piece of money; Icel. *mork*, a measure, 8 oz. of silver), an ancient piece of money, equal to 13s. 4d.

market, *n. mār'ket* (L. *mercatus*, trade, market—from *mercari*, to traffic; Icel. *markadr*, a market), a public place or building for buying and selling; purchase and sale: **v.** to deal in a market; to buy or sell: **marketing**, *imp.* **adj.** bargaining at a market; attendance upon a market: **mar'ketēd**, *pp.* **market-bell**, a bell which rings at the opening and close of a market: **market-cross**, the place where a market is held, sometimes marked by an anc. cross: **market-gardener**, one who raises vegetables and fruits for sale: **market-place**, the place where goods are exposed for sale: **market price** or *rate*, the current price of goods at any given time: **market-town**, a town having the privilege of holding a market: **marketable**, *a. -ā-bl*, fit for the market; saleable: **marketableness**, *n. -bl-nēs*, the state of being fit for market.

marl, *n. mār'l* (Dut. *marginelen*, to fatten land—from *marginh*, marrow; It. and L. *marga*, marl), a natural mixture of lime and clay in variable proportions, used for the fertilising of land; a soil that falls readily to pieces on exposure to the air: **v.** to manure with marl: **marling**, *imp.* **marled**, *pp. mār'ld*, manured with marl: **marly**, *a. mār'li*, consisting of or abounding with marl: **marlaceous**, *a. mār-lā-shūs*, resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl: **clay-marl**, when the clay predominates: **marl-clay**, when the lime is most abundant: **shell-marl**, when it contains fresh-water shells: **marlstone**, in *geol.*, the middle member of the Lias formation, consisting of arenaceous shales, laminated sandy limestones, and several bands of stratified and nodular limestone—the whole series being peculiarly rich in fossils.

marl, *v. mār'l* (see *marline*), among seamen, to wind or twist a small line or rope round another: **mar'ling**, *imp.* **marled**, *pp. mār'ld*.

marline, *n. mār'īn* (Dut. *marlen*, to marl, to fasten the sail to the bolt-rope; Dut. *marlyn*; F. *merlin*, marline; Dut. *marren*, to moor), small rope of two loose strands either tarred or white, used for twisting or winding round rope: **v.** to wind marline round a rope or cable to prevent its being fretted by the blocks, &c.: **marline-spike** or **marling-spike**, a pointed tool used in splicing ropes.

cōw, dōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

marmalade, *n.* *mār-mā-lad* (F. *marmelade*; Port. *marmalada*—from Port. *marmelo*, a quince), a common preserve of Seville or bitter oranges with sugar; a jam or conserve of quinces.

marmolite, *n.* *mār-mō-lit* (Gr. *marmairo*, I shine, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of foliated serpentine of a pale-green, yellow, or light-grey colour.

marmoraceous, *a.* *mār-mō-rā-shūs* (L. *marmor*, marble—gen. *marmoris*), pert. to or like marble: **marmorate**, *a.* *-rāt*, enclosed in marble; marbled: **marmoratum**, *n.* *-rāt-īon* (L. to encrust with marble), a cement or plaster of marble-dust and lime.

marmose, *n.* *mār-mō-iz*, an animal resembling the opossum, but less in size.

marmoset, *n.* *mār-mō-zēt* (F. *marmouset*, a monkey—from *marmotte*, to mutter), the smallest of the monkey kind—so called from its chattering cry.

marmot, *n.* *mār-mōt* (F. *marmotte*; It. *marmotta*), the Alpine or mountain rat.

maroon, *n.* *mā-rōn* (Sp. *cimarron* or *simaron*, a run-away slave—probably from *stma*, a cave), a name given to the blacks living in the central and mountainous parts of Jamaica in a state of freedom, when slavery existed; or negroes escaped to the woods: v. to put a sailor ashore on a desolate island by way of punishment: **marooning**, *imp.*: **marooned**, *pp.* *-rōnd*.

maroon, *a.* *mā-rōn'* (F. *marron*, chestnut-coloured—from *marron*, a large French chestnut), brownish-crimson; as of a claret colour.

marplot, *n.* *mār-plōt* (mar, and *plot*), one who spoils or mars a design by an officious interference or meddling.

marque, *n.* *mār-ik* (mid. L. *marca*; F. *marque*, the authority given by a prince to any of his subjects to do himself right in a border quarrel by seizing the property or persons of the countrymen of the wrong-doer—see **marches**), only now used in letters of **marque**, a licence or commission granted by a sovereign to the commander or owner of a private vessel in time of war to seize the ships of his enemy; the ship so commissioned is usually called a *privateer*.

marquee, *n.* *mār-kē* (F. *marquise*, the tilt over a tent), a large field-tent.

marquis, *n.* *mār-kwīs* (F. *marquis*), now the common spelling of **marquis**, which see.

marquetry, *n.* *mār-kēt-ri* (F. *marqueterie*—from *marqueter*, to checker, to inlay), ornamental inlaid work on wood; a kind of mosaic, executed in hard and curiously grained wood, and other material, inlaid and arranged in an infinite variety of patterns.

marquis, *n.* *mār-kwīs* (F. *marquis*; It. *marchese*; Ger. *markgraf*, originally count of the *marches* or border territories), a title of nobility next in rank below that of duke; now usually spelt **marquess**: *fem.* **marquioness**: **marquisate**, *n.* *-kwīs-āt*, the dignity or lordship of a **marquess**.

marriage, *n.* *mār-ij* (F. *mariage*, marriage—from *marit*, a husband: L. *maritus*, a husband—see **marry**), the contract or ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife; wedlock: **marriageable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, of an age suitable for marriage: **married**, *a.* *-id*, united in marriage; wedded.

marrow, *n.* *mār-rō* (Ice. *marry*; Dan. *marg*; Dut. *margh*; Ger. *mark*, marrow, pith: Ice. *mor*, lard—from *meria*, to bruise), the soft, fatty matter contained in the cavities of bones; the pith of certain plants; the essence; the best part: **marrowish**, *a.* *-ish*, having the nature of marrow: **marrowy**, *a.* *-rō-ā*, full of marrow: **marrowless**, *a.* *-lēss*, without marrow: **marrow-bones**, bones boiled for their marrow; the knee or leg bones: **marrow-fat**, a choice but late variety of pea.

marry, *v.* *mār-ri* (F. *mariet*, to marry—from *marit*, a husband: L. *maritus*, a husband—see **marriage**), to unite a man and woman as husband and wife; to give or dispose of in marriage; to enter into wedlock; among *seamen*, to splice ropes, that is, to interweave one end of a rope into that of another: **marrying**, *imp.* *mār-rī-ing*: **married**, *pp.* *-rīd*: *adj.* united in marriage; wedded.

marry, *int.* *mār-rī*, term of asseveration, from the Virgin Mary; by **marry**; indeed; forsooth.

Mars, *n.* *mār-s* (L. *Mars*, god of war), one of the planets, next in size to Venus, situated between the earth and Jupiter.

Marsala, *n.* *mār-sā-lā*, a Sicilian wine.

Marseillaise hymn, *n.* *mār-sā-l-yāz*, a French revolutionary hymn—so called as first sung by the men

of Marseilles who came to Paris to aid in the Revolution of August 1792.

marsh, *n.* *mārsh* (F. *marais*, a marsh—from *mare*, a pool: old Eng. *marais*; Dut. *maerssch*; It. *marset*, a marsh, a moorish or fenny place), a tract of low land too wet for tillage; a fen: **marshy**, *a.* *-ā*, wet; fenny: **marshiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being marshy: **marsh-elder**, the guelder-rose: **marsh-mallow**, a plant: **marsh-gas**, the fire-damp, or light carburetted hydrogen, which is evolved from marshes and stagnant pools.

marshal, *n.* *mār-shāl* (mid. L. *marescalcus*, the master of the horse—from old Ger. *mähre*, a horse, and *schalk*, a servant: F. *maréchal*, a blacksmith, a shoer of horses), anciently, the officer under whose cognisance fell everything pert. to the use of arms, the regulation of tournaments, &c.; an officer of the highest military rank; a master of ceremonies; in U. S., a civil official of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in Eng.: v. to dispose or arrange in order: **marshaling**, *imp.*: *n.* act of arranging in proper order: **marshalled**, *pp.* *-shāl*: *adj.* arranged in proper order: **marshaller**, *n.* one who disposes in proper order: **marsh-ship**, *n.* the office of a marshal: **earl-marshall**, in Eng., the eighth great officer of state, hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk: **field-marshal**, the highest military rank in the British army, only dating from the reign of George I.

marsupial, *a.* *mār-sū-pi-āl* (F. and Sp. *marsupial*—from L. *marsupium*, a pouch), having a pouch: **marsupials**, *n.* *plu.* *-pi-āls*, animals that carry their young in a pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo: **marsupialia**, *pl.* *-pi-āli-ā*, also **marsupia'la**, *n.* *plu.* *-pi-āli-ā*, an order of mammalia having a sack or pouch under the belly in which they carry their young, as the kangaroo: **marsupium**, *n.* *-pi-ūm*, the pouch of marsupial animals; a dark-coloured membrane in the vitreous body of the eyes of birds: **marsupite**, *n.* *mār-sū-pīt*, in geol., a genus of free-floating crinoids, found in the Chalk formation, having a bag-like shape when closed—called by the quarrymen, "cluster stones."

mart, *n.* *mār-t* (contr. for *market*: Swiss, *marcht*, a market; *marten*, to traffic), a place of public sale or traffic.

martagon, *n.* *mār-tā-gōn* (F.), a plant called mountain-lily, or Turk's cap.

martello, *n.* *mār-tē-lō* (from a fort in Corsica so named), a small circular-shaped fort, meant to defend the seaboard.

marten, *n.* *mār-tēn* (F. *martre*; L. *martes*, a marten), an animal of the weasel kind, valued for its fur.

martial, *a.* *mār-shāl* (L. *martialis*, belonging to Mars—from Mars, the god of war: F. *martial*), pert. to war; suited to war; warlike; brave: **martially**, *ad.* *-li*: **martial law**—see *law*.

martin, *n.* *mār-tīn* (named after St Martin: F. *martinet*), the swallow kind in general.

martinet, *n.* *mār-tīn-ēt*, in mil. language, a strict disciplinarian; a teasing pedant in the minutiae of dress and discipline—a term derived from General Martinet, of the time of Louis XIV. of France.

martinets, *n.* *plu.* *mār-tīn-ēts* (F. *martinet*), small lines fastened to the back of a sail.

martingale, *n.* *mār-tīn-gāl* (F.), a strap passing from the nose-band of a horse, between the fore legs, to the girth; part of a ship's rigging.

Martinmas, *n.* *mār-tīn-mās* (Martin, and *mass*), the 11th November, the feast of St Martin.

martlet, *n.* *mār-tīl-ēt* (F. *martinet*), a kind of swallow; in her-, a fanciful bird, shaped like a martin or swallow.

martir, *n.* *mār-tēr* (Gr. *martur*, a witness: It. *martire*; Sp. *martir*; F. and AS. *martyr*, a martyr), one who bears witness to his belief by suffering persecution or death for it, especially applied to religious belief; one who suffers persecution or death in defence of any cause; one suffering from some severe bodily disease beyond ordinary: v. to subject to extreme persecution, or to put to death, on account of belief or opinions; to torment; to murder: **martyring**, *imp.*: **martyled**, *pp.* *-tērd*: *adj.* persecuted or put to death for one's belief, especially for one's religious opinions: **marttyrdom**, *n.* *mār-tēr-dūm*, the death or sufferings of a martyr.

martirology, *n.* *mār-tēr-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *martur*, a witness, and *logos*, a discourse), a history or register of martyrs: **martyrological**, *a.* *-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to martyrs: **martyrologist**, *n.* *-ō-lō-jīst*, a writer of an account of martyrs.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;

marvel, *n.* *már'vél* (F. *merveille*, a marvel—from L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things), something astonishing or wonderful: **v.** to wonder, to be astonished: **mar'velling**, *imp.* **mar'velled**, *pp.* *vél'd*: **mar'vellous**, *a.* *vel'ús*, wonderful; astonishing; surpassing credit or belief: **mar'vellously**, *ad.* *ús'it*: **mar'vellousness**, *n.* *nés*, the quality of being wonderful or strange: the **mar'vellous**, that which exceeds nature, or is improbable.

mary-bud, *n.* *már't-búd*, also **mary-gold**, the marigold, which see.

mascle, *n.* *más'kl* (old F. *mascle*; F. *macle*—from L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net), in *her*, a bearing in the form of a perforated lozenge: **mascl'd**, *a.* *más'kl'd*, composed of or covered with small lozenge-shaped plates or divisions.

masculine, *a.* *más'kú-lín* (L. *masculinus*, masculine—from *mas*, a male; F. *masculin*), having the qualities of a man; in *gram*, denoting the gender appropriated to the male kind; strong; robust; coarse, as opposed to delicate: **masculinely**, *ad.* *ín-lín*.

mask, *n.* *másk* (L. *maskeare*; Sp. *maskear*; F. *mascher*, to chew; Bav. *maischen*; Ger. *maischen*, to stir the malt in hot water; Sw. *maska*, to mash for beer; Scot. *mask*, to infuse, as tea), a mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together; a mixture of malt and hot water: **v.** to crush or bruise into a mass; to steep crushed malt in hot water: **masking**, *imp.* **masked**, *pp.* *másk't*: **adj.** mixed into a mass; bruised; crushed: **masky**, *a.* *másh'í*, produced by crushing or bruising: **mask-tub** or **masking-tub**, a large deep tub for containing the mash in the brew-house.

mask, *n.* *másk* (F. *masque*; Ger. *maske*, a mask, a veil; Piedm. *masche*, ghosts; It. *maschera*; Sp. *maskara*, a mask), a cover or disguise for the face; anything which disguises; a pretence: **v.** to cover the face with a mask or visor; to hide or conceal: **mask-ing**, *imp.* **masked**, *pp.* *másk't*: **adj.** concealed; disguised: **mask'er**, *n.* *ér*, one who wears a mask: **masked battery**—see *battery*.

maslin, *n.* *más'lín* (old F. *meslillon*; F. *météil*, maslin; It. *mescolare*, to mix), a mixed corn crop, as wheat and rye; brass, as composed of copper and zinc—also spelt *meslin* and *maslin*: **ad.** composed of different sorts, as *maslin bread*.

mason, *n.* *má'són* (F. *maçon*; old H. Ger. *meizo*; mid. L. *matio*, a mason—from old H. Ger. *meizan*; Goth. *maitan*, to cut), a builder in stone; one who dresses or cuts stones with a chisel for building; a freemason—which see: **masonic**, *a.* *má-són'ik*, of or relating to freemasonry: **masonry**, *n.* *má'són-ri*, the trade or craft of a mason; the art of building in stone; the craft or mysteries of freemasons—see *free*.

masorah, *n.* *más'ó-rá* (Heb.—from *masar*, to hand down), a Hebrew critical work on the text of the Bible by several Rabbins of the 8th or 9th century: **mas'or'ic**, *a.* *rél'ík*, or **mas'or'et'ic**, *a.* *í-kál*, pert. to the masorah, or its authors: **masorite**, *n.* *más'ó-rit*, one of the writers of the masorah.

masque, *n.* *másk* (F. *masque*—see *mask*), a cover for the face; a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form; a dramatic performance formerly so called: **masquerade**, *n.* *más'kér-ad'*, a nocturnal meeting of persons wearing masks, at which they amuse themselves with dancing, &c.; disguise; a Spanish equestrian diversion: **v.** to put into disguise; to go in disguise: **mas'quera'ding**, *imp.* *n.* the assembling in masks: **mas'quera'ded**, *pp.* *mas'quera'der*, *n.* *dér*, one who wears a mask; one disguised.

mass, *n.* *más* (L. *massa*, that which adheres together like dough, a lump; It. *massa*; F. *masse*, a mass; Gr. *masso*, I knead), a body or lump; a large quantity; a heap; the quantity of matter in any body: **v.** to form into a mass; to form into a collective body; to assemble: **mass'ing**, *imp.* **massed**, *pp.* *mást*: **massive**, *a.* *más'siv*, weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy: **mass'ively**, *ad.* *ús'it*: **mass'iveness**, *n.* *siv-nés*, state of being massive; great weight, with bulk: **mass'y**, *a.* *sí*, weighty; heavy; ponderous: **mass'iveness**, *n.* *siv-nés*, great weight, with bulk; ponderousness: **mass-meeting**, a large public meeting for political discussion.

mass, *n.* *más* (F. *messe*; It. *messa*; Sp. *misa*, the sacrifice of the mass—from L. *missa*, for *missio*, dismissal, in the phrase, "*ite missa est*, you are dismissed," being the words employed at that part of the service when the catechumens were dismissed, and the celebration of the Eucharist began), the celebration of the Eucharist in the R. Cath. Ch.; the sacrifice of

the mass, or the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the R. Cath. Ch.; high mass, that which is sung or chanted, low mass being only read: **mass-book**, the R. Cath. missal.

massacre, *n.* *más'sá-kér* (F. *massacrer*, to slaughter; old F. *maccerier*, a butcher—probably connected with L. *macellum*, a meat market), the indiscriminate slaughter of human beings; butchery: **v.** to put human beings to death without the forms of law or on insufficient grounds; to slaughter indiscriminately; to butcher human beings: **mass'acring**, *imp.* **mass'acred**, *pp.* *kér'd*: **adj.** barbarously murdered.

masseter, *n.* *más'é-tér* (Gr. *maseter*, one that chews), a muscle that raises the under jaw.

massicot, *n.* *más'tí-kót*, also **massicot**, *n.* *más'tí-kót* (F. *massicot*), a yellow oxide of lead; the dross that forms on melted lead exposed to a current of air, and roasted till it acquires a uniform yellow colour—used as a pigment.

massive, **massively**, **massiveness**: **massy**, **massiness**—see *mass*, a body or lump.

mast, *n.* *mást* (local *mastr*; Ger. *mast*; It. *masto*, the mast of a ship), one of the large upright timbers or poles which support the rigging of a ship: **mast'ed**, *a.* having masts: **mas'ter**, *n.* *tér*, a vessel having masts: **mast'less**, *a.* having no masts.

mast, *n.* *mást* (Dut. *mesten*, to feed, to fatten; Ger. *mast*, the fattening of animals; *masten*, to fatten), the fruit of oaks or beech-trees used for fattening hogs: **mast'ful**, *a.* *fóol*, abounding in the fruit of the oak, beech, or chestnut.

master, *n.* *más'tér* (L. *magister*, a master or chief; It. *maestro* and F. *maître*; F. *maître*, a master), a man who has rule or government over others; a lord; a ruler; a chief; the head of a household; a director; an owner; a possessor; one very skillful in anything; one uncontrolled; a teacher or instructor; an employer; the commander of a merchant ship; an officer in a ship of war under the direction of the captain; a title of address to a young gentleman; title of dignity in the universities, as *master of arts*: **v.** to subdue; to conquer; to bring under control; to overcome; to excel in anything: **mas'tering**, *imp.* **mastered**, *pp.* *más'tér'd*: **mas'terful**, *a.* *tér-fóol*, imperious; employing violence: **mas'terless**, *a.* *dés*, without a master: **mas'terly**, *a.* *í*, done with the skill of a master; most excellent: **ad.** with the skill of a master: **masterly**, *n.* *í*, rule; superiority; victory; eminent skill: **mas'tership**, *n.* the office of a master; dominion; rule: **master-builder**, the chief builder: **master-hand**, the hand of a man eminently skillful: **master-joints**, in *geol.*, a term applied to the large planes of division which pass through rock-masses, and which run regularly parallel to each other for considerable distances, the smaller joints traversing the rocks in all directions—among quarrymen the former are called *backs*, and the latter *cutters*: **master-key**, a key that opens many locks: **master-passion**, a predominant passion: **masterpiece**, a capital or excellent performance; anything done or made with superior excellence; chief excellence: **master-stroke**, an act or performance which excels in ability and skill: **master-work**, the work or performance that excels all others: **master of the horse**, the third great officer in the British Court: **master of the rolls**, the head or chief master in Chancery; to be *master of one's self*, to have entire self-control; not to be governed by passion. *Note*—*Master*, as a prefix, is placed before the Christian name and surname of a man, and is then contracted into Mr. and pronounced *mis'tér*, used as a title of courtesy and respect, but inferior to that of *esquire*, as Mr. William Thompson: *master*, written in full, and pronounced *más'tér*, is placed before the names of boys and youths of the better classes as a mark of respect, as *Master Robert Lowe*.

mastic, *n.* also **mastich**, *n.* *más'tík* (L. and Gr. *mas-tiche*, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree; It. *mas-tice*; F. *mastic*), a resin obtained from the lentisk or mastic tree; a cement or plaster for walls.

masticate, *v.* *más'tí-kát* (L. *masticatum*, to masticate; Gr. *mastax*, the jaw—gen. *mastakos*), to chew, as food; to grind food with the teeth, thus preparing it for swallowing and digestion: **mas'ticating**, *imp.* **mas'ticated**, *pp.* *adj.* chewed: **mas'ticator**, *n.* *kát-ór*, a kneading-trough for India-rubber or gutta-percha: **masticable**, *a.* *más'tík*, that can be chewed: **mas'tication**, *n.* *kát-shún*, the act of chewing solid food: **masticatory**, *a.* *más'tí-kát-ér*, adapted

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thīng, there, zeal.

for chewing: **n.** a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

masticin, n. *mās'tik-sin* (from **mastic**, which see), the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.

masticot, n. *mäs'ti-kót*—see massicot.

mastiff, n. *mástif* (Venet. *mastino*, large-limbed: prov. Eng. *masty*, very large and big—from Ger. *masten*, to fatten), a large and strong variety of dog.

mastitis, *n.* *mās-tī'tis* (Gr. *mastos*, an udder, a breast, and *itis*, denoting inflammation), in *med.*, inflammation of the breast.

mastodon, n. *mās'tō-dŏn* (Gr. *mastos*, a breast or nipple, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a genus of Tertiary and post-Tertiary elephantine mammals—so called from the nipple-like protuberances on the grinding surfaces of their teeth.

mastodynia, n. *mās'tō-dīn'ī-ă* (Gr *mastos*, the breast, and *odynē*, pain), in *med.*, pain of the breast.

mastoid, a. *mās'tōyd* (Gr. *mastos*, a breast, and *eidos*, appearance). nipple-like.

mastology, n. *mās-tō-lō-jī* (Gr. *mastos*, a breast, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of zoology which treats of animals that suckle their young.

mat, *n.* **mát** (*L. matia*; *F. natte*; *Ger. matthe*; *a mat*, properly a bunch or tuft of rushes or suchlike; *Sp. mata*, a bush), a thick texture formed by weaving or plaiting together rushes, straw, rope-yarn, or suchlike substances, used for laying down at the entrance of a house or apartment that the boots or shoes of those about to enter may be cleaned or rubbed on it; an article woven or plaited of straw, &c., for putting beneath dishes at table; an ornamental article of worsted or other material to put beneath a drawing-room ornament; *v.* to twist together or interweave like mat; *to mat*, *v.* to felt or entangle; *to grow thick* together: **matting**, *imp.* *n.* a thick texture formed of straw, rope, jute, and suchlike, used for purposes of cleanliness, for packing, and for covering the floors of houses: **matted**, *pp.* **adj.** laid with mats; entangled.

matadore, n. *măt'ă-dôr* (Sp. *matador*, a murderer), one of the three principal cards at ombre and quadrille; in *Sp. bull-fights*, he who is appointed to kill the disabled bull.

match, *n.* *mäch* (F. *meiche*, the wick or snuff of a candle—from L. *metaxa*; It. *metassa*, a skein of thread or yarn), anything that readily takes fire, and is capable of setting fire to, or giving light; a slender piece of wood or piece of twisted fibre for igniting a candle or lamp; a lucifer: **matchlock**, the old musket which was fired by a match: **matchmaker**, one who makes or manufactures matches for burning.

match, *n.* **match** (*AS. maca*, a companion; *Icel. maki*, a spouse; *Norm. masje*, a mate), one equal to another in strength or in some other quality; anything that equals another or tallies with it; a contest; a game; union by marriage; one about to be married: **v.** to equal; to oppose or set against as equal; to suit; to give in; to conform; to be married; to tally: **match-** to imp. **matchless**, *adj.* **matchless**, *adj.* *a. 8-16*, joined or compared with suitable equal: **match-** *n.* one who matches: **matchless**, *adj.* *a. 16*, having no equal: **matchlessly**, *adv.* *a. 16* **matchlessness**, *n.* *16*, the state or quality of being without an equal: **matchmaker**, one who endeavours to effect unions by marriage.

mate, *n.* **mát** (Icel. **matti**, an equal, a fellow: Dut. **maat**, a comrade: old H. Ger. **gamazi**, a table companion—from old H. Ger. **maz**; Icel. **mata**, food), a companion; an associate; one who associates with one and eats at the same table, sails in the same ship, or is employed at the same place; an officer of a ship; the male or female of two animals which associate for the propagation of their species: **v.** to match; to marry; to equal, or be equal to: **ma'ting**, *imp.* **ma'ted**, *pp.* **mateless**, *a. less*, having no mate or companion.

mate, *n.* **mat** (F. *mat*, subdued: Duf. *mat*, overcome: Sp. *mate*, faded: Pers. *schach mat*, the king is dead), in the game of chess, the state of the king when he cannot escape, called **checkmate**—see under **check**.

mate, n. *má'ta*, the leaves of a tree used in Paraguay and S. Amer. as tea: Paraguay tea.

mater, *n.* **mā'tēr** (L. *mater*; Gr. *meter* or *mater*, a mother), a name given to two of the membranes which cover the brain, called respectively the **dura-mater** and **pia-mater**—so named because formerly supposed to be the source of all other membranes; **alma mater**—see **alma**.

materia medica, n. mă-tē-rī-ă-mēd'ī-kă (L. mate-

ria, substance, and *medica*, medical), in *med.*, the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the preparation of medicine; the science which describes these substances and their properties. &c.

ma *material*, a. *má-tē-ri-ál* (L. *materialis*, belonging to matter—from *materia*, matter: It. *materiale*: F. *matériel*), consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; important; essential; not merely formal: **n.** anything composed of matter; that of which anything is made: **materially**, *ad*, *-ly*, importantly; essentially: **materialness**, *n*, *-ness*, the state of being material: **materiality**, *n*, *-ité-ty*, material existence; not spirituality: **materialise**, *v*, *má-tē-ri-á-líz*, to render material; to reduce to matter or to regard as such: **materialism**, *n*, *-izm*, tendency towards materialism: **materialistical**, *imp*, *adj*, having a tendency towards materialism: **materialised**, *pp*, *-tisd*: **materialist**, *n*, *-íst*, one who maintains that the soul of man, and even all existence and consciousness, is but the result of a particular organisation of the matter of which the body is composed: **materialism**, *n*, *-ál-izm*, the doctrine or belief of a materialist: **materialistic**, *a*, *-ál-íst-ik*, having a tendency towards materialism: **materialists**, *n*, *-íst-s* (F.), the materials or instruments used in any object of design, particularly the munitions, baggage, &c., of an army.

maternal, a. *mă-tér-năl* (L. *maternus*, belonging to a mother—from L. and Gr. *mater*; Gr. *meter*, a mother; It. *materno*, pert. to a mother; befitting a mother; motherly: **matér-nally**, ad. -*It*: **maternity**, n. *mă-tér-ni-tă*, the character or relationship of a mother.

math, n. *māth* (AS. *mædh*, a mowing—from *mawan*, to mow), a mowing; a crop, as in *aftermath*.

mathematics, *n.* plu. *math-ē-mat'iks* (L. *mathēmatika*: Gr. *mathēmatikē*, mathematical science: F. *mathématiques*, mathematics), the science which treats of whatever can be measured or numbered, embracing the three departments of arithmetic, geometry, and analysis, with their subdivisions: *math-ē-mat'ic-al*, *a.* *math-ē-kal*, also *math-ē-mat'ic*, *a. -ik*, according to or done by mathematics; demonstrative: *math-ē-mat'ic-ally*, *ad. -ly*: *math-ē-mat'ic-i-an*, *n.* *-mat'ic-i-an*, one who is conversant with mathematics: *pure mathematics* considers quantity and number without reference to matter: *mixed mathematics* treats of magnitudes as subsisting in material bodies.

mathesis, n. *măth'-ē-sis* (Gr. *mathesis*, learning), learning; the doctrine of mathematics.

mático, n. *mát'i-kó*, the leaves of a Peruvian plant, used as a stimulant.

maties, n. plu. *mát'iz*, a name for the first quality of Scotch cured herrings.

matin, *n.* *mât'in* (F. *matin*; It. *matino*, morning—from L. *matutinus*, the morning), pert. to or used in the morning: **matins**, *n.* plu. *mât'inz*, morning service or prayers; the first canonical hour for prayers in the R. Cath. Ch.: **matinal**, *a.* *mât'in-â*, pert. to the morning.

matinee, n. *măt'i-nă* (F. *matinée*—from *matin*, the morning), a reception or musical entertainment, held in the early part of the day.

matrass, n. *mă-trăs* (F. *matrass*, a long narrow-necked bottle), a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg with a tapering neck, used for distilling, &c.

matrice, n. plu. matrices. *mā'trī-sēz*—see **matrix**.

matricide, *n*. *pl.* **matricides**, *mat'ri-sēz*. See **MATRICE**.
matricide, *n.* **mat'ri-sīd** (*L. matricidium*, a **matricide**—from *mater*, a mother, and *cædere*, to cut down, to kill: *It. matricidio*: *F. matricide*), the murder of a mother; the killer or murderer of a mother; **mat'ric'id'al**, *a.* **-sī'däl**, *pert.* to a **matricide**.

matriculate, v. *mă-trik'ü-lăt* (L. *matricula*, a roll or register), to admit into a society or college as a member by enrolling the name in the register, usually restricted to enrolment in a university: **matric'ulating**, imp.; **matric'ulated**, pp.: adj. entered or admitted, as a student into a university: **matric'ulation**, n. *-lă'shün*, the act of registering and admitting as a member of a university.

matrimony, n. *măt'ri-môn-i* (L. *matrimonium*, marriage—from *mater*, a mother: It. *matrimonio*), marriage; the married state: *mat'rimo'nial*, a. *-mô'n-i-ăl*, of or relating to marriage; conjugal: *mat'rimo'nially*, ad. -*lĭ*.

matrix, n. *mā'triks*, also **matrice**, n. *mā'tris* (L. *matrix*, the womb—gen. *matricis*; It. and F. *matrice*), the womb; the hollow or cavity in which any thing is formed or cast; a mould; in *dyeing*, the five colours.

black, white, blue, red, and yellow; in *geol.*, the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded.

matron, *n.* *mā-trōn* (L. *matrona*, a wife—from *mater*, a mother; It. *matrona*; F. *matrone*), a wife; the mother of a family; an elderly woman; a nurse or female superintendent in a hospital; **matron-like**, a. becoming a wife or matron; **sedate**; **modest**; **matronly**, *a.* -li, motherly; **sedate**; **elderly**; **matronal**, *a.* *mā-trōn-āl*, of or relating to a mother; suitable to a matron; **matronise**, *v.* *mā-trōn-īz*, to render matron-like; **matronising**, *intrans.*; **matronised**, *pp.* -īzd.

matted, **matting**—see *mat*.

matter, *n.* *māt-ēr* (L. *materia*, matter or stuff of which anything is made—from *mater*, a mother; It. *materia*; F. *matière*), substance extended; body; that which is visible or tangible; that of which anything is composed; subject; thing treated or spoken of; object; question considered; that about which we think or write; event; business; in *logic*, substantial as opposed to formal truth; cause of disturbance; thing nearly computed, as a *matter* of five miles; thing limited to fact, as opposed to a flight of the imagination; in *printing*, set-up type; **v.** to be of importance; to signify; **matting**, *imp.*; **mattered**, *pp.* -ērd; **matterless**, *a.* -lēs, without matter; **matter of fact**, a reality; **no matter**, no consequence or importance.

matter, *n.* *māt-ēr* (F. *matière*; Sp. *materia*; Dut. *materie*, *pus*; W. *madra*, to fester—connected with F. *maturer*; L. *maturare*, to ripen, to bring to a maturity; the moisture; *a.* as a sore; *pus*; **v.** to generate pus or matter; *a.* as a sore; **matting**, *imp.*; **mattered**, *pp.* -ērd; **mattery**, *a.* *māt-ēr-i*, full of matter or pus; generating matter.

mattock, *n.* *māt-tōk* (Lith. *matikas*, a grubbing-axe; Serv. *motika*, a hoe; Gael. *madog*, a pick-axe), a kind of pick-axe having one end flat; a tool to grub weeds.

matress, *n.* *māt-rēs* (It. *materazzo*; F. *matras*, a quilted cushion, a matress—see *mat*), a bed stuffed with hair or other soft material and quilted.

mattula, *n.* *māt-tū-lā*, in *bot.*, the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms.

maturate, *v.* *māt-ūrāt* (L. *maturus*, ripe; L. *maturum*; F. *maturer*, to ripen), to ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration; to grow ripe; **maturing**, *imp.*; **maturated**, *pp.*; **mat urative**, *a.* -rā-tiv, ripening; conducive to ripeness; **maturation**, *n.* -rā-shūn, state of growing ripe; act of ripening; **mature**, *a.* *māt-ūr*, ripe; arrived at fulness or completion; well digested and ready for execution; as a scheme; **v.** to promote ripeness; to advance toward ripeness or perfection; to become ripe; **maturing**, *imp.*; **matured**, *pp.* -tūrd; **mat urely**, *ad.* -ly; **maturity**, *n.* *māt-ūr-i-tē*, also **matureness**, *n.* -nēs, state of perfection or completeness; ripeness; **matrescent**, *a.* *māt-ūr-ēs-ēnt*, approaching to maturity.

matutinal, *a.* *māt-ūr-ī-nāl* (L. *matutinus*, in the morning, early; It. *matutino*), *pert.* to the morning; early.

maud, *n.* *mā-ēd* (Scot.), a wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool; a grey-striped plaid worn by shepherds in the S. of Scotland.

maudlin, *a.* *mā-ēd-līn* (corrupted from *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes and disordered look), crying, or sentimentally drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid; *n.* a plant.

maugre, *prep.* *mā-ū-gēr* (F. *malgré*, against the will—from *mal*, ill, and *gré*, will), in spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

makin, *n.* *mā-kīn*—see *malin*.

mail, *n.* *mā-īl* (L. *malleus*, a hammer; F. *maillet*, to beat with a mallet), a heavy wooden hammer—also written *mail*.

maul, *v.* *mā-īl* (Icel. *ma*; Ger. *mahl*, a mark, a stain; *prov.* Eng. *maul*, to cover with dirt), to disfigure by ill-usage; to hurt coarsely or roughly; **mauling**, *imp.*; *n.* a rough beating, as with a cudgel; **mauled**, *pp.* *mā-īld*.

maul-stick, *n.* *mā-īl-stīk* (Ger. *malen*, to paint, and Eng. *stick*), the stick on which an artist rests and steadies the hand while painting.

maund, *n.* *mā-ēnd* (F. *mande*, an open basket; Fris. *maufn*, a turf or wood chest), a hand-basket; a round hamper without a cover.

maund, *n.* *mā-ēnd* (Hind. *man*), in *East Indies*, a weight varying in different localities.

maunder, *v.* *mā-ēn-dēr* (Bav. *maudern*, to murmur; Scot. *maun*, to mutter; Gael. *manndach*, stuttering), to mutter; to grumble; to wander in talking; **maundering**, *imp.*; **maun dered**, *pp.* -dērd.

maundril, *n.* *mā-ēn-drīl*, in *coal-mining*, a pick with two shanks.

maundy, *n.* *mā-ēn-dī* (L. *mandatum*; F. *mandé*, being the first word of the L. sentence, "mandatum novum do vobis"), the name applied to the office appointed to be read during the ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, in imitation of our Lord when he washed his disciples' feet after supper, saying, "Mandatum novum do vobis"—a new commandment I give to you: **Maundy Thursday**, in *Eng.*, the day kept in memory of the *Maundy* by the distribution of small silver coins and clothes by the Royal Almoner; the Thursday before Good Friday.

mausoleum, *n.* *mā-ē-sō-lē-ūm* (from the gorgeous tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria, which his widow erected), a stately tomb or monument; **mau'sole-an**, *a.* -lē-ān, *pert.* to a mausoleum.

mauve, *n.* *mōv* (F. *mauve*; L. *malva*, a mallow, the petals of which have purple markings), a purple dye obtained from aniline and benzol, two of the constituents of coal-tar.

mavis, *n.* *mā-vis* (F. *mauvie*, the mavis), a bird, also called the song-thrush; the red-wing.

maw, *n.* *mā-ō* (Dut. *maag*; Ger. *magen*; old H. Ger. *mago*, the stomach; Fin. *mako*, stomach; *maku*, taste), the stomach, used only of animals, except in contempt; the craw of a fowl; **maw-worm**, a worm that infests the stomach and bowels.

mawkish, *a.* *mā-ē-kīsh* (Scot. *mauk*, a maggot; Sw. *mask*; Norm. *makk*, a grub, a worm), apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting; insipid; **mawkishly**, *ad.* -li; **mawk'ishness**, *n.* -nēs, aptness to cause loathing.

maxilla, *n.* *māks-ī-lā*, *plu.* *maxil'lā*, -lē (L. *maxilla*, a jaw), the upper jaw; a jaw-bone; among articulate animals, the lower pair of horizontal jaws: **maxillar**, *a.* *māks-ī-lār*, also **maxillary**, *a.* -lē-r-i, *pert.* to the jaw or jaw-bone; **maxilliform**, *a.* *māks-ī-lī-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), jaw-shaped.

maxilliped, *n.* *māks-ī-lī-pēd* (L. *maxilla*, a jaw, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), a jaw-foot; the footlike appendage of the mouth of a crab or lobster, or suchlike.

maxim, *n.* *māks-īm* (F. *maxime*; Sp. *maxima*, a maxim—from L. *maxima*, with *sententia*, the greatest sentiment or sentence—that is, the weightiest), a leading or established truth; an adage; a proverb.

maximum, *n.* *māks-īm-ūm* (L. *maximum*, the greatest), the greatest number, quantity, or degree attainable, in any given case; opposed to *minimum*, the smallest; the highest, as fixed by some law or regulation; *adj.* the greatest; **maximise**, *v.* *māks-īm-īz*, to carry up to a maximum; **maximising**, *imp.*; **maximised**, *pp.* -mīzd.

May, *n.* *mā* (L. *Maius*, the month dedicated to *Maia*, the mother of Mercury; F. and Ger. *Mai*), the fifth month of the year: **Maying**, *n.* a celebration of the 1st of May: **May-blossom** or **-flower**, hawthorn-flower: **May-bug**, the chafer: **May-day**, the first day of May: **May-dew**, dew gathered on 1st of May: **May-duke**, a variety of cherry: **May-fly**, a fly first appearing in May: **May-morn**, freshness; vigour: **May-pole**, a pole round which dances are held in May: **May-queen**, a girl crowned with flowers on May-day: **may**, *v.* *mā* (Goth. *magan*; Icel. *mega*; Sw. *ma*, to be able), an auxiliary verb expressing liberty, desire, or wish; to be able; to be possible, as it may be so; to be permitted or allowed; to be by chance, as how old *may* he be: **maybe**, perhaps; by chance: **might**, *pt.* *mit*.

mayhem—see *maim*.

mayor, *n.* *mā-ēr* (old F. *maieur*, the chief magistrate of a town—from L. *major*, greater; F. *maire*), the chief magistrate of a city or corporation: **mayorality**, *n.* *mā-ēr-āl-tē*, the office of a mayor: **may'oress**, *n.* -ēr-ēs, the wife of a mayor.

mazard, *māz-ērd*, a variety of black cherry.

mazard—see *mazer*.

mazarine, *n.* *māz-ā-rēn* (said to be after *Cardinal Mazarin*), a deep-blue colour; a method of dressing fowls; a little dish set in a large one.

maze, *n.* *māz* (from incoherent senseless chatter being the most obvious symptom of a confused or unsettled mind—Swiss, *mausen*, to speak unintelligibly; Icel. *masa*, to jabber, to chatter; Norm.

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

masast, to begin to dream), a network of paths contrived to perplex those who enter it, and hinder their finding the way out; a perplexed state of things; confusion of thought; a labyrinth: *v.* to bewilder; to perplex; to amaze: *ma'zing*, imp.: *mazed*, pp. *mázd*: *adj.* confused in thought; silly: *mazy*, a. *má'zít*, perplexed; intricate: *ma'zily*, ad. *-ít*: *ma'ziness*, n. *-zít-nés*, intricacy; perplexity.

mazer, n. *má'zér* (old H. Ger. *masen*, a spot, a scar: Dut. *maese*, a spot, a stain: Bav. *máser*, a knotted excrescence on a tree), a broad standing-up cup or drinking-bowl—so called because made of wood having a spotted or speckled grain: *mazard*, n. *má'z-érd*, a burlesque word for the head or skull—from its likeness to a bowl: *v.* to knock on the head; to brain one.

me, pron. *mé* (AS. *me*; Ger. *mich*; Icel. *mik*; L. *me*, me), the objective case of the pron. I.

mead, n. *méd* (W. *medd*; Ger. *meth*; Dut. *mede*, drink made of honey and water: Gr. *methé*, strong drink), a liquor made of honey and water fermented and flavoured.

mead, n. *méd*, a poetic form for meadow, which see.

meadow, n. *méd'ó* (Dut. *meyland*, meadow-land—from *maeden*; L. *metere*, to mow: Bret. *med*, to cut, to mow: Bav. *mad*, hay-harvest), land affording hay; flat grass-land: *meadowy*, a. *méd'ó-t*, containing or resembling meadow: *meadow-ore*, bog iron ore.

meagre, a. also spelt *meager*, *mé-gér* (F. *maigre*; L. *maior*, lean), lean; hungry; poor; scanty; without strength or richness; barren: *meagrely*, ad. *-ít*: *meagreness*, n. *-gér-nés*, leanness; poorness; scantiness.

meal, n. *mél* (Dut. *mael*, flour—from *maelen*, to grind: Goth. *malan*; Ger. *mahlen*; W. *malu*; L. *molere*, to grind: W. *mal*, what is ground or bruised), ground grain not sifted from the bran or coarser portion: *mealy*, a. *mél'k*, having the qualities of meal; dry and friable; like meal; besprinkled as with meal: *mealiness*, n. *-nés*, dryness and friableness: *mealy-mouthed*, a. affectedly delicate in speech; speaking of things in softer terms than the truth warrants, from interested motives; disingenuous; hypocritical.

meal, n. *mél* (Scot. *mail*, an amount of money to be paid at a fixed time: Icel. *mal*, the time of doing anything, especially for taking food: AS. *mael*, what is marked out, separate part), the food taken at one time; a repast; a part; a fragment: *piecemeal*, by separate pieces; by fragments.

mean, a. *mén* (old H. Ger. *maîn*, a spot, a stain, impure: L. *maius*, a bodily failing, sickness: Icel. *mein*, sore, injury: AS. *gemæne*; Ger. *gemein*, common), low-minded; base; wanting in dignity or honour; low in rank or birth; poor; pitiful; stingy: *meanly*, ad. *mén'it*, moderately; without dignity; without respect: *mean'ness*, n. *-nés*, low state; poorness; want of dignity or excellence; want of liberality: *mean-spirited*, a. having a low, grovelling, and abject disposition.

mean, a. *mén* (It. *mezzano*, any middle thing, a mediator—from It. *mezzo*; L. *medius*, the middle: F. *moyen*, middling), at an equal distance from the extremes; moderate; without excess; intermediate: *n.* the middle point or place; in *math.*, a quantity having an intermediate value between several others; the average of resultant value; the middle rate or degree: *means*, n. sing. or plu. *méns*, the intermediate path between the agent and the object to be accomplished; that which is used to effect an end; instrument; resources; income, or that by which we live: by all *means*, certainly; without fail: by no *means*, not in any way: not in any degree: by any *means*, in any way: the *meantime*, the time between the present and that when the thing spoken of is to be done: *meantime*, ad. *mén'tim*, also *meanwhile*, ad. *mén'thwít*, in the intervening time; for the present time: *mean time*, time as measured by a perfect clock, or as reckoned on the supposition that all the days of the year are of a uniform length.

mean, v. *mén* (Goth. *munan*, to think, to intend: Icel. *munna*, to remember: Ger. *meinen*; Dut. *meenen*, to think: L. *meminisse*, to remember), to intend, purpose, or design; to signify: *mean'ing*, imp.: *adj.* significant: *n.* purpose; intention; aim; the sense, as of words or expressions; signification; import: *meant*, pt. and pp. *mént*, did mean: *mean'ingless*, a. *-lés*, devoid of meaning: *mean'ingly*, ad. *-ít*, significantly.

meander, n. *mé-an'dér* (L. *meander*; Gr. *meandros*, the name of a winding river in Phrygia), a winding course; a winding or turning in a passage or current:

v. to wind or flow round; to flow in a winding course or passage: *mean'dering*, imp. *-der-ing*: *adj.* winding in its course or current: *n.* a winding course: *mean'dered*, pp. *-der'd*: *mean'drian*, a. *-dri-an*, having many turns: *meandrina*, n. *mé-an'drí-ná*, large hemispherical corals having their surfaces covered with serpentine ridges and depressions, resembling the convolutions of the human brain.

meaning, *means*, *meant*, *meantime*, *meanwhile*—see under *mean* 2.

measles, n. plu. *méisls* (Dut. *maselen*, measles—from *maese*, a spot, a stain: old F. *meel*, a leper), a disease manifested by a crimson rash on the skin, chiefly affecting children; a disease of swine or trees: *measled*, a. *mé'zld*, infected or spotted with measles: *measly*, a. *mé'zlt*, infected with measles or eruptions, as swine.

measure, n. *mész'ór* (F. *mesure*; Sp. *medura*; L. *mensura*, a measure—see *mete*), the whole extent or dimensions of a thing; the unit or standard by which the extent or volume of anything is ascertained; in *arith.*, a division that leaves no remainder; settled or stated quantity; limit; degree; allotment; moderation; metre in poetry; movement regulated by the time of music; stately dance; the division of the time by which the air and motion of music are regulated; any act by which a final object or end may be attained, as a legislative measure, in *plu.*, means to an end; proceedings; in *geom.*, beds or strata: *v.* to compute or ascertain the extent, size, or capacity of anything by means of a certain unit or standard; to judge of quantity, extent, or greatness; to proportion; to be of a certain extent: *meas'uring*, imp.: *adj.* used in taking the measure or extent: *measured*, pp. *mész'órd*: *adj.* uniform; steady; limited or restricted: *meas'urer*, n. *-ó-rér*, one who measures: *meas'urable*, a. *-ó-rá-bl*, that may be measured: *meas'urably*, ad. *-bl*: *meas'urableness*, n. *-bl-nés*, the quality of being measurable: *meas'ureless*, a. *-lés*, that cannot be measured; immense: *meas'urement*, n. *mént*, the act of measuring; the result of measuring: to *have hard measure*, to be harshly or oppressively dealt with: to *take measures*, to begin proceedings to accomplish an object in view: *without measure*, unlimited in quantity or amount.

meat, n. *mét* (Goth. *mits*, food; *matjan*, to take food: Icel. *mata*, food: F. *met*, a mess), food in general; anything eaten for nourishment; flesh of animals, to which the word is now generally restricted: *meat-offering*, an offering consisting of meat or food: *meat-salesman*, an agent in a town who receives and sells the carcasses of cattle and sheep, &c., sent to him by country dealers: *sweetmeat*—see *sweet*.

meatus, n. *mé-á'tús* (L. *meatus*, a going, a passing), in *anat.*, a natural passage or canal wider than a duct.

mechanic, a. *mé-kán'ik*, also *mechanical*, *-i-kál* (L. *mechanicus*; Gr. *mechanikos*, of or belonging to mechanics—from Gr. *mechane*, a machine: F. *mécanique*), pert. to machines; constructed or performed according to the laws of mechanics; physical, or not chemical; manual, or not mental; done by a machine; done by mere force of habit: *mechan'ically*, ad. *-kál'it*: *mechan'icalness*, n. *-nés*, the state of being mechanical: *mechanic*, n. *mé-kán'ik*, a skilled workman; an artisan: *mechanician*, n. *mé-kán'ish-an*, one skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker: *mechanics*, n. plu. *mé-kán'iks*, the science which treats of the forces and powers and their action on bodies, either directly or by the intervention of machinery: *mechanism*, n. *mé-kán'izem*, the structure of the parts of a machine, and the manner in which these are put together to answer its design: the parts composing a machine: *mechan'ist*, n. *-íst*, one skilled in the structure of machines; one of a sect of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of the mechanical forces: *mechanical philosophy*, that which explains the phenomena of nature, founded on observation and experiment: *mechanical powers*, the simple instruments entering into the construction of every machine, however complicated—viz. the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, the inclined plane, and wedge: *mechanical solution*, the solution of a problem by any contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses.

mechanography, n. *mék-an'ó-grá-fí* (Gr. *mechane*, a machine, and *grapho*, I write), the art of multiplying copies of any writing or work of art by the use of a machine: *mechanog'raphist*, n. *-ó-grá-físt*, one who is skilled in mechanography.

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láw*; *méte*, *met*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

mechlin, *n.* *mék'lin*, a beautiful light Belgium lace made at Mechlin.

mechoacan, *n.* *mé-kó'-á-kán*, the root of a species of convolvulus producing a kind of white jalap—from *Mechoacan* in Mexico.

meconic, *a.* *mé-kón'ík* (Gr. *mekon*, a poppy), belonging to the poppy; applied to a peculiar acid contained in opium: **meconate**, *n.* *mék-ó-nát*, a salt consisting of meconic acid and a base: **meconine**, *n.* *ó-nín*, a white substance contained in opium: **meconium**, *n.* *mé-kó-ni-úm* (L. *meconium*), the thickened juice of the poppy, called opium; the first faeces of infants.

medal, *n.* *méd'-ál* (F. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; mid. L. *medalia*, any ancient coin, but originally simply a coin in value between one of a lower and a higher denomination—from L. *medius*, middle: Icel. *midla*, to divide), a piece of metal in the form of a coin on which some figure or device is stamped—usually bestowed as an honorary reward for merit; an ancient coin: **medalet**, *n.* *-lét*, a small medal: **medalist**, *n.* *-list*, one who has gained a medal as a reward of merit; one versed in ancient coins or medals: **medallie**, *a.* *mé-dál'ík*, pert. to medals: **medallion**, *n.* *mé-dál'yún* (F. *medaillon*), a large antique medal; the representation in a cast of a medallion; any circular or oval tablet bearing embossed figures.

medallurgy, *n.* *méd'-ál-ér'jít* (Eng. *medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, a work), the act of making and striking medals and coins.

meddle, *v.* *méd'l* (It. *mischiare*; prov. Sp. *mesclar*; F. *mesler*, to meddle, to mingle), to interpose and act in the concerns of others officiously; to touch or handle: **meddling**, *imp.* *-ling*: **adj.** interposing officiously and impertinently: **meddled**, *pp.* *-ld*: **meddler**, *n.* *-lér*, one who interferes officiously: **meddesome**, *a.* *-súm*, given to meddling; officious: **meddingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

media—see **medium**.

medieval, *a.* also **medieval**, *mé-di-é-vál* (L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, an age), of or relating to the middle ages—a period extending from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

medial, *a.* *méd'-ál* (F. *médial*, medial—from L. *medius*, middle), middle; denoting a mean or average: **medial**, *a.* *méd'-ál*, relating to or in connection with the middle of anything: **mediant**, *n.* *méd'-ánt*, in music, the third above the key-note: **medium plane** or **line**, an ideal line or plane dividing a body longitudinally into two equal parts.

mediastine, *n.* *mé-di-ás'tín*, also **me'diastinum**, *n.* *-tín'ím* (F. *mediastin*, mediastine: L. *mediastinus*, one standing in the middle, a servant—from *medius*, middle, and *sto*, I stand), a membranous partition which divides the cavity of the chest into two parts, separating the two lungs from each other; a continuation of the pleura.

mediate, *a.* *mé-di-át* (L. *medius*, middle), middle; being between the two extremes; intervening: **v.** to interpose between parties at variance as the equal friend of both; to intercede: **mediating**, *imp.* *-mé-di-át*, *pp.* *-mé-di-át*, *ad.* *-it*, in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect: **mediateness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state or quality of being mediate: **mediation**, *n.* *mé-di-á-shún*, the act of mediating or interposing; the acting between parties at variance with a view to reconcile them: **mediate**, *v.* *mé-di-á-tíz*, to change from an immediate or direct relationship to an indirect one; to annex, as a smaller state to a larger contiguous one, said of the states of the German empire: **mediating**, *imp.* *-mé-di-át*, *pp.* *-mé-di-át*, *ad.* *-it*, placed in a mediate relation to the emperor, said of the German empire: **mediatisation**, *n.* *-tí-zá-shún*, the name given to the annexation of the smaller German states to larger contiguous ones in 1806: **mediator**, *n.* *mé-di-á-tór*, one who interposes between parties at variance in order to reconcile them; an intercessor; by way of eminence, a title of Christ Jesus as our intercessor with God the Father: **mediatrix**, *n.* *fém.* *-tríks*, a woman who mediates or interposes for reconciliation: **mediatorial**, *a.* *-tór-i-ál*, pert. to a mediator or to mediation; having the character of a mediator: **mediatorship**, *n.* *-shíp*, the office of a mediator: **mediatory**, *a.* *-tór-i*, mediatorial.

medical, *a.* *méd'-í-kál* (F. *médical*, medical—from L. *medicus*, a physician—from L. *medico*, I heal or cure: It. and Sp. *medico*, a physician), of or relating to the art of healing; intended to promote the study of medicine: **medically**, *ad.* *-li*: **medicament**, *n.* *-ká-mént*, anything used for healing diseases or wounds: **med-**

icament'al, *a.* *-mént'-ál*, relating to healing applications: **medicament ally**, *ad.* *-li*: **medicate**, *v.* *méd-i-kát*, to give medicinal qualities to; to heal: **medicating**, *imp.* *-med-i-kát*, *pp.* *-med-i-kát*, *ad.* *-it*, to cure with medicinal qualities: **medicable**, *a.* *-ká-bl*, curable: **medication**, *n.* *-ká-shún*, the act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances: **medicative**, *a.* *-ká-tív*, tending to cure: **medicinal**, *a.* *méd-i-si-nál*, having the properties of medicine; used in medicine: **medically**, *ad.* *-nál-li*: **medicine**, *n.* *méd-i-sín*, familiarly *méd'-sín*, anything administered for the cure or mitigation of disease; the art of curing or alleviating disease: **medical jurisprudence**, the science which applies the principles of evidence derived from medical diagnosis to the determination of certain questions in courts of law: **medicalman**, a physician; a surgeon: **medicated spirits**, alcohol mixed or flavoured with some strong ingredient: **medicinal waters**, natural springs impregnated with certain medicinal qualities and drunk by invalids: **medico-legal**, *a.* *méd-i-kó*, pert. to law as affected by medical facts.

medieval, *a.*—see **medieval**.

mediocre, *a.* *mé-di-ó-kér* (L. *mediocris*, middling, tolerable—from *medius*, middle: It. *mediocre*: F. *mediocre*), of moderate degree; middle rate: **n.** a person of middling or but indifferent talents or merit: **mediocrity**, *n.* *-ó-kér-i-té*, a moderate degree or rate; a middle degree.

meditate, *v.* *méd-i-tát* (L. *meditatus*, considered, meditated upon: It. *meditare*: F. *méditer*), to think on; to revolve or plan in the mind; to think; to muse; to employ the thoughts closely: **meditating**, *imp.* *-med-i-tát*, *pp.* *-med-i-tát*, *ad.* *-it*, thought over; planned: **meditation**, *n.* *-tá-shún*, close and deep thought; a series of thoughts occasioned by any subject; continued serious thought: **meditative**, *a.* *-tá-tív*, addicted to meditation; expressing meditation or design: **meditatively**, *ad.* *-tá-tív*: **meditatively**, *n.*

Mediterranean, *a.* *méd-i-tér-rá-né-an* (L. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land or earth), lying between two lands; enclosed by land: **n. the sea lying between Europe and Africa: **mediterraneous**, *a.* *-né-us*, mediterranean; inland.**

medium, *n.* *mé-di-úm* (L. *medium*, the middle of a thing), the middle place or degree between two extremes; means by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; the space or substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move in passing from one point to another; in painting, the liquid vehicle with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's use; in animal magnetism and spiritualism, the person through whom it is alleged certain spirits manifest themselves and transmit their communications to others: **mediums**, *-úm*, or **me'dia**, *-i-d*, *n. plu.*: **circulating medium**, the instruments of exchange, as representing value in buying and selling—usually coin, and bank-notes convertible into coin on demand: **medium-sized**, *a.* being a size nearly between the smallest and largest.

medlar, *n.* *méd-lér* (old Eng. *medle-tree*; old. F. *meslier*, the medlar-tree), the name of a tree or its fruit.

medley, *n.* *méd'li* (F. *melée*; mid. L. *melleia*, medley, confusion), a mixture; a mingled and confused mass of different ingredients; a miscellany: **chance-medley**—see **chance**.

medulla, *n.* *mé-dúl'á* (L. *medulla*, the marrow in the bones), the fat substance or marrow in the long bones; the pith of a plant: **medullar**, *a.* also **medullary**, *a.* *mé-dúl'ér-i*, pert. to marrow or pith: **medulla oblongata**, *-ób-lóng-gá'tá* (L. *oblongus*, long, oblong, in anat.), the lengthened or prolonged marrow, the continuation of the spinal cord within the skull: **medulla spinalis**, *-spín-ál'is* (L. *spina*, the backbone), the spinal marrow or cord: **medullary rays**, in bot., the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, and which connects the pith with the bark: **medullary sheath**, in bot., a thin layer of vascular tissue which surrounds the pith in exogenous stems: **medullary substance**, the interior white portion of the brain.

Medusa, *n.* *mé-dú'sá*, **Meduse**, *plu.* *mé-dú'sé* (L. *Medusa*, in anc. myth., a beautiful woman, having fine hair, which was turned into snakes), sea-animals, usually called sea-blubber, sea-nettles, or jelly-fish, whose usual form is that of a hemisphere with a marginal membrane and many trailing feelers.

meed, *n.* *méd* (Gr. *misthos*; Goth. *mízo*, reward, recompense: Ger. *miehe*, hire), reward; recompense.

ców, bŏy, fŏt; pŭre, búd; chair, game, joy, shun, thîng, there, zeal.

meek, a. *mēk* (Goth. *muks*; Icel. *miukr*; Dut. *myek*, soft, mild; Norm. *mykja*, to soften), mild of temper; given to forbearance under injuries; gentle; submissive: **meekly**, ad. *-li*: **meekness**, n. *-nēs*, mildness; gentleness.

meerschauum, n. *mēr'shūm* (Ger. sea-foam—from *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam), magnesium earth combined with silicic acid, manufactured into the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of the same.

meet, a. *mēt* (AS. *mete*; Icel. *mati*, measure: AS. *gemet*, fit), fit; according to measure; suitable: **meetly**, ad. *-li*, fitly: **meetness**, n. *-nēs*, fitness.

meet, v. *mēt* (Icel. *met*, against; *meta*, to meet; Goth. *gamotjan*, to meet: AS. *gemot*, a meeting), to come together; to come face to face; to come in contact; to encounter; to find or light upon: n. a meeting or assembly of huntsmen: **meeting**, imp.: n. an interview; an assembly or congregation of people; a joining; a junction; a coming together for the purpose of fighting a duel: **met**, pt. or pp. *mēt*, did meet: **meet'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who meets: **meeting-house**, a place of worship.

mega, *mēgā* (Gr. *megas*, great; fem. form, *megale*, great), a prefix in many scientific terms signifying great; large size; sometimes **megal**, *mēg'al*.

megaceros, n. *mē-gā-sēr-ōs* (Gr. *megas*, great, and *keras*, a horn), the fossil or sub-fossil gigantic deer of our Pleistocene marls and peat-bogs; often but erroneously termed the "Irish elk."

megalanea, n. *mēg-a-lā-nē-ā* (Gr. *megas*, great, and *lagna*, lace), a name given to a gigantic sub-fossil land-lizard, discovered in the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia, and allied to the existing lace-lizard.

megalesian, a. *mēg-a-lē-si-ān* (L.—from Gr. *megale*, great), pert. to games in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods, in anc. Rome.

megalichthys, n. *mēg-a-lī-kh'iths* (Gr. *megale*, great, and *ichthys*, a fish), in *geol.*, a large saurid fish of the Carboniferous period, characterised by its minutely-punctured, enamelled, lozenge-shaped scales.

megalonox, n. *mēg-a-lōn'iks* (Gr. *megale*, great, and *onux*, a nail or claw), in *geol.*, a huge edentate mammal, found chiefly in the Upper Tertiary of S. Amer., so named from the great size of its claw-bones.

megalosaurus, n. *mēg-a-lō-sā-ō-rūs* (Gr. *megale*, great, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a huge animal of the lizard kind, whose remains occur in the Oolite and Wealden strata.

megaphyllum, n. *mēg-a-fī-tīm* (Gr. *megas*, great, and *phylon*, a shoot or plant), a genus of Coal-measure stems—so called from the large size of their leaf-scars.

megatherium, n. *mēg-a-thēr'ium* (Gr. *megas*, great, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a gigantic animal allied to the sloth, whose remains occur abundantly in the Upper Tertiary deposits of S. Amer., larger than the largest rhinoceros.

megrim, n. *mē-grim* (F. *migraine*, megrim: Gr. *hemigrania*—from *hemi*, half, and *kranion*, the skull), a neuralgic pain confined to one side of the head; a brow ache or headache.

megylin, n. *mē-gīp*, a compound of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, &c., used by artists as a vehicle for their colours.

meicene—see **miocene**.

meiosis, n. *mī-ō'sis* (Gr. *meiosis*, decrease), a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

meiostemonous, a., also **miostemonous**, a. *mī-ō-stēm-ō-nūs* (Gr. *meion*, less, and *stemon*, a stamen), in *bot.*, a term applied to stamens less in number than the parts of the corolla.

melacnite, n. *mē-lā-ōn'it*, also **melac'onise**, n. *-ōn'iz* (Gr. *melas*, black, and *konis*, powder), an impure black oxide of copper, occurring in veins in powdery masses, arising probably from the decomposition of other ores.

melana, n. *mē-lā-nā* (Gr. *melan*, black), in *med.*, the discharge of black blood from the bowels.

melancholy, n. *mē-lān-kōl'ī* (Gr. *melancholia*, black bile—from *melan*, black, and *chole*, bile: Sp. *melancolia*: F. *melancolie*), dejection or depression of spirits; a gloomy state of mind: adj. dismal; calamitous; low-spirited: **melancholic**, a. *-kōl'ik*, depressed; dejected: **melancholia**, n. *-kōl'ī-ā*, a kind of madness.

melange, n. *mā-lāngzh'* (F.), a mixture; a medley.

melanite, n. *mē-lān'it* (Gr. *melan*, black), a variety of garnet of a greyish-black colour: **melanitic**, a. *mē-lān'it'ik*, pert. to melanite.

melanochroite, n. *mē-lān-ōk'rō'it* (Gr. *melan*, black, and *chroa*, colour), a mineral, chromate of lead, occurring in rhombic prisms, and massive, of a deep hyacinth red.

melanosis, n. *mē-lān-ō'sis* (Gr. *melan*, black), in *med.*, a disease characterised by a deposit of black or blackish-brown matter, occurring in various forms in different parts of the body: **melanotic**, a. *-ōt'ik*, pert. to or having the character of melanosis.

melanterite, n. *mē-lān'tēr'it* (Gr. *melan*, black), the mineralogical term for the native sulphate of iron.

melanure, n. *mē-lān'ūr* (F. *melanure*)—from Gr. *melan*, black, and *oura*, a tail), a small fish of the Mediterranean.

melasma, n. *mē-lās-mā* (Gr. *melasma*, a black spot), a blackening or darkening; in *med.*, a black spot on the lower extremities, especially of old people.

melasses—see **molasses**.

melee, n. *mā-lā* (F. *mêlée*), a crowding and confused fighting; a scuffle between a number of persons; a confused debate.

melena—see **melana**.

meliceris, n. *mē-lī-sēr'is* (Gr. *melikeris*, a tumour on the head—from *meli*, honey, and *keras*, wax), a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: adj. pert. to a tumour containing matter like honey.

mellilot, n. *mē-līt-lōt* (L. and Gr. *mellilotos*, a species of clover—from Gr. *meli*, honey, and *lotos*, the lotus: F. *mélilot*), a kind of trefol; the honey-lotus.

meliiorate, v. *mē-lī-yō-rāt* (F. *méliorer*, to improve—from mid. L. *meliioratus*, to improve—from *meliior*, better), to improve; to make better: **meliiorating**, imp.: **meliiorated**, pp.: **meliiora'tion**, n. *-rā'shūn*, improvement.

meliphagous, a. *mē-lī-fā-gūs* (Gr. *meli*, honey, and *phagein*, to eat or consume), honey-sucking—applied to certain birds.

mellate, n. *mē-līt*, also **mellitite**, n. *mē-līt'it* (L. *mel*, honey—gen. *mellis*: Gr. *meli*, honey), a salt of mellic or mellitic acid: **mellic**, a. *mē-lī'ik*, also **mellitic**, a. *mē-līt'it'ik*, containing saccharine matter; pert. to or derived from honey-stone.

melliferous, a. *mē-lī-fēr'ūs* (L. *mel*, honey—gen. *mellis*, and *fero*, I carry or produce), producing honey.

mellification, n. *mē-lī-fī-kā'shūn* (L. *mel*, honey, and *facio*, I make), the making or production of honey.

mellifluous, a. *mē-lī-floo'ūs*, also **mellifluent**, a. *-lō-ēt* (L. *mel*, honey, and *fluo*, I flow), flowing, as with honey; sweetly-flowing; soothing: **mellifluously**, ad. *-li*, also **mellifluently**, ad. *-li*: **mellifluence**, n. *-ēns*, a flow of sweetness.

melligenous, a. *mē-lī-gē-nūs* (Gr. *meli*, honey, and *genos*, stock, kind), having the qualities of honey; producing honey.

mellit, n. *mē-līt* (L. *mel*, honey—gen. *mellis*), a dry scab on the forehead of a horse, said to be cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

mellitite—see **mellate**.

mellite, n. *mē-līt* (L. *mel*; Gr. *meli*, honey), honey-stone.

mellitic—see **mellate**.

mellow, a. *mē-lō* (Gr. *moll*, soft, ripe; *molich*, mellow: Dut. *molten*, to decay: F. *molle*, mellow, over-ripe: W. *malu*, to rot), mature; soft with ripeness; pleasing by softness, as sound, light, or flavour; soft, jovial, as a person slightly intoxicated: v. to ripen; to soften, as by maturity or age; to grow or become mature or soft: **mellowing**, imp.: **mellowed**, pp. *mē-lōd*, ripened; brought to maturity: **mellowly**, ad. *-li*: **mellowness**, n. *-nēs*, ripeness; softness; maturity: **mellowy**, a. *-i*, soft.

melodrama, n. *mē-lō-drām'ā*, also spelt **melodrame**, n. *-drām* (Gr. *melos*, a song or tune, and *drama*, a drama: It. *melodramma*: F. *melodrame*), a dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed: **melodramatic**, a. *-drām'at'ik*, having the character of a melodrama: **melodramatist**, n. *-drām'ā-tist*, one skilled in.

melody, n. *mē-lō-dī* (Gr. *melodia*, musical measure, sweet singing—from *melos*, a tune, an air, and *ode*, a poem or song: It. *melodia*: F. *melodie*), an agreeable succession and modulation of a single series of sounds, as by one voice, one string of a piano, one pipe of an organ, &c.—*harmony*, the pleasing concord of a succession of simultaneous sounds; a tune or air; sweetness of sound: **melodious**, a. *mē-lō-dī-ūs*, musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds: **melodiously**, ad. *-li*: **melodiousness**, n. *-nēs*, the

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt; mōve;

quality of being melodious: **melodise**, v. *mél'ô-dîz*, to make melodious; to form into melody: **melodising**, imp.: **mel'odised**, pp. *-dîz*: **mel'odist**, n. *-dîst*, a composer or singer of melodies.

melon, n. *mél'ôn* (Gr. *melon*, an apple; F. and Sp. *melon*, a melon), a well-known fruit; also the plant, which is a climbing or trailing annual: **melon-frame**, a glazed frame for raising melons.

Melpomene, n. *mél-pôm'ê-nê* (Gr. *melpomene*, the songstress—from *melpomai*, I sing praises), the muse who presides over tragedy.

melrose, n. *mél-rô's* (L. *mel*, honey, and *rosa*, a rose), honey of roses.

melt, v. *mêlt* (Ice. *melta*, to digest; Dut. *smelten*, to melt; A.S. *moltsian*, to rot; Gr. *melido*, I make liquid), to make liquid by heat; to soften or subdue, as the heart or feelings; to liquify; to thaw; to dissolve: to become liquid; to be softened to love, pity, or tenderness; to be subdued by grief or affliction; to faint: **melting**, imp.: **adj.** dissolving; liquefying; softening into tenderness: **n.** the act of dissolving or melting; the act of softening: **melt'ed**, pp.: **adj.** made liquid; dissolved; also **molten**, pp. *mol'ten*: **adj.** made of melted metal: **melt'er**, n. *-er*, one who melts.

melt, n. *mêlt*, another spelling of **milt**, which see.

member, n. *mêmb'er* (F. *membre*; It. *membro*, a member—from L. *membrum*, a limb, a part of anything, a limb or part of an animal, as a leg, an arm, an ear, &c.; a part of a discourse; a period or sentence; one of a society or community; in *Script.*, the appetites or passions: **membered**, a. *mêm-brêd*, having limbs: **membership**, n. state of being a member; society; union: **Member of Parliament**, usually contracted into **M.P.**, one elected by a city, town, or county to represent it in that branch of the legislature called the Commons' House of Parliament.

membrane, n. *mêm-brân* (L. *membrana*, skin or membrane, a film; It. *membrana*; F. *membrane*), a thin transparent layer or skin, serving to cover some part of an animal or of a plant: **membranaceous**, a. *mêm-brân'î-s*, also **membranous**, a. *mêm-brân'î-s*, consisting of membranes: **membrana'ceous**, a. *-nâ'shîs*, resembling membrane; having the consistence, aspect, and structure of a membrane: **membrana tympani**, n. *mêm-brânâ tim'pân'î* (L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *tympanum*, a drum), the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear—called the drum of the ear: **Jacob's membrane**, the membrane lining the retina of the eye: **the mucous membrane**, the membrane which lines any natural open cavity of the body, and which secretes mucus: **serous membrane**, a membrane which lines any closed cavity of the body, and which secretes a lubricating fluid.

membraniferous, a. *mêm-brân'î-fêr'îs* (L. *membrana*, a membrane or film, and *fêro*, I carry or produce), producing membranes.

membraniform, a. *mêm-brân'î-fôr'm* (L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *forma*, a shape), having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

membranology, n. *mêm-brân'î-lôj'î* (L. *membrana*, a membrane, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), a description of the animal membranes.

memento, n. *mê-mên'tô* (L. *memento*, remember or beware), that which reminds; a hint or suggestion; a souvenir.

memoir, n. *mêm'wâ'ôr* (F. *mémoire*, memory; L. *memoria*, memory—from *memor*, mindful), a biographical history, generally written by one who had taken a part in the transactions recorded; a written account; a register of facts: **mem'oirs**, n. plu. *-wâ'ôrs*, notices and remarks respecting contemporary persons and events, written in a familiar style, just as they are remembered by the writer: **memo'irist**, n. *-îst*, one who writes memoirs: **memorabilia**, n. plu. *mêm'ô-râ-bîl'î-tâ* (L.), things memorable; things remarkable and worthy of remembrance: **memorable**, a. *mêm'ô-râ-bîl* (L. *memorabilis*, remarkable—from *memor*, mindful; It. *memorable*; F. *mémorable*), worthy of being remembered; illustrious; remarkable: **mem'orably**, ad. *-bî*: **mem'orability**, n. *-bîl'î-tî*, state of being memorable: **memorandum**, n. *mêm'ô-rân'dâm*, **mem'oranda**, *-dâ*, also **mem'orandums**, *-dûms*, n. plu. (L.—from *memor*, mindful), notes to help the memory: **memorial**, n. *mê-mô'ri-âl*, anything that serves to preserve the memory of; a monumental record; a written address of solicitation or complaint; a state paper or note in which there is neither subscription nor address—much used in negotiation: **memo'rialise**, v.

-ri-âl-îz, to petition by memorial; to present a memorial to: **memo'rialising**, imp.: **memo'rialised**, pp. *-îz*: **memo'rialist**, n. *-îst*, one who presents a memorial: **memory**, n. *mêm'ô-ri*, the faculty of the mind by which it retains, and reproduces at will, past events; acquired knowledge or ideas; the time within which past events can be remembered; exemption from oblivion; monumental record.

Memphian, a. *mêm'fî-ân*, pert. to Memphis, an anc. Egyptian city; dark; obscure.

men, plu. of **man**, which see.

menace, n. *mên-âs* (F. *menace*; It. *minaccia*, a threat; L. *minacia*, threats), a threat; a threatening: v. to threaten, in any sense; to inspire with apprehension: **men'acing**, imp.: *a-sîng*: **adj.** threatening: **n.** a threat: **men'aced**, pp. *-âs*: **men'acingly**, ad. *-î*: **men'acer**, n. *-â-sêr*, one who or that which threatens.

menage—see **manage**.

menagerie, n. *mên-âsh'ê-ri* (F. *menagerie*, a place for keeping foreign animals—from *ménage*, a house, a family), a collection of foreign and wild beasts; the place where they are kept; also spelt **menag'ery**, n. *-ê-ri*.

mend, v. *mênd* (L. *emendare*, to correct—from *menda*, a blemish; It. *rimendare*; Milanese, *menda*, to mend clothes), to repair, as a defect or injury; to set right; to rectify or correct; to improve or make better; to hasten; to grow better: **mending**, imp.: **adj.** repairing; improving: **n.** the act of repairing: **mend'ed**, pp.: **mend'er**, n. *-er*, one who mends.

mendacious, a. *mên-dâ'shîs* (L. *mendacium*, a falsehood—from *mendar*, lying; It. *mendacio*, falsehood), false; lying: **menda'ciouly**, ad. *-î*: **mendac'ity**, n. *-dâs'î-tî*, deceit; falsehood.

mendicant, n. *mên-dî-kânt* (L. *mendicans*, begging—from *mendicus*, needy; It. *mendicante*; F. *mendicant*, a beggar), one of a religious fraternity in the R. Cath. Ch. who lived by begging; a beggar: **adj.** begging; practising beggary—applied to several religious fraternities in the R. Cath. Ch.: **mendicancy**, n. *-kân-sî*, a state of begging; beggary: **mendicity**, a. *mên-dis'î-tî* (L. *mendicitas*, extreme poverty), pert. to beggars; for assisting beggars, as **mendicity society**: **n.** the life of a beggar.

menial, a. *mê-nî-âl* (mid. L. *mansus*, the small holding that a peasant could cultivate with a pair of oxen—from *manere*, to dwell; mid. L. *manentes*; F. *manans*, the tenants who had these small holdings; mid. L. *mainada*; old F. *mesnée*, the dependants on the head of the family), belonging to the office of a servant; low; servile; mean, as an office or employment: **n.** a servant; any servile cringing person: **me'nially**, ad. *-âl-î*.

meninges, n. plu. *mên-in'jêz* (Gr. *meninx*, a membrane), the membranes which envelop the brain—called the *pia-mater* and *dura-mater*: **meningitis**, n. *mên-in'jî-tîs*, inflammation of the membranes covering the brain.

meniscus, n. *mên-is'kûs* (Gr. *meniskos*, a little moon—from *menô*, the moon), a lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, with a sharp edge, resembling the appearance of the new moon: **menis'cuses**, n. plu. *-kûs-êz*: **menis'cal**, a. *-kâl*, pert. to a meniscus: **menis'coid**, a. *-kôyd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), having the form of a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

menispermic, a. *mên'î-spêr'mîk* (Gr. *mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, seed—from the crescent-like form of the seed of the plant *menispermum cocculeum* or *cocculeus Indicus*), denoting an acid obtained from the seeds of the plant *menispermum cocculeum* or *cocculeus Indicus*: **men'isper'mine**, n. *-spêr'mîn*, an alkali obtained from the cocculeus Indicus.

menever—see **minever**.

menology, n. *mên'ô-lôj'î* (Gr. *men*, a month, and *logos*, a discourse), in the Gr. Ch., a calendar of saints or martyrs; a register of months.

menes, n. plu. *mên'sêz* (L. *mensis*, a month), the monthly discharges of women.

menstrual, a. *mên'strô-âl* (L. *menstrualis*, every month—from *mensis*, a month; F. *menstruel*), happening once a month; lasting a month; pert. to a menstruum: **men'struant**, a. *-ânt*, subject to monthly flowings: **men'struous**, a. *-ûs*, pert. to the monthly discharges of women.

menstruum, n. *mên'strô-ûm*, **men'strua**, *-trô-â*, or **men'struums**, n. plu. *-âmz* (L. *menstruum*, that which lasts or continues a month—from *mensis*, a month), a solvent; any liquor used in dissolving. *Note*.—So called because the old chemists supposed that the

côo, bôy, fôot; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

moon had a mysterious influence on the making of their preparations for dissolving metals, &c.

mensurable, *a. mēn'shōo-rā-bī* (It. *mensurabile*; F. and Sp. *mensurable*, mensurable—from *L. mensura*, a measure), that can or may be measured; **mensurability**, *n. mēn'shā-bī*, also **mensurableness**, *n. -bē-nēs*, the quality of being measurable; **mensural**, *a. -shōo-rāl*, pert. to measure; **men'suration**, *n. -rā'shūn*, the act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; a branch of the mathematics which gives rules for finding the lengths and areas of surfaces and the volumes of solids.

mentagra, *n. mēn-tāg'rā* (L. *mentum*, the chin, and Gr. *agra*, a seizure), an eruption on the chin and upper lip, somewhat resembling the soft pulp of the fig.

mental, *a. mēn'tāl* (L. *mens*, the mind—gen. *mentis*; It. *mentale*; F. *mental*), pert. to the mind; intellectual; **men'tally**, *ad. -lī*, in the mind; in thought or meditation.

mention, *n. mēn'shūn* (L. *mentio*, a mentioning—gen. *mentionis*—from *memini*, I remember; It. *menzion*; F. *mention*), a hint or suggestion; a brief statement in words or writing; *v.* to write or express in words; to utter a brief remark; to name; **men'tioning**, *imp.*; **men'tioned**, *pp.* *shūnd*; **men'tionable**, *a. -bā-bī*, that can or may be mentioned.

Mentor, *n. mēn'tēr* (name of a wise Greek), a wise and faithful monitor or adviser; **mento'rial**, *a. -tōi-rī-āl*, containing advice.

mephitic, *a. mē-fī'tīk* (L. *mephitis*, a noxious pestilential exhalation), offensive to the smell; noxious; deadly; **mephitis**, *n. mē-fī'tīs*, or **mephitism**, *n. mē-fī'tizm*, any foul or noxious exhalation—applied to carbonic acid gas.

mercantile, *a. mēr-kān-tīl* (It. and F. *mercantile*, connected with trade—from *L. mercatus*, trade, traffic; *mercans*, a purchaser), relating to trade; trading; carrying on commerce; commercial.

mercaptan, *n. mēr-kāp'tān* (new *L. mercurius*, mercury, and *L. captans*, taking or seizing), a chemical substance in the form of a liquid, composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen—so named from its very energetic action on mercury.

Mercator's chart or projection, *mēr-kā-tērs chārt* (after *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer), a chart or map on which the surface of the earth is represented as a plane surface, with the meridians and lines of latitude all straight lines.

mercenary, *a. mēr'sē-nār-i* (L. *mercenarius*, one working for wages—from *merces*, hire or wages; It. *mercenario*; F. *mercenaire*), actuated by the hope of gain; venal; greedy of gain; mean; selfish; *n.* one who is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service; **mer'cenarily**, *ad. -nār-i-lī*.

mercer, *n. mēr'sēr* (F. *mercier*, a mercer—from *L. merx*, goods, wares—gen. *mercis*), a dealer in silks, woollen cloths, and laces; **mercery**, *n. mēr'sēr-i*, the goods sold by a mercer; **mer'cershīp**, *n.* the business of a mercer; **mercer's company**, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

merchant, *n. mēr-chānt* (old F. *marchant*; It. *mercante*, a trafficker; It. *mercatore*, to buy and sell; *mercato*, a market—from *L. mercari*, to bargain, to buy), one who buys and sells goods of any kind, especially upon a large scale; one carrying on trade with foreign countries; a wholesale dealer; **merchandise**, *a. mēr-chān-dīz*, fit for market; such as may be bought and sold in market at current prices; **merchandise**, *n. mēr-chān-dīz*, anything bought and sold in trade; goods; wares; **merchant-man**, a trading ship or vessel; **merchant service**, the mercantile marine of the country; **merchant-ship**, a trading-ship; a ship carrying passengers or cargo, or both.

mercury, *n. mēr-kū-rī* (L. *Mercurius*, in *anc. myth.*, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods), a metal white like silver, but in a liquid state at common temperatures, congealing or becoming solid at 40 degrees below zero Fahr.; a salt, a preparation of mercury, extensively used in medicine; one of the planets, being the one nearest the sun; a carrier of tidings; a newspaper; **mercurial**, *a. mēr-kū-rī-āl*, active; sprightly; versatile; consisting of or containing mercury or quicksilver; **mercurialise**, *v. mēr-kū-rī-āl-īz*, to affect the system with mercury; **mercurialising**, *imp.*; **mercurialised**, *pp.* *-īzd*; **mercurialist**, *n. -īst*, one under the influence of mercury; one resembling the god Mercury in variety of character.

mercy, *n. mēr'sī* (F. *merci*, a benefit or favour, par-

don; It. *mercede*, reward, mercy; L. *merces*, earnings, desert), pity; compassion; willingness to spare and save; clemency; pardon; discretion, or the power of acting at pleasure, as, he is at his mercy; **mer'ciful**, *a. -sī-fūl*, compassionate; tender; humane; willing to pity and spare; **mer'cifully**, *ad. -lī*; **mer'cifulness**, *n. -nēs*, tenderness; willingness to spare; readiness to forgive; **mer'ciless**, *a. -sī-lēs*, without mercy; hard-hearted; cruel; unsparring; **mer'cilessly**, *ad. -lī*; **mer'cilessness**, *n. -nēs*, want of mercy or pity; **mercy-seat**, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews; God's throne; to be at the mercy of, to be wholly in the power of; **Sisters of Mercy**, a religious order of women in the R. Cath. Ch., founded in Dublin A.D. 1827, who devote themselves to the succour and protection of the sick and destitute, and to visit hospitals and prisons.

mere, *a. mēr* (L. *merus*; It. *mero*, alone, unmixed; Dut. *maer*, only, no more than), this or that only; distinct from anything else; simple; absolute; **mer'e-ly**, *ad. -lī*, simply; solely.

mere, *n. mēr* (F. *mare*; Dut. *maer*, a pool—from *L. mare*, the sea), a pool or lake.

merenchyma, *n. mēr-ēng'kī-mā* (Gr. *meris*, a part, a particle, and *enchyma*, what is poured in), in *bot.*, tissue composed of rounded cells.

meretricious, *a. mēr-ē-trīsh'ūs* (L. *meretricius*, pert. to a harlot—from *meretrix*, a harlot, that is practised by harlots; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; **mer'etriciously**, *ad. -lī*; **mer'etriciousness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being meretricious.

merge, *v. mērj* (L. *mergere*, to dip or plunge under water; It. *mergere*), to sink; to cause to be swallowed up; to be swallowed up or lost; **mer'ging**, *imp.*; **merged**, *pp.* *mērjād*.

mericarp, *n. mēr'ī-kārp* (Gr. *meris*, a part, and *karpós*, fruit), the half of the fruit of an unbeliferous plant, like the hemlock.

meridian, *n. mēr-id'ī-ān* (F. *méridien*, circle in astronomy—from *L. meridies*, mid-day—from *medius*, middle, and *dies*, day), in *geog.*, an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, supposed to pass through the poles and any given place, cutting the equator at right angles; in *astron.*, a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator which is crossed at mid-day; the brass ring surrounding a globe on which the degrees are marked—meridians are so called because they mark all places that have noon at the same instant; mid-day or noon; the highest point of anything; *adj.* being on the meridian or at mid-day; pert. to the highest point; **meridional**, *a. mēr-id'ī-ō-nāl*, pert. to the meridian; southerly; having a southern aspect; **merid'ionally**, *ad. -lī*.

merino, *n. mēr-rē-nō* (Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, as the sheep do which produce the wool), a breed of sheep once peculiar to Spain; a fabric made from the wool of the merino sheep.

merismatic, *a. mēr-is-māt'īk* (Gr. *merismos*, division—from *meris*, a part), taking place by division or separation, as into cells or segments.

merit, *n. mēr'it* (L. *meritum*, to earn, to deserve; F. *mérite*; It. *merito*, merit, desert), goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward; value or excellence; that which has earned the good; the ground to deserve, in a good or bad sense; to have a just title to; to earn; **mer'iting**, *imp.*; **mer'ited**, *pp.* *ad.*; **deserved**; **meritorious**, *a. mēr'itō-rī-ūs*, praiseworthy; deserving of reward; **mer'itō'riously**, *ad. -ūs-lī*; **mer'itō'riousness**, *n. -nēs*, state or quality of deserving a reward.

merithal, *n. mēr'ī-thāl* (Gr. *meris*, a portion, and *thallos*, a bough), in *bot.*, a term used in place of internode; a term applied to the different parts of the leaf.

merk, *n. mēr'k*, an old Scotch silver coin, value 13^d. sterling.

merle, *n. mēr'ī* (F. *merle*; L. *merula*, a blackbird), the blackbird.

merlin, *n. mēr'īn* (F. *esmerillon*; It. *emeriglio*), a species of hawk.

merlon, *n. mēr'lōn* (F. and Sp. *merlon*), the part of an embattled parapet lying between two embrasures. **mermaid**, *n. mēr-mād* (F. *mer*; L. *mare*, the sea, and Eng. *maid*; Gr. *meer*; W. *mor*, the sea), the fabled sea-woman, the upper half in the shape of a woman and the lower the tail of a fish. **merops**, *n. mēr'ōps* (L. and Gr. *merops*, the bee-eater), a genus of birds called bee-eaters.

merry, a. *mĕr'ri* (AS. *mĕrig*, merry, pleasant; Lap. *murre*, delight; Gael. *mĕr*, to sport), loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter or mirth; delightful: **merri**ly, ad. -ly: **merri**ness, n. -ness, also **mer'ri**ment, n. -ment, gaiety, with laughter or noise; hilarity: **merry**-andrew, *mĕr'ri-an'drō* (supposed to have originated from a facetious physician in the time of Henry VIII.), one who makes sport for others; a buffoon or clown: to **make merry**, to be jovial: **merry**-meeting or **making**, a meeting for mirth; a festival: **merry**-thought, the forked bone of the breast of a fowl. **mesenterium**, n. *mĕs'tĕr-i-ŭm* (Gr. *mesenterion*, I ruminate, and *terion*, a beast), in *geol.*, a huge ruminant found along with the mammoth and rhinoceros in the drift or Upper Tertiary beds of Siberia—allied to the Bactrian camel.

mesentery, n. *mĕs'en-tĕr-ĭ* (Gr. *mesenterion*—from *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine), a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which serves to retain the intestines and their appendages in their position: **mesenteric**, a. -*tĕr'ik*, belonging to the mesentery: **mesenteric**, a. *mĕs'tĕr-ĭk* (Gr. *mesenterion*, mesentery), belonging to the mesentery.

mesh, n. *mĕsh* (Lith. *masgas*, a knot; *megsti*, to knit; Ger. *masche*, a noose; AS. *masce*; Dan. *maske*, a mesh; Dut. *masche*, a blot, a stain), one of the openings or spaces between the threads of a net: **v.** to catch in a net; to ensnare: **mesh**ing, imp.: **meshed**, pp. *mĕsh't*: **meshy**, a. *mĕsh'ĭ*, formed like network: **meshwork**, network.

mesial, a. *mĕs'i-ŭl* (Gr. *mesos*, middle), in *anat.*, middle; dividing into two equal parts: **mesial** line, an imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves towards right and left.

meslin—see **maslin**.

mesmerism, n. *mĕs'mĕr-ĭz-m* (Fr. *mesmérisme*—from *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice about A.D. 1770), the art of inducing a state of complete coma or insensibility, or of somnambulism, in which the operator claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient; the doctrine of animal magnetism: **mesmeric**, a. *mĕs'mĕr'ĭk*, also **mesmerical**, a. -*k-ŭl*, pert. to mesmerism: **mesmerise**, v. *mĕs'mĕr-ĭz*, to influence by external agency so as to cause a state of complete insensibility, or a state of somnambulism: **mesmerising**, imp.: **mesmerised**, pp. -*ĭz'd*: **ad.** being in the mesmeric state: **mesmerisation**, n. -*ĭz-shŭn*, the act of mesmerising: **mesmeriser**, n. -*ĭz-er*, one who practises mesmerism: **mesmerist**, n. -*ĭst*, one who practises mesmerism or believes in it.

mesne, n. *mĕn* (Norm. F. *mesne*, middle), in *law*, middle; intervening—applied to a writ issued during the progress of an action.

meso, *mĕs'ō* (Gr. *mesos*, the middle), a common prefix in scientific compound terms, signifying intermediate; that which holds a middle place between others.

mesocœcum, n. *mĕs'ō-sĕ'kŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and L. *cœcum*, a portion of the large intestines), in *anat.*, a duplicate of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cœcum.

mesocarp, n. *mĕs'ō-kārp* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpōs*, fruit), in *bot.*, the middle of the three layers in fruits.

mesochilium, n. *mĕs'ō-kil'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *chele*, a claw, a lobe), in *bot.*, the middle portion of the labellum of orchids.

mesocolon, n. *mĕs'ō-kō'lŏn* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and Eng. *colon*, a part of the intestines), in *anat.*, that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

mesogastric, a. *mĕs'ō-gās'trĭk* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *gaster*, the belly), that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen.

mesole, n. *mĕs'ō-l* (Gr. *mesos*, middle), a mineral of a greyish-white or reddish colour, occurring in implanted globules with a flat columnar or fibrous structure: **mesolite**, n. *mĕs'ō-lĭt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral, a lime and soda mesotype, of a dead-white or greyish colour, occurring in long slender crystals, and massive.

mesophloeum, n. *mĕs'ō-flĕ'ŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phloios*, bark), in *bot.*, the middle layer of the bark.

mesophyllum, n. *mĕs'ō-fĭl'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phyllon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, the whole inner portion or parenchyma of leaves, situated between the upper and under epidermis.

mesopithecus, n. *mĕs'ō-pĭ-thĕ'kŭs* (Gr. *mesos*, mid-

dle, and *pithekos*, an ape), in *geol.*, a term applied to the remains of a quadruman, regarded as intermediate between the long-armed apes and the tailed monkeys.

mesosperm, n. *mĕs'ō-spĕrm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, the second membrane or middle coat of a seed.

mesosternum, n. *mĕs'ō-stĕr'nŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sternon*, the breast), the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

mesothorax, n. *mĕs'ō-thō'rāks* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thorax*, the breast), a middle thorax or trunk; the middle part of the thorax in insects.

mesotype, n. *mĕs'ō-tĭp* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *typos*, form, type), a mineral prismatic zeolite, a silicate of soda and alumina, occurring abundantly in trap-rocks—known also as *natrolite*.

mesozoic, a. *mĕs'ō-zō'ĭk* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zoe*, life), in *geol.*, the great division of the stratified formations, holding the middle forms of life, as differing from the Paleozoic and Cainozoic.

mess, n. *mĕs* (F. *mĕs*, a service of meat: It. *mesa*, a mess of meat—from L. *missus*, sent, in the sense of served up or dished), a dish of food; a quantity of food prepared for a certain number of persons; a mixed mass; in the *army* and *navy*, a number of persons who eat together: **v.** to eat together at a common table; to supply with a mess: **mess**ing, imp.: **messes**, pp. *mĕst*: **mess-mate**, n. one eating at the same table.

mess, n. *mĕs* (Ger. *meischn*, to stir the malt in hot water; Gael. *meag*, to mix; old Eng. *mesh*, a disagreeable mixture: R. *mescolare*, to mix), a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; untidiness; disorder; a situation of distress or difficulty.

message, n. *mĕs'sĕj* (mid. L. *missaticum*; old F. *message*, a message—from L. *missus*, sent: F. *message*, a message), any notice or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an errand: **messenger**, n. *mĕs'sĕn-jĕr*, the bearer of a message or errand; a harbinger; in a *ship*, a cable used in weighing the anchor.

Messiah, n. *mĕs'sĭ-ŭ* (Heb. *mashiah*, anointed—from *mashach*, to anoint), Christ, the anointed; the Saviour: **Messiahship**, n. the office of the Messiah: **Messianic**, a. *mĕs'sĭ-an'ĭk*, pert. to the Messiah: **Messias**, n. *mĕs'sĭ-as*, the Messiah.

Messieurs, n. plu. *mĕsh'yĕrz* (F., plu. of *monsieur*), sirs; gentlemen; contracted **Messrs**, *mĕs'tĕrz*, which is used as the plu. of Mr; put before the designations of firms or commercial houses that conduct their business under more than one name, when speaking of them or addressing them by letter, as *Messrs* Wm. Blackwood & Sons, *Messrs* T. B. Campbell & Co.—see **master**.

message, n. *mĕs'sĕj* (old F. *message*—from L. *messus*, to stay, to remain), in *law*, a dwelling-house and offices, with the land attached; a tenement.

meeste, n. *mĕs'tĕ*, also **mustee**, n. *mŭs'tĕ*, in the *W. Indies*, a person of mixed breed.

metizto, n. *mĕtĕ-zō* (Sp. *metizto*; F. *metis*, of a mixed race—from L. *mixtus*, mixed), in *S. Amer.*, the offspring of a Spaniard or a creole and a native Indian.

met, pt. and pp. of **meet**, which see.

meta, *mĕt'-ŭ* (Gr.), a prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning beyond; after; over; a change or transference.

metabasis, n. *mĕt'-ŭb'-ĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *metabasis*, a transition—from *meta*, beyond, and *baino*, I go), in *rhet.*, a passing from one thing to another; transition.

metacarpal, a. *mĕt'-ŭ-kārp'-ŭl* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *karpōs*, the wrist), pert. to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers—called the **met'acarpus**, *kārp'-ŭs*.

metacentre, n. *mĕt'-ŭ-sĕn'tĕr* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, the centre), a certain point in a floating body, upon the position of which the stability of the body depends.

metacetone, n. *mĕt'-ŭs'-ĕ-tŏn* (Gr. *meta*, change, and Eng. *acetone*), a colourless liquid of a pleasant odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar or starch and quicklime.

metachronism, n. *mĕt'-ŭk'rŏn'-ĭz-m* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time), an error in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

metagallie, a. *mĕt'-ŭ-gāl'ĭk* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, over, and Eng. *gallie*), pert. to or derived from gallie acid.

metage, n. *mĕt'-ŭj* (from *mete*, which see), measurement of coal; the price of measuring.

metagenesis, n. *mĕt'-ŭ-jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs* (Gr. *meta*, beyond,

colu, *bōj*, *jōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

and *genesis*, a beginning), the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a species of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect or imago state; the succession of individuals which present the same form only at every alternate generation; alternate generation: *metagenetic*, a. *mēt-ā-jē-nēt-ik*, pert. to *metagenesis*; referring to the production of changes in a species after its first origin, as it goes on to a more perfect state.

metagrammatism, n. *mēt-ā-grām-mā-tizm* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *gramma*, a letter), the change or transposition of the letters of a name into such a position as to express sense; also called *anagrammatism*.

metal, n. *mēt-āl* (F. *métal*, a metal—from L. *metallum*; Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug, a metal), a well-known body, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, &c.; broken stones used for roads; broken glass for the melting-pot: **metallic**, a. *mē-tāl-ik*, pert. to metals; like a metal; consisting of metals: **metal-refiner**, a smelter of ores; one who separates copper, lead, or other metal, from the dross or refuse with which it is mixed: **the perfect metals**, those which are not easily oxidised, as platinum, gold, and silver: **the base or imperfect metals**, those which readily combine with oxygen, as iron, lead, copper, tin, and zinc: **Muntz metal**, *mūntz*- (after the inventor), an alloy made into sheets, used for sheathing ships and for other purposes, consisting of 50 per cent of copper, 41 of zinc, and 4 of lead: **metallic currency**, the coins forming the circulating medium of a country: **white metal**, German or nickel silver.

metal—see *mettle*.

metalepsis, n. *mēt-āl-lēp-sis* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *lepsis*, a receiving or taking), in *rhet.*, the union of two or more figures of speech of different kinds in the same word: **metalep'tic**, a. *-lēp'tik*, also **metalep'tical**, a. *-tī-kāl*, pert. to a metalepsis; transverse; transposed: **metaleptically**, ad. *-kāl-ī*.

metalliferous, a. *mēt-āl-ī-fēr-ūs* (L. *metallum*, a metal, and *fero*, I produce), producing or yielding metals, as strata or districts.

metalliform, a. *mē-tāl-ī-fōrm* (L. *metallum*, a metal, and *forma*, shape), in the form of metals; like metal.

metalline, a. *mēt-āl-in* (L. *metallum*, metal—see *metal*), consisting of metal; impregnated with metal: **metalling**, n. *mēt-āl-ing*, the act of forming the surface of a road with broken stones: **metalled**, a. *mēt-āl-d*, covered or laid over with broken stones, as a public road: **metallise**, v. *-īz*, to render metallic; to cover or impregnate with metal: **metallising**, imp.: **metallised**, pp. *-īz*: **metallisation**, n. *mēt-āl-ī-zā-shūn*, the process of forming into a metal: **metallist**, n. *mēt-āl-ist*, a worker in metal.

metallochromes, n. plu. *mē-tāl-īz-krōmz* (Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug, and *chroma*, colour), the beautiful prismatic tints produced by depositing a film of peroxide of lead on polished steel by means of the electrolyte.

metallography, n. *mēt-āl-ōg-rā-fī* (Gr. *metallon*, a mine, and *grapho*, I write), a treatise on metals or metallic substances.

metalloid, n. *mēt-āl-ōyd* (Gr. *metallon*, a mine, and *eidōs*, a form), a term applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths, as calcium, potassium, sodium, &c.; the non-metallic inflammable bodies, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.: **metalloid**, a. also **metalloid'al**, a. *-ōyd'al*, having the form or appearance of a metal.

metallurgy, n. *mēt-āl-ēr-jī* (Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal, and *ergon*, work), the art of obtaining metals from their ores; the art of working metals: **metallurgical**, a. *-ēr-jīk*, pert. to the art of working metals: **metallurgist**, n. *-jist*, one whose occupation is to work in metals.

metamerism, a. *mēt-ā-mēr-ik* (Gr. *meta*, change, and *meros*, a part), having different characters and properties, but the same ultimate elements and atomic weight with another body.

metamorphosis, n. *mēt-ā-mōr'fō-sis*, **metamor'phoses**, n. plu. *-fō-sēz* (L. and Gr. *metamorphosis*, a transformation—from Gr. *meta*, beyond, over, and *morphe*, form, shape: F. *métamorphose*, change of form or shape; a transformation; a change in the form of being, as insects: *metamor'phic*, a. *-fīk*, pert. to the changes in the earth's strata since their first deposition, by some external or internal agency; applied to the power or force causing the change; a transforming:

metamor'phism, n. *-fism*, the state or quality of being metamorphic; the process of transformation; in *geol.*, that change of structure, or of texture, which has been effected on many rocks by the agency of heat, chemical action, or otherwise: **metamorphose**, v. *mēt-ā-mōr'fōz*, to change into a different form; to transform: **metamor'phosing**, imp. *-fō-zing*: **metamor'phosed**, pp. *-fōzd*: **adj.** changed into a different form; transformed: **metamorphic system**, in *geol.*, those crystalline schists, as gneiss, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and clay-slate, which underlie all the fossiliferous strata, and in which no trace of organic remains has yet been detected.

metaphor, n. *mēt-ā-fēr* (Gr. *metaphora*, a change of one thing for another—from *meta*, over, and *phero*, I carry), a figure of speech expressed in a single word—for example, "the man is a fox," is a metaphor; "the man is as crafty as a fox," is a simile; words used in a figurative sense, as opposed to their literal meaning, are used in *metaphor*, and the language is called *metaphorical*: **metaphorist**, n. *mēt-ā-fēr-ist*, one who uses metaphors: **metaphorical**, a. *-fēr-īk*, also **metaphoric**, a. *-fōr-ik*, not literal; containing metaphor; figurative: **metaphorically**, ad. *-kāl-ī*.

metaphosphoric, a. *mēt-ā-fōs-fōr-ik* (Gr. *meta*, over, and Eng. *phosphoric*), a term employed to designate an acid produced by burning phosphorus among oxygen or enclosed air.

metaphrase, n. *mēt-ā-frāz* (Gr. *meta*, over, and *phrasis*, a phrase), a verbal or literal translation of a language: **metaphrast**, n. *-frāst*, one who translates verbally: **metaphrast'ic**, a. *-tīk*, literal.

metaphysics, n. sing. *mēt-ā-fiz-iks* (Gr. *metaphusika*, after those things which relate to external nature, that is, after physics—from *meta*, beyond, after, and *phusikos*, relating to nature—from *phusis*, nature: F. *métaphysique*; It. *metafisica*), the science of mind or intelligence, as distinguished from the science of natural bodies or matter; philosophy in the general sense of the term, together with psychology. *Note*.—So called by the ancients, because they considered the science of natural bodies or *physics* the first in order of study, and the science of mind the second; but the name more probably arose from the simple fact that the writings of the first philosophy came after the physical treatises of the author. **metaphysical**, a. *-fiz-īkāl*, existing only in thought and not in reality; abstract; pert. to metaphysics: **metaphysically**, ad. *-kāl-ī*: **metaphysician**, n. *-fī-zīsh-ān*, one versed in the science of metaphysics.

metaplasma, n. *mēt-ā-plāzm* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, over, and *plasma*, I form), in *gram.* or *rhet.*, a general term used to embrace all those figures of speech which designate changes in the letters or syllables of a word.

metastasis, n. *mē-tā-sīz-sis* (Gr. *meta*, over, and *stasis*, a placing or setting, a posture), the removal of a disease from one part to another.

metatarsus, n. *mēt-ā-tār-ūs* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, over, and *tarsos*, the sole of the foot), the part of the foot between the ankle and the toes: **metatarsal**, a. *mēt-ā-tār-sāl*, pert. to the metatarsus or instep: **n.** the metatarsal bone.

metathesis, n. *mē-tā-thē-sis* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, over, and *tithēmi*, I put or place; *thesis*, a placing), a figure of speech designating the transposing of the letters or syllables of a word.

metathorax, n. *mēt-ā-thō-rāks* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, over, and *thorax*, the chest), in *insects*, the third and last segment of the thorax—the second being called *mesothorax*.

metayer, n. *mēt-ā-yēr* (F. *métayer*, a farmer), one who tills the land for a landlord on condition of receiving half the produce.

mete, v. *mēt* (Goth. *mītan*; Ger. *messen*; I. *metiri*, to measure: Gr. *metron*; L. *metrum*, a measure, a poetical measure: It. *metro*: F. *mètre*), to measure; to ascertain the dimensions or capacity of by a rule or standard: **me'ting**, imp: **me'ted**, pp.: **meter**, n. *mē'tēr*, an instrument that measures, as *gas-meter*: **metestick**, on shipboard, a measure used to preserve proper levels in storing the cargo.

metempsychosis, n. *mē-tēm-sī-kō-sis* (Gr. *metempsychosis*, the passage of the soul from one body to another—from *meta*, beyond, over, and *psychē*, life), the passing of the soul of a man after death into the body of a lower animal, or through a succession of them.

metemopsis, n. *mēt-ēm-tō-sis* (Gr. *meta*, after, and *emopsis*, a falling upon), the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too

late—*proemplotosis*, the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years.

meteor, *n.* *mē-tē-ōr* (Gr. *meteoros*, raised high above the earth, sublime: *It. meteora*: F. *météore*), any natural phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature taking place in the atmosphere; a luminous body or appearance in the sky; a falling star: *mē-teō'ic*, *a. -ō'ik*, pert. to meteors; of or belonging to the atmosphere; produced in or falling from the atmosphere; applied figuratively to any person or thing on account of brilliancy or irregularity, or both: *meteorite*, *n.* *mē-tē-ōr-īt*, a stone or body falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere; also *mē-teō'olite*, *n.* *-ō'ol-īt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone): *meteoric iron*, the iron found native or in meteoric stones, principally an alloy of iron and nickel: *meteoric stones*, those masses of hard matter which occasionally fall on the earth from the upper regions; aerolites.

meteorological, *a.* *mē-tē-ōr-ō-lōj'ī-kāl* (Gr. *meteoros*, raised high above the earth, and *logos*, a discourse), relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena; pert. to a register or table of the state of the air and its temperature, &c.: also *mē-teōrolog'ic*, *a. -lōj'īk*: *mē-teōrolog'y*, *n.* *-ō-lōj'ī*, the science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere: *mē-teōrolog'ist*, *n.* *-j'ist*, one versed in the various phenomena appearing in the atmosphere.

meteoromancy, *n.* *mē-tē-ōr-ō-mān'sī* (Gr. *meteoros*, raised high above the earth, and *mantia*, divination), divination by thunder and lightning, highly esteemed by the Romans.

meter, a measure—see *mete*: *meter*, poetical measure—see *metre*.

methagin, *n.* *mē-thēg'in* (W. *meddyllyn*—from *medd*, mead, and *lyn*, liquor, juice), a beverage made of honey and water, fermented with yeast, and often spiced; mead.

methinks, *v.* *mē-thīng's* (*me*, and *think*), it seems to me; it appears to me: *methought*, *pt.* *mē-thāwt*, it did seem to me.

method, *n.* *mē-thōd* (Gr. *methodos*; *L.* *methodus*, a proceeding in regular order, a mode—from Gr. *meta*, with, and *hodos*, a way: *It.* *metodo*: F. *méthode*), a suitable arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas, to prevent confusion; a regular mode or manner of doing anything; orderly arrangement; system of arrangement peculiar to an individual; order; system; way; manner: *methodic*, *a.* *mē-thōd'ik*, also *method'ical*, *a. -ī-kāl*, arranged or disposed with regularity; orderly; systematic; precise: *methodically*, *ad. -kāl'ī*: *methodise*, *v.* *mē-thōd'īz*, to dispose in due order; to reduce to method: *meth'od'is'ing*, *imp.*: *meth'odised*, *pp. -dis*: *meth'odis'tion*, *n.* *-dī-zā'shūn*, reduction to method: *Methodist*, *n.* *mē-thōd'ist*, one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley—so called from the regularity of their lives and the strictness of their rules; one who observes method: *meth'odiam*, *n. -dī-ēm*, the doctrines and worship of the Methodists: *meth'odis'tic*, *a. -dis'tik*, also *meth'odis'tical*, *a. -dis'tī-kāl*, relating to method or the Methodists, in this last sense used contemptuously: *meth'odistically*, *ad. -kāl'ī*.

methought—see *methinks*.

methyl, *n.* *mēth'il* (Gr. *methu*, wine, and *hule*, material), the hydro-carbon radical of methylic alcohol, being a colourless inflammable gas burning with a luminous flame: *methyllamine*, *n.* *mē-thīl'-ā-mīn*, ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl: *methylated*, *a.* *mēth'il-āt-ed*, impregnated or mixed with methyl: *methylene*, *n.* *mēth'il-ēn*, a highly volatile and inflammable liquid procured from the destructive distillation of wood: *methylic*, *a.* *mē-thīl'ik*, of or pert. to methyl: *methyleated spirit*, spirit of wine or alcohol mixed with the tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit to prevent its consumption as a beverage, admitted duty free for use in manufactures.

Metis, *n.* *mē'tis*, one of the asteroids or minor planets.

metoche, *n.* *mēthō-kē* (Gr. *metecho*, I am a partaker of), in *arch.*, the interval or space between two dentils.

metonic, *a.* *mē-tōn'ik* (from *Meton*, an Athenian, its discoverer), an epithet applied to the cycle of the moon: **metonic cycle** or **metonic year**, a period of nineteen years in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month.

metonymy, *n.* *mē-tō-nīm'ī* or *mē-tōn'ī-mī* (Gr. *metonymia*, a change of name—from *meta*, beyond, over, and *onoma*, a name: F. *metonymie*), in *rhet.*, a figure of

speech in which one word is substituted for another to which it has some relation—as, "I have read Milton," that is, his works; "they have Moses and the prophets," that is, their writings: **metonymic**, *a.* *mē-tō-nīm'ik*, also *met'onym'ic*, *a. -ī-kāl*, used by way of metonymy; putting one word for another: **met'onymically**, *ad. -ī*.

metope, *n.* *mē-tō-pē* (Gr. *metopē*—from *meta*, with, between, and *ope*, an opening, in *arch.*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze).

metoposcopy, *n.* *mē-tō-pūs-kō-pī* (Gr. *metopon*, the forehead, and *skopeo*, I view), the pretended art of discovering the character or disposition of individuals by the features or lines of the forehead.

metre, *n.* *mē'tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure—see *mete*), in *poetry*, the quality of the measured tread which distinguishes poetry from prose, and the harmony of which pleases and delights the ear; the number of syllables in a verse, as a psalm or hymn: **metrical**, *a.* *mē'tr-kāl*, pert. to metre; having rhythm; consisting of verses: **metrically**, *ad. -ī*.

metre, *n.* *mā'tr* (F.), a French measure of length equal to 39.37 inches English.

metric, *a.* *mē'tr'ik* (F. *mètre*, a measure: Eng. *mete*, to measure), denoting measurement: **metric system**, the system of weights and measures first adopted in France, the two most important points in which are—1. that it is a decimal system; 2. that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are correlated, two data only being employed, the *metre*, and the weight of a cube of water whose side is the 100th part of a metre.

metrograph, *n.* *mē'trō-grāf* (Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *grapho*, I write), an apparatus on a railway-engine which indicates at any moment the speed per mile at which the train is travelling, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

metrology, *n.* *mē-trōlō-jī* (Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *logos*, discourse), the science of weights and measures, or a treatise on them.

metronome, *n.* *mē'trō-nōm* (Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *nomos*, a law; *nome*, division, partition), an ingenious instrument that measures and beats musical time: **metronomy**, *n.* *mē'trōn-ō-mī*, the measurement of time by an instrument.

metropolis, *n.* *mē-trōp'ō-līs* (Gr. *metropolis*, a parent state, a chief city—from *meter*, a mother, and *polis*, a city), mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom or state; among *naturalists*, the district of greatest number, either of typical or specific forms, amongst the generic assemblages or areas of plants and animals that exist within definite geographical limits: **metropolitan**, *n.* *mē'trō-pōl'itān*, the bishop of the mother church—the *is*, the church from which others have branched off; an archbishop: **adj.** having the rank of a metropolis or pert. to it; pert. to the mother church: **metropolit'anan**, *n.* *-dī-ā-nāt*, the office or see of a metropolitan bishop: **metropolit**, *n.* *mē-trōp'ō-līt*, archbishop; bishop of the mother church.

mettle, *n.* *mēt'l* (a metaphor taken from the *metel* of a blade, upon the temper of which its power depends), natural ardour; spirit; sprightliness; courage; warmth of temperament; substance: **mettled**, *a.* *mēt'id*, high-spirited; ardent; brisk; full of fire: **mettlesome**, *a.* *mēt'l-sūm*, high-spirited; brisk; full of mettle.

mew, *n.* *mū* (AS. *mæw*; Dut. *meeuw*, a gull or sea-swallow), a sea-bird; a species of gull.

mew, *v.* *mū* (F. *miauler*; Ger. *miauen*, to cry as a cat), to cry as a cat: *n.* the cry of a cat: **mewing**, *imp.*: **mewed**, *pp. mūd*: **mewl**, *v. mūl*, to cry as a child from uneasiness; to squall: **mewling**, *imp.*: **adj.** crying or screaming as a child: **mewled**, *pp. mūd*: **mewler**, *n. -ēr*, one that mewes.

mew, *v. mū* (Ger. *mausen*; Low Ger. *mueten*, to moult; Norm. *muire*, to lurk or seek covert, as a bird moulting; Dut. *mueten*, to mutter; to moult; *myfte*, a cage, the time a bird is kept in the dark to prevent its singing: F. *musser*, to lurk, to keep close), to shut up; to confine; to enclose; to shed the feathers; to moult: **mewing**, *imp.*: **n.** act of moulting: **mewed**, *pp. mūd*: **mews**, *n. plu. mūz*, the royal stables in London, so called from having been the place where the hawks were kept; any range of buildings occupied as stables; any place of confinement.

meyeria, *n.* *mē-ēr'ī-ā* (after Von Meyer), in *geol.*, a small lobster-like crustacean, having its crust highly ornamented with minute bead-like tubercles.

mezereon, *n.* *mē-zē-rē-ōn* (F. *mezereon*), a flowering

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

shrub whose extremely acrid bark is used in medicine.

mezzanine, *n.* *mēs-zā-nin* (It. *mezzanino*—from *mezzano*, middle), a low intermediate story between two higher ones.

mezzo, *a.* *mēt-zō* (It. *mezzo*, middle—from *L. medius*, middle), in music, middle; mean: **mezzo-relievo**, *n.* *mēt-zō-rā-lē-vō* (It.—see *relievo*), middle or demi-relief: **mezzo-soprano**, *n.* *mēt-zō-sō-prā-nō*, a medium or half soprano—see *soprano*; the female voice so called; the person having such a voice: **adj.** having a medium compass of voice, between the soprano and contralto, said of a female voice.

mezzotint, *n.* *mēs-zō-tint* or *mēt-zō-tint*, also **mez-zotin** to, *n.* *tin-tō* (It.—from *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, tint—from *L. tinctus*, dyed, tinged), a style of engraving on copper in imitation of Indian ink; a certain style of drawing.

mi, *mē*, in the tonic *sol-fa* system, the third note of the musical scale in ascending.

miarite, also **miarcite**, *n.* *mā-ās-kīt* (*Miar*, in Siberia), a granite rock, consisting of cleavable white felspar, black mica, and greyish or yellowish-white elaeolite with some hornblende.

miasma, *n.* *mī-ā-smā*, also **miasm**, *n.* *mī-ā-sm'* (Gr. *miasma*, defilement—from *miainein*, to stain, to pollute: It. *miasma*; F. *mième*), infection or pollution floating in the air, arising from diseased, putrefying, or poisonous bodies: more usually in the plural **miasmata**, *mī-ās-mā-tā*, malaria: **miasmal**, *a.* *-māl*, containing *miasma*: **miasmatic**, *a.* *mī-ās-māt-ik*, pert. to *miasma*, or containing it.

mica, *n.* *mī-kā* (L. *micare*, to sparkle, to glitter: Sp. and F. *mica*), a mineral having a metallic lustre, and divisible into thin glistening plates or scales, used as glass; called also *Muscovy glass*: **micaceous**, *a.* *mī-kā-shūs*, pert. to or containing *mica*: **mica-schist** or **-slate** (Ger. *schiste*, a splitting), a kind of foliated rock consisting of mica and quartz, the two ingredients occurring in alternate folia with greater or less regularity: **mica-ceo-calcareous**, *mī-kā-shi-ō*, partaking of the nature of, or consisting of, mica and lime, applied to mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

mice, *mis*, plu. of mouse, which see.

Michaelmas, *n.* *mī-kēl-mās* (after *St Michael*, the archangel), the feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on 29th Sept.; a regular term in England, 29th Sept.; autumn: **Michaelmas term**, among lawyers, the interval between 2d and 25th November.

miche, *n.* *mīch* (Swiss, *mauchen*, to conceal: F. *musser*; prov. F. *mucher*, to hide, to skulk), to skulk; to lie hid out of view: **miching**, *inp.* *miched*, *sp.* *micht*; **micher**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who.

mickle, *a.* *mīkēl* (AS. *micel*; Scot. *meikle* or *muckie*, much, great), much; great.

mico, *n.* *mī-kō* (Sp. *mico*), a small S. Amer. monkey.

micraster, *n.* *mī-krās-tēr* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *astron*, a star), in *geol.*, a genus of sea-urchins abounding in the chalk, and so termed from the star-like arrangement of its small or incomplete ambulacra furrows.

micro, *mīkrō* (Gr. *mikros*, small), a prefix in scientific words signifying "smallness."

microcosm, *n.* *mīkrō-kōsm* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, the world), the little world, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world: **microcosmic**, *a.* *-kōz-mīk*, also **microcosmical**, *a.* *-kōz-mī-kāl*, pert. to the microcosm: **microcosmic salt**, a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, so called as having been originally obtained from human urine.

micrography, *n.* *mī-krōg-rā-fē* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *graphō*, I describe), a description of microscopical objects.

microlestes, *n.* *mīkrō-lēs-tēs* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lestes*, a robber), in *geol.*, a small fossil insectivorous quadruped.

micrometer, *n.* *mī-krōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument employed in measuring small objects, spaces, or small angles formed by bodies at a remote distance: **micrometric**, *a.* *-mē-trī-kāl*, pert. to the micrometer: **micrometry**, *n.* *-ē-trī*, the art of measuring minute objects or small angular distances with a micrometer.

microphone, *n.* *mīkrō-fōn* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phone*, sound), an instrument for making low sounds more distinctly audible.

microphyta, *n.* plu. *mīkrō-fī-tā*, also **microphytes**, *n.* plu. *mīkrō-fī-tēs* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phuton*, a

plant), in *geol.*, a term applied to minute forms of vegetable life: **microphytal**, *a.* *-fī-tāl*, applied to deposits of minute forms of life, chiefly of vegetable origin.

micropyle, *n.* *mīkrō-pīl* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *pule*, a gate), in *bot.*, the opening or foramen of the ripened seed for the escape of the root of the embryo.

microscope, *n.* *mīkrō-skōp* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *skopeo*, I view), an instrument for viewing minute objects: **microscopical**, *a.* *-skōp-ik*, also **microscopical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope: **microscopically**, *ad.* *-lī*: **microscopist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who is skilled in the use of a microscope: **microscopy**, *n.* *mīkrō-skōp-ē*, the use of the microscope; investigations with the microscope.

microtome, *n.* *mīkrō-tōm* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomo*, I cut), an instrument for making very fine sections for the purpose of being examined under the microscope.

microzoa, *n.* *mīkrō-zōā* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zoön*, an animal), a term employed to denote minute animal organisms whose forms can only be defined by the aid of the microscope.

micturition, *n.* *mīk-tū-rish-ūn* (L. *micturitus*, to desire to make water), the act of making water, or the desire to pass the urine; a too frequent passing of urine in consequence of disease.

mid, *a.* *mīd* (Goth. *midja*; Gr. *mesos*; Sans. *madhya*; L. *medius*; Icel. *midr*; Ger. *mittel*, middle; Icel. *midill*, means—from *midla*, to divide), at an equal distance from the extremes; middle: **mid-day**, *n.* noon: **adj.** pert. to noon; meridional: **mid-feather**, in a steam-engine, a vertical water-space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber: **mid-heaven**, also **mid-air**, the middle part of the heaven or sky; the state of being raised and suspended considerably above the surface of the earth: **midland**, *a.* being in the interior; distant from the sea: **mid-Lent**, the middle of Lent: **mid-life**, the middle of the age of man, or the period of life about 50: **midnight**, the middle of the night: **mid-rib**, in *bot.*, the principal nerve or vein which extends from the base of the leaf to its apex: **mid-ship**, *a.* pert. to the middle part of a ship: **midshipman**, a junior naval officer in a ship of war or a first-class merchant vessel: **mid-summer**, the middle of summer; the time about 21st June: **mid-summer's day**, one of the quarter days of the year, falling on 24th June: **midway**, *a.* being in the middle of the way or distance: *n.* the middle of the distance: **ad.** half-way: **mid-winter**, the middle of the winter, about 21st December; the middle of severe winter weather.

mida, *n.* *mī-dā* (Gr. *midas*, a destructive insect in pulse), the grub of the bean-fly.

midden, *n.* *mī-dn* (Icel. *moddyngia*; Dan. *modding*, a dunghill—from Icel. *mod*, refuse, and *dyngia*, a heap), a dunghill; a manure-heap.

middle, *a.* *mīdēl* (from *mid*, which see), equally distant from the extremes; intermediate: *n.* the point or part equally distant from the extremities; the time which passes, or the events which happen, between the beginning and the end: **middle-aged**, *a.* between youth and age: **middle ages**, the period of time from the fall of the Roman empire of the West, from about A.D. 500, till the revival of learning, about A.D. 1500: **middle class**, a name used to designate the classes of society which include professional men, untitled landed proprietors, merchants and traders, bankers, and suchlike; the classes between mechanics and the aristocracy: **middle-deck**, in a ship having three decks, that situated between the other two: **middle ground**, in *painting*, the central portion of a landscape: **middle-man**, an agent between two parties; in *Ireland*, one who rents large tracts of land from the proprietor and lets out small portions to the peasantry: **mid-dlestom**, *a.* in the middle or nearest the middle: **middle passage**, in the *slave trade*, the part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Africa and the West Indies: **middle-post**, in *arch.*, the same as *king-post*: **middle-sized**, *a.* neither very large nor very small: **middle term**, in *logic*, the term of the syllogism by which the two extremes are separately compared: **middle tint**, in *painting*, a mixed tint in which bright colours do not predominate: **middle voice**, in the *Gr.* verb, a mood in which the agent is represented as performing some act to or upon himself, as, *I struck myself*.

middletonite, *n.* *mīdēl-tōn-īt*, a mineral resin found in the older Coal-formations, and occurring in layers, or in rounded pea-like masses, of a reddish-brown

māle, māl, fār, laū; mēle, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

colour—so called from Middleton collieries, near Leeds, where it was first discovered.

middling, *a. mid'ling* (from *middle*, which see), of middle rank or degree; neither high nor low; of middle average quality; of moderate capacity; mediocre: **middlings**, *n. plu. mid'lings*, the coarser part of the flour left in the dressing-machine.

midge, *n. mij* (Ger. *mücke*, a small fly—from *mucken*, to hum: Bohem. *maucha*; *L. musca*; *F. mouche*, a fly), generally the common gnat, and such minute insects.

midriff, *n. mid'rif* (AS. *hrif*, entrails: Dut. *middel-rift*, the diaphragm: old H. Ger. *hreve*, the belly, in *anat.*, the diaphragm; a muscular partition which separates the cavity of the chest from the belly).

midst, *n. midst* (superl. of *mid*, which see), the middle; the very centre: *ad. in the middle*; in our **midst**, amongst us, as neighbours, fellow-citizens, or fellow-countrymen: *in the midst of*, among; involved in; in the thickest of; *in our midst*, in their **midst**, in the **midst of us**, in the **midst of them**, are common colloquial phrases, which at the best are but of doubtful propriety.

midwife, *n. mid'wif* (AS. *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman, wife), a female who assists women in childbirth: **midwifery**, *n. mid'wif-ri*, the profession of a midwife; the art of assisting women in child-birth.

mien, *n. mien* (F. *mine*, air, look: Bret. *min*, beak of a bird: *W. min*, the lip or mouth), the whole external appearance; aspect; air; manner.

might, *v. mit*, pt. of *may*, which see.

might, *n. mit* (Goth. *mahts*; Ger. *macht*; Swiss, *mucht*; Bohem. *moc*, might, power—see *may*), strength, force, or power in general; ability: **mighty**, *a. mit'i*, strong; powerful; very forcible; very great; momentous: *ad. in very great degree*: **mightily**, *ad. -i*, powerfully; efficaciously; vehemently; in a great degree: **mightiness**, *n. -ness*, power; greatness; title of dignity: **might and main**, utmost effort; highest degree of strength.

mignonnette, *n. min'yón-nét* (F. a diminutive of *mignon*, darling), literally "little darling"; a common and favourite garden plant bearing fragrant flowers.

migrate, *v. mi-grát* (L. *migratum*, to remove from one place to another: It. *migrare*), to remove from one country to settle or reside in another: **migrating**, *imp. migrated*, *pp. migration*, *n. mi-grá-shún*, the act of removing from one country to another; the instinctive periodical change of abode from one climate to another, common to many species of animals, especially birds: **migratory**, *a. mi-grá-ter-i*, accustomed to migrate; passing from one climate to another; roving.

Milkado, *n. mi-ká-dó*—see *Tycoon*.

milk, *a. milch* (Ger. *milch*, milk; *milken*, to milk: Gr. *amelgo*, I milk: Lith. *milzu*, to stroke, to milk a cow), giving milk—applied to cows only.

mild, *a. mild* (Ger. *mild*, soft: Ice. *mildr*, lenient; *milda*, to soothe: AS. *mild*, merciful), soft, smooth, or gentle; affecting the senses gently and agreeably; acting or operating gently; not stern, rough, or angry; not acrid; sweet and mellow; not sharp: **mildly**, *ad. -i*: **mildness**, *n. -ness*, quality of being mild; softness; tenderness; gentleness of operation; pleasant condition.

mildew, *n. mil'dú* (Ger. *mehlthau*; old H. Ger. *miltou*, rust on corn: Gael. *mill-cheo*, mildew—from *mil*, to injure, and *ceo*, a mist), a disease which attacks plants; rust; blight; mouldiness; spots of mould caused by moisture on linen, paper, &c.: *v. to taint with mildew*: **mildewing**, *imp. mildewed*, *pp. mil'dú-d*: *adj. affected with mildew*.

mile, *n. mil* (F. *mille*, a mile: *L. mille passuum*, a thousand paces, a mile), an Eng. measure of length or distance of 1760 yards—also called the *statute mile*, from having been incidentally defined in a statute of Queen Elizabeth; a measure of length differing widely in European countries: **mileage**, *n. mil'áj*, fares paid for travelling by the mile in a conveyance: **geographical or nautical mile**, a measure of length, one-sixtieth of a degree, about 2025.5 yards: **milepost or **milestone**, a mark placed on a roadside to indicate the distance of a traveller from a town or central place: **anc. Roman mile**, equal to 1614 Eng. yards.**

Milesian, *n. mil'é-shi-an*, a native or inhabitant of Miletus, an anc. city of Asia Minor; a native of Ireland, descended, according to the legend, from Milesius of Spain: *adj. pert.* to Miletus; descending from or relating to King Milesius.

milfoil, *n. mil'fóy* (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf), the herb yarrow, found growing on roadsides, having small white flowers, and numerous narrow-pointed leaves.

milary, *a. mil'i-ér-i* (F. *miliaire*, milinary: *L. miliaria*, a weed destructive to millet—from *millium*, a kind of small grain called millet), in *med.*, applied to an eruption accompanied with innumerable white pimples resembling millet-seeds: **milary glands**, the sebaceous glands of the skin.

milola, *n. mil'i-ó-la* (L. *millium*, millet), in *geol.*, a genus of minute foraminiferous shells—so called from their occurring in myriads in certain Tertiary strata: **milolite**, *n. mil'i-ó-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil shell of the genus *milolite*: **milolitic**, *a. -it'ik*, also **mil'oitic**, *a. of* or *pert.* to or containing milolites: **milolite limestone**, a building-stone, one of the group of the Paris basin, almost entirely made up of these many-chambered microscopic shells.

militant, *a. mil'i-tánt* (L. *milicans*, serving as a soldier; *milatum*, to serve as a soldier—from *L. miles*; It. *milite*, a soldier), serving as a soldier; fighting; engaged in warfare: **the Church militant**, the Christian Church on earth, as engaged in constant warfare against her enemies—*Church triumphant*, the Christian Church in heaven: **military**, *a. mil'i-ér-i* (F. *militaire*; *L. militaris*, of or belonging to a soldier), pert. to soldiery or to arms; engaged as a soldier; derived from services or exploits as a soldier; warlike; martial: *n. the soldiery*; the army: **militate**, *v. mil'i-tát*, to operate unfavourably; to act in opposition, followed by *against*: **mil'itating**, *imp. militated*, *pp. militia*, *n. mil'ish-i-d*, citizens embodied and trained as soldiers, liable to serve for the internal defence of a country; a body of men trained and disciplined in military tactics, but not regular soldiers: **mil'aman**, *n. -a-man*, one who serves in the militia; one not a regular soldier.

milk, *n. milk* (see *milch*), the white fluid drawn from the breasts of females for the nourishment of their young; the white fluid yielded by the cow; the white juice of plants: *v. to draw* or *press out the milk of*; to draw from the udder of a cow; to add milk to: **milking**, *imp. milked*, *pp. milkt*: **mil'ker**, *n. -er*, one who milks: **milky**, *a. mil'ki*, yielding milk; full of milk; juicy; whitish, as milky fluid; gentle: **mil'kily**, *ad. mil'ki-i-ly*: **milkiness**, *n. -ness*, qualities like those of milk: **milk-maid**, a woman that milks cows, or is employed in the dairy: **milk-quartz**, a compact vitreous variety of quartz, occurring in veins of the older rocks, of a milk-white colour and somewhat greasy lustre: **milk-sop**, a piece of bread dipped in milk; a soft effeminate man: **milk-teeth**, the first or deciduous teeth: **milk-tree**, a tree yielding a milky juice fit for food; the cow-tree: **milk-white**, a white as milk: **milky-way**, the broad white zone or belt seen in the heavens, slightly luminous, ascertained to be formed of innumerable stars: **sugar of milk**, a sweet substance obtained from milk.

mill, *n. mil* (AS. *mylen*; W. *melryn*; Dut. *molen*; Ger. *mühle*; Gr. *mule*; *L. mola*, a millstone or mill: *L. molere*; Ger. *mahlen*; Goth. *malan*; W. *malu*, to grind), a machine in which corn and other substances are ground into meal or flour; a machine for spinning, weaving, sawing, or for performing other operations; the building in which such operations are carried on: *v. to grind*; to press or stamp, as the edges of coins; to full, as cloth: **mil'ling**, *imp. n. the act or employment of grinding*; the act of being operated on by machinery; the act of making indented or rough edges on coins; the rough edges thus made: **milled**, *pp. milled*: *adj. passed through a mill*; operated on by machinery, as coins: **mill'er**, *n. mil'ér*, one who keeps or attends a corn-mill; a certain winged insect: **mill-board**, a stout pasteboard made in a mill in the same way as ordinary paper: **mill-dam**, the barrier of stone and wood placed in the bed of a stream to retain the water and raise its level for the purpose of turning a mill-wheel: **mill-pond**, a reservoir of water to turn a mill: **mill-race**, the stream that drives a mill: **millstone**, one of the grinding-stones of a mill: **millstone-grit**, a hard gritty variety of Carboniferous sandstone, so called from its being extensively used for millstones; a division of the Carboniferous system: **mill-wright**, one who constructs and repairs mills: **milled lead**, *mild léd*, lead rolled out into sheets by machinery: *to see into or through a millstone*, to see with acuteness; to be sharp-sighted.

mill, *n. mil* (L. *mille*, a thousand), in the *U. S.*, an

cōu, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

imaginary money of account, the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

millennium, *n.* *mīl-lēn-ī-ūm* (L. *millē*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year), the period of one thousand years before the end of the world, during which many suppose Christ will reign in person on the earth, and Satan shall be bound: **millenarian**, *a.* *mīl-lēn-ā-rī-ān*, consisting of a thousand; **millennial**, *a.* *mīl-lēn-ī-ā-l*, pertaining to the millennium or one thousand years: **millennialist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who believes that Christ will reign on the earth in person for one thousand years.

milpepe, *n.* *mīl-lē-pēd*, **milpepes**, *n. plu.* *mīl-lē-pēdz* or *mīl-lē-pē-dēz* (L. *millē*, a thousand, and *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*), an insect with many feet.

milpore, *n. plu.* *mīl-lē-pōrā*, also *mīl-leporī-dē*, *n. plu.* *-rī-dē*, and **milpores**, *n. plu.* *-pōrē* (L. *millē*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore), in *geol.*, a genus and family of branching corals, whose cells or pores are extremely numerous and minute: *mīl-lepō rite*, *n. -ritē*, a fossil *milpore*.

millier—see under **mill**.

millierite, *n.* *mīl-lē-rīt* (after Professor Miller of Cambridge), a mineral, sulphate of nickel, occurring in delicate six-sided prisms of a bronze yellow.

millesimal, *a.* *mīl-lē-sī-māl* (L. *millesimus*, the thousandth—from *millē*, a thousand), consisting of thousandths parts: **millesimally**, *ad. -lī*.

millet, *n.* *mīl-lēt* (F. *millet* or *mil*; L. *millium*, millet), a grain-bearing plant, consisting of a jointed stem having a large head containing abundance of small edible grains; Guinea corn.

milligramme, *n.* *mīl-lī-grām* (F.—from L. *millē*, a thousand, and Gr. *gramma*, a letter of the alphabet, a figure), in *France*, the thousandth part of a gramme.

millilitre, *n.* *mīl-lī-lē-trē* (F.—from L. *millē*, a thousand, and F. *litre*, a unit of measure), the one-thousandth of a litre.

millimetre, *n.* *mīl-lī-mā-trē* (F.—from L. *millē*, a thousand, and *metrum*, a measure), a French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre.

milliner, *n.* *mīl-lī-nēr* (supposed to be from *Milan*, a town in Italy—that is, a dealer in Milan wares), one who makes and sells bonnets, head-dresses, &c., for females: **millinery**, *n.* *-ēr-ī*, bonnets, caps, &c., worn by females; the materials composing them; the business.

million, *n.* *mīl-yūn* (F. *million*; Sp. *millon*; It. *milione*, a million—from L. *millē*, a thousand), ten hundred thousand; a very great number: **millionth**, *a.* *mīl-yūnth*, the ten hundred thousandth; constituting one of a million: **millionaire**, *n.* *mīl-yūn-ār* (F.), a man worth a million of money; a very rich man: **millionary**, *a.* *-ēr-ī*, consisting of millions: **the million**, the great body of the people; the public, as distinguished from a select class.

milreis, *n.* also **milrea**, *n.* or **milree**, *n.* *mīl-rē* (Port. *mīl reis*, one thousand reis), a Portuguese coin equal to about 2s. 3d.

milt, *n.* *mīlt* (It. *milza*; Icel. *milti*, the spleen; Pol. *mleko*, milk; *melcz*, milt of fish; connected with Eng. *milk*), the soft whitish substance found in male fish, as the roe is found in female fish; the spleen: **v.** to impregnate eggs or spawn, as a fish: **milting**, *imp.* *mīl-tēd*, *pp.* *mīl-tēr*, *n.* *-ēr*, a male fish.

mime, *n.* *mīm* (L. *mimus*; Gr. *mimos*, a farcical entertainment, the actor in it, a mime; Gr. *mimo*, an ape; Basque, *mama*, to mask one's self in a hideous manner), a kind of farce; a dramatic performance among the anc. Greeks and Romans; an actor in such: **mimetic**, *a.* *mī-mē-tīk*, also **mimetical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, apt to imitate; imitative: **mimic**, *a.* *mīm-īk*, also **mimical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, inclined to imitate the manners and peculiarities of another: **mimic**, *n.* one who imitates the voice, gestures, and manner of another, in order to excite laughter; an actor: **v.** to speak or act like another in order to excite laughter or ridicule: **mimicking**, *imp.* *mīm-īk-īng*; **mimicked**, *pp.* *mīm-īktē*; **mimically**, *ad. -lī*: **mimicry**, *n.* *mīm-īk-rī*, the imitation of the voice, gestures, and manner of another, for sport or ridicule.

minemite, *n.* *mīm-ē-tīt*, also **minemetesite**, *n.* *mī-mē-tē-sīt* (Gr. *minemēs*, an imitator), a mineral, arseniate of lead, occurring in regular six-sided prisms, of a yellowish-brown colour—so called from its resemblance to pyromorphite.

mimographer, *n.* *mīm-ō-grā-fēr* (Gr. *mimos*, a mimic, a player), a writer or actor of farces.

mimosa, *n.* *mī-mō-sā* (Gr. *mimos*, an imitator), a genus of leguminous plants including many species, one of which is the sensitive plant, which is so called from the leaves being more or less sensitive to the touch: **mimosites**, *n. plu.* *mī-mō-sītz*, in *geol.*, fossil seed-pods, apparently belonging to plants of the *mimosa* family.

mina, *n.* *mī-nā* (Gr. *mina*; L. *mina*), among the anc. Greeks, Romans, or Jews, a weight; a coin; the Old Test. *mina* valued at fifty shekels, the Greek at about 43.

minaret, *n.* *mī-nā-rēt* (Ar. *manarat*, a lamp, a lantern), the lofty turret of a Mohammedan mosque, from which the priests summon the people to prayers at stated hours—the use of bells being disallowed by the Mohammedan religion.

minatory, *a.* *mī-nā-lēr-ī* (L. *minatorius*, threatening—from *minari*, to threaten), threatening; menacing.

mince, *v.* *mīns* (F. *mincer*, to cut into small pieces; It. *minuzzare*; F. *menisier*, to break or cut small), to cut or chop into small pieces; to walk with affected nicety; to omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to palliate; to extenuate; to speak small and imperfectly: **mincing**, *imp.* *mīn-sīng*; **adj.** having the character of that which minces: **n.** affectation: **minced**, *pp.* *mīnst*: **adj.** chopped into very small pieces: **min'cfully**, *ad. -lī*, in small parts; not fully; affectedly: **mince-meat**, a sweetmeat whose principal ingredients are raisins, currants, brandy, &c., and a small portion of finely-cut meat: **minced-meat**, meat cut or chopped fine: **mince-pie**, a pie or pastry containing mince-meat: **not to mince matters**, neither to suppress, extenuate, or weaken the force of, as of the words of another.

mind, *n.* *mīnd* (L. *mens*, the faculty of memory and thought—*gen. mentis*; Icel. *minnaz*, to remember; Ger. *meinen*, to think; Gael. *meinn*, mind), intelligent power; the understanding; the power by which we perceive, think, or reason; intention; choice; purpose; thoughts; opinions; remembrance; recollections: **v.** to attend to; to regard with attention; to obey; to incline: **mind'ing**, *imp.* *mīnd-ēd*, *pp.* *adj.* disposed; inclined—much used in composition, as in *high-minded*, *low-minded*, *feeble-minded*, *double-minded*; **mind'less**, *a.* *-lēss*, stupid; heedless: **mind'edness**, *n.* *-nēs*, inclination toward anything: **mind'ful**, *a.* *mīnd'fōl*, attentive; heedful; observant: **mind fully**, *ad. -lī*: **mindfulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being mindful; regard: **to make up one's mind**, to come to a decision; to determine: **never mind**, do not regard; it is of no consequence.

mine, *pron.* *mīn* (AS. Sw. and Dan. *mīn*; Icel. *minn*; Goth. *meins*; Ger. *mein*, my or mine), the possessive case of the pronoun of the first person; belonging to me; my; that which belongs to me; in Scrip. language and in old style, *mine* is put before a noun beginning with a vowel, as *mine iniquity*.

mine, *n.* *mīn* (Gael. *meinn*; W. *meyn*, ore, a mine; It. *mina*; F. *mine*, a mine; It. *minare*; F. *miner*, to dig under ground), a pit or excavation in the earth from which ores are dug; any rich source of wealth or good; an excavation filled with gunpowder for the purpose of blasting rocks, or in war, for blowing up an enemy's works: **v.** to sap; to form mines under; to excavate: **mi'ning**, *imp.* *adj.* pert. to or connected with the forming of mines: **n.** the art of making pits for the discovery of ores, &c., and everything relating to their systematic management: **mined**, *pp.* *mīnd*: **miner**, *n.* *mī-nēr*, one who works in a mine: **mi'ny**, *a. -nē*, abounding with mines or excavations.

mineral, *n.* *mīn-ēr-āl* (F. *minéral*; Sp. *mineral*, a mineral; from Eng. *mine*, which see), any inorganic body which is found on the surface or within the earth; a rock or stone; a metal: **adj.** of or relating to minerals; impregnated with minerals; formed in or dug out of the earth: **mineralise**, *v.* *mīn-ēr-āl-īz*, to impregnate with mineral matter; to convert into a mineral: **min'eral'ising**, *imp.* *mīn-ēr-āl-īz*, *pp.* *-īz*; **min'eral'ise**, *n.* *-īz-ēr*, a substance which combines in an ore: **min'eralisa'tion**, *n.* *-ī-zā-shūn*, the process of converting any substance into a mineral: **min'eralist**, *n.* *-īst*, one versed in or employed about minerals: **mineral-blue**, the name usually given to *azurite* when reduced to an impalpable powder for colouring purposes: **mineral-caoutchouc**, an elastic mineral pitch, a variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and

softness—also called *clacsterite*: **mineral-charcoal**, a term applied to silky fibrous layers of charcoal, which are interlaminated in beds of ordinary bituminous coal—known to miners as mother-of-coal: **mineral-green**, a native green carbonate of copper: **mineral-oil**, a familiar term for petroleum or rock-oil, which is found oozing out from strata of all ages, from the Silurian and Devonian upwards: **mineral-tallow**, a familiar term for *hatchelina*, from its fatty or spermaceti-like appearance: **mineral-water**, water impregnated with mineral matter.

mineralogy, *n. min-ér-ál-ó-jí* (Eng. *mineral*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of the properties and relations of the various mineral substances which enter into the composition of the crust of the globe; the art of classifying and describing mineral bodies: **min'er-alog'i-cal**, *a. -ál-og'i-kál*, pert. to minerals: **min'er-alog'i-cal-ly**, *ad. -li*: **min'er-al-og-ist**, *n. -ál-ó-j-ist*, one versed in the science of minerals.

Minerva, *n. min-ér-vá* (L. *Minerva*—from L. root *men*: Sans. *man*, to think), in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.

minever, *n. min-é-vér*, an animal, a variety of the ermine; also its fur.

mingle, *v. ming-gl* (Ger. and Dut. *mengen*: AS. *men-gian*; Gr. *mignuein*, to mix), to unite into one body by mixing; to mix; to blend; to join in mutual intercourse or in society: **ming-gling**, *imp. -gling*: **ming-gled**, *pp. -gld*: **ming-gled-ly**, *ad. -gld-li*: **min-gler**, *n. -gler*, one who mingles: **mingle-mangle**, a medley; a hotch-potch.

miniature, *n. min-i-túr* (F. *miniature*: It. and Sp. *miniatura*, a miniature—from L. *miniaturum*, to colour with minium or red-lead, as the ornaments of MSS.), any minute picture: a portrait of small dimensions; a name usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale on ivory, &c., and in water-colours: red letter: **adj.** on a very small compass; minute.

minikin, *n. min-i-kin* (AS. *minicen*, a nun, a minikin—from *menen*, a damsel), a favourite; a darling: **adj.** diminutive; small.

minim, *n. min-im* (L. *minimum*, the least: F. *minime*, extremely small: It. *minimo*), in *music*, a note of the value of half a semibreve; the smallest liquid measure, about equal to one drop: **minimum**, *n. min-i-tim*, the least quantity or degree; the opposite of *maximum*.

minion, *n. min-yón* (F. *mignon*: It. *mignone*, a darling, a favourite: Dut. *minnen*, to love), a favourite, particularly of a prince; a low or unprincipled dependant or flatterer; among printers, a letter of a particular size: **minion-like**, daintily.

minish, *v. min-ish*, another and now obsolete spelling of *diminish*, which see.

minister, *n. min-ist-ér* (L. *minister*, an attendant, a servant—from *minus*, less; opposed to *magister*, the person in superior place—from *magis*, more), a pastor; a clergyman; in any country, the head of a department of government appointed by the sovereign; a sovereign's representative at a foreign state, but without the dignity of an ambassador: **v.** to give aid or relief, as to the sick or poor; to perform, as the duties of an office: **min-ist-er-ing**, *imp. -is-tring*: **adj.** attending and serving; affording aid or things needful: **min-ist-er-ed**, *pp. -tér-d*: **min-ist-ration**, *n. min-is-trá-shún*, the office of a minister, or the service performed by him; agency: **min-ist-rative**, *a. -tiv*, affording service; assisting: **min-ist-er-ial**, *a. -tér-ál*, pert. to ministers of religion, or to the chief servants of a sovereign; official; executive: **min-ist-er-ial-ist**, *n. -ál-ist*, in *politics*, a supporter of the ministry holding office: **min-ist-er-ial-ly**, *ad. -li*: **min-ist-rant**, *a. -tránt*, performing service as a minister; attendant on service: **ministry**, *n. min-is-trí* (L. *ministerium*, service, attendance, agency or service of a minister of religion; the official duties, or functions of the chief ministers of a sovereign; the body of ministers of a state; the clergy collectively; agency; interposition).

minium, *n. min-i-úm* (L. *minium*, red-lead or vermilion), a preparation of common lead, called red-lead; red-lead ore.

miniver—see *minever*.

mink, *n. ming-k*, also *minx*, *n. minks*, a quadruped that burrows in the earth by the side of a pond or river, valued for its fur, common in Amer. and in many parts of Europe; one of the weasel family.

minnow, *n. min-nó* (Gael. *meabh*, little, small: F. *menu*, small: L. *minimum*, the least), a small British fish inhabiting fresh water.

minor, *a. mī-nēr* (L. *minor*, less), less; smaller; inconsiderable; petty; unimportant: in *music*, lower by a semitone: **n.** a person under age; one under 21 years; in *logic*, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, called the *minor term*: **minority**, *n. mī-nór-í-tí*, the period from birth till 21 years of age; the smaller number, as distinguished from the *majority*: **minor key**, in *music*, a key that takes a minor third; that arrangement of tones and semitones in a piece of music, which is chiefly employed for solemn and mournful subjects.

minotaur, *n. min-ó-tá-ter* (Gr. *minotaurus*: L. *minotaurus*—from *Minos*, Minos, and Gr. *tauros*, a bull), in *anc. myth.*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, said to have been the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with a bull.

minster, *n. min-ist-ér* (mid. L. *monasterium*: AS. *mynstre*; old F. *monstier*, a monastery, then the church attached to it), the church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

minstrel, *n. min-strél* (mid. L. *ministerium*: F. *ministère*, occupation, art: old F. *menestre*, a workman), in the middle ages, one of a body of men whose profession it was to recount heroic deeds in verse, often composed by themselves, and to sing them to the harp; a national poet who writes poetry recounting the heroic deeds of the past; a portrayal in verse of national deeds and character, and of home life in the past; a musician: **minstreley**, *n. min-strél-í*, the art or occupation of a minstrel; system of ballads restricted to certain events, or to a certain age; music, generally instrumental; a number of musicians.

mint, *n. mīnt* (Dut. *munte*; Ger. *münze*; L. *moneta*, money, the stamp with which it was struck: Dut. *munten*, to mint, to strike money), the place where money is coined by authority of the Crown; a source of abundant supply: **v.** to coin; to invent or fabricate: **mint-ing**, *imp. -mint-ed*, *pp. -mint-ed*: **mintage**, *n. mīnt-áj*, that which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining: **master of the mint**, the officer who presides over the mint.

mint, *n. mīnt* (AS. *mynte*: L. *mintha*; Gr. *minthe*, mint), a well-known aromatic plant, two species of which are popularly called *spearmint* and *peppermint*: **mint-julep**, a liquor made of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, and flavoured with *mint*, partaken of by being sucked through a straw or small tube.

minuend, *n. min-ú-énd* (L. *minuo*, I lessen), in *arith.*, the number that is to be lessened; the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

minuet, *n. min-ú-ét* (F. *menuet*, a dance—from *menu*, small), a slow graceful dance; the tune or air for it.

minus, *n. mī-nus* (L. *minus*, less), in *arith.* and *alg.*, the sign of subtraction, thus (—), which, placed between two quantities, means that the latter is to be subtracted from the former.

minute, *a. mī-nút* (L. *minutus*, little, small—from *minuo*, I make less; It. *minuto*, slender: F. *minute*, a minute), extremely small or slender; little; diminutive; attentive to small things; exact in details: **minute-ly**, *ad. -li*: **minute-ness**, *n. -nēs*, smallness; slenderness; great exactness.

minute, *n. min-út* (L. *minutum*, in little pieces or morsels—from *minuo*, I lessen: It. *minuto*; F. *minute*, a minute), a small portion of time or duration; the sixtieth part of an hour; the sixtieth part of a degree; a small space of time; in *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the lower portion of a column; a short sketch or note of an agreement; an outline or brief report in writing of the proceedings of any meeting or society: **v.** to put down in writing an outline of the proceedings of a meeting or society: **min-ut-ing**, *imp. -min-ut-ed*, *pp. -min-ut-ely*, *ad. -li*, happening every minute: **minute-book**, the book in which the minutes are written: **minute-glass**, a small sand-glass: **minute-guns**, guns fired at short intervals, as signals of distress at sea, or of mourning: **minute-hand**, the hand of a clock pointing out the minutes.

minutia, *a. mī-ná-sh-tá*, *a. min-út-ia*, *n. plu. -sh-tá* (L. *minutia*, smallness, fineness—from *minutus*, little, small: F. *minutie*), the smaller particulars or details.

minx, *n. minks* (contracted from *minikin*), a pert girl; a pert wanton girl.

miny—see *mine*, an excavation.

miocene, *n. mī-ó-sén* (Gr. *meion*, less, and *kainos*, recent), in *geol.*, a term applied to the Middle Tertiaries, as holding a less percentage of recent shells than the Pliocene or Upper Tertiaries.

ców, bóy, fíót; püre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thíng, there, zeal.

miracle, *n.* *mīr'ā-kī* (L. *miraculum*, a wonder—from *miror*, I wonder or marvel at; It. *miracolo*; F. *miracle*), something beyond human power to do; a supernatural event; an event contrary to the established course of things; a marvel; a wonder: **miraculous**, *a.* *mī-rāk'ū-ūs*, of the nature of a miracle; done by superhuman power; effected by Almighty power, and not by natural causes: **miraculously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **miraculousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being effected by a miracle: **miracle-play**, an old dramatic entertainment, the subject of which was taken from the histories of the Old and New Testament, or from the legends of saints and martyrs.

mirage, *n.* *mī-rākh* (F. *mirage*)—from *mirer*, to look at carefully, a curious natural illusion by which objects are seen double—natural objects being seen suspended in the air, generally in a vertical position, as if reflected in a lake; in the desert, the *mirage* assumes the appearances of a lake; sometimes called *looming*.

mir, *n.* *mīr* (Ice. *myri*, marsh; Dut. *moyer*, mire—*from moer*, a bog), deep mud; earth very wet and soft: **v.** to sink deep or fix in mud; to soil: **mir**ing, *imp.* *mīred*, *pp.* *mīrd*: **miry**, *a.* *mīr'i*, covered with mire; muddy: **mīriness**, *n.* *-rī-nēs*, state of being miry.

mirror, *n.* *mī-rēr* (F. *miroir*, a mirror—from L. *miror*, I wonder, I admire), any polished body capable of reflecting images of objects; a looking-glass; a pattern or example, as, "she was a mirror of grace": **v.** to reflect or shadow forth as in a mirror: **mirroring**, *imp.* *mī-rēr-ing*: **mīrrored**, *pp.* *-ērd*, reflected as in a mirror.

mirth, *n.* *mērth* (Lap. *murre*, delight; Gael. *mīr*, to sport, to play; connected with Eng. *merry*), social merriment; the excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety: **mirthful**, *a.* *mērth'fūl*, merry; jovial: **mirthfully**, *ad.* *-lī*: **mirthfulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state or quality of being mirthful: **mirthless**, *a.* *-lēś*, without mirth.

miry—see *mire*.

mirza, *n.* *mī-rāz* (Pers. *mirza*, corrupted from *Emīr-sadeh*, sons of the prince), in Persia, a common title of honour preceding the surname—following it, the meaning is prince.

mis, *mis* (Goth. *mis*, implying error, separation; Ice. *á mis*, astray, in turns; *missa*, to lose; AS. *mis*), a prefix, signifying divergence; error; defect; wrong: **misacceptation**, *n.* *mīs-āk'sēp-tā'shūn* (*mis*, error, and *acceptation*), the taking in a wrong sense.

misadventure, *n.* *mīs-ād-vēn'tūr* (*mis*, error, and *adventure*), a mishap; ill luck; unlucky accident.

misadvised, *a.* *mīs-ād-vīd* (*mis*, wrong, and *advised*), ill-advised; ill-directed.

misalliance, *n.* *mīs-āl-lī-āns* (*mis*, wrong, and *alliance*), a disparaging or improper connection by marriage; a marriage below one's rank; any wrong alliance—also written *mesalliance*.

misanthrope, *n.* *mīs-ān-thrōp* (Gr. *misos*, I hate, and *anthropos*, man; F. *misanthrope*), a hater of mankind; also **misanthropist**, *n.* *mīs-ān-thrō-pīst*: **misanthropie**, *a.* *-thrōp'ik*, also **misanthropical**, *a.* *-i-kāl*, hating or having a dislike to mankind: **misanthropy**, *n.* *mīs-ān-thrō-pī*, hatred or dislike to mankind—opposite of *philanthropy*.

misapply, *v.* *mīs-āp-plī'* (*mis*, wrong, and *apply*), to apply to a wrong purpose: **misapplying**, *imp.* *mīs-applīd*, *pp.* *-plīd*: **misapplication**, *n.* *mīs-āp-plī-kē'shūn*, an application to a wrong purpose.

misapprehend, *v.* *mīs-āp-prē-hēnd* (*mis*, wrong, and *apprehend*), to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand: **misapprehending**, *imp.* *mīs-apprēhēnd*, *pp.* *-prēhēnd*: **misapprehension**, *n.* *-hēn'shūn*, a mistake.

misappropriate, *v.* *mīs-āp-prō-pri-āt* (*mis*, wrong, and *appropriate*), to use for a purpose for which it was not designed: **misappropriating**, *imp.* *mīs-apprō-pri-āt*, *pp.* *-prō-pri-āt*: **misappropriation**, *n.* *-prī-ā'shūn*, wrong appropriation.

misbecome, *v.* *mīs-bē-kūm* (*mis*, wrong, and *become*), to suit ill; not to become: **misbecoming**, *imp.* *ad.* *-lī*, unseemly; improper: **misbecomingly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

misbegotten, *a.* *mīs-bē-gō'tēn* (*mis*, wrong, and *begotten*), unlawfully begotten.

misbehave, *v.* *mīs-bē-hāv* (*mis*, wrong, and *behave*), to conduct one's self improperly: **misbehaving**, *imp.* *mis'behaved*, *pp.* *-hāv'd*: **misbehaviour**, *n.* *-hāv-yēr*, ill conduct; rude or uncivil behaviour.

misbelief, *n.* *mīs-bē-lēf* (*mis*, wrong, and *belief*), wrong belief; false religion.

misbelieve, *v.* *mīs-bē-lēv* (*mis*, wrong, and *believe*), to believe erroneously: **misbelieving**, *imp.* *mis'believed*, *pp.* *-lēvd*: **misbeliever**, *n.* one who believes erroneously.

miscalculate, *v.* *mīs-kāl-kū-lāt* (*mis*, wrong, and *calculate*), to calculate wrongly: **miscalculating**, *imp.* *miscalculated*, *pp.* *miscalcula'tion*, *n.* *-lā'shūn*, an erroneous calculation.

miscall, *v.* *mīs-kāl'it* (*mis*, wrong, and *call*), to call by a wrong name; to abuse or revile: **miscalling**, *imp.* *miscalled*, *pp.* *-kāl'ēd*: **adj.** *miscalled*.

miscarriage, *n.* *mīs-kār'ij* (*mis*, wrong, and *carriage*), failure; unfortunate issue of an undertaking; the bringing forth of young before the time; premature birth.

miscarry, *v.* *mīs-kār'it* (*mis*, wrong, and *carry*), to fail of the intended effect; not to reach its destination; to bring forth young before the time: **miscarrying**, *imp.* *miscarried*, *pp.* *-kār'id*.

miscellany, *n.* *mīs-sē-lī-ā-nī* (L. *miscellanea*, a hash of different sorts of broken meat—from *misceo*, I mix; It. *miscellanea*; F. *miscellanée*), a mass or mixture, generally; a book containing a variety of literary compositions: **miscellanarian**, *n.* *-nār'ī-ān*, a writer of miscellanies: **adj.** *pert.* to: **miscellanous**, *a.* *-lā-nī-ūs*, consisting of several kinds mixed: **miscellanously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **miscellanousness**, *n.* *-ūs-nēs*, the state of being miscellaneous: **miscellanist**, *n.* *-lā-nīst*, a writer in a miscellany, or of miscellanies.

mischance, *n.* *mīs-chāns* (*mis*, wrong, and *chance*), ill fortune; mishap.

mischief, *n.* *mīs-chīf* (old F. *meschef*, misfortune—from *mes*, error, and *chef*, the head; Sp. *menoscabo*, loss—from *menos*, less, and *cabo*, the head; L. *minus*, less, and *caput*, the head), what turns out ill; harm; hurt; injury, whether intended or not; ill consequence: **mischievous**, *a.* *mīs-chīv-ūs*, injurious; hurtful; producing harm or injury; spiteful; prone to do mischief; wicked: **mischievously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **mischievousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being mischievous; hurtfulness.

miscompute, *v.* *mīs-kōm-pūt* (*mis*, wrong, and *compute*), to compute or reckon wrongly: **miscomputing**, *imp.* *mis'computed*, *pp.* *miscompu'tation*, *n.* *-lā'shūn*, erroneous computation.

misconceive, *v.* *mīs-kōn-sēv* (*mis*, wrong, and *conceive*), to have or receive a false notion of; to interpret incorrectly: **misconceiving**, *imp.* *mis'conceived*, *pp.* *-sēvd*.

misconception, *n.* *mīs-kōn-sēp'shūn* (*mis*, wrong, and *conception*), wrong notion or understanding of a thing; false opinion.

misconduct, *n.* *mīs-kōn-dūkt* (*mis*, wrong, and *conduct*), ill behaviour: **v. *mīs-kōn-dūkt'*, to mismanage; to conduct amiss; to misbehave: **misconducting**, *imp.* *mis'conduct ed*, *pp.* *-dūkt'*.**

misconstrue, *v.* *mīs-kōn-strū* (*mis*, wrong, and *construe*), to interpret in a wrong sense either words or things: **misconstruing**, *imp.* *miscon'strued*, *pp.* *-strūd*: **misconstruction**, *n.* *-strūk'shūn*, wrong interpretation of words or things.

miscount, *v.* *mīs-kōunt* (*mis*, wrong, and *count*), to mistake in counting: **miscounting**, *imp.* *mis'count ed*, *pp.* *-tūnt*.

miscreant, *n.* *mīs-kre-ānt* (old F. *miscreant*, misbelieving—from L. *minus credere*, to believe amiss; F. *mécreant*, a miscreant; It. *miscredente*, an unbeliever, a miscreant), originally, one who holds a false faith; a vile unprincipled wretch: **adj.** *unbelieving*.

misdate, *n.* *mīs-dāt* (*mis*, wrong, and *date*), *wrong date*, *v.* to date wrongly: **misdating**, *imp.* *mis'dated*, *pp.* *-dāt*.

misdeed, *n.* *mīs-dēd* (*mis*, wrong, and *deed*), an evil deed; a wicked action.

misdeamour, *n.* *mīs-dē-mēn'ēr* (*mis*, wrong, and *demeanour*), ill behaviour; evil conduct; a petty crime.

misdirect, *v.* *mīs-dī-rēkt'* (*mis*, wrong, and *direct*), to give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong person or place: **misdirecting**, *imp.* *mis'direct ed*, *pp.* *-rēk't'ion*, *n.* *-rēk'shūn*.

misdo, *v.* *mīs-dō* (*mis*, wrong, and *do*), to do wrong; to do amiss: **misdoing**, *imp.* *mis'doing*, *n.* *-ōn*, an offence: **misdo'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who commits a fault or crime.

misemploy, *v.* *mīs-ēm-plōy* (*mis*, wrong, and *employ*), to employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss: **misemploying**, *imp.* *mis'employed*, *pp.* *-plōyd*.

male, māt, fār, laŭ; *mêle*, mēt, hēr; *pine*, pīn; *nôte*, nôt, môve;

miser, *n. mī'sēr* (L. *miser*, miserable; It. and Sp. *miserable*, wretched, miserable), one whose chief pleasure is the acquirement and hoarding up of money; **miserly**, *a. -lī*, very covetous; very mean; sordid; niggardly.

miserable, *a. mī'sēr-ā-bl* (L. *miserabilis*, deserving of pity—from *miseror*, I pity—from *miser*, wretched; It. *miserabile*; F. *miserable*), very unhappy; wretched; extremely poor or mean; despicable; barren: **miserably**, *ad. -ā-blī*: **miserableness**, *n. -bl-n's*, the state of being miserable: **misery**, *n. mī'sēr-i*, extreme pain of body or mind; great unhappiness; distress; calamity.

misfeasance, *n. mī's-fā'sēns* (old F. *mes*, wrong, and *faisance*, manner, method; F. *faisances*, manorial services), a trespass; a wrong done; the improper doing of an act which a person might lawfully do.

misfit, *n. mī's-fīt* (*mī's*, wrong, and *fit*), a bad fit.

misform, *v. mī's-fōrm* (*mī's*, wrong, and *form*), to make of an ill form: **misforming**, *imp. mī's-fōr-mīng*: **misformed**, *pp. -fōrm'd*.

misfortune, *n. mī's-fōrtūn* or *chōn* (*mī's*, wrong, and *fortune*), ill fortune; adversity; mishap; disaster; calamity.

misgave, *v. mī's-giv* (*mī's*, wrong, and *give*), to fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail, applied to the heart, as, my heart misgave me: **misgiving**, *imp. n. a*, a failing of confidence; doubt; mistrust:

misgave, *pt. -gāv*: **misgiven**, *pp. -giv'n*. **misgovern**, *v. mī's-gōv-ern* (*mī's*, wrong, and *govern*), to govern ill; to administer unfaithfully: **misgoverning**, *imp. mī's-gōv-ern-ed*, *pp. -ern'd*: **misgovernment**, *n. -mēt*, ill management either of public or of private affairs; disorder; irregularity.

misguide, *v. mī's-gīd* (*mī's*, wrong, and *guide*), to lead or guide into error; to direct ill: **misguiding**, *imp. mī's-gīd-ed*, *pp. -gīd-āns*, *n. -gīd-āns*, the act of leading into error; false direction: **misguidingly**, *ad. -lī*.

mishap, *n. mī's-hāp* (*mī's*, wrong, and *hap*), ill chance; an accident.

mishappen, *v. mī's-hāp'n* (*mī's*, wrong, and *happen*), to happen ill.

Mishna, *n.* also **Mishna**, *mīsh'nā* (Heb. *mishnah*, repetition, explanation—from *shamah*, to repeat), various traditions of the Jews and interpretations of passages of Scripture, collected and reduced to writing, forming the text of the Talmud: **mishnaic**, *a. -ānīk*, pert. to or relating to the Mishna.

misimprove, *v. mī's-im-prōv* (*mī's*, wrong, and *improve*), to abuse; to improve to a bad purpose: **misimproving**, *imp. mī's-im-prōv'd*, *pp. -prōv'd*: **misimprovement**, *n. -mēt*, ill use or employment.

misinform, *v. mī's-in-fōrm* (*mī's*, wrong, and *inform*), to give wrong information to: **misinforming**, *imp. -fōr-mīng*: **misinformed**, *pp. -fōrm'd*.

misinterpret, *v. mī's-in-tēr-prēt* (*mī's*, wrong, and *interpret*), to understand or explain in a wrong sense; to form false opinions or notions: **misinterpreting**, *imp. mī's-in-tēr-prēt-ed*, *pp. -prēt-ed*: **misinterpreted**, *pp. mī's-in-tēr-prēt-ed*, *n. -one* who interprets wrongly: **misinterpretation**, *n. -shūn*, a mistaken or false interpretation.

misjudge, *v. mī's-jūj* (*mī's*, wrong, and *judge*), to judge erroneously; to form false opinions or notions of; to mistake: **misjudging**, *imp. mī's-jūj-d*, *pp. -jūj-d*: **misjudgment**, *n. -mēt*, an unjust judgment or determination.

mislay, *v. mī's-lā* (*mī's*, wrong, and *lay*), to put aside and not afterwards to recollect where; to lose; to lay in a wrong place, or out of its proper place: **mislaying**, *imp. -lā-ing*: **mislaid**, *pt. and pp. -lād*.

misle, *v. mī's-lē* (from *mīst*—see *mizzle*), to rain in very fine drops like a thick mist: **misling**, *imp. mī's-līng*, *pp. mī's-lē*.

mislead, *v. mī's-lēd* (*mī's*, wrong, and *lead*), to lead astray or into error; to deceive: **misleading**, *imp. mī's-lēd*, *pp. mī's-lēd*, *n. -one* who misleads: **misled**, *pt. and pp. -lēd*.

mislearned, *pt. and pp. mī's-lērn'd* (*mī's*, wrong, and *learned*), not accurately or properly learned.

misled, *pt. and pp. of mislead*, which see.

misletoe, *n. mī's-lē-tō* (Icel. *mistletoein*; AS. *mistel-tan*; Dut. and Ger. *mistel*, the misletoe—the latter part is the Icel. *tein*, a prong of metal; Norm. *tein*, the shoot of a tree), a parasitic evergreen plant growing on apple and oak trees, held in great veneration by the ancient Druids; spelt also **misleto**, **misletoe**, and **misseletoe**.

mislin—see **maslin**.

mismanage, *v. mī's-mān-āj* (*mī's*, wrong, and *manage*), to manage or conduct ill, as any matter of business: **mismanaging**, *imp. mī's-mān-āj-ed*, *pp. -āj-ed*: **mismanagement**, *n. -āj-mēt*, improper or wrong management of any matter or affair.

misname, *v. mī's-nām* (*mī's*, wrong, and *name*), to call by the wrong name: **misnaming**, *imp. mī's-nām-ed*, *pp. -nām'd*.

misnomer, *n. mī's-nō-mēr* (old F. *mes*, wrong, and F. *nommer*, to name: *mī's*, wrong, and L. *nominare*, to name), a wrong name; a misnaming.

misogamist, *n. mī's-ōg-d-mīst* (Gr. *misos*, I hate, and *gamos*, marriage), a hater of marriage: **misogamy**, *n. -d-mī*, hatred or aversion to marriage.

misogyny, *n. mī's-ōg-t-nī* (Gr. *misos*, I hate, and *gynē*, a woman), hatred or aversion to women: **misogynist**, *n. -t-nīst*, a woman-hater.

mispickel, *n. mī's-pīk-l* (said to be from old Ger. *Mispickel*), arsenical pyrites, an arsenide with sulphide of iron, of a tin-white colour and strong metallic lustre.

misplace, *v. mī's-plās* (*mī's*, wrong, and *place*), to put in a wrong place; to set or place on an improper object, as confidence or affections: **misplacing**, *imp. mī's-plās-ed*, *pp. -plās't*: **misplacement**, *n. -plās-mēt*: the state of being misplaced; the act of putting in a wrong place.

misprint, *v. mī's-prīnt* (*mī's*, wrong, and *print*), to mistake in printing; to print wrong: *n. mī's-prīnt*, a mistake in printing: **misprinting**, *imp. mī's-prīnt-ed*, *pp. -ed*.

misprision, *n. mī's-prīzh-ūn* (old F. *mespris*, a neglect or contempt; *mespris*, error, offence—from *mesprendre*, to mistake, to transgress), in law, a term applied to all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; neglect, negligence, or contempt.

misprize, *v. mī's-prīz* (L. *mī's*, wrong, and *prize*), to slight or undervalue.

mispronounce, *v. mī's-prō-nōns* (*mī's*, wrong, and *pronounce*), to speak incorrectly; to pronounce wrongly: **mispronouncing**, *imp. mī's-prō-nōns-ed*, *pp. -nōns't*: **mispronunciation**, *n. -nān's-t-ā-shūn*, wrong or improper pronunciation.

misquote, *v. mī's-kuōt* (*mī's*, wrong, and *quote*), to cite or quote incorrectly: **misquoting**, *imp. mī's-kuōt-ed*, *pp. mī's-kuōt-ān*, the act of quoting wrongly; the wrong quotation itself.

misrate, *v. mī's-rāt* (*mī's*, wrong, and *rate*), to reckon or estimate incorrectly: **misrating**, *imp. mī's-rāt-ed*, *pp. -ed*.

misreckon, *v. mī's-rēk-n* (*mī's*, wrong, and *reckon*), to compute incorrectly: **misreckoning**, *imp. mī's-rēk-n-ed*, *pp. -rēk-n'd*.

misreport, *v. mī's-rē-pōrt* (*mī's*, wrong, and *report*), to give an incorrect account of; to make a wrong report: *n. a*, a false or incorrect account of: **misreporting**, *imp. mī's-rē-pōrt-ed*, *pp. -ed*.

misrepresent, *v. mī's-rē-prē-zēnt* (*mī's*, wrong, and *represent*), to represent falsely or incorrectly: **misrepresenting**, *imp. mī's-rē-prē-zēnt-ed*, *pp. mī's-rē-prē-zēnt-ān*, a false or incorrect account given from mistake, carelessness, or malice; a softened expression for a lie or falsehood.

misreputed, *a. pp. mī's-rē-pātēd* (*mī's*, wrong, and *reputed*), wrongly reputed.

misrule, *v. mī's-rōl* (*mī's*, wrong, and *rule*), to rule wrongly or badly: *n. an* unjust rule; disorder; confusion: **misruiling**, *imp. mī's-rōl-d*, *pp. -rōl'd*.

miss, *n. mīs* (contraction of *mistress*), a title of address conferred on young unmarried women, prefixed to the name, as *Miss Brown*, or *Miss Jane Brown*; a young girl; a kept mistress; plu. **misses**, *mī's-sēz*: **missy**, *n. mī's-sī*, a little miss.

miss, *v. mīs* (Icel. *missa*, to lose; Dut. *missen*, to fail, to miss; Dan. *missē*, to wink or blink), to fail in hitting or reaching, as a mark; to fail in obtaining, finding, or keeping; to discover something to be wanting; to perceive the want of; to mistake; to omit; to be wanting: *n. a*, loss; want; mistake: **missing**, *imp. ad. lōst*; wanting; absent: *n. a*, failing to hit the mark: **missed**, *pp. mī's*.

missal, *n. mī's-sāl* (F. *missel*; mid. L. *missale*, mass-book—from *missa*, the mass, which see), the R. Cath. Ch. ritual or mass-book.

missel, *n. mī's-sēl*, a bird of the thrush kind—so called from feeding on the berries of the misletoe.

misletoe—see **misletoe**.

misshape, *v. mī's-shāp* (*mī's*, wrong, and *shape*), to

give an ill form to; to shape ill: **missha'ping**, imp.: **misshaped'**, pp. **-shapt'**: **missha'pen**, a. **-shāpn**, ill-formed; ugly.

missile, n. **mis'ul** (L. *missile*, a missile; *missilis*, that is thrown or cast—from *missus*, sent), a weapon or thing thrown, or intended to be thrown, to hurt or injure, as a lance, a spear, a bullet, a stone: **adj.** that may be thrown or sent.

mission, n. **mis'hn** (L. *missum*, to send: It. *missione*, F. *mission*), state of being sent by authority on some special business; persons sent on some special business or with some particular object in view; purpose of life; message; a station of missionaries in a heathen country: **missionary**, a. **mis'h-in-ār-i**, pert. to missions: n. one sent to preach the Gospel to the heathen or the poor; one labouring to spread the Gospel, especially among a neglected population, in connection with some church or society.

missive, n. **mis'siv** (F. *missive*, a letter—from L. *missus*, sent: It. *missiva*, a missive), a letter sent; a message: **adj.** intended to be sent; prepared for sending out.

mispel, v. **mis-spel'** (*mis*, wrong, and *spell*), to write with wrong letters; to spell wrongly: **mispeeling**, imp.: n. a wrong spelling: **mis spelled'**, pp. **-speld'**, also **mis spelt'**, pp. **-spelt'**: **adj.** wrongly spelt.

mispend, v. **mis-spend'** (*mis*, wrong, and *spend*), to waste and consume to no purpose; to spend ill: **mis-spending**, imp.: **mis spent'**, pt. pp. **-spent'**: **adj.** ill-spent; consumed to no purpose.

mistake, v. **mis-tak'** (*mis*, wrong, and *state*), to state wrongly; to represent falsely: **mistaking**, imp.: **mistaken**, pp.: **mistatement**, n. **-ment**, an erroneous representation, whether verbal or written.

misy—see **miss**.

mist, n. **mist** (Ice. *mistr*, a foggy darkness in the air: Dut. *mist*, mist; *mieselen*, to exhale a mist, to rain fine), the vapour of water hanging over sea or land, less dense than a fog; vapour floating and falling in fine particles in the form of very small rain; that which dims, or obscures, or intercepts vision, as if it were vapour or a mist: **mist-like**, a. having the appearance of mist; **misty**: **misty**, a. **mis'ti**, overspread with mist; dim or obscure: **mistful**, a. **-fōl**, clouded with mist: **mistily**, ad. **-i-lī**, darkly; obscurely: **mistiness**, n. **-i-nēs**, state of being misty.

mista'en, pp. **mis-tān'**, a poetic spelling for **mistaken**.

mistake, v. **mis-tak'** (*mis*, wrong, and *take*), to misunderstand; to conceive wrongly; to take one person or thing for another; to err in opinion or judgment: n. an error of any kind; a misconception; a blunder; an oversight: **mistaking**, imp.: **mistaken**, pp. **-tā-ken**, wrong or in error; misunderstood: **adj.** erroneous; wrongly judging; incorrect: **mistook**, pt. **mis-tōok'**, did mistake: **mistakable**, a. **mis-tā-kā-bl**, that may be mistaken: **mistakenly**, ad. **-lī**: **mistakingly**, ad. **-lī**.

mistaught, v. **mis-tōwt'** (*mis*, wrong, and *taught*), pt. and pp. of **misteach**; wrongly taught.

misteach, v. **mis-tēch'** (*mis*, wrong, and *teach*), to instruct wrongly: **misteaching**, imp.: **mistaught**, pt. and pp., which see.

mister, n. **mis'tēr** (a misspelling of *master*—from L. *magister*, a master), a common title of address to any adult male, contracted into Mr.

mistly—see **mist**.

mistime, v. **mis-tīm'** (*mis*, wrong, and *time*), to arrange ill as to time; not to adapt to the time: **mis-timing**, imp.: n. the doing at a wrong time, or unseasonably: **mistimed**, pp. **-tim'd**: **adj.** done out of season.

mistitle, v. **mis-ti'tl'** (*mis*, wrong, and *title*), to designate by a wrong title or name: **mistitling**, imp.: **-titling**, pt. and pp.

mistletoe, n. **mis-lā-tō**—see **mistletoe**.

mistook, pt. of **mistake**, which see.

mistral, n. **mis'tral** (F.), the name given to a cold north wind, which blows with great violence from the Alps in winter and spring over Provence and the valley of the Rhone.

mistranslate, v. **mis'trans-lāt'** (*mis*, wrong, and *translate*), to translate erroneously: **mis translating**, imp.: **mis translated**, pp.: **mis translation**, n. **-lā-shin**, an erroneous version or translation.

mistreat, v. **mis-trēt'** (*mis*, wrong, and *treat*), to ill-treat; to abuse: **mistreating**, imp.: **mistreated**, pp.: **mistreatment**, n. **-ment**, ill treatment; abuse.

mistress, n. **mis'trēs** (old F. *maistresse*; F. *maîtresse*, fem. of *maître*, master: L. *magistra*, a mistress), the fem. of *master*; a woman who instructs or governs a school; a female teacher; a woman who governs or holds authority; a woman beloved and courted; a title or term of address applied to a married untitled woman, now contracted into and written Mrs; the female head of a family; a concubine; a woman who holds something in possession; a woman who has skill in something.

mistrust, n. **mis-trust'** (*mis*, wrong, and *trust*), want of confidence or trust; suspicion: v. to doubt; to suspect; to regard with suspicion: **mistruſting**, imp.: **mistruſted**, pp.: **mistruſtful**, a. **-fōl**, suspicious; wanting confidence in: **mistruſtfully**, ad. **-lī**.

mistune, v. **mis-tūn'** (*mis*, wrong, and *tune*), to put out of tune; to tune wrongly: **mistu'ning**, imp.: **mistuned**, pp. **-tūnd'**.

misty, **mistily**, **mistiness**—see **mist**.

misunderstand, v. **mis'in-dēr-stānd'** (*mis*, wrong, and *understand*), to take in a wrong sense; to misconceive: **mis understanding**, imp.: n. disagreement; dissension or slight difference; a softer name for a quarrel: **mis understood**, pt. and pp. **-stōd'**, did take in a wrong sense.

misusage, n. **mis-ūz-aj** (*mis*, wrong, and *usage*), ill usage; abuse.

misuse, v. **mis-ūz'** (*mis*, wrong, and *use*), to treat or use improperly; to treat ill; to use to a bad purpose: n. **mis-ūz'**, improper use; ill treatment; wrong application: **misusing**, imp. **-ing**: **misused**, pp. **mis-ūzd'**.

misy, n. **mis't** (a miner's name), an impure sulphate of peroxide of iron, a mineral of a fine bright-yellow colour, and of friable structure.

mite, n. **mit** (Dut. *mitte*; Sp. *mita*: F. *mite*, a mite: Gr. *midas*, a little creature that eats beans), a small insect not easily seen by the naked eye, found in cheese and many other substances: **mity**, a. **mit'i**, containing mites.

mite, n. **mit** (F. *mite*, the smallest of coins—from *minute*, very small: old Eng. *mynnis*, a very small coin: Port. *miúdo*, little), in *Scrip.*, a small coin, a little less than one-third of a farthing; a very little thing; a minute particle.

mitigate, v. **mit-i-gāt'** (L. *mitigatum*, to soften, to allay or ease—from *mitis*, soft, mild: It. *mitigare*: F. *mitiger*), to alleviate or ease, as sufferings; to reduce or lessen, as a penalty or a disease; to soften; to appease; to soothe: **mitigating**, imp.: **adj.** alleviating; moderating: **mitigated**, pp.: **adj.** alleviated; moderated: **mitigant**, a. **mit-i-gānt**, softening; diminishing or easing, as pain: **mitigator**, n. **-gā-tēr**, one who or that which mitigates: **mitigable**, a. **mit-i-gā-bl**, that may be alleviated or lessened: **mitiga'tion**, n. **-gā-shin**, the act of mitigating; the diminution or lessening of anything painful, severe, or calamitous: **mitigative**, a. **-gā-tiv**, tending to lessen or alleviate.

mitrailleuse, n. **mit'ral-gāz'**, plu. **mit'railleus'es**, **gāz-ēz** (F.—from *mitraille*, case or grape shot: *mitraille*, to fire with grape or case shot), a many-barrelled gun, having the barrels laid together like a fagot of sticks, and securely attached and welded to each other, loaded with great quickness by an apparatus at the breech, and each barrel can be discharged singly, or the whole nearly simultaneously.

mitre, n. **mit'ēr** (F. *mitre*, an episcopal crown—from L. and Gr. *mitra*, a headband, a turban: It. *mitra*), a sort of crown worn on solemn occasions by cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots; episcopal dignity; the junction of two objects, as of mouldings, at an angle of 45°: v. to adorn with a mitre; to unite at an angle of 45°: **mitring**, imp. **mit'ring**: **mitred**, pp. **mit'ērd**: **adj.** wearing or possessing a mitre; episcopal; cut or jointed at an angle of 45°: **mitral**, a. **mit'ral**, mitre-shaped; pert. to a mitre: **mitre-box**, a box or trough with vertical cuts through the sides to guide the saw in cutting work to form mitre-joints: **mitre-square**, an immovable bevel for striking an angle: **mitre-wheels**, in *mech.*, a pair of bevel-wheels of equal diameter working into each other, usually with their axes at right angles.

mitriform, a. **mit'ri-fōrm** (L. *mitra*, a headband, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, shaped like a mitre; conical; hollow and open at the base.

mittens, n. plu. **mit'nēz** (F. *mitaine*, a winter glove: Gael. *mutan*, a muff, a thick glove; *mutag*, a glove without fingers), rough coverings for the hands to protect them from the cold; gloves without a separate

covering for each finger; gloves without fingers: to handle without mittens, to use roughly.

mittimus, *n. mit-ti-mus* (L. *mittimus*, we send), in law, a warrant of commitment to prison, given by a magistrate; a writ for removing records from one court to another.

mitta, *n. plu. mits* (contracted from *mittens*), gloves which do not cover each finger separately.

mity—see **mitte**.

mix, *v. miks* (L. *mixtum*, to mingle or mix; Ger. *mischen*; Bohem. *misyti*; Gr. *misgein*, to mix; Gael. *masg*, to infuse, to mix), to mingle or blend two or more substances into one mass; to join or unite, as with a crowd; to become united or blended; to be joined or associated: **mix'ing**, *imp.*: **mixed**, *pp.* **mixt**: *adj.* consisting of various kinds; promiscuous; not pure: **mixer**, *n.* **miks'er**, one who or that which mixes: **mix'edly**, *ad.* **-ed-ly**: **mixture**, *n.* **miks'tür** or **-chör** (L. *mixtura*, a mingling together), act of mixing; state of being mixed; a mass or compound formed by mixing two or more substances together; a liquid medicine formed of various ingredients.

mixtilineal, *a. miks-ti-lin-e-al*, also **mix'tilin'ear**, *a. -e'er* (L. *mixtum*, to mix, and *linea*, a line), containing or consisting of lines of various kinds, as straight and curved.

mizzen, *n. miz'n* (F. *misaine*, the foresail of a ship; It. *mezzana*, a triangular sail with a long sloping yard unequally divided, so that a small part at the lower end is before the mast—from *mezzo*, middle), the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship: *adj.* hindmost; nearest the stern: **mizzen-mast**, in a three-masted ship, the mast that stands nearest the stern, and which supports the mizzen.

mizzle, *v. miz'l* (Dut. *mist*, fog; *mieselen*, to rain fine: Low Ger. *misselen*, to mizzle), to rain in very fine drops: **mizzling**, *imp.* **miz'ling**: **mizzled**, *pp.* **miz'ld**.

mnemonic, *a. nè-món'ik*, also **mnemonical**, *a. -i-kl* (Gr. *mneme*, memory, remembrance; *mnemonikos*, having a good memory), assisting the memory: **mnemonics**, *n. plu. -iks*, the art of assisting the memory by certain rules and precepts.

moa, *n. mò-a*, the native name for the *deinornis*, or gigantic, extinct, cursorial bird of New Zealand.

moan, *v. mò-n* (A.S. *maenan*, to moan: Swab. *maunen*, to speak with the mouth nearly shut; *maunzen*, to speak in a whining tone), to give expression to sorrow or pain in prolonged audible sounds; to lament; to utter moans: *n.* an audible expression of grief or suffering; a low cry of sorrow: **moan'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who moans: **moaned**, *pp.* **mònd**: **moan'ful**, *a. -fùl*, sorrowful: **moan'fully**, *ad. -ly*.

moat, *n. mòt* (F. *mothe*, a little earthen fortress; *moite*, a lump of earth; *mote*, a dyke: It. *mota*, a moat about a house: mid. L. *mota*, a hill or mound on which a fort was built), a ditch or deep trench around a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water: *v.* to surround with a ditch for defence: **moat'ing**, *imp.*: **moated**, *pp.*

mob, *n. mòb* (L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable, as in L. *mobile vulgus*, the flickle common people), a crowd or multitude of people rude and disorderly; a crowd; the populace: *v.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass or overbear tumultuously: **mob'bing**, *imp.*: **mobbed**, *pp.* **mòbbd**: **mobbish**, *a. mòb'bish*, done after the manner of a mob: **mob-law**, a rough and off-hand way of administering justice undertaken by a mob; lynch-law.

mob-cap, *n. mòb-káp'* (old Eng. *mobble*, to muffle up: old Dut. *moppen*, to wrap up: Low Ger. *mopp*, a woman's cap), a kind of female undress for the head.

mobile, *a. mò-bil* (L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable), susceptible of motion; fluid: **mobility**, *n. mò-bil'i-ti*, capacity of being moved; fluidity; fickleness.

mobilise, *v. mò-bil-iz* (F. *mobiliser*, to make movable—from L. *mobilitas*, easily moved), to call into active service, said of troops not previously on the war establishment: **mobili'sing**, *imp.*: **mobilised**, *pp.* **mòbil-izd**: **mobilisation**, *n. mò-bil-i-zé-shùn* (F. *mobilisation*), the calling out and putting into a state of readiness for active service in the field troops not previously on the war establishment.

mobocracy, *n. mòb-òk'rà-si* (Eng. *mob*, and Gr. *kratos*, I rule), the rule or ascendancy of the mob.

moccasin, *n. mòk'-sín* (an Indian word), a shoe or cover for the feet made of deerskin, but without a sole; the shoe worn by the American Indians; in the southern United States of America, a poisonous water-serpent.

Mocha, *n. mò-kà* (from *Mocha*, in Arabia), a fine description of coffee: **mocha-stone**, a white translucent variety of agate, containing brown markings resembling vegetable filaments or mosses—chiefly brought from Arabia; moss-agate.

mock, *v. mòk* (Ger. *snucken*, to make mouths at one: Sp. *mucca*, a grimace: It. *mocca*, a mocking mouth; Gr. *mokos*, mockery), to laugh at; to deride; to mimic in contempt; to subject to unnecessary disappointment; to fool; to tantalise; to make contemptuous sport of: *adj.* assumed; not real; false: *n.* any act of contempt or derision; a sneer; insult: **mock'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* imitating in contempt or ridicule; treating with sneers: *n.* derision; insult: **mocked**, *pp.* **mòkt**: **mock'er**, *n. mòk'er*, one who mocks; a scoffer; a deceiver: **mock'ery**, *n. -e-ri*, the act of deriding and exposing to contempt by imitation or mimicry; derision; sportive insult or contempt; false show; imitation; subject of laughter or derision; vain effort: **mock'ingly**, *ad. -ly*: **mocking-bird**, a N. Amer. bird, having the wonderful faculty of imitating the notes and cries of every bird of the forest: **mock-lead** or **-ore**, a sulphuret of zinc: to **make a mock of**, to turn any person or thing into ridicule.

moco, *n. mòk'o*, a S. Amer. animal, allied to the guinea-pig, but larger.

mode, *It. mòd* (L. *modus*, a measure, manner, method: It. *modo*; F. *mode*; Gael. *modh*, manner, method: Icel. *mot*, type: Lap. *muoto*, face, countenance), manner of existing or being; manner; fashion; custom; usual way or course; in *music*, the peculiar melody of the octave in its divisions, as the minor *mode*, the major *mode*: **mod'al**, *a. mò-d'al* (It. and F. *modale*; Sp. *modal*, modal), relating to form or mode; having the form without the essence or reality: **mod'alist**, *n. -ist*, in *theol.*, one who views the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as modes of being, and not as having distinct personality: **mod'ally**, *ad. -ly*: **mod'al-ity**, *n. mò-dal'i-ti*, the quality of being in form only; in *logic*, a term applied to designate propositions in which the copula is accompanied by some phrase which adds to or restricts its meaning.

model, *n. mòd'el* (L. *modulus*, a size or measure of a small thing—from *modus*, a measure: It. *modello*; F. *modèle*), a pattern of something to be made; a pattern in miniature; any object which an artist proposes to imitate; a copy or object for imitation; that by which anything is measured or formed: *v.* to shape; to make a pattern or copy of in some plastic substance: **mod'elling**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of constructing representations of things in clay or other plastic materials, as a pattern for a work of art, or as a mould for reproductions: **mod'elled**, *pp. -èd*: *adj.* shaped; formed: **mod'eller**, *n. -er*, one who practises modelling; a moulder or designer in clay, plaster, or wax.

moderate, *a. mod'er-àt* (L. *moderatus*, kept within limits or bounds, temperate: It. *moderato*; F. *modéré*), temperate; observing reasonable bounds, as in the indulgence of the appetites, in expressing opinions, &c.; not excessive, as in price or value; not extreme, as in opinions: *v.* to restrain from excess of any kind; to regulate; to reduce or lessen in violence or intensity; to allay; to pacify; to become less violent or intense: **mod'er-àt-ing**, *imp.*: **mod'er-àt-ed**, *pp.* **mod'er-àt-ed**: *adj.* **mod'er-àt-ness**, *n. -nès*, state of being moderate; a mean or middle state: **mod'er-àt-er**, *n. -er*, a president or chairman; in the *Presbyterian Churches*, the chairman of any Church court; that which regulates: **mod'er-àt-ship**, *n. -ship*, the office of a moderator: **mod'er-àt-ion**, *n. -à-shùn*, state of being moderate; restraint in indulgence; temperance; calmness of mind; equanimity; forbearance: **mod'er-a'to**, *ad. -à-to* (It.), in *music*, denoting a movement between *andante* and *allegro*; moderately.

modern, *a. mod'ern* (F. *moderne*, modern—from L. *modo*, just now, but of late: It. and Sp. *moderno*, late, recent), pert. to the present, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient: *n.* one of modern times, as opposed to one of anc. times, used in *plu.*: **mod'ern-ness**, *n. -nès*, the state of being modern: **mod'ernise**, *v. -iz*, to render modern; to give a modern form to: **mod'erni'sing**, *imp.*: **mod'ernised**, *pp. -izd*, rendered suitable for modern usage or style: **mod'erni'ser**, *n. -i-zér*, one who renders modern: **mod'erni'sa-tion**, *n. -i-zé-shùn*, the rendering conformable to modern usage that which is ancient or antiquated: **mod'ernism**, *n. -izem*, modern practice; something recently formed, as in language; origin not remote: **mod'ernist**, *n. -ist*, an admirer of the moderns: **modern epoch**, in *geol.*, the

còw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

existing period, embracing all formations which owe their origin to causes now in action.

modest, *a. mod'est* (L. *modestus*, that keeps within due bounds—from *modus*, measure, limit; It. *modesto*: F. *modeste*), restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unobtrusive; diffident; becoming; not excessive; reasonable; not lewd; chaste: **modestly**, *ad. -ly*: **modesty**, *n. -és-ti*, the lowly estimation of one's own merits, importance, or powers; unassuming conduct; propriety of manner or behaviour; decency; decorum; chastity.

modicum, *n. mod'i-kum* (L. *modicus*, small, not large—from *modus*, a measure), a little; a small quantity.

modify, *v. mod'i-fy* (L. *modificatum*, to measure, to restrict, to modify—from *modus*, a measure, a limit, and *factum*, to make; It. *modificare*: F. *modifier*), slightly to change, as in the form or in the external qualities of a thing; to reshape; to vary; to moderate; to lower: **modifying**, *imp. adj.* changing the form or external qualities: *n.* the act of slightly changing: **modified**, *pp. -t*: *adj.* slightly changed; qualified in certain parts: **modifier**, *n. -fyer*, one who or that which modifies: **modifiable**, *a. -fá-bil*, that may be slightly changed or altered in external appearance or in qualities: **modifiability**, *n. -fá-bil-í-ti*, capability of being modified: **modification**, *n. mod'i-fí-ká-shún*, the act of modifying; a slight change in form; any particular form or manner.

modillion, *n. mó-dil-yún* (F. *modillon*—from L. *modulus*, a measure of proportion), in *arch.*, a rich ornamented bracket, placed at regular intervals under the cornice of the Corinthian composite entablature.

modiola, *n. mó-dí-o-lá* (L. *modiolus*, a small corn-measure), a genus of bivalves, living and fossil, distinguished from the mussels by their habit of burrowing or spinning a nest, so called in reference to the shape of the shell, which is oblong and inflated in front.

modiolopsis, *n. mó-dí-o-lóp-sis* (L. *modiolus*, a small corn-measure, and *Ops*, sight), in *geol.*, a bivalved shell somewhat like the modiola.

modish, *a. mó-dish* (from *mode*), according to the mode or customary manner; in the mode; fashionable: **mó-dishly**, *ad. -ly*: **mó-dishness**, *n. -nés*, state or quality of being modish or fashionable: **modist**, *n. mó-dist*, a follower of the fashion: **modiste**, *n. mó-dést* (F.—see *mode*), a woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly of dress; a woman who makes ladies' dresses in the style and mode of fashion.

modulate, *v. mó-dá-u-lát* (L. *modulatus*, brought within the rules of rhythm or harmony, musical—from *modus*, a measure; It. *modulare*: F. *moduler*), to vary the voice or musical sounds in a natural and pleasing manner; to vary or inflect the pitch of the voice in reading or speaking, in a pleasing manner; in *music*, to change the key or mode: **modulating**, *imp. mod'ulated*, *pp. -t*: *adj.* varied; inflected; formed to a certain key: **modulator**, *n. -lá-tér*, that which modulates: **mod'ulation**, *n. -lá-shún*, the act of varying or inflecting the pitch of the voice in speaking or reading, in a pleasing manner; in *music*, the art of conducting the air and the harmony through the requisite keys and modes in a manner agreeable to the ear; the art of changing the key, or of passing from one key to another.

module, *n. mó-dul* (L. *modulus*, a small measure), in *arch.*, a measure or standard taken to regulate the proportions of columns or the symmetry of the whole building, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft.

modulus, *n. mó-dú-lús* (L. *modulus*, a small measure), in *math.*, the constant coefficient or multiplier in a function of a variable quantity.

modus, *n. mó-dús* (L. *modus*, a measure), a mode or manner; a compensation given in lieu of tithes.

modwall, *n. mó-dwál*, a bird that feeds on bees.

Mæso-Gothic, *a. mæ-zó-góth'ík* (from *Moesia*, a name formerly given to the two modern Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria), of or pertaining to the Goths who settled in Moesia: *n.* the language of the Mæso-Goths.

Mogul, *n. mó-gül'*, or **Great Mogul**, the name given to the emperor of the former empire of Hindostan.

mohair, *n. mó-hár* (Ger. *mohr*: F. *moire*), a sort of camel; the hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor; the cloth made of its hair; a general term for cloth made of hair—see *moire*.

Mohammed, *n. mó-hám'é-d*, the founder of the Mohammedan religion: **Mohammedan**, *a. mó-hám'é-dán*, of or relating to Mohammed or to his religion: *n.* a

believer in Mohammed: **Moham'medanise**, *v. -íz*, to convert or make conformable to the religion of Mohammed: **Moham'medanism**, *n. -izm*, the system of religion founded by Mohammed, the principles of which are contained in the *Koran*. *Note*.—The above words are also spelt, *Mahomet*, *Mahometan*, *Mahomedan*, *Mohometanism*, &c.

Mohawk, *n. mó-hó'ók*—also **Mohock**, an Amer. Indian of a tribe of the same name; during last century, a name applied to a class of ruffians in London who prowled about at night committing outrages.

mohur, *n. mó'húr* Pers. *muhur*, a gold coin, a gold coin of British India, equal to 15 rupees.

Mohurram, *n. mó-húr-rám*, a Mohammedan festival in memory of Hossein and Houssein, nephews of the prophet.

moidore, *n. móy'dór* (F. *moidore*, a spelling of the Port. *moeda d'ouro*, money of gold), a Portuguese gold coin, equal to 27s. sterling.

moiety, *n. móy'é-ti* (F. *moitié*, half—from L. *mediatus*, the place in the middle), the half; one of two equal parts.

moll, *v. móyl* (F. *mouiller*, to wet; It. *mollare*, to soak), to wet; to daub with dirt.

moll, *v. móyl* (Ger. *molos*, labour, toil: L. *molior*, I toil), to toil or labour; to drudge: **molling**, *imp. -t*: *pp. -t*.

mold, *pp. móyld*.

mold, *n. móyl* (F. *moire*, same as *mohair*, which see), a clouded or mottled appearance on metallic or textile fabrics; watered or clouded silk; *mohair*: **moire-antique**, a superior style of watered silk: **moire-metallique** (F.), *má-tál-tek*, a frosted or crystalline appearance produced for ornamental purposes on tinplate; the tin-plate thus prepared.

moist, *a. móyst* (old F. *moiste*; Gris. *muost*; Milan. *moisc*, wet, damp; Sw. *múst*, juice), damp; wet in a small degree; juicy; containing water or other liquid: **moistness**, *n. -nés*, dampness; a slight degree of wetness: **moisten**, *v. móys'n*, to wet in a small degree; to damp: **moistening**, *imp. móys'ning*: **moistened**, *pp. móys'nd*: **moistener**, *n. móys'nér*, that which moistens: **moisture**, *n. móys'túr* or *-chúr*, a moderate degree of wetness; humidity; dampness; **moistureless**, *a. -lés*, without moisture.

molar, *n. mó-lér* (L. *mola*, a mill; *molaris*, a millstone: It. *molare*: F. *molaire*, molar), a double tooth or grinder: *adj.* grinding; used for grinding, as a *molar tooth*.

molasse, *n. mó-lás* (F. *molasse*, flabby, flimsy: L. *mollis*, soft), in *geol.*, a term applied to those soft arenaceous beds which constitute the middle Tertiaries of Switzerland.

molasses, *n. mó-lás'éz* (F. *mélasse*; It. *mellassa*, molasses; Sp. *melaza*, the dregs of honey, the drainings of sugar—from Ger. *mel*, honey—gen. *melitos*), syrup which drains from raw sugar when cooling; treacle.

mole, *n. mól* (Ger. *mahl*, a stain, a spot; Scot. *mail*, a spot in cloth; Sw. *mal*, a mark: L. *macula*, a spot or blemish), a spot or permanent mark on some part of the human skin.

mole, *n. mól* (L. *mole*, a huge mass or pile; It. *mole*: F. *mole*), a massive work of stones formed in the sea to protect a harbour from the violence of the waves; a huge shapeless mass.

mole, *n. mól* (Dut. *mol*, a mole; Ger. *maulwurf*—from its habit of casting up little hillocks of mould or earth), a small animal which burrows in the ground and throws up mould or earth: *mole-bat*, a lumpy sea-fish: *mole-eat*, a mole-hill: *mole-cricket*, a certain burrowing insect: *mole-eyed*, a nearly blind: *mole-hill*, a little hillock thrown up by moles; anything very small, or of infinitely less importance than represented, as, "to make a mountain of a *mole-hill*:" *mole-skin*, *n. mól'skin* (*mole*, and *skin*), a stout twilled cotton cloth having a close-cropped pile, somewhat of the appearance of the fur of a mole, used for the ordinary dress of working men: **mole-track**, the underground course of a mole.

mole, *n. mól* (L. *mola*, a false conception; It. *mola*: F. *mole*), in *med.*, a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

molecule, *n. mól'é-kúl* (F. *molécule*, a particle of matter or air—from L. *mole*, a mass), a small mass; a very minute particle of matter; one of the elementary particles into which all bodies are supposed to be resolvable: **molecular**, *a. mó-lek'ulár*, pert. to or consisting of molecules: **molecularity**, *n. -lár-í-ti*, the state of being molecular; the state of consisting of molecules: **molecular attraction**, that force or power

by which the particles or molecules that compose a body are kept together in one mass.

molest, *v.* *mō-lēst* (L. *molestus*, troublesome, offensive: It. *molestare*; F. *molester*, to molest), to disturb, trouble, or vex; to annoy; to render uneasy: **molesting**, *imp.*: **molested**, *pp.*: **molest'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who molests: **molestation**, *n.* *mō-lēs-tā-shūn*, annoyance; uneasiness given: **molestful**, *a.* *mō-lēst-fōl*, troublesome.

Molinist, *n.* *mō-līn-ist*, in the R. Cath. Ch., a follower of the religious opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught a system of opinions on grace and predestination somewhat resembling those of the Arminians among Protestants.

mollah, *n.* *mō-lā* (Ar. *maula*; Turk. *molla*—from *walā*, to rule), the title of the highest order of judges in the Turkish empire.

mollify, *v.* *mō-lī-fi* (F. *mollifier*; It. *mollificare*, to render soft or supple, to mollify—from L. *mollis*, soft, and *facio*, I make), to calm; to pacify; to soften; to mitigate: **mollifying**, *imp.*: *adj.* softening; mitigating: **mollified**, *pp.*: *adj.* *mō-lī-fī*, *n.* *-fī*, one who or that which softens or appeases: **mollifiable**, *a.* *-ā-bī*, that may be softened; capable of being mollified: **mollification**, *n.* *-fī-kā-shūn*, the act of mollifying; the state of being mollified.

mollities, *n.* *mō-lī-tēz* (L. *mollities*, softness), in med., a diseased softening of an organ, or part of an organ.

Mollusc, *n.* *mō-lūsk*, **molluscs**, *n. plu.* *-lūskz* (L. *molluscus*, soft—from *mollis*, soft; *mollusca*, a species of animal with a soft shell; *molluscum*, a species of fungus growing on the maple-tree), one of a class of animals whose bodies are soft and destitute of a bony skeleton—as snails, oysters, and shell-fish in general: **mollusca**, *n. plu.* *mō-lūsk-ā*, one of Cuvier's grand divisions of the animal kingdom, which includes all the shell-fish proper—so called in reference to the circumstance that all these creatures have soft bodies, and are unsupported by any internal framework sufficient to merit the name of a skeleton: **molluscan**, *a.* *mō-lūsk-ān*, also **molluscous**, *a.* *-kūs*, *pert.* to or resembling the mollusca: **molluskite**, *n.* *mō-lūsk-īt*, in geol., a dark-brown carbonaceous substance occurring in shelly marbles, originating from the mineral transmutation of the soft bodies of the mollusca.

molluscoida, *n. plu.* *mō-lūsk-ōy-īd* (L. *molluscus*, soft, and *F. eidos*, appearance), a term applied to those molluscs which have coriaceous or horny integuments.

Moloch, *n.* *mō-lōk* (Heb. *molech*, king), the chief god of the anc. Phenicians and Ammonites; a genus of lizards found in Australia.

molossus, *n.* *mō-lōs-sūs* (Gr. *Molossos*, belonging to the Molossians, in Epirus; in Gr. verse, a metrical verse consisting of three long syllables).

molten, *a.* *mō-ltū* (*pp.* of *melt*, which see), made of melted metal.

moly, *n.* *mō-lī* (Gr. *moly*; L. *moly*, moly), wild garlic; a fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, mentioned by Homer as possessing secret power.

molybdena, *n.* *mō-līb-dē-nā*, also **molybdenite**, *n.* *mō-līb-dē-nīt* (Gr. *molybdaina*, a mass of lead—from *molybdos*, lead: L. *molybdena*), an ore found in various rocks, and in veins with tin and other ores, closely resembling in colour that of fresh-cut metallic lead: **molybdenum**, *n.* *mō-līb-dē-nīm*, a very rare, white, brittle metal, obtained with difficulty from its ore, molybdenite: **molybdenous**, *a.* *mō-līb-dē-nūs*, also **molybdic**, *a.* *-dīk*, *pert.* to molybdena, or obtained from it: **molybdic acid**, an acid having a sharp metallic taste, and forming certain salts called molybdates: **molybdate**, *n.* *mō-līb-dāt*, a compound of molybdic acid with a base: **molybdine**, *n.* *-dīn*, a mineral, occurring as an incrustation, of various shades of yellow to pale green, only used in laboratories for yielding molybdenum, and for making molybdic acid.

moment, *n.* *mō-mēnt* (L. *momentum*, movement, a very small portion of anything—from *moveo*, I move: It. *momento*; F. *moment*), the smallest possible portion of time; an instant; one-sixtieth part of a minute; importance; value; force: **momentary**, *a.* *mō-mēnt-ērī*, done in an instant; lasting an extremely short time: **momentarily**, *ad.* *-ērī-lī*, also *mō-mēnt-lī*, for a moment; every moment: **momentous**, *a.* *mō-mēnt-ūs*, important; weighty; of great consequence: **momentously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **momentousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of

being of the utmost consequence: **momentum**, *n.* *mō-mēnt-ām*, impetus; in mech., quantity of motion in a moving body.

momier, *n.* *mōm-i-ēr* (F. *momier*—from old F. *momer*, to mumm—see *mumm*), on the Continent, a term of reproach or contempt—applied to certain sectaries among Protestants, particularly in Switzerland.

Momus, *n.* *mō-mūs* (Gr. *momos*, derision), in anc. myth., the god presiding over ridicule, mirth, and railery.

mon, *mōn*, also **mono**, *mōn'ō* (Gr. *monos*, alone), a prefix, signifying alone; single; solitary; only one.

monachal, *a.* *mōn-ā-kāl* (Gr. *monachos*, a monk—from *monos*, alone: It. *monacale*; F. *monacal*), *pert.* to monks or a monastic life; living alone; solitary: **monachism**, *n.* *-kīzm*, the system, the influences, and the state, of a monastic life.

monad, *n.* *mōn-ād* (Gr. *monas*, unity, a monad—gen. *monados*—from *monos*, alone: It. and F. *monade*), an indivisible thing; that which is one; an ultimate atom; the simplest and extremely minute kind of microscopic animalcules: **monadic**, *a.* *mōn-ād-īk*, also **monadical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, resembling a monad.

monadelphia, *n.* *mōn-ā-dē-lī-fī-ā* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *adelphos*, a brother), in bot., a class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens are united into one bundle by union of their filaments, through which the pistil passes: **monadelph**, *n.* *-dēf*, one of the *monadelphias*: **monadelphian**, *a.* *-fī-ād*, also **monadelphous**, *a.* *-fūs*, *pert.* to the monadelphia; having the stamens united into one bundle by union of their filaments.

monandria, *n.* *mōn-ān-dī-rt-ād* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in bot., a class of plants which have only one stamen: **monandrian**, *a.* *-dī-ān*, also **monandrous**, *a.* *-dīs*, having one stamen only.

monarch, *n.* *mōn-ār-k* (Gr. *monarchos*, one who reigns alone, a monarch—from *monos*, alone, and *archein*, to rule: F. *monarque*: It. *monarca*), the prince or ruler of a country; a king; a sovereign; a person or thing superior to others of the same kind: *adj.* supreme; ruling: **monarchal**, *a.* *mō-nār-kāl*, regal; suitable to a monarch: **monarchic**, *a.* *-kīk*, also **monarchical**, *a.* *-kī-kāl*, or of relating to a monarch; vested in a single ruler: **monarchically**, *ad.* *-lī*: **monarchise**, *v.* *mōn-ēr-kīz*, to rule over as a monarch; to play the monarch: **monarchising**, *imp.*: **monarchised**, *pp.* *-kīz*: **monarchism**, *n.* *-kīzm*, principles of monarchy; preference or love of monarchy: **monarchist**, *n.* *-kīst*, an advocate of monarchy: **monarchy**, *n.* *-kī*, a state or government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person, being either limited or absolute; a kingdom; an empire.

monastery, *n.* *mōn-ās-tēr-ī*, or *mōn-ās-trī* (Gr. *monasterion*, a place where one may live in solitude—from Gr. *monos*, alone: It. *monastero*; F. *monastère*), a religious house for retirement; an abbey; a convent, for either monks or nuns, but more usually the former: **monastic**, *a.* *mō-nās-tīk*, also **monastical**, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, *pert.* to monks or to monasteries; secluded from the world; devoted to religion: **monastically**, *ad.* *-lī*: **monastic**, *n.* *-tīk*, a monk: **monasticism**, *n.* *-tī-kīzm*, monastic life: **monasticon**, *n.* *-tī-kōn*, a book on monasteries.

Monday, *n.* *mōn-īdā* (AS. *monandæg*, the day sacred to the moon—from *mona*, the moon, and *dag*, a day), the second day of the week.

monde, *n.* *mōngd* (F. world), a number or circle of people who know and visit each other; the world; society: **beau monde**, *n.* *bō-mōngd'* (F.), the fashionable world: **demi-monde**, *dē-mī*, a genteel name for the so-called higher class of prostitutes in every large town and city.

money, *n.* *mūn-ī* (F. *monnaie*, money: L. *moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, the mint; It. *moneta*), coin in gold, silver, or copper; stamped metallic pieces, being the legalised currency of a country; anything which passes as a money equivalent, in commercial dealings, as bank-notes; wealth; affluence: **monneys**, *n. plu.* *mūn-īz*, the various sums included in one total; different sums of money: **moneyed** or **monied**, *a.* *mūn-īd*—the former preferable—rich in money; consisting in money: **moneyers**, *n. plu.* *mūn-ī-ērz*, officers of the royal mint who superintend the coining of money; the men employed in the making of coins for money: **moneyless**, *a.* *-lēz*, destitute of money: **monetary**, *a.* *mūn-ī-ēr-lī*, relating to money or moneyed affairs: **money bill**, in

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chāir, game, jōg, shūn, thīng, there, zeal.

Parliament, a bill or measure before the House of Commons for the raising or granting of money for the use of Government: **money-changer**, one who deals in money or exchanges: **money-lender**, one who lends money on interest: **money-making**, a. acquiring or gaining wealth: **money market**, a general term for transactions in money, in discounts, loans, and payments, in such places as Lombard Street, London, the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, and other banks: **money matters**, affairs about money: **money order**, in *Great Britain and Ireland*, an order, payable at sight, granted by a post-office for any small sum of money, and made payable at any post-office wished in the United Kingdom, or in certain of the colonies, on depositing the sum named and the payment of a small commission: **money-scrivener**, a person who procures the loan of money for others: **money's worth**, full value.

monger, *n.* *mung'grēl* (Icel. *manga*, to chaffer, to trade; *mangari*, a dealer: Dut. *manghelen*, to exchange), a dealer; a trader—now used only as the second element in a compound, as *fishmonger*.

Mongolian, *n.* *mōn-gō'li-ān*, a native or inhabitant of Mongolia: **adj.** a term applied to one of the great divisions of mankind, having the Mongols and Chinese as the type.

mongrel, *a.* *mung'grēl* (It. *mongrellino*, of mixed breed: Dut. *menghan*, to mingle—with the dim. termination *rel*), of a mixed breed; of different kinds: **n.** an animal of a mixed breed, particularly a dog.

monied—see **money**.

moniform, *a.* *mōn-'lī-tā'fōrm* (L. *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, shape), like a necklace; jointed or united so as to resemble a string of beads.

monition, *n.* *mō-nish'ūn* (L. *monitio*, counsel, advice: F. *monition*), instruction given by way of caution; warning: **monitive**, *a.* *mōn-'tīv*, warning; admonitory: **monitor**, *n.* *mōn-'tēr*, one who warns of faults or gives instruction in regard to duty; an older boy in a school who assists the master—the girl who does so is called a **monitress**, *n.* *mōn-'trēs*; one of a family of lizards; an iron steam-vessel of war of peculiar construction: **monito'rial**, *a.* *-tō'ri-āl*, of or relating to a monitor; teaching by monitors: **mon'ito'rially**, *ad. -ly*: **monitorship**, *n.* *-shīp*, the office of a monitor: **monitory**, *a.* *mōn-'tēr-t*, giving or containing friendly warning and advice.

monk, *n.* *mūngk* (Ger. *monch*; L. *monachus*; Gr. *monachos*, a solitary, a monk—from Gr. *monos*, alone), one who devotes his life exclusively to religious concerns and lives under a certain rule or discipline—generally in a community or order; a recluse; a solitary one: **monkish**, *a.* *mūngk'ish*, pert, to a monk, or like one: **monkhood**, *n.* *-hōod*, condition or character of a monk: **monkery**, *n.* *mūngk'ēr-t*, monastic life, in reproach: **monk's-hood**, *n.* a poisonous plant—so named from the cowl-like shape of the flowers; the aconite.

monkey, *n.* *mūngk'ē* (Bret. *mounika*, a female ape; old It. *monicchio*, a monkey—a dim. of It. *monna*, a poor or old woman, a dame in ridicule, a monkey), a well-known animal having a long tail—*baboons* have short ones, *apes* have none; a term of contempt or reproach for a mischievous person; an apparatus for disengaging and for securing in turns the ram of a pile-driving machine: **monkey-ism**, *n.* *-izm*, the qualities of a monkey: **monkey-block**, a small single block strapped with a swivel: **monkey-bread**, a plant, the slightly acrid pulp of whose fruit is used as an article of food by the natives of Africa: **monkey-jacket**, a short spencer or thick pea-jacket: **monkey-rail**, a second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter-rail of a ship: **monkey-wrench**, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

mono, *mō'nō*, a prefix—see **mon**.

monobasic, *a.* *mōn-'ō-bā'zīk* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *basis*, a base), in *chem.*, having only one part of base to one of acid; in *bot.*, applied to a root reduced to a small unbranched portion, as though it formed merely the base of the stem.

monocardian, *a.* *mōn-'ō-kār-'dī-ān* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *kardia*, the heart), having a single heart, as fishes: **n.** an animal having a single heart.

monocarpous, *n.* *mōn-'ō-kār-'pōn* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *karpous*, fruit), in *bot.*, a plant bearing fruit but once and then perishing; an annual plant: **mon-'ō-car'pous**, *a.* *-kār-'pūs*, also **mon'ocarp'ic**, *a.* *-kār-'pīk*, bearing fruit but once and then perishing, as wheat, oats, &c.

monoceros, *a.* *mō-nōs-'ēr-'ūs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *keras*, a horn, a tusk), having only one horn or tusk: **monochlamydeous**, *a.* *mōn-'ō-kām-'īd-'ē-ūs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *chlamys*, a military cloak, a scarf—gen. *chlamydos*), in *bot.*, having a single floral envelope or covering, which is the calyx.

monochord, *n.* *mōn-'ō-kā'erd* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *chorde*, a gut or string), a musical instrument of only one string, used for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

monochrome, *n.* *mōn-'ō-krōm* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *chroma*, colour, complexion), a painting of only one colour: **monochrome'atic**, *a.* *-mā'tīk*, consisting of one colour; exhibiting light only of one colour.

monoclinic, *a.* *mō-nōk-'līn-'āt* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *kline*, I bend), having one of the axes obliquely inclined; in *min.*, applied to certain crystals: **monoclinous**, *a.* *mō-nōk-'lī-nūs*, in *bot.*, having both stamens and pistils in every flower: **monoclinical**, *a.* *mōn-'ō-kī'tī-nāl*, in *geol.*, applied to strata that dip for an unknown length in one direction.

monocotyledon, *n.* *mōn-'ō-kō'tē-lē'dōn* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *kotyledon*, the hollow of a cup, cup-shaped), a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-leaf, as in oats or wheat, the seeds of which are entire: **mon-'ōcot'ylē'dōnous**, *a.* *-lē'dō-nūs*, having only one cotyledon or seed-leaf.

monocracy, *n.* *mōn-'ō-k'rō-'sī* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *kratos*, I govern), government by a single person: **mon'ocrat**, *n.* *-krāt*, one who rules alone.

monocular, *a.* *mō-nōk-'lēr*, also **monocul'ous**, *a.* *-ūs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *oculus*, the eye), one-eyed: **monocule**, *n.* *mōn-'ō-kūl*, a one-eyed insect.

monodactylous, *a.* *mōn-'ō-dākt-'il-'ūs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *daktulos*, a finger or toe), having only one finger or toe.

monodon, *n.* *mōn-'ō-dōn* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *odous*, a tooth), a one-toothed animal; the narwhal or sea-unicorn.

monody, *n.* *mōn-'ō-dī* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *ode*, a song), a poem or song chanted or sung by a single person, and in which he is supposed to bewail himself: **monodical**, *a.* *mō-nōd-'ī-kāl*, pert. to a monody: **mon'odist**, *n.* *-dīst*, a writer of monodies.

monœcia, *n.* *mō-nē-'shī-ā* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *oikia*, a house), a class of plants having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers on the same plant: **monœ'cian**, *a.* *-shī-ān*, also **monœ'cious**, *a.* *-shī-'ūs*, in *bot.*, having stamens and pistils on different flowers on the same plant.

monogamy, *n.* *mō-nōg-'dī-mī* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gamos*, marriage, wedlock), the marriage of one wife only; the condition or restraint of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first; the opposite of **polygamy**: **monog'amist**, *n.* *-ā-mīst*, one who disallows second marriages: **monog'amous**, *a.* *-ā-mīs*, not permitted to marry a second wife after the death of the first; as applied to animals, abiding by one female, as the dove.

monogram, *n.* *mōn-'ō-grām* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gramma*, a letter), a cipher, or a single device, formed by the intertexture of two or more letters; the private mark of an artist: **mon'ogram'mal**, *a.* *-māl*, also **mon'ogram'mic**, *a.* *-mīk*, resembling or pert. to a monogram.

monograph, *n.* *mōn-'ō-grāf* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *grapho*, I write), a treatise or description limited to a single thing or object, or to a single branch of a subject: **monograph'er**, *n.* *mō-nōg-'rā-fēr*, also **monograph'ist**, *n.* *-fīst*, a writer of monographs: **monograph'ic**, *a.* *-grāf'īk*, also **mon'ograph'ical**, *a.* *-grāf'ī-kāl*, of or pert. to a monograph: **mon'ograph'ically**, *ad. -ly*: **monography**, *n.* *mō-nōg-'rā-fī*, the art or practice of writing monographs; description or representation simply by lines without colours.

monogynia, *n.* *mōn-'ō-jīn-'ī-ā* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gynē*, a female, a woman), an order of plants, including such as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower: **monogyn**, *n.* *mōn-'ō-jīn*, a plant having only one pistil: **mon'ogyn'ian**, *a.* *-jīn-'ān*, also **monogynous**, *a.* *mō-nōj-'nūs*, having only one pistil or stigma in a flower; also applied to plants having one style: **monogyn'ical**, *a.* *mōn-'ō-jīn-'ē-shī-āl* (Gr. *oikia*, a house), in *bot.*, applied to simple fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

monolith, *n.* *mōn-'ō-līth* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, a stone), a pillar or column consisting of a single stone: **mon'olith'ic**, *a.* *-līth-'īk*, also **mon'olith'al**, *a.* *-āl*, consisting of a single stone.

māte, māt, fār, kūt; mēte, mēh, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

monologue, *n.* *môn-ô-lôg* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech), a speech or poem uttered by a person alone; a soliloquy; **monologist**, *n.* *môn-ô-lô-jist*, a writer or performer of monologues; **monology**, *n.* *jî*, the habit of soliloquising, or of monopolising conversation.

monomania, *n.* *môn-ô-mă-ni-ă* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness), madness confined to one particular subject; **monomaniac**, *n.* *-ni-ăk*, one affected with monomania; **adj.** affected with monomania; **monomaniacal**, *a.* *-mă-ni-ă-kăl*, having the character of monomania, or affected with it.

monome, *n.* *môn-ô-m*, also **monomial**, *n.* *môn-ô-mă-dl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *onoma*, a name), in *alg.*, a quantity or expression of one term only, as 2 *ab*.

monometer, *n.* *môn-ô-mi-têr* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *metron*, a measure), a rhythmic series consisting of a single metre; **monometric**, *a.* *-rik*, having the axes equal or similar, said of certain systems of crystallisation.

monomial—see under *monome*.

monomorphous, *a.* *môn-ô-môr-fûs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *morphe*, form), having but a single form—said of insects which, in their larval state, are nearly the same as in the perfect condition, except as regards wings.

monomyaria, *n.* plu. *môn-ô-mi-ă-ri-ă*, also **monomyaries**, *n.* plu. *-mă-ri-ă* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *myon*, to close the lips—from *mys*, a muscle), a term employed to distinguish those bivalves whose shells are closed by a single adductor muscle, such as the oysters and clam-shells; **monomyary**, *n.* *-mă-ri-ă*, a bivalve of the order *monomyaria*; **adj.** having but one muscle for closing the shell.

monopathy, *n.* *môn-ô-pă-thi* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *pathos*, suffering), solitary suffering or sensibility.

monopetalous, *a.* *môn-ô-pê-tă-lûs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *petalon*, a leaf), having the corolla in one piece, formed by the union of several petals, cohering so as to form a tube; **gamopetalous**.

monophthong, *n.* *môn-ô-thông* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *phthongos*, a sound), a simple vowel-sound; two vowels pronounced as one: **monophthongal**, *a.* consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

monophyllous, *a.* *môn-ô-fil-lûs* or *môn-ô-fil-lûs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *phylon*, a leaf or blade), in *bot.*, monosepalous; having an involucre composed of a single piece; one-leaved.

monophysite, *n.* *môn-ô-fis-ti* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *physis*, nature), one who maintains that Christ had one nature only.

monopolise, *v.* *môn-ô-pô-lî-z* (F. *monopoliser*; Sp. *monopolizar*, to monopolise—from Gr. *monos*, alone, and *poleo*, I sell), to purchase or obtain possession of the whole of anything with the view of selling at an advanced price and controlling the market; to obtain or engross the whole: **monopolising**, *imp.* *adj.* obtaining the sole power or right; engrossing: **monopolised**, *pp.* *-lî-z*; **monopoliser**, *n.* *-lî-zêr*, also **monopolist**, *n.* *-lîst*, one who has obtained the exclusive power to trade in a certain article, or who has the command of the market: **monopoly**, *n.* *môn-ô-pô-lî*, the sole power of selling any article by purchase, by superior manufacture, or by patent.

monopteral, *a.* *môn-ô-pêr-ăl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *pteron*, a wing), one-winged, used to designate a temple without a cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof.

monoptote, *n.* *môn-ô-pô-tô* (Gr. *monos*, alone, *ptotis*, fallen, or apt to fall), in *gram.*, a noun having but one oblique case-ending.

monorganic, *a.* *môn-ô-r-gă-ni-k* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *organon*, an organ), in *med.*, belonging to or affecting one organ, or a set of organs.

monosepalous, *a.* *môn-ô-sêp-ă-lûs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *sepalon*, a sepal), having the sepals which compose a flower united at their edges or margins so as to form a tube; **gamosepalous**.

monospermous, *a.* *môn-ô-spêr-mûs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *sperma*, seed), one-seeded; applied to a fruit having only one seed: **monosperm**, *n.* *-spêrm*, a plant of one seed only.

monospherical, *a.* *môn-ô-sfêr-ă-kăl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *sphaira*, a sphere or globe), consisting of one sphere or globe.

monostich, *n.* *môn-ô-stîk* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *stichos*, a verse), a poem complete in one verse.

monostrophic, *a.* *môn-ô-strôf-ik* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *strophe*, a turning), not varied in measure; having one strophe only.

monosyllable, *n.* *môn-ô-sil-lă-bl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a word of one syllable: **monosyllabic**, *a.* *-lă-bl-ik*, consisting of words of one syllable.

monothalamous, *a.* *môn-ô-thă-lă-mûs* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *thalamos*, a chamber), one-chambered—applied to shells.

monotheal, *a.* *môn-ô-thê-kăl* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *theke*, a sheath), in *bot.*, having a single locumant.

monotheism, *n.* *môn-ô-thê-izm* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *Theos*, God), the belief in the existence of only one God: **monotheist**, *n.* *-thê-ist*, one who believes that there is but one God: **monotheistic**, *a.* *-lă-tîk*, pert. to monotheism.

monotomous, *a.* *môn-ô-tô-mûs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tomo*, I cut), in *min.*, having its cleavage distinct in one direction only.

monotone, *n.* *môn-ô-tôn* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, a sound), a succession of sounds having the same pitch; an unvaried tone of voice: **monotonous**, *a.* *môn-ô-tô-nûs*, having a continued sameness of sound; continued with dull uniformity: **monotonously**, *ad.* *-lă*: **monotony**, *n.* *môn-ô-tô-ni*, dull uniformity of tone or sound in speaking, reading, or singing; a sameness; a want of variety.

monotrematous, *a.* *môn-ô-trêm-ă-tûs* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *trema*, a hole or opening), having only one external outlet for the passage of excrements, as certain animals: **monotreme**, *n.* *môn-ô-trêm*, one of the *monotremata*, *-trêm-ă-tă*, or *monotrematous* animals.

monotriglyph, *n.* *môn-ô-trî-glîf* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *Eng. triglyph*), such an intercolumniation in the Doric order as brings only one triglyph over each column.

monseigneur, *n.* *mông-sên-yêr* (F. *monseigneur*—from *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord), in *France*, a title of courtesy prefixed to names of persons of high rank, or to titles of noblemen; my lord; your grace or highness: **messeigneurs**, *n.* plu. *mês-sên-yêr-s*, my lords.

monsieur, *n.* *môs-sû* (F. *monsieur*—from *mon*, my, and *sieur*, sir, master), sir; Mr; a Frenchman, in slight contempt: **messieurs**, *n.* plu. *mês-sû*, sirs.

monsoon, *n.* *môn-sôn* (F. *monsoon*; Port. *monção*—from Ar. *maasaan* or *mausim*, season), a periodical wind of the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing regularly from the south-west from April to October, and from the north-east during the other half of the year.

monster, *n.* *môn-ster* (L. *monstrum*, anything strange or wonderful: F. *monstre*: Sp. *monstro*), anything out of the common order of nature; a creature with parts not natural; a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, or of deformity, or power to do harm; anything uncommonly large: **monstrous**, *a.* *môn-strûs*, unnatural in form; huge; enormous; shocking; hateful; horrible: *ad.* in a monstrous manner; exceedingly; very much: **monstrously**, *ad.* *-lă*: **monstrousness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being monstrous: **monstrously, *n.* *môn-strôs-lă-ti*, an unnatural production; that which is monstrous; a monster.**

monstrance, *n.* *môn-străns* (L. *monstrans*, shewing), in the R. Cath. Ch., a highly-ornamented article, consisting of a hollow transparent headpiece and stand, in which the consecrated wafer is placed for the view of the congregation.

montanic, *a.* *môn-tă-ni-k* (L. *montanus*, dwelling upon the mountains—from *mons*, a mountain), pert. to or consisting of mountains.

montanist, *n.* *môn-tă-ni-st*, a follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop of the 2d century, who pretended that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost to instruct men in several points not revealed to the apostles: **montanistic**, *a.* *-lă-tîk*, pert. to the doctrines of Montanus: **montanism**, *n.* *-izm*, the tenets of Montanus.

montant, *n.* *môn-tănt* (F.—from *monter*, to mount—from L. *mons*, a mountain), a term in fencing; any upright piece in framework.

mont de pieté, *n.* *mông-tê-pê-ă-tô* (F. mount of piety; *it. monte di pietà*), a pawnbroking establishment in France and other parts on the Continent, generally kept by the Government, where money is lent to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

Monte Bolca, *n.* *môn-tê-bôl-kă*, a locality near Verona, in Italy, celebrated for its fossil fishes, found in a fissile cream-coloured limestone of the Upper Tertiary age.

monteith, *n.* *môn-têth* (after the inventor), a vessel in which glasses are washed.

côn, dôi, fôôt; yûre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

montem, *n. mōn'tēm* (L. *mons*, a mountain—gen. *montis*), an anc. custom among the scholars of Eton School of making a procession every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus (*ad montem*) near the Bath road, and collecting money from persons present or passing, now abolished.

month, *n. mōnth* (AS. *monath*, a month—from *mona*, the moon: L. *mensis*; Gr. *men*; Ger. *monat*, the period of the moon's revolution; Goth. *mena*; Icel. *mana*; Ger. *mond*; Gr. *mene*, the moon), the twelfth part of the year; in popular usage, four weeks: **monthly**, *a. -ly*, happening once a-month, or every month; lasting a month: **ad. in every month**: *n.* a monthly publication: **calendar month**, one of the twelve divisions of the year, from 28 to 31 days in each: **lunar month**, one revolution of the moon.

monticle, *n. mōn'ti-kĕl*, also **monticule**, *n. -kŭl* (a dim.—from L. *mons*, a mountain or great hill—gen. *montis*), a little mount; a hillock: **monticulate**, *a. mōn'ti-kŭ-lāt*, having many small projections: **montion**, *n. mōn'ti-on*, among miners, a heap of ore; a mass under the process of amalgamation.

monument, *n. mōn'ū-mēnt* (L. *monumentum*, a memorial—from *monere*, I admonish or remind: It. *monumento*: F. *monument*), anything which serves to recall to mind, or which preserves the remembrance of any person or thing; a structure, as a pillar or mausoleum, erected as a memorial; a tomb; any enduring evidence or example, as, a monument of folly or wisdom: **monumental**, *a. -mēn't-āl*, of or relating to a tomb or monument; memorial; preserving memory: **monumentally**, *ad. -ly*.

mood, *n. mōd* (Dut. *moed*; Ger. *mut*; Icel. *modr*, spirit, courage), disposition of mind; temper of mind; disposition: **moody**, *a. mōd'ī*, peevish; fretful; out of humour; sad; gloomy: **moodyly**, *ad. -ly*: **moodyness**, *n. -nēs*, sullenness; peevishness.

mood, *n. mōd* (F. *mōde*, fashion, way, mood in grammar: L. *modus*, a measure, quantity—see *mode*), in gram., a certain form of inflection indicating the *mode* or *manner*, as regards action, in which the meaning of the verb is presented to the learner, as indicative *mood*, impera. *mood*; in *logic*, the form of a syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; style of music.

moon, *n. mōn* (see *month*), the luminary of the night which revolves round the earth; the satellite of the earth; a month: **moonet**, *n. mōn'ēt*, a little moon: **moony**, *a. mōn'ī*, pert. to the moon: **moonless**, *a. -lēś*, without moonlight: **moonbeam**, a ray of light from the moon: **moon-calf**, a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a dolt; a stupid fellow: **moon-fish**, a fish so called from the shape of its tail-fin: **moonlight**, *a. illuminated by the moon*; occurring during or by moonlight: *n.* the light of the moon: **moonlit**, *a. -lit*, illumined by the moon: **moonshine**, the light of the moon; mere show without substance or reality: **moonstone**, a stone, also named *adularia*, of a white colour, or of a yellowish or greenish white—so called from the beautiful play of light which it exhibits: **moon-struck**, *a.* affected by the influence of the moon; silly; lunatic.

moonshee, *n. mōn'shē* (Ar. *munshi*, a writer), a Mohammedan professor or teacher of languages—so called in the E. Indies; a Mussulman interpreter or scribe.

moor, *n. mōr* (Icel. *mor*, peat, turf, moor; *myri*, a marsh: Dut. *moer*, a bleak swamp or marsh), an extensive tract of waste land, covered with patches of heath, and having a poor light soil, sometimes marshy and peaty: **moorish**, *a. -ish*, marshy; fenny: **moor'y**, *a. -y*, sterile; marshy: **moor-buzzard**, a moor-bird: **moor-cock**, **moor-fowl**, or **moor-hen**, red game or grouse: **moorland**, *n.* heath-covered and marshy land: **moorstone**, *n.* granite found on the surface of a moor.

Moore, *n. mōr* (L. *Maurus*, an inhabitant of the eastern part of Africa—from Gr. *mauros*, black: Bohem. *maur*, coal-dust: F. *maure* or *more*, a Moor), a native of the northern part of Africa—called by the anc. Romans, *Mauritania*, from the colour of the people, the word meaning literally "dark-complexioned people"; one of the people from Africa who conquered Spain in the eighth century—these were, however, strictly Arabs, the Moors crossing much later: **Moorish**, *a. -ish*, pert. to the people called Moors.

moor, *v. mōr* (Sp. *amarrar*; F. *amarrer*, to fasten,

to moor: Dut. *marren*, to tie), to confine or make fast a ship, by means of cables or chains and anchors, in a particular station; to be confined to a particular station, as a ship: **mooring**, *imp. n.* the act of securing a ship to one position, or alongside a landing-place: **moored**, *pp. mōrd*, made fast in a station: **moorage**, *n. mōr'āj*, a place for mooring: **moorings**, *n. plu. -ings*, the anchors or buoys laid in a river or harbour in order that a ship may confine itself to one position; said of a ship lying with more than one anchor out.

moose, *n. mōs* (an Indian name), the largest of the deer kind: **moose-deer**, the Amer. elk.

moot, *v. mōt* (AS. *mot* or *gemot*, an assembly; *motan*, to cite before the moot, or court of justice—see *meet*), to bring forward a subject for discussion; to discuss a question, as in a court of justice; to argue or plead on a supposed cause by way of exercise: *adj.* unsettled; disputable: **mooting**, *imp. n.* **mooting** or **moot-case**, *n.* exercise of pleading a mock cause: **moot'ed**, *pp. -ēd*: *adj.* debated; disputed: **moot'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who moots: **mootable**, *a. -ā-bĕl*, capable of being mooted or debated: **moot-hill**, a mound or height on which justice was anciently administered: **moot-point**, a doubtful point; a point which admits of being mooted or argued on opposite sides.

mop, *n. mōp* (L. *mappa*, a table-napkin: Gael. *mab*, a tuft; *mobach*, shaggy: prov. Eng. *mop*, a napkin, a tuft of grass), a bunch of strips of cloth or coarse yarn, fastened to a stick or handle, and used for cleaning floors: *v.* to clean or rub with a mop: **mop'ing**, *imp. n.* **mopped**, *pp. mōpt*: **moppet**, *n. mōp'ēt*, also **mop'sey**, *n. -si* (dim. of *mop*), a child's baby made up of rags; a puppet made of rags; a term of fondness applied to little girls.

mope, *v. mōp* (Dut. *moppen*, to make wry faces, to pout: prov. Eng. *mop*, a fool; *maups*, to spilly fellow), to be dull, stupid, or drowsy; to be spiritless or gloomy from discontent: *n.* a person low in spirits: **moping**, *imp. mō'pīng*: *adj.* inactive and affected with dulness: gloomy: **moped**, *pp. mōpt*: **mop'ingly**, *ad. -ly*: **mop'ish**, *a. -ish*, dull; stupid; spiritless: **mop'ishly**, *ad. -ly*: **mopishness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being silent, inactive, and dispirited.

moppet and **mopsey**—see *mop*.

mora, *n. mō-rā*, a valuable S. Amer. wood, peculiarly adapted for ship's timbers and planks, for which it is extensively used; also the tree.

moraine, *n. mō-rān*, **moraines**, *n. plu. mō-rān's* (F. *moraine*, a moraine: It. *mora*, a heap of stones), accumulations of stones, earth, or debris, found at the edges and terminations of all great glaciers.

moral, *a. mō-rāl* (L. *moralis*, of or belonging to morals or manners—from *mos*, manner, way—gen. *moris*: It. *morale*: F. *moral*), pert. to or founded on the practices or conduct of men with reference to right and wrong, in their intercourse with others; right; just; supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience, as a moral certainty: *n.* the lesson taught by a fiction or fable; the practical lesson which a thing is fitted or designed to convey: **moral'ly**, *ad. -ly*, according to the rules of morality; according to the divine law; according to the usual course of things and of human judgment: **moralise**, *v. mō-rāl'īz*, to think, speak, or write on subjects relating to right and wrong; to make reflections or remarks on good or evil, or on virtue or vice among men; to furnish with a moral: **moral'is'ing**, *imp. n.* **moral'ised**, *pp. -īz'd*: **moral'is'er**, *n. -īz'er*, also **moral'ist**, *n. -āl'ist*, one who moralises; one who teaches the duties of life: **moral'is'ation**, *n. -ā-l'is'hūn*, the act of moralising; explanation in a moral sense: **morality**, *n. mō-rāl'itē*, the doctrine or science of man's duties; the quality of an action which renders it good or bad: **morals**, *n. plu. mō-rāl's*, the practice of the duties of life; course of behaviour with respect to others; course of life in regard to good or evil: **moral agent**, a person capable of understanding the distinction between right and wrong: **moral philosophy**, the science which treats of man's social relations and duties; ethics: **moral sense**, the feelings with which we regard the conduct and dispositions of others.

morale, *n. mō-rāl* (F.), moral condition with respect to zeal, spirit, hope, and confidence; mental state.

morass, *n. mō-rās* (Dan. *morads*; Ger. *morast*, a morass: Icel. *myri*, a marsh—from *mor*, peat, turf; connected with *moor*, a tract of waste land, a tract of soft wet moor or bog; fenny ground; a marsh: **moras'sy**, *a. -rās'sī*, marshy; fenny).

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

Moravian, a. *mô-râ-vi-ân*, pert. to the country of Moravia, or to the Christian sect or society called Moravians or United Brethren: n. one of the sect: **Moravianism**, n. *-izm*, the religious system of the Moravians.

morbid, a. *môr-bîd* (L. *morbidus*, sickly, diseased—from *morbus*, disease: It. *morbido*: F. *morbide*), diseased; not sound and healthful: **morbidity**, ad. *-ti*: **morbidity**, n. *-nês*, the state of being diseased or unsound: **morbidity anatomy**, the study of the alterations in the structure of the body produced by disease.

morbific, a. *môr-bî-fîk*, also **morbifical**, a. *-i-kâl* (L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, I make), causing a disease; generating a sickly state.

morbilloous, a. *môr-bîl-lî-us* (mid. L. *morbilli*, measles: It. *morbilloso*, belonging to the measles—from L. *morbus*, disease), pert. to the measles; measly: **morbilli**, n. plu. *môr-bîl-lî*, the measles.

moreau, n. *môr-sô* (F.), a bit; a morsel.

mordacious, a. *môr-dâ-shî-us* (L. *mordeax*, biting or given to bite—gen. *mordeax*,—from *mordeo*, I bite: It. *mordeace*), apt to bite; biting; snappish; sarcastic: **mordaciously**, ad. *-ti*: **mordacity**, n. *môr-dâ-sî-tî*, the power or quality of biting: **mordant**, n. *môr-dânt* (F. *mordant*, biting), any substance employed to fix and give permanency or brilliancy to the colour produced by dye-stuffs; any adhesive matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere: **adj.** serving to fix colours; biting; caustic.

more, a. *môr* (AS. *ma*, more; *mara*, greater, more: Gael. *mò*, *mòr*, *mòid*, great, many, much; W. *maor*, much), comparative degree of *much*; greater in number, quantity, quality, or degree: additional: **ad.** to a greater degree; a second or another time: n. a greater quantity, number, or degree; other thing, as, we can do no more: **no more**, existing no longer: **much more**, in a greater degree, or with more readiness: **more and more**, with continual increase.

moreen, n. *mô-rên* (from *mohair*: F. *moiré*, clouded woollen stuff, as moreen), a stout woollen stuff used for curtains, &c.

morel, n. *mô-rêl* (F. *morelle*), a plant; a sort of cherry.

morel, n. *mô-rêl* (F. *morelle*: Ger. *morchel*), an edible fungus abounding with little holes, generally of the size of a walnut.

moreover, ad. *môr-ô-vêr* (*more*, and *over*), beyond what has been said; further; besides.

moresque, a. *mô-rêsk* (F. *moresque*, Moorish—from It. *moresco*, Moorish—from *moor*, a Moor), done after the manner of the Moors; arabesque; architectural decoration in the Moorish style: n. architecture or decoration after the Moorish style.

morgantic, a. *môr-gân-tîk* (Ger. *morgengabe*, morning-gift—from *morgen*, morning, and *gabe*, gift, endowment; Latinised into *morganticum*), among the feudatories of the Lombards and other branches of Teutonic race, a name applied to the endowment of a wife, on the morning after marriage, with a limited portion of her husband's fortune; subsequently, a name applied to a marriage between a man of exalted rank and a woman of inferior position, she being only, however, entitled to the *morgengabe*, without partaking of his rank, or having the same or any rights in the inheritance of the husband transmitted to her children; left-handed, as an irregular marriage.

morgay, n. *môr-gâ* (W. *morgi*, the sea-dog), the small spotted dog-fish; the bounce or hound-fish, found in the Mediterranean.

morgue, n. *môrg* (F.), the place in some French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are placed, in order to be identified and claimed by their friends.

morbund, a. *môr-bûnd* (L. *moribundus*, dying—from *mori*, to die: F. *moribond*), in a state of dying.

moril, same as *morel*, which see.

morillon, n. *môr-îl-lôn* or *î-yôn* (F.), the immature golden-eye duck; a fine black grape.

moringa, n. *môr-îng-gâ* (Malay. *murunggi*), a strong-scented tree which yields the ben-nut, a native of Egypt and the East Indies.

morion, n. *môr-î-ôn* (F. and Sp. *morion*; It. *morione*, a kind of helmet—from It. *moor*, a Moor), a particular shape of helmet copied by the Spaniards from the Moors, having no visor or beaver; a name given by lapidaries to rock-crystal of a brownish-black or charcoal-black tint.

morisco, n. *mô-ris-kô* (Sp. *morisco*—from *moor*, a

Moore), anything Moorish; the Moorish language; a dance: plu. *moris coes*, *-kôes*, a name given to the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Granada, A.D. 1492.

moring, n. *môr-îng*, also **mortling**, n. *môr-tîng* (F. *mort*; L. *mortuus*, dead; and dim. termination, *îng*), wood plucked from a dead sheep.

Mormon, n. *môr-môn*, one of the sect founded by an American, Joseph Smith, who claimed to be inspired, so called from the Book of Mormon, asserted to have been found by him: **Mormonite**, n. plu. *-îts*, also **Mormons**, n. plu. *môn-z*, the followers of Joseph Smith, and believers in his mission, and in the communications of the angel *Mormon*: **Mormonism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.

morn, n. *môr-n* (see *morning*), the first part of the day; contracted for *morning*.

morning, n. *môr-nîng* (Goth. *maurgins*; Ger. *morgen*; Icel. *morgun*, *morn*: Wal. *murgu*, grey; *mur-gitu*, twilight), the first part of the day; the period from 12 at night to noon; in *popular phrase*, the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; in *fashionable life*, all the part of the day before dinner; the first or early part, as of life: **adj.** done, occurring, or being in the morning: **morning star**, any planet seen shining in the morning—generally the planet Venus when she rises before the sun: **morning gown**, a loose robe worn in the morning before being dressed.

morocco, n. *môr-rôk-kô* (first prepared in Morocco, in Africa), a fine kind of grained leather prepared from goat skin or sheep skin.

morone, n. *mô-rôn*, a deep crimson colour like the unripe mulberry; maroon.

morose, a. *mô-rôs* (L. *morosus*, hard to be pleased, capricious—from *mos*, usage, custom: It. *moroso*: F. *morose*), of a sour temper; gloomy; sullen: **morosely**, ad. *-ti*: **moroseness**, n. *-nês*, the state or quality of being morose; sullenness.

Morpheus, n. *môr-fî-ûs* (Gr. *Morpheus*—from *morphe*, form, shape), in *anc. myth.*, the god of dreams.

morphia, n. *môr-fî-d*, also **morphine**, n. *môr-fîn* (Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of dreams: F. *morphine*), a peculiar alkaloid, the narcotic principle of opium.

morphology, n. *môr-fô-lô-jî* (Gr. *morphe*, form, and *logos*, description), that department of botany which treats of the forms that the different organs of plants assume, and the laws that regulate their metamorphoses; also applied to animals in same sense: **morphological**, a. *môr-fô-lô-jî-kâl*, connected with or relating to morphology: **morphologist**, n. *-ô-jist*, one versed in morphology.

morris, n. also **morrice**, n. *môr-rîs* (F. *moresque*; It. *moresco*, a Moorish dance—from *moor*, a Moor), originally a Moorish dance; a dance performed with bells, castanets, tambours, &c.: **nine-men's-morrice**, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

morrow, n. *môr-rô* (Goth. *maurgins*, *morn*—see *morning*), the first day after the present one: **good morrow** or **good morning**, a term of salutation: **to-morrow**, on the next day.

morse, n. *môrs* (Russ. *morf*), the sea-horse or walrus.

more, n. *môrs* (L. *morsum*, to bite), in *eccles.* costume, the clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of the precious metals and set with jewels.

morsel, n. *môr-sêl* (L. *morsus*, a bite: It. *morsetto*, a bite: F. *morceau*: old F. *morcel*, a morsel), a bite; a mouthful; a small piece.

mort, n. *môr-t* (F. *mort*, death), in *hunting*, notes sounded at the death of game.

mort, n. *môr-t* (Icel. *margt*, much), a great quantity; a large amount; a salmon in its third year.

mortal, a. *môr-tâl* (L. *mortalis*, mortal—from *mors*, death: It. *mortale*: F. *mortel*), subject to death; destined to die; bringing death; belonging to man; deadly; punishable with death; not venial, applied to sin; extreme; violent: n. a human being; a creature subject to death: **mortally**, ad. *-ti*, in a manner to cause death; in the highest possible degree: **mortality**, n. *môr-tâl-tî*, state of being mortal; subjection to death; frequency of death; human nature.

mortar, n. *môr-têr* (L. *mortarium*; It. *mortaro*; F. *mortier*, a mortar: Low Ger. *mart*, what is crushed or ground; *marten*, to crush, to mash), a strong vessel in which substances are bruised or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance of large bore, used for throwing bombs and shells.

mortar, n. *môr-têr* (L. *mortarium*; F. *mortier*; Ger. *mortel*, mortar—so called from the materials being pounded up together: Dut. *mortel*, gravel, brick-dust),

côw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bâd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used as a cement for building with stones or bricks.

mortgage, *n.* *môr-gaj* (F. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, a token or pledge), the grant of lands or houses to a creditor in security for the repayment of his money, with the condition that in case of non-payment at a certain time the estate becomes *dead*—that is, passes wholly into the hands of the creditor; state of being pledged: **v.** to convey or make over, as property to a creditor in security for a debt; to pledge; to put to pledge: **mortgaging**, *imp.* *-ing*: **mortgaged**, *pp.* *-gajd*: **adj.** conveyed or granted, as real property in security for a debt: **mortgager**, *n.* *môr-gâ-jér*, the person who grants lands or houses in security for debt: **mortgagee**, *n.* *-gâ-jé*, the person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

mortiferous, *a.* *môr-tif-ér-ús* (L. *mortifer*, death-bringing—from *mors*, death, and *fero*, I bear), bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal.

mortify, *v.* *môr-ti-fj* (It. and mid. L. *mortificare*, to mortify—from L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, I make: F. *mortifier*), to destroy vital qualities; to subdue or bring into subjection, as the appetites or passions; to subdue the body to the mind, as by abstinence or severities; to humble or depress; to vex; to lose vitality, as flesh; to become corrupt: **mortifying**, *imp.* *-adj.* that tends to humble or abase; humbling; vexing; becoming mortified: **mortified**, *pp.* *-fid*: **adj.** humbled; vexed; subdued; affected with gauntness: **mortifier**, *n.* *-fj-ér*, one who: **mortification**, *n.* *-fj-ak-shin*, humiliation; vexation; depression by disappointment; subjection of the passions; the death of a part of a living body: **mortifyingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

mortise, *n.* *môr-tis* (F. *mortaise*, a mortise—from L. *morsum*, to bite), the hole cut in one piece of wood to receive the *tenon* or projection by which another piece is made to hold it: **v.** to cut or make a mortise in: **mortising**, *imp.* *-ing*: **mortised**, *pp.* *-tist*: **adj.** joined by a mortise and tenon.

mortling—see **morling**.

mortmain, *n.* *môr-tain* (F. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand—from L. *mors*, death, and *manus*, the hand), originally, the transfer or conveyance of land to an ecclesiastical body, being, as it were, a *hand* which could never part with it again; in *law*, possession of lands or tenements in *dead hands*, or such as cannot alienate, as of a corporation or fraternity.

mortuary, *n.* *môr-ti-ér-í* (L. *mortuus*, the dead), a gift, claimed by, and due to, the minister in very many parishes, on the death of a parishoner; a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church; a burial-place: **adj.** pert to the burial of the dead.

morus, *n.* *môr-rús* (L. *morus*: It. *moro*), the mulberry-tree.

mosasaurus, *n.* *môs-â-sâ-ô-rús*, or *mosasau-rús* (L. *mosa*, the river Meuse, on which *Mæstricht* is situated, and Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a gigantic marine reptile of the Upper Chalk, allied to the crocodile—so called from its first being found in the *Mæstricht* beds.

Mosaic, *a.* *mô-zâ-ik*, also *Mosaic*, *a.* *-i-kál*, pert. to Moses or his writings: **Mosaic**, *ad.* *-ly*.

mosaic, *n.* *mô-zâ-ik*, or **mosaic-work** (mid. L. *musivum*, *musaicum*, or *mosaicum opus*, mosaic-work: F. *mosaïque*, mosaic—origin not known, but supposed to be from Gr. *mouseion*, a place dedicated to study and the muses, a museum), designs formed with small pieces of coloured glass, stones, or pebbles, cemented on a ground of stucco or inlaid upon metal; the art of so designing: **mosaic**, *a.* also *mosâ-ic*, *a.* *-zâ-ikál*, relating to or composed of mosaic-work: **mosaically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **mosaic-gold**, a fine gold-coloured variety of brass; an alloy of copper, zinc, and gold.

mosasaurus, *môs-â-sâ-ô-rús*—see **mosasaurus**.

moschatel, *n.* *môs-kâ-têl* (Gr. *moschos*, a tender shoot: L. *muscus*, moss or musk), a small British plant having pale-green flowers, and whose leaves and flowers smell like musk.

moschus, *n.* *môs-kús* (Gr. *moschos*: L. *muscus*, musk), a genus of animals; the musk-deer; the musk used as a remedial agent by homeopaths.

Moselle, *n.* *mô-zêl*, a white wine from Moselle, in France.

Moslem, *n.* *môs-lêm* (Ar. *muslim*, a true believer), an orthodox Mohammedan; a Mussulman.

mosque, *n.* *môsk* (F. *mosquée*: Ar. *masjid*), a Mohammedan place of worship.

mosquito, *n.* *môs-kê-tô* (Sp. *mosquito*—from *mosca*: L. *musca*, a fly: F. *moustique*), a gnat-like fly, common in the marshes and low grounds of many countries,

very annoying from its stinging powers; also written *musquito*.

moss, *n.* *môs* (F. *mousse*; It. *musco*; L. *muscus*; Gr. *moss*, moss: Dut. *mos*, mould: Icel. *möst*, a swampy or mossy place), a family of plants with simple branching stems and numerous narrow leaves, found growing on rocks, trees, amongst grass, &c.: a bog; a morass: **v.** to cover with moss: **mossing**, *imp.* *-ing*: **mossed**, *pp.* *-mossy*, *a.* *môs-si*, overgrown with or abounding in moss: **mossiness**, *n.* *môs-si-nês*, the state of being overgrown with moss: **moss-agate**, a variety of agate which, on being cut and polished, exhibits numerous minute tree-like branchings of various shades, like the filaments of moss: **moss-berry**, cranberry: **moss-capped**, **moss-clad**, or **moss-grown**, covered with moss: **moss-land**, land abounding in peat-moss: **moss-rose**, a beautiful variety of the rose, having a moss-like growth on the envelope of the flower: **moss-troopers**, a name given to the robbers or banditti who infested the borders between England and Scotland before the union of the two crowns.

most, *a.* *môst* (AS. *mæst*; Scot. *maist*; Goth. *maists*; Dut. *meest*, most—see **more**), superl. degree of much; consisting of the greatest number or quantity: **n.** the greatest number, part, or quantity; the utmost value or extent—when used as a noun, the noun is usually understood: **most**, *ad.* *-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in the greatest or highest degree; for the greatest part: **at most**, or **at the most**, within the furthest limits; the utmost extent: **to make the most of**, to derive the greatest benefit or advantage from.

mostick, *n.* *môstik* (contr. from Ger. *malerstock*), the stick or staff on which a painter rests his hand when painting; also written *mahl-stick* and *maul-stick*—see the former.

mot, *n.* *mô* (F. *mot*, word, expression), a saying; a motto.

mote, *n.* *môt* (Icel. *mod*, chaff; *moda*, dust: Dut. *mot*, sweepings: Bohem. *metu*, to sweep), a small particle, as of dust; anything proverbially small.

motet, *n.* *mô-têl* (It. *motetto*, a motet—from *motto*, a word, device: F. *motet*), a short piece of sacred music; a hymn.

moth, *n.* *môth* (Dut. *mot*, dust, a moth: Norm. *moth*, a moth), a winged insect of several species, somewhat like, and akin to the butterfly, generally seen in the twilight; a worm; the grub of a moth that breeds in and consumes clothes, &c., laid up from the air; figuratively, that which gradually and silently consumes or eats away anything: **mothy**, *a.* *môth-y*, full of moths: **to moth-eat**, to eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment: **moth-eaten**, *a.* *môth-ét'n*, full of holes by moths.

mother, *n.* *mûth-ér* (Sans. *mâtér*: Gr. *mater*; L. *mater*; Gael. *mathair*; Russ. *mater*; Icel. *modir*, a mother), a woman that has borne offspring; a female parent; that which has produced anything; that which is oldest and chief; a familiar term of address to an elderly woman; the dregs from certain liquors, as vinegar: **adj.** native; natural; received from parents or ancestors: **v.** to adopt or ascribe to, as a son or daughter: **mothering**, *imp.* *-ing*: **mothered**, *pp.* *-ér*: **motherly**, *a.* *-ly*, pert. to a mother; becoming a mother; affectionate; tender: **ad.** in the manner of a mother: **motherliness**, *n.* *-nês*, the quality of being a mother, or acting as a mother: **motherless**, *a.* *-lês*, having lost a mother: **motherhood**, *n.* *-hód*, a state of being a mother: **motherly**, *a.* *-ér-lý*, containing this lik slimy matter, as a liquid: **Mother Carey's chickens**, *hâ-ris chik-ênz*, the name given by sailors to the ocean birds called stormy-petrels: **mother church**, the oldest church in a large parish which has been subdivided into smaller ones; the R. Cath. Ch.; one's own church: **mother country**, the country from which a new country has chiefly been colonised: **mother tongue**, one's native language: **mother water** or **liquor**, the liquid after crystals have been obtained from it: **mother wit**, native wit; shrewd common-sense: **mother-wort**, **mother-of-thyme**, plants: **mother-in-law**, the mother of husband or wife: **mother-of-pearl**, the name given by the miners to the fine silky-fibrous laminae of carbon or mineral charcoal, which occur embedded in the seams of ordinary coal: **mother-of-pearl**, the hard, silvery, internal layer of several kinds of shells, much used in the arts for inlaid work. *Note.*—*Mother*, as applied to the dregs of vinegar, oil, wine, &c. (Ger. *Mutter*; Bohem. *matka*, mother, or dregs of vinegar), is the same word, and "the expression appears to be taken from the process of distillation or of salt-making,

where the *mother* waters are the original source from which the spirits of the salts are produced. The *turbid residue* is the *mother*, after parting with the child, to which the process of manufacture has given birth. So in wine-making the crushed grapes are the wine in the *mother's* womb; after separation, the husks and stones are regarded as the *mother* from which the pure wine has been produced, the sediment subsequently formed from the wine being still regarded as part of the parent substance."—Wedgewood.

motific, a. *mō-tif-ik* (L. *motum*, to move, and *facio*, I make), producing motion.

motility, n. *mō-tīl-i-tē* (F. *motilité*, facility of moving—from L. *motum*, to move), capability of moving; the faculty of moving.

motion, n. *mō-shūn* (L. *motio*, a moving—gen. *motiōnis*; It. *mozione*; F. *motion*), change of place or of local position; animal life and action; the passing of a body from one place to another, as opposed to rest; manner of moving the body; change of posture; impulse communicated; tendency of the mind; internal action, as of the bowels; a proposal made at a meeting or an assembly; in a *locomotive engine*, the cross-head, cross-head guides, and the blocks, taken as a whole, are called "the motion"; v. to make a significant movement with the hands: **motioning**, imp.: **motioned**, pp. *mō-shūnd*: **motionless**, a. *-lēś*, being at rest: **motive**, a. *mō-tiv* (F. *motif*), causing motion; able or tending to move: n. that which actuates or influences; that which determines the choice; inducement; cause; reason; in *art*, that which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind of the artist, when undertaking a subject: **motivity**, n. *mō-tiv-i-tē*, the power of producing motion.

motley, a. *mō-tlē* (W. *ysmot*, a patch, a spot; *ysmotio*, to mottle: Bohem. *mattlati*, to smear, to daub), speckled; covered with spots of different colours; composed of various parts or characters.

motor, n. *mō-tōr* (L. *motum*, to move), that which gives motion; a mover: **adj.** in *anat.*, producing or regulating motion, applied to certain nerves and muscles: **motory**, a. *mō-tōr-i*, also **motorial**, a. *mō-tō-r-i-al*, giving motion.

mottle, v. *mōtl* (from *motley*, which see), to mark with spots of different colours; to mark with shades of different colours, as if stained: **motting**, imp. *mōtting*: **mottled**, pp. *mōtld*: **adj.** marked with irregular spots or streaks of different colours.

motto, n. *mō-tō* (It. *motto*; F. *mot*, a word, a motto), a short sentence or phrase added to a device, or prefixed to anything written, as to an essay or discourse.

mould, n. *mōld* (Flem. *mul*, dust; Dut. *mullen*, to crumble away; Goth. *mūlda*, dust; Icel. *mold*, earth; *moldu*, to commit to earth; *molna*, to moulder away), fine soft earth such as constitutes soil; friable earth; garden-soil; matter of which anything is formed: **moulder**, v. *mōld-ēr*, to turn to dust, or crumble by natural decay; to waste away gradually: **mould-er-ing**, imp.: **adj.** turning to dust; wasting or crumbling away: **mouldered**, pp. *mōld-ērd*: **adj.** turned to dust; wasted away: **mouldery**, a. *mōld-ēr-i*, partaking of the nature of mould: **mould-board**, the part of a plough above the share which turns over the earth: **mould-warp**, n. *mōl-wērp* (AS. *molde*, earth, and *weorpan*, to throw or cast), a mole, so named from its casting up earth.

mould, n. *mōld* (Bav. *mauckelen*, to smell close and musty; *maunkēn*, to look sour; to smell ill; Dut. *monckelen*, to look gloomy or sour; Dan. *muggen*, sulky, musty), the thread-like fungi or down-like substance which forms on bodies, particularly when exposed to warm or damp air, and which prey upon them and destroy their valuable properties: v. to cause to contract mould; to become mouldy: **mould-ing**, imp.: **mould-ed**, pp.: **mould-y**, a. *-ī*, covered with mould: **mould-iness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being mouldy; the minute fungi which appear on organic bodies under certain conditions: **iron-mould**—see *iron*.

mould, n. *mōld* (F. *moule*; Sp. *molde*, a mould, a model; It. *modello*, a model—from L. *modulus*, a small measure), that in which anything is cast and receives its form; the matrix; a shape for confectionery; the cast or form given: v. to form into a particular shape; to fashion; to knead: **mould-ing**, imp.: n. anything formed in a mould; an ornamental form in wood or stone; the contour given to the angles of cornices, capitals, window-jambes, &c.; a small border or edging to a panel, or to a picture-frame: **mould-ed**, pp.:

mould-able, a. *-d-ēl*, that may be moulded or formed: **mould-er**, n. *-ēr*, one who moulds or forms into shape.

moult, v. *mōlt* (Ger. *mausen*; Dut. *muilen*, to mew or moult; Norm. *muda*, to lurk or seek covert, as a bird casting its feathers—see *mew*), to cast or shed the feathers, as a bird at a particular season; to shed or cast, as the hair, skin, horns, &c., of animals: **moult-ing**, imp.: n. the time when birds cast their feathers; the act or process of casting the feathers: **moult-ed**, pp.

mound, n. *mōtēnd* (AS. and Icel. *mund*, hand, a protection or defence; AS. *mundian*, to protect), an artificial bank of earth or stone, raised for defence or ornament: **shell-mounds**, masses of refuse shells found along many shores, and marking the feasting-places of the early and savage inhabitants.

mount, n. *mōnt* (F. *mont*, a hill; *monter*, to rise up—from L. *mons*, a mountain—gen. *montis*), a hill or mountain; an artificial elevation; the paper or cardboard upon which a drawing is placed, and to which it is attached: v. to ascend; to rise on high; to get on placed on horseback; to raise aloft; to set in frame; to work; to tower; to climb; to scale; to furnish with horses; to embellish; to adapt or fit to, or to set upon, as to *mount a gun*, that is, to set it upon a carriage; to *mount a precious stone*, that is, to set it in a frame-work of metal, as in a ring or brooch: **mount-ing**, imp.: n. the act of mounting; the act of preparing for use; that by which anything is equipped or embellished: **mounted**, pp.: **adj.** raised; seated on horseback; embellished; furnished with, as with guns: **mount-er**, n. *-ēr*, one who or that which mounts: **mounting-ly**, *ad. -lī*: to **mount guard**, to do duty and watch at a particular post for a limited time.

mountain, n. *mōntēn* or *-ān* (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain—from *mons*, a mountain; It. *montagna*; F. *montagne*), a very high hill, usually applied to heights of nearly and above 2000 feet; anything proverbially large: **adj.** pert. to a mountain; found on mountains: **mountaineer**, n. *-ēr*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district: **mountainous**, a. *-ūs*, full of mountains; huge: **mountainousness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being full of mountains: **mountain-ash**, a tree producing large bunches of red berries: **mountain cork**, **leather**, **wood**, and **paper**, all varieties of asbestos: **mountain-dew**, Scotch whisky, especially that which has paid no duty: **mountain green** and **blue**, the familiar terms for the green and blue carbonates of copper, mountain being at one time used as synonymous with mineral: **mountain-limestone**, carboniferous limestone, familiarly applied to that found on hills, in contradistinction to that found in the low-lying districts: **mountain-meal**, an infusorial earth, called also *berg-mehl*: **mountain-milk**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime: **mountain parsley** and **rose**, plants: **mountain-soap**, a variety of soapstone or silicate of magnesia: **mountain-tallow**, a tallow-like mineral: a **mountain chain** or **range**, a series of elevations, more or less lofty, having their bases in contact and continuous over a considerable extent of country: to **make a mountain of a molehill**, to make great out of little difficulties: **mountain labour**, much and varied preparation with but little result, adopted from the *fablé*.

Mountain, n. *mōntēn* or *-ān* (F. *la montagne*), in *French history*, a popular name given in 1793 to the party of extreme Jacobins in the Convention, who occupied the highest rows of seats.

mountebank, n. *mōnt-ē-bānk* (It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, a bench; *montare in banco*, to play the mountebank), a quack-doctor who mounts a bench or stage in a public place to boast of his skill in curing diseases; any boastful or false pretender.

mourn, v. *mōrn* (Gael. *mairgnich*, to groan, to sob; F. *morne*, dull, lowering; Goth. *maurnan*, to be troubled about; old H. Ger. *mornen*, to grieve), to grieve for; to lament; to be sorrowful: **mourning**, imp.: **adj.** employed to express sorrow or grief; worn, as appropriate to the condition of one mourning; n. the act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; in the plu., the dress assumed on the death of a friend or relative: **mourn-ed**, pp. *mōrn-d*: **mourner**, n. *mōrn-ēr*, one who is grieved at any loss or misfortune; one who attends a funeral in the habit of mourning: **mourn-ingly**, *ad. -lī*, with the appearance of sorrowing: **mourn-ful**, a. *-fōl*, expressive of grief; having the appearance of sorrow; sorrowful; doleful; **adj.** **mourn-fully**, *ad. -lī*, in a mourning manner: **mourn-fulness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being mournful: **mourn-ing-coach**, a dark-coloured carriage with black horses

coō, bōy, fōōt; pūre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeel.

and trappings for the accommodation of mourners attending a funeral: **mourning** right, a broad metal bordering for mourning columns or paragraphs in newspapers.

mouse, *n.* *mōūs*, *mice*, *n. plu.* *mts* (Gr. and L. *mus*; Ger. *maus*, a mouse), a well-known little animal that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.* *mōūz*, to watch for and catch mice, as a cat: **mousing**, *imp.*: *adj.* **stealthy**; **sneaking**; **cat-like**: **moused**, *pp.* *mōūzd*: **mousy**, *a.* *mōūz-i*, abounding in mice: **mouser**, *n.* *mōūz-ēr*, a cat that is a good catcher of mice: **mouse-buttock**, a term applied to certain parts of beef: **mouse-ear**, a plant so called from the shape and velvety surface of the leaves: **mouse-hawk**, a bird that feeds on mice: **mouse-hole**, the nest or den of a mouse: **mouse-trap**, a contrivance for catching mice.

mousseline-de-laine, *n.* *mōūs-lēn-dē-lān* (F. *muslin* of wool), a woollen fabric of very light texture, used for ladies' dresses.

moustache, *n.* *mōūs-tāsh'* (mod. Gr. *mustax*, *moustaches*; *mustaki*, whiskers; Ger. *mustax*, the upper lip; *mastax*, the mouth; It. *mostazzo*, snout, face; F. *moustache*), hair worn over the upper lip by men; usually in the plu. **moustach'es**, *-tāsh'ēz*; also spelt **mustache**.

mouth, *n.* *mōūth*, *plu.* *mouths*, *mōūthz* (Goth. *munths*; Icel. *munnr*; Ger. *mund*; Scot. *munds*, the mouth; Swiss, *munzen*; L. *mandere*, to chew), the opening in the head of an animal by which food is received, and containing the organs of mastication and of voice; the instr. of speech; any opening or channel by which a thing is received or discharged; an entrance; the part of a river or creek where the waters join those of a sea or other large body of water: *v.* *mōūth*, to utter with an affected swelling voice; to utter a word fully and roundly; to vociferate; to seize in the mouth; to attack with reproachful language: **mouth'ing**, *imp.* *-ing*: *adj.* uttering with an affected swelling mouth: *n.* an affected swelling manner of speaking: **mouthed**, *pp.* *mōūthd*: **mouth'er**, *n.* *mōūth-ēr*, an affected speaker: **mouthless**, *a.* *mōūth-lēs*, without a mouth: **mouth'ful**, *n.* *-fōol*, as much as the mouth can contain; a small quantity: **mouth'piece**, *n.* in a wind-instrument of music, the piece for the mouth; one who utters opinions on behalf of others; a spokesman: **to make mouths**, *-mōūthz*, to make grimaces or wry faces: **down in the mouth**, mortified; **dejected**: **to stop the mouth**, to silence or confound.

move, *v.* *mōv* (L. *moveo*, to move or stir; It. *muovere*, to move; F. *mouvoir*, to stir the mould in a garden; *mouvoir*, to move, to stir), to carry or convey from one place to another; to pass from one place to another; to walk; to change the posture of the body or the position of a part; to put into motion; to arouse; to provoke; to affect; to agitate; to prevail on; to persuade; to touch pathetically; to walk or march; to change a residence; to propose or bring forward for consideration or acceptance; to have vital action—as, "in Him we live, and move, and have our being": *n.* the act of transferring from one place or spot to another, as in chess or draughts; a movement; in *familiar language*, a scheme; an artifice: **mo'ving**, *imp.*: *adj.* changing place; having motion; impelling; persuading; stirring the passions or affections; touching; fitted to excite the passions or the affections: **movings**, *n. plu.* *mo'vingz*, motives; impulse: **moved**, *pp.* *mōvd*: **mo'ver**, *n.* *-vēr*, one who or that which moves; a proposer: **move'less**, *a.* *-lēz*, not to be put out of place; **movement**, *n.* *mōv'mēt*, the act or manner of moving; a passing; any change of position; motion; excitement; any single part in music; the wheel-work of a watch; an agitation or proceeding undertaken to accomplish certain purposes, or to effect desired changes, as in political or ecclesiastical affairs, or in matters affecting social life: **mo'vingly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a moving manner; pathetically; in a manner to excite or affect the passions: **mo'vingness**, *n.* *-nēs*, power to affect the passions; **moving-power**, an agent used to impart motion to machinery, as water, steam, wind, &c.: **moving or motive force**, in *mech.*, the cause of the change of velocity in the motion of a body; a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force: **mo'vable**, *a.* *-vā-bl*, that may be moved or carried from one place to another; susceptible of motion; shifting from one time to another; portable: **mo'vably**, *ad.* *-bl-i*: **mo'vableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the state or quality of being movable; susceptibility of motion: **mo'vables**, *n. plu.* *-vā-blz*, any kind of property which can be carried

about, as distinguished from houses or lands; goods; furniture: **movable feasts**, certain Church festivals which are reckoned backward and forward from the Resurrection, the celebration of that event depending on the time of the full moon.

mow, *v.* *mō* (AS. *mawan*; Dut. *maeden*; Ger. *mähen*, to mow—see *meadow*), to cut the grass from, as a field; to destroy sweepingly or in great numbers; to cut and make grass into hay: **mow'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of cutting down with a scythe: **mowed**, *pp.* *mōd*, also *mown*, *pp.* *mōn*: **mow'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who mows.

mow, *n.* *mō* (AS. *mucy* or *muve*, a heap, a stack; Icel. *mugr*, a row of hay; Norm. *muga*, a heap of hay; *mow*, to gather into heaps, a pile of hay or sheaves of grain stored in a barn; the place where corn or hay is stored: **mow-burnt**, *a.* applied to hay that has been heated by being heaped together in a damp state.

moxa, *n.* *mōks'ā* (F. *moxa*; probably a word of Eastern origin), the down of a Chinese plant; in *med.*, a small cone of inflammable matter, used in Eastern countries as a cure for the gout or deep-seated pain by burning it on the skin; a small mass of combustible vegetable matter, employed for effecting cauterisation.

moya, *n.* *mōy'ā* (Sp.), in *S. Amer.*, a term applied to the fetid sulphurous mud poured out from certain volcanoes.

Mr., *n.* *mīst'ēr*, a contr. of *master*, prefixed to the names of men: **Mrs.**, *n.* *mīst'rēs*, contr. for *mistress*, prefixed to the names of married or elderly women—see *master*.

much, *a.* *mūch* (Icel. *miok*; Dan. *megen*; Swiss, *michel*; L. *magnum*, much, great), great in quantity or amount; long in time: *ad.* to a great degree; greatly; nearly: *n.* a great deal; a great quantity; a heavy service or burden; comp. *more*; superl. *most*: **to make much of**, to treat with regard; to pamper; to fondle: **much at one**, nearly of equal value; equal influence.

mucic, *a.* *mū'sik* (F. *mucique*—from L. *mucus*, *mucus*), of or from gum: **mucic acid**, an acid formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c.

mucilage, *n.* *mū'si-lāj* (F. *mucilage*; Sp. *mucilago*; It. *mucilagine*, mucilage—from L. *mucus*, the discharge from the nose), a solution in water of gummy matter; a slimy substance found in many vegetables: **mucilaginous**, *a.* *mū'si-lāj-i-nis*, pert to or resembling mucilage; slimy: **mū'clag'iness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being mucilaginous.

muciparous, *a.* *mū-sip'ār-ūs* (L. *mucus*, the discharge from the nose, and *pario*, I produce), secreting or producing mucus.

muck, *n.* *mūk* (Norm. *mokk*, a duck-heap—from *moka*, to cast aside with a shovel; Dan. *muge*, to clear away; *muck*, to clear away in a state), the cleansing of cattle-stalls; dung in a moist state; filth: *v.* to manure with dung: **muck'ing**, *imp.*: **mucked**, *pp.* *mūkt*: **muck-heap**, a dunghill: **muck-worm**, a worm bred in muck; a miser.

muck, *n.* *mūk* (Malay, *amok*, signifying to kill—see *amuck*, which is properly one word, and an *adverb*), a sudden wild attack upon every one met with, as among the Malays and Javanese, hence to *run amuck*: **running amuck**, an indiscriminate murderous attack upon friends and enemies, as the inhabitants of Java and other Asiatic islands often do under the influence of a remarkable frenzy, in which fits they aim at indiscriminate destruction.

mucor, *n.* *mū'kōr* (L. *mucor*, a moisture from vines, which is injurious to them), mouldiness; a certain filamentous fungus.

mucous, *a.* *mū'kūs* (L. *mucus*, discharge from the nose; It. *mucos*; F. *mucus*), pert to mucus; secreting mucus; slimy: **mū'cousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being mucous: **mucous membrane**, the membranous slimy lining of the canals and cavities of the body.

mucro, *n.* *mū'krō* (L. *mucro*, a sharp point—gen. *mucronis*), in *bot.*, a straight, stiff, and sharp point: **mucronate**, *a.* *mū'krō-nāt*, abruptly pointed by a sharp spinous process: **mucronulate**, *a.* *mū'krō-nāt-lāt*, having a little, hard, sharp point.

mucus, *n.* *mū'kūs* (L. *mucus*, the discharge from the nose—see *mucous*), the slimy substance secreted from the mucous membrane; in *bot.*, a peculiar matter forming a covering of certain sea-weeds: **muculent**, *a.* *mū'ku-lēt*, mucus-like; slimy.

mud, *n.* *mūd* (Low Ger. *muade*; It. *motā*; Fin. *muta*, mud; Sw. *mudd*, snow trod by cattle into slush; prov. Eng. *mudge*, mud, dirt), soft slimy earth or debris; the wet filth of roads: *v.* to bury among mud; to soil

māts, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mētc*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīnc*, *pīn*; *nōtc*, *nōt*, *mōvēc*;

with mud; to render muddy: **mud'ding**, imp.: **mud'ded**, pp.: **mud dy**, a. -*dy*, consisting of mud: turbid; dirty; impure; soiled or besmeared with mud; cloudy in mind; dull or stupid: **v.** to soil with mud; to dirty: to cloud: **mud'dying**, imp.: **mud'died**, pp. -*dy*: **adj.** soiled with mud; rendered turbid: **mud'dily**, ad. -*dy*: **mud'diness**, n. -*ness*, foulness caused by mud or sediment: **mud-cart**, a cart for removing rubbish and filth from the streets: **mud-fish**, a species of fish living among mud, somewhat between a reptile and a fish: **mud-lark**, one who cleans out common sewers, or who searches for articles lost in such places, or for things lost among mud or slime: **mud-sill**, the sill or timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.: **mud-stone**, a name applied to those shales which return to mud on exposure to the air: **mud-sucker**, a sea-fowl: **mud-wall**, a wall built of dried mud.

muddle, *v.* **müd'l** (from Eng. *mud*; Low Ger. *musselein*, to daub, to dirty: prov. Dan. *mossel*, confusion), to root out with the bill, as geese and ducks do; to make foul or turbid; to cloud or stupefy with drink; to contract filth: **n.** in *familiar language*, confused or turbid state: **muddling**, imp. **müd'ling**: **muddled**, pp. **mü'dä**: **adj.** in a half-drunken or stupefied state.

muezzin, *mü-é-zin* (Ar. *muezzin*—from *azana*, to hear, to listen), in Mohammedan countries, a clerk or crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque the hour of prayer.

muff, *n.* **müf** (Dan. *muffe*; Ger. *muff*, a muff: Dut. *muffel*, a winter glove or sleeve: F. *muffe*, the snout or muzzle; *mouffe*, the chaps), a cover, usually in the form of a cylinder, generally made of fur, into which the hands may be placed for warmth.

muff, *n.* **müf** (Dut. *muf*, dull, lazy: prov. Eng. *muffing*, a simpleton), a fool; a stupid fellow.

muffin, *n.* **müf-in (from Eng. *muff*, a cover for the hands, so called in allusion to its lightness), a light, round, spongy cake.**

muffle, *n.* **müf-l** (Sp. *muflo*: F. *moufle*), in assaying, an arched vessel with a flat bottom, placed in the furnace to receive the cupels.

muffle, *v.* **müf-l** (from Eng. *muff*, a warm cover for the hands—see **muff** 1), to cover or wrap up closely, as the neck or face; to cover or conceal; to deaden the sound of by winding something around: **muffling**, imp.: **muffled**, pp. **müf'dä**: **adj.** covered closely, especially the face or neck for warmth; blindfolded; covered with a substance to deaden sound, as oars: **muffler**, *n.* **müf-lér**, a warm covering for the neck and face; a kind of mask; part of a woman's dress by which the face is wholly or partially concealed.

mufli, *n.* **müf-ti** (Ar. *mufli*), among the Turks, a doctor or expounder of the law of the Koran.

mug, *n.* **müg** (old Ger. *magele*; Swiss, *mayel*; Milanese, *miola*, a cup, a mug: Gris. *majola*, earthenware: It. *majolica*, ornamental earthenware), an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from; a cup.

mug, *n.* **müg** (It. *mocca*, a mocking or apish mouth: Esthon. *mok*, a snout, the mouth: Gael. *smuig*, a snout, a face in ridicule), in *slang*, a face; the countenance; an ugly face.

muggy, *a.* **müg-öt**, also **mug'gish**, a. -*gish* (Icel. *mugga*, darkness caused by rain: Bret. *mogha*, to stifle: W. *mug*, smoke: Gael. *mug*, to smother), warm; damp and close, as the air; murky: **muginess**, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being muggy.

mugil, *n.* **mü-gil** (L. *mugil*), a sea-fish, mullet.

mulatto, *n.* **mü-lät'to** (Sp. *mulato*, of a mixed breed—*from* L. *mulus*, a mule), the offspring of a white and a black person.

mulberry, *n.* **mül-bér-rí** (Ger. *maulbeere*; Sw. *mulbær*, the mulberry—*from* L. *morus*; Gr. *morea*, the mulberry, probably so called from the dark purple of the fruit), the berry and the fruit of a well-known tree; the tree itself—the leaves of one species form the food of silk-worms.

mulch, *n.* **mülch** (Low Ger. *molsch*; Bav. *molschet*, soft through decay: AS. *molsnad*, decayed), rotten straw or litter; straw half rotten.

mulct, *n.* **mülkt** (L. *mulcta*, a fine or penalty in cattle, a fine in money), a fine; a pecuniary penalty: **v.** to fine; to punish with fine or forfeiture: **mulct'ing**, imp.: **mulct'ed**, pp.: **mulctuary**, *a.* **mülkt'ä-ér-i**, imposing a pecuniary penalty; punishing with fine or forfeiture.

mule, *n.* **mül** (L. *mulus*, a mule: It. *mulo*, a mule: F. *mule*, a female mule), the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a hybrid; a machine used in spinning

cotton, so named as being the offspring, so to speak, of the *jeny* and *water frame*: **mulish**, *a.* **mü-lish**, resembling a mule; sullen; obstinate: **mulishly**, ad. -*ly*: **mulishness**, *n.* -*ness*, obstinacy like that of a mule: **mule-like**, *a.* like a mule: **muleteer**, *n.* **mü-lét-ér**, a mule-driver.

muliebrity, *n.* **mü-lí-éb-rí-tí** (L. *muliebris*, pert. to a woman—*from* *mulier*, a woman), the state of being a woman; womanhood.

mull, *v.* **mül** (Scot. *mule* or *mool*, to crumble; to *mule in*, to crumble bread into a vessel for being soaked: Icel. *molva*; Low Ger. *mullen*, to rub down, to reduce to powder: F. *molette*, a stone used by painters and apothecaries for grinding colours: *mon-leur*, a grinder), to reduce the strength of by warming and enriching with sugar, spice, &c., as wine: **n.** a powder formed by pounding the small roots and husks and bark of large madder; a very thin and soft muslin, used for dresses and trimmings, of which various kinds are made: **mül'ing**, imp. -*ing*: **mulled**, pp. **müld**: **adj.** sweetened and enriched with spices: **müller**, *n.* -*ler*, a hand-stone for grinding down oil-paint on a slab, or for reducing any substance to powder; a vessel for heating wine over a fire.

mull, *n.* **mül** (Icel. *múli*; Gael. *maol*, the brow of a mountain), in *Scot.*, a cape or headland; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn.

mulla or **muliah**, *n.* **mül-lä**—see **mollah**.

mullein, *n.* **mül-lin** (F. *mouline* or *moine*; Dan. *mol*, a moth), a wild hedge-plant whose seed was considered good against moths in clothes.

muller—see under **mull** 1.

mullet, *n.* **mül-tét** (F. *mulet*—*from* L. *mulus*, the mullet), a sea-fish of several species having two long appendages hanging from the under lip.

mullet, *n.* **mül-tét** (F. *mollette*, the rowel of a spur), in *her.*, a figure resembling the rowel of a spur.

mulligatawny, *n.* **mül-tí-gä-täw'ni**, a kind of curry soup or stew.

mullion, *n.* **mül-yün** (It. *mugnone*, a carpenter's trunnion: Sp. *muñon*; F. *moignon*, the stump of an arm or leg), one of the upright bars which divide the several lights in a window-frame, being the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window: **v.** to fit with mullions: **mullioning**, imp.: **mullioned**, pp. **mül-yünd**: **adj.** having mullions.

Note.—The short upright bars are called *mullions* or *munnions*, and the cross or horizontal ones *transoms*.

mulse, *n.* **müls** (L. *mulsus*, mixed with honey), wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mult, *mult*, or **multi**, -**mül-ti** (L. *multus*, many), a prefix in many words which are mostly technical or scientific.

multangular, *a.* **mül-täng-gä-lér** (L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle), having many angles: **multangularly**, ad. -*ly*.

multarticulate, *a.* **mül-tär-tík-ä-lät** (L. *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint), a term applied to the antennæ of insects, and to the legs of crustaceans, &c., when composed of a great many joints; many-jointed.

multicapsular, *a.* **mül-tí-käp-sü-lér** (L. *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest), having many capsules.

multicarinatè, *a.* **mül-tí-kär-i-nät** (L. *multus*, many, *carina*, a keel), a term applied to a shell traversed by many keel-like ridges.

multicavous, *a.* **mül-tí-kä-vüs** (L. *multus*, many, and *cavus*, hollow), having many cavities.

multicephal, *a.* **mül-tí-sép-i-täl** (L. *multus*, many, and *caput*, the head—*gen. capitis*), many-headed.

multicostate, *a.* **mül-tí-kös'tät** (L. *multus*, many, and *costa*, a rib), in *bot.*, many-ribbed.

multidentate, *a.* **mül-tí-dén'tät** (L. *multus*, many, and *dens*, a tooth—*gen. dentis*), armed with many teeth, or teeth-like processes.

multidigitate, *a.* **mül-tí-dí-gít-tät** (L. *multus*, many, and *digitus*, a finger), many-fingered; having many fingers, or finger-like processes.

multifarious, *a.* **mül-tí-fä-r'üs** (L. *multifarius*, manifold—*from* *multus*, many), having many varieties or great diversity; of many and various kinds: **multifariously**, ad. -*ly*: **multifariousness**, *n.* -*ness*, multiplied diversity.

multifid, *a.* **mül-tí-fid**, also **multifidous**, *a.* **mül-tí-fí-düs** (L. *multifidus*, cleft or split into many parts—*from* *multus*, many, and *findo*, I cleave or divide), having many clefts or divisions; in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf divided laterally to about the middle into numerous portions: when the divisions extend deeper it is called *multipartite*.

multiflorous, a. *mũl'ti-flō-rūs*, also *mũl'tiflō-ral*, a. *-rāl* (L. *multus*, many, and *flōs*, a flower—gen. *flōris*), having many flowers.

multifol, n. *mũl'ti-fōj-l* (L. *multus*, many, and *fōlium*, a leaf), in *arch.*, a leaf-ornament consisting of more than five divisions or folds.

multiform, a. *mũl'ti-fōrm*, also *mũl'ti-fōrm-ous*, a. *-fōrm-ūs* (L. *multus*, many, and *fōrma*, shape), having many forms or shapes: **multiformity**, n. *-tī*, diversity of forms or shapes.

multigenerous, a. *mũl'ti-jen-ēr-ūs* (L. *multus*, many, and *genus*, a kind—gen. *generis*), having many kinds.

multilateral, a. *mũl'ti-lāt-ēr-l* (L. *multus*, many, and *lātus*, a side—gen. *lateris*), having many, or more than four, sides.

multilinal, a. *mũl'ti-līn-ē-dī*, also *mũl'tilīn-ear*, a. *-ē-dr* (L. *multus*, many, and *līnea*, a line), having many lines.

multilocular, a. *mũl'ti-lōk-ū-lēr* (L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell), having many cells or chambers.

multiloquent, a. *mũl'ti-lō-kwēnt* (L. *multus*, many, and *loquens*, speaking), loquacious; containing many words: **multiloquence**, n. *-kwēns*, use of many words; talkativeness.

multinomial, a. *mũl'ti-nōm-ī-nāl*, also *mũl'tinom-ī-nous*, a. *-t-nūs* (L. *multus*, many, and *nomen*, a name—gen. *nōmīnis*), having many names or terms: **multinomial**, a. *-nōm-ī-nāl*, having many names or terms; in *alg.*, applied to quantities consisting of several names or terms.

multiparous, a. *mũl'tip-ā-rūs* (L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, I produce), producing many at a birth.

multipartite, a. *mũl'tip-ār-tīt* (L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided), divided into or having many parts; in *bot.*, deeply divided into several strips or portions.

multiplied, n. *mũl'ti-pēd* (L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an insect that has many feet: **adj.** having many feet.

multiple, n. *mũl'ti-pl* (L. *multus*, many, and *plico*, I fold: F. *multiple*), a quantity or number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder—thus 8 is a multiple of 2, and 9 of 3: **adj.** containing many times; numerous: **common multiple**, one that is a multiple of two or more numbers—thus 12, 24, or 36 is a common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: **least common multiple**, the least number that will contain other numbers exactly—thus 12 is the least common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: **multiple fruits**, in *bot.*, masses or aggregations of fruits, springing from several distinct blossoms, united into one body.

multiplex, a. *mũl'ti-plēks* (L. *multiplex*, that has many folds—many, *multus*, and *plico*, I fold), in *bot.*, having many folds; having many of the same parts or organs occurring together.

multiply, v. *mũl'ti-plī* (L. *multiplicare*, to make many or numerous—from *multus*, many, and *plico*, I fold: It. *multiplicare*: F. *multiplier*), to increase in number; to make more by addition or by natural production; to grow in number; to increase; to perform the process in arithmetic of repeating or adding a number to itself a given number of times: **multi-plying**, imp. **adj.** increasing: **multiplied**, pp. *mũl'ti-plūd*, increased in number; numerous: **multiplier**, *-plēr*, one who or that which multiplies; the multiplier which shows how often another is to be multiplied or increased; in *physics*, an instrument for multiplying or increasing the intensity of a force or action by repetition, as an electric current by being conducted several times round a magnetic needle: **multipliable**, a. *-plā-bī*, also **multiplifiable**, a. *-plī-kā-bī*, that may be multiplied: **multipliability**, n. *-bī-nēs*, capacity of being multiplied: **multipliable**, n. *-plī-kānd* (L. *multiplicandus*, requiring to be knit together many times), in *arith.*, the number to be, or requiring to be, multiplied: **multiply**, a. *-plī-kāt* (L. *multiplicatum*, to make many or numerous), consisting of many: **multiplication**, n. *-kā-shūn*, the act or operation of multiplying or increasing a number any given number of times; in *arith.*, a short operation or process by which a number or quantity is increased any given number of times: **multipliative**, a. *-kā-tīv*, tending or able to multiply or increase: **multiplier**, n. *-kā-lēr*, the number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier: **multiplcity**, n. *-plī-sī-tī* (F. *multiplcité*, a multitude), many of the same kind; the state of being manifold or various; a great or large number:

multiplying-glass, an optical toy by which objects are increased in number to the eye.

multipotent, a. *mũl'tip-ō-tēnt* (L. *multus*, many, and *potens*, powerful), having manifold powers; having power to do many different things.

multipresent, a. *mũl'ti-prēz-ēnt* (L. *multus*, many, and *præzens*, present), having the power of being present in many places at once: **multipresence**, n. *-præz-ēns*, power of being present in more places than one at the same time.

multisiliquous, a. *mũl'ti-sīl-ē-kwīs* (L. *multus*, many, and *sīliqua*, a pod), many-podded; applied to plants whose fruits contain many seed-vessels.

multisounded, a. *mũl'ti-s-ō-nūs* (L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound), having many sounds, or much sound.

multispiral, a. *mũl'ti-spi-rāl* (L. *multus*, many, and *spira*, a wreath), applied to a shell having many wreaths or whorls.

multistriate, a. *mũl'ti-strī-at* (L. *multus*, many, and *stria*, a streak), applied to the part of an animal or plant marked with many streaks.

multitude, n. *mũl'ti-tūd* (L. *multitudo*, a great number—from *multus*, many): It. *multitudine*: F. *multitude*, a great number; a crowd; a throng; the populace: *mũl'ti-tū-din-ous*, *-tā-d-ū-nūs*, consisting of a great number; very numerous; manifold: **multitudinously**, adv. *-tī*.

multivalve, n. *mũl'ti-vālv* (L. *multus*, many, and *valvæ*, valves or folding doors), a shell composed of more valves or pieces than two: **multivalvular**, a. *-vālv-ū-lēr*, having many valves or pieces.

multeca, n. *mũl'tō-kā* (Turk. *multeka*), the Turkish code of law.

multocular, a. *mũl'tōk-ū-lēr* (L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, an eye), having many eyes, or more than two.

multum, n. *mũl'tām* (L. *multum*, much), a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice, used to adulterate beer.

multungulate, a. *mũl'tūng-ū-lāt* (L. *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof), having the hoof divided into more than two parts.

multure, n. *mũl'tūr* or *-chōr* (L. *molitura*, a grinding; a grinding; the toll or emolument paid to the miller for grinding).

mum, a. *mūm* (an imitative word; the sound made with the lips closed, being the least articulate sound a person can make), silent; not speaking: **int.** be silent or secret.

mum, n. *mūm* (Ger. *munne*, a thick strong beer brewed at Brunswick: prov. Dan. *mæm*, mash for beer: Bav. *mampf*, thick soup), ale or beer brewed from wheaten malt.

mumble, v. *mūm-bl* (Low Ger. *mummelen*, to make the sound *mum mum* in eating or speaking; Dut. *ommelen*; Icel. *mumla*, to mutter), to speak with the lips partly closed; to suppress or utter imperfectly; to mutter; to chew; to eat with the lips close: **mumbling**, imp. *-blīng*: **adj.** uttering with a low imperfect articulation; muttering: **mumbled**, pp. *-blīd*: **adj.** uttered with a low imperfect articulation: **mumbler**, n. *-blēr*, one who speaks or utters words imperfectly: **mumbingly**, adv. *-tī*.

mumm, v. *mūm* (F. *mommeur*; It. *mommo*, one that goes a-mumming; It. *mommeare*, a mummer; Dut. *Gomme*; Ger. *momme*, a masker, a mask, a bugbear; Ger. *munne*; Gr. *momne*, a cry to frighten children with), to sport as a masker in silence and disguise; to mask: **mumming**, imp. **adj.** pert. to the sports of mummings: n. a masked entertainment: **mummed**, pp. *mūmd*: **mummer**, n. *-mēr*, one who plays at a theatre in disguise; a masker; a buffoon: **mummery**, n. *mūm-mēr-ī*, ill-managed acting; a masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical disguise and parade.

mummy, n. *mūm-mī* (Ar. *mumia*, a kind of bitumen—from *mūm*, wax: It. *mummia*: F. *mumie*), a dead body embalmed after the manner of the anc. Egyptians; a dead body preserved from decay by any means; a liquor which distill from mummies; a gum; a sort of wax used in the grafting of trees: **to beat to a mummy**, to beat soundly: **mummify**, v. *mūm-mī-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to prepare as a mummy by embalming; to make a mummy of: **mumfying**, imp. *mūm-mī-fīd*: **mummification**, n. *-kā-shūn*, the act of making into a mummy: **mummy-form**, a. *mūm-mī-fōrm* (L. *fōrma*, shape), mummy-shaped.

mump, v. *mump* (Scot. *mump*, to speak indistinctly,

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

to hunt at: Icel. *mumpa*, to eat voraciously: Swiss, *mumpeln*, to eat with full mouth, to bite the lip like a rabbit; to move the lips while closed or almost closed; to make faces as if chewing or nibbling; to nibble; to talk with indistinctness, as if the lips were closed; to make mouths; to beg; to implore with a beggar's look and manner; to trick: **mumping**, imp: **adj.** nibbling; **begging**: **n.** begging tricks: **mumped**, pp. **mumped**: **mumper**, *n.* **-er**, a beggar: **mumpish**, *a.* **-ish**, sullenly silent; sullen; sour: **mumpishly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **mumpishness**, *n.* **-ness**, sullen silence; sullenness.

mumps, *n.* plu. *mumps* (Low Ger. *mumms*, a swelling of the glands of the neck—see **mump**), inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands, and of the parotid glands in particular.

munch, *v.* *münsh* (F. *manger*; It. *mangiare*—from L. *manducare*, to chew, to eat), to chew by great mouthfuls: **munching**, imp.: **munched**, pp. *münst*: **muncher**, *n.* **-er**, one who munches.

mundane, *a.* *mündän* (L. *mundanus*, belonging to the world—from *mundus*, the world), belonging to the world; earthly; terrestrial: **mundane**, *ad.* **-ly**.

mundic, *n.* *mündik*, common or yellow iron pyrites, so called by the Cornish miners.

mungo, *n.* *müngö*, woollen cloth manufactured from the rags and cast-off clothing of fine woollen goods; *shoddy* is the material from rags of coarser goods.

mungrel, *a.* *münggrél*—see **mongrel**.

municipal, *a.* *müni-si-päl* (L. *municipalis*, of or belonging to a free town—from *municipium*, a town or city, other than a Roman city, whose citizens possessed the privileges of Roman citizenship, a free town: F. *municipal*: It. *municipale*), pert. to a city, corporation, or state: **municipally**, *ad.* **-ly**: **municipality**, *n.* **-päl-ti-ti**, the corporation of a city; a small territorial district; a ward or district.

municipicent, *a.* *müni-ti-sént* (L. *municipiens*, presenting with anything—from L. *munus*, a gift, and *facio*, I make: It. *municipicente*: F. *municipicent*), marked by great liberality in giving; very liberal; generous: **municipicently**, *ad.* **-ly**: **municipicence**, *n.* *müni-ti-séns*, a high degree of generosity or liberality.

muniment, *n.* *müni-mént* (L. *munimentum*, anything constructed for defence, a protection—from *munio*, I fortify), that which protects or defends; a stronghold; a deed, charter, or record, by which rights, &c., are defended or maintained.

munition, *n.* *mü-nish-ün* (L. *munition*, a fortification—from *munio*, I fortify: F. *munition*), materials used in war.

munjeet, *n.* *müni-jét*, a kind of madder obtained from the root of an East Indian plant.

munition—see **munition**.

Muntz metal, *n.* *münts-mét-äl*, an alloy consisting of 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc, used in the form of thin plates for the sheathing of ships—named after the inventor.

murage, *n.* *mü-rä-j* (L. *murus*, a wall), money paid for keeping the walls of a city in repair.

mural, *a.* *mü-räl* (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall—from *murus*, a wall: It. *murale*: F. *mural*), pert. to or resembling walls: **mural circle**, the principal fixed instrument in an observatory, consisting of a large graduated circle fixed on a solid perpendicular wall: **mural crown**, in *anc. Rome*, the crown bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town.

murchisonia, *n.* *mür-ki-sön-i-ä* (after Sir R. Murchison), an elongated spiral shell, having the outer lip deeply notched: **murchisonite**, *n.* *-sön-i-ti*, a golden or greyish yellow variety of feldspar.

murder, *n.* *mür-dér* (Goth. *mauthrjan*: Ger. *morden*, to slay: Icel. *mord*, a secret slaying: Bohem. *mord*, slaughter: connected with Swiss *morden*; Low Ger. *murten*, to crush), the killing of a human being by a person of a sound mind, and with premeditated malice: **int.** a cry of alarm arising from bodily fear: old spelling, **murther**, *n.* *mür-thér*: *v.* to kill or slay with premeditated malice; to put an end to: **mürdering**, imp.: **mürdered**, pp. *dérä*: **adj.** slain with premeditated malice: **mürderer**, *n.* **-er**, one who unlawfully kills a human being: **mürderess**, *n.* **-és**, a woman who kills a human being unlawfully: **mürderous**, *a.* **-üs**, done with intent to murder; bloody; sanguinary: **mürderously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **to murder** the Queen's English, in *familiar language*, to commit improprieties in grammar or spelling; to spoil.

murex, *n.* *mü-réks* (L. *murex*, the shell-fish yielding

a purple dye), a genus of rock-shells: **murexan**, *n.* *mü-réks-än*, purpuric acid: **murexide**, *n.* **-id**, purpurate of ammonia, an organic compound, forming a purple colour with a solution of potash.

muricatic, *n.* *mü-ri-d-ät* (L. *muria*, brine, sea-water), a term applied to the crystalline varieties of anhydrous sulphate of lime: **muriate**, *n.* *mü-ri-ät*, a salt formed by the combination of muriatic or hydrochloric acid with a base, as *muriate of soda*, common salt: **muriatric**, *a.* **-ät-ik**, from or resembling brine or sea-salt: **muritic acid**, an acid consisting of chlorine and hydrogen, obtained from sea-water, emitted in a gaseous form from the craters of active volcanoes, and sometimes found in solution in crevices about their slopes.

muriatiferous, *a.* *mü-ri-ät-if-ér-üs* (L. *muria*, sea-water, and *fero*, I produce), producing brine or sea-salt.

muricalcite, *n.* *mü-ri-käl-sit* (L. *muria*, sea-water, and *calx*, lime—gen. *calcis*), a mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia.

muricate, *a.* *mü-ri-kät*, also *mür-icät*, *a.* **-kät-éd** (L. *muricatus*, full of sharp points—from *murex*, a shell-fish armed with sharp prickles), formed with sharp points; covered with firm short points or excrescences.

muride, *n.* plu. *mü-ri-dé* (L. *mus*, a mouse—gen. *muris*), the rat family: **murine**, *a.* *mü-rin*, pert. to mice.

muriform, *a.* *mü-ri-för-m* (L. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, wall-like, applied to tissues presenting the appearance of bricks in a wall.

murky, *a.* *mür-ki* (Icel. *mörk*, darkness, *myrka*, to darken: Bohem. *mrak*, darkness: Lap. *murko*, mist, fog), dark; obscure; gloomy: **mürkily**, *ad.* **-ly**: **mürkiness**, *n.* **-nés**, the state of being dark or gloomy.

murmur, *n.* *mür-mér* (the representation of a sound like that of running waters, wind among branches of trees, the hum of bees, and the like: L. *murmurare*, to give out a low murmuring or hollow sound: Gr. *mormurein*; *It.* *mormurare*; F. *murmurer*, to murmur), a low continually-repeated sound or sounds; a complaint uttered in a low suppressed tone: **v.** to give forth or utter low suppressed sounds; to complain: **mürmuring**, imp.: **adj.** uttering complaints in low suppressed tones; giving forth low suppressed tones, as a *murmuring brook*: *n.* the utterance of complaints in half-suppressed tones; low confused noise: **murmured**, pp. *mür-mérä*: **mürmurer**, *n.* **-er**, one who complains or grumbles: **mürmuringly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **mürmurous**, *a.* **-üs**, attended with murmurs; exciting complaints.

murrain, *n.* *mür-rän* (Sp. *morriña*, a disease among cattle: old F. *morine*, the carcass of a dead beast: Icel. *morkinn*, rotten; *morkna*, to rot: L. *morticius*, that dies of itself—from *morior*, I die; *mors*, death), an infectious and fatal disease among cattle: **adj.** infected with murrain: *int.* used as an imprecation, as, "murrain take thee!"

murrey, *a.* *mür-ri* (F. *morée*; Sp. *morado*, mulberry-coloured—from L. *morum*, a mulberry), of a dark-red colour.

murrhine, *n.* *mür-rin* (L. *murrhinus*, belonging to the stone murrha—from *murrha*, a stone of which costly vessels are made), among the *ancients*, a name applied to a delicate sort of ware of great value and beauty.

murriön, *n.* *mür-ri-ön*—see **morion**.

murther, *n.* *mür-thér*, an old spelling of **murder**, which see.

murza, *n.* *mér-zä*, the second grade of Tartar nobility.

muscadell, *n.* *müs-kä-dél*, also *muscadine*, *n.* **-dén**, (see **muscatell**), a rich grape, and the wine made from it; a fine kind of pear.

muscardin, *n.* *müs-kär-dän* (F. *muscardin*: It. *moscardino*), the dormouse.

muscardine, *n.* *müs-kär-dän* (F.), a disease affecting silk-worms, and very destructive to them; the fungus by which it is caused.

muscat, *n.* *müs-kät*, same as **muscatell**, which see.

muscatel, *n.* *müs-kä-tél*, also *muscadell*, *n.* **-dél**, and **muscadine**, *n.* **-dén** (mid. L. *muscatellus*, the tree; *muscatellum*, the wine—from *musca*, a fly—so named from flies and bees being attracted by the fruit or its flowers: F. *muscadell*—from *mouche*, a fly: It. and Sp. *moscatello*—from *mosca*, a fly), a very rich grape, and the wine made from it; the grapes dried on the vine for fine table-raisins; a pear.

coö, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

muschel-kalk, *mösch'el-kalk* (Ger. *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime), shell limestone of the new red sandstone series, found in Germany, rich in fossil remains.

muscites, n. plu. *müs'sitz* (L. *muscus*, moss), a general term for fossil plants of the moss family: **muscosity**, n. *müs-kös'i-ti*, mossiness.

muscle, n. *müs't* (L. *musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle of the body, a shell-fish—from Gr. *mus*, used in the same sense: It. *muscolo*; F. *muscle*), one of the organs of motion in the body—the muscles form the red fleshy portions of land animals; a shell-fish—but this now generally spelt **mussel**, which see: **muscle**, a. *müs'tä*, having large muscles: **muscular**, a. *müs'tä-kü-ler*, full of muscles; performed by or dependent on muscles; strong; brawny; vigorous: **muscularly**, ad. -*ti*: **muscularity**, n. -*lär-i-ti*, the state of being muscular: **muscular tissue**, the tissue which forms the substance of muscles.

muscoid, a. *müs'köyd* (L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidōs*, likeness), moss-like: n. a moss-like plant.

musology, n. *müs-köl-ö-jī* (L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), that part of botany which treats of the mosses.

muscovado, n. *müs'kö-vä-dö* (Sp. *mascabado*, a term applied to inferior sugar), raw or unrefined sugar.

Muscovy, a. *müs'kö-vk*, of or from *Moscow*, in Russia: **Muscovite**, n. *müs'kö-vt*, a native or inhabitant of that small part of Russia which formerly alone constituted Russia: **Muscovy-duck**, a large species of duck: **Muscovy-glass**, or **Muscovite**, -*vt*, a variety of mica, semi-transparent, often found in masses, capable of being split into plates, and used as glass, occurring of various colours, abundant in granite, of which it forms one of the constituents.

muscular—see **Muscle**.

mus, n. *müz* (L. *Musa*; Gr. *Mousa*, one of the nine goddesses of poetry or song: It. *musa*; F. *musé*), the inspiration or power of song: **mus less**, a. -*lēs*, having no power of poetry; unpoetical: **Muses**, n. plu. *müs'zēs*, in *anc. myth.*, nine sister goddesses who presided over the liberal arts, the daughters of Zeus (Jupiter) and Mnemosyne (memory)—viz., Calliope, *käl-ti-ö-pē*, eloquence and heroic poetry; Clio, *kli-ö*, history; Erato, *ēr-ä-tö*, lyric and love poetry; Euterpe, *ü-ter-pē*, music; Melpomene, *mēl-pöm-i-nē*, tragedy; Polyhymnia, *pöl-i-hīm-ni-ä*, singing and rhetoric; Terpsichore, *tērp-sik-ō-rē*, dancing; Thalia, *thä-lä*, pastoral and comic poetry; Urania, *ü-rä-nä*, astronomy.

mus, v. *müz* (F. *musser*, to muse, to dream; Norm. *mussa*, to whisper, to mutter; L. *muscare*, to buzz, to brood over; Gr. *muzein*, to murmur; Bret. *mouza*, to sulk; Swiss, *musen*, to mope; Dut. *muizen*, to ponder, to muse), to ponder; to think closely; to study in silence; to think on; to be absent of mind: **mu'sing**, imp. adj. meditative: n. act of one who muses; meditation; contemplation; *familiarly*, a brown-study: **mused**, pp. *müzed*: **mu'ser**, n. -*zēr*, one who is apt to be absent in mind: **mus'fully**, ad. -*ti*: **mu'singly**, ad. -*ti*.

muscum, n. *müs-zé-kim* (L. *muscum*; Gr. *mouseton*, a place dedicated to study and to the muses: It. *musco*: F. *musée*), a building set apart for curiosities in nature and art, where they are systematically arranged for the inspection of the curious or the studious.

mush, n. *müsh* (Ger. *mus*, pap), the meal of maize boiled in water.

mushroom, n. *müsh'röm* (F. *mousseron*, the small white mushroom; *mousse*, moss—from the nature of the ground on which they grow), an edible fungus which grows rapidly, used for making sauces; *figuratively*, an upstart: **mushroom-ketchup** (see **catch-up**), a sauce made from mushrooms: **mushroom-spawn**, the seed of mushrooms in a mass.

music, n. *müs'zik* (L. *musica*; Gr. *mousike*, the art of music: L. *muscare*, to buzz, to hum; Wal. *muzer*, to hum a tune: It. *musica*; F. *musique*), any succession of sounds, or combination of sounds, which please and delight the ear; the science of harmonical sounds: **musical**, a. *müs'zik-käl*, pert. to or consisting of music; pleasing to the ear; melodious; sweet-sounding; skilled in music, as 'he is very musical'; containing music, as a musical voice: **musically**, ad. -*ti*: **musicalness**, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being musical: **musician**, n. *müs-zish-än*, a skilled musical performer: **music of the spheres**, a supposed harmony caused by the motions of the heavenly bodies: **musical-glasses**, a number of small glass vessels so arranged that a skilful performer can produce sweet music from them: **music-seller**, a shopkeeper who sells printed music

generally, and such musical instrs. as pianofortes, organs, harps, &c.

musk, n. *müsk* (Gr. *moschos*; Ar. *mesk*; It. *muschio*; F. *musq*, musk), a strong-scented substance obtained from an animal inhabiting Central Asia, and contained in a bag situated on the belly of the male; a small musk-scented plant: v. to perfume with musk: **musk'ing**, imp.: **musked**, pp. *müs'ket*: **musky**, a. *müs'ki-t*, having the odour of musk: **muskiness**, n. -*i-nēs*, the quality of being musky; the scent of musk: **musk-deer**, the animal itself: **musk-apple**, **musk-melon**, **musk-rose**, **musk-mallow**, plants, so called from their odour: **musk-cat**, **musk-duck**, **musk-ox**, **musk-rat**, animals, so called from their odour.

musket, n. *müs'ket* (mid. L. *muschetta*, a bolt shot from any old warlike instr. for casting stones—from Prov. *mosquet*; F. *mouchet*; AS. *mushafoc*, a sparrowhawk—the implements of shooting being commonly named after different kinds of hawks: It. *moschetto*: F. *mousquet*), the firearm formerly used by soldiers of the line; a young male sparrow-hawk; **muskets-proof**, that cannot be injured or penetrated by a ball from a musket or hand-gun: **musketeer**, n. -*kēt-ēr*, a soldier armed with a musket: **musketeon**, n. -*kēt-ön* (F. *mousqueton*), a kind of blunderbuss, not now in use: **musketry**, n. *müs'kēt-ri*, the art or science of firing small-arms; the firing of muskets, or a volley from them; hand-guns in general.

muslin, n. *müs'lin* (F. *mousseline*—said to be from *Moussul*, in Asiatic Turkey, where first made: Venet. *musolin*; mod. Gr. *mousoulis*, muslin), a fine thin cotton cloth of any kind: adj. made of muslin: **mus'linet**, n. -*lin-ēt* (dim.), a coarser variety of muslin: **muslin-de-laine**—see *mousseline-de-laine*.

musmon, n. *müs'mön*, also *mouffon*, n. *müs'flön* (L. *musmo*; Gr. *mousson*), an animal said to be the sheep in a wild state, and the parent of the domestic sheep, about the size of the common ram, still found in the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia.

musquash, n. *müs'kwash*, the musk-rat.

musquito, n. *müs'kē-lö*—see *mosquito*.

musrol, n. also *musrol*, *müs-röl* (F. *muserolle*—from *muserai*, a muzzle), the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

mussel, n. *müs'sil* (L. *musculus*, a little mouse, the shell-fish—see **muscle**, of which mussel is only another spelling), a well-known bivalve shell-fish: **mussel-band**, among miners, a thin layer or stratum of iron ore, almost wholly composed of shells resembling the existing mussels: **mussel-beds**, the areas, in tidal estuaries, occupied by the mussel.

Mussulman, n. *müs'ül-män* (Turk. *muslim*, a follower of Islam, a true believer; *muslimin* or *musliman*, Moslems), a follower of Mohammed; a true believer: **Mus'sulmans**, n. plu. -*mänz*: **Mus'sulman'ic**, a. -*män'ik*, pert. to: **Mus'sulmanly**, ad. -*ti*.

must, v. *müst* (Ger. *muszen*; Dut. *moeten*, to be forced; Sw. *maste*, must; Bohem. *musyti*, to be forced to do), an auxiliary verb which implies necessity or obligation.

must, n. *müst* (L. *mustum*; F. *moust*, the juice of grapes, new wine; Russ. *mest*; Ger. *most*, juice of fruits: Sw. *must*, juice, sap), the fermented juice of ripe grapes; new wine.

mustache, n. *müs'tash'*, **mustach'es**, n. plu. -*tash'ēs* (see **moustache**), hair on the upper lip: **mustached**, a. *müs'tash'*, having moustaches: **mustachio**, n. *müs'tash-i-ö* (Sp. and It. *mostachio*), hair of the upper lip—another spelling, **mustache**: **mustach'ioed**, a. -*i-öd*, having mustachios.

mustang, n. *müs'täng*, the wild horse of the prairies of Mexico, California, &c., small and hardy.

mustard, n. *müs'tärd* (Venet. *mostarda*, a sauce; Sp. *mostaza*, thickened must; *mostazo*, mustard; F. *moutarde*), a plant; also its seed ground, forming a common condiment of our tables.

mustee, n. *müs'tē*, in the *Indies*, the child of a white and a quadroon.

musteline, a. *müs'tē-lin* (L. *mustela*, a weasel), pert. to animals of the weasel kind.

muster, n. *müs'tēr* (Ger. *muster*, to muster or review: F. *musterer*, to show; *monstrer*, a view, a sight), an assembling of troops for review; any assembling or gathering; the act of collecting; v. to collect or assemble for military duty or review; to bring together; to assemble: **mustering**, imp.: **mustered**, pp. -*tērd*, assembled or gathered together: **muster-book**, a book in which troops are registered: **muster-roll**, an authorised list of the officers and men in a company, regiment, &c.: **muster-master**, one who superintends a

muster of troops: to **muster up**, to gather or obtain with some effort: to **pass muster**, to pass inspection without censure or blame.

musty, a. *müs'ti* (Gael. *musg*, matter that gathers round the eyes; *musgach*, mouldy; prov. Dan. *musken*, musty), spoiled with damp, mould, or age; having an ill flavour; stale; dull; heavy: **mustily**, ad. *-ti-lis*: **mustiness**, n. *-näs*, the quality of being musty or ill-flavoured.

mutable, a. *mü'tä-bl* (L. *mutabilis*, that is easily or often changed—from *mutō*, I change; It. *mutabile*), subject to change; changeable; alterable; unsettled; inconstant: **mutably**, ad. *-tä-bli*: **mutableness**, n. *-bl-näs*, also **mutability**, n. *-bäli-ti*, the quality of being mutable; changeableness; instability: **mutation**, n. *mü-tä-shün*, change; alteration.

mutage, n. *mü'täj* (F. *muter*, to improve with sulphur, said of wine—from L. *mutō*, I change), the process of sulphuring grape-must to prevent or arrest fermentation.

mutchkin, n. *müch'kin* (Scott.), a Scotch liquid measure, equal to four gills, or an imperial pint.

mute, a. *müt* (L. *mutus*, silent, speechless—from *mutire*, to murmur, to mutter: Serv. *mük*, silent; *müchati*, to be silent; It. *muto* (F. *muet*), silent; uttering no sound; not having the power of utterance; not sounded, as a letter: n. one naturally unable to speak; one remaining wilfully silent; in *gram*, applied to those consonants which intercept the voice in utterance, as k, p, and t; an attendant at a funeral: in *Turkey*, a dumb executioner; a little instr. of wood or brass used on a violin to soften or deaden the sounds.

mute, n. *müt* (F. *mutir*, to mute, as a hawk; *esmcut*, the droppings of a bird: Icel. *smelta*, to liquefy), dung of birds: v. to cast out the contents of the bowels, as birds: **muting**, imp. *mü'ting*: n. the dung of birds: **mut'ed**, pp.

muticus, a., or **muticous**, a. *mü'ti-küs* (L. *mutilus*, maimed), in *dot*., without any pointed process or awn; pointless.

mutilate, v. *mü'ti-lät* (L. *mutilatum*, to maim or mangle: Gr. *mutilos*, curtailed; It. *mutilare*: F. *mutier*), to maim or mangle; to cut off any important or material part; to render imperfect; to garble or only partially represent: **mut'itating**, imp.: **mut'ilated**, pp.: adj. maimed or mangled: *mü'ti-lä-shün*, n. *-lä-ter*, one who mutilates: *mü'ti-lä-tion*, n. *-lä-shör*, the act of depriving of a limb or an essential part; the state of being mutilated.

mutiny, n. *mü'ti-ni* (F. *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms—from *mutin*, to rebel, to whisper; Dut. *mueten*, to mutter, to murmur: Fin. *mutista*, to whisper), in the army or navy, a refusal of obedience to lawful authority by a subordinate; an insurrection of soldiers or sailors against their officers: v. to rise in insurrection against the authority of their officers, or against the head of the state, by soldiers or sailors: **mut'inying**, imp.: **mut'ined**, pp.: *mü'tineer*, n. *-när*, one who mutinies: **mut'inous**, a. *-nüs*, disposed to or guilty of mutiny; seditious: **mut'inously**, ad. *-li*: **mut'inousness**, n. *-näs*, the state of being mutinous; a spirit of insubordination to superiors: **Mutiny Act**, the Parliamentary sanction given to the articles of war or military code, necessary to the existence of a standing army in the United Kingdom and her dependencies;—the first Act passed in 1689 has ever since been renewed annually, with one exception.

mutter, v. *mü't-ter* (L. *muttire*, to mutter, to utter low sounds: Swab. *moltern*, to make sour faces), to speak in a low tone with compressed lips; to murmur; to grumble: n. an obscure or imperfect utterance; a murmur: **mut'tering**, imp.: adj. uttering words in low suppressed tones: **mut'tered**, pp. *-tärä*: adj. uttered in low suppressed tones: **mut'terer**, n. *-tär-är*, one who mutters: **mut'ter'ing**, ad. *-li*.

mutton, n. *mü't-n* (F. *mouton*, a wether, a sheep), the flesh of sheep: **mutton-chop**, a rib chopped from the loin.

mutal, a. *mü'tä-äl* (L. *mutuus*, equal on both sides: It. *mutuo*: F. *mutuel*: Sp. *mutual*), interchanged; given and received; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; reciprocal: **mut'ually**, ad. *-li*.

mutule, n. *mü'tül* (F. *mutule*, a corbel, a bracket), in arch., a projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and composite orders: **mut'uled**, a. *täld*, ornamented with mutules.

muzzle, n. *mü-zl* (F. *museau*; It. *muso*, the muzzle

or snout of a beast: It. *musoliera*, a muzzle: F. *muselière*, a muzzle or provender-bag), the projecting nose and mouth of an animal; a snout; a depreciatory term for the jaws and mouth; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting; the open end of a tube, as of a gun: v. to put a muzzle on, as a dog; to restrain from doing mischief: **muzz'ing**, imp.: *-ing*: **muzz'led**, pp. *-lät*, having the mouth fastened to prevent eating or biting.

muzzy, a. *mü-z-i* (It. *muso*, thoughtful: L. *muscare*, to mutter), familiarly, bewildered; confused with drink.

my, pron. *mä* (AS. *min*, my—see *mine*), one of the possessive forms of the personal pron. I, the other being *mine*,—*my* is used before a word beginning with a vowel or a consonant, and *mine* usually before a vowel only; in common usage *my* is put before the noun, but *mine* follows it, and usually stands alone, as, this is *my* coat, that coat is *mine*.

myadä, n. plu. *mü-dä-dä*, also **myacidä**, n. plu. *ds'ä-dä* (Gr. *myas*, the common edible mussel—gen. *myakos*), in *zool.*, a family of molluscs known as the gaping bivalves.

mycelium, n. *mü-sé-lüm*, **myce'lia**, n. plu. *-li-d* (Gr. *mukes*, a mushroom, a fungus), the cellular spawn of fungi; the rudimentary body from which a fungus is developed.

mycology, n. *mü-köl'ö-ji* (Gr. *mukes*, a fungus, and *logos*, a discourse), the study of the fungi or mushrooms, or a description of them: **mycol'ogist**, n. *-jist*, one versed in mycology: **mycologic**, a. *mü-köl'ö-ik*, also **mycological**, a. *-i-käl*, relating to.

myelitis, n. *mü-é-litis* (Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord: **myeloid tumour**, *mü-é-löyd* (Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *eidōs*, likeness), a marrow-like tumour.

myliobatis, n. *mü-li-ö-bä-tis* (Gr. *mulias*, a mill-stone, and *batis*, the thornback, a species of skate), a genus of fossil ray-fish having, instead of the usual pointed teeth, peculiar wide flat grinding teeth: **my'lioba'tes**, n. plu. *-bä'tez*.

mylodon, n. *mü-lö-dön* (Gr. *mulos*, a mill, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a gigantic fossil animal, so called in allusion to the flat grinding surfaces of its molar teeth.

myr'neer, n. *mün-hér* (Dut.), sir; my lord; the style of address among the Dutch; a Dutchman.

myocar'is, n. *mü-ök-är-is* (Gr. *mus*, a bivalved shell—gen. *muos*, and *karis*, a shrimp or prawn), a genus of bivalved crustaceans having the valves marked with concentric streaks.

myography, n. *mü-ög-rä-ji* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle of the body, and *grapho*, I write), an anatomical description of the muscles: **my'ograph'ical**, a. *-gräfi-käl*, pert. to: **myog'raphist**, n. *-jist*, one who writes on, or is versed in, myography.

myology, n. *mü-öl'ö-ji* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle, and *logos*, a discourse), the doctrine of the muscles; myography: **myol'ogical**, a. *-löji-käl*, pert. to: **myol'ogist**, n. *-jist*, one versed in.

myomancy, n. *mü-ö-män-si* (Gr. *mus*, a mouse, and *mantia*, divination), a kind of divination by means of mice.

myopy, n. *mü-ö-pi*, also **myopia**, n. *mü-ö-pi-dä* (Gr. *muo*, I shut the eyes, and *ops*, the eye), short or near-sightedness: **my'ope**, n. *mü-öp*, or **my'ops**, n. *-öps*, a short-sighted person: **myopic**, a. *mü-öp'ik*, short-sighted.

myositis, n. *mü-ö-si'tis* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle, and *itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of muscles.

myotomy, n. *mü-öt'ö-mi* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle, and *temno*, I cut), the anatomy of the muscles; the division of a muscle in surgical operations.

myriacanthus, n. *mü-ri-ä-kän'this* (Gr. *murios*, innumerable, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil ray-fish having innumerable spines: **myr'iaca'n-thous**, a. *-this*, myriad-spined.

myriad, n. *mü-ri-äd* (Gr. *murios*, innumerable; *murios*, ten thousand, and *myriad*), any immense number; a countless number.

myriagramme, n. *mü-ri-ä-gräm* (F.—from Gr. *murios*, ten thousand, and *gramme*), a French measure of grammes, about 22 lb. avoirdupois.

myrialitre, n. *mü-ri-ä-lé'tr* (F.—from Gr. *murios*, ten thousand, and *litre*), a French measure of capacity containing ten thousand litres, equal to about 610,280 cubic inches.

myriametre, n. *mü-ri-ä-mä'tr* (F.—from Gr. *murios*,

coüa, böy, fööt; *püre*, büd; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thäng, there, zcal.

ten thousand, and *F. metre*, ten thousand metres, equal to 64 miles nearly.

myriapod, *n. mīr'ī-ā-pōd*, plu. **myriap'oda**, *-āp'ō-dā* (Gr. *myrios*, innumerable, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), an order of ringed animals, including centipedes and millepedes, having many feet.

myricine, *n. or myricin*, *n. mīr'ī-sīn* (*F. myricine*—from *L. myrica*; *Gr. myrike*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub), the portion of bee's-wax which is insoluble in alcohol; a medicinal substance obtained from the bark of the root of the wax-myrtle or bayberry.

myriophyllites, *n. plu. mīr'ī-ō-fīl'ītēz* (*Gr. myrios*, innumerable, and *phylon*, a leaf, in *geol.*, coal-measure stems or roots surrounded by numerous fibres).

myriorama, *n. mīr'ī-ō-rā-mā* (*Gr. myrios*, innumerable, and *horama*, a sight), a picture consisting of movable pieces, and capable of forming an almost endless variety of scenes.

myrmecophaga, *n. mēr-mē-kōf'ā-gā* (*Gr. myrmex*, an ant—gen. *myrmekos*, and *phago*, I eat), a genus of edentate quadrupeds which feed on ants, and are called *ant-eaters*.

myrmidons, *n. plu. mēr-mī-dōnz* (*Gr. myrmidones*, the soldiers of Achilles at the siege of Troy), rough characters; soldiers or ruffians under a desperate or unprincipled leader: **myr mido nian**, *a. -dōm-ān*, pert. to or resembling myrmidons.

myrobalan, *n. mīr-ō-bālān* (*L. myrobalanum*, the fruit of a species of palm—from *Gr. myron*, ointment, and *balanos*, an acorn), the dried fruits of different varieties of *terminalia* brought from India, much resembling prunes in appearance, used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink.

myrrh, *n. mēr* (*L. myrrha*; *Gr. murrha*), the aromatic gummy resin of a plant growing chiefly in Arabia: **myrrhic**, *a. mēr'ik*, pert. to or obtained from myrrh: **myrrhic acid**, a substance obtained from myrrh.

myrrhine, *a. mēr'īn* (*L. myrrhinus*, of or from the stone myrrh), made of myrrhine-stone or fluor-spar.

myrtle, *n. mēr'tī* (*L. myrtus*; *Gr. myrtos*), a small fragrant evergreen plant: **myrtaceous**, *a. mēr-tā-shūs*, of or relating to the myrtle or myrtaceæ: **myrtle-berry**, the fruit: **myrtle-wax**, wax from a species of myrtle.

myself, pron. *mī-sēlf* (*my*, and *self*), the emphatic form of the personal pronoun *I*, to which it is commonly added to render the pronoun *I* more emphatic, as *I myself*.

mystagogue, *n. mīs'tā-gōg* (*Gr. mystes*, one initiated in mysteries, and *agogos*, a leader), one who interprets mysteries; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, one who keeps and shows Church relics: **mystagogical**, *a. -gōf'ī-kal*, pert. to or connected with a mystagogue.

mystery, *n. mīs'tēr-ī* (*L. mysterium*; *Gr. musterion*, a secret thing; *It. misterio*; *F. mystère*), a profound secret; something wholly unknown; something awfully obscure or incomprehensible; that which is kept secret for a time to be afterwards revealed; a miracle-play: **mysteries**, *n. plu. -īz*, among *anc. pagans*, secret rites and worship known only to the initiated; in the *middle ages*, miracle-plays, a kind of rude drama of a religious character: **mysterious**, *a. -tēr-ī-*

ūs, relating to or containing mystery; hid from the understanding; awfully obscure; incomprehensible, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder: **mysteriously**, *ad. -īz*: **mysteriousness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being mysterious.

mystic, *a. mīs'tīk*, also **mystical**, *a. mīs'tī-kal* (*Gr. mystikos*; *L. mysticus*, of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries—from *Gr. mystes*; *L. mysta*, a priest of the mysteries; *It. mistico*; *F. mystique*, obscure; hidden; remote from human comprehension; emblematical; involving a secret meaning: **mystic**, *n. one* professing to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God: **mystics**, *n. plu. mīs'tīks*, those who profess a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspire towards a more direct intercourse with the Divine Being than can be obtained through revelation, not through the medium of the senses, but through the inward perception of the mind; those who sought direct revelation from God in a species of ecstasy, or through visions: **mystically**, *ad. -īz*: **mysticalness**, *n. -nēs*, quality of being mystical: **mysticism**, *n. mīs'tī-sizm*, the religious tenets of the mystics; obscurity of doctrine.

mystify, *v. mīs'tī-fī* (*L. mysticus*, hidden, and *facio*, I make), to involve in mystery so as to mislead; to render obscure; to perplex purposely; to play upon the credulity of: **mystifying**, *imp. -mystified*, *pp. fid*: **mystification**, *n. -fī-kā'shūn*, the act of rendering a thing mysterious or perplexing.

myth, *n. mīth* (*Gr. muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable), a fanciful narrative, in some respects founded on real events; a creation of the imagination; a poetic fiction; a fable: **mythic**, *a. mīth'īk*, also **mythical**, *a. mīth'ī-kal*, relating to myths; fanciful; fabulous: **mythically**, *ad. -īz*.

mythographer, *n. mī-thōg'ō-rā-fēr* (*Gr. muthos*, a fable, and *grapho*, I write), a writer of fables.

mythology, *n. mī-thōl'ō-jī* (*Gr. muthologia*, a fabulous narration—from *muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable, and *logos*, a word), a collected body or system of legends and traditions of a people respecting their gods and other fabulous beings, whom they supposed to preside over the world and influence its affairs; a system of myths; a treatise on myths: **mythologic**, *a. mīth'ō-lōj'īk*, also **mythological**, *a. -lōj'ī-kal*, of or relating to mythology: **mythologist**, *n. mī-thōl'ō-jīst*, one versed in mythology: **mythologically**, *ad. -īz*: **mythologise**, *v. mī-thōl'ō-jīz*, to explain the fabulous history of the heathen: **mythologising**, *imp. -mythologised*, *pp. -jīzd*.

mythoplasm, *n. mīth'ō-plāzm* (*Gr. muthos*, a fable, and *plasma*, image, figure), a narration of mere fable.

mythopoeic, *a. mīth'ō-pē'īk* (*Gr. muthos*, a myth, and *poein*, to make), making or producing myths; giving rise to myths or mythical narratives.

mytilacea, *n. plu. mīt'ī-tā-sē-lē* (*L. mytilus*, the sea-mussel), the mussel tribe, an extensive group of conchiferous molluscs, also known as the **mytilidæ**, *mīt'ī-dē*: **mytilite**, *mīt'ī-līt*, a petrified mussel.

mytiloid, *a. mīt'ī-lōj'd* (*L. mytilus*, the sea-mussel, and *Gr. eidos*, appearance), in *geol.*, applied to shells undetermined, but approaching in shape the common sea-mussel.

N

nab, *v. nāb* (*Dan. nappe*, to snatch; *Fin. nappata*, to seize suddenly; *Dut. knappen*, to crack, to seize), to catch or seize unexpectedly; to clap the hand down upon a thing—a low or slang word: **nabbing**, *imp. -nabbed*, *pp. nabbd*.

nabob, *n. nā-bōb* (*Hind. nawāb*, a deputy, title of a governor), a native Indian deputy or governor—often independent; any European who has amassed wealth in the East.

nacre, *n. nā-kr* (*F. nacre*, mother-of-pearl; *Sp. nacar*), the beautiful iridescent substance forming the inner covering of the shell of the pearl-mussel or oyster, called mother-of-pearl: **nacreous**, *a. nā-krē-ūs*, having a pearly lustre: **nacrite**, *n. nā-krīt*, a mineral of the mica family, consisting of minute grains or scales, having a pearly lustre.

nadir, *n. nā-dēr* (*Ar. nadhūr*, opposite; *It. and F. nadir*), that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or the direction opposite the zenith.

nævus, *n. nē-vūs* (*L. nævus*, a mole on the body), a

permanent natural spot or mark on the skin at birth; a birth-mark.

nag, *n. nāg* (*Dut. and Fris. negge*, a little horse; *Swiss. nogget*, a dumpy woman; *Ital. nabbi*; *old F. nabe*, a dwarf), a small useful horse; a pony; a horse.

nag, *v. nāg* (*Norm. and Sw. nagga*, to gnaw, to irritate), to scold and keep it up; **nagging**, *imp. -adj.*, applied to a slight but constant pain; scolding and keeping it up: **nagged**, *pp. nāgd*: **naggy**, *a. -gi*, touchy; irritable.

nagelfluë or **nagelfluhe**, *n. nā-gēl-flō* (*Ger. nagel, a nail, and fluë, a swarm*), a peculiar, soft, conglomerate stone found in the Alps, having the general appearance of a swarm of nail-heads throughout the mass.

nagyagite, *n. nāg'ā-jīt* (from *Nagyag*, in the Siebenberg), a mineral consisting of tellurium and lead, with traces of gold, silver, copper, and sulphur.

naiad, *n. nā-yād* (*Gr. naiades*, the naiads; *It. najade*; *F. naiade*), in *anc. myth.*, a water-nymph; a female

māte, māt, fār, tāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

delty said to preside over rivers and springs: **nalades**, *n. plu. ná'yáds*, in *geol.*, the fresh-water mussels.

nail, *n. náil* (Ger. *nagel*, a nail of the hand, a nail for fastening with: Icel. *nagl*, a nail, a claw: Lith. *nagas*, a claw; *naginai*, to scratch: Sans. *nakha*, a nail), one of the flat horny substances at the ends of the fingers and toes; a pointed piece of iron or other metal, commonly with a head, used to fasten wood-work; a measure of length, one-sixteenth of a yard (Fin. *naula*, applied to the nails by which the different weights are marked on a steelyard): *v.* to fasten or unite with nails: **nailing**, *imp.*: **nailed**, *pp.* **nailed**: **nailer**, *n. náler*, one whose trade is to make nails: **nailery**, *n. -er-i*, a nail manufactory: *on the nail*, without delay: *immediately*: *to hit the nail on the head*, to touch the exact point; to understand the matter: **nail-headed copper ore**, the name given in Cornwall to certain crystals of chalcosine, from their fanciful resemblance to the heads of nails. *Note*.—When the *nails* are compressed, curved or pointed, and extended beyond the digit, they are called *talons* or *claws*; when they encase the extremity of a digit like a box they are called *hoofs*.

nailless, another spelling of **nathless**, which see. **naive**, *a. ná'ev* (F.—from *L. natus*, natural, native), having unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous: **naively**, *ad. -ly*, with unaffected simplicity: **naivete**, *n. ná'ev-té*, native simplicity; unaffected plainness.

naked, *a. ná-kéd* (Goth. *naquaths*; Gr. *nakti*; Icel. *nequidr*; Gael. *nochd*; *L. nudus*, naked), bare; uncovered; plain; manifest; having no clothes on; defenceless; unassisted by glasses—applied to the sight; destitute; in *bot.*, without pubescence; applied to seeds not contained in a true ovary, also to flowers without any floral envelope: **na-kedly**, *ad. -ly*: **na-kedness**, *n. -nès*, the condition of being naked; bareness; openness: **naked eye**, the eye alone, or unassisted by glasses or a telescope: **naked flooring**, the timber-work which supports a floor.

namby-pamby, *a. nám'bít-pám'bít* (a familiar and colloquial expression), a term of contempt applied by his enemies to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips about the close of the 17th century; sentimentally weak; affectively pretty, as poetry.

name, *n. nám* (F. *nom*; *L. nomen*; *L. nomen*, a name—*from L. noscere*, to know: Goth. *namn*; Icel. *namn*; Fin. *nimi*; Sans. *naman*, a name), that by which a person or thing is called or designated; reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; a person; renown; fame; memory; a race or family: *v.* to designate or point out by some title; to mention; to specify; to call: **na'ming**, *imp.*: **named**, *pp.* **named**: **nameless**, *a. -lés*, without a name; **namelessly**, *ad. -ly*: **na-mer**, *n. -mér*, one who: **namely**, *ad. nám-ly*, that is to say: **namesake**, *n. nám'sák*, one having the same name; one called or named after out of regard to another: **Christian name**, the name that a person receives at baptism, the first part of the name, as John, James, Margaret: **surname**, *sér-nám* (*sér*, beyond or upon, and *name*), a name added to or over and above the Christian name, as *Nisbet* and *Beattie*, in the names Robert *Nisbet* and William *Beattie*: **in name**, in profession; not in reality: **in the name of**, in behalf of; by the authority of: **a proper name**, in *gram.*, a name that can be applied to one person or thing only of the same kind or class, as John, London, Europe: **to call names**, to use opprobrious or reproachful language in speaking to: **to take a name in vain**, to use the name lightly or profanely: **nameplate**, a polished metal plate on which the name of a person and his profession or trade are engraved, to be fastened on the front of a door, as a notification to the public.

nandu, *n. nám'dó* (a Brazilian word), the Amer. ostrich, the rhea.

nankeen, *n. nám-kén'* (from *Nankin*, in China), a buff-coloured cotton cloth: **nankeens**, *plu. -kénz*, trousers made of nankeen.

náp, *n. náp* (AS. *hnappa*; Dut. *noepe*, the flock or nap of cloth: Norm. *napp*, shag pile; *nappa*, to pluck a fowl: Dut. *noppen*; Sw. *nappa*; F. *noper*, to nip off the knots on the surface of cloth), the woolly or smooth hairy substance on the surface of cloth; the downy substance on plants: **napp'y**, *a. -pi*, having much nap: **napp'less**, *a. -lés*, without nap; threadbare: **napp'iness**, *n. -pi-nès*, abundance of nap.

náp, *n. náp* (Ger. *knappen*, to move to and fro: Swiss, *gnappen*, to nod), a short sleep: *v.* to have a short sleep; to feel drowsy: **napping**, *imp.* taking a short sleep; slumbering: **napped**, *pp.* **napped**.

nape, *n. náp* (AS. *cnap*, the top of a thing, the brow of a hill: W. *cnap*, a knob, a boss), the prominent joint of the neck behind; the back of the neck.

napery, *n. ná-pér-i* (F. *nappe*, a table-cloth: It. *nappa*, a table-cloth; *nappe*, the ribbons or tassels of a garment), made-up linen cloth in general; table-linen. **naphtha**, *n. náp-thá* (Gr. and *L. naphtha*: F. *naphte*), a variety of bitumen, thin, fluid, and highly inflammable, used largely as a solvent for caoutchouc; rock-oil: **naphthalic**, *a. náp-thál-ik*, applied to an acid obtained from naphthaline: **naphthaline**, *n. náp-thál-in*, a soft, greyish-white, flaky, crystalline substance, found incrusting the pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

napiiform, *a. ná-pí-fa'íorm* (*L. napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, shape), turnip-shaped.

napkin, *n. náp-kin* (F. *nappe*, a table-cloth, and *kin*, a dim. termination), a cloth used for wiping the hands or mouth at table; a handkerchief: **napkin-ring**, a ring used to enclose a napkin at table.

Naples yellow, *n. ná-plé yél'ló* (*Naples*, in Italy, and Eng. *yellow*), a compound of the oxides of lead and antimony, having a rich, opaque, golden hue.

napoleon, *n. ná-pó-lé-on* (after *Napoleon I.*), a French gold coin of twenty francs, about sixteen shillings sterling.

narceine, *n. nár-sé-in*, also **narcela**, *n. nár-sé-yd* (*L. narce*; Gr. *narke*, torpor), one of the vegeto-alkaline bases obtained from opium.

narcissus, *n. nár-sí-sús* (*L. narcissus*; Gr. *narkissos*, in *anc. myth.*, a beautiful youth, fabled to have been changed into the flower called by his name), an extensive genus of bulbous plants whose flowers are soft, variously-coloured, and sweet-scented.

narcotic, *a. nár-kót-ik*, also **narcotical**, *a. -kál* (Gr. *narkotikos*, having the power of benumbing—*from narke*, torpor; It. *narcotico*; F. *narcotique*), having the power of producing drowsiness, sleep, or stupor: **narcotic**, *ic*, *n.* a medicine which, in small doses, relieves pain and produces sleep: **narcotically**, *ad. -ly*: **narcotine**, *n. nár-kó-tín*, a peculiar substance obtained from opium: **narcotism**, *n. nár-kó-tizm*, the effects of a narcotic; the condition of one affected by a narcotic.

nard, *n. nárd* (*L. nardus*; Gr. *nardos*, nard), the shrub called the spikenard, famed for its aromatic scent and medicinal qualities; an ointment prepared from the plant: **nardine**, *a. nár-dín*, of or resembling nard.

nargile, *n. nár-gíl-a* (Pers.), in Turkey, a smoking apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water by means of a long tube in order to cool it.

nariform, *a. ná-rí-fa'íorm* (*L. naris*, the nostril, and *forma*, shape), nose-shaped.

narrate, *v. nár-ráf* (*L. narratum*, to tell, to give account of: It. *narrare*; F. *narrer*), to tell; to recite, as a story; to relate: **narrating**, *imp.*: **narrated**, *pp.*: **narration**, *n. -rá-shún*, an account; the telling or relating the particulars of an event; a story: **narrative**, *a. nár-rá-tív*, giving an account of particulars: *n.* a continued account of the particulars, as an event; a story: **narratively**, *ad. -ly*: **narrator**, *n. -tér*, one who tells or relates, as the particulars of an occurrence.

narrow, *a. nár-ró* (AS. *nearwe*, narrow—from *neara*, nearer; *neah*, near, nigh), not broad or wide; having little distance from side to side; close; near; contracted; straitened; contracted in mind; bigoted; not liberal; scrutinising: *v.* to contract; to lessen the breadth of; to limit; to confine: **narrowing**, *imp.*: **narrowed**, *pp.* **nár-ród**: **narrower**, *n. -ér*, one who or that which narrows or contracts: **narrowly**, *ad. -ly*: **narrowness**, *n. -nès*, the condition or quality of being narrow; poverty; penuriousness: **narrow cloths**, in the woollen trade, those cloths under 52 inches wide: **narrow gauge**, *on a railway*, the general width between the rails—viz., 4 ft. 8½ in.—so called in opposition to the *broad gauge* or width: **narrow-minded**, *a.* contracted in mind; illiberal: **narrow-mindedness**, *n.* narrow views or sentiments; illiberality.

narwhal, *n. nár-hwál* (Dan. *narhval*; Icel. *narhvalr*; F. *narval*—so called on account of the pallid colour of the skin—from Icel. *nar*, a corpse), the monodon or sea-unicorn.

nasal, *a. ná-zál* (F. and Sp. *nasal*; It. *nasale*, nasal—from *L. nasus*, the nose), pert. to the nose; formed or affected by the nose: *n.* a letter whose sound is affected by the nose, or is uttered through the nose; a medicine which operates through the nose: **nasal**, *n.*

cóu, bóy, fót; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal,

nas'kál, a pessary made of wool or cotton to raise the nose when compressed.

nascent, a. *nás'ént* (L. *nascens*, being in its birth: It. *nascente*), beginning to exist or grow; growing; increasing; in *chem.*, in the act of being produced or evolved: **nascency**, n. *nás'én-sí*, the beginning of production.

nasicornous, a. *nás't-kór'nús* (L. *nasus*, the nose, and *cornu*, a horn), having the horn on the nose.

nasiform, a. *nás't-fór'm* (L. *nasus*, the nose, and *forma*, shape), having the shape of the nose.

nasturtium, n. *nás'tér'sh-ú-m*, also *nasturtion*, n. *shí-ór* (L. *nasus*, the nose, and *torium*, to twist), a plant of several species, as the water-cress, the Indian cress, &c.

nasty, a. *nás'tí* (formerly written *nasky*: Low Ger. *nask*, dirty, piggyish: Lap. *naske*, unclean, dirty: Fin. *naski*, a pig), very dirty; filthy; obscene; nauseous: **nastily**, ad. *-tí-lí*: **nastiness**, n. *-nés*, filthiness; dirt.

natal, a. *ná'tál* (L. *natalis*, of or belonging to birth—from *natus*, born: It. *natale*: F. *natal*), of or relating to birth; native.

natant, a. *ná'tánt* (L. *natans*, swimming), swimming; floating on the surface: **natantly**, ad. *-tí*: **natation**, n. *ná-tá'shún*, the act or practice of swimming: **natatores**, n. plu. *ná-tá-tó-rés*, the swimming order of birds, distinguished by their webbed or partially webbed feet: **natatorial**, a. *-rí-ál*, swimming; formed for swimming: **natatory**, a. *-tér-ál*, adapted for swimming.

natless, ad. *náth'les*, an old spelling of nevertheless.

nation, n. *ná'shún* (L. *natio*, a race, a tribe—from *natus*, born: F. *nation*), the inhabitants of one country united under the same government; a body of people speaking the same language: **national**, a. *násh'ún-ál*, pert. to a nation; public; general: **nationally**, ad. *-tí*: **nationality**, n. *-ál-tí-té*, the quality of being strongly attached to one's own country; national character; any body of a population differing in race, language, and national feeling from the governing race of the state to which they belong: **nationalise**, v. *-ál-té*, to make national: **nationalising**, imp.: **nationalised**, pp. *-téd*: **nationalism**, n. *-ál-izm*, nationality: **national debt**, the money owing by a nation or state: **national guards**, the militia of France: **law of nations**, that law which natural reason appoints for all mankind; **international law**—see under law.

native, a. *ná'tív* (L. *nativus*, that has arisen from birth, born), not acquired; produced by nature; belonging to the place or country; pert. to the time or place of birth; applied to a metal or other substance found in nature almost in a pure state, as native iron, native copper, native arsenic, &c.: **n.** one born in a place; a thing not foreign; that which grows in the country: **natively**, ad. *-tí*: **nativeness**, n. *-nés*, state of being native: **nativity**, n. *ná'tív-í-té*, birth; the time, place, or manner of a person's birth; among *astrologers*, a representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, the result being supposed to indicate future destiny: **the Nativity**, the birthday of our Lord: **to cast one's nativity**, to represent the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth.

natka, n. *nát'ká*, a bird, a species of shrike.

natrolite, n. *ná'tró-lít* (Eng. *natron*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral substance found in many varieties of trap-rock—so called from the amount of soda it contains.

natron, n. *ná'trón* (new L. *natrum*; F. *natron*; L. *nitrum*; Gr. *nitron*; Ar. *natran*, natron), a native carbonate of soda found in many spring and salt lakes and dried up water-courses in Egypt, Hungary, &c.: **natrum**, n. *ná'trí-úm*, an early chemical term for sodium.

natterjack, n. *ná'tér-ják* (*natter*, an imitative word, and *jack*, which see), a species of toad found in England having a yellow line on the back—its deep hollow voice is heard to a great distance.

natty, a. *nát'tí* (from Eng. *neat*), in familiar language, smart; spruce.

nature, n. *ná'túr* or *-chór* (L. *natura*, the natural constitution or property of a thing—from *natus*, born, produced: It. *natura*: F. *nature*), the qualities or properties which make a thing what it is; native character; essential qualities; disposition of mind; the established order of created things; the power which has created and which presides over all things, being

the effect put for, or associated with, the cause; natural affection or reverence; sort, species, or kind; sentiments or images conformable to truth and reality: **natural**, a. *nát'ú-rál* or *nát'chóo-rál*, produced or effected by nature; derived from nature; not acquired; not artificial; true to life; not forced or far-fetched; dictated by nature; happening in the ordinary course of things; not revealed, as religion: **n.** one born destitute of the ordinary powers of reason and understanding; an idiot; in *music*, a character, marked thus ♮,

used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat: **naturally**, ad. *-tí*, according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously: **naturalness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being natural or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality: **naturalise**, v. *-rí-té*, to invest a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a citizen or subject; to acclimatise: **naturalising**, imp.: **naturalised**, pp. *-téd*: **ad.** invested with the privileges of a native; in *bot.*, originally introduced from a foreign country, but now apparently become native: **naturalisation**, n. *-tá-zá'shún*, the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a native subject; the state of being so invested: **naturalism**, n. *-izm*, a mere state of nature; the doctrine of those who deny miracles, and a revelation: **naturalist**, n. *-íst*, one versed in the natural history of animals: **natural history**, the scientific description of the earth and its productions—sometimes limited to the animal kingdom only: **natural magic**, the employment of the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural: **natural orders**, in *bot.*, groups of genera resembling each other: **natural philosophy**, the science of material bodies in regard to rest and motion, and of the forces, or combinations of forces, which produce these results: **natural projections**, perspective delineations of a surface on a given plane: **natural religion**, religion so far as it is discoverable by reason: **natural scale**, in *music*, a scale written without sharps or flats: **natural selection**, that process in nature by which the strongest, swiftest, &c., outlive and take the place of the weaker, &c.

naught, a. *ná'ót* (AS. *no-wiht*, no-whit, naught), bad; worthless: **n.** nothing: **naughty**, a. *ná'ót-tí*, bad; good for nothing; mischievous or perverse; applied to children in censure: **naughtily**, ad. *-tí-tí*: **naughtiness**, n. *-tí-nés*, the quality of being naughty; slight misbehaviour; badness: **to set at naught**, to disregard; to treat as of no account; to despise.

naumachy, n. *ná'óm-ák-tí* (Gr. *naumachia*, a sea-fight—from *naus*, a ship, and *mache*, a fight), in *anc. Rome*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight; a naval combat.

naumante, n. *ná'óm-án-tí* (after Dr Naumann of Saxony), a peculiar ore of silver, found in cubical crystals, in thin plates, and granular.

nauscopy, n. *ná'ós-kóp-tí* (Gr. *naus*, a ship, and *skopeo*, I view), the pretended art of discovering approaching ships, or the existence of land, at a considerable distance.

nausea, n. *ná'ós-shí-d* (L. *nausea*; Gr. *nausia*, sickness: It. *nausea*: F. *nausée*), a strong sensation of sickness inclining to vomit; loathing; disgust: **nauseate**, v. *ná'ós-shí-át*, to loathe; to turn away from with disgust; to feel disgust: **nauseating**, imp.: **nauseated**, pp.: **nauseous**, a. *ná'ós-shí-ús*, loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence: **nauseously**, ad. *-tí*: **nauseousness**, n. *-nés*, the quality of being nauseous, or of exciting disgust.

nautical, a. *ná'ót-tí-kál*, also **nautic**, a. *ná'ót-tík* (L. *nautilus*; Gr. *nautilos*, of or belonging to ships or sailors—from Gr. *naus*, a ship), of or relating to ships or seamen; naval: **nautically**, ad. *-tí*: **Nautical Almanac**, a work published by the Admiralty for the special use of seamen: **nautical astronomy**, astronomy in its application to navigation.

nautiloid, n. *ná'ót-tí-lóyd* (Gr. *nautilus*, a nautilus, and *eidos*, likeness), a term applied to the fossil nautili that have many-chambered shells, or rather cell-cases.

nautilus, n. *ná'ót-tí-lús*, **nautili**, n. plu. *-tí-M* (L. *nautilus*; Gr. *nautilus*, a shell-fish that sails through the waves in its shell—from Gr. *naus*, a ship: It. *nautilo*: F. *nautille*), a shell-fish having a spiral univalve shell with smooth sides; a popular name for a shell-fish having a boat-like shell in which it sails on the surface of the sea: **nautilidae**, n. plu. *ná'ót-tí-lí-dé*, a family of sea-fish, generally having shells, of which

máte, *nát*, *fár*, *lá'ót*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

the *nautilus* has been taken as the type: *nautilite*, *n. naútí-tí-lít*, a fossil nautilus: *nautilites*, *n. plu. naútí-tí-lítz*, in *geol.*, a general term for shells like the existing nautilus.

naval—see under *navy*.

nave, *n. náv* (Ger. *nabe* or *nabel*; Low Ger. *nave* or *navel*, the nave of a wheel: Ger. *nabel*; Dut. *navel*; Icel. *nabli*; Sans. *nabhi*, the navel: Fin. *napa*, navel, centre), the centre part of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted, and through which the axle passes: **navel**, *n. náv-él*, the mark in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating the place of detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything: **navel-string**, the umbilical cord.

nave, *n. náv* (mid. L. *navis*; F. *nef*, the part of the church in which the laity were placed—from L. *navis*, a ship—so called from its vaulted or curved roof resembling the inverted hull of a ship), the middle part or body of a church extending from the choir to the principal entrance; the part of a church between the wings or aisles.

nawew, *n. náv-vú* (L. *napus*; AS. *naepe*, a turnip), a plant found growing in corn-fields having large flowers of a pale yellow; also spelt **naphew**, *n. náv-fú*.

navicula, *n. náv-vík-ú-lá* (L. *navicula*, a little ship—from *navis*, a ship), in *geol.*, a genus of microscopic plant-growths—so called from their siliceous boat-like cases: **navicular**, *a. -ú-lér*, pert. to or like a boat; shaped like a boat.

navigate, *v. náv-i-gát* (L. *navigatum*, to sail upon—from Gr. *naus*; L. *navis*, a ship; It. *navigare*: old F. *naviger*: F. *naviguer*), to sail over or on, as a sea; to steer or manage a ship; to pass by water: **navigating**, *imp. navigated*, *pp. navigator*, *n. -tér*, a sailor; sometimes applied to a labourer employed in constructing a railway, canal, or road—see **navvy**: **navigation**, *n. -gá-shùn*, the act or science of conducting vessels from one place to another by water: **navigable**, *a. náv-i-gá-bí*, that may be sailed on by ships: **navigably**, *adv. -gá-bít*: **navigableness**, *n. -bít-nés*, also **navigability**, *n. -bít-ít*, the quality or condition of being navigable.

navvy, *n. náv-ví* (a corruption of *navigator*), the name applied to the workmen employed in constructing canals or navigations, railroads, &c.

navy, *n. náv-ví* (L. *navis*; Gr. *naus*, a ship), the whole of the ships of war belonging to a country; an assemblage of merchantmen; the whole officers and men serving in the war-ships of a country: **naval**, *a. náv-vál* (L. *navalis*; It. *navale*; F. *naval*, pert to a ship), pert. to a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

nawab, *n. náv-wáb*, in India, a deputy or viceroy; a title often given by courtesy to persons of high rank in the East.

nay, *adv. náv* (for *ne aye*, being AS. *ne*, not, and Eng. *aye*, ever: Goth. *naw*, never), a word that expresses refusal; not; not only so; not this alone; a denial; a refusal.

Nazarene, *n. náv-á-rén*, an inhabitant of Nazareth; applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians, in contempt; one of a sect of Judaizing Jews in the early Church: **Naz'are'an**, *a. -rén-án*, pert. to the sect of Judaizing Jews: **Nazarite**, *n. náv-á-rít*, a Jew who was bound by vows to great purity of life and devotion: **Nazaritism**, *n. -íz-m*, the practice or doctrines of the Nazarenes.

naze, *n. náv* (F. *nez*; Ger. *nase*; L. *nasus*, nose), a cliff or headland.

Neanderthal, *n. náv-án-dér-tál*, a portion of the valley of the Dussel, near Dusseldorf, celebrated for its ossiferous cavern, and the peculiarly-shaped human craniums found among the cave-mud.

neap, *a. nép* (Icel. *neppr*, narrow, contracted: Dan. *neppe*, scarcely; *knap*, scanty), scanty; deficient; low; applied to the tides which occur about the first and last quarters of the moon, and which are called *neap-tides*; the *spring-tides* are the highest tides: **neaped**, *a. nép*, left aground by the tides, as a ship; also **neaped**, *a. -bít-nép*.

Neapolitan, *a. náv-pól-ít-án*, of or relating to Naples: *n. an* an inhabitant of Naples.

near, *a. nér* (Goth. *nehu*, nigh: AS. *neah*, nigh; *near*, nearer: Icel. *na*, *nerri*, *nearst*, near, nearer, nearest), not far distant; intimate; closely related by blood or affection; literal; not loose or rambling; direct; short; next to one; parsimonious; on the left, opposed to *off* in riding or driving: **ad. almost**; within a little: **prep.** at no great distance from; close to,

followed by *to*, expressed or understood, as the ship is *near* the harbour: **v.** to approach; to come nearer; to draw near: **nearing**, *imp.*: **neared**, *pp.* **nèrd**: **comp.** **nearer**, *a. -ér*, more near: **superl.** **near-est**, *a. -ést*, most near: **near-ly**, *adv. -lí*, closely; at no great distance; almost; within a little: **near-ness**, *n. -nès*, small distance; closeness; close alliance by blood; closeness in expenditure: **near at hand**, not far distant; closely: **near-sighted**, *a.* seeing at a small distance only: **near-sightedness**, *n.* the state of being short-sighted.

neat, *a. nèt* (F. *net*, neat—from L. *nitidus*, clean, trim—from *nitescere*, I shine) tidy; spruce and clean; not tawdry; trim; pleasing with simplicity; pure; unadulterated: **neat-ly**, *adv. nèt-lí*, tidily; with good taste: **neat-ness**, *n. -nès*, the condition or quality of being neat; good taste in style of dress or literary composition: **neat-handed**, *a.* clever and tidy; finished; exact.

neat, *n. nèt* (Icel. *nauf*, an ox: AS. *nyten*, cattle in general—from *nitan*, not to know), cattle, as the ox, the cow, and suchlike: **neat-herd**, a cow-keeper; a herdsman: **neat's-foot oil**, an oil procured from the fat of cattle by boiling, used to render leather soft and pliable.

neb, *n. néb* (AS. *neb*, a beak, nose, face: Icel. *nebbi*; Dut. *nebbe*, the beak of a bird; Scot. *neb*, any sharp point), the beak of a bird; the nose; the snout; the mouth; a nib.

nebula, *n. néb-ú-lá*, *plu. neb-ú-læ*, *-lè* (L. *nebula*; Gr. *nephelè*, mist, a cloud), an appearance as of a light gauzy cloud amongst the stars, usually only seen through a telescope, often resolvable by a powerful instrument into clusters of stars; a white spot or slight opacity on the cornea: **nebular**, *a. -lér*, of or relating to nebula: **nebulous, *a. -lús*, cloudy; hazy; pert. to a nebula: **nebulousness**, *n. -nès*, also **neb-ulosity**, *n. -lús-ít-ít*, the faint misty appearance which surrounds many stars: **nebuli**, *a. néb-ú-lí*, covered or ornamented with wavy lines: **nebular hypothesis**, the theory or hypothesis which supposes that, in the primal condition of the solar system, the sun was the centre of a luminous mass, out of which were gradually evolved the planets and satellites of our system.**

necessary, *a. nès-és-sér-ít* (L. *necessarius*, indispensable, unavoidable—from *nece*, from *nece*, inevitable: It. *necessario*: F. *nécessaire*), that cannot be otherwise; inevitable; essential; acting from necessity or compulsion; decisive by logical consequences: *n. something indispensable*; an essential: **neccessaries**, *n. plu. -íz*, things that are daily in use and cannot be dispensed with: **neccessarily**, *adv. -sér-ít-lí*: **neccessariness**, *n. -ín-és*, the state or quality of being necessary: **necessitarian**, *n. náv-sés-ít-tér-ít-án*, also **necessarian**, *n. náv-sés-és-sér-ít-án*, one who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity: **neccessarianism**, *n. -rí-án-íz-m*, also **necessitarianism**, *n. -íz-m*, the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of all things, but particularly as applied to acting or choosing: **necessitate**, *v. -í-tát*, to compel; to constrain; to render unavoidable: **necessitating**, *imp.*: **necessitated**, *pp.*: **necessity**, *n. náv-sés-ít-ít*, that which cannot be otherwise; that which must be; extreme indigence; pinching poverty; irresistible power: **necessitous**, *a. -sít-tús*, pressed with poverty; destitute: **necessitously**, *adv. -lí*: **necessitousness**, *n. -nès*, extreme poverty or destitution: **of necessity**, by necessary consequence; by compulsion.

neck, *n. nèk* (AS. *anecca*, the back of the head: Dan. *nakke*, nape of the neck: Icel. *hnacki*; Norm. *nakkje*, the back of the head: Dut. *nak*, the nape, the neck—see *nape*), the part of an animal between the head and the trunk; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger portions together; the long slender part of anything, as of a bottle: **necked**, *a. nèkt*, having a neck—used only in composition, as *stiff-necked*: **neck-band**, the collar of a shirt: **neckcloth**, a cravat; something worn round the neck by men: **stiff-necked**, *a.* obdurate; obstinate: **neckerchief**, *n. nèk-ér-číf*, a kerchief or cloth for the neck: **necklace**, *n. nèk-lás*, a string of beads, or some other ornament, worn round the neck: **neck-laced**, *a. -lást*, adorned as with a necklace: **neck-tie**, a small cravat for the neck: **to harden the neck**, to grow obstinate: **neck and crop**, completely; utterly: **to break the neck of**, to destroy the main force or power of; to reduce to an almost harmless condition: **neck or nothing**, with the risk of everything: **neck-verse**, the verse anciently required to be read by a

criminal to entitle him to benefit of clergy, said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm.

necrolite, *n. nek-ró-lít* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to certain nodules in limestone strata which, when struck, exhale a fetid odour like that of putrid flesh: **necronite**, *n. nek-ró-nít*, a variety of felspar which, when struck, gives off a fetid odour.

necrology, *n. nek-ról-ó-jí* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, a discourse), a register of deaths: **necrological**, *a. nek-ról-ó-jí-kál*, pert. to a register of the dead: **necrologist**, *n. nek-ról-ó-jíst*, one who gives an account of deaths.

necromancy, *n. nek-ró-mán-sí* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *manteia*, divination), divination by the agency of the spirits of the dead, or by devils; enchantment: **necromancer**, *n. -sér*, one who practises the art; a conjurer: **necromantic**, *a. -tík*, pert. to or performed by necromancy: **necromantically**, *ad. -tík*.

necrophagous, *a. nek-róf-á-gús* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *phago*, I eat), feeding on the dead; carrion-eating.

necropolis, *n. nek-róp-ó-lís* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *polis*, a city), a name given to ancient cemeteries, and now applied to modern burial-places; a cemetery.

necropsy, *n. nek-róp-sí* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *opsis*, sight), the examination of a dead body.

necroscopic, *a. nek-róp-skóp-ík* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *skopeo*, I view) relating to post-mortem examinations. **necrosis**, *n. nek-ró-sís* (Gr. *nekros*, a killing, death), mortification and death of a bone; a state analogous to mortification or gangrene in soft parts; a disease of plants marked by small black spots, and followed by decay.

nectar, *n. nek-tár* (L. *nectar*; Gr. *nectar*, the drink of the gods; F. *nectar*), in anc. myth., the drink of the gods; the sweet secretion of flowers; any sweet and very pleasant drink: **nectared**, *a. -tér*, imbued or mingled with nectar: **nectaréal**, *a. -tár-é-ál*, **nectarean**, or **nectareous**, *a. -tár-é-ús*, pert. to or containing nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious: **nectareously**, *ad. -tík*: **nectareousness**, *n. -nès*, the quality of being nectareous: **nectaréal**, *a. -tár-é-ál*, pert. to the nectary of a flower: **nectariferous**, *a. nek-tér-í-fér-ús* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing nectar or honey; having a honey-like secretion: **nectary**, *n. nek-tér-í*, any abnormal part of a flower; properly that part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance: **nectarine**, *n. -tín*, a variety of peach having a smooth rind: **adj.** sweet as nectar: **nectarium**, *n. -tí-úm*, the nectary: **nectarous**, *a. -tér-ús*, sweet as nectar.

nee, *ná* (F. *née*—from L. *natus*, born), born—a term often placed in high life before a married woman's maiden name in order to designate the family name to which she belongs, as Madame de Staël, *née* Necker—that is, born Necker, or her family name was Necker.

need, *n. néd* (AS. *nead*, necessity; Dut. *nood*; Ger. *noth*, need, want; Russ. *nudít*, to constrain), want; occasion for something; necessity; pressing difficulty: **v.** to want; to require; to have necessity for; in the third pers. sing. pres., *needs* is employed as an auxiliary, and drops the usual terminating *s*, as *he needs not come*: **needing**, *imp.* **need'ed**, *pp.* **need'ful**, *a. -fóol*, necessary; requisite: **need'fully**, *ad. -tík*: **need'fulness**, *n. -nès*, the state or quality of being needful: **needs**, *ad. nédz*, necessarily; indispensably, used with *must*: **needless**, *a. néd-lés*, unnecessary; not needed: **needlessly**, *ad. -tík*: **need'lessness**, *n. -nès*, the quality of being needless: **needy**, *a. néd-í*, very poor; distressed by want of the means of living: **need'ily**, *ad. -tík*: **need'iness**, *n. -nès*, the state of being needy; want; poverty.

needle, *n. néd-ál* (Goth. *neþla*; old H. Ger. *nadala*; Dut. *naelde*; Icei. *nal*, a needle; Dut. *naeden*; Ger. *nähen*, to sew; W. *noden*, a thread), a small steel instrument, pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole at the other, used in sewing; the artificial magnet of the compass; anything needle-shaped: **needles**, *n. plu. néd-álz*, a term applied to detached masses of rock standing out from cliffs or shores, as the *Needles* off the Isle of Wight: **nee'dleful**, *n. -fóol*, a thread of the length ordinarily used in sewing: **nee'dler**, *n. -tér*, a needle-maker: **needle-pointed**, as pointed as a needle: **needle-woman**, a woman who earns a livelihood by sewing: **needle-work**, work done with the needle: **needle-book**, a book having leaves for preserving needles: **needle-fish**, the pipe-fish: **needle-ore**, a variety of sulphuret of bismuth found in long, thin, steel-grey crystals: **needle-stone**, a mineral of the zeolite family: **needle-gun**, a gun fired by means of

a needle forced forward by a spiral spring upon a detonating composition contained in a part of the cartridge.

needless, **needy**, &c.—see under **need**.

ne'er, *ad. nár*, contr. of **never**, which see.

nefarious, *a. né-fár-í-ús* (L. *nefarus*, impious, base—from *nefas*, an unlawful action; It. *nefarío*), villainous; wicked in the extreme; abominable: **nefariously**, *ad. -tík*: **nefariousness**, *n. -nès*, the quality of being nefarious.

negative, *n. nég-á-tív* (L. *negativus*; It. *negativo*, that denies, negative—from L. *nego*, I deny; F. *néga-tif*), a word which denies, as *not*, *no*; a proposition by which something is denied; the right or power of withholding assent; the position taken up by a party who opposes or denies; in *photography*, a picture, either on paper or glass, having the lights and shadows reversed, from which positives or ordinary photographs may be taken in unlimited numbers: **adj.** implying denial; returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request; opposed to affirmative; opposed to positive, as a *negative* morality—that is, that which merely contents itself with abstaining from evil; without positive statement; tending to prove the opposite; having the power of stopping or withholding: **v.** to disprove; to dismiss or reject by a vote; to refuse to enact or sanction: **negatively**, *imp.* **negatived**, *pp. -tíed*: **negation**, *n. nég-gá-shín*, denial, as opposed to *affirmation*; a declaration that a certain thing is *not*, or has not been; argument drawn from denial: **negatively**, *ad. -tík*: **negativeness**, *n. -nès*, the quality of being negative: **negative electricity**, an amount of electricity less than the substance should naturally contain; resinous electricity: **negative pregnant**, the negation of one thing which implies the affirmation of another: **negative quantity**, in *alg.*, the quantity to be subtracted, or which is affected by the sign (—): **negative sign**, the sign (—) in algebra.

neglect, *v. nég-lect* (L. *neglectus*, disregarded, slighted), to omit by carelessness or design; to slight or disregard; not to heed; not to care for; not to attend to: **n.** omission to do anything that can be done, or that requires to be done; slight; habitual want of regard: **neglecting**, *imp.* **neglected**, *pp.* **neglect'er**, *n. -ér*, one who neglects, *a. -fóol*, careless; inattentive; heedless: **neglect'fully**, *ad. -tík*, with neglect: **neglect'edness**, *n. -nès*, state of being neglected: **neglect'ingly**, *ad. -tík*, carelessly; inattentively.

negligee, *n. nég-í-lí-zhá* (F. *négligé*, an undress—from *négliger*, to neglect), a loose gown; an undress; an easy unceremonious attire.

negligent, *a. nég-í-jént* (L. *negligens*, reckless, that cares not for anything; It. *negligente*; F. *négligent*), careless; heedless; habitually inattentive; not doing what ought to be done: **negligently**, *ad. -tík*: **negligence**, *n. -jéns*, carelessness; the habit of omitting to do things which ought to be done; omission of duty.

negotiate, **negotiable**, &c., erroneous spellings of **negotiate**, **negotiable**, &c.

negotiate, *v. nég-gó-shí-át* (L. *negotium*, business, or anything to be done; *negotior*, I am employed in any business affair—from *nec*, not, and *otium*, ease, leisure; Sp. *negociar*; F. *négo-cier*), to transact or arrange business; to bargain; to treat with others in regard to public affairs or private matters; to pass or transfer, as a bill of exchange: **negot'iating**, *imp.* **negot'iated**, *pp.* **negot'iable**, *a. -shí-á-bél*, capable of being negotiated; that may be passed or transferred to another: **negot'iability, *n. -bí-lí-tí*, the quality of being negotiable or transferable: **negot'ia'tion**, *n. -shí-á-shín*, the treating with another in regard to sale or purchase; the transaction of business between states or nations: **negot'iator**, *n. -á-tér*, one who negotiates or treats with others.**

Negro, *n. né-gró* (Sp. *negro*, a negro—from L. *niger*, black), one of the black race of men in Africa or their descendants, distinguished by their woolly hair, flat noses, high cheek-bones, and thick protruding lips: **Negress**, *n. fem. né-grés*, a female Negro: **Negrito**, *n. né-grí-tó* (L. *nigritia*, black colour, Negroland), an inhabitant of certain intertropical islands: **adj.** black: **negrohead tobacco**, tobacco softened with molasses and pressed into cakes, generally called *cavendish*: **Negroland**, the district of Africa occupied by the Negro race.

negus, *n. nég-gús* (said to be after Col. *Negrus*, in Queen Anne's time), a mixture of wine and hot water, sweetened and spiced, or sweetened only.

máte, mát, fár, láw; méte, méf, hér; píne, pín; móte, nót, móve;

neigh, *n. nā* (AS. *hnægan*; Icel. *hnægja*; Low Ger. *nichen*; It. *nitrire*, to neigh; Scot. *nicher*, to neigh, to laugh coarsely—also imitative of the sound), the cry of a horse: *v.* to cry as a horse: **neighing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of crying as a horse: **neighed**, *pp. nābar*, **neighbour**, *n. nā-bar* (AS. *neah-bar*; Ger. *nachbar*, a neighbour—from AS. *neah*, nigh, near, and Dan. *bog*; Ger. *bauen*, to till, to cultivate), one who lives near to another; an intimate; in *Script.*, a fellow-being: *v.* to be near to; to adjoin: **neighbouring**, *imp.*: *adj.* living or being near: **neighboured**, *pp. nā-bērd*: **neighbourhood**, *n. -bēr-hōd*, place or part near; adjoining district: **neigh-bourly**, *a. -li*, friendly; social; becoming a neighbour: *ad.* after the manner of a neighbour: **neigh-bourliness**, *n. -li-nēs*, state or quality of being neighbourly.

neither, *a. nē-ther* or *nē-ther* (AS. *næther*, neither—from *ne*, not, and Eng. *either*), not the one or the other; not either: *conj.* not either; not yet. *Note.*—*Neither* is used to introduce two or more co-ordinate clauses, and as the correlative of *nor*, as, "*neither John nor James could come.*" *Neither* follows not—"Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it."

nem. con., *nēm kōn*, an abbreviation of the Latin **nemine contradicente**, *nēm-inē kōn-trā-dī-sēn-tē*, which signifies, no one opposing.

nemacanthus, *n. nēm-a-kān-thūs* (Gr. *nemo*, I deal out, I scatter, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil fin-spines, so called from being covered with minute prickles.

Nemæan, *a. nēm-mē-an*, pert. to Nemæa in anc. Greece, or to the games held there.

nemalite, *n. nēm-a-lit* (Gr. *nema*, a thread, and *lithos*, a stone), fibrous hydrate of magnesia.

nematoid, *a. nēm-a-tōyd* (Gr. *nema*, a thread, and *eidos*, appearance), like a thread—applied to a class of parasitic worms.

nematoneura, *n. nēm-a-tō-nū-rā* (Gr. *nema*, a thread, and *neuron*, a nerve), applied to that division of the *radiata*, among the animals of which the nervous filaments are distinctly traceable, and the alimentary canal floats loosely in a distinct abdominal cavity.

Nemesis, *n. nēm-i-sis* (Gr. distribution), a female Greek divinity, the daughter of Night, the distributor of good and evil, but chiefly of punishments, most severe to the insolent and proud on whom fortune had lavishly bestowed her favours.

nenuphar, *n. nēm-a-fār* (F. *nenuphar*; It. *nenuphar*), the great white water-lily of Europe.

neo, *nēō* (Gr. *neos*, new, fresh, recent), the first part of many scientific compounds, signifying, new; fresh; young; recent.

neocomian, *n. nēō-kōm-i-an* (L. *Neocomium*, the Latin name of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland), in *geol.*, a term applied to the Greensand or Lower Cretaceous formation.

neogene, *n. nēō-jēn* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *ginomai*, I am formed), literally, *new-born*; a term applied by geologists to designate the Pliocene and Miocene tertiaries.

neolite, *n. nēō-lit* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *lithos*, a stone), a laminar massive variety of talc, of a brownish or blackish-green colour.

neology, *n. nē-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word; It. *neologia*; F. *néologie*), the introduction or use of new words and phrases into a language; a new system of doctrines at variance with received interpretations of revealed truth; new method of theological interpretation; rationalism: **neologic**, *a. nē-ō-lō-jī-k*, also *ne-olog-ic*, *a. -i-kāl*, pert. to neology: **neologically**, *ad. -li*: **neologist**, *n. nē-ō-lō-jist*, an innovator in language or religion; one who holds or introduces new doctrines at variance with received interpretations of revealed religion: **neologise**, *v. -jiz*, to introduce new words or new doctrines: **neologising**, *imp.*: **neologised**, *pp. -jizd*: **neologism**, *n. -jizm*, new words or phrases introduced into language; new views introduced into religion.

neophyte, *n. nē-ō-fīt* (Gr. *neophytos*, newly planted—from *neos*, new, and *phutos*, grown; *phuton*, a plant, a creature: F. *néophyte*), a new convert or proselyte to the Christian faith in early times; a novice; a beginner: *ad.* newly entered into an employment.

neoteric, *n. nē-ō-tēr-ik* (Gr. *neoterikos*, youthful—from *neos*, new), one of modern times: **neoterical**, *a.*, also **neoterical**, *a. -i-kāl*, new; recent in origin; modern.

neozoic, *a. nē-ō-zō-ik* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *zoe*, life), a term used to designate one of the two great epochs of geological time, which embraces the portions of the

earth's crust from the Trias up to the existing order of things.

nep, *n. nēp* (L. *nepeta*), the herb catmint.

nepenthe, *n. nē-pēn-thē* (Gr. *nepenthes*—from *ne*, not, and *penithos*, grief, sadness), in *anc. Greece*, a magic potion or drug supposed to cause persons to forget their sorrow and misfortunes: **nepenthe**, *n. -thēs*, a singular plant, well known under the name of pitcher-plant.

nepheline, *n. nēf-ē-līn* (Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud), a double silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in small crystals in igneous rocks, so called from its transparent fragments becoming cloudy in nitric acid.

nephew, *n. nēv-ū* (L. *nepos*, a grandson, a descendant—gen. *nepotis*; F. *neveu*; Scot. *nevoy*, a nephew; Lap. *napat*, a sister's son), the son of a brother or sister; fem. *niece*.

nephralgia, *n. nē-frāl-jī-ā* (Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain of body or mind), pain in the kidneys.

nephrite, *n. nēf-rīt* (Gr. *nephros*, a kidney), a mineral of a leek-green colour, remarkable for hardness and tenacity—pieces of it were formerly worn as an imagined specific for diseases of the kidneys; also called *jade*, *nephritic*, *a. nēf-rīt-ik*, also **nephritical**, *a. -i-kāl*, affected with disease of the kidneys: **nephritic**, *n.* a medicine for the cure of disease in the kidneys: **nephritis**, *n. nēf-rīt-is*, inflammation of the kidneys: **nephrotomy**, *n. nē-frōt-ō-mī* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.

nepotism, *n. nēp-ō-tizm* or *nēp-ō-tizm* (F. *népotisme*; It. *nepotismo*—from L. *nepos*, a grandson, a nephew—gen. *nepotis*), undue preference or favouritism shown to relatives.

Neptune, *n. nēp-tūn* (L. *Neptunus*), in *anc. myth.*, the god of the sea; the remotest known planet of our system: **neptunian**, *a. nēp-tūn-i-an*, pert. to the sea; formed by water—now applied to the stratified rocks only: **neptunian theory**, the theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: **neptunian**, *n. -i-an*, also **neptunist**, *n. -tū-nist*, one who supports the neptunian theory.

Nereid, *n. nē-rē-īd* (Gr. *Nereis*, a nymph of the sea—gen. *Nereides*), one of the sea nymphs or goddesses who were constant attendants upon Neptune: **Nereides**, *plu. nē-rē-ī-dēs*, also *nē-rē-īds*: **neretids**, *n. plu. nē-rē-īds*, fossil tracks of marine worms, occurring in Silurian and other strata; a living family of sea-worms: **nerite**, *n. nē-rīt*, a univalvular shell-fish of the genus *nerita*, *nē-rīt-ā*.

neroli, *n. nē-rō-lī* (F. *nérolī*), the essential oil of orange-flowers.

nerve, *n. nērv* (L. *nervus*; Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve, the string of a bow: It. *nervo*; F. *nerf*), one of the network of grey fibrous cords which are carried from the brain as their centre to all parts of the body, forming the organs of sensation and impressions; fortitude; strength; firmness of mind or body; courage; manliness; in *bot.*, one of the fibrous bundles of the combined vascular and cellular tissue ramifying through leaves, &c., like veins or nerves in the animal structure: *v.* to give strength or vigour to; to strengthen: **nerving**, *imp.*: **nerved**, *pp. nērvēd*: **nerveless**, *a.* without strength or nerve: **nervine**, *n. nērv-ēn*, anything that affects the nerves: *adj.* good for the nerves: **nervous**, *a. nērv-ūs*, relating to the nerves; having the nerves affected; easily agitated; marked by strength in sentiment or style, as a writer; in *bot.*, full of nerves; having the nerves prominently developed: **neruously**, *ad. -li*: **nervousness**, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being nervous; weakness or agitation of the nerves: **nervure**, *n. plu. nērv-ūrs* (F. *nervure*, nerve or band), the veins of leaves; the horny stems or tubes which expand the wings of insects: **nerivation**, *n. nērv-ā-shūn*, in *bot.*, the character or disposition of the nerves of a leaf or other foliaceous appendage: **nervous system**, the nerves spread over the body taken collectively, the office of which is to receive and convey impressions: **nervous temperament**, a condition of body characterised by fine hair, thin skin, small muscles, quickness of motion, and a general predominance of mental manifestations.

ness, *nēs*, also **naze**, *nās* (AS. *nesse*, a cape; L. *nasus*, a nose—see *naze*), in *geog.*, any promontory or sudden projection of land into the sea—common as a suffix in names of places and capes—as Shoeburyness, Fifeness, Dungeness.

nest, *n. nēst* (Pol. *gniazdo*, a nest, a breed; Bret. *netz*; Gael. *nead*; L. *nidus*, a nest), the bed or dwelling prepared by a bird for incubation, and for its

cōw, bōy, fōt; päre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

young till able to fly; any place where insects or small animals are produced; a warm, close place of abode; a number of persons dwelling together, in an ill sense, as *a nest of thieves*; a number of boxes or baskets placed one within the other; a set of small drawers: **v.** to build and occupy a nest: **nesting**, *imp.* **nest'ed**, *pp.* **nest-egg**, an egg left in a nest to prevent the hen forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

nestle, *v.* **nest'l** (AS. *nestlian*, to nestle—from *nest*, a nest), to cherish and fondle closely, as a bird its young; to lie close and snug: **nestling**, *imp.* **nest'ling**: *adj.* recently hatched: *n.* a young bird from the nest or in it: **nestled**, *pp.* **nest'led**.

Nestorian, *n.* **nes-tō'r-i-ān**, one of an anc. sect founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that the divine and human natures of Christ did not unite and form one person, that Mary was not the *mother of God*, but of Christ—remains of the sect are still found in Persia and India: *adj.* of or relating to the Nestorians.

net, *n.* **net** (Goth. *net*; Icel. *not*; Ger. *netz*; Bret. *neud*, a net), a texture with open meshes, made of twine, thread, &c., used for catching fish or birds; a snare; an inextricable difficulty: **v.** to form as net-work; to take with a net: **netting**, *imp.* *n.* a piece of network; the process of forming meshes for nets: **netted**, *pp.* *adj.* made of network; in *bot.*, covered with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net: **netty**, *a.* **net'ty**, resembling a net or network: **network**, work formed with meshes like a net.

net, *a.* **net** (F. *net*; Sp. *nete*; It. *netto*, pure, clear, free—from *L. niteo*, I shine—see *neat*), pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges or deductions, as *net profit*; *net weight*: **v.** to receive or produce as clear profit: **netting**, *imp.* **netted**, *pp.* **net'ted**: **net** is improperly written **nett**: **net proceeds**, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid: **net weight**, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for the casks, bags, or any enclosing material.

nether, *a.* **neh'ther** (Icel. *nedan*, under; *nedri*, lower; Ger. *nieder*, lower: AS. *neothan*, beneath), lying beneath; in a lower place; opposed to *upper*; belonging to the regions below: **neth'ernmost**, *a.* superl. degree, *most* lowest.

Nethinim, *n.* plu. **neh'ti-nim** (Heb.—from *nathan*, to give), among the anc. Jews, the servants of the priests and Levites about the Temple.

nettle, *n.* **net'l** (Ger. *nessel*; Low Ger. *nettel*; Norm. *netla*; Dan. *naelde*, a nettle: Icel. *notr*, a nettle—from *notra*, to shiver), a well-known stinging plant: **v.** to irritate; to provoke; to excite feelings of displeasure or uneasiness in: **nettling**, *imp.* **nett'ling**: **nettled**, *pp.* **net'tled**: **nettle-rash**, a peculiar eruption on the skin resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

neural, *a.* **nū-rāl** (Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve), pert. to the nerves or nervous system; denoting the arch of the vertebra: **neural arch**, that which protects part of the nervous system: **neurine**, *n.* **nū-rin**, nervous substance.

neuralgia, *n.* **nū-rāl'jī-dā**, also **neural'gy**, *n.* **-jī** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *algos*, pain), violent pain of a nerve, as in the head or face: **neural'gic**, *a.* **-jīk**, pert. to or afflicted by neuralgia.

neurapophysis, *n.* **nū-rāp-ōf'is** (Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve, and Eng. *apophysis*), in *anat.*, the part projecting from a vertebra which aids in forming the canal that protects the spinal cord.

neurilemma, *n.* **nū-rī-lēm'mā** (Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve, and *lemma*, skin, bark), in *anat.*, the delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve.

neurology, *n.* **nū-rōl-ō-jī** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *logos*, a discourse), a scientific description of the nerves of animal bodies; the doctrine of the nerves: **neurological**, *a.* **-jōjī-kal**, pert. to: **neurologist**, *n.* **-rōl-ō-jist**, a writer on the nerves.

neuroma, *n.* **nū-rō-mā** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve), a fibrous tumour developed in the sheath of a nerve.

neuropathy, *n.* **nū-rōp-ā-thī** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pathos*, suffering), a term applied generally to affections of the nervous system.

neuroptera, *n.* plu. **nū-rōp'tēr-ā** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pteron*, a wing), an order of insects characterised by the finely-reticulated nervures of their membranous wings, of which there are two pairs: **neurop'ter**, *n.* one of the order of neuroptera: **neurop'teral**, *a.* **-tēr-āl**, also **neurop'terous**, *a.* **-tēr-ūs**, nerve-winged; pert. to the order neuroptera.

neuropteris, *n.* **nū-rōp'tēr-is** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve,

and *pteris*, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the coal-measures.

neuroses, *n.* **nū-rō'sēs** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve), nervous affections or diseases in which sense and motion are impaired without any local disease.

neuroskeleton, *n.* **nū-rō-skēlēt-ōn** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and Eng. *skeleton*), the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous system and with locomotion.

neurotic, *n.* **nū-rō'tīk** (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve), a disease of the nerves, or a medicine used for strengthening such: *adj.* seated in the nerves, or pert. to them: **neurotomy**, *n.* **nū-rōt-ō-mī** (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), the dissection of a nerve: **neurotom'ical**, *a.* **-tōm'ī-kal**, pert. to: **neurot'omist**, *n.* one who dissects the nerves.

neuter, *a.* **nū-tēr** (L. *neuter*, neither the one nor the other), taking no part with either side; indifferent; of neither sex; neither active nor passive—applied to verbs: *n.* an animal fully developed which has no organs of generation, as the working-bee; a plant having neither stamens nor pistils; one who takes no side in a contest or controversy: **neut'ral**, *a.* **-trāl**, not assisting or acting with either party; indifferent; neither acid nor alkaline; in *chem.*, applied to salts composed of an acid and a base in such proportions that they counteract or render imperceptible each other's properties: **neut'rally**, *adv.* **-trāl'ly**, *neut'rality*, *n.* **-trāl'it-ē**, the state of taking no part on any side; indifference: **neut'ralise**, *v.* **-tīz**, to render neutral or inert; to counteract or render imperceptible the properties of a body by causing it to combine with another of different properties: **neut'ralising**, *imp.* *adj.* counteracting or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a body; reducing to a state of inactivity: **neut'ralised**, *pp.* **-tīz**: *adj.* reduced to neutrality: **neut'raliser**, *n.* **-tīz-er**, that which renders inert the peculiar properties of: **neut'ralisation**, *n.* **-tīz-shūn**, the act of reducing to a state of neutrality; in *chem.*, the process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions as to counteract or render inert the properties of both: **neut'ral tint**, a factitious grey pigment used in water-colours, composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions.

neuvaine, *n.* plu. **nū-vāns** (F. *neuvaine*—from *neuf*, nine), in the *R. Cath.*, *prayers* of the same kind offered up for nine successive days.

never, *adv.* **nev'ēr** (AS. *nefre*, never—from *ne*, not, and *ofre*, ever), not ever; at no time; in no degree, as, "and yet be *never* the worse"; not at all; not, as, "he answered him to *never* a word"; however, as, "charm he *never* so wisely"; in *Script.*, ever, as, "ask me *never* so much doubt."

nevertheless, *adv.* **nev'ēr-thē-lēs** (*never*, *the*, and *less*), not the less; notwithstanding.

new, *a.* **nū** (Bret. *nevez*; Gael. *nuadh*; Sans. *navya*; L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*, new), lately made, invented, or produced; fresh; not old; not before known; modern; of the present time; opposed to old; different from the former, as a *new* life; not of ancient family: **new'ish**, *a.* **-ish**, somewhat new; nearly new: **new'er**, *comp.* **-ēr**: **new'est**, *superl.* **-ēst**: **newly**, *adv.* **nū'lī**, lately; recently; in a manner different from the former: **newness**, *n.* **nū-nēs**, state or quality of being new; recentness; difference from the former manner: **Newfoundland** dog, a variety of dog of large size, originally from Newfoundland, remarkable for its sagacity: **new-laid**, *a.* fresh, as eggs: **new red sandstone**, the sandstone lying above the coal-measures: **new style**, the Gregorian or present method of reckoning time: **New Testament**, the second great division of the Bible: **new-year's day**, the first day of the year; 1st January: **new-year's gift**, a present given on or about the first day of the year: **new-comer**, one lately arrived: **new-fangled**, *a.* desirous or fond of something new: **new world**, a name applied to N. and S. Amer., referring to their having become known to Europeans at a comparatively recent date.

newel, *n.* **nū-ēl** (Norm. F. *novel* or *nuel*; F. *noyau*, a newel), the upright pillar round which the steps turn in a winding staircase, and by which they are supported from the bottom to the top.

news, *n.* sing. **nūz** (from Eng. *new*: said to be made up of the initial letters of the four cardinal points, N.E.W.S., meaning intelligence from all quarters: F. *nouvelle*, news), intelligence, tidings: **news-boy** or **news-man**, one who sells or delivers newspapers: **news-galleys**, among *printers*, long frames of metal, or of metal bottoms and wooden sides, for containing columns of type, for the purpose of pulling therefrom

māte, *māt*, *jār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

proofs in slips: **news-monger**, one who employs much of his time in hearing and telling news: **news-vendor**, a seller of newspapers: **newspaper**, n. a sheet of paper printed and published daily, or at short intervals, for giving intelligence of passing events: **news-paper agent**, one who supplies newspapers to the public: a **news-vendor**: **news-room**, a room where the daily papers, magazines, reviews, &c., may be read by subscribers: **news-writer**, a casual reporter or contributor to a newspaper.

newt, n. *nūt* (a supposed corruption of an *evet*—from old Eng. *evet*, a newt: AS. *eſete*, an eeft, a newt), a small water-lizard; an eft.

Newtonian, n. *nūt-ō-n'ān*, a follower of Newton's philosophy: **adj.** pert. to Sir Isaac Newton, or to his discoveries.

next, a. *nēkst* (AS. *neah*, near; *nehest*, next), nearest in place; nearest in time; having no object intervening between it and another: **adj.** immediately succeeding, or at the time or turn nearest, as, "the matter is *next* to impossible": **next door** to, close to; not far removed from anything. *Note*.—*Next* may frequently be regarded as a prep. when followed by *to*, expressed or understood, as, "you are *next* to him."

nib, n. *nīb* (Scot. *neb*, a sharp point; Norm. *nibba*, a sharp projecting rock; Icel. *nibba*, a promontory—see *neb*), the point of anything, particularly of a pen; the beak of a bird: **nibbed**, a. *nīb'd*, having a nib or point.

nibble, n. *nīb-bl* (Dut. *knabbelen*, to nibble, to grumble; Ger. *knaupeln*, to gnaw, to nibble; Swiss, *knübeln*, to pick), a little bite: **v.** to bite by little at a time; to continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish the bait; to carp at; to find fault with: **nibbling**, imp. **-bling**: **adj.** biting or feeding by nibbles: n. a little bite; act of one who nibbles: **nibbled**, pp. **-bled**: **nibblingly**, **adj.** *-bling-li*: **nibbler**, n. *-bler*, he or that which nibbles; a carper.

nice, a. *nīs* (F. *nice*, foolish, simple; Prov. *nesci*; Port. *nescio*; Sp. *ocio*, foolish; imprudent; L. *nescius*, ignorant), foolishly particular; over-regard to trifling matters; attentive to minutiae; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; accurate; discriminating; requiring scrupulous exactness; fastidious; showing great delicacy; refined; pleasing: **nicely**, **adv.** *nīs-ly*, delicately; daintily; accurately; well; cleverly; in the best manner: **niceness**, n. *nīs-nēs*, pleasantness to the sense; extreme delicacy; minute exactness; accuracy: **nicety**, n. *nīs-ē-ti*, the quality of being nice; exactness in treatment; fastidious delicacy; minuteness, as of observation or discrimination; precision; delicate management; something new or delicate, as a dainty dish of food; a delicacy: **niceties**, n. plu. *-tiz*, dainties or delicacies of the table: **nice distinction**, one that is taken by over-refined reasoning: **a person nice in food**, a person over particular in the choice of food.

Nicene, a. *nīs'en*, pert. to the town of Nice or Nicaea, in Asia Minor, denoting a celebrated council held there, A.D. 325: **Nicene Creed**, the summary of Christian faith drawn up by this council, with the additions made at the Council of Constantinople, 381.

niche, n. *nīch* (F. *niche*; It. *nicchio*, a recess in a wall for a statue), a cavity or recess in a wall, as for a statue or bust: **niche'd**, a. *nīcht*, having a niche, or put into one.

nick, n. *nīk* (It. *nicchio*, a nick; Ger. *knick*, the clear sound of a slender body when it gets a sudden chink or burst), a cut or notch: **v.** to cut in nicks or notches; to notch: **nick'ing**, imp.: **nicked**, pp. *nīkt*: **nick-nacks**, n. plu. *nīk-nāks*, small wares; trifles.

nick, n. *nīk* (F. *nique*, a trick, hence a sleight or turn of hand; Ger. *nicken*, to nod, to wink), the exact point or critical moment; a fortunate conjuncture; the winning throw or trick: **v.** to hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky moment; to cozen; to defeat: **nick'ing**, imp.: **nicked**, pp. *nīkt*: **nick of time**, just in time; at the required moment.

Nick, n. *nīk*, also **Old Nick** (Low Ger. *nikker*, the hangman, the devil, as, in the popular estimation, the great executioner prepared for the condemned at the day of judgment; Icel. *nīkr*; AS. *nīcor*, a water-god), the devil.

nickel, n. *nīk-ēl* (Ger. *nickel*, a contraction for *kupfer-nickel*, false copper, that is, copper of *Nick* or *Nicholas*, a name given to it by the miners in derision, from having been thought base ore of copper; Ger. *kupfer*, copper, and *nickel*, a jade, a prostitute), a metal of a white or reddish-white colour, and of great

hardness, is ductile and malleable, and, like iron, is attracted by the magnet, and may be rendered magnetic: **nickelic**, a. *nīk-ēl-ik*, pert. to nickel: **nickeline**, n. *nīk-ēl-īn*, one of the chief ores of nickel: **nickel-glance**, a greyish-white ore of nickel: **nickel-ochre** or **nickel-green**, an arseniate of nickel of an apple-green colour: **nickel-silver**, white metal or German silver, a compound of tin and nickel.

nickname, n. *nīk-nām* (Icel. *auknefni*; Sw. *ök-namn*; Ger. *eich-name*, a surname, a nickname—from Icel. *auk*; old Eng. *eke*, in addition, besides, and Eng. name: F. *nom de nique*, a name of contempt), a term of reproach, contempt, or derision; a by-name: **v.** to call by an opprobrious name: **nick naming**, imp.: **nicknamed**, pp. *nīk-nāmd*, named in derision or reproach.

Nicolaitans, *nīk-ō-lā'tānz*, a sect of early Christians condemned by the Spirit of God—Rev. ii. 6.

nicotian, a. *nī-kō-shī-ān* (from *Nicot*, a Frenchman who first sent the seeds of tobacco into France), pert. to or denoting tobacco: **nicotianin**, n. *nī-kō-shī-dīn*, the volatile oil of tobacco, possessing the smell of tobacco-smoke: **nicotin**, n. *nī-kō-tīn*, a highly acrid, pungent, and poisonous liquid, extracted from tobacco: **nicotiana**, n. *nī-kō-shī-ānā*, a genus of plants, which includes the tobacco-plant.

nictate, **v.** *nīk-tāt*, also **nictitate**, **v.** *nīk-tīt-tāt* (L. *nictatum*, to make a sign with the eyes), to wink: **nict'ating**, imp., also **nict'itating**, imp.: **adj.** winking: **nictated**, pp., also **nict'itated**, pp.: **nictation**, n. *nīk-tā-shūn*, also **nictitation**, n. *nīk-tīt-tā-shūn*, the act of winking: **nictitating membrane**, a fold of skin with which birds cover their eyes.

nidificate, **v.** *nīd-i-fī-kāt* (L. *nidificatum*, to build a nest—from *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, I make), to build nests: **nid'icating**, imp.: **nid'icated**, pp.: **nid'ication**, n. *-kāt-shūn*, the act or process of building a nest and hatching and rearing the young.

nidulant, a. *nīd-ū-lānt* (L. *nidulans*, making a nest—gen. *nidulantis*—from *nidus*, a nest), nestling, as a bird in its nest; in *bot.*, embedded in pulp, as in a nest; partially encased in some covering.

nidulites, n. plu. *nīd-ū-lītz* (L. *nidus*, a nest, and Gr. *lithos*, stone), certain organisms occurring in Silurian strata—so called because supposed to be egg-masses.

nidus, n. *nīd-ūs* (L. *nidus*, a nest), a scientific or semi-scientific term for any place where parasites, worms, or insects lodge and lay their eggs; a nest or hatching-place.

niece, n. *nēs* (F. *nièce*, a niece; prov. F. *niès*, a nephew; L. *nepos*, a grandson, a nephew), the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello, n. *nī-ēl-ō* (It. *niello*, curved or wavy work in gold or silver), a species of ornamental engraving resembling damask-work; a specimen of the early fathers of copperplate printing.

niggard, a. *nīg-ērd*, also **niggardly**, a. *-li* (Norm. *niggia*, to gnaw, to scrape; Sw. *njuga*, sparing; Lap. *nagget*, to scrape together), sordidly unwilling to spend; miserly; meanly covetous; extremely sparing of expense: **niggardly**, **adv.** *-li*, in a manner meanly covetous: **niggard**, n. one who scrapes up money by little and little; one who is meanly covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a miser: **niggardness**, n. *-nēs*, also **niggardliness**, n. *-nēs-nēs*, state of being niggardly; mean covetousness; extreme care in sparing expense.

nigged ashlar, n. *nīgd āsh-lēr* (Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, to nibble; prov. Eng. *nig*, to clip money), stone hewn with a pick or a pointed hammer instead of a chisel.

nigger, n. *nī-ēr* (L. *niger*, black), a negro; a coloured slave; a species of caterpillar—known also as a *black-jack*.

nigh, a. *nī* (Goth. *nehv*; AS. *neah*, nigh), near; not distant or remote in time or place; contiguous; closely allied by blood; close in fellowship: **adj.** near to a place; almost; near by: **prep.** near; almost close to: **nigher**, a. comp. *nī-ēr*, more nigh; **nighest**, a. superl. *nī-ēst*, most nigh.

night, n. *nī* (Goth. *nahis*; AS. *nīht*; L. *nox*—gen. *noctis*, night; Lith. *naktis*, night), the part of the day between sunset and sunrise; time of darkness; *figuratively*, death; adversity; obscurity; intellectual and moral darkness: **nightless**, a. *nītlēs*, without a night: **nightly**, a. *nītlī*, done every night: **adv.** by night: **nightward**, **adv.** *nītwērd*, approaching towards night: **night-cap**, a cap for wearing in bed at night; *familiarly*, a tumbler of warm punch or toddy taken im-

mediately before going to bed: **night-dew**, the dew formed in the night: **night dress** or **gown**, a loose undress for sleep: **night-fall**, the close of the day; evening: **night-fly**, a moth that flies in the night: **night-glass**, a sort of telescope, which, by concentrating a large amount of light, enables objects to be distinctly seen at night: **night-hawk**, a well-known Amer. bird; in *Scot.*, the night-moth: **night-jar**, the bird called goat-sucker: **night-man**, one who empties cess-pools, &c., at night: **night-shade**, the name given to several poisonous plants: **deadly night-shade**, a highly-poisonous plant; the atropa belladonna: **night-soil**, the contents of cess-pools, &c.: **night-vision**, a dream in the night: **night-walker**, one walking at night in sleep; a somnambulist: **night-watch**, the watch placed at night, as on a ship at sea; in the night, suddenly; unexpectedly: **to-night**, in this night.

nightingale, n. *nî'tîn-gâl* (AS. *nîht*, night, and AS. *gala*; Icel. *gala*, to sing), a small bird that sings sweetly in the evening.

nightmare, n. *nî't-mâr'* (Icel. *mara*; Dan. *mare*; Ger. *mahr*; Dut. *nacht-merrie*, nightmare), a disagreeable sensation in sleep of pressure on the breast, and phantom-seeing; an incubus; a certain overwhelming or stupefying influence.

night-recent, a. *nî-grê's-ênt* (L. *negrescens*, growing black—from *niger*, black), growing dark or black; approaching to blackness.

nihil, n. *nî'hîl* (L.), nothing: **nihilism**, n. *nî'hîl-î-zm*, nothingness; the doctrine that nothing can be known: **nihilism**, n. *nî'hîl-î-tî*, nothingness; state of being nothing: **nîl**, n. *nîl*, a contraction of *nîhil*, nothing; a term in book-keeping cancelling, meaning, to pass it over, to take no notice of it.

nilometer, n. *nîl-ôm-ê-têr* (L. *Nîlus*; Gr. *Neilos*, the Nile, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an erection for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile: **nilotic**, a. *nîl-ô'tîk*, relating to the Nile.

nimble, a. *nîm-bl* (AS. *numol*, capable of catching; Icel. *nema*, to take; Dan. *nemme*, to learn, to apprehend), light and quick in motion; active; brisk; expert: **nîm-bly**, ad. *-blî*: **nîm-ble-ness**, n. *-blî-nêz*, the quality of being nimble; quickness; celerity: **nîmble-footed**, a. light of foot: **nîmble-fingered**, a. dexterous; in a bad sense, given to pilfer.

nimbus, n. *nîm-bûs* (L. *nimbus*, a bright or black cloud, a cloud-shaped splendour; It. *nimbo*: F. *nimbe*), the rain-cloud; in *anc. myth.*, the cloud of light around the person of a god when he appeared on earth; the circle of light around the heads of saints; a halo: **nîm-biferous**, a. *nîm-bî-fêr-ûs* (L. *fero*, I carry), bringing clouds and storms.

nincompoop, n. *nîn-kôm-pôp* (a corruption of the L. *non compos*, not competent, in the phrase, *non compos mentis*, not possessing mind, of unsound mind), a fool; a trifler; a silly fellow.

nine, a. or n. *nîn* (L. *novem*; Gr. *ennea*; Icel. *nîu*; W. *naw*; Sans. *navan*), nine, more than eight: **nineteen**, n. *nîn-tên*, nine and ten: **nî-ne-tênth**, a. *-tênth*, the ordinal of nineteen: **nî-ne-tîeth**, a. *-tî-êth*, the ordinal of ninety: **nî-nety**, a. and n. *nîn-tî*, nine times ten: **nînth**, a. *nînth*, the ordinal of nine: **n**, a ninth part; in music, an interval consisting of an octave and a tone or semitone: **nînthly**, ad. *-lî*, in the ninth place: **nî-ne-fold**, nine times repeated: **nî-ne-holes**, an old game: **nî-ne-pîns**, a play with nine pieces of wood placed or end: **nî-ne-mêns-morria**, an old name for nine-pins: **The Nine**, poetical name for the Muses.

nînn, n. *nîn-nî* (Sp. *niño*, a child; Gr. *neunos*, foolish, senseless; mod. Gr. *nînton*, a child, a doll), a childish person; a fool.

nîp, n. *nîp* (Ger. *knipp*, a snap or flip with the fingers; *knippen*, to snap; Dan. *nappe*, to snap), a pinch with the nails; a bruise or cut with something sharp; a cutting off the end; destruction of the ends of plants by frost; a sip: **v**, to pinch, as with the nails; to cut or pinch off the ends of anything; to blast; to kill or destroy: **nîp-pîng**, imp. adj. sharp; chilling; removing by biting or cutting, as with the nails or teeth: **nîpped**, pp. *nîpt*: **nîpper**, n. he or that which nîps: **nîppers**, n. plu. *nîp-êr-z*, small pincers: **nîp-pîngly**, ad. *-lî*: **to nîp** in the bud or blossom, to destroy prematurely.

nîp-adîts, n. plu. *nîp-adî-tîz* (*nîpa*, a genus of plants of the screw-pine tribe), a genus of fossil nuts resembling those of the nîpa-palm of Bengal and the E. India Islands.

nipple, n. *nîp'l* (a dim. of *neb* or *nîb*: Esthon. *nîp*, point, end: AS. *nyppel*, a nipple), that part of the female breast from which the milk is drawn; a teat or dug; that part of the lock of a gun over which the percussion-cap is placed: **nîppled**, a. *nîp'l-d*, covered with nipple-like protuberances: **nîp-ply**, ad. *-lî*.

Nisan, n. *nî-zân* (Heb.), a month of the Jewish calendar, answering to the month of April.

nîs, **prius**, **nîst** *prius* (L. *nîs*, unless, and *prius*, before, previously), a judicial writ, so called from the first words; a court so called.

nît, n. *nîs* (AS. *nitut*; Dut. *neet*, a nit), the egg of a louse or other like insect: **nîtty**, a. *nî-tî*, full of nîts: **nît-tîness**, n. *-nêz*, state of being full of nîts.

nîtidous, a. *nî-tî-dis* (L. *nîtidus*, shining), in bot., having a smooth and polished surface; glossy.

nîtratine, n. *nî-trâ-tîn* (see *nître*), the mineralogical term for nitrate of soda.

nître, n. *nî-têr* (F. *nitre*; L. *nitrum*; Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali), saltpetre or nitrate of potash, a crystalline substance of the appearance of salt, extensively used in the manufacture of gunpowder: **nîtriary**, n. *nî-trî-êr-tî*, an artificial bed where nître is formed or made; a place where nître is refined: **nîtrate**, n. *nî-trâ-t*, a salt formed by the union of nîtric acid with a base, as *nitrate* of soda, *nitrate* of potash, &c.: **nîtrated**, a. *nî-trâ-têd*, combined with nître: **nîtric**, a. *nî-trîk*, of or from nître, as *nîtric acid*: **nîtric acid**, a. *nî-trîk-îd*, composed of five parts of oxygen and one of nitrogen; aquafortis: **nîtriferous**, a. *nî-trî-fêr-ûs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing nître: **nîtrify**, v. *nî-trî-fî* (L. *facio*, I make), to convert into nître; to become nître: **nîtrifying**, imp. *nî-trî-fîng*, pp. *-fîd*: **nîtrification**, n. *nî-trî-fî-kâ-shûn*, the process of converting into nître: **nîtrite**, n. *nî-trî-t*, a salt of nîtrous acid with a base: **nîtri**, a. *nî-trî*, pert. to nître: **nîtrate** of silver, silver dissolved in nîtric acid—the crystals being fused by heat, a blackish substance remains, which forms the caustic employed by surgeons: **nîtrate** of soda, a compound of nîtric acid and soda.

nîtro, n. *nî-trô* (L. *nitrum*—see *nître*), a common prefix in chemical terms—meaning, formed by or combined with nîtric acid: **nîtro-benzol**, *-bên-zôl*, artificial oil of bitter almonds: **nîtro-calcite**, n. *-kâl-tî-t* (L. *calx*, lime), nitrate of lime, having a greyish-white colour, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter: **nîtro-glycerine**—see under *glycerine*. **nîtro-jên**, n. *nî-trô-jên* (Gr. *nitron*, nître, and *gen-nao*, I produce), that elementary gas which forms the base of nîtric acid, and composes four-fifths by bulk of our atmosphere—it does not sustain animal life: **nîtro-genised**, a. *nî-trô-jên-î-zêd*, containing nitrogen as a constituent part: **nîtro-genous**, a. *-nîs*, also **nîtro-genous**, a. *nî-trô-jên-ê-nîs*, pert. to or containing nitrogen. **nîtro-magnesite**, n. *nî-trô-mâg-nê-tî-t* (Gr. *nitron*, nître, and *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor), nitrate of magnesia, a saline efflorescence closely resembling nitrate of lime.

nitrometer, n. *nî-trôm-ê-têr* (Gr. *nitron*, nître, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for testing the quality or value of nître.

nîtrous, a. *nî-trîs* (from *nître*, which see), resembling or obtained from nître; impregnated with nîtrous acid: **nîtrous acid**, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen: **nîtrous oxide**, the gas known by the name laughing-gas: **nîtry**—see *nître*.

nîtter, n. *nî-têr* (from *nît*, which see), the horse-louse, which deposits nîts on horses.

nîvêous, a. *nîv-ê-ûs* (L. *nîveus*, white as snow), snowy; resembling snow.

nîzam, n. *nî-zâm*, the title of one of the native sovereigns of India.

No, pronounced *nôm-bêr*, the common commercial abbreviation of *number* (F. *nombre*).

no, ad. *nô* (AS. *na*; Sans. *na*; Pers. *nah*, no, not—see *nay*), a word of denial or refusal; expressing a negative; the opposite of *yes*; *no* is emphatic after another negative—as, “there is none righteous, *no*, not one”: **n**, a refusal; a denial; a negative vote, generally in the plural, as the *noes* (*nôz*) have it—see *ay*.

no, a. *nô* (an abbreviation of *none*: L. *non*, not), not; or not one; none. *Note*.—Before the comparative degree, *no* may be regarded as an adjective or an adverb, the word time or suchlike being understood in the former case, and signifies “in no respect or degree,” “not at all,” “as no higher, no longer, no shorter, no more.”

Noachian, *a. nò-àk'-àn*, pert. to the patriarch Noah or his age.

nob, *n. nòb* (a corruption of Eng. *knob*, a protuberance: Low Ger. *knobbe*, anything thick and round), *familiarly*, the head; one who refuses to hold out for higher wages in a strike.

noble, *a. nò-bl* (L. *nobilis*, famous, of high birth: It. *nobile*; F. *noble*, noble, illustrious, a nobleman: L. *nobilitas*, high birth, the nobles), high in excellence or worth; eminent; great; illustrious; exalted; sublime; distinguished by rank and title; of the best kind; above the common order, as a metal: *n.* a person of rank above the common orders; an old gold coin, value 6s. 8d.: *nobility*, *n. nò-bl'-i-ti*, the highest classes of society; titled persons and their near relatives; the peerage; noble birth; dignity; grandeur; commanding excellence: *nobly*, *ad. nò-bl'*, with greatness of soul; heroically: *no bleness*, *n. -bl-nès*, the quality of being noble; elevation or dignity of mind or station; grandeur: *no bleman*, *n. -bl-màn*, a peer; a titled gentleman: *noblesse*, *n. nò-blès* (F.), persons of noble rank collectively; the nobility: *noble metals*, the name given to those metals which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone—viz., gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury.

nobody, *n. nò-bod'-i* (no, and body), no one; no person.

noctilucous, *a. nòk-ti-là'-kùs* (L. *nox*, night—gen. *noctis*, and *lucce*, I shine), shining in the night or in the dark: **noctiluca**, *n. -kà*, an old name for phosphorus.

noctivagant, *a. nòk-tiv'-gànt* (L. *nox*, night—gen. *noctis*, and *vagor*, I wander about), wandering by night: **noctivagation**, *n. -gà'-shùn*, a roving in the night.

noctograph, *n. nòk-tò-gráf* (L. *nox*, night—gen. *noctis*, and *grapho*, I write), a writing-form for the blind.

noctuary, *n. nòk-tà-ér'-i* (L. *noctui*, by night), an account of what occurs by night.

nocturn, *n. nòk-tèrn* (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night—from *nox*, night), in the R. Cath. Ch., a religious service at night, or rather at midnight: **nocturnal**, *a. nòk-tèrn-àl*, nightly; done or happening by night: **nocturnally**, *ad. -l'*.

nod, *n. nòd* (Bav. *noteln*, to move to and fro: Icel. *hnóda*, to hammer: Dut. *knodde*, a cudgel), a movement as if striking with the head; a slight quick inclination of the head as a token of recognition; a quick movement forward or sidewise of the head in drowsiness or sleep, while in a sitting or upright posture; a command: *v.* to signify by a slight and quick bending of the head; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow; to beckon with a nod: **nodding**, *imp. adj.* inclining the head with a short quick motion; in *bot.*, having the summit so much curved that the apex is directed perpendicularly downwards: **nodded**, *pp.* **nodder**, *n. -dér*, one who nods: **noddingly**, *ad. -l'*.

nodal, *nodated*—see *node*.

noddle, *n. nò-dl* (Icel. *knod*, the round head of a nail: Dut. *knod*, a knob: Dan. *knude*, a knot, a protuberance: L. *nodus*; It. *nodo*, a knot: It. *nodello*, the ankle-bone), the head, in jest or contempt.

noddy, *n. nò-dì* (It. *noddo*; Norm. *nauden*, a silly pate), a simpleton; a fool; a kind of sea-fowl.

node, *n. nòd* (L. *nodus*, a knot or knob: It. *nodo*—see *knot*), a knot; a knob; a lump; one of the two points where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; in *bot.*, the part of the stem of a plant out of which the leaves grow; the point in which two curves meet; in *poetry*, the plot of a piece; in *music*, one of the fixed points of a sonorous chord: **nodal**, *a. nò-dàl*, pert. to a node or knot; applied to those points and lines in a vibrating body which become arrested and remain at rest, while the vibrating parts assume various forms: **nodated**, *a. nò-dà-tèd*, knotted.

nodosaria, *n. plu. nò-dò-sà-rì-à* (L. *nodosus*, knotted—from *nodus*, a knot), in *geol.*, a genus of organisms found in strata of recent formation, so called from the arrangement and appearance of their cells: **nodose**, *a. nò-dòs*, knotty; having knots or swelling joints: **nodosity**, *n. nò-dòs-ti-ti*, knottiness.

nodule, *n. nò-ùl* (L. *nodulus*, a little knot—from *nodus*, a knot), any irregular concretion of rocky matter collected around some central nucleus, as *nodules* of flint, ironstone, &c.: **nodular**, *a. nò-ùl-èr*, pert. to or resembling a nodule: **noduled**, *a. nò-ùl-d*, having little knots or lumps: **nodulose**, *a. -lòs*, also **nod'-ulous**, *a. -lùs*, in *bot.*, applied to roots with thickened knobs at intervals.

noegerathia, *n. plu. nò-gér-à-thì-à* (after Dr. Noegerath), in *geol.*, a genus of palm-like leaves found in the Carboniferous and Permian systems.

nog, *n. nòg* (Gael. *cnag*, a knock, a thump, a knob; *cnagaith*, bunchy; *cnagaire*, a knocker, a noggin), a little pot; a block of wood of the size and shape of a brick inserted into the walls of a building to form a hold for the wood-work; the bolt or tree-nail which secures the keel of each shore employed in sustaining a ship in dock or on the slip; the piece of wood which scrapes the hopper of a mill; **noggin**, *n. nòg'-in*, a mug or cup: **nogging**, *n. nòg'-ing*, a kind of brick-work carried up between panels, or within the wooden framework of a building: **nogging-pieces**, the horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the upright timbers or quarters.

noise, *n. nòiz* (F. *noise*, strife: Prov. *nausa* or *noysa*, noise, dispute, also applied to the murmur of water: Icel. *gnauth*, applied to the clashing of swords, the dashing of ships, and suchlike), confused or disagreeable sound of any kind; loud, rough talking; occasion of talk; quarrelling; uproar; much public conversation; *v.* to sound loud; to spread abroad, as a report: **noising**, *imp. noised*, *pp. noised*: **noiseless**, *a. -lès*, silent: **noiselessly**, *ad. -l'*: **noisy**, *a. nòiz'-i*, full of noise; clamorous: **noisily**, *ad. -l'*: **noisiness**, *n. -i-nès*, state of being noisy; loudness of sound: **noiselessness**, *n. -nès*, a state of silence.

noisome, *a. nòiz-sùm* (It. *noisire*, to annoy, to molest; *noisance*, annoyance: Prov. *nozer*; old F. *noisir*, to injure, to hurt), unwholesome; injurious; offensive to the smell or other senses: **noisomely**, *ad. -l'*: **noisomeness**, *n. -nès*, quality that disgusts; offensiveness to the smell.

noli-me-tangere, *n. nò-li-mè-tàn-jér-è* (L. do not touch me—from *nolo*, I am unwilling, *me*, me, and *tangere*, to touch), a plant of several species, one of which is the wild or squinting cucumber; an ulcer or cancer.

nolle prosequi, *n. nò-lè-pròs-è-kur-i* (L. *nolle*, to be unwilling, and *prosequi*, to prosecute), in *law*, an acknowledgment or agreement on the part of a plaintiff in a suit that he will abandon it.

nomad, also **nomade**, *n. nòm'-àd* (Gr. *nomades*, wandering or pastoral tribes—from *nomos*, a pasture: It. and F. *nomade*), one leading a wandering life; one of a tribe wandering about from place to place in search of game or pasture: **nomadic**, *a. nò-màd'-ik*, leading a wandering life; pastoral; rude; uncivilised: **nomadism**, *n. nò-mà-dizm*, state of being a nomad: **nomadise**, *v. -diz*, to live as a nomad: **nomadising**, *imp. nomadised*, *pp. -dised*.

nomancy, *n. nòm-àn-si* (L. *nomen*, a name, and Gr. *manteia*, divination), the act or practice of divining the destinies of persons by the letters which form their names.

nombres, *n. plu. nòm'-blz* (F. *nombres*—see *numbers*), the entrails of a deer.

nome, *n. nòm* (Gr. *nome*, division or partition of an inheritance—from *nemein*, to deal out, to assign a portion of land as pasture), a tract of country; a province of anc. Egypt.

nomenclator, *n. nòm-èn-klà-tér* (L. *nomenclator*, one who calls a person or thing by name—from *nomen*, a name, and *calo*, I call), a person who gives names to things: **nomenclature**, *n. nòm-èn-klà-tér* (L. *nomenclatura*, the names by which things are called), the words, terms, or language employed in any science or art; a vocabulary of terms: **no mencla-tural**, *a. -klà-tùr-àl*, pert. to a nomenclature.

nomial, *a. nòm-ì-àl* (L. *nomen*, a name), a single name or term in algebra.

nominal, *a. nòm'-i-nàl* (L. *nominalis*, nominal—from *nomen*, a name: It. *nominale*; F. *nominal*), existing in name only; consisting in names: **nominally**, *ad. -l'*: **nominalism**, *n. -izm*, the philosophical doctrine that general terms exist only in the mind, being simply ideas or mere words: **nominalist**, *n. -ist*, one who holds the doctrines of nominalism.

nominate, *v. nòm'-i-nàt* (L. *nominationem*, to call by name—from *nomen*, a name: It. *nominare*; F. *nommer*), to appoint by name; to propose or designate by naming for an office or appointment: **nominating**, *imp. nominated, *pp. nominator*, *n. -tér*, one who nominates: **nomination**, *n. -nà'-shùn*, state of being nominated; the act or power of nominating: **nominator**, *n. one* who points out or nominates: **nominee**, *n. -i-nè*, one who has been proposed for an office; the person named by another to an office: **nomina-***

còu, hòy, fòt; pàre, bád; chair, game, jog, shun, thîng, there, zeal.

tive, a. *nōm'i-nā-tiv*, that simply names; that forms the subject, or part of the subject, of the verb: **nom-inatively**, ad. -*ti*: **nominate case**, in *gram.*, a noun or name in its simple form; the noun or pronoun which generally precedes the verb and forms the subject.

nomography, n. *nō-mōg'grā-fi* (Fr. *nomos*, a law, and *grapho*, I write), a description or treatise on laws.

non, *nōn*, a common Latin prefix signifying not, reversing the sense of the word which it precedes; a hyphen is generally placed between *non* and the word following, sometimes not—as, *non-ability*, want of ability.

nonage, n. *nōn'āj* (L. *non*, not, and Eng. *age*), minority or under age: **non aged**, a. -*āj*, not arrived at maturity.

nonagenarian, n. *nōn'āj-ēn-ā'ri-ān* (L. *nonagenarius*, the ninetieth: F. *nonagénaire*, ninety years of age), one who is ninety years old.

nonagesimal, a. *nōn-āj-ēs-i-māl* (L. *nonagesimus*, the ninetieth), denoting the ninetieth degree or highest point of the ecliptic at any instant.

nonagon, n. *nōn-āj-gōn* (L. *nonus*, the ninth, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle), a plain figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-appearance, n. (for each of the following see *non*, and the word itself), default of appearance: **non-appointment**, n. neglect of appointment: **non-arrival**, n. failure to arrive: **non-attendance**, n. a failure to attend: **non-attention**, n. want of attention: **non-commissioned**, a. not having a commission; in the *army*, applied to those below the rank of ensign or cornet; in the *navy*, below the rank of lieutenant: **non-committal**, a. state of not being pledged or committed: **non-communion**, n. the not having intercourse or fellowship: **non-compliance**, n. the not yielding or giving assent: **non-complying**, a. neglecting or refusing to comply: **non-concurrence**, n. the not agreeing: **non-conductor**, n. a substance which does not conduct or transmit, or which resists a passage through—applied when speaking of the passage of such bodies as light, heat, sound, electricity, &c., through other bodies: **non-conducting**, a. not transmitting or sending through: **non-conduction**, n. the quality of not being able to conduct or transmit: **non-conformist**, n. one who refuses to conform to an established church: **non-conforming**, a. not conforming: **non-conformity**, n. the neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its forms of worship: **non-contagious**, a. not caught or communicated by contact: **non-contagiousness**, n. the quality of not being communicable from a diseased to a healthy body: **non-content**, n. not satisfied; a nay or dissenting vote in the House of Lords: **non-contributing**, a. not paying or imparting a portion or share: **non-delivery**, n. not giving over: **non-development**, n. the not discovering of something secret; the not increasing: **non-discovery**, n. want of discovery: **non-elastic**, a. not capable of yielding or bending under pressure without fracturing or breaking; that cannot be bent: **non-elect**, n. one not chosen or elected: **non-election**, n. the failure of election: **non-electric**, a. that conducts the electric fluid; also non-electrical: **non-episcopacy**, a. not vested in or governed by bishops: **non-essential**, a. not necessary or requisite: **non-existence**, n. a thing that has no existence; the negation of being: **non-existent**, a. not having existence: **non-fulfilment**, n. the not performing or completing: **non-metallic**, a. destitute of the properties of a metal: **non-observance**, n. neglect or failure to observe: **non-payment**, n. a neglect in payment: **non-performance**, n. the not doing a promised thing: **non-production**, n. the neglect or failure of exhibiting to view, or producing: **non-professional**, a. unskilled; not belonging to the profession: **non-proficient**, n. an unskilled person; one who has failed to improve: **non-proficiency**, n. failure to make progress: **non-resident**, a. not residing in a particular place, or in one's proper place: n. one not residing on his own estate, as a gentleman, or in his own official place, as a clergyman: **non-residence**, n. the state or condition of being a non-resident: **non-resistance**, n. passive obedience; submission to power or authority, however arbitrary, on religious grounds: **non-resistant**, n. one who maintains that no resistance should be made to a constituted authority, however oppressive the acts of such may be: **adj.** making no resistance to the undue or unjust exercise of power or authority: **non-resisting**, a. offering no obstruction: **non-**

sensitive, a. wanting sense or perception: **non-sexual**, a. having no distinction of sex; neuter: **non-slaveholding**, a. not possessing slaves: **non-solvent**, a. not able to pay debts; insolvent: **non-solvency**, n. inability to pay debts: **non-submissive**, a. unyielding; not compliant: **non-submission**, n. want of submission.

nonce, n. *nōns* (a corruption of the old Eng. phrase *to than ones*, for that only), present purpose or occasion; used only in the phrase, *for the nonce*.

nonchalance, n. *nōng'shā-lāng's* (F. —from *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to concern one's self for, coolness; indifference; carelessness: **nonchalant**, a. *nōng'shā-lāng*, cool; careless; indifferent).

non-descript, n. *nōn-dē-skript* (L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described), a person or thing that cannot easily be described; an oddity; anything not yet described or classed: **adj.** undescribed.

none, a. n. *nūn* (AS. *nān*, not, —from *ne*, not, and *an*, one), not any; not one.

non-ego, n. *nōn-ēgō* (L. *non*, not, and *ego*, I), see under *ego*.

nonentity, n. *nōn-ēn'ti-ti* (L. *non*, not, and *ens*, being—gen. *entis*), a thing not existing; the negation of a being.

nones, n. plu. *nōnz* (L. *nonæ*, the nones—from *nonus*, the ninth), in the *calendar of anc. Rome*, the seventh day of each of the months, March, May, July, and Oct., and the fifth day of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., and Dec.; the *nones* occurred nine days from the *ides*.

non-such, n. *nūn'sūch* (*none*, and *such*), anything which has no equal, as a fruit or plant; name of an apple.

nonillion, n. *nōn-ŭl'yōn* (L. *nonus*, the ninth, and Eng. *million*), a number produced by raising a million to the ninth power; in *Eng. notation*, 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the *French and Italian*, 1 followed by 30 ciphers.

nonionina, n. *nōn-iō-nā* (L. *nonus*, ninth, as occurring in *nines*), a genus of many-celled organisms occurring fossil in the Chalk and Tertiary strata, and now living in existing seas.

nonius, n. *nō-ni-ŭs*, a name frequently given to the contrivance for subdividing the arcs of astronomical instruments, from the supposed inventor *Nonius*; a Frenchman, Vernier, was the real inventor, and the contrivance is generally called the *Vernier*.

non-juror, n. *nōn-jō-rēr* (L. *non*, not, and *juror*, I swear, I take an oath), a person who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the sovereigns who filled the throne of Great Britain after the Revolution, conceiving that James II. had been wrongly deposed, and his descendants unjustly excluded from the throne: **non-juring**, a. not swearing allegiance.

nonpareil, a. *nōn-pā-rēl'* (F. *nonpareil*, matchless), unequalled; matchless: that which is matchless; a variety of apple; a printing-type.

nonplus, n. *nōn-plūs* (L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more), a condition or state of things in which one can do no more, or is unable to proceed; an insuperable difficulty: **v.** to put or bring to a stand; to perplex completely; to puzzle: **non plussing**, imp.: **nonplussed**, pp. -*plust*.

nonsense, n. *nōn-sēns* (L. *non*, not, and Eng. *sense*), that which is not sense; unmeaning words or language; words which convey no intelligent ideas; absurdity: **nonsensical**, a. -*sī-kāl*, unmeaning; foolish: **nonsensically**, ad. -*lī*: **nonsensicalness**, n. -*nēs*, absurdity.

non-sequitur, n. *nōn-sēk-wi-tēr* (L. *non*, not, and *sequitur*, it follows), in *logic*, a term applied to an inference which does not follow from the premises.

non-such—see *non-such*.

non-suit, n. *nōn-sūt* (L. *non*, not, and Eng. *suit*), in *law*, an abandonment of a suit by the plaintiff, when actually in court, on the discovery of some error or defect, but which does not prevent his beginning his suit again on payment of the costs: **v.** to enter the abandonment of his suit by a plaintiff or pursuer on the record of a court: **non-suiting**, imp.: **non-suited**, pp. adjudged to have abandoned the suit, as the plaintiff.

nontronite, n. *nōn-trō-nīt*, a hydrated tersilicate of iron, found in small kidney-shaped masses, varying in colour from green to yellow—so called because found in Nontron, in France.

noodle, n. *nōd'l* (a probable corruption of *noddle*, which see), an expressive word for a simpleton.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

nook, *n. nōk* (Fin. *nokka*, the beak of a bird; *nokkia*, to peck; Esthon. *nuk*, a knuckle, a button; *nukka*, a tip, a corner), a corner; a small recess.

noon, *n. nōu* (from *L. noma hora*, the ninth hour among the anc. Romans, equal to our three o'clock in the afternoon; *It. nona*, the fifth of the seven canonical hours, the service of which was shifted from mid-afternoon to mid-day; Icel. *non*, the third meal or resting-time of the day), mid-day; 12 o'clock; middle; height: **adj.** happening at noon; meridional: **noon-day** or **noontide**, *a. nōn'idā*, pert. to noon or mid-day; *n.* the time of noon; **high noon**, the exact meridian or mid-day.

noose, *n. nōz* (prov. *F. nous* or *nozel*, a knot—from *L. nodus*, a knot), a running-knot binding closer the more it is drawn: **v.** to catch or tie in a noose; to ensnare: **noosing**, *imp.*: **noosed**, *pp.* *nōzd*.

nope, *n. nō-pāl* (Mexican, *nopalli*), a species of cactus or Indian fig on which the cochineal insect breeds.

nor, *conj. nōr* (AS. *ne*, not, and *or*), a connecting particle correlative to *neither*, *not*, expressed or understood; a particle which marks the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; sometimes used instead of *neither*, as, "*nor* did they not perceive their evil plight."

normal, *a. nōr'māl* (*L. norma*, a square or rule), according to established rule or law; obeying what is believed to be the natural law; perpendicular; natural form or structure; teaching first rules and principles; instructing in the art of teaching: **n.** the perpendicular to a curve at some particular point, being also the perpendicular to a tangent; **normally**, *ad. -ly*: **normal school**, an institution for training teachers for elementary or common schools.

Norman, *a. nōr'mān*, pert. to Normandy, in France, or to the anc. Normans: **n.** a native of Normandy; a Norwegian.

Norns, *n. plu. nōrnz*, also **Nornas**, *n. nōr'nās* (Icel. *Norn*), in *Scand. myth.*, the three Fates, whose names signify the *past*, the *present*, and the *future*.

Norroy, *n. nōr'roy* (*F. nord*, north, and *roi*, a king), the title of the third of the three kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

Norse, *n. nōrs* (*F. Norse*, the anc. language of the Farø, Orkney, and Shetland Islands), the language of Scandinavia, including the Farø, Orkney, and Shetland Islands: **Norseman**, *n. nōrs'mān*, an inhabitant of anc. Scandinavia; a Norwegian.

north, *n. nōrth* (Icel. *norðr*; *F. nord*), one of the four cardinal points; the parts lying towards the north pole of the earth; the direction towards the north pole—in the northern hemisphere, the direction opposite the sun at noon—in the southern, the parts in the direction of the sun at noon: **adj.** being in the north: **north star**, the star always seen in the north; the pole star or polar star: **north wind**, the cold wind that blows from the north in the northern hemisphere—a warm wind of the southern hemisphere: **north-east**, *n. -est*, the direction between the north and the east: **adj.** pert. to the north-east, or coming from that point: **north-easterly**, *a. -es'ter-ly*: **north-eastern**, *a. -es'tern*, in a direction to the north-east: **northerly**, *a. nōr'ther-ly*, lying or looking towards the north; coming from the north: **ad.** from the north, or towards it: **northern**, *a. nōr'thern*, lying towards the north or in that direction: **Northern Lights**, a name for the streamers or aurora borealis as they appear in the north: **northernmost**, *a.* situated at the point farthest north: **northing, *n. nōr'thing*, tendency or distance northward—applied to a planet; difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northward: **North man**, *n.* one from the north; an anc. Scandinavian: **northward**, *a. -wērd*, being in the direction of the north: **northward or northwards**, *ad. -wērdz*, also **northwardly**, *ad. -ly*, in a northern direction: **north-west**, *a. nōrth-wēst' or nōr-wēst'*, the point between the north and west: **adj.** pert. to the point between the north and west: **north-western**, *a. -wēst'tern*, in the direction of the point between north and west: **north-westerly**, *a. -ly*, toward the north-west; from the north-west: **north pole**, *n.* the northern extremity of the earth's axis: **north pole of the heavens**, that pole of the heavens towards which the north pole of the earth is directed: **north frigid zone**, the zone or belt of the earth which is contained between the north pole and arctic circle: **north temperate zone**, the zone of the earth contained between the tropic of cancer and the arctic circle: **North-west Passage**, the supposed existence of a passage for ships from the**

Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific, or the reverse, long sought for, and at last discovered by Capt. McClure in 1850-51—but the discovery is only the solution of a scientific problem, not one of practical utility: **northern hemisphere**, that one of the two hemispheres of the earth in which Europe is situated: **Northern Drift**, the glacial drift or erratic boulder group, so called because the materials seem to have been brought by polar currents from the north.

Norwegian, *n. nōr-wēj'i-ān*, a native of Norway: **adj.** pert. to Norway.

nose, *n. nōz* (AS. *nāse*; Ger. *nase*; *L. nasus*; Lith. *nosis*; Russ. *nos'*, a nose), the prominent part of the face in which is the sense of smell; a snout; a nozzle; scent: **nosed, *a. nōzd*, having a nose: **noseless**, *a. nōs'lēs*, destitute of a nose: **nose-bag**, a bag containing food to be attached to a horse's head: **nose-band**, part of a bridle: **nosegay**, *n. nōz'gā* (*nose*, and *gay*), a bunch of pleasant-smelling flowers; a bouquet: **nosing**, *n. nōz'ing*, in *arch.*, the projecting edge of a moulding or dip, principally on the edge of a step in a stair: to **lead by the nose**, to lead blindly or unresistingly: to **have one's nose on the grindstone**, to be oppressed, as by exactions: to **trust one's nose into**, to interfere with in a meddlesome manner: **length of one's nose**, as far as one can see at the first view: to **turn up the nose**, to show contempt; to exhibit silly pride: **under one's nose**, under the immediate range of observation.**

nosography, *n. nō-sōg'rā-fī* (Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *grapho*, I write), the scientific description of diseases: **nosology**, *n. nō-sōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the systematic arrangement and classification of diseases; the doctrine of diseases: **nosological**, *a. nōs'ō-lōj'i-kāl*, pert. to: **nosologist**, *n. -jīst*, one who classifies diseases.

nostalgia, *n. nōs-tāj'i-ā* (Gr. *nostos*, return, especially home, and *algos*, pain), home-sickness; a vehement desire to revisit home: **nostalgic**, *a. -jīk*, pert. to. **nostoc**, *n. nōs'tōk*, one of the gelatinous, puckered, olive-coloured masses found strewn on gravel and short grass after a few hours' rain; mould algae.

nostril, *n. nōs'trīl*, usually in the plu. *nostrils*, *-trīlz* (AS. *nas-thryla*—from *nāse*, the nose, and *thryel*, an aperture), one of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air and to the secretions of the nose: **nostrum**, *n. nōs'trūm* (*L. nostrum*, our own—from *nos*, we), a quack medicine; a remedy, the ingredients of which are kept secret.

not, *ad. nōt* (AS. *naht*, nought, not; Ger. *nicht*, not—from the negative particle *nī*, and Goth. *vaihts*; AS. *wiht*; Ger. *wicht*, a whit, a thing), a word which expresses denial or refusal.

notable, *a. nōtā-bl* (*L. notabilis*, distinguished, memorable—from *noto*, I designate or impress with a mark; *It. notabile*; *F. notable*), remarkable; worthy of notice; well known: **no tables**, *n. plu. -blz*, a name formerly given in France to persons of rank and distinction: **no tablely**, *ad. -blī*: **no'tableness**, *n. -bl'nes*, state or quality of being notable: **no'tability**, *n. -bl'ī-tī*, the quality of being notable; a remarkable person or thing; a person of note: **notary**, *n. nō'tēr-ī*, or **notary public**, an officer authorised to attest contracts, &c., and to protest bills of exchange: **notarial**, *a. nō'tā-ri-āl*, pert. to or done by a notary.

notation, *n. nō-tā-shūn* (*L. notatio*, a marking or making marks upon—gen. *notationis*—from *noto*, I mark; *F. notation*), the art or practice of recording anything by marks or figures; the expression of any number or quantity by its appropriate figures; the art of representing musical sounds by notes or signs.

notch, *n. nōch* (Norm. *nogue*; *It. nocchio*, a notch; Fin. *nokka*, a beak, a point—see *nick*), a hollow cut; a nick; **v.** to cut in small hollows: **notching**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of cutting into small hollows: **notched**, *pp.* *nōcht*, cut into small hollows: **notch-board**, a board which, notched or grooved, receives the ends of the steps of a staircase: **notch-weed**, a plant called orach.

note, *n. nōt* (*L. nota*, a mark or sign by which a person or thing is known—from *notum*, to know; *It. nota*; *F. note*), something by which a thing may be known; notice; heed; a short remark in the margin or at the bottom of a page; a short letter; a memorandum or short writing to assist the memory; a written or engraved paper given as an acknowledgment of a debt, as a bank-note, a pound-note, a note of hand; a diplomatic communication in writing; consequence or distinction, as a person of note; a musical character; a single sound in music; **v.** to mark; to notice with care; to observe; to set down in writing; to mark or en-

dorse, as an unpaid bill of exchange; **no'ting**, imp.; **noted**, pp.; **adj.** remarkable; celebrated: **no'ter**, *n. -ter*, one who takes notes; **no'tedly**, *ad. -ti*; **notedness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being remarkable; conspicuousness: **note'less**, *a. -lēs*, not attracting notice; **note'lessness**, *n. -nēs*; **noteworthy**, *a. not-wēr-thī*, deserving of notice: **note-book**, a book for jottings or memoranda: **note-paper**, small-sized sheets of paper for writing notes or short letters on: **notes**, brief writings to assist the memory in an extended writing, or a speaker in addressing a public audience: **to note a bill or draft**, to record on the back of it its non-acceptance as a ground of a protest.

nothing, *n. nūth'ing* (*no*, and *thing*), not anything; non-existence; no particular thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, value, or use; no fortune or means; no difficulty; a trifle; a symbol or character denoting absence or want; a cipher: **ad.** in no degree; not at all: **nothingness**, *n. -nēs*, non-existence; a thing of no value: **to make nothing of**, to treat as a trifle; not to understand; not able to invest with a meaning: **nothing less**, nothing lower or inferior.

notice, *n. nō'tīs* (*L. notitia*, a being known; a knowing—from *notum*, to know; *F. notice*), observation by the eye or other sense; a paper that communicates information; a warning; information given; attention; civility; respectful treatment: **v.** to observe by the senses; to regard; to pay attention to; to treat with attention and civility: **no'ticing**, imp.: **no'ticed**, pp. *-tist*: **noticeable**, *a. nō'tīs-ā-bl*, capable of being observed; worthy of observation: **no'ticeably**, *ad. -ā-bl*.

notidanus, *n. nō-tīd'-ā-nūs* (*Gr. notos*, the back, a ridge, and *idanos*, beautiful), a genus of fossil shark-teeth.

notify, *v. nō'tī-fī* (*F. notifier*; *It. notificare*, to signify or make known—from *L. notus*, known, and *facio*, I make), to make known; to inform; to declare; to give notice: **no'tifying**, imp.: **no'tified**, pp. *-fid*: **notification**, *n. nō'tī-fī-kā'shūn*, the act of making known; notice given; the writing or paper containing a notice.

notion, *n. nō'tshūn* (*L. notio*, a making one's self acquainted with, to know, a notion—*gen. notio-nis*—from *notum*, to know; *F. notion*), thought; knowledge of anything derived from a perception of its relation to other things; idea; sentiment; opinion: **no'tional**, *a. -āl*, existing in idea only; imaginary: **no'tionally**, *ad. -lī*: **no'tionist**, *n. -tist*, one holding ungrounded opinions.

notite, *n. nō'tīte*, a peculiar mineral occurring in connection with modern volcanoes, found in the Val di Noto, in Sicily, whence the name.

notochord, *n. nō'tō-kā'vōrd* (*Gr. notos*, the back, and *chorda*, a chord), in *anat.*, an extremely delicate fibrous band, with successively accumulated gelatinous cells, compacted in the form of a cylindrical column, forming the primary condition of the spine in vertebrate animals: **no'tochordal**, *a. -kōr-dāl*, having a notochord.

notopocorystes, *n. nō'tō-pō-kō-ris'tēs* (*Gr. notos*, the back, a ridge, and *karabos*, a marine animal of the crab kind), a genus of foss. crabs.

notorhizal, *a. nō'tō-rī-zāl* (*Gr. notos*, the back, and *rhiza*, a root), *bot.*, having the radicle in the embryonic plant on the back of the cotyledons.

notorious, *a. nō'tō-rī-ūs* (*mid. L. notorius*; *It. notorio*, notorious—from *lā notare*, to mark; *notus*, known), publicly known; manifest to the world, usually in an ill sense; conspicuous: **no'toriously**, *ad. -lī*: **notoriousness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being notorious: **notoriety**, *n. nō'tō-rī-tī*, exposure to public knowledge, usually to disadvantage.

notornis, *n. nō'tōr-nīs* (*Gr. notos*, the south, and *ornis*, a bird), in *geol.*, a short-winged rail or coot whose fossil bones are found in New Zealand.

nototherium, *n. nō'tō-thē-rī-ūm* (*Gr. notos*, the south, and *therion*, a wild animal), in *geol.*, an extinct genus of gigantic quadrupeds found in Australia.

notwheat, *n. nōt'-wēt* (old Eng. *nott*, shorn), wheat not bearded.

notwithstanding, *conj. prep. nō'twīth-stānd'ing* (formed of *not*, with, and *standing*), without hindrance from; although; nevertheless; however.

nought, *n. nō't* (*AS. naht*; *Ger. nicht*, nought; *It. niente*, nothing; old *F. nient*, not), not anything; nothing: **ad.** in no degree: **to come to nought**, to be brought to nothing; **to set at nought**, to slight; to despise; to disregard.

noun, *n. nō'en* (*L. nomen*; *F. nom*, a name), in *gram.*, a part of speech embracing the name of a person, place, animal, thing, or quality; a name; a substantive.

nourish, *v. nūr'ish* (*F. nourrir*, a wet-nurse; *nourissant*, nourishing—from *nourrir*, to nourish; *L. nutrio*, I nurse or suckle), to supply with food; to support; to encourage; to cherish; to train or educate: **nourishing**, imp.: **adj.** promoting growth; nutritious: **nourished**, pp. *nūr'isht*: **nourisher**, *n. -ēr*, one who: **nourishable**, *a. -ā-bl*, capable of receiving nourishment: **nourishment**, *n. -mēt*, that which nourishes; food; sustenance: **nourishingly**, *ad. -lī*.

novaculite, *n. nō-vāk'-ū-tī* (*L. novacula*, a razor), a mineralogical term for whet-slate or razor-stone, in allusion to the principal purpose for which it is employed.

Novatian, *n. nō-vā'sh'-ān*, in *eccles. hist.*, one of the followers of Novatian, A.D. 250, who held that the lapsed should not be readmitted to church privileges, and that second marriages were unlawful: **Novatianism**, *n. -tēm*, the opinions of the Novatians.

novel, *n. nōv'-ēl* (*L. novellus*, very young—from *novus*, new; *a. tale* or narrative, pleasing to give a picture of human life in some of its aspects, particularly the natural workings of the human heart; a fiction: **adj.** new; unusual; strange: **novellette**, *n. nōv'-ēl-ēt* (*dim. of novel*), a short tale or story: **novelist**, *n. -tist*, a writer of novels: **novelty**, *n. -tī*, a new or strange thing; recentness of origin.

November, *n. nō-vēm'-bēr* (*L. November*, the ninth month of the old Roman year—from *novem*, nine: *It. and F. Novembre*), the eleventh month of the year; in *anc. Rome*, the ninth month, their year beginning with March.

novenary, *n. nōv'-ēr-ī* (*L. novenarius*, consisting of nine—from *novem*, nine), the number nine; nine collectively: **adj. pert.** to the number nine.

novennial, *a. nō-vēn'-ni-āl* (*L. novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year), done or occurring every ninth year.

novercal, *a. nō-vēr'-kāl* (*L. noverca*, a stepmother), pert. to, or suitable to, a stepmother.

novice, *n. nōv'-is* (*L. novicius* or *novitius*, a fresh man—from *novus*, new; *F. novice*), one new in any business or profession; a beginner, one in a convent or nunnery who has not taken the vow; a proselyte: **novitiate**, *n. nō-vīsh'-i-āt*, the state or time of being a novice; the time passed in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken: **noviceship**, the state of a novice.

now, *ad. nōw* (*AS. nu*; *Gr. nun*; *L. nunc*, now), at the present time; very lately: *n.* the present time or moment: **nowadays**, *ad. nōw'-ā-dās*, in this age: **now and then**, occasionally.

noway, *ad. nōw'-ā*, or **no ways**, *ad. -wāz* (*no*, and *way*), in no manner or degree.

nowel, *n. nō-ēl*, the core or inner part of a loam-mould for casting large cylinders.

nowhere, *ad. nō-hwēr* (*no*, and *where*), not in any place.

nowise, *ad. nō-wīz* (*no*, and *wise*), not in any manner or degree.

noxious, *a. nōk'-shūs* (*L. noxius*, hurtful, from *noceo*, I hurt), productive of injury or of evil consequences; unwholesome; baneful; poisonous: **noxiously**, *ad. -lī*: **noxiousness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality that injures or destroys.

noyau, *n. nōyō* (*F. noyau*, stone of a fruit), a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds or the kernels of peach-stones.

nozzle, *n. nōz'-l* (Low Ger. *nussel*, the nose; or may be from Low Ger. *nossel*, the burnt end of the wick—see *nose*), the nose; the snout; the projecting part, as the air-pipe of a bellows, or the part of a lamp that holds the wick.

nubecula, *n. nū-bēk'-ū-lā* (*L. nubecula*, a little cloud—from *nubes*, a cloud), in *astron.*, the Magellanic clouds, two extensive nebulous patches of stars.

nucament, *n. nū-kā-mēt* (*L. nucamentum*, a long excrescence hanging from the pine—from *nux*, a nut, in *bot.*, a catkin or cat's tail—the blossom of the hazel-pine, willow, &c.: *nucamenta*, *ceous*, *a. -lā-shūs*, pert. to nuts).

nucleolites, *n. plu. nū-klē-ō-līz* (*L. nucleus*, a little nut or kernel, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone), a genus of fossil sea-urchins characterised by their long inflated shell, rounded in front and flat behind.

nucleus, *n. nū-klē-ūs* (*L. nucleus*, a small nut, a kernel—from *nux*, a nut; *It. nucleo*), anything round

which matter has accumulated; that which may form the solid foundation or basis, as the *nucleus* of an army; the solid centre of any nodule or rounded mass; the central fleshy part of an oval; the body of a comet; plu. *nu'clē*, *-i*: *nuclear*, *a. -ēr*, pert. to or connected with a nucleus: *nu'cleated*, *a. -ā-tēd*, having a nucleus or central part: *nucleolus*, *n. nū-klē'ō-lūs*, a small nucleus; a very minute body contained within a nucleus: *nucula*, *n. nū-kū-lā* (L. *nucula*, a small nut—from *nux*, a nut), in *bot.*, a hard pericarp of horny or bony texture; an extensive genus of bivalves characterised by their trigonal inflated shells; also spelt *nucule*, *n. nū-kūl*: *nuculanian*, *n. nū-kū-lā-ni-um*, in *bot.*, a two or more celled indehiscent fruit, formed from a superior ovule filled with fleshy pulp, and containing seeds, as in the grape.

nude, *a. nūd* (L. *nudus*, naked: *It. nudo*: F. *nu*), bare; naked: *n.* among artists, the undraped human body: *nudely*, *ad. -ly*: *nudity*, *n. nū-dī-ti*, nakedness.

nudibranchiate, *a. nū-dī-brāng-kī-āt* (L. *nudus*, naked, and Gr. *branchia*, gills), pert. to the order of molluscous animals having no shells whatever, and having naked gills: *nū dībrān'chia'ta*, *n. plu. -kī-ā'ta*, an order of molluscous animals that have no shells, and have naked gills.

nugatory, *a. nū-gō-tēr-ī* (L. *nugatorius*, trifling, worthless—from *nug*, trifles: *It. nugatorio*), useless; trifling; ineffectual; of no force.

nugget, *n. nū-gēt* (old Eng. *niġgot*, a lump of gold or silver—whence *ingot*), the name given by gold diggers to those irregular pieces of the precious metal, found in auriferous soil, of all sizes, from that of a pea to lumps many pounds in weight.

nuisance, *n. nū-sāns* (It. *noianza*, annoyance: old F. *nuisir*, to injure, to hurt: *Fr. nuissant*, hurting—see *noisome*), anything offensive or injurious; something that produces inconvenience or damage; annoyance.

null, *a. nūl* (L. *nullus*, none: *It. nullo*: F. *null*), of no legal or binding force; void; invalid: *nullity*, *n. nūl-ī-ti*, want of existence or force; want of legal force or validity: *nullify*, *v. nūl-ī-fī* (L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, I make), to deprive of legal force or efficacy: to render void or invalid: *nul'ifying*, *imp. nūl'ified*, *pp. -fūl*: *nul'ifier*, *n. -ēr*, one who makes void: *nullification*, *n. nūl-ī-fī-kā-shūn*, the act of nullifying; the rendering void and of no effect.

nullah, *n. nū-lā*, in the East Indies, a term applied to those streams or water-courses which are full rapid torrents in the rainy season, and in dry weather only gravelly channels, with sometimes a trickling of water.

numb, *a. nūm* (Goth. and AS. *niman*; Icel. *nema*, to take away: Icel. *numinn*, taken away), destitute of the power of sensation and motion; torpid; chill: *v.* to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to chill; to stupefy; to deaden: *numbing*, *imp. numbed*, *pp. num'd*: *ad. rendered torpid*: *numbness*, *n. nūm-nēs*, state of being numb; torpor.

number, *n. nūm-bēr* (F. *nombre*; L. *numerus*, a number), one, or more than one; many; a multitude; a collection of units or things of the same kind; the variations in the endings of words, as of nouns and verbs, to express sing. or plu.; division of a work published in parts; in the plu. *numbers*, poetic measure, or verse: *v.* to reckon as one of a collection or multitude: to count; to calculate: *num'bering*, *imp. num'bered*, *pp. -bērd*: *num'ber*, *n. -ēr*, one who numbers: *Numberers*, *n. plu. -bēr-z*, the fourth book of the Old Test. Scrip.: *num'berless*, *a.* not admitting of being counted; innumerable: *cardinal numbers*, are one, two, three, &c.; *ordinal numbers*, are first, second, third, &c.: *golden number*, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, obtained by adding 1 to the year A.D., and dividing by 19—the quotient being the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the *golden number*—so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold: *abstract number*, a number considered apart from anything, as 6: *concrete number*, its opposite, means a number limiting or designating something, as 6 pence, 6 feet: *prime number*, a number that can only be divided by unity or 1: *square number*, the product of a number multiplied by itself: *whole number*, an integer; not a fraction.

numbles, *n. plu. nūm-blz*, also *umbles*, *n. plu. ūm-blz* (L. *umbilicus*, the navel; the middle: F. *nombril*), the entrails of a deer, pig, &c.; also spelt *nombles*, *n. plu. nūm-blz*, and *hum'bles*, *hūm-blz*.

numenius, *n. nū-mēn-ī-us*, the scientific name for the curlews.

numeral, *n. nūm-ēr-āl* (It. *numerale*; F. *numéral*, of or belonging to number—from L. *numerus*, a number), a symbol or character used to express a number: *adj.* relating to or expressing number: *num'erally*, *ad. -ly*: *Arabic numerals*, are 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.: *Roman numerals*, are I, II, III, IV, &c.: *numerical*, *a. nūm-ēr-ā-kāl*, also *numeric*, *a. -ik*, belonging to or consisting in number or numbers: *numerically*, *ad. -ly*: *num'erary*, *a. nūm-ēr-ēr-ī*, belonging to a certain number: *num'erate*, *v. nūm-ēr-āt*, to point off and read, as figures; to calculate: *num'erating*, *imp. nūm-ēr-ated*, *pp. num'erator*, *n. -ā-tēr*, the figure or figures above the line in a vulgar fraction, denoting a certain number of the parts into which the whole or integer has been divided: *num'erable*, *a. -ā-bl*, that may be numbered: *num'eration*, *n. -ā-shūn*, the act or art of pointing off a series of figures according to their values with the view of expressing them in words: *num'eros*, *a. -ūs*, consisting of a great number; being many: *num'erosusly*, *ad. -ly*.

numida, *n. nū-mī-dā*, a genus of gallinaceous birds, including the guinea-fowl.

numismatic, *a. nū-mis-māt-īk* (L. *numisma*, money, coin: *It. numisma*, coin; money), pert. to coin; or medals: *num'ismatics*, *n. plu. -iks*, the science or knowledge of coins and medals in regard to their age, name, and place when made; also called *numis-mat'ology*, *n. -tōl-ō-jī*: *numis-mat'ologist*, *n. -jist* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), one versed in the knowledge or study of coins and medals.

numm'ary, *a. nūm-mēr-ī*, also *num'ular*, *a. -ū-lēr* (L. *numulus*, money—from *nummus*, a coin), relating to money; having the character or form of a coin.

nummulite, *n. nūm-ū-līt*, also *num'mulina*, *n. nūm-ū-līnā* (L. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), an extensive class of fossil many-chambered organisms, so called from their general resemblance to a coin or piece of money, found in inconceivable numbers in the rocks of the Tertiary strata, called hence *nummu-litic limestone*: *num'mulit'ic*, *a. -ū-līt*, pert. to.

numskull, *n. nūm-skūl* (*numb*, and *skull*), a dunce; a blockhead.

nun, *n. nūn* (It. *nonna*, a grandmother, the first name of a naturally elderly woman, or, less often, a religious life, and who lives secluded from the world in a nunnery: *nun'nish*, *a. -nīsh*, pert. to a nun: *nun'ery*, *n. nūn-ēr-ī*, a house inhabited by nuns).

nuncio, *n. nūn-sī-ō* (L. *nuntius* or *nuncius*, a messenger: *It. nunzio*: F. *nonce*: Sp. *nuncio*), an ambassador from the Pope to a sovereign; a messenger or courier: *nunciature*, *n. nūn-sī-ā-tūr*, the office of a nuncio.

nuncupative, *a. nūn-kū-pā-tīv* (L. *nuncupatum*, to call or name: *It. nuncupativo*, *nuncupativo*), existing only in name; nominal; verbal; not written; also *nuncupatory*, *a. -pā-tēr-ī*.

nuptial, *a. nūp-shāl* (L. *nuptialis*, belonging to a marriage—from *nuptius*, marriage: F. *nuptial*), pert. to a marriage; constituting marriage: *nuptially*, *ad. -ly*: *nuptials*, *n. plu. nūp-shāls*, marriage; ceremony of marriage.

nurse, *n. nērs* (F. *nourrice*, a nurse; *nourrissant*, nursing: L. *nutrio*, I suckle or feed young), a woman who has the care of infants or young children; a woman who suckles the infant of another, familiarly called a wet-nurse, one having the care of a sick person; he or that which cherishes or promotes: *v.* to suckle; to nourish at the breast, as an infant; to attend and take care of in sickness; to cherish; to manage with care and economy: *nurs'ing*, *imp. nursed*, *pp. nērst*: *nursery*, *n. nērs-ēr-ī*, the apartment in a house set apart for the young children; ground for the rearing of plants; that which forms the place where anything is fostered and promoted: *nurs'ling*, *n. -līng*, an infant.

nurture, *n. nēr-tūr* or *-chōr* (F. *nourriture*, food: L. *nutrio*, I suckle or feed young), anything which promotes growth; food; diet; education; instruction: *v.* to feed; to educate; to train up: *nurt'uring*, *imp. nurtured*, *pp. nēr-tūrd* or *-chōrd*.

nut, *n. nūt* (AS. *hnut*: Ger. *nuss*; Gael. *cnudh*; L. *nux*, a nut), a fruit, consisting of a kernel, enclosed in a hard shell, in *bot.*, a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on the end of a bolt: *v.* to gather nuts: *nut'ting*, *imp. adj. pert.* to gathering nuts: *n.* act of gathering nuts: *nut ted*, a supplied

with a nut: **nutty**, *a. -t*, abounding in nuts; resembling a nut in flavour, as wine: **nut-brown**, of the colour of a nut: **nut-cracker**, an instrument for breaking nuts; a bird: **nut-gall**, the acorn or nut of the oak: **nut-hatch**, **nut-pecker**, birds: **nut-shell**, the hard substance enclosing the kernel of the nut; anything of little value or of small capacity.

nutant, *a. nūtānt* (L. *nutans*, nodding or wagging the head; *nutatio*, a nodding), nodding; having the top bent downwards: **nuta'tion**, *n. -tā'shūn*, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

nuthetes, *n. plu. nū-thē'tēz* (Gr. *noutheteo*, I admonish or put in mind), a fossil lizard, so called from its affinities to the monitors or land-lizards of India.

nutmeg, *n. nūt-mēg* (old F. *noix musquette*; L. *nux moschata*, *nutmeg*—from L. *muscus*; Gr. *moschos*, musk, the musk being taken as the type of anything highly scented), the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree: **nutmegged**, *a. -mēgd*, seasoned with nutmeg: **nutmeggy**, *a. -mēg-gt*, having the character of a nutmeg.

nutria, *n. nū'trī-ā* (Sp. *nutria*, an otter), the commercial name given to the skin or fur of the coypus, a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver.

nutrient, *a. nū'trī-ēnt* (L. *nutrio*, I nurse or nourish), nourishing; nutritious: **n. anything nourishing or nutritious**: **nutriment**, *n. -mēt* (L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment), food; that which nourishes: **nutrimental**, *a. -mēntal*, nutritious; having the quality of food: **nutritious**, *a. nū'trīsh'ūs* (L. *nutritus*, that nourishes), having the quality of nourishing; promoting the growth, or repairing the waste, of animal bodies: **nutritiously**, *ad. -tē*: **nutrition**, *n. nū'trīsh'ūn*, that which nourishes; the act or process of promoting growth, or repairing waste in animal or vegetable bodies: **nutritive**, *a. nū'trī-tīv*, having the quality of nourishing: **nutritively**, *ad. -tē*.

nux vomica, *n. nūks'vōm'ī-kā* (L. *nux*, all fruits that have a hard shell, *vomica*, pert. to vomiting—from *vomere*, to vomit), the vomit nut; the fruit of the East Indian Strychnia, yielding the now well-known deadly poison strychnia; a medicinal preparation made from it.

nuzzle, *v. nūz'z* (from *nozzle*, which see), to work with the nose, as a swine, in the earth; to go with the nose down like a swine: **nuzzling**, *imp. -tēng*: **nuzzled**, *pp. nūz'ld*.

nyctalopia, *n. nīk'tā-lō'pī-d*, also **nyctalopy**, *n. nīk'tā-lō'pī* (Gr. *nyktalos*; L. *nyctalops*, seeing only at night—from Gr. *nyx*, night, and *ops*, the eye), a diseased condition of the eye in which a person sees more distinctly by day than by night; night-blindness. *Note*.—It is sometimes applied in the opposite sense of vision obscured by day and good at night. **nyctalops**, *n. nīk'tā-lōps*, one affected with the disease nyctalopia.

nyagan, *n. nū'gān* (Hind. *nīl*, blue, and *gaw*, a cow or bull), an animal of Northern India of the goat kind, as large as a stag.

nymph, *n. nīm* (L. *nympha*; Gr. *nymphē*; F. *nymphe*), in *anc. myth.*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, waters, or meadows;—those presiding over rivers, &c., were called *Naiades*,—those over mountains *Oreides*,—those over woods and trees *Dryades*,—those over the sea *Nereides*,—those over valleys *Naiades*, &c.,—and were represented as beautiful young women; in *poetry*, a young woman: **nymph-like**, *a.* resembling nymphs or becoming to them: **nympha**, *n. nīm-fā*, the second state, pupa, or chrysalis of an insect: *plu. nīm-phā, -fē*: **nymphæan**, *a. nīm-fē'an*, also **nymphical**, *a. nīm-fī-kāl*, pert. to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

nystagmos, *n. nīs-tāg'mōs* (Gr. *nustagmos*, slumbering with nodding), a winking of the eyes, as in drowsiness.

O

O, *int.* is used in addressing a person, or a personified object, to express invoking or imploring, and always in addressing the Deity—thus distinguished from **oh**, which is employed to express an earnest wish, admiration or pity, warning, pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent. *Note*.—It would be very useful and desirable were these distinctions observed, but our best writers use the two forms indiscriminately. **O** being the one now most generally employed; the point (!) called the point of exclamation is often put after **O** and **oh**, but when rightly used the (!) ought to be placed after the noun only—the **O**, in fact, only marking the vocative case. **oh dear** and **oh dear me** (generally regarded as corruptions of *F. O Dieu*, or *It. O Dio*, O God, and *It. O Dio mio*, O my God), exclamations expressive of surprise, uneasiness or exaltation, fear, pain, and the like.

oaf, *n. of* (Icel. *aftr*, an elf or fairy), a foolish child, or idiot, left by fairies in place of another who is carried off by them; a dolt: **oafish**, *a. -tēsh*, stupid.

oak, *n. ōk* (AS. *ac*; Icel. *eyk*; Ger. *eiche*, an oak), a tree of many species; also its wood, used in shipbuilding and for many other purposes, noted for its hardness and durability: **oaken**, *a. ōk'n*, made of oak: **oak-apple**, a kind of gall, being a spongy excrescence on oak-leaves and tender branches: **oak-bark**, the bark of the oak, used in tanning: **oak'ling**, *n. -tēng* (AS. *and*, and *tēng*, a dim. termination), a young oak: **oak-paper**, paper-hangings stained like the grain of oak-wood.

oakum, *n. ōk'ūm* (AS. *acumbi*; old H. Ger. *acumbi*, tow), old rope pulled into loose yarn for calking ships.

oar, *n. ōr* (Icel. *ar*; Fin. *airo*; Esthon. *aer*, an oar), a pole with a broad flat end or blade, used in the rowing of boats: **oared**, *a. ōrd*, furnished with oars: **oary**, *a. ōr'ī*, having the form of oars: **oarsman**, *n. ōr'smān*, one who pulls at the oars: **to boat the oars**, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat: **to feather the oars**, to turn them edgewise as they move back to repeat the stroke: **to lie on the oars**, to cease pulling by merely raising them out of the water; to cease from work of any kind for a time; to rest: **to muffle the oars**, to wrap some soft substance around that part which rests in the row-lock to prevent noise in row-

ing: **to unship the oars**, to take them out of the rowlocks.

oasis, *n. ō-ā'sis*, *plu. oases, ō-ā'zēs* (Gr. *oasis*, a very fertile spot), a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert occurring around springs; originally the name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert.

oast, *n. ōst* (Dut. *ost* or *est*, a kiln), a kiln to dry hops or malt.

oat, *n. ōt*, usually in the *plu. oats, ōts* (AS. *ata*; Fris. *oat*, oat—from AS. *æt*; Icel. *ata*, food), a well-known plant and its seed; a grain, one of the cereals: **oaten**, *a. ōt'n*, made of oats or oatmeal: **oat-cake**, a cake made from the meal of oats: **oatmeal**, oats dried, shelled, and coarsely ground: **wild oats**, loose habits of young men: **to sow one's wild oats**, to indulge in loose habits or forbidden pleasures,—used in the past, to have sown one's wild oats, it implies the abandonment of them.

oath, *n. ōth* (AS. *ath*; Goth. *aith*; Ger. *eid*, an oath), a solemn declaration of truth-telling confirmed by an appeal to God as witness; a promise to do something confirmed by a solemn appeal to God; profane swearing: **false oath**, a falsehood intensified in guilt by the appeal made to God.

ob, *ŏb* (L. *ob*, in front, before, against), a prefix meaning "in the way of," "against," as in *obviate*; *ob* becomes *oc* before *c*, as in *occasion*; *of* before *f*, as in *offend*; *o* before *m*, as in *omit*; and *op* before *p*, as in *oppose*; in *bot.*, *ob* means "reversed"—thus: "cordate" means heart-shaped, with the attachment at the broad end; "obcordate" means heart-shaped, but with the attachment at the narrow end.

obcompressed, *a. ōb-kōm-prēst* (L. *ob*, reversed, and *compressa*), in *bot.*, flattened in front and behind, not laterally.

obconical, *a. ōb-kōn'ī-kāl* (L. *ob*, reversed, and *conical*), conical, but with the apex downwards.

obcordate, *a. ōb-kōr'dāt* (L. *ob*, reversed, and *cor*, the heart—gen. *cordis*), heart-shaped, but inverted.

obdurate, *a. ōb-dū-rāt* (L. *obduratum*, to harden—from *ob*, against, and *durus*, hard), hardened in heart; stubborn; callous; obstinate in wickedness: **obdurately**, *ad. -tē*: **obduracy**, *n. ōb-dū-rā-sē*, also **obdurateness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.

Obeah, n. *o-bē'ā*, a kind of secret initiation or craft among the negroes of Africa; also written *Obi*, *ô-bi*.

Obedient, a. *o-bē-di-ent* (L. *obediens*, dutiful—gen. *obedientis*: It. *obediente*—see *obey*), compliant with law or duty; dutiful; willing to obey; submissive to constraint or control; subject to authority: **obediently**, ad. *-ti*: **obedience**, n. *-ēns* (F. *obéissance*: L. *obediencia*), a. a willing compliance with what is required; submission to authority: **obediential**, a. *-ni-shāl*, in compliance with commands: **passive obedience**, in *Eng. hist.*, the unqualified obedience which, according to some, is due from subjects to the sovereign.

obedience, n. *o-bē-dēns* (F. *obéissance*, obedience—from L. *obediens*, dutiful—see *obedient*), a bow; a movement of the body expressive of deference.

obelisk, n. *ô-bē-lisk* (L. *obeliscus*: Gr. *obeliskos*, an obelisk), a four-sided pillar of considerable height, gradually tapering as it rises, and assuming the form of a pyramid at the top; a reference mark in printing, thus †, also called a dagger.

obelus, n. *ô-bē-lūs* (L. *obelus*; Gr. *obelos*, a spit, a mark shaped like a spit placed opposite suspected passages in a book), in *anc. MSS.*, the mark (—) or (÷) inserted, particularly in those of the Septuagint, to indicate that the passage so marked is not found in the Hebrew; the line thus (—) in modern writing is employed to mark the place of a break in the sense where it is suspended, or when some awkward grammatical transition is made, but is often used instead of a (4) or (5).

Oberon, n. *ô-bēr-ôn*, the king of the fairies.

obese, a. *ô-bēs* (L. *obesus*, fat, plump: It. *obeso*: F. *obèse*), fat; fleshy: **obese-ness**, n. *-nēs*, also **obesity**, n. *o-bēs-i-tē*, excessive fatness; unhealthy fatness.

obey, v. *ô-bā* (F. *obéir*: L. *obedire*, to obey—from L. *ob*, towards, and *audire*, to hear—see *obedient*), to comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, as a parent, a master, or a teacher; to yield submission to: **obeying**, imp.: **obeyed**, pp. *ô-bād*: **obeyer**, n. *-ēr*, one who obeys.

obfuscate, v. *ô-būs-kāt* (L. *obfuscatus*, to obscure—from *ob*, intensive, and *fuscatum*, to make dark), to darken; to obscure; to bewilder or confuse: **obfuscating**, imp.: **obfuscated**, pp.: **obfuscation**, n. *ô-būs-kā-shūn*, the act of darkening or confusing; the state of being darkened.

Obi—see under *Obeah*.

obimbricate, a. *ô-bim-bri-kāt* (L. *ob*, reversed, and *Eng. imbricate*), in *bot.*, having the imbrication directed downwards.

obit, n. *ô-bit* (L. *obitus*, to go down, to die: It. *obito*: F. *obit*, death), decease; obsequies: in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, an anniversary service for the repose of a departed soul: **obituary**, a. *ô-bit-ū-ri*, pert. to the days when obsequies are to be celebrated: **obituary**, a. *-r-ī*, relating to a death: **n.** a register of deaths; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a register of obituary days: **post obit**, after death; a deed to come into force after death.

object, n. *ô-jēkt* (L. *objectus*, a casting or throwing in the way—from *ob*, in the way, and *jactus*, thrown or cast: F. *objecter*, to oppose; *objet*, an object), anything set over against or before one; a thing seen; that with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing; that on which the mind is fixed, as the end of an action or effort; anything presented to the mind; end; ultimate purpose; in *gram.*, the noun or pronoun which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: **v.** *ô-jēkt*, to oppose in words or arguments; to present or offer in opposition: **objecting**, imp.: **objected**, pp.: **objectless**, a. *-lēs*, without an aim or purpose: **objector**, n. *ô-jēkt-ēr*, one who objects: **objection**, n. *ô-jēk-shūn*, the act of presenting something in opposition; that which is presented in opposition; difficulty raised; fault found; doubt or scruple: **objectionable**, a. *-ā-b-l*, liable or open to blame or doubt: **objectively**, ad. *-ā-b-l*: **objective**, a. *ô-jēk-tī-vo*, relating to whatever is exterior to the mind; external; in *meta.*, contrasted with and opposed to *subjective*—*subjective* denoting that which is to be referred to the thinker, and *objective* that which belongs to the thing thought of; in *gram.*, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: **objectively**, ad. *-ā-b-l*: **objectiveness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being an object: **objectivity**, n. *ô-jēk-tī-vo-tē*, the state of being objective: **objective character**: **object-glass**, the glass placed at the end of such instruments as the telescope, and towards the object, whose office is to form an image of the object.

objurgate, v. *ô-jēr-gāt* (L. *objurgatum*, to chide, to rebuke), to chide; to reprove: **objurgating**, imp.: **objurgated**, pp.: **objurgation**, n. *-gā-shūn*, reproof; reprehension: **objurgatory**, a. *ô-jēr-gā-tēr-i*, containing censure or reproof.

oblade, a. *ô-blād* (L. *oblatus*, to bear against, to bring forward—from *ob*, against, and *latum*, to bear or bring; *latus*, broad, spreading out, wide), flattened or depressed at the poles, as a spheroid; shaped like an orange: **oblade spheroid**, a spheroid depressed or flattened at the poles.

oblade, a. *ô-blāt* (L. *oblatus*, offered—see entry above), offered up; dedicated; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, used of secular persons who, on embracing a monastic life, have given all their goods to the monastery of which they have become members: **oblade**, n. *ô-blād-shūn* (L. *oblato*, an offering), anything presented in worship or religious service; an offering; a sacrifice.

oblige, v. *ô-blīj* (L. *obligo*, I bind or fasten round, I oblige; *obligatum*, to bind round: It. *obligare*: F. *obliger*), to bind or constrain, as by a sense of propriety or duty, or by necessity, physical or legal; to lay under an obligation; to do a favour to; to please; to gratify: **obliging**, imp.: **adj.** having the disposition to oblige; conferring favours; civil; courteous; kind: **obliged**, pp. *ô-blījd*: **obligingly**, ad. *-tē*:

obligation, n. *ô-blī-gā-shūn*, the binding power of a vow, promise, or oath; any act which binds one to do, or forbear to do, something to another, or for him; favour by which one is bound in gratitude: **obligatory**, a. *ô-blī-gā-tēr-i*, imposing duty; binding in law or conscience; coercive: **obligato**, a. *ô-blī-gāto* (L. *obligato*, obliged), in *music*, applied to a movement restrained by certain rules; giving emphasis or expression to a passage: **obligement**, n. *ô-blī-jēmēt*, an act of kindness or courtesy; a benefit or favour conferred: **obligee**, n. *ô-blī-jē* (F. *obligé*, bound), the person to whom another is bound: **obligor**, n. *ô-blī-gōr*, the person who binds himself to give his bond to another.

obligne, a. *ô-blēk* (L. *obliquus*, sidewise, slanting; It. *obliquo*: F. *oblique*), deviating from a right line; not parallel; slant; not direct; by a side glance; not an angle of 90 degrees; sinister; applied to any case of a noun not the nominative: **obliquely**, ad. *-tē*: **obliqueness**, n. *-nēs*, also **obliquity**, n. *ô-blīk-wē-tē*, deviation from a right line; deviation from rectitude of conduct; irregularity: **oblique angle**, any angle except a right angle or one of 90 degrees: **oblique-angled**, a. having only oblique angles, or those of less than 90 degrees: **oblique arch**, an arch whose direction is not at right angles to its axis: **oblique case**, in *gram.*, any case of a noun except the nominative: **oblique fire**, a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the line fired at: **oblique line**, a straight line which makes unequal angles with another: **oblique motion**, in *music*, one of the parts holding on a sound, while another rises or falls: **oblique sailing**, a ship not sailing in one direction to reach its destination, but first to the one point, then to the other—that is, upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points: **oblique speech**, that speech or language which is quoted in a different person from that employed by the original speaker: **oblique sphere**, the sphere in that position in which the circles apparently described by the heavenly bodies in their diurnal rotation are oblique to the horizon: **obliquity of the ecliptic**, the angle of the inclination of the equator and ecliptic.

obliterate, v. *ô-blī-tēr-at* (L. *obliteratum*, to blot out or erase—from *ob*, against, and *litus*, a smearing: It. *obliterare*: F. *oblitérer*), to efface, as anything written, printed, or engraved; to blot out; to erase; to destroy by time or other means, as from the memory: **obliterating**, imp.: **obliterated**, pp.: **obliterated**, pp.: **obliteration**, n. *ô-blī-tēr-ā-shūn*, the act of effacing; a blotting out or wearing out.

oblivion, n. *ô-blī-vi-ôn* (L. *oblivio*, a forgetting or slipping out of the memory—gen. *oblivionis*: It. *oblivione*), state of being blotted out from the memory; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness; remission of punishment: **oblivious**, a. *ô-blī-vi-ūs*, forgetful; causing forgetfulness: **obliviously**, ad. *-tē*: **obliviousness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being oblivious or forgetful.

oblong, a. *ô-blōng* (L. *oblongus*, oblong—from *ob*, against, and *longus*, long: It. *oblungo*: F. *oblong*), longer than broad; drawn out in length: **n.** a figure longer than broad: **oblong-ovate**, a. being between oblong and ovate.

obloquy, n. *ô-blō-kwē* (L. *obloqui*, to speak against—

from *ob*, against, and *loquer*, I speak), language which causes reproach and odium to rest on the character or actions of men; slander.

obmutescence, *n.* *ob-mu-tēs-ēns* (L. *obmutescens*, becoming or growing dumb), observation of silence; loss of speech.

obnoxious, *a.* *ob-nōx-shūs* (L. *obnoxius*, exposed or liable to hurt—from *ob*, against, and *noxius*, hurtful; Sp. *obnoxio*, obnoxious), offensive; hateful; odious; liable or exposed: **obnoxiously**, *ad. -ly*: **obnoxiousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being obnoxious; odiousness.

oboe, *n.* *ō-bō-ē* (It.), a musical wind instrument sounded through a reed; a stop in an organ—the same as *hautboy*, which see.

obolus, *n.* *ob-ō-lūs* (L. *obolus*; Gr. *obolos*, an obolus), a small anc. coin of silver, value about five farthings English; a weight, the sixth part of a drachm; in *geol.*, a genus of bivalves characterised by their smooth spherical shells, with their valves scarcely equal: **ob-ō-lo**, *n.* *-ō*, in the *Ionian Islands*, a copper coin in value about a halfpenny: **obolite grit**, *ob-ō-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, the Lower Silurian sandstones of Sweden and Russia—so called from the abundance of the shells of the obolus found in it.

obovate, *a.* *ob-ō-vāt* (L. *ob*, reversed, and *ovatus*, egg-shaped), in *bot.*, ovate, but having the narrow end downwards.

obscene, *a.* *ob-sēn'* (L. *obscenus*, detestable, unnatural; F. *obscène*), impure in language or action; indecent; filthy: **obscene-ly**, *ad. -ly*: **obscenity**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **obscenity**, *n.* *ob-sēn-tīt*, impurity in language or action; lewdness.

obscure, *a.* *ob-skūr'* (L. *obscurus*, dark, with little light; F. *obscur*), dark; with little light; not much known; lying remote from observation; of humble condition; not easily read or understood; not clear: **v.** to darken; to hide from view; to make less visible or intelligible; to conceal or disguise; to tarnish; to eclipse: **obscuring**, *imp.* **obscured**, *pp.* *-skūrd'*: **adj.** made dark; hidden: **obscure-ly**, *ad. -ly*, in an obscure manner; darkly; not clearly: **obscuration**, *n.* *ob-skūr-shūn*, the act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being obscured: **obscurity**, *n.* *ob-skūr-tīt*, darkness; state of being unknown to fame; darkness of meaning.

obseques, *n.* *plu. ob-sē-kwēz* (F. *obseques*, obsequies: L. *obsequium*, a following or attendance on some great person), funeral rites and solemnities.

obsequious, *a.* *ob-sē-kwē-ūs* (L. *obsequium*, the following some great person, complaisance; *obsequiosus*, very complying, obsequious—from *ob*, in the way, and *sequor*, I follow: F. *obsequieux*), promptly obedient or compliant to the will of another; compliant to excess; meanly or servilely condescending: **obsequiously**, *ad. -ly*: **obsequiousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, prompt obedience; servile submission.

observe, *v.* *ob-zēr-v'* (L. *observare*, to mark, to note—from *ob*, intensive, and *servo*, I watch or wait for), to take notice of; to note; to mark; to see or behold with some attention; to utter or express, as a remark or opinion; to keep religiously; to celebrate; to comply with; to make a remark: **observing**, *imp.* **adj.** giving particular attention; habitually taking notice: **observed**, *pp.* *-zērd'*: **observer**, *n.* *-zēr-vēr*, one who pays careful attention to things: **observingly**, *ad. -ly*: **observable**, *a.* *-vā-bl*, worthy of observation; remarkable: **observably**, *ad. -blē*: **observableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the state or quality of being observable or remarkable: **observance**, *n.* *ob-zēr-vāns*, performance; rule of practice; ceremonial reverence in practice; performance of religious rites and ceremonies: **observanda**, *n.* *plu. ob-zēr-vān-dā* (L.), things to be observed: **observant**, *a.* *ob-zēr-vānt*, attentive in viewing or noticing; watchful; mindful: **observantly**, *ad. -ly*: **observation**, *n.* *ob-zēr-vāshūn*, the act of noticing or remarking; the expression in words of what is observed or thought; comment or remark: in *Script.*, outward show, as, "the kingdom of God cometh not with observation"; exhibition; in *astron.* and *nav.*, the angular measurement of any space in the heavens; in *science*, the act of ascertaining temperature, or of noting or scrutinising some fact or occurrence in nature: **observational**, *a.* *-āl*, containing remarks: **observer**, *n.* *ob-zēr-vā-tēr*, one who observes: **observatory**, *n.* *ob-zēr-vā-tēr-ī*, a building fitted up and set apart for astronomical and physical observations.

obsidian, *n.* *ob-stī-dīn* (Gr. *opsianos*, a kind of pumice-stone of a glassy appearance—less probably

from *Obsidius*, a Roman who first brought it from Ethiopia), a glassy lava, almost undistinguishable from artificial glass slag; a true volcanic glass, found near many volcanoes; in *anc. times*, used in making mirrors, axes, knives, &c.

obsidial, *a.* *ob-stī-yūn-āl* (L. *obsidio*, a siege or blockade), pert. to a siege: **obsidional crown**, among the *Romans*, a mark of honour in the form of a crown, constructed of grass and twigs interwoven, bestowed on him who held out in a siege, or who caused one to be raised.

obsolescent, *a.* *ob-sō-lēs-sēnt* (L. *obsolescens*, growing out of use), going out of use: **obsolescence**, *n.* *-sēns*, the state of becoming obsolete or going out of use: **obsolete**, *a.* *ob-sō-lēt* (L. *obsoletus*, grown out of use), gone out of use; disused; out of date; in *bot.*, imperfectly developed or abortive—applied to the calyx when it is in the form of a rim; in *zool.*, applied to a part or spot, or to some distinctive character scarcely discoverable: **obsoletely**, *ad. -ly*: **obsoleteness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being obsolete; in *zool.*, indistinctness; want of development.

obstacle, *n.* *ob-stā-kē* (F. *obstacle*; It. *ostacolo*, an obstacle—from L. *obsto*, I stand in the way—from *ob*, in the way, and *sto*, I stand), that which stands in the way and hinders progress; an impediment; an obstruction.

obstetric, *n.* *ob-stēt-ric* (L. *obstetrix*, a midwife—from *obsto*, I stand before or in the way), the art and science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in child-birth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy: **obstetric**, *ad. -ric*, pert. to midwifery: **obstetrician**, *n.* *ob-stēt-trī-shān*, an accoucheur; a midwife.

obstinate, *a.* *ob-stī-nāt* (L. *obstinatum*, to persist firmly in any purpose—from *ob*, in the way, and *sto*, I stand: Sp. *obstinado*, headstrong), firmly adhering to an opinion or purpose, in an ill sense; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn: **obstinately**, *ad. -ly*: **obstinateness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **obstinacy**, *n.* *ob-stī-nā-sē*, a firm adherence to an opinion or purpose—usually unreasonable; a fixedness of mind that will not yield; stubbornness.

obstipation, *n.* *ob-stī-pā-shūn* (L. *obstipare*, to lean on one side, to stop up), the act of stopping up; costiveness in the bowels, in which they do not act.

obstreperous, *a.* *ob-strē-pēr-ūs* (L. *obstreperus*, to make a noise against—from *ob*, against, and *strepō*, I make a noise), very noisy; clamorous; making a tumultuous noise: **obstreperously**, *ad. -ly*: **obstreperousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being loudly clamorous.

obstruct, *v.* *ob-strūkt'* (L. *obstruere*, to stop or block up—from *ob*, in the way, and *struo*, I build), to stop or block up; to retard or hinder; to impede; to interrupt: **obstructing**, *imp.* **obstructed**, *pp.* **adj.** blocked up; impeded; hindered: **obstructer**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who obstructs: **obstruction**, *n.* *ob-strūkt-shūn*, anything which hinders passage or progress; impediment: **obstructive**, *a.* *-tīv*, hindering; causing impediment: *n.* one who or that which hinders progress: **obstructively**, *ad. -ly*.

obstruent, *a.* *ob-strō-ēnt* (L. *obstruens*, shutting up by building against—from *ob*, against, and *struo*, I build: F. *obstruer*, to obstruct), blocking up or hindering: *n.* anything which obstructs the natural passages of the body.

obtain, *v.* *ob-tān'* (L. *obtinco*, I hold or keep—from *ob*, against, and *teneo*, I hold: F. *obtenir*; Sp. *obtener*, to obtain), to get possession of; to procure; to gain; to acquire; to continue in use; to be established in practice: **obtaining**, *imp.* **obtained**, *pp.* *-tānd'*: **obtain'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who obtains: **obtainable**, *a.* *ob-tān-ā-bl*, that may be obtained.

obtest, *v.* *ob-tēt'* (L. *obtestari*, to declare as a witness, to beseech—from *ob*, against, and *testis*, a witness), to invoke; to supplicate; to entreat; to protest: **obtesting**, *imp.* **obtested**, *pp.* **obtestation**, *n.* *ob-tēs-tā-shūn*, an adjuring; solemn entreaty.

obtrude, *v.* *ob-trūd'* (L. *obtrudere* or *obtrusum*, to thrust against—from *ob*, against, and *trudo*, I thrust), to thrust or push in when not invited or wanted; to urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: **obtruding**, *imp.* **obtruded**, *pp.* **obtruder**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who obtrudes: **obtrusion**, *n.* *ob-trūd-shūn*, the act of obtruding: **obtrusive**, *a.* *-sīv*, disposed or apt to obtrude: **obtrusively**, *ad. -ly*.

obtund, *v.* *ob-tūnd'* (L. *obtundo*, I blunt or dull—from *ob*, against, and *tundo*, I beat), to blunt; to deaden;

māte, māh, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

to render blunt: **obtund**ing, *imp.*: **n.** the blunting or taking away a sharp corner: **obtund**ed, *pp.*

obturators, *n. plu.* **ôb-tû-râ-têr** (L. *obtur*, I stop or close up), a name applied to two muscles which move the thigh backwards and roll it upon its axis.

obtuse, *a.* **ôb-tûs'** (L. *obtus*, blunt: F. *obtus*: Sp. *obtus*), not pointed or acute; being greater than a right angle, or one of 90°; dull; stupid; in *bot.*, with a rounded or blunt termination: **obtuse**ly, *ad.*: **obtuseness**, *n.* **ôb-tû-s'ness**, the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; dullness of understanding: **obtusation**, *n.* **ôb-tû-zhûn**, the act of dulling or making obtuse; the state of being dulled: **obtuse-angled**, *a.* having an angle greater than a right angle: **obtuse-angular**, *a.* having obtuse angles.

obverse, *n.* **ôb-vêrs** (L. *obversus*, turned towards or against—from *ob*, against, and *versus*, turned: F. *obvers*), the face of a coin which bears the head or principal symbol, as opposed to the other side, called the *reverse*: *ad.* **ôb-vêrs'**, bearing the face; in *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top, as in a leaf; having the point of the radicle in the seed approaching the hilum: **obversely**, *ad.*

obvert, *v.* **ôb-vêrt** (L. *obverto*, I turn towards or against—from *ob*, against, and *verto*, I turn), to turn towards; to face: **obvert**ing, *imp.*: **obvert**ed, *pp.*

obviate, *v.* **ôb-vi-ât** (L. *obvius*, meeting in the way; *obviatum*, to meet in the way—from *ob*, against, and *via*, a way: F. *obvier*, to obviate), to remove, as difficulties or objections; to withstand; to prevent; to hinder: **obviating**, *imp.*: **obviate**d, *pp.*

obvious, *a.* **ôb-vi-ûs** (L. *obvius*, meeting in one's way, easy, not difficult—see **obviate**), easily perceived or discovered; plain; evident: **obviously**, *ad.*: **obviousness**, *n.* **ôb-vi-ûs-ness**, the state of being plain or evident.

obvolute, *a.* **ôb-vô-lût** (L. *obvolutum*, to wrap round, to cover all over—from *ob*, around, and *volvo*, I roll), in *bot.*, having the margins of one leaf alternately overlapping those of the leaf opposite to it.

oc, *ôk*, another form of the prefix **ob**, which see.

occasion, *n.* **ôk-kâ-zhûn** (L. *occasio*, an occasion, an opportunity—gen. *occasionis*—from *ob*, in the way, and *casus*, a fall: It. *occasione*: F. *occasion*), an occurrence; an incident; an opportunity; favourable time or season; incidental need: **v.** to cause; to produce; to give rise to; to bring about: **occasioning**, *imp.*: **occasioned**, *pp.* **zhûnd**: **occasioner**, *n.* **ôr**, one who occasions or causes: **occasional**, *ad.* **ôl**, occurring at times; happening as opportunities occur; in *meta.*, acting in the way of assistance: **occasionally**, *ad.* **ôl**: **occasionalism**, *n.* **ôl-izm**, in *meta.*, the doctrine which teaches that God, and not the will, causes and controls bodily actions: **occative**, *a.* **ôv**, *pert.* to the falling or setting sun; western.

occident, *n.* **ôk-sî-dênt** (L. *occidens*, falling or going down—from *ob*, in the way, and *cado*, I fall: It. *occidente*: F. *occident*, west), the quarter where the sun goes down; the west: **occident**al, *a.* **ô-dên-tal**, western: **occidental diamond**, a precious stone of inferior hardness and beauty, so called by lapidaries.

occiput, *n.* **ôk-sîp-û** (L. *occiput*, the back part of the head—from *ob*, against, and *caput*, the head), the hinder part of the head or skull: **occipital**, *a.* **ôk-sîp-i-tal**, *pert.* to the back part of the head.

occult, *a.* **ôk-kûlt** (L. *occultus*, hidden, concealed: It. *occulto*: F. *occulte*), concealed; secret; hidden from the eye or understanding; unknown; undiscoverable: **occultly**, *ad.* **ôl**: **occultness**, *n.* **ôb-s**, the state of being occult: **occultation**, *n.* **ôk-kûl-tâ-shûn**, the hiding or concealing of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other one—applied to the eclipses of stars or planets by the moon: **occulted**, *a.* hidden, as a star: **occult sciences**, certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as magic, alchemy, and astrology.

occupy, *v.* **ôk-kû-pi** (L. *occupo*, I take possession of—from *ob*, against, and *capere*, to take: It. *occupare*: F. *occuper*), to take possession of; to hold or keep for use; to take up, as room or space; to busy; to employ, as time; to use; to engage, as time and attention; to follow a business: **occupying**, *imp.*: **occupied**, *pp.* **ôp**: **occupier**, *n.* **ôp-êr**, also **occupant**, *n.* **ô-pân-t**, one who has possession or occupancy, *n.* **ô-pân-si**, the act of taking or holding possession: **occupation**, *n.* **ô-pâ-shûn**, the act or state of occupying; that which engages the time and attention; employment; business: **occupation-bridge**, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the line.

occur, *v.* **ôk-kêr'** (L. *occurro*, I run or come to meet—from *ob*, in the way, and *curro*, I run), to happen; to be met with; to be presented to the mind or memory; to appear here and there: **occurring**, *imp.* **ôk-kêr'-ing**: **occurred**, *pp.* **ôkêr'**: **occurrence**, *n.* **ôk-kêr'-rêns**, that which happens; an incident; any single event.

ocean, *n.* **ô-shûn** (L. *oceanus*; Gr. *okeanos*, the great sea: It. *oceano*: F. *océan*), a vast expanse of salt water; the main; any very great or immense expanse, as the ocean of eternity: *ad.* *pert.* to the great expanse of salt water: **oceanic**, *a.* **ô-shê-an'ik**, relating to the ocean; occurring in, or produced by, the ocean: **Oceanides**, *n. plu.* **ô-sê-an'â-dêz**, sea-nymphs, the daughters of Oceanus, **ô-sê-an'ûs**, a sea-god; called also **Naiads**.

ocellaria, *n.* **ô-sêl-lâ-ri-â** (L. *ocellus*, a little eye—from *oculus*, an eye), in *geol.*, a conical-shaped zoophyte occurring in chalk-flints—so named from the numerous eye-like, poly-cell cells which stud its surface: **ocellated**, *a.* **ô-sêl-lâ-têd**, resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes: **ocellus**, *n.* **ô-sêl-lûs**, a little eye; a minute simple eye found in many inferior animals.

ocelot, *n.* **ô-sêl-lôt** (Mexican, *ocelotl*), an animal of the feline tribe found in Mexico.

ochlocracy, *n.* **ôk-lôk-râ-si** (Gr. *ochlos*, the populace or mob, and *kratos*, might, power), a government controlled by the populace; a mob government: **ochlocratic**, *a.* **ôk-lô-kra'tik**, relating to ochlocracy.

ochre, *n.* **ô-kêr** (L. and Gr. *ochra*—from Gr. *ochros*, palé, pale yellow), a kind of fine clay used as a pigment, varying in colour from a pale yellow to a deep orange or brown: **ochraceous**, *a.* **ô-kra'shûs**, of the colour of ochre: **ochrey**, *a.* **ôchry**, *a.* **ô-kêr**, *pert.* to or resembling ochre: **ochroite**, *n.* **ô-kro-î-t**, an impure variety of cerite.

ochrea, *n.* also **ocrea**, *n.* **ôk-rê-â** (L. *ocrea*, a covering to protect the legs), in *bot.*, a tubular membranous stipule through which the stem seems to pass: **ochreate**, *a.* **ôl**, bearing ochreae, *plu.* **ôl**.

octa, **ôk-tâ**, also **octo**, **ôk-tô** (L. *octo*; Gr. *okto*, eight), a common prefix, signifying "eight."

octagon, *n.* **ôk-tâ-gôn** (Gr. *octo*, eight, and *gonia*, a corner or angle), a figure with eight sides and eight angles: **octagonal**, *a.* **ôk-tâ-gô-nal**, having eight sides and eight angles.

octahedron, *n.* **ôk-tâ-hê-drôn** (Gr. *octo*, eight, and *hedra*, a seat or place of anything), one of the five regular bodies, being a solid contained by eight equal sides, which are equilateral triangles: **octahedral**, *a.* **ô-dral**, having eight equal sides: **octadrite**, *n.* **ôk-tê-drit**, also **octahedrite**, *n.* **ô-hê-drit**, in *min.*, a term for the pure oxide of titanium occurring in elongated eight-sided crystals.

octandria, *n.* **ôk-tân-dri-â** (Gr. *octo*, eight, and *aner*, a male—gen. *andros*), a class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens: **octander**, *n.* **ô-dêr**, a plant having eight stamens: **octandrian**, *a.* **ô-dri-ân**, also **octandrous**, *a.* **ô-drûs**, having the character of the class octandria; having eight distinct stamens.

octangular, *a.* **ôk-tâng-gû-lêr** (L. *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, a corner or angle), having eight angles.

octant, *n.* **ôk-tânt** (L. *octo*, eight), a nautical instrument, the measuring arc of which is the eighth part of a circle; the eighth part of a circle.

octastyle, *n.* **ôk-tâ-sitl** (Gr. *octo*, eight, and *skutos*, a column), in *arch.*, a temple or other building having eight columns in front.

octave, *n.* **ôk-tâv** (L. *octavus*, eighth—from *octo*, eight), in *music*, the longest interval in the diatonic scale, as from *do* to *do*, or from *C* to *C*; seven keys on a piano-forte; a small cask for wine, being the eighth part of a pipe; eight days, or the eighth day, after a Church festival, the festival being included: *ad.* consisting of eight: **octavo**, *a.* **ôk-tâ-vô**, having eight leaves to the sheet—applied to the size of a book; applied to one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded so as to make eight leaves—usually written **8vo**.

octennial, *a.* **ôk-tên-ni-âl** (L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year), happening every eighth year; lasting eight years: **octennially**, *ad.* **ôl**.

octile, *n.* **ôk-tîl**, another name for an *octant*.

octillion, *n.* **ôk-tîl-yûn** (L. *octo*, eight, and *Eng. million*), a number produced by raising a million to the eighth power; in *Eng.* system of notation, 1 followed by 48 ciphers; in the *F.* and *It.* systems, 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

October, *n.* **ôk-tô-bêr** (L. *October*, October—from *octo*,

côu, *bôy*, *fôot*; *pûrê*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

eight), the eighth month of the year among the Romans; with us the tenth month.

octodecimal, a. *ôk-tô-dēs-i-mal* (L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten), a term designating a crystal whose middle part has eight faces and two summits together; ten.

octodecimo, a. or n. *ôk-tô-dēs-i-mô* (L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten), consisting of 18 leaves to a sheet; one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded 18 times; applied to the size of a book—usually written 18mo.

octodentate, a. *ôk-tô-dên-tât* (L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed), having eight teeth.

octoid, a. *ôk-tô-id* (L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, I cleave), cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

octogenarian, n. *ôk-tô-jē-nā-r-i-ān* (L. *octogeni*, eighty each—from *octo*, eight; F. *octogénaire*; Sp. *octogenario*), one who is eighty years old; adj. also **octogenary**, a. *ôk-tô-jē-n-ēr-i*, of eighty years of age; **octogenary**, n. an instrument of eight strings.

octognous, a. *ôk-tô-j-ū-mis* (Gr. *okto*, eight, and *gune*, a woman), having eight pistils or styles.

octopod, n. *ôk-tô-pôd* (Gr. *okto*, eight, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a crustacean or insect having eight feet or legs.

octosyllable, n. *ôk-tô-sil-lā-bl* (L. *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, a syllable), a word consisting of eight syllables; **octosyllabic**, a. *-il-lā-bl*, consisting of eight syllables.

octroi, n. *ôk-trôv* (F. *octroi*), a grant, a city toll—from *octroyer*, to grant), a tax levied at the gates of a French city on all articles brought into it.

octuple, a. *ôk-tū-pl* (L. *octuplus*, eight-fold—from *octo*, eight, and *plūs*, I fold), eight-fold.

ocular, a. *ôk-ū-lēr* (L. *oculus*, an eye), pert. to the eye; depending on or known by the eye; received by actual view: **ocularly**, ad. *-lī*; **oculate**, a. *ôk-ū-lāt*, furnished with eyes; having spots somewhat like eyes: **oculist**, n. *ôk-ū-līst*, a surgeon who practises only in diseases of the eye.

oculiform, a. *ô-kū-lī-fôr-m* (L. *oculus*, an eye, and *forma*, shape), eye-shaped.

oculina, n. *ôk-ū-lī-nā* (L. *oculus*, the eye), in *geol.*, a class of strong branching corals, thus called from the eye-like or star-like poly-p-cells which stud their branches.

od, n. *ôd* (Gr. *hodos*, a way, a passage), a name applied to the supposed force or natural power which is alleged by many to produce the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism.

odalisque, n. *ô-dā-līsk* (Turk. *odalik*, a chamber companion—from *odak*, a chamber; F. *odalisque*), in *Turkey*, one of the female slaves in the Sultan's harem.

odd, a. *ôd* (Norm. *ode*, odd—from *oddr*, a point; Dan. *odde*; Sw. *udda*, a point), *literally*, a point or object sticking up for want of another to match it; not even; left over after some definite number; uncommon; strange; eccentric; droll; unmatched: **oddy**, ad. *-lī*; **oddness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being not even; singularity; uncouthness: **oddy**, n. *ôd-ī-tī*, a singular person or thing; singularity; querness: **odd-fellows**, a benevolent society having secret signs: **odd-looking**, a. having a singular look: **odd number**, any number which leaves a remainder on being divided by two: **odds**, n. plu. *ôds*, difference in favour of one against another; more than an even wager; more likely than the contrary; advantage; at variance: **at odds**, at variance: **odds and ends**, scraps; fragments; stray articles.

ode, n. *ôd* (Gr. *ode*, a song or ode; It. *oda*; F. *ode*), a short poem on a given subject, confined to the expression of sentiment or imaginative thought, only admitting narrative incidentally, and longer and more varied than the song or ballad; a lyric poem.

odeon, n. *ô-dē-ôn*, also *odē-um*, n. *-ūm* (L. *odæum*; Gr. *odæon*, a music-room—from Gr. *ode*, a song), a kind of theatre in which anc. poets and musicians contended for prizes.

Odin, n. *ô-dīn*, a Scandinavian deity; called *Woden* among the Anglo-Saxons, whence the fourth day of the week is called *Wednesday*.

odious, a. *ô-dī-ūs* (L. *odiosus*, hateful to one, odious—from *odium*, hatred, ill-will—from *odī*, I hate; It. *odioso*; F. *odieux*), hateful; detestable; deserving hate; disgusting: **odiously**, ad. *-lī*; **odiousness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being odious: **odium**, n. *ô-dī-ūm*, hatred: **odium theologicum**, *-thē-ô-lō-j-ī-kūm* (L. theological hatred), the hatred peculiar to persons contending in theological disputes.

odometer, n. *ô-dôm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage to measure the distance travelled over: **odometrical**, a. *ô-dô-mē-tēr-i-kāl*, pert. to an odometer.

odontalgia, n. *ô-dôn-tāl-jī-ā*, also *ô-dontal'gy*, n. *-tāl-jī* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *algos*, pain), toothache: **odontalgic**, a. *-jīk*, pert. to the toothache: n. a remedy for the toothache.

odontaspis, n. *ô-dôn-tās-pīs* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *aspis*, a shield or buckler), a genus of shark-like fishes found in the Chalk formation—so termed from the buckler-like appearance of their teeth.

odonto, n. *ô-dôn-tō* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a powder for the teeth: **odontoid**, a. *-tōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), tooth-like.

odontograph, n. *ô-dôn-tō-grāf* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *grapho*, I write), an instrument for finding the arcs of circles, used in the construction of toothed wheels which will work truly on each other: **odontography**, n. *-tōj-ōt-rā-ft*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and nature of teeth.

odontolite, n. *ô-dôn-tō-līt* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *lithos*, a stone), a petrified tooth.

odontology, n. *ô-dôn-tōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of the science of anatomy which treats of teeth.

odontopteris, n. *ô-dôn-tōptēr-is* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *pteris*, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns found in the Coal-measures—so called from the slant tooth-like lobes of their leaflets.

odontostomatous, a. *ô-dôn-tōstōm-ā-tūs* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *stoma*, a mouth—gen. *stomatos*), a term applied to insects having mandibles.

odoriferous, a. *ô-dēr-ifēr-ūs* (L. *odor*, a smell, and *fero*, I bear or carry), sweet-scented; diffusing fragrance: **odoriferously**, ad. *-lī*; **odoriferousness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being odorous, or of diffusing odour.

odour, n. *ô-dēr* (L. *odor*, a smell; It. *odore*; F. *odeur*), a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume: **odorous**, a. *ô-dēr-ūs*, sweet of scent; fragrant: **odorously**, ad. *-lī*; **odourless**, a. *-lēs*, destitute of odour: **odorine**, n. *ô-dēr-in*, a substance obtained from the volatile oil of bones: **in bad odour**, out of favour.

odylic, a. *ô-dīl-īk* (Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *hule*, matter, a material), pert. to the force or natural power which is supposed by many to produce the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism: **odylic force**, also **odyle**, n. *ô-dīl*, the supposed force or power.

Odyssey, n. *ô-dīs-sē*, the second of the great epic poems by the anc. Gr. poet, Homer, narrating the wanderings of Odysseus or Ulysses.

œ, sounding *ê*—when words sometimes spelt with *œ* cannot be found, consult the word as if beginning with *ê*.

œdema, n. *ê-dē-mā* (see *edematous*), in *med.*, a minor form of dropsy, consisting of puffiness of a part arising from the collection of a fluid under the skin: **œdematous**, a. *-dēm-ā-tūs*, having œdema.

œnanthic, a. *ê-nān-thīk* (Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower), applied to the essential oil or substance which gives wine its characteristic flavour.

Eningen beds, n. plu. *ê-nīn-jēn bēds*, a remarkable lacustrine deposit of highly fossiliferous marls and limestones near (Eningen), where the Rhine issues from the Lake of Constance.

ô'er, prep. *ôr*, contraction for **over**, which see.

of, *ôf*, another form of the prefix **off**, which see.

of, prep. *ôv* (L. *ab*; Icel. *af*; Gr. *apo*; Sans. *apa*; AS. *of*, from off, from; out of; belonging to; denoting possession or property; according to; denoting properties, qualities, or condition: **off**, a. *ôf*, denoting distance; in *driving*, applied to the right-hand side: **ad. from**; away; not towards; denoting the action of removing or separating, as to cut off: **prep.** not on: **int.** away; begone; among *seamen*, abreast of or near: **be off**, away; depart: **from off**, denoting removal: **ill off** or **badly off**, having fared ill; in a state of poverty: **off** and on, at one time anxious, at another careless, about anything: **off-hand**, without preparation or hesitation; without respect: **of late**, recently: **of old**, formerly; in time long past: **to be off**, to depart; to recede from an intended contract or design: **to come off**, to escape; to fare in the event; to happen, as the race came off: **to get off**, to alight; to come down; to make escape: **to go off**, to depart; to desert; to take fire and be discharged, as a gun: **to take off**, to take away;

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

to mimic: **well off**, having fared well; in good circumstances.

offal, *n. ǝf/əl* (prov. Ger. *offall*, refuse or dross: Dan. *affald*, a falling away, offal), that which is thrown away as of no value, as certain parts of an animal butchered; refuse; coarse meat; rubbish.

offence, *n. ǝf/fəns* (L. *offensio*, I strike or dash against a thing; *offensa*, an injury, an offence: F. *offense*, displeasure given or received; affront; injury; cause of sin; a sin; a fault; a crime: *offenceless*, *a. -less*, free from a disposition to offend: *offencelessly*, *ad. -ly*: *offensive*, *a. ǝf/fənsiv*, tending to cause offence, pain, or disgust; rude; insulting; used in attack; assailant; making the first attack: *n.* the part of attacking; a state or posture of attack: *offensively*, *ad. -ly*: *offensiveness*, *n. -ness*, the quality or condition of being offensive; unpleasantness: **to act on the offensive**, to be the attacking party).

offend, *v. ǝf/fənd* (L. *offendere*, to strike or dash against a thing: It. *offendere*, to pain; to annoy; to displease; to affront; to sin; to cause dislike or anger; to commit transgression: *offending*, *imp.* *adj.* displeasing; causing anger; committing sin: *offended*, *pp.* *adj.* displeased: *offender*, *n. ǝf/fənd/ər*, one who gives offence; a criminal; a guilty person).

offensive, *offensively*—see under **offence**.

offer, *n. ǝf/ər* (L. *offero*, I bring or thrust forward—from *ob*, in the way, and *fero*, I bring: It. *offerire*: F. *offrir*), a proposal; first advance; the act of bidding a price; the sum bid: *v.* to make a proposal to; to present either to be accepted or rejected; to present in prayer or worship; to sacrifice; to bid, as a price or reward; to exhibit; to attempt or make an attempt, as they *offered* to land; to present itself; to declare a willingness: *offering*, *imp.* *n.* that which is offered; a gift presented at the altar as an act of worship: *offered*, *pp.* *ǝf/ər/d*: *offerer*, *n. -ər*, one who offers: *offerable*, *a. -able*, that may be offered: *offertory*, *n. ǝf/ər/tər-i*, that which is offered; the sentences in the communion service read while the alms are collecting; the alms collected.

office, *n. ǝf/ɪs* (L. *officium*, service, duty—from *opes*, aid, help, and *facere*, to do: It. *ufficio*; F. *office*, office, duty), settled duty; employment; business; peculiar use or function; an act of kindness; a formula of devotion; a house or apartment where commercial men, &c., transact their business; a counting-house: *plu.* the outlying parts, as stables, &c., of a mansion or palace: **office-bearer**, one who holds an office: **officer**, *n. ǝf/ɪs/ər*, one authorised to perform some public duty; one holding a place of authority in the army or navy: *v.* to furnish or supply with officers: *ǝf/ɪs/ər*, *imp.* *offered*, *pp. -ered*: *adj.* furnished or supplied with officers: *official*, *a. ǝf/fɪʃ/əl*, pert. to or derived from the proper office or authority; done by virtue of authority: *n.* one invested with office; a subordinate executive officer or attendant: *officially*, *ad. -ly*, by authority; by virtue of an office: *officiate*, *v. ǝf/fɪʃ-i-ət*, to act by virtue of an office; to perform official duty for another, said of a clergyman: *officiating*, *imp.* *adj.* performing an office: *officiated*, *pp.* *officious*, *a. ǝf/fɪʃ-i-əs*, unduly forward in interposing services; intermeddling; busy: *officiously*, *ad. -ly*: *officiousness*, *n. -ness*, the quality of being officious; undue forwardness: **office copy**, an official copy: **official assignee**, a public officer appointed to manage the estate of a bankrupt: **official manager**, an officer appointed to manage the winding up of the affairs of a joint-stock company.

official, *a. ǝf/fɪʃ-i-əl* (It. *official*; F. *officiel*), sold in the shops—from L. *officina*, a shop where goods are sold, a term applied to those substances and medicines which are directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept in apothecaries' shops; sold or kept in shops.

offing, *n. ǝf/fɪŋ* (Eng. *off*, signifying distance from), that part of the sea at a distance from the shore having deep water: *adj.* moving off shore; steering from the land.

offscouring, *n. ǝf/ɪskəʊr/ɪŋ* (*off* and *scour*), rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

offscum, *n. ǝf/ɪskəm* (*off* and *scum*), refuse matter; filth: *adj.* vile.

offset, *n. ǝf/sɛt* (*off* and *set*), a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root; a flat on a hillside: *in land-measuring*, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point: *v.* to set off, as one account

against another: **offset-staff**, a measuring rod 10 links long, or 6 ft. 7.2 inches.

offshoot, *n. ǝf/shəʊt* (*off* and *shoot*), anything arising from or growing out of another.

offset, *n. ǝf/skɪp* (*off* and *skip*), a term used by some writers on art to indicate that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance.

offspring, *n. ǝf/sprɪŋ* (*off* and *spring*), children; descendants; that which is produced or arises from something else.

offward, *ad. ǝf/wərd* (*off* and AS. *weard*, expressing direction), in *nav.*, the situation of a ship which lies aground, and leans from the shore.

often, *ad. ǝf/ən* (Icel. *oft*; Goth. *ufta*, often), many times; repeatedly; not seldom: **oft**, *ad. ǝft*, poetic for *often*: **oftentimes**, *ad.* *often*, *ad. frequently*.

ogee, *n. ǝ-jē* (F. *ogive*; It. *augivo*, the arch of a ceiling), a wave-like moulding having the convex part upwards; the union of the concave and convex in an arch or fillet; a cyma; contracted into O.G.: **ogee arch**, an arch with a double curve.

ogham, *n. ǝ-gəm* (Ir. *ogam* or *ogma*), a kind of shorthand writing or cipher, in use among the anc. Irish.

ogive, *n. ǝ-jiv* (F.—see *ogee*), among the French, a pointed arch crossing another; the Gothic arch with its ribs and cross-springers, &c.

ogle, *n. ǝ-gl* (Dan. *oogen*, to eye—from *oog*, the eye: Ger. *augeln*, to eye one slyly—from *auge*, an eye), a side glance or look: *v.* to view with side glances to attract notice, or in fondness: *ǝgling*, *imp.* *n.* the act of viewing with side glances: *ǝgled*, *pp. -gled*: *ǝgler*, *n. -gler*, one who ogles.

oglio, *n. ǝ-lyo*, same as *olio*, which see.

ogre, *n. ǝ-gər* (Sp. *ogro*: F. *ogre*; old Sp. *huerigo*, the man-eating giant of fairy tales: It. *orco*, a surname of Pluto, any imagined monster—from L. *orcus*, hell), one of the imaginary monsters of nursery stories: *ogress*, *ǝ-gres*, a female ogre; *in her*, a ball or pellet of a dark colour: *ogreish*, *a. ǝ-gər-ish*, having the supposed character and appearance of an ogre.

ogygia, *n. ǝ-gj-i-ə* (from *Ogyges*, an anc. Greek monarch, whose history and reign are very obscure, hence anything dark or of doubtful origin), a genus of Silurian trilobites—so named in allusion to their obscure and remote origin, or from their being found in the earliest fossiliferous formations: *ogygian*, *a. ǝ-gj-i-ən*, pert. to Ogyges, supposed to have flourished from 1770 to 1800 B.C.; a name given to a great deluge in the fabulous history of Greece; applied to anything dark, obscure, or of doubtful origin.

oh, *int. ǝ* (see *O*), an exclamation expressive of pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent.

oidium, *n. ǝ-i-d-i-əm* (Gr. *oidein*, to swell up), *ad. bot.*, a parasitic fungus or mould, consisting of minute interlacing filaments, and covering a surface as if with a white down; a mould or mildew affecting the grape.

oil, *n. ǝjl* (L. *oleum*; F. *oil*; Dan. *olie*, oil), a highly inflammable fatty liquid expressed or obtained from various animals, from many vegetable substances, and as a natural product from the earth: *v.* to smear or rub over with oil: *oiling*, *imp.* *oiled*, *pp. ǝyld*: *oily*, *a. ǝj-l-i*, containing or resembling oil; greasy: *oiliness*, *n. ǝj-l-i-nəs*, the quality of being oily; greasiness: *volatile* or *essential oils*, oils that pass away in the form of vapour at the temperature of boiling water: *oil-cake*, flat cakes of flax-seed, rape-seed, &c., from which the oil has been expressed: *oil-colours*, painters' colours or pigments formed of finely-ground mineral substances worked up with oil: *oiled paper*, transparent paper used for tracing purposes: *oiled silk*, prepared silk impervious to moisture, employed in making balloons, &c.: *oiling out*, among artists, a thin coating of drying oil passed over the parts of a picture to be retouched, which is immediately wiped off, leaving thus only a slight coating on the surface: *oil-cloth*, painted floor-cloth: *oil-gas*, a gas obtained from oil: *oilman*, one who sells oils: *oil-mill*, a mill for crushing seeds in order to obtain their oil: *oil-nut*, the butter-nut of N. Amer.: a shrub: the Palma Christi: *oil-painting*, a picture painted with colours which have been mixed with oil; the art of painting in oil-colours: *oilskin*, a sort of waterproof cloth: *oil-stone*, a sort of hone-stone of a white or black colour, imported from Turkey: *oil-tree*, the Palma Christi, or castor-oil plant: *oil of vitriol*, the popular name for sulphuric acid: *oily grains*, the seeds of the sesamum, an Eastern grain-plant which contains abundance of oil: *oil-coals*, the

coals or shales which yield large quantities of oil on distillation: **oil-springs** or **oil-wells**, springs in which oil rises out of the earth as a natural production, like springs of water.

ointment, *n.* *ōymēnt* (L. *unctum*, to smear, to anoint: F. *oindre*, to anoint: It. *unto*, salve, grease), any soft fatty substance or compound, used for smearing or anointing the body, especially a diseased part.

okra, *n.* *ōkrā*, a plant of the W. Indies, whose pods are used as pot-herbs.

old, *a.* *ōld* (AS. *eald*: Ger. *alt*: Goth. *alths*, old: radical meaning probably *grown up*—from Goth. *alan*: Icel. *ala*: L. *alere*, to nourish), far advanced in years; aged; used of any length of time, as, How old is he? he is two years *old*; decayed or injured by time or long use; out of date; not new or fresh: **oldness**, *n.* *nēs*, state of being old: **oldish**, *a.* *-ish*, rather old: **olden**, *a.* *ōldēn*, applied to time long past; ancient: **old-fashioned**, *a.* antiquated; formal: **old age**, decline of life; advanced years: **old-clothesman**, a man who collects half-worn-out garments, and old attire of all kinds, to be sold when repaired and renovated: **old men's workings**, mines or underground excavations that have been formerly worked: of *old*, long ago; from anc. times: **old bachelor**, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years: **old maid**, an unmarried woman not now young: **old school**, a party belonging to a former time, or a party having the character and opinions appropriate to former times: **old song**, a mere trifle; a nominal price: **old wife**, a prating old woman; a man having some of the characteristics and habits peculiar to old women; in *Scot.*, an apparatus for curing smoky chimneys: **Old Red Sandstone**, the whole series of strata which lies below the Coal-measures, and above the Silurian system: **Old Testament**, the first part of the Scriptures, B.C.: **old style**, the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365 days: **Old Tom**, a kind of strong London gin; a particular manufacture of Scotch whisky, matured by long keeping.

oldhamia, *n.* *ōld-hā-mī-ā*, a peculiar fossil zoophyte occurring in the lowest Silurian rocks—so called from Professor Oldham.

oleaginous, *a.* *ōlē-ōf-tē-nīs* (L. *oleaginus*, of or pert. to an olive-tree—from *olea*, an olive-tree), oily; unctuous: **oleaginousness**, *n.* *nēs*, oiliness.

oleander, *n.* *ōlē-ān-dēr* (It. *oleandro*: F. *oléandre*; a corruption of *rhododendron*), a beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant white or red flowers; the rose-bay.

oleaster, *n.* *ōlē-ās-tēr* (L. *oleaster*, the oleaster—from L. *olea*, the olive-tree: It. *oleastro*, a wild olive-tree), the wild olive.

olecranon, *n.* *ōlē-kṛ-ā-nōn* (Gr. *olene*, the elbow, and *kranos*, a helmet), in *anat.*, the projecting part of the upper end of the ulna, forming the back of the elbow.

olefant, *a.* *ōlē-fī-dnt* (L. *oleum*, oil, and *facio*, I make), applied to a gas obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol—so called from its forming an oily liquid when mixed with chlorine.

oleic, *a.* *ōlē-īk* (L. *oleum*, oil), applied to the oily acid resulting from the action of linseed and other oils upon potash, or during the formation of soap: **oleate**, *n.* *ōlē-āt*, a salt of oleic acid: **oleiferous**, *a.* *ōlē-fī-ēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing oil, as seeds: **oleine**, *n.* *ōlē-īn*, the pure liquid portion of oil and fat: **oleometer**, *n.* *ōlē-ōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for testing oils: **oleon**, *n.* *ōlē-ōn*, a liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleine and lime: **oleo-phosphoric**, *a.* *ōlē-ō-fōs-fōr-īk*, a term applied to the peculiar acid found in the brain and nervous matter: **oleore-sins**, the natural mixture of a resin and an essential oil, forming the vegetable balsams and turpentine: **oleo-saccharum**, *n.* *-sāk-kā-rūm* (L. *oleum*, oil, and *saccharum*, sugar), a mixture of oil and sugar.

oleraceous, *a.* *ōlē-rā-shūs* (L. *oleraceus*, resembling herbs—from *olus*, any garden herbs for food), having the nature and qualities of pot-herbs; used as an esculent pot-herb.

olfactory, *a.* *ōl-fāk-tēr-ī* (L. *olfactus*, to smell, to scent—from *olere*, to smell, and *facio*, I make), having the sense of smelling; used in smelling, as *olfactory nerves*.

olibanum, *n.* *ō-līb-ā-nūm* (Ar. *ol* or *āl*, the, and *liban*, frankincense: Gr. *libanos*, the frankincense-tree), a gum-resin of a bitterish taste, and aromatic; a kind of frankincense.

oligæmia, *n.* *ōlī-ge-mī-ā* (Gr. *oligos*, little, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood.

oligandros, *a.* *ōlī-gān-drōs* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *aner*, a male—gen. *andros*), in *bot.*, having fewer than twenty stamens.

oligarchy, *n.* *ōlī-gār-khī* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *arche*, rule, power), a state in which the government is placed in the hands of a few; the rule of an aristocracy: **oligarch**, *n.* *ōlī-gār-k*, one of a few in power: **oligar'chic**, *a.* *-gār-kīk*, also **oligar'chical**, *a.* *-kī-kāl*, pert. to government by a few.

oligist, *a.* *ōlī-jīst*, also **olig'istic**, *a.* *-jīst'īk* (Gr. *oligistos*, least—from *oligos*, few), a term applied to specular iron ore—so called because less rich in metal than magnetite: **olig'ist**, *n.* specular iron ore.

oligo, *ōlī-gō*, also **olīg**, *ōlī-g* (Gr. *oligos*, few), a prefix in scientific terms signifying few; small in number.

oligocene, *n.* *ō-līg-ō-sēn* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *kainos*, new or recent), in *geol.*, a term employed to designate certain strata, because supposed to occupy an intermediate position between the Eocene and the Miocene age.

oligoclase, *n.* *ō-līg-ō-kīz* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *klastis*, a breaking or fracture), a term applied to soda-feldspar, in allusion to its peculiar fracture.

olio, *n.* *ōlī-ō* (L. *olla*, a pot: It. *olla*: F. *olle*), a mixture; a medley—applied to musical collections.

olitory, *n.* *ōlī-tēr-ī* (L. *olitor*, a gardener), belonging to or produced in a kitchen-garden.

olive, *n.* *ōlīv* (L. *oliva*, the olive-tree: It. *oliva*: F. *olive*), a tree of southern Europe, much valued for its fruit and the oil obtained from it; the emblem of peace; a brownish-green colour like the olive-fruit: **adj.** of the colour of the olive: **olivaceous**, *a.* *ōlī-vā-shūs*, olive-green: **olivary**, *a.* *ōlī-v-ā-rī*, resembling an olive: **olive-brown**, a colour: **olive-crown**, a reward given at the Olympic games: **olive-branch**, the emblem of peace: **olive-oil**, an oil obtained from the olive-fruit: **olive-yard**, a garden or field where olives are cultivated: **olivine**, *n.* *-vīn*, a starch-like substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree: **olivine**, *n.* *-vīn*, an olive-coloured, semi-transparent mineral, occurring in rounded grains and crystals in many basaltic rocks and lavas: **olivinite**, *n.* *ōlī-vīn-ī-t*, an arseniate of copper found in prismatic crystals and other forms, generally of a deep olive-green: **olivoid**, *n.* *ōlī-vīn-ōīd* (Gr. *eidos*, form, shape), a substance occurring in meteorites resembling olivine.

olla, *n.* *ōllā*, also **olla-podri'da**, *-pō-drī-dā* (Sp. putrid mixture), a mixed stew and hash of meat and vegetables, generally used in Spain—so often kept by the poor classes to be repeatedly served as to acquire a bad smell, whence the name; any incongruous mixture.

Olympiad, *n.* *ō-līm-pī-ād* (Gr. *olimpiās*—gen. *olimpiados*: L. *olympias*), a period of four years, as the interval between the celebration of the Olympic games, forming one of the anc. methods of computing time—the first Olympiad began 776 B.C.: **Olymp'ian**, *a.* *-pī-ān*, also **Olym'pic**, *a.* *-pīk*, pert. to Olympia or Olympus: **Olym'pica**, *n.* plu. *-pīks*, the Olympian games or chief public festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated once every four years in honour of Jove of Olympus.

omasum, *n.* *ō-mā-sūm* (L. *omasum*, bullock's tripe), in *anat.*, the third stomach, or manyplies, of ruminant animals.

ombre, *n.* *ōm-bēr* (F. and It. *ombre*, a game at cards—from L. *homo*, a man: Sp. *hombre*, a man), a game at cards, usually played by three persons.

ombrometer, *n.* *ōm-brōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *ombros*, rain, and *metron*, a measure), a rain-gauge.

omega, *n.* *ō-mē-gā* (Gr. the great O), the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last; the end.

omelet, *n.* *ōm-ē-tēl* (F. *omelette*), a kind of pancake of beaten eggs, &c.

omen, *n.* *ō-mēn* (L. *omen*, a token of good or bad luck—gen. *omina*), a sign foreboding good or evil; a prognostic or presage: **omened**, *a.* *ō-mēnād*, containing a sign or token for good or evil: **ominous**, *a.* *ōmī-nūs*, foreboding evil; inauspicious: **om'inously**, *ad. -ly*: **om'inousness**, *n.* *nēs*, the quality of being ominous.

omentum, *n.* *ō-mēn-tūm* (L. *omentum*: It. *omento*), a membranaceous covering of the bowels placed immediately above the intestines, and enclosing more or less fat; the caul: **oment'al**, *a.* *ō-mēn-tāl*, belonging to the omentum.

māte, māt, fār, laīo; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nēt, mōve:

omer, *n. ó-mér* (Heb.,—see **homer**), a Heb. measure, being about 3-48 imperial quarts.

ominous—see under **omen**.

omission, *n. ó-mísh-ún* (*L. omissum*), to pass over, to neglect—from *ob*, in the way, and *mittere*, to let go, to send: *It. omissione*; *F. omission*, omission, neglect or failure to do; neglect of that which duty required to be done; a failure to insert or mention: **omissible**, *a. ó-mísh-ú-bí*, capable of being omitted: **omissive**, *a. ó-mísh-ú-bí*, leaving out.

omit, *v. ó-mít* (*L. omittre*, to pass over, to neglect—from *ob*, in the way, and *mittere*, to let go, to dismiss: *It. omettere*; *F. omettre*), to leave out; to neglect or pass by; to fail to insert or mention: **omit-ting**, *imp. omitted*, *pp.*

omni, *óm-ní* (*L. omnis*, all), a prefix meaning all; wholly.

omnibus, *n. óm-ní-bús* (*L. omnibus*, for all—from *omnis*, all), a large carriage for conveying passengers short distances, generally in cities and towns.

omnifarious, *a. óm-ní-fá-rí-ús* (*L. omnis*, all, and *varius*, different), of all varieties of forms or kinds.

omniferous, *a. óm-ní-fér-ús* (*L. omnis*, all, and *fero*, I produce), bearing or producing all kinds.

omnific, *a. óm-ní-fík* (*L. omnis*, all, and *facio*, I make), all-creating.

omniform, *a. óm-ní-fór-m* (*L. omnis*, all, and *forma*, shape), of every form or shape: **omniformity**, *n. óm-ní-fór-m-í-tí*, quality of having every form.

omniparity, *n. óm-ní-pá-rí-tí* (*L. omnis*, all, and *par*, equal), general equality.

omnipercipient, *a. óm-ní-pér-síp-tí-ént* (*L. omnis*, all, and *percipiens*, perceiving or understanding), perceiving all things: **omnipercipience**, *n. -t-éns*, perception of everything.

omnipotent, *a. óm-ní-pó-tént* (*L. omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful—gen. *potentis*), all-powerful; almighty; having unlimited power: *n.* one of the titles of God: **omnipotently**, *ad. -tí*: **omnipotence**, *n. -t-éns*, unlimited or infinite power—applicable only to God; an attribute of God; also **omnipotency**, *n. -t-éns*.

omnipresent, *a. óm-ní-préz-ént* (*L. omnis*, all, and *presens*, present—gen. *presentis*), present everywhere at the same time: **omnipresence**, *n. -préz-éns*, unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

omniscient, *a. óm-nísh-í-ént* (*L. omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge), all-knowing; infinitely wise: **omnisciently**, *ad. -tí*: **omniscience**, *n. -éns*, also **omniscieny**, *n. -én-sí*, universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

omnium, *n. óm-ní-úm* (*L. omnium*, of all—from *omnis*, all), the whole of the different stocks or securities which the subscribers to a loan receive from Government.

omnium gatherum, *óm-ní-úm gáth-ér-úm* (*L. omnium*, of all, and slang *L. gatherum*, that which is collected), a familiar phrase, denoting a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

omnivorous, *a. óm-ní-vér-ús* (*L. omnis*, all, and *voro*, I devour or eat up), feeding on both animal and vegetable substances.

omohyoid, *a. ó-mó-hí-óid* (*Gr. omos*, the shoulder, and Eng. *hyoid*), a name given to a muscle attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

omphacine, *a. óm-fá-sín* (*Gr. omphax*, any unripe fruit—gen. *omphakos*), obtained or expressed from unripe fruit: *n.* the mixed oily matter pressed from green olives.

omphalic, *a. óm-fál-ík* (*Gr. omphalos*, the navel or navel-string), pert. to the navel: **omphalocoele**, *n. óm-fál-ó-sé* (*Gr. kele*, a swelling or tumour), rupture or hernia of the navel: **omphalotomy**, *n. óm-fá-ló-ó-mí* (*Gr. temno*, I cut), the operation of cutting the umbilical cord or navel-string.

omphalodium, *n. óm-fá-ló-ó-dí-úm*, also **om'phalode**, *n. -lód* (*Gr. omphalos*, the navel or navel-string, and *eidós*, resemblance), in bot., the central part of the hilum of a seed through which nourishing vessels pass.

on, *prp. ón* (*Ger. an*; *Gr. ana*, up, on, upon), above, and in contact with the upper surface of a thing; not off; upon; at or near; denoting dependence or reliance; denoting nearness or closeness; denoting addition or accumulation: **ad. forward** in progression; in continuance; without ceasing; opposed to off: **on a sudden**, suddenly: **on-going**, procedure; event: **adj. progressing**; without intermission: **on-hanger**, one who attends on or follows closely, as an idler; a lounge—more usually *hanger-on*: **onlooker**, one standing looking on: **on the way or on the road**, travel-

ling; journeying; making progress: **on the alert**, in a state of vigilance: **on high**, above; in the heavens: **on fire**, in a state of burning; in a rage or passion: **on the wing**, in flight; departing: **to put on**, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

on, *int. ón*, a word of excitement or encouragement to attack or advance; a contraction for *go on*.

on, *pron. óng* (*F.*), one; they: **on dit**, *óng-dé* (*F.*), they say, it is said), a flying rumour or report.

onager, *n. ón-á-jér* (*L.*), the wild ass.

onanism, *n. ón-á-níz-m* (from *Onan*, of Scripture), the sin of Onan; self-pollution.

once, *ad. wúns* (a corruption of *ones*, the plu. of *one*, which see), one time, but no more; a single time; all at one time; formerly: *n.* one time; the same time: **at once**, at the same point of time; immediately: **once and again**, at repeated times; repeatedly.

once, *n. óns* (*F. once*; *Sp. onza*; *It. lonza*), a species of wild-cat—see **ounce**.

onchus, *n. ón-kús* (*Gr. onux*, a claw, a talon—gen. *onuchos*), in *geol.*, a family of sharks whose fossil spines only have been found—they are wide at the base and bent backwards.

one, *a. wún* (*L. unus*; *Goth. ains*; *Ger. ein*; *Gr. hen*, one), an individual; a single number; opposed to another or other; some or any; different; individual: *n.* a single person; a single thing: **ones**, *plu. wúnz*, persons: **oneness**, *n. wún-nés*, singleness; unity: **all one**, just the same: **at one**, in union; in concord: **one day**, on a certain or particular day now past: **one o'clock**, the hour of one on the clock: **one-eyed**, *a.* having only one eye: **one-sided**, *a.* partial; limited to one side: **one-sidedness**, *n.* state of being partial.

one, *n. wún* (*F. on*, they—in its older form *omme*, and *homme*, man—from *L. homo*, a man), used in an indefinite sense, any man; any person; as *one's* own choice, one may speak: **one's self** or **oneself**, I and not another.

oneiromancy, *n. ón-í-ró-mán-sí* (*Gr. oneiron*, a dream, and *manteia*, divination), divination by dreams.

onerous, *a. ón-ér-ús* (*L. onerosus*, burdensome—from *onus*, a burden: *It. oneroso*; *F. onéreux*), heavy; burdensome; oppressive; in *Scotch law*, being of mutual advantage: **on'erously**, *ad. -tí*.

onicolite, *n. ón-í-kó-ló*, also **nicolo**, *nik-ó-ló* (*Gr. nikolaos*, a proper name), a variety of onyx with a deep-brown ground, on which is a band of bluish white, used for making cameos.

onion, *n. ún-yún* (*F. oignon*; *L. unio*, an onion), a well-known pot-herb having a bulbous root.

only, *a. ón-lí* (*AS. ænlic*, only—from *an*, one, and *lic*, like), single; one alone; this and no other: *ad. singly*; merely; this and no otherwise; singly without more, as *only-begotten*.

onomancy, *n. ón-ó-mán-sí* (*Gr. onoma*, a name, and *manteia*, divination), divination by the letters of a name: **onomantic**, *a. -tík*, also **onomantical**, *a. -tí-kál*, pert. to onomancy; predicted by names, or the letters composing them.

onomatology, *n. ón-ó-má-tól-ó-jí* (*Gr. onoma*, a name, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the derivation of names, or the study of them as a science: **onomatologist**, *n. -jíst*, one who.

onomatopoeia, *n. ón-ó-má-tó-pé-yá* (*Gr. onoma*, a name, *poieo*, I make), the forming of words in imitation of sounds; the figure of speech in which words express by their own sound the sounds of the things they represent, as *to buzz*, as *bees*, to *creak*, as *a door*, to *crackle*, as *burning twigs*: **onomatopoeitic**, *a. ón-ó-má-tó-pé-é-tík*, resembling the sound signified.

onset, *n. ón-sét* (*on*, and *set*), a rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; first brunt.

onslaught, *n. ón-sláwt* (*AS. onslagan*, to destroy—from *on*, on, and *slagan*, to strike, to slay), attack; assault; onset.

onstead, *n. ón-stéd* (a corruption of *homestead*), *Scotch and prov. Eng.*, a farmhouse.

ontology, *n. ón-tól-ó-jí* (*Gr. on*, being—gen. *ontos*, and *logos*, discourse), that part of metaphysics which attempts to investigate and explain the nature and essence of all beings: **ontologic**, *a. ón-tól-ó-jík*, also **ontological**, *a. -tí-kál*, pert. to being and its attributes: **ontologically**, *ad. -tí*: **ontologist**, *n. -tól-ó-jíst*, one who treats of the nature and qualities of being in general.

onus, *n. ó-nús* (*L. onus*, the burden), the first word of the *L. phrase*, **onus probandi**, *ó-nús pró-bán-dí*, the burden of proving.

cóir, bóir, fúit; páire, báid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

onward, a. *ôn'wêrd* (AS. *onweard*—from *on*, in, upon, and *weard*, expressing direction), increased; advanced; progressing; improved; leading forward: **onward**, ad., also **onwards**, ad. *-wêrds*, towards a state of advanced progression; a little farther or forward.

onycha, n. *ôn'k-kâ* (Gr. *onyx*, a claw, a nail—gen. *onychos*: L. *onyx*), the shell of the E. India onyx-fish; the onyx.

onychomancy, n. *ôn't-kô-mân'si* (Gr. *onyx*, a claw, a nail—gen. *onychos*, and *manteia*, divination) divination by the appearance of the nails of the fingers.

onyx, n. *ôn'ts* (Gr. *onyx*; L. *onyx*, a nail of the hand), a general name for those varieties of the agate which consist of alternate layers of white, brown, or black, greatly valued by the ancients for cameos; an abscess of the cornea of the eye, by which it becomes opaque.

oolite, n. *ô'ô-lî-ti* (Gr. *oon*, an egg, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of limestone—so termed from its being composed of small rounded grains resembling the eggs or roe of a fish, sometimes called roestone; a geological formation or system: **oolitic**, a. *ô'ô-lî-tî'k*, pert. to the oolite system, or classed with it: **oolithes**, n. plu. *ô'ô-lî-thêz* or *ô'ô-lî-thz*, a general term for the fossil eggs of birds, reptiles, &c.

oology, n. *ô'ô-lî'jî* (Gr. *oon*, an egg, and *logos*, discourse), the science that deals with eggs in relation to their size, shape, colour, &c., and with the nests of birds.

ophoridium, n. *ô'ô-fôr-id'î-ûm* (Gr. *oon*, an egg, and *phoreion*, in bundles, in loads), in bot., an organ in the Lycopodiaceae containing large spores.

ooze, n. *ôz* (AS. *vos*, juice: Icel. *vos*, moisture: Norm. *vazza*, worm in the wet and exposure), soft mud or slime; a soft flow or issue: the liquid of a tanvat: **v**. to flow or issue forth gently; to percolate, as a liquid, through pores or small openings: **oozing**, imp.: n. that which oozes: **oozed**, pp. *ôz*: **oozy**, a. *ô-zî*, slimy; containing soft mud.

opacity, n. *ô-pâs'î-tî* (L. *opacitas*, shininess—from *opacus*, dusky, dark: It. *opacità*: F. *opacité*), want of transparency; darkness; gloom; obscurity.

opah, n. *ô-pâ*, the king-fish, a very large mullet fish with smooth skin, found on the coast of Guinea.

opal, n. *ô-pâ-l* (L. *opallus*; Gr. *opallios*, the opal: Pol. *palac*, to glow, to blaze; *opalac*, to burn on all sides: Serv. *opaliti*, to give fire), a kind of resinous quartz of a milk-white, red-brown, green, and pearly-grey colour; a precious stone of numerous varieties, found colourless or exhibiting the play of many colours: **opalinesc**, v. *ô-pâ-lî's*, to exhibit a play of colours like the opal: **ô-pâ-lî's'ing**, imp.: **ô-pâ-lî's'ed**, pp. *-est*: **ô-pâ-lî's'cent**, a. *-és'ent*, milky and iridescent like the opal: **ô-pâ-lî's'cence**, n. *-éns*, the reflection of a milky and iridescent light: **opaline**, a. *ô-pâ-lî'n*, pert. to the opal: **opalise**, v. *ô-pâ-lî-z*, to convert into a substance resembling opal: **ô-pâ-lî's'ing**, imp.: **ô-pâ-lî's'ed**, pp. *-ist*: **adj.** converted into a substance resembling opal.

opaque, a. *ô-pâk* (F. *opaque*; L. *opacus*, dark), not transparent; obscure; dark: **opaque'ly**, ad. *-lî*: **opaque'ness**, n. *-nês*, the want of transparency.

ope, *ôp*, poetic spelling for *open*.

open, a. *ô-pn* (Ger. *offen*; Icel. *opinn*; AS. *yppe*, open; Ger. *offnen*; Icel. *opna*; L. *aperire*, to open), not shut or closed; expanded; not covered; clear; unobstructed; free to all; artless; frank; sincere; exposed to view; liable; not frosty, applied to the weather: **v**. to unlock; to commence firing guns; to unfold; to break or split; to disclose; to explain or interpret; to begin; to bark, as dogs in hunting; to clear: **opening**, imp. *ô-pn'ing*: n. an aperture; a hole; a place admitting entrance; beginning; first appearance; opportunity, as a good opening presents itself: **opened**, pp. *ô-pnd*: **openings**, n. plu. *ô-pn'ings*, piercings; holes; unfilled parts of a wall: **opener**, n. *ô-pn'ér*, one who opens; that which opens: **openly**, ad. *ô-pn-lî*, in public; not secretly: **openness**, n. *ô-pn'nês*, the quality or condition of being open; freedom from secrecy or obscurity; plainness; mildness, as applied to weather: **open-cost**, in *mining*, the method of working a vein when the ore appears at the outcrop, and can be obtained without sinking a deep shaft: **open-eyed**, a. vigilant; watchful: **open-handed**, a. liberal; generous: **open-hearted**, a. frank; generous: **open-heartedness**, n. frankness; sincerity; generosity: **open-mouthed**, a. greedy: **to open up**, to lay open; to disclose; to discover: **opening of the trenches**, the commencement of the works of attack against a

fortress, equivalent to the common expression "break-ing ground": the **open**, the open country.

opera, n. *ô-pê-râ* (L. *opera*, work, labour: It. *opera*: F. *opéra*), a dramatic composition set to music, and sung and acted on the stage with instrumental accompaniments: **operatic**, a. *ô-pê-râ-tî'k*, also **op'erat'ic**, a. *-râ-tî'kal*, pert. to the opera: **operatically**, ad. *-lî*: **opera-dancer**, a girl who dances in an opera or ballet; a ballet-girl, or a male dancer: **opera-glass**, a small telescope, usually binocular, for viewing persons and objects more distinctly at any place of public amusement: **opera-house**, a building in which operas are performed.

operameter, n. *ô-pê-râm'ê-têr* (L. *opera*, work, and Gr. *metron*, measure), an instrument which indicates the number of revolutions made by a wheel or shaft; a machine for measuring work done, as of cloth.

operate, v. *ô-pê-râ-t* (L. *operatus*, worked, laboured—from *opus*, work: It. *operare*; F. *opérer*), to exert power or strength, either physical or mechanical; to produce any effect; to produce by agency; to cut or open a part of the body with a view to healing, as a surgeon: **operating**, imp.: **operated**, pp.: **operator**, n. *-â-têr*, one who operates; in *surg.*, the skilled person who does some remedial act upon the human body by cutting with an instrument, or otherwise: **opera'tion**, n. *-â-shûn*, the act or process of operating; something to be done; agency; process; influence; action; effect; in *surg.*, any action done by a qualified person upon the human body, with the hand or by means of an instrument, with a view to heal or bring to a normal state: **opera'tions**, n. plu. *-shûnz*, movements, as of an army: **operative**, n. *-tîv*, a skilled workman: **adj.** having the power of acting; exerting force; effective.

opercular, a. *ô-pêr'kû-lêr* (L. *operculum*, a lid or cover—from *operio*, I cover over), having a lid or cover; of the nature of a lid or cover: **operculate**, a. *-lât*, also **op'er'culat'ed**, a. *-lât'êd*, in bot., having a lid or cover, as a capsule; opening by a lid: **op'er'culum**, n. *-kû-lûm*, **op'er'cula**, plu. *-kû-lâ*, in bot., a cap, lid, or cover; in *conch.*, the calcareous or horny lid with which certain molluscs, like the periwinkle, close the aperture of their shells, when they withdraw within them; the gill-cover, or bony flap covering and protecting the gills in fishes.

operculiiform, a. *ô-pêr'kû-lî-fâ'cîrm* (L. *operculum*, a lid or cover, and *forma*, shape), formed as a lid or cover.

operose, a. *ô-pêr-ôs* (L. *operosus*, industrious, laborious—from *opera*, work, labour: It. *operoso*), attended with much labour; tedious: **operosely**, ad. *-lî*: **op'erose'ness**, n. *-nês*, the state of being laborious.

ophricleide, n. *ô-fî-kî'd* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key—gen. *kleidos*), the largest keyed, musical, wind instrument of brass or copper, made somewhat in the form of a serpent.

ophidian, a. *ô-fî-dî'ân* (Gr. *ophidion*, a small serpent—from *ophis*, a serpent), belonging to the serpent order, called **ophidia**, n. plu. *-â*, also **ophid'ians**, n. plu. *-ânz*: **ophid'ion**, n. *-ôn*, an eel-shaped fish, found in the Mediterranean: **ophid'ious**, a. *-îs*, snake-like.

ophiology, n. *ô-fî-ô-lô'jî* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of natural history which treats of serpents: **ophiologic**, a. *ô-fî-ô-lô'jî'k*, also **ophiolog'ical**, a. *-kâl*, pert. to: **ophiolog'ist**, n. *-jîst*, one versed in the natural history of serpents.

ophiomancy, n. *ô-fî-ô-mân'si* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *manteia*, divination), divination by serpents.

ophiomorphous, a. *ô-fî-ô-môr'fûs* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *morphe*, shape), snake-shaped.

ophiophagous, a. *ô-fî-ô-fâ'gûs* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *phago*, I eat), eating or feeding on serpents.

ophite, n. *ô-fî-tî*, also **ophiolite**, n. *ô-fî-ô-lî'tî* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *lithos*, a stone), green porphyry or serpentine.

ophites, n. plu. *ô-fî'tz* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent), a sect in the second century, so called because they believed that the serpent which tempted Eve was Christ himself—also called *Serentinians*.

ophiuchus, n. *ô-fî-û'kûs* (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *ekhein*, to hold), the serpent-bearer, one of the northern constellations, represented by a man holding a serpent.

ophthalmia, n. *ô-fthâl'mî-â*, also **ophthal'my**, n. *-mî* (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye), inflammation of the eye: **ophthal'mic**, a. *-mîk*, pert. to the eye.

ophthalmodynia, n. *ô-fthâl'mô-dî'nî-â* (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *odune*, pain), violent pain in the eye.

mâte, mât, fâr, laû; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pln; nôle, nôt, môve;

ophthalmology, *n.* *ôf'thal-môl'ô-jî* (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on whatever relates to the eyes: **ophthalmologist**, *n.* *-jîst*, one skilled in ophthalmology.

ophthalmoptosis, *n.* *ôf'thal-môp'tô-sis* (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ptosis*, fall, ruin), protrusion of the whole eyeball.

ophthalmoscope, *n.* *ôf'thal-mô-skôp* (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *skopeo*, I view), an instr. for examining the interior of the living eye: **ophthalmoscopy**, *n.* *ôf'thal-mô-skô-pî*, the pretended art of knowing a person's temper and manner from the appearance of the eye.

opiate, *n.* *ô-pî-ât* (F. *opiat*, an opiate—from *L. opium*, the juice of the poppy), any preparation or medicine which contains opium for inducing sleep or quiet: **adj.** inducing sleep; causing rest; narcotic: **opiated**, *a.* *-â-têd*, mixed with opium.

opine, *v.* *ô-pin'* (*L. opinor*, I esteem or believe: F. *opiner*, to give one's opinion), to think; to suppose; to be of opinion: **opinion**, *imp.* **opined**, *pp.* *ô-pînd'*.

opinion, *n.* *ô-pin-yûn* (*L. opinio*, belief, judgment—gen. *opinionis*: It. *opinione*: F. *opinion*), settled judgment or belief of the mind; sentiment; judgment, without absolute certainty, founded on the evidence given; notion: **opinionated**, *a.* *-â-têd*, unduly attached to one's own opinions; egotistical; conceited: **opinionative**, *a.* *-îtv*, fond of preconceived notions: **opinionatively**, *adv.* *-îtv-îl*: **opinionativeness**, *n.* *-nês*, excessive attachment to one's own opinions: **opinioned**, *a.* *-yûnd*, attached to particular opinions; conceited.

opisthocoelian, *a.* *ô-pîst'hô-sê-îl-ân* (Gr. *opisthe*, behind, backwards, and *koilos*, hollow), having the vertebra hollow at the back part.

opisthotonos, *n.* *ô-pîst'hô-tô-nôs* (Gr. *opisthe*, backwards, and *teino*, I draw or stretch), spasms by which the whole body is bent backwards and stiffened.

opium, *n.* *ô-pî-ûm* (*L. opium*; Gr. *opion*, the juice of the poppy: It. *opio*: F. *opium*), the thickened juice of the capsules of the white poppy—extensively used as a medicine and in medical preparations.

opobalsam, *n.* *ô-pô-bâl-sâm* (Gr. *opos*, juice, and *balsamon*, the balm-juce, balsam), the balsam of Gilead, an oleo-resin of a peculiar fragrantcy.

opodeldoc, *n.* *ô-pô-dêl-dôk* [a word coined by Paracelsus], a soap liniment used for sprains.

opopanax, *n.* *ô-pô-pâ-nâks* (Gr. *opopanax*—from *opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant, all-heal), a gum-resin, being the dried juice of a plant, imported in loose granules or drops, used as a medicine.

opossum, *n.* *ô-pô-sûm* (originally *opassum*, in the language of the Indians), an American and Australian quadruped that lives principally on trees, the females having abdominal pouches in which they carry and protect their young.

opoidan, *n.* *ô-pô-î-dân* (*L. oppidum*, a city or town), at *Eton*, a boy who is not a king's scholar, and who boards in the town.

opponent, *n.* *ô-pô-nênt* (*L. opponens*, setting or placing against—from *ob*, against, and *pono*, I set or place: It. *opponente*, one who opposes, as in argument or controversy; an adversary; a rival: **adj.** that opposes; adverse: **opponentency**, *n.* *-nên-sî*, an exercise for an academical degree; the opening of a disputation.

opportune, *a.* *ô-pô-r-tûn* (*L. opportunus*, fit, convenient—from *ob*, over, against, and *portus*, the harbour: It. *opportuno*: F. *opportun*), well-timed; seasonable; proper; convenient: **opportunistly**, *adv.* *-îl*: **opportuneness**, *n.* *-nês*, the quality or condition of being opportune or timely: **opportunity**, *n.* *ô-pô-r-tûn-î-tî*, fit or convenient time, place, or occasion; suitability of circumstances to any end.

oppose, *v.* *ô-pôz* (*L. oppositum*, to set or place against—from *ob*, against, and *positum*, to set or place: F. *opposer*, to oppose), to set against; to act against; to resist; to put one's self in opposition, as a competitor; to object or act against, as in a controversy or debate: **opposing**, *imp.* **opposed**, *pp.* *-pôzd'*: **opposer**, *n.* *-zêr*, one who opposes: **opposable**, *a.* *-zâ-bl*, capable of being opposed or resisted: **opposite**, *a.* *ô-pô-zî-tî*, standing or placed in front; facing; contrary; in *bot.*, applied to leaves placed on opposite sides of a stem at the same level: *n.* the reverse; that which is the contrary: **oppositely**, *adv.* *-îl*: **oppositeness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being opposite or contrary: **opposition**, *n.* *ô-pô-zîsh'*, *ân*, standing over against; resistance; hostility; contrariety of interests or designs; contradiction; in

astron., the aspect of heavenly bodies when 180° apart—that is, when the heavenly body is in the quarter of the heavens directly opposite to another, as a planet to the sun; the collective body of the opponents of a ministry or government: **oppositist**, *n.* *-în-îst*, one who belongs to the opposing party: **oppositive**, *a.* *ô-pô-zî-tîv*, that may be put in opposition.

oppress, *v.* *ô-prêz* (*L. opprimum*, to press against, to crush—from *ob*, against, and *premo*, I squeeze: It. *oppressare*: F. *oppresser*), to treat with unjust rigour, severity, or hardship; to overburden; to sit or lie heavily on: **oppressing**, *imp.* **oppressed**, *pp.* *-prêst'*: **adj.** overburdened; depressed: **oppressor**, *n.* *-sêr*, one who oppresses or harasses with unjust severity: **oppression**, *n.* *-prêsh'-ân*, the imposition of unreasonable burdens; the state of being overburdened; cruelty; severity; dulness of spirits; a sense of heaviness: **oppressive**, *a.* *-sîv*, unjustly or excessively severe; tyrannical; extortionate; overwhelming: **oppressively**, *adv.* *-îl*: **oppressiveness**, *n.* *-nês*, the quality of being oppressive.

opprobrious, *a.* *ô-pô-prô-brî-ûs* (*L. opprobrium*, reproach, disgrace: It. *obprobrioso*; Sp. *oprobioso*, opprobrious), offensive; reproachful; abusive; infamous; rendered hateful: **opprobriously**, *adv.* *-îl*: **opprobriousness**, *n.* *-nês*, also **opprobrium**, *n.* *-brî-ûm*, reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; disgrace; ignominy.

opugn, *v.* *ô-pûn'* (*L. oppugnare*, to fight against, to assault—from *ob*, against, and *pugno*, I fight: It. *oppugnare*), to oppose or resist—used only of verbal or written warfare: **opugning**, *imp.* **opagned**, *pp.* *ô-pûnd'*: **opugn'er**, *n.* *-êr*, one who opposes or attacks in verbal or written warfare.

opsiometer, *n.* *ô-pîst-ôm-î-têr* (Gr. *opsis*, sight, and *metron*, measure), an instr. for measuring the extent or limits of distinct vision in different individuals.

optative, *a.* *ô-pî-â-tîv* (*L. optatus*, wished or desired: F. *obtatif*, expressing a wish), expressive of desire or wishing; in *gram.*, applied to the mood of a verb which expresses desire.

optic, *a.* *ô-pî-tîk*, also **optical**, *a.* *ô-pî-tî-kâl* (Gr. *optikos*, relating to the sight—from *optamai*, I see), relating to the sight; visual; relating to optics: **optically**, *adv.* *-îl*: **optics**, *n.* plu. *ô-pî-tîks*, the science which treats of everything that pertains to light or vision, and the construction of such instruments as telescopes, microscopes, &c., in which light is the chief agent; familiarly, the organs of sight: **optician**, *n.* *ô-pî-tîsh'-ân*, one who constructs and sells instruments and glasses to aid vision: **optic lens**, a ground glass for a telescope or other optical instrument: **optic nerves**, the second pair of nerves which proceed directly from the brain, and which are the nerves of sight.

optigraph, *n.* *ô-pî-tî-gráf* (Gr. *optamai*, I see, and *grapho*, I write), a telescope for copying landscapes.

optimates, *n.* plu. *ô-pî-tî-mê-têz* (*L. optimates*, the grandees—from *optimus*, the best), the nobility of anc. Rome: **optime**, *n.* *ô-pî-tî-mê*, in *Cambridge University*, one who stands in the second or third class of honours in mathematics—the wranglers comprehend the first class: **optimism**, *n.* *ô-pî-tî-mîzm*, the doctrine that everything, whether good or evil, is ordered for the best: **optimist**, *n.* *-mîst*, one who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

option, *n.* *ô-pî-shûn* (*L. optio*, free choice—from *optare*, to choose, to wish for: F. *option*), the power of choosing: right of choice; election; preference; on the *Stock Exchange*, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain at an agreed price: **optional**, *a.* *-âl*, leaving to choice or preference: **optionally**, *adv.* *-îl*, with the privilege of choice.

optometer, *n.* *ô-pî-tôm-î-têr* (Gr. *optikos*, relating to sight, and *metron*, measure), an instr. for measuring the limits of distinct vision; also **optimeter**.

opulent, *a.* *ô-pî-û-lênt* (*L. opulens*, wealthy, rich—gen. *opulētis*—from *opes*, wealth: It. *opulente*: F. *opulent*), having large means; rich; wealthy: **opulently**, *adv.* *-îl*: **opulence**, *n.* *-têns*, wealth; riches; affluence.

opuscule, *n.* *ô-pî-sû-kîl* (*L. opusculum*, a little work—from *opus*, a work), a little work; a brochure.

or, conj. *ôr* (contracted from *AS. outhor*, or, either: *Icel. eda*; *Fris. auder*; *Dut. odder*, or), a particle that marks an alternative; the correlative of *either*: **or ever**, before.

or, *n.* *ôr* (F. *or*, gold), in *her.*, gold, which is expressed by engraved small dots.

oracanthus, *n.* *ô-râ-kân'thûs* (Gr. *oraios*, ripe, beautiful, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil

shark fin-spines occurring in the Carboniferous formation—so called from the varicose beauty of the species.

orach, *n.* *ôr'ach*, a name given to several British wild plants found growing in waste places and by the sea-shore; wild spinach.

oracle, *n.* *ôr'-â-kî* (L. *oraculum*, counsel from the gods—from *oro*, I plead, I pray: It. *oracolo*: F. *oracle*), among the ancients, an announcement from the gods in answer to some inquiry; a prophetic declaration; the deity who was supposed to give the answer, also the place where given; any one famed for wisdom and accuracy of opinions; a sentence or decision of great authority from its wisdom: **oracles**, *n.* plu. *ôr'-â-kîs*, divine revelations or messages; the holy Scriptures: **oracular**, *a.* *ôr'-â-kî-ter*, resembling an oracle; pretending to have the authority of an oracle; grave; venerable; ambiguous: **oracularly**, *ad.* *-lî*: **oraculous**, *a.* *ôr'-â-kî-ûs*, uttering oracles; resembling oracles; authoritative; ambiguous: **oraculousness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being oracular: **oraculously**, *ad.* *-lî*.

oral, *a.* *ôr'al* (F. and It. *orale*, oral—from L. *os*, the mouth—gen. *oris*), uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: **orally**, *ad.* *ôr'al-lî*, by mouth; in words, not in writing.

orange, *n.* *ôr'-ênj* (It. *arancio*; Sp. *naranja*, an orange—from Ar. *naranj*, an orange: mid. L. *arancia*, an orange, which passed into F. *orange*, under the influence of the colour of the fruit), the name of a tree, and its well-known fruit: *adj.* *pert.* to or resembling the colour of an orange: **orange-coloured**, *a.* of the colour of an orange: **orange-tawny**, *a.* brownish orange colour: **orangeade**, *n.* *ôr'-ênj-ad*, a drink made with orange-juice: **orange-musk**, *a.* species of pear: **orange-peel**, the rind or skin of an orange: **Orangemen**, *n.* plu. *ôr'-ênj-mên*, a famous political association of Protestant Irishmen—so called from William, Prince of Orange, who became William III.: **oranges**, *n.* *ôr'-ân-zhât* (F.—from *orange*), candied orange-peel: **orangery**, *n.* *ôr'-ênj-êr-î*, a house where oranges are reared artificially; a plantation of orange-trees.

orang-outang, *n.* *ôr'-ânj-ôo-tâng* (Malay, *orang-utan*, meaning wild man of the woods—from *orang*, man, and *utan*, a wood), one of the ape tribe, which in outward appearance approaches remarkably near to the human form.

oration, *n.* *ôr'-â-shûn* (L. *oratio*, speech, eloquence—from *oro*, I plead, I beseech: It. *orazione*: F. *oraison*), a speech or discourse delivered in public on a special occasion; a harangue; a declamation: **orator**, *n.* *ôr'-â-ter*, an eloquent public speaker: **oratorical**, *a.* *ôr'-â-tôr-î-kâl*, also *ôr'-â-tôr-î-al*, *pert.* to oratory; becoming an orator: **oratorially**, *ad.* *-lî*, also *ôr'-â-tôr-î-al-lî*: **oratory**, *n.* *ôr'-â-tôr-î-lî* (L. *oratoria*, oratory), the art of speaking in public in a pleasing and effective style; an exercise of eloquence.

oratorio, *n.* *ôr'-â-tôr-î-ô* (It. *oratorio*, *oratorio*—from L. *oratorius*, belonging to an orator), a long musical composition connected with some sacred subject from Scripture, consisting of vocal airs, choruses, &c., and accompanied by instrumental music.

oratory, the art of an orator—see under *oration*.

oratory, *n.* *ôr'-â-tôr-î* (F. *oratoire*; It. *oratorio*, an oratory, a private chapel—from L. *orare*, to pray), among R. Caths., a place or chapel allotted for prayer.

orb, *n.* *ôr'b* (L. *orbis*, a circle, a ring: It. and F. *orbe*), a circular body; any celestial sphere: **orb'd**, *a.* *ôr'b'd*, *ôr'b'd*, round; circular: **orb-like**, *a.* in the form of an orb: **orbicular**, *a.* *ôr-bîk'-û-ter*, spherical; circular; made in the form of an orb; in *bot.*, having a rounded leaf with the petiole attached to the centre of it: **orbicularly**, *ad.* *-lî*: **orbicularness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being orbicular: **orbiculate**, *a.* *-û-lât*, also *ôr-bîc'-û-lât*, *a.* *-lâ-têd*, made or being in the form of an orb; orbicular.

orbicula, *n.* *ôr-bîk'-û-lî-nâ* (L. *orbiculus*, a small disc or ball), a genus of *Tridacna* many-chambered shells, so called from their flattened globular form.

orbis, *n.* *ôr-bîs*, also *ôr-bîsh* (L. *orbis*, a circle), a fish of a circular form, found in the Indian seas.

orbit, *n.* *ôr-bî't* (L. *orbita*, a track, a path—from *or-bis*, a circle: It. *orbita*: F. *orbite*), the path or course described by a celestial body in the heavens; the cavity in the skull containing the eyeball: **orbital**, *a.* *ôr-bî-tâl*, *pert.* to the orbit of the eye.

orc, *n.* *ôr'k* (L. *orca*, a whale), a species of whale.

Orcadian, *a.* *ôr-kâ'-di-ân* (L. *Orcades*, whale-islands, the Orkneys—from *orca*, a whale), *pert.* to the Orkney Islands: *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Orkneys.

orcine, *n.* *ôr-sê-în* (see *orcine*), the deep-red colour-

ing principle of the lichen-pigments, as *archil*, *cudbear*, *litmus*, &c.

orchard, *n.* *ôr'-chêr'd* (Goth. *aurigards*; Icel. *jurtagardr*, a garden: AS. *ortegard*, an enclosure for worts or vegetables—from *wort*, a herb, and *geard*, a yard), a fruit-garden: **orchardist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who owns or cultivates a fruit-garden: **orcharding**, *n.* *ôr'-chêr'd-ing*, the cultivation of orchards.

orchestra, *n.* *ôr'-kês-trâ* (Gr. *orchestra*, the lowest part of a theatre, among the Greeks, where the chorus performed the dances: L. and It. *orchestra*: F. *orchestre*), the part of a theatre or public place assigned to the musicians; the body of musical performers; also written **orchestre**, *ôr'-kês-tr*: **orchestral**, *a.* *ôr'-kês-trâl*, suitable to an orchestra, or performed in it.

orchid, *n.* *ôr'-kîdz*, also *ôr'chis*, *n.* *ôr'-kîs* (L. and Gr. *orchis*, a plant with roots in the form of testicles: It. *orchide*: F. *orchis*), a plant having round fleshy tubers, whose flowers are generally singular in form—much esteemed by cultivators: **orchidaceous**, *a.* *ôr'-kî-dâ-shûs*, also *ôr'chideous*, *a.* *ôr'-kî-dê-ûs*, *pert.* to plants of the orchid kind.

orcine, *n.* *ôr'-sîn* (F. *orcine*), a peculiar colouring matter obtained from a species of lichen.

ordain, *v.* *ôr-dân* (L. *ordinare*, to arrange or set in order—from *ordo*, order, arrangement: It. *ordinare*), to appoint; to decree; to establish; to institute; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions: **ordaining**, *imp.* *adj.* investing with sacerdotal or ministerial functions by certain ceremonies, as the laying on of hands: **ordained**, *pp.* *ôr-dân'd*: **ordination**, which see: **ordain'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who ordains or appoints.

ordal, *n.* *ôr-dâl* (AS. *ordel*: Dut. *oordel*, a mode of judgment by fire or water, the issue supposed to be determined by the hand of God: Ger. *urtheil*, judgment), any severe trial or scrutiny; an act or form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by causing the accused to pass through fire or water.

order, *n.* *ôr-dêr* (L. *ordo*, an arranging, order—gen. *ordinis*: It. *ordine*: F. *ordre*), methodical arrangement; regularity; established method or process; proper state; a law; a command; rank or class; a society or fraternity; a division of animals or plants between class and genus; in *arch.*, one of the five principal methods employed by the ancients in constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice—these were the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: plu. *orders*, or **holy orders**, in the *Episcopal Ch.*, the three orders of the Christian ministry, but usually understood as applying to deacons and priests: *v.* to regulate; to direct or command; to manage; to give directions to: **ordering**, *imp.* *n.* *-er*: **disposition**; management: **ordered**, *pp.* *-dêr*: **orderer**, *n.* *-er*, one who orders; or **orderless**, *a.* *-lês*, disordered; disorderly, *a.* *-lî*, irregular; systematic; performed in good order; peaceable; being of duty, as an officer: *n.* a soldier who attends on a superior officer to carry orders: *ad.* methodically: or **derliness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being orderly or methodical: **in order**, according to established rule: **in order to**, for the purpose of; as means to an end: **order-book**, a shop-book for entering the orders of customers, or directions for purchases: **order of the day**, a phrase used in Parliament denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes; in *mil.*, specific directions or information issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command: **to take orders**, to enter the ministry of the Church by being ordained—used in reference to the two orders, deacons and priests; to take commissions to supply goods: **letters of orders**, the certificates given by the bishop to the person he has ordained, that the latter has been duly admitted to the order of deacons or priests: **general orders**, the orders which a commander-in-chief issues to his troops: **religious orders**, in the R. Cath. Ch., societies professedly established for religious purposes, such as the monastic orders of the Benedictines, the Franciscans, &c., and the order of the Jesuits: **orders in council**, temporary rules or laws issued by the sovereign, by and with the advice of the *Privy Council*, to meet particular emergencies: **order of battle**, the different arrangements made by an army either to attack or receive an enemy: **standing orders**, in *Parliament*, certain rules and regulations laid down for their own guidance, which must be invariably followed, unless suspended by a formal vote to meet some urgent case: **sailing orders**, the particular and final instructions given to ships of war.

ordinal, a. *ôr-di-nâl* (It. *ordinato*; F. *ordinal*, ordinal—from L. *ordo*, order), denoting order; **n.** in the *Reg. Ch.*, the service of ordination: **ordinal numbers**, numbers in succession, as first, second, third, &c.

ordinance, n. *ôr-dî-nâns* (F. *ordonnance*, an ordinance or rule; L. *ordinans*, arranging, regulating—from *ordo*, order), permanent rule of action; observance commanded; a law; a regulation.

ordinary, a. *ôr-dî-nâr-î* (L. *ordinarius*, of or belonging to arrangement or order—from *ordo*, order; It. *ordinario*; F. *ordinaire*), according to established order; customary; usual; of common rank or quality; plain; not handsome; common; of little merit; **n.** an ecclesiastical judge, usually the bishop; a single judge having power to decide cases either with or without a jury; settled establishment; the figures found on a heraldic shield; a dining-place where the prices are fixed; the meal furnished; a name applied to the chaplain of Newgate: **ordinarily**, ad. *nâr-î-lî*: **ordinary seaman**, one not expert or fully skilled; an inferior seaman: **in ordinary**, in constant service; steadily attending and serving.

ordinate, a. *ôr-dî-nât* (L. *ordinatum*, to regulate, to set in order), well-ordered; regular; methodical: **n.** in *math.*, a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line called the *abscissa*—the ordinate and abscissa taken together being called co-ordinates.

ordination, n. *ôr-dî-nâ-shûn* (L. *ordinatio*, a setting in order, an arranging—gen. *ordinationis*; F. *ordination*), the act or ceremony of conferring holy orders, or of bestowing the powers or functions of a settled minister; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

ordnance, n. *ôr-dî-nâns* (an incidental application of *ordnance*, in the sense of arrangement or preparation; F. *ordonner*, to ordain, to dispose; It. *ordigno*, a machine), a general term applied to all things connected with artillery; cannon; artillery: **ordnance-map**, a map made from a portion of the national survey of the country, carried on by the Royal Engineer corps, under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

ordure, n. *ôr-dûr* (F. *ordure*; It. *ordura*, filth; L. *luridus*, dark-coloured), dung; filth; excrements.

ore, n. *ôr* (Ger. and Sw. *ader*; Norm. *aar*; Dan. *have*, a vein), properly the ore of metal—so called from the ore being found in a thin band appearing in the section like a vein running through the rock; a metal as extracted from the earth combined with other substances;—as mixed with mineral matters, ores receive the various names of matrix, gangue, vein-stone, or ore-stone.

oread, n. *ôr-ê-âd*, plu. *ôr-ê-ads*, *-âdz*, also **oreades**, *ôr-ê-â-dêz* (L. *oreas*, an Oread—gen. *oreadis*), a mountain-nymph.

organ, n. *ôr-gân* (L. *organum*; Gr. *organon*, an instrument; It. *organo*; F. *organe*), a part of the living body by which some action, operation, or function is carried on; an instrument or means of communication, as of a political party—generally said of a newspaper; in *bot.*, any defined subordinate part of the vegetable structure, external or internal, as a cell, a fibre, a leaf, a root, &c.; a well-known wind musical instr.: **organic**, a. *ôr-gân-îk*, also **organical**, a. *-î-kâl*, relating to living organs; produced by living organs: **inorganic**, a. *-î-k*, pert. to bodies without specific organs: **organically**, ad. *-î*: **organicalness**, n. *-nêz*, state of being organical: **organise**, v. *ôr-gân-îz*, to form, as a living body, with suitable organs; to establish with parts that may co-operate together; to arrange the several parts of a plan of action or work, and appoint the proper persons to carry it out: **organising**, imp.: **organised**, pp. *-îz-d*: **adj.** formed with organs; constructed of parts co-operating with each other: **organisable**, a. *-îz-d-bl*, capable of being organised: **organisation**, n. *ôr-gân-tî-zâ-shûn*, the act of forming or arranging parts in such a manner as to enable them to co-operate together; the parts when so arranged; structure; form: **organism**, n. *-î-zm*, a body possessing an organic structure: **organist**, n. *-î-st*, a performer on the organ: **organ-builder**, the constructor of organs: **organ-loft**, the place where an organ stands in a church: **organic bodies**, such bodies as possess life and sensation: **organic disease**, a disease in which the structure of an organ is evidently altered: **organic remains**, the fossil remains of animals or vegetables: **organic laws**, those laws which concern the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

organogeny, n. *ôr-gân-ôj-ê-nî* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument, and *gennao*, I produce), the development of organs: **organogenic**, a. *-ôj-ê-nîk*, pert. to the development of organs in plants and animals.

organography, n. *ôr-gân-ôgrâ-fî* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument, and *grapho*, I write), a scientific description of the internal structure of plants: **organographic**, a. *-ôgrâ-fîk*, also **organographical**, a. *-grâ-fî-kâl*, pert. to: **organographer**, n. *-ôgrâ-fîst*, one who is skilled in describing the internal structure of plants.

organology, n. *ôr-gân-ôl-ô-jî* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of physiology which treats of organs of animals.

organon, n. *ôr-gân-nôn* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument), a body of rules and canons for regulating scientific investigations.

organzine, n. *ôr-gân-zîn* (It. *organzino*; F. *organ-sin*), thrown silk of a very fine texture.

orgasm, n. *ôr-gâ-zm* (Gr. *orgasmos*, softening, moistening), immoderate excitement or action, as when accompanied by severe spasms.

orgeat, n. *ôr-zhât* (F. *orgeat*—from *orge*, barley), a liquor made from barley and sweet almonds, sweetened and slightly flavoured.

orgels, n. *ôr-jê-îz*, the organ-ling, supposed to be so called from the *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is caught.

orgies, n. plu. *ôr-jîz* (F. *orgies*, revels; Gr. and L. *orgia*, the rites of Bacchus), any drunken revelry, particularly by night.

orgues, n. plu. *ôr-gz* (F. *orgue*; Gr. *organon*, an instrument), in *mil.*, pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, to be hung over a gateway and let down in case of attack; a sort of infernal machine made of loaded gun-barrels to be discharged in defending a breach.

orichalc, n. *ôr-î-kâlk*, also **orichalcum**, n. *-kâl-kîm* (L. *orichalcum*; Gr. *orichalkos*, mountain-copper—from Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, brass), the brass of the ancients; a substance resembling gold in colour, but less in value.

oriel, n. *ôr-î-êl* (old F. *oriol*, a gallery; mid. L. *orioium*, a little entrance—from *os*, a mouth—gen. *oris*), a projecting angular window, generally of a trigonal or pentagonal form; a large bay or recessed window in a church or in an apartment.

orient, a. *ôr-î-ênt* (L. *oriens*, the rising sun—gen. *orientis*—from *oriri*, to rise, to become visible; It. *oriente*; F. *orient*, the East), Eastern; bright; shining: **n.** the East; the part where the sun rises: **v.** in *surv.*, to mark on a plan the bearings of the compass: **orienting**, imp.: **oriented**, pp.: **oriental**, a. *ôr-î-ênt-î*, Eastern; proceeding from Asia or the East,—applied to gems, "valuable," "precious"—as opposed to *occidental*, applied to the less valuable: **n.** a native of Asia or the East: **orientally**, ad. *-î*: **oriency**, n. *ôr-î-ên-sî*, brightness; richness of colour: **orientalism**, n. *-tâl-î-zm*, the doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations: **orientalist**, n. *-î-st*, one versed in the languages and literature of Asia; an inhabitant of the Eastern parts of the world: **orientation**, n. *-tâ-shûn*, the process of determining the east point in taking bearings; the placing towards the east, as the altar of a church.

orifice, n. *ôr-î-fîs* (L. *orificium*, an opening, an orifice—from *os*, a mouth—gen. *oris*, and *facio*, I make; It. *orificio*; F. *orifice*), a mouth or aperture, as of a pipe or tube; any opening.

oriflamme, n. *ôr-î-flâm* (F. *oriflamme*—from L. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, a flame), the anc. royal standard of France.

origin, n. *ôr-î-jîn* (L. *origo*, origin, descent—gen. *originis*—from *oriri*, to rise, to become visible; It. and F. *origine*), first existence or beginning; derivation; cause; root; source: **original**, a. *ôr-î-jî-nâl*, first in order; preceding all others; primitive; having the power to originate new thoughts or ideas; not copied: **n.** that which precedes all others of its kind; fountain; source; that from which anything is translated, transcribed, or copied: **originally**, ad. *-î*, primarily; at first: **originality**, n. *-nâl-î-tî*, the power or faculty of producing new thoughts, or rare combinations of thought: **originate**, v. *ôr-î-jî-nât*, to bring into existence; to cause to be; to begin; to produce what is new: **originating**, imp.: **originated**, pp.: **originator**, n. *-nâ-tôr*, one who originates: **origination**, n. *-nâ-shûn*, the act of bringing into existence; first production; mode of production or bringing into being:

original sin, the innate depravity and tendency to evil in the human mind; the result of our first parents' sin.

orillon, n. *ô-ril'ôn* (F *orillon*, a sort of fortification—from *oreille*, an ear), a mass of earth lined with a wall on the shoulder of a bastion for the protection of cannon.

oriole, n. *ō'ri-ōl* (Sp. *orio*—from *L. aureolus*, golden), a bird of several species, having plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black.

Orion, n. *ō-rĭ-ŏn* (L. and Gr. *Orion*, in anc. myth., a celebrated hunter: It. *Orione*: F. *Orion*), a constellation represented by the figure of a man with a sword or club by his side, and covered with a lion's skin.

orison, n. *ôr'iz-zôn* (F. *graison*, a speech—from L. *oro*, I speak or plead), a prayer or supplication.

orle, n. *ört* (F. *orlet*, a hem, a margin), in *her.*, a figure in the form of a fillet or border round a heraldic shield, but at a distance from the edges: *orle*, *orlet*, *-lét*, or *or'lo*, n. *-lō*, in *arch.*, a fillet under the *ovolo* of a capital.

orleans, n. *ôrlènz* (*Orleans*, in France), a cloth made of worsted and cotton; a common variety of plum.

orlopp, n. *ör'löp* (Ger. *überlauf*, the deck of a ship—from *überlaufen*, to run over the whole surface: Dut. *overloop*—from *over*, over, and *loopen*, to run), in a ship, the sort of deck or platform on which the cables, sails, &c. are stowed.

ormolu, n. *ór-mó-ló'* (F. *or*, gold, and *moulu*, ground, bruised: L. *aurum*, gold, and *molere*, to grind), gilt bronze or copper; gold-coloured brass, or mosaic gold: **ormolu varnish**, a copper, bronze, or imitation gold varnish.

ornament, *n.* **or·na·ment** (L. *ornamentum*, a decoration—from *ornare*, I decorate; *It. ornamento, F. ornement*), something that beautifies and adorns; embellishment; additional beauty; **v.** to render more beautiful or attractive to the eye; to embellish; **or·na·menting**, *imp.*; **or·na·mented**, *pp.*; **or·na·ment'al**, *ad·i·tal*, serving to decorate or adorn; **or·na·ment'al·ly**, *ad·i·tally*; **or·na·menta·tion**, *n.* *ta'shün*, decoration; embellishment; **or·na·mentor**, *n.* *ta-ter*, a decorator; a finisher of articles.

ornate, *a. or-nát'* (L. *ornatum*, to adorn, to embellish: It. *ornare*; F. *orner*, to adorn), splendidly adorned; decorated; beautiful: **ornate**'ly, ad. -*ly*. **ornate**'ness, *n. -nēs*, the state of being ornate.

ornithichnite, *n. ór-nít-thík-nít* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird—gen. *orníthos*, and *ichnos*, the mark of a foot, a trace), in *geol.*, footmarks found in mineral strata, supposed to be those of birds.

ornithocopros, n. *ōr'nith-ō-kōp'rōs* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird—gen. *ornithos*, and *kopros*, dung), in *geol.*, the droppings or dung of birds—sometimes applied to guano.

ornithoidichnites, n. plu. ōr'nith-ōy-dik'nitz (Gr. *ornis*, a bird—gen. *ornithos*, *eidos*, resemblance, and *ichnos*, a footprint), in *geol.*, bird-like footprints, a term denoting resemblance merely, without affirming that they are really the footmarks of birds.

—gen. *ornithos*, and *lithos*, a stone), in geol., the remains of birds occurring in a fossil state.

ornithology, n. *ōr-nith-ō-lō-jē* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird—gen. *ornithos*, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of natural history which treats of the form, structure, habits, and uses of birds: **ornithological**, a. *ōr-nith-ō-lō-jē-kāl*, pert. to ornithology: **ornithologically**, ad.-ly: **or'nithol'ogist**, n. *thol-ō-jist*, one versed in ornithology.

ornithomancy, n. ōr-nith'ō-măn-sī (Gr. *ornis*, a bird—gen. *ornithos*, and *manteia*, divination), divination by the flight of birds.

ernithorhynchus, n. *ör-nith-ō-rīng'-kūs* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird—gen. *ornithos*, and *rhynchos*, the snout of a hog), a fur-covered animal, web-footed, with a flat

horny beak like a duck, peculiar to the fresh-water rivers of Australia and Tasmania—known also by the names of *duck-bill*, *water-mole*, and *platypus*.

orodus, n. *ōr'ō-dūs* (Gr. *oraios*, ripe, beautiful, and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, certain fossil fish-teeth—so called from the beauty of their specific forms.

ography, n. *ô-rô-g'î-râ-fî* (Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *grapho*, I write), the science which describes or treats of mountains with regard to their height, &c., and of the mountain-systems of the globe; also in same sense, **orology**, n. *ô-rô-lô'ô-fî* (Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and

logos, discourse): **orological**, a. *ō-rō-lōj'ik-āl*, pert. to a description of the mountains and mountain-systems of the globe: **orologist**, n. *ō-rōl'ō-jist*, one who describes mountains.

orotund, a. *ôr'ô-tûnd* (L. *os*, the mouth—gen. *oris*, and *tundo*, I beat), said of the utterance of letters or words with fullness, clearness, and strength.

orphan, *n.* *orphan* (Gr. *orphanos*, deprived of either parent: F. *orphelin*, an orphan), a child bereaved of father or mother, or both—more usually of both: *adj.*

bereaved of parents: **orphanage**, n. *ôr'fân-aj*, state of an orphan; an asylum for orphans: **orphaned**, a. *ôr'fând*, bereft of parents.

Orphean, a. *ôr-fě-ăn* (L. *Orpheus*, a famous poet and musician of antiquity), pert. to Orpheus, *ôr-fūs*; musical; poetical: **orpheon**, n. *ôr-fě-ôn*, a musical instrument.

orpiment, n. *ôr'pî-mént* (a corruption of the L. *auripigmentum*—from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a paint), yellow sulphuret of arsenic; the colour called king's yellow.

orpín, n. *or'pín* (contr. of *orpiment*: F. *orpín*), a yellow or orange colour of various degrees of intensity.

orpine, n. *ŏr'pĭn* (F. *orpin*, a plant), a wild succulent herbaceous plant, found abundantly in some parts of England, called also the rose-plant.

orrery, n. *ôr-rê-ri* (after the *Earl of Orrery*), a machine for exhibiting the motions, magnitudes, and relative distances of the heavenly bodies composing our solar system.

orris, n. *ōr-ris* (a corruption of *iris*), the plant iris or flag-flower; a peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked: **orris-root**, the dried roots of the Florentine orris, having an agreeable odour.

ort, *n. ort*, generally in plu. *orts*, *orts* (prov. Dan. *ovred*; Dut. *oorrete*, fragments, remains; Fris. *orten*, to leave remnants in eating; Low Ger. *ort*; Scot. *wort*, fragments), fragments and rejected parts that are left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that fall to the ground in working with any material.

orthis, n. *ōr'iths* (Gr. *orthos*, straight), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalves with slightly convex valves; *orthisina*, n. *ōr'ithi-sī'nā*, a sub-genus of preceding; *orthite*, n. *ōr'ith*, a mineral of a blackish-brown colour, occurring in straight, needle-shaped, or columnar masses in the granites of Scandinavia.

orthocanthus, n. *ōr-thō-kān-thūs* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), in *geol.*, a genus of straight, cylindrical, fossil fin-spines, found in the Carboniferous formation.

orthoceratite, n. *ôr-thô-sêr-â-tis*, also orthoceratite, n. *ôr-thô-sêr-â-tis* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of straight, tapering, chambered shells—so called from their tapering to a point like a horn: the family is termed *orthoceratidae*, n. *ôr-thô-sêr-â-tî-dê*.

orthoclase, n. ōr'thō-klāz (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *klasis*, a fracture), a mineralogical term for potash felspar, from its straight flat fracture.

orthodox, *a. ōr-thō-dōks* (Gr. *orthodoxia*, sound opinion—from *orthos*, right, true, and *doxa*, an opinion: *F. orthodaxe, orthodox*), sound in the Christian faith, as taught in the formularies of any particular Church; sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical: **orthodoxy**, *n. ōr-thō-dōks-i*, soundness of opinion or doctrine.

orthodromics, n. plu. *ôr'thō-drôm'iks* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *dromos*, a course), the art of sailing on the arc of a great circle, being the shortest distance between any two points on the earth's surface; great-circle sailing; also called **orthodrom'y**, n. -*drôm'is*. **orthodrom'ic**, a. -*ik* pert. to great-circle sailing.

orthoepey, *n.* *or-thō-ē-pe* (Gr. *orthos*, right, and *epos*, a word; F. *orthopédie*), the correct pronunciation of words: **orthoeptic**, *a.* *-ē-pik*, also **orthopeical**, *a.* *-i-kəl*, pert. to correct pronunciation: **orthopeist**, *n.* *-ē-pist*, one well skilled in pronunciation.

orthogon, n. *ōr-thō-gŏn* (Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gonia*, an angle), a rectangular figure: **orthogonal**, a. *ōr-thō-gŏ-nāl*, rectangular; at right angles.

orthography, n. *or-thō-grā-fē* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, correct, and *grapho*, I write), the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelt; the art of

writing words with their proper letters according to the best use; in *arch.*, the representation of the front or elevation of a building, or of a section of it: **orthographic**, a. *ôr'thō-grăf'ik*, also **orthographical**, a. *ô-kăl*, written with their proper letters; in *arch.*

mâte, măt, făr, laŭ; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;

delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot; in *geom.*, consisting of straight lines on a plane at right angles to it: or **topographically**, ad. *ft.*: **orthographer**, n. *-thōgrā-fēr*, also **orthoraphist**, n. *-rd-fīst*, one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

orthonota, n. *ōr'thō-nō'tā*, also **orthonotus**, n. *-tūs* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a sub-genus of fossil bivalves, so called from their long, straight, plaited backs.

orthopedist, n. *ōr'thō-pēd'ist* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *l. pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), one who cures or remedies deformities in the limbs or feet.

orthopnea, n. *ōr'thō-pnē'ā* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pneo*, I breathe or pant), a diseased state in which the difficulty of breathing is increased by stooping, or on lying down.

orthopedia, n. *ōr'thō-pēd'ia* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *paidia*, the rearing of children), the prevention and cure of deformities of the human body.

orthoptera, n. plu. *ōr'thō-ptēr-ā* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *ptera*, wings), an order of insects which have their two outer wings disposed in straight folds when at rest, as the grasshopper and house-cricket; also **orthopters**, *-tērs*, and **orthopterans**, n. plu. *-ānz*: **orthopterous**, a. *-ūs*, of or pert. to the orthoptera; folding the wings straight.

orthotropous, a. *ōr'thō-trō-pūs* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *tropos*, direction—from *trepo*, I turn), turned the right way; in *bot.*, having the embryo in a seed lying straight towards the hilum or eye, as in the bean—applied to the ovule with foramen opposite to the hilum: also **orthotropal**, a. *-rō-pāl*.

ortive, a. *ōr'tiv* (L. *ortus*, arisen), rising or eastern. **ortolan**, n. *ōr'tō-lān* (It. *ortolano*, a gardener; F. *ortolan*, an ortolan—from L. *hortus*, a garden), a small bird of southern Europe, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh—so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.

Orus, n. *ō'rūs*, also **Horus**, n. *hō'rūs*, an Egyptian god, son of Isis and Osiris, frequently appearing in Egyptian paintings sitting on the lap of Isis.

oryx, n. *ō'rīks*, a variety of South African antelope, having the mane and tail of the horse, the head and colouring of the ass, and the legs and feet of the antelope, with long horns tapering backwards—also called *gems-bok*.

os, n. *ōs*, also **osar**, n. *ō'sār*, a Swedish term for the long hillocks or mounds of drift gravel and sand which are so abundantly scattered over Sweden and the islands of the Baltic—called *kaims* in Scotland, and *eskers* in Ireland.

oscillate, v. *ōs-sil-āt* (L. *oscillatum*, to swing—from *oscillum*, a swing; It. *oscillare*: F. *osciller*, to swing), to move backwards and forwards; to swing: **oscillating**, imp.: adj. swinging; vibrating: **oscillated**, pp.: **oscillation**, n. *-lā-shūn*, a swinging like a pendulum: **oscillatory**, a. *-tēr-ī*, vibrating; swinging: **oscillating engine**, a marine engine with a vibrating cylinder.

oscula, n. plu. *ōs-kū-lā* (L. *oscula*, little mouths; *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss—from *os*, a mouth), the name given to the larger pores on the surface of a sponge: **oscular**, a. *-tēr*, pert. to: **osculate**, v. *-lāt*, to kiss; to come in contact with, as a curve and a circle; to adhere closely, as caterpillars and other creeping animals: **osculating**, imp.: **osculated**, pp.: **oscultation**, n. *-lā-shūn*, a kiss; close contact: **osculant**, a. *-lānt*, that adheres closely: **oscultatory**, a. *-lā-tēr-ī*, of or pert. to kissing; having the same curvature at the point of contact: n. a tablet or board having the picture of Christ or the Virgin, which was first kissed by the priest and then by the people: **oscule**, n. *-kūl*, a small two-lipped aperture.

osier, n. *ō-shēr* (F. *osier*, a willow; prov. F. *aoza*, to form, to fashion; *aozil*, a willow; Gr. *oisos*, a species of willows), the common name of the water-willow, a plant of several species, used in making baskets: **osiered**, a. *ō-shēr-ēd*, covered with osiers: **osier-bed** or **osier-holt** (A.S. *holt*, a grove), a piece of land on which willows are cultivated for basket-work.

Osiris, n. *ōs'ē-ris*, one of the principal Egyptian deities, the husband of Isis, and the father of Orus, worshipped under the form of a bull, or of a human body with a bull's head.

osmazome, n. *ōs'mā-zōm* (Gr. *osme*, odour, and *zomos*, broth, sauce), the extractive matter on which the odour of broth and the flesh boiled in it depends.

osmeroides, n. plu. *ōs'mēr-ōydz* (L. *osmerus*, a smelt,

and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes found in the Chalk of England—so named from their resemblance to the smelt, a small fish of the salmon family.

osmium, n. *ōs'mt-ūm* (Gr. *osme*, smell), a metallic substance found associated with the ore of platinum—so named from the strong disagreeable smell given out by its oxide: **osmic acid**, *-mīk*, also **osmious acid**, *-mī-ūs*, acids from osmium.

osmose, n. *ōs'mōz*, also **osmosis**, n. *ōs-mō'sis* (Gr. *osmos*, a pushing impulse—from *othen*, to push), the tendency of fluids of different kinds and densities to become diffused through a separating membrane when placed in contact with it; the action produced by this tendency: **osmotic**, a. *ōs-mō'tīk*, pert. to or having the property of osmose.

osmund, n. *ōs'mūnd*, a fern-plant of the genus *osmund*, da, and order *osmundaceæ*, *ōs'mūn-dā'sh-tē*, the most remarkable species of which is a flowering fern, the root of which, when boiled, is very slimy.

osnaburg, n. *ōs'nā-bērg*, a coarse linen, so called from its being originally imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.

ospray, n. also **osprey**, n. *ōs'prā* (a corruption of *ossifrage*: F. *orfraite*), the bald buzzard or great sea-eagle.

osselet, n. *ōs'sē-lēt* (F. *osselet*, a small bone—from L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*), a hard substance found growing between the small bones of a horse's knee.

osseous, a. *ōs'sē-ūs* (L. *osseus*, belonging to a bone—from *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*: It. *osseo*, osseous), composed of or resembling bone; bony: **osseous breccia**, *-brēk'shī-d*, bones, and fragments of bones, cemented together by calcareous or other matter, found in caverns or fissures: **osseter**, n. *ōs'sē-tēr*, a species of sturgeon, said to yield one of the best kinds of Russian isinglass.

ossicle, n. *ōs'sī-kē* (L. *ossiculum*, a small bone—from *os*, a bone), a little bone—applied to various small bones in the skeleton; a term applied to the bony-like points and segments of star-fishes, encrinetes, and such-like animals.

ossiferous, a. *ōs-sīfēr-ūs* (L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*, and *fero*, I produce), producing bone; containing or furnishing bone.

ossifrage, n. *ōs'sī-frāj* (L. *ossifragus*, the sea-eagle—from *os*, a bone, and *frango*, I break; It. *ossifrago*), the ospray or sea-eagle.

ossify, v. *ōs'sī-fī* (It. *ossificare*; F. *ossifier*, to ossify—from L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*, and *facio*, I make), to convert into bone or a bone-like substance; to become bone: **ossifying**, imp.: adj. becoming bone; bone-forming: **ossified**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. converted into bone or a substance resembling it: **ossific**, a. *ōs-sīf'īk*, having power to ossify: **ossification**, n. *ōs'sīf'ī-kā-shūn*, the changing of any soft solid part of an animal body into bone or bony-like matter.

osivorous, a. *ōs-sīv'ōr-ūs* (L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*, and *vorō*, I devour), bone-eating.

osuary, n. *ōs'ū-ēr-ī* (L. *osseus*, bony), a place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

osteal, a. *ōs'tē-āl* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone), belonging to bone: **osteine**, n. *ōs'tē-in*, osseous substance or bony tissue: **ostitis**, n. *ōs'tī-tis*, the inflammation of bone.

ostensible, a. *ōs'tēn'sī-bl* (F. and Sp. *ostensible*; It. *ostensibile*, ostensible—from L. *ostensum* or *ostentum*, to show, to expose to view), declared; manifest; apparent; held forth or avowed, but opposed to *real*: **ostensibly**, ad. *-bl*: **ostensibility**, n. *ōs'tēn'sī-blī-tē*, the quality or state of being ostensible: **osten'sive**, a. *-sīv*, showing; betokening; indirect: **osten'sively**, ad. *-lī*: **ostent**, n. *ōs'tēnt*, appearance; manner; show: **ostentation**, n. *ōs'tēnt-lā-shūn*, outward show or appearance; ambitious display; parade; pompous boasting: **ostentatious**, a. *-shūs*, fond of self-display; boastful; showy: **ostentatiously**, ad. *-shūs-lī*: **ostentatiousness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display.

osteocolla, n. *ōs'tē-ō-kōl'lā* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kolle*, glue), an earthy or stony matter precipitated by water, and encrusted upon sticks, stones, and similar bodies.

osteodentine, n. *ōs'tē-ō-dēnt'īn* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and L. *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), a structure formed in the teeth, in part resembling bone.

osteogeny, n. *ōs'tē-ō-jē-nē*, also **osteogenesis**, n. *ōs'tē-ō-jē-nē-sīs* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *gennao*, I produce), the formation or growth of bone.

osteography, n. *ōs'tē-ō-jē-rā-fī* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone,

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

and *grapho*, I write), a scientific description of the bones: *os teographa*, n. *-ra-jér*, an anatomist of the bony parts of the body.

osteolepis, n. *ós-té-ó-lé-pis* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone—so named from the enamelled bony appearance of the scales.

osteology, n. *ós-té-ó-ló-jí* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse), that part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton or bony fabric of the different tribes of animals; comparative anatomy: *osteological*, a. *-ló-jí-kál*, pert. to a description of the bones: *osteologist*, n. *-ló-jí-jér*, also *osteologist*, n. *-jíst*, one versed in osteology: *osteologic*, a. *-lójí*, ad. *-jí*.

osteomalakia, n. *ós-té-ó-má-lá-kí-a* (Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *malakos*, soft), a diseased softening of the bones in adults.

ostiar, n. *ós-tí-á-rí* (L. *ostiarium*, a door-keeper—from *ostium*, a door or entrance), the mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into a sea or lake.

ostler, n. *ós-tér*, former spelling *hostler* (old F. *hostelier*, a host, an innkeeper—from *hostel*, a house, a hall), a person who has the care of the horses at a hotel or inn: *ostlery*, n. *ós-tér-t*, an inn.

Ostmen, n. plu. *ós-t-mén*, Eastmen, the Danish settlers in Ireland being so called.

ostraceous, a. *ós-trá-shús* (L. *ostrea*, an oyster or mussel), pert. to animals of the oyster family, called *ostracea*, *ós-trá-shí-d*, also *ostracians*, *-shí-áns*.

ostracism, n. *ós-trá-sím* (Gr. *ostrakismos*—from *ostrakon*, a tile, a shell), in *anc. Greece*, banishment by the popular voice by throwing shells into an urn, the name of the person to be banished being written on each shell: banishment; expulsion: *ostracise*, v. *ós-trá-síz*, to banish by the popular voice: *ostracising*, imp.: *ostracised*, pp. *-síz*.

ostracite, n. *ós-trá-sít* (L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster), a term applied to any fossil oyster.

ostrich, n. *ós-trích* (old F. *austruche*, an ostrich; Sp. *avestruz*, an ostrich—from L. *avis*, a bird, and *struthio*; Gr. *strouthos*, an ostrich), the largest bird in the world, swift-running, and with short wings and long neck: *ostrich-feathers*, the tail, back, and wing feathers of the ostrich, brought from Africa.

Ostrogoth, n. *ós-tró-góth* (Dan. *ost*, east, and *Goth*), one of the eastern Goths.

otacoustic, a. *ót-á-kóis-tík* (Gr. *ota*, ears, and *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing), assisting the sense of hearing: n. an instrument for assisting hearing; called also an *otacoustic*, n. *-kóis-tí-kón*.

otalgia, n. *ót-il-jí-d* (Gr. *ota*, ears, and *algos*, pain), pain in the ear.

other, a. *ót-hér* (Goth. *anþar*: Fris. *ander*, other, or: Icel. *annar*: Sans. *antara*, the other), not the same; not this but different; correlative to *each*, and opposed to *some*; something besides; used as a *noun* with number and case, signifying, not I or he, but some one else, as "let others judge": *otherwise*, ad. *ót-hér-úis*, in a different manner; in other respects.

otiose, a. *ót-shí-ós* (L. *otiosus*, at leisure—from *otium*, leisure, vacant time), being at rest or ease; unemployed.

otitis, n. *ót-tí-tis* (Gr. *ota*, the ears, and *termination itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the ear.

otocrane, n. *ót-ó-krán* (Gr. *ota*, the ears, and *kranion*, the skull), the part of the skull which contains the organs of hearing.

otolithes, n. plu. *ót-ó-líth-s*, also *otólites*, n. plu. *-líz* (Gr. *ota*, the ears, and *lithos*, a stone), the fossil ears of molluscs; minute crystals contained in the membranous cavities of the ears of some animals.

opteris, n. *ót-pér-ís* (Gr. *ota*, the ears, and *ptéris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil ferns, so called in allusion to their ear-shaped projections.

otorrhoea, n. *ót-ó-ré-d* (Gr. *ota*, the ears, and *rheo*, I flow), in *med.*, a flow or running of the ear; a discharge from the ear.

otoscope, n. *ót-ó-skóp* (Gr. *ota*, the ears, and *skopeo*, I see or observe), in *med.*, an instr. for exploring the ear.

osticals, n. *ót-tís-tí-áls* (Gr. *ota*, the ears, and *osteon*, a bone), a term applied to the bones of the ears of man, and likewise of the lower animals.

otouzoum, n. *ót-ó-zó-úm* (Gr. *Otus*, a fabled giant, and *zoon*, an animal), a name given to certain unknown gigantic footmarks found in the New Red Sandstone.

otter, n. *ót-tér* (F. *loutre*: L. *lutra*: Gr. *otter*; Icel. *otr*, an otter), an amphibious animal resembling

the weasel inhabiting the banks of rivers, feeding principally on fish—the sea-otter is of larger size.

otto, n. *ót-tó*, also spelt *ottar*, n. *ót-tár*, and *attar*, n. *ót-tár*—see *attar*.

Ottoman, a. *ót-tó-mán* (a name of the Turkish empire—from *Othman* or *Osman*, its founder), designating anything that pertains to the Turks or their government: n. a kind of sofa; a stool having a stuffed bottom; a reclining or easy seat.

ouch, n. *óich* (old Eng. *ouch* or *nouche*, a jewel—from mid. L. *osculum*, a wedding-gift, a jewel-case), the collet or socket in which a precious stone or a seal is set.

oudenodon, n. *ót-dén-ó-dón* (Gr. *ouden*, none, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontis*), in *geol.*, a sub-genus of very peculiar fossil reptiles found in the sandstone of South Africa, so called from their toothless jaws.

ought, v. *áwt* (see *ought* and *owe*), a defective verb, formerly the pt. of *owe*; to be bound in duty or moral obligation: n. anything.

ounce, n. *óuns* (L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: It. *oncia*: F. *once*, an ounce), a weight, 1-12th of a lb. troy: 1-16th of a lb. avoirdupois.

ounce, n. *óuns* (F. *once*: Sp. *onza*), a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail—a native of India and Persia.

our, pron. *óur* (Goth. and Ger. *uns*, us: Goth. *unsar*; AS. *ure*, our), pert. to or belonging to us: *ours*, *óurs*, poss. of *we*: when the noun is expressed, *our* is employed—as, *our house*; when no noun is expressed, *ours* is employed—as, *that house is ours*, that is, *our house*: *ourselves*, comp. pron. *óur-sélv*, plu. *ourselves*, *óursélv-s*, not another or other, used almost wholly in the plural, and by way of emphasis.

ouranography, n. *óur-án-ógrá-fí* (Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, and *grapho*, I write), a description of the heavens.

ousel, n. *ót-sél* (AS. *osle*), a blackbird; one of the thrush family.

oust, v. *óust* (F. *oster*, to remove, to expel from: Prov. *ostar*, to take away—see *out*), to remove by force; to eject or expel: *ousting*, imp.: *oust'ed*, pp.

out, a. *ót* (Icel. *ut*; Ger. *aus*, out, out of—from the cry *huss* or *hut!* used to drive out dogs: W. *hut*, off, away: Sw. *hut*, away, quiet, applied to dogs), exterior: ad. on or to the outside; without; not at home; in a state of exhaustion; in a state of extinction; not in office; not in employment; to the end, as, *hear me out*; without restraint, as, "I dare laugh out"; not in the hands of the owner, as, "the lands are out upon lease"; with parts of clothes torn, as, *out at the elbows*; incurring loss, as, *out of pocket*: *int.* away; begone: *preñt*, beyond; exceeding; above: *out* of prep. from; beyond; not in; not within; deviating from; without; in consequence of: *to find out*, to discover; *to let out*, to put forth strength or speed; *to reveal*: *out and out*, thorough-going; complete: *out of the way*, outlying; obscure; uncommon; unusual; eccentric: *out of hand*, immediately: *out of print*, said of a book of which all the copies have been sold or otherwise disposed of: *out of season*, not in the proper time or season: *out of sorts*, ailing; unwell: *out of temper*, in bad temper; sullen: *out of trim*, not properly prepared: *out of tune*, harsh; discordant: *out upon you* and *out upon it*, away with you; away with it; phrases expressing dislike or contempt.

out, n. *ót* (see entry above), one who or that which is without; opposed to *in*; a nook or corner; an open space: *outness*, n. *ót-nés*, the state of being out; externality: *ins* and *outs*, nooks and corners: *to make an out*, among printers, to omit something in setting up copy.

outbalance, v. *ót-bál-áns* (*out*, and *balance*), to exceed in weight or effect.

outbid, v. *ót-bíd* (*out*, and *bid*), to bid more than another.

outbound, a. *ót-bóund* (*out*, and *bound*), proceeding from one country to another, as a ship.

outbrave, v. *ót-bráv* (*out*, and *brave*), to bear down by mere daring.

outbreak, n. *ót-brák* (*out*, and *brake*), an eruption; a bursting forth: *outbreaking*, n. that which bursts forth.

out-building, n. *ót-búd-ing* (*out*, and *building*), a building for common purposes near a large one.

outburst, n. *ót-bérs* (*out*, and *burst*), a breaking out; an explosion.

mäte, mät, fär, láw; mäte, mët, hér; pine, pín; nôte, nôt, móve;

outcast, *n.* *ōut-kast* (out, and cast), one cast out or expelled; one driven from home or country.

outcrop, *n.* *ōut-krop* (out, and crop), the exposure of the edge of strata at the earth's surface—a stratum coming to the surface is said to crop out.

outcry, *n.* *ōut-kri* (out, and cry), clamour; noisy opposition; cry of distress.

outdo, *v.* *ōut-dō* (out, and do), to surpass; to perform beyond another.

outdoor, *a.* *ōut-dōr* (out, and door), being without the door; given to one not residing in the house, as outdoor relief: **outdoors** or **out of doors**, out of the house.

outed, *a.* *ōut-ēd* (from out), put out; ended.

outer, *a.* *ōut-ēr* (from out), external; opposed to inner: **out-erly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **out-ermost**, *a.* *-mōst*, furthest out; remotest from the middle.

outfit, *n.* *ōut-fit* (out, and fit), necessities, as clothing, &c., supplied for a sea-voyage; equipment—often in the plu. **outfits**: **v.** to supply with clothing, &c., as for a voyage: **outfitting**, *imp.*: **n.** equipment for a voyage: **outfitted**, *pp.*: **out-fitter**, *n.* *-tēr*, a general dealer in everything necessary for an emigrant; one who outfits.

outflank, *v.* *ōut-flang-k* (out, and flank), to extend a line of battle beyond that of another: **outflanking**, *imp.*: **outflanked**, *pp.* *-flangkt*.

outflow, *n.* *ōut-flō* (out, and flow), a flowing out; an efflux.

out-general, *v.* *ōut-gēn-ēr-āl* (out, and general), to gain advantage over by superior military skill: **out-general**, *imp.*: **out-generalled**, *pp.* *-āl*.

outgoing, *n.* *ōut-gō-ing* (out, and going), state of going out; expenditure: **outlay**; generally in plu. **outgoings**, expenditure: *adj.* opposed to *incoming*, as *outgoing* tenant.

outgrow, *v.* *ōut-grō* (out, and grow), to grow too much for a thing.

outguard, *n.* *ōut-gārd* (out, and guard), the furthest distant guard.

out-Herod, *v.* *ōut-hēr-ōd* (out, and Herod), the king of the Jews at the birth of Christ), to overact the character of Herod: **out-Heroding**, *imp.*: **out-Heroded**, *pp.*

outhouse, *n.* *ōut-hōus* (out, and house), a little house at a small distance from the main one.

outlandish, *a.* *ōut-lānd-īsh* (AS. *ulandisc*, outlandish, foreign), not native; foreign; vulgar; rude: **outlandishness**, *n.* *-īsh-nēs*, state of being strange, rude, or barbarous.

outlast, *v.* *ōut-lāst* (out, and last), to last longer than: **outlasting**, *imp.*: **outlasted**, *pp.*

outlaw, *n.* *ōut-lāw* (AS. *utlah*, an exile, an outlaw), a person deprived of the benefit of law: **v.** to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe: **outlawing**, *imp.*: **outlawed**, *pp.* *-lāwēd*: *adj.* excluded from the benefit of law: **outlawry**, *n.* *ōut-lāw-rī*, the punishment inflicted on one who refuses to appear when called into court, by putting him out of the protection of law; the process by which this is done.

outlay, *n.* *ōut-lā* (out, and lay), expenditure.

outlet, *n.* *ōut-lēt* (out, and let), the place or means by which anything escapes or is discharged.

outlicker, *n.* *ōut-līk-ēr* (Ger. *auslieger*, outrigger), in ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.

outliers, *n.* plu. *ōut-lī-ēr-z* (out, and lie), in geol., portions of any stratified group of rocks which lie detached, or out from the main body.

outline, *n.* *ōut-līn* (out, and line), the line by which a figure is defined; the first sketch of a figure, or of a scheme or design: **v.** to sketch; to delineate: **outlining**, *imp.*: **outlined**, *pp.* *-līnd*.

outlive, *v.* *ōut-līv* (out, and live), to live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased: **outliving**, *imp.*: **outlived**, *pp.* *-līvd*.

outlook, *n.* *ōut-lōok* (out, and look), a vigilant watch; a prospect or view.

outlying, *a.* *ōut-lī-ing* (out, and lying), remote from the main body or design; being on the exterior or frontier.

outmost, *a.* *ōut-mōst* (out, and most), furthest remote from the middle.

out-manœuvre, *v.* *ōut-mā-nō-vēr* (out, and manœuvre), to surpass in manœuvre.

outmarch, *v.* *ōut-mārch* (out, and march), to march faster than.

outness—see **out 2**.

outnumber, *v.* *ōut-nūm-bēr* (out, and number), to exceed in number.

out-pensioner, *n.* *ōut-pēn-shūn-ēr* (out, and pensioner), an invalid soldier or sailor, who is a pensioner of Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals, and is at liberty to reside where he pleases.

outport, *n.* *ōut-pōrt* (out, and port), a port or harbour at some distance from the chief port.

outpost, *n.* *ōut-pōst* (out, and post), a station at a distance from the main body; the company of soldiers so placed.

outpour, *v.* *ōut-pōr* (out, and pour), to send forth in a stream: **outpouring**, *n.* *ōut-pōr-ing*, an effusion; an abundant supply.

output, *n.* *ōut-pōt* (out, and put), a term in the iron or coal trade for the quantity of metal annually made by the furnaces, or for the quantity of coal produced from one or more pits.

outrage, *n.* *ōut-rāj* (It. *oltraggio*; F. *outrage* or *outrage*, excess, unreasonableness—from L. *ultra*; F. *oltre*, beyond, exceeding, and L. *agere*, to do), open and wanton violence either to a person or thing; excessive injury: **v.** to treat with extreme violence and injury; to injure by rude rough treatment of anything; to do violence in words: **outraging**, *imp.*: **outraged**, *pp.* *ōut-rājd*: **outra'geous**, *a.* *-rājūs*, excessive in a high degree; exceeding all bounds of moderation: **outra'geously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **outra'geousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being outrageous; fury; violence.

outré, *a.* *ōtrā* (F.), extravagant; overstrained; anything exaggerated.

outréach, *v.* *ōut-rēch* (out, and reach), to extend beyond: **outréaching**, *imp.*: **outréached**, *pp.* *-rēcht*.

outride, *v.* *ōut-rīd* (out, and ride), to ride faster than: **outriding**, *imp.*: **outridden**, *pp.* *-rīd'n*: **outrider**, *n.* *-tēr*, a servant on horseback who attends a carriage, at some little distance from it.

outrigger, *n.* *ōut-rīg-ēr* (out, and rigger), a strong beam of wood projecting from the side of a ship, used to secure the masts in the operation of careening; in the proas of the Indian seas, a contrivance to counterbalance their very large heavy sails; a name applied to the light racing-boats used in rowing-matches—so called from their row-lock projections.

outright, *ad.* *ōut-rīt* (out, and right), at once; completely; utterly.

outroar, *n.* *ōut-rōr* (out, and roar), a great confusion of many loud voices.

outrun, *v.* *ōut-rūn* (out, and run), to excel in running; to exceed.

outsal, *v.* *ōut-sāl* (out, and sail), to leave behind in sailing.

outsell, *v.* *ōut-sēl* (out, and sell), to exceed in amount of sales; to exceed in the prices of articles sold: **outselling**, *imp.*: **outsold**, *pp.*

outset, *n.* *ōut-sēt* (out, and set), beginning; first entrance on any business.

outshine, *v.* *ōut-shīn* (out, and shine), to send forth brightness; to excel in lustre.

outside, *n.* *ōut-sīd* (out, and side), the external or outer part of a thing; superficial appearance; part most remote from the middle; the part lying without; the utmost; a passenger on the top of a coach: *adj.* external; exterior: **outsides**, *n.* plu. *ōut-sīds*, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets of paper.

outsirt, *n.* *ōut-skērt* (out, and skirt), border; sub-urb.

outspan, *v.* *ōut-spān* (Eng. *out*, and Dut. *spannen*, to put horses to—from *span*, a team), a term used in Cape Colony, &c., for unyoking ox-teams from waggons: **outspanning**, *imp.*: **outspanned**, *pp.* *-spānd*.

outspoke, *v.* *ōut-spōk* (out, and spoke), used in ballad poetry for *spoke*: **outspoken**, *a.* *-spōk'n*, free of speech; bold of speech.

outspread, *v.* *ōut-sprēd* (out, and spread), to extend; to diffuse: **outspreading**, *imp.*: **n. the act of spreading over or diffusing.**

outstanding, *a.* *ōut-stānd-ing* (out, and standing), remaining uncollected or unpaid.

outstep, *v.* *ōut-stēp* (out, and step), to exceed.

outstretch, *v.* *ōut-strēch* (out, and stretch), to expand; to spread out: **outstretching**, *imp.*: **outstretched**, *pp.* *-strēcht*.

outstrip, *v.* *ōut-strīp* (out, and strip), to leave behind; to advance beyond.

out-value, *v.* *ōut-vāl-ū* (out, and value), to exceed in value or price.

outvie, *v.* *ōt-vī'* (*out*, and *vie*), to exceed in rivalry; to surpass: **outvying**, *imp.*: **outvied**, *pp.* *-vīd'*.

outvote, *v.* *ōt-vōt'* (*out*, and *vote*), to defeat by a higher number of votes: **outvoting**, *imp.*: **outvoted**, *pp.*

outwalk, *v.* *ōt-wālk'* (*out*, and *walk*), to leave behind in walking.

outward, *a.* *ōt-wērd'* (AS. *utweard*, outward—from *ut*, *out*, and *weard*, towards), external; forming the superficial part; opposed to *inward*: **outward**, also **outwards**, *ad.* *-wērdz*, to the outer parts; from the port of a country; seawards: **outwardly**, *ad.* *-li*, externally; in appearance only: **outward-bound**, *a.* proceeding from a port of a country to foreign parts; opposed to *homeward-bound*.

outweigh, *v.* *ōt-wā'* (*out*, and *weigh*), to exceed in weight, effect, or importance: **outweighing**, *imp.*: **outweighed**, *pp.* *-wād'*.

outwit, *v.* *ōt-wīt'* (*out*, and *wit*), to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity or craft: **outwitting**, *imp.*: **outwitted**, *pp.*

outwork, *n.* *ōt-wērk'* (*out*, and *work*), work of defence at some distance from a fortress.

ouzel, *n.* *ō-zēl'* (probably a corruption of Eng. *ooze*, wet mud under water, in allusion to its habit of diving through shallow water), a British bird of several species, one of which, the *water-ouzel* or *dipper*, resembles the kingfisher in many of its habits.

ova, *n.* *ō-vā'* (L. *ova*, plu. of *ovum*, an egg), the eggs of any animal or insect; certain mouldings in the form of eggs.

oval, *a.* *ō-vāl'* (F. *ovale*; Sp. *oval*; It. *ovale*, shaped like an egg—from L. *ovum*, an egg), of an oblong, round form; having the figure or shape of an egg; applied to an outline or tracing in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg: *n.* a body or figure in the shape of an egg; an oval object; an ellipse; an outline in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg: **ovally**, *ad.* *-li*, in an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovary, *n.* *ō-vā-rī'* (Sp. *ovario*; F. *ovaire*, an ovary—from L. *ovum*, an egg), the part in the body of a female animal in which the eggs or first germs of future animals are lodged; a hollow case in plants which encloses the young seeds: **ovarian**, *a.* *ō-vā-rī-ān'*, of or relating to the ovary: **ovarious**, *a.* *-īs*, consisting of eggs: **ovarium**, *-ūm*, plu. *ovaria*, *-ā*, an ovary.

ovate, *a.* *ō-vāt'* (L. *ovatus*, shaped like an egg—from *ovum*, an egg), in *bot.*, in the form of an egg; having the shape of a longitudinal section of an egg: **ovate-lanceolate**, *a.* *-lān-sē-ō-lāt'* (L. *lancea*, a lance), in *bot.*, a shape between that of an egg and spear head: **ovate-subulate**, *a.* *-sūb-ū-lāt'* (L. *subula*, a shoemaker's awl), in *bot.*, partly awl and partly egg shaped: **ovato-oblong**, *a.* *ō-vā-tō-ō-lōng'*, shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovation, *n.* *ō-vā-shūn'* (L. *ovatio*, a lesser triumph of a general for an inferior victory, in which the rites and ceremonies were less imposing than in the triumph—gen. *ovationis*; It. *ovazione*; F. *ovation*), any extraordinary and spontaneous mark of respect paid by a city or people to an illustrious person.

oven, *n.* *ū-v'n* (Ger. *ofen*; Goth. *auhus*; Icel. *ofn*; Gr. *ipnos*, an oven: Sans. *agni*; L. *ignis*, fire), an arched cell capable of being highly heated, used principally for baking bread; any movable utensil used for baking meats before the fire.

ovenchyma, *n.* *ō-vēng-kēm-mā'* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *engchyma*, an infusion, an injection), in *bot.*, the tissue of plants composed of oval cells.

over, *prep.* *ō-vēr'* (AS. *ofer* or *ober*, over, above; *ufan*, above, upwards; *ufera*, higher: Ger. *ober*, upper, over: Gr. *hyper*; L. *super*, over), above; opposed to *below*: above in authority; across, as he leapt *over* the brook; through or diffusely, as all the world *over*; covering or immersing; often contracted into *o'er*: *ad.* more than the quantity; beyond a limit; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past, as the winter is *over*; completely; in a great degree, as *over-difficult*: *adj.* upper; beyond: *over* again, once more: *over* against, opposite: *over* and *above*, besides; *extra*: *over* and *over*, repeatedly: *to give over*, to cease from; to consider hopeless: *to throw over*, to betray; to desert; to fail to give expected help: *all over*, in every place; undone or finished, in an evil sense.

over, *ō-vēr'* (AS. *ofer* or *ober*, above—see *over*, *prep.*), prefix, meaning above; beyond; too much; to excess. *Note.*—*Over*, as a prefix, is not usually separated by a hyphen; the words with the prefix *over*, keeping in

mind the sense of the prefix, are mostly self-explanatory, accordingly, it has not been thought necessary to enter every possible compound having the prefix *over*, though it is hoped that no one in common use has been omitted.

overact, *v.* *ō-vēr-ākt'* (*over*, and *act*), to perform to excess; to act more than necessary.

overalls, *n.* plu. *ō-vēr-āvōlz'* (*over*, and *all*), loose trousers of a light, stout material, such as canvas, worn over others by workmen to keep them clean, and from being destroyed; waterproof leggings.

over-anxious, *a.* *ō-vēr-ān-kshūs'* (*over*, and *anxious*), anxious to excess: **over-anxiously**, *ad.* *-li*: *o' ver-anxiety*, the state of being over-anxious.

overawe, *v.* *ō-vēr-āw'* (*over*, and *awe*), to restrain by fear or by superior influence: **overawing**, *imp.*: **overawed**, *pp.* *-āw'd'*.

overbalance, *v.* *ō-vēr-bāl-āns'* (*over*, and *balance*), to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance: *n.* excess of weight or value: **overbalancing**, *imp.*: **overbalanced**, *pp.* *-ānst'*.

overbear, *v.* *ō-vēr-bār'* (*over*, and *bear*), to overpower; to subdue; to suppress; to domineer over: **overbearing**, *imp.*: *adj.* haughty; insolent; domineering: **overbearingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

overboard, *ad.* *ō-vēr-bōrd'* (*over*, and *board*), out of a ship or vessel, as to fall *overboard*; from on board.

overboil, *v.* *ō-vēr-bōil'* (*over*, and *boil*), to boil unduly or excessively.

overbuild, *v.* *ō-vēr-bīld'* (*over*, and *build*), to build beyond the demand.

overburden, *v.* *ō-vēr-bēr-d'n'* (*over*, and *burden*), to load too heavily: **overburdening**, *imp.* *-dn-ing'*: **overburdened**, *pp.* *-dn-d'*: *adj.* excessively loaded: **overburdensome**, *a.* *-dn-sūm*, excessively loaded or burdened.

over-canopy, *v.* *ō-vēr-kān-ō-pī'* (*over*, and *canopy*), to cover as with a canopy.

over-careful, *a.* *ō-vēr-kār-fūl'* (*over*, and *careful*), careful too much.

overcast, *v.* *ō-vēr-kāst'* (*over*, and *cast*), to spread over or darken, as with a cloud; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge: **overcast**, *pp.* covered with gloom: **overcasting**, *imp.* overspreading with gloom; sewing by running the thread over a rough edge.

over-cautious, *a.* *ō-vēr-kāw'shūs'* (*over*, and *cautious*), prudent to excess: **over-cautiously**, *ad.* *-li*.

overcharge, *v.* *ō-vēr-chārg'* (*over*, and *charge*), to load or fill to excess; in an account, to demand more than is just; to exaggerate: *n.* more than is just in an account; an excessive loading, as in a gun: **overcharging**, *imp.*: **overcharged**, *pp.* *-chārd'*: *adj.* loaded to excess; charged more than is just.

overcoat, *n.* *ō-vēr-kōt'* (*over*, and *coat*), a topcoat; a greatcoat.

overcome, *v.* *ō-vēr-kām'* (*over*, and *come*), to vanquish; to subdue; to master; to get the better of; to be victorious: **overcoming**, *imp.*: *adj.* subduing; getting the better of: **overcame**, *pt.* *-kām'*, did overcome: **overcome**, *pp.*

over-credulous, *a.* *ō-vēr-kred-ū-lūs'* (*over*, and *credulous*), too apt to believe.

over-delicate, *a.* *ō-vēr-ēl-ē-kāt'* (*over*, and *delicate*), nice or dainty to excess.

overdo, *v.* *ō-vēr-dō'* (*over*, and *do*), to perform in excess; to fatigue; to cook overmuch: **overdoing**, *imp.*: **overdone**, *pp.* *-dūn'*, acted to excess; baked or cooked too much.

overdose, *n.* *ō-vēr-dōs'* (*over*, and *dose*), too much at one time of anything: *v.* to dose too much.

overdraw, *v.* *ō-vēr-draw'* (*over*, and *draw*), to take out of bank beyond the amount standing to one's credit; to exaggerate: **overdrawn**, *pp.* *-draūn'*, exaggerated, as an overdrawn statement or description.

overdrive, *v.* *ō-vēr-drīv'* (*over*, and *drive*), to drive beyond strength: **overdriven**, *pp.* *-drīv'n'*.

overdue, *a.* *ō-vēr-dū'* (*over*, and *due*), past the time of payment.

over-eager, *a.* *ō-vēr-ē-gēr'* (*over*, and *eager*), too eager; too vehement in desire: **over-eagerly**, *ad.* *-li*: **over-eagerness**, *n.* *-nēs*, excess of eagerness.

over-estimate, *v.* *ō-vēr-ēs-tīm-māt'* (*over*, and *estimate*), to value too highly: *n.* too high a value.

over-excited, *a.* *ō-vēr-ēk-sīt-ēd'* (*over*, and *excited*), excited to excess: **over-excitement**, *n.* excitement to excess.

over-fatigue, *n.* *ō-vēr-fā-tēg'* (*over*, and *fatigue*), too much fatigue: *v.* to fatigue to excess; to weary out.

overflow, *v.* *ô-ver-flô* (over, and flow), to fill beyond the brim; to cover with water; to be fuller than to the brim; to overwhelm; to abound: *n.* *ô-ver-flô*, a superabundance; an inundation: **overflowing**, *imp.* *ô-ver-flôed*, *pp.* *flôd*.

overfond, *a.* *ô-ver-fônd* (over, and fond), fond to excess: *ô-ver-fôndly*, *ad.* *li.* *ô-ver-fônd* ness, too much fondness.

over-free, *a.* *ô-ver-frê* (over, and free), free to excess; too liberal; too familiar: *ô-ver-free ly*, *ad.* *li.*

over-full, *a.* *ô-ver-fôl* (over, and full), full to excess. **over-greedy**, *a.* *ô-ver-grê-dî* (over, and greedy), excessively greedy.

overgrow, *v.* *ô-ver-grô* (over, and grow), to rise above; to grow beyond the usual or natural size: *ô-vergrow* -ing, *imp.* *ô-vergrown*, *pp.* *-grôn*: *ad.* increased beyond a natural size: *ô-vergrowth*, *n.* *-grôth*, excessive growth.

overhang, *v.* *ô-ver-hâng* (over, and hang), to jut or project over: *ô-verhang* ing, *imp.* *ad.* hanging over or above: *ô-verhung*, *pp.* hung over; covered or overcast.

overhaul, *v.* *ô-ver-haül* (over, and haul), to examine or inspect; to re-examine, as accounts: *ô-verhaul* ing, *imp.* *ô-verhaüled*, *pp.* *haüld*, said of a ship when she is overtaken by another in a chase at sea for examination, as by an enemy or by a Government vessel.

overhead, *ad.* *ô-ver-hêd* (over, and head), above; aloft; in the story or ceiling above; without distinction: *ad.* in *Scot.*, expressing the whole without any separation of parts, as overhead flour.

overhear, *v.* *ô-ver-hêr* (over, and hear), to hear what is not intended to be heard by one; to hear by accident: *ô-verheard*, *pp.* *-hêrd*.

over-issue, *v.* *ô-ver-îsh*: *shû* (over, and issue), to put into circulation a number beyond that authorised, as a bank with their bank-notes; to put into circulation a number beyond that dictated by prudence and ability to pay, as commercial bills of exchange: *n.* an excessive issue.

overjoy, *v.* *ô-ver-jôy* (over, and joy), to fill with exceeding pleasure and delight; to transport with gladness: *ô-verjoyed*, *pp.* *jôyd*, filled with exceeding pleasure and delight.

overlade, *v.* *ô-ver-lâd* (over, and lade), to load with too great a cargo or burden: *ô-verlade* ing, *imp.* *ô-verlade* n, *pp.* *-lâdn*: *ad.* loaded with too great a cargo or burden.

overlaid—see **overlay**.

overland, *a.* *ô-ver-lând* (over, and land), journeying by land, or chiefly by land.

overlap, *n.* *ô-ver-lâp* (over, and lap), in *geol.*, a term used to express that extension or spread of higher strata by which they conceal the edges of those on which they rest: *v.* to lap or fold over, as when the margin of one thing rests on that of another: *ô-verlap* ping, *imp.* lying one over another, as the slates or tiles on a roof: *ô-verlapped*, *pp.* *-lâpt*.

overlay, *v.* *ô-ver-lâ* (over, and lay), to lay too much weight upon; to cover on the surface; to smother; to join by a cover or folding over, as two sides of a thing, one over the other: *ô-verlay* ing, *imp.* *n.* a laying or spreading over; a superficial covering: *ô-verlaid*, *pp.* *-lâd*, covered over; smothered.

overlie, *v.* *ô-ver-lî* (over, and lie), to lie above or upon: *ô-verlying*, *imp.* *ad.* resting over or upon something: *ô-verlaid*, *pp.* *-lâd*.

overload, *v.* *ô-ver-lôd* (over, and load), to fill with too heavy a burden, or to excess; to put too heavy a burden on: *ô-verload* ing, *imp.* *ô-verload* ed, *pp.*

overlong, *ad.* *ô-ver-lông* (over, and long), too long.

overlook, *v.* *ô-ver-lôok* (over, and look), to view from higher ground; to inspect; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect: *ô-verlook* ing, *imp.* *ô-verlook* ed, *pp.* *-lôokt*: *ô-verlook* er, *n.* er, one who overlooks; a superintendent.

overlying—see **overlie**.

overmatch, *v.* *ô-ver-mâch* (over, and match), to conquer; to subdue: *n.* one able to overcome.

overmuch, *a.* *ô-ver-mûch* (over, and much), more than necessary: *ad.* in too great a degree.

over-nice, *a.* *ô-ver-nîs* (over, and nice), excessively nice; fastidious: *ô-ver-nîc* ness, *n.* *-nês*, state of being excessively nice.

overnight, *n.* *ô-ver-nîl* (over, and night), the time when evening is past and night is begun; the night or evening before, as, he came *overnight*: *ad.* during the night previous; last night.

overpaid—see **overpay**.

overpass, *v.* *ô-ver-pâs* (over, and pass), to neglect; to overlook; to pass away; to cross or go over, as, he overpassed the limits, &c.: *ô-verpas* sing, *imp.* *ô-verpassed*, *pp.* *-pâst*, passed over or by; passed away.

overpay, *v.* *ô-ver-pâ* (over, and pay), to pay too much; to reward more than is due: *ô-verpay* ing, *imp.* *ô-verpaid*, *pp.* *-pâd*.

over-peopled, *a.* *ô-ver-pê-pld* (over, and peopled), having too many inhabitants.

overplus, *n.* *ô-ver-plûs* (over, and *L. plus*, more), that which is over and above; what remains after a proposed quantity.

overpower, *v.* *ô-ver-pôw* (over, and power), to beat down or crush by superior force; to vanquish: *ô-verpôw* ering, *imp.* *ad.* bearing down by superior force; subduing; crushing: *ô-verpôw* ered, *pp.* *-pôw* rd: *ô-verpôw* ering, *ad.* *li.*

overpress, *v.* *ô-ver-prêss* (over, and press), to bear upon with irresistible force; to crush.

over-production, *n.* *ô-ver-prô-dûk*: *shûn* (over, and production), excessive production; supply beyond actual demand.

overrate, *v.* *ô-ver-rât* (over, and rate), to estimate at too high a value: *ô-verra* ting, *imp.* *ô-verra* ted, *pp.*

overreach, *v.* *ô-ver-rêch* (over, and reach), to extend or reach beyond; to get the better of by cunning; to cheat; to bring the hinder feet too far forward and strike them against the fore shoes, as a horse is apt sometimes to do: *ô-verreach* ing, *imp.* *ad.* cheating: *n.* the act of cheating by cunning: *ô-verreached*, *pp.* *-rêcht*: *ô-verreach* er, *n.* one who cheats.

override, *v.* *ô-ver-rîd* (over, and ride), to ride beyond the strength of the horse: *ô-verri* ding, *imp.*

overridden, *pp.* *-rîdn*, ridden to excess; to over-ride one's commission or power, to go beyond one's power or authority; to use such arrogantly.

over-ripe, *a.* *ô-ver-rîp* (over, and ripe), matured to excess: *ô-ver-rî* pen, *v.* *-rîpn*, to make too ripe.

overrule, *v.* *ô-ver-rûl* (over, and rule), to control by superior authority; to influence and control by an irresistible power; to supersede or reject, as the plea was *overruled* by the court: *ô-verrûl* ing, *imp.* *ad.* exerting superior and controlling power: *ô-verrûl* ed, *pp.* *-rûld*.

over-run, *v.* *ô-ver-rûn* (over, and run), to cover all over; to spread over and take possession of; to grow all over or to excess, as noxious plants in a district of country; to rove over in a hostile manner; to ravage; to overflow; in *printing*, to change the disposition of types by carrying those of one line into another; to extend beyond the previous length by the insertion of new matter, as of a line or column: *ô-verrun* ing, *imp.* *ad.* spreading over; ravaging: *ô-verran*, *pt.* *-rûn*: *ô-verrun*, *pp.* *-rûn*, grown over; ravaged.

over-scrupulous, *a.* *ô-ver-skûp*: *pû-lûs* (over, and scrupulous), too nice or exact.

over-sea, *a.* *ô-ver-sê* (over, and sea), foreign; from beyond the sea: *ad.* abroad.

oversee, *v.* *ô-ver-sê* (over, and see), to superintend; to inspect with care: *ô-verseer*, *n.* *-sêr*, one who superintends or manages an establishment, or some department of it; a parish officer who superintends the parochial provision for his paupers: *ô-versee* ing, *imp.* overlooking or superintending.

overset, *v.* *ô-ver-sêl* (over, and set), to turn upon the side, or with bottom upwards; to overthrow; to subvert; to be turned over: *ô-verset* ting, *imp.* upsetting; turning upside down; overthrowing; subverting.

overshadow, *v.* *ô-ver-shâd* (over, and shadow), to shelter or protect; to cover with superior influence; to throw a shadow over anything: *ô-vershad* owing, *imp.* *ô-vershad* owed, *pp.* *-ôd*.

overshoe, *n.* *ô-ver-shô* (over, and shoe), a shoe worn over another—applied to a shoe of waterproof material; a gosh.

overshoot, *v.* *ô-ver-shôl* (over, and shoot), to shoot beyond the target; to pass swiftly over; to venture too far, as to overshoot one's self: *ô-vershot*, *pp.* *-shôt*: *ad.* having the water falling from above, as on the wheel of a mill driven by water.

oversight, *n.* *ô-ver-sîl* (over, and sight), a failing to notice; a mistake or neglect; an omission; an inadvertence; superintendence.

oversman, *n.* *ô-ver-smân* (over, and man), an overseer or superintendent; in *Scotch law*, an umpire; one appointed to decide where two or more cannot agree on a decision.

oversoon, ad. *ô-ver-sôn* (over, and soon), too soon.
overspread, v. *ô-ver-sprêd* (over, and spread), to cover or scatter over; to be scattered over.
overstate, v. *ô-ver-stât* (over, and state), to state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.
overstep, v. *ô-ver-stêp* (over, and step), to exceed: **overstepping**, imp. exceeding proper bounds: **overstepped**, pp. *ô-ver-stêpt*.
overstock, v. *ô-ver-stôk* (over, and stock), to supply with more than is wanted or necessary: **overstocking**, imp.: **overstocked**, pp. *ô-ver-stôkt*.
overstrain, v. *ô-ver-strân* (over, and strain), to stretch too much or too far; to make too violent efforts: **overstraining**, imp.: **overstrained**, pp. *ô-ver-strând*: adj. strained or stretched beyond the proper limits.
over-supply, n. *ô-ver-sûp-plî* (over, and supply), an excessive supply; a supply beyond demand.
overt, a. *ô-vert* (F. *ouvert*, open: L. *apertus*, uncovered), open to view; public; apparent; manifest: **overtly**, ad. *ô-ll*.
overtake, v. *ô-ver-tâk* (over, and take), to come up with, as in pursuit or progress; to catch; to take by surprise: **overtaking**, imp.: **overtook**, pt. *ô-ôôk*, did overtake: **overtaken**, pp. *ô-tâ-ken*, come up with; caught.
overtask, v. *ô-ver-tâsk* (over, and task), to require too much labour from, either mental or physical: **overtasking**, imp.: **overtasked**, pp. *ô-ver-tâskt*.
overtax, v. *ô-ver-tâks* (over, and tax), to tax too heavily.
overthrow, v. *ô-ver-thrô* (over, and throw), to turn upside down; to demolish; to vanquish; to destroy: n. *ô-ver-thrô*, defeat; downfall; ruin: **overthrowing**, imp.: **overthrew**, pt. *ô-thrô*, did overthrow: **overthrown**, pp. *ô-thrôn*.
overtime, n. *ô-ver-tîm* (over, and time), time employed in labour beyond the usual hour.
overtook—see **overtake**.
overtop, v. *ô-ver-tôp* (over, and top), to rise above; to raise the head above; to excel; figuratively, to obscure by rising above: **overtopping**, imp.: **overtopped**, pp. *ô-tôpt*.
overtrade, v. *ô-ver-trâd* (over, and trade), to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the public; to trade beyond one's capital: **overtrading**, imp.: n. the speculative purchasing of goods beyond the means of payment; the act of glutting the market.
overture, n. *ô-ver-tûr* (F. *ouverture*, an opening: L. *apertus*, uncovered), a proposal; something offered for consideration or acceptance; the instrumental music performed before the commencement of an opera, &c.: v. in *Scot.*, to transmit for consideration and acceptance, in a formal writing, some measure deemed of importance, by a lower to a higher ecclesiastical court: n. the document so transmitted, which, when received by the General Assembly of the Scotch Church from a presbytery, may be transmitted by it to other presbyteries for their consideration before being finally adjudicated on: **overturing**, imp.: **overtured**, pp. *ô-tûrd*.
overturn, v. *ô-ver-têrn* (over, and turn), to subvert or overthrow: n. the state of being overthrown or subverted: **overturning**, imp.: **overturned**, pp. *ô-têrnd*.
overvalue, v. *ô-ver-vâl-û* (over, and value), to rate at too high a price.
overween, v. *ô-ver-wên* (over, and ween), to think too highly or conceitedly: **overweening**, imp.: adj. that thinks too highly; conceited; vain: **overweeningly**, ad. *ô-ll*.
overweigh, v. *ô-ver-wâ* (over, and weigh), to exceed in weight; to overbalance: **overweighing**, imp.: **overweighed**, pp. *ô-wâd*: **overweight**, n. *ô-wâd*, a greater weight; a weight beyond the prescribed or legal weight.
overwhelm, v. *ô-ver-hwêlm* (over, and whelm), to crush with something that covers or embraces the whole; to submerge or immerse; to overpower or subdue: **overwhelming**, imp.: adj. overpowering or crushing with weight or numbers: **overwhelmed**, pp. *ô-hwêlmd*: **overwhelmingly**, ad. *ô-ll*.
over-wise, a. *ô-ver-wîz* (over, and wise), affectedly wise: **over-wisely**, ad. *ô-ll*.
overwork, n. *ô-ver-wêrk* (over, and work), excessive labour: v. *ô-ver-wêrk*, to cause to labour beyond strength or capacity; to tire: **overworking**, imp.: **overworked**, pp. *ô-wêrkt*, also *ô-verwrought*, pp. a.

raôt, laboured to excess; worked so as to fatigue and exhaust; worked all over.
over-zealous, a. *ô-ver-zêl-ûs* (over, and zealous), eager to excess.
ovicular, a. *ô-vîk-û-lêr* (L. *ovum*, an egg), pert. to an egg; egg-shaped.
Ovidian, a. *ô-vîd-î-ân*, resembling Ovid, the anc. Latin poet, or his poetry.
oviduct, n. *ô-vî-dûkt* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductum*, to lead, to conduct), the passage for the egg in animals.
oviferous, a. *ô-vî-fêr-ûs* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *fero*, I bear), egg-carrying, applied to such animals as spiders, that carry about with them their eggs after exclusion; also **ovigerous**, a. *ô-vî-fêr-ûs* (L. *gero*, I bear), same sense.
oviform, a. *ô-vî-fôrm* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, shape), egg-shaped.
ovine, a. *ô-vî*, also **ovine**, a. *ô-vîn* (L. *ovis*, a sheep), pert. to or consisting of sheep.
oviparous, a. *ô-vî-pâ-rûs* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *par* o, I produce), producing young by eggs, which are hatched after exclusion from the body of the parent.
oviposit, v. *ô-vî-pôz-û* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *positum*, to place), to lay eggs: **ovipositing**, imp.: **oviposited**, pp.: **oviposition**, n. also **oviposition**, n. *ô-vî-pôz-û-sh-ûn*, the laying or depositing of eggs: **ovipositor**, n. *ô-vî-pôz-û*, the instrument or organ terminating the abdomen by which an insect deposits its eggs.
ovisac, n. *ô-vî-sâk* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *saccus*, a bag), the egg-bag or membrane which connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe of crustaceans and many insects; the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum.
ovoid, a. *ô-vî-ôyd*, also **ovoidal**, a. *ô-vî-ôyd-âl* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *Gr. eidos*, form or shape), having a shape resembling an egg: **ovoid**, n. a solid with an ovate figure.
ovolo, n. *ô-vô-lô* (It. *ovolo*, a wave, an ogee—from L. *ovum*, an egg, in *arch.*), a round or convex moulding, frequently cut with representations of eggs.
ovology, n. *ô-vô-lô-jî* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *Gr. logos*, discourse), the branch of natural science which treats of the origin and functions of eggs.
ovoviviparous, a. *ô-vô-vî-vîp-â-rûs* (L. *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I produce), producing eggs containing the young alive, as several animals do.
ovule, n. *ô-vûl*, also **ovulum**, n. *ô-vû-lum*, of L. *ovum*, an egg, F. *ovule*, in *bot.*, the body borne by the placenta of a plant which gradually changes into a seed; the seed contained in the ovary.
ovulites, n. plu. *ô-vû-lîtz* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a general name for all fossil eggs, whether of birds or reptiles.
ovum, n. *ô-vûm*, plu. *ô-va*, *ô-vâ* (L. *ovum*: F. *oeuf*, an egg: Gr. *oîn*, an egg), an egg; the part of an animal body where the development of the fœtus takes place; in *arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament.
owe, v. o (Goth. *aigan*, to possess; *ahts*, possessions: Ger. *eigen*: AS. *agen*: Scot. *awin*, what is possessed by any one, own), to be indebted to; to be obliged or bound to pay: **owing**, imp. *ô-ing*, due, as a debt; imputable to; ascribable, as to a cause; consequential: **owed**, pp. *ôd*: **own**, a. *ôn*, belonging to, or that belongs to; peculiar; possessed; used after the poss. pronouns, my, thy, his, her, our, your, their, to render them emphatic, as *our own*: v. to hold or possess by right; to avow; to confess: **owning**, imp. *ô-ing*: **owned**, pp. *ônd*, possessed; avowed; confessed: **owner**, n. *ô-ûr*, the rightful proprietor: **ownership**, n. proprietorship; rightful or just claim or title. *Note*.—"To own a thing is to claim it as possessed by one's self: to owe money is an elliptical expression for having it to pay to another, or possessing it for another. A Yorkshire man says, 'Who owes this?' meaning, 'who is the possessor of this?'" "to whom does this belong?"—Wedgewood.
owl, n. *ôwl* (AS. *ule*: L. *ulula*, an owl—from the cry of the bird), a well-known bird which flies during the night, and hoots or howls: **owlish**, a. *ôwl-ish*, also **owl-like**, a. *ôlk*, resembling an owl: **owlet**, n. *ôwl-êt*, an owl; a young owl.
own—see under **owe**.
ox, n. *ôks*, plu. *ôxen*, *ôksn* (AS. *oxa*: Dan. *oxe*: Lap. *vuoksa*: Turk. *oys*, an ox), a general name for animals of the bovine or cow kind; strictly, a gelded male at or near his full growth: **ox-like**, a. like an ox: **ox-bow**, the yoke for an ox: **ox-eyed**, a. having large eyes like the ox: **ox-gall**, the bitter fluid secreted by

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, mêve;

the liver of the ox, used for scouring cloth, and by artists after being refined: **ox-gang** (Scot. and prov. Eng. *gang*, to go), as much land as an ox can plough during the proper season, reckoned from 15 to 20 acres: **ox-stall**, a covered place for oxen: **oxlip**, *n.* **ōks'īl-p**, a British plant growing about the hedges and borders of fields—so called from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to the lips of an ox.

oxalate, *n.* **ōks'ā-lāt** (L. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel), in chem., a salt of oxalic acid: **oxalic**, *a.* **ōks'ā-līk**, pert. to sorrel, or from it: **oxalic acid**, a dry poisonous acid chiefly manufactured from wood-sawdust: **oxalis**, *n.* **ōks'ā-līs**, a genus of plants having an acid taste; the common wood-sorrel: **oxalite**, *n.* **-līt**, a native oxalate of iron, found in the brown coal of Germany.

oxamide, *n.* **ōks'ā-mīd** (L. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel, and Eng. *ammonia*), a white substance, the product of the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia: **oxamic acid**, **-ām'īk**, a certain acid.

oxide, *n.* **ōks'īd** (Gr. *oxus*, sour, acid; *oxos*, vinegar; F. *oxide*), a compound of oxygen without the properties of an acid, as the rust of iron: **oxidable**, *a.* **ōks'ī-dā-bl**, capable of being converted into an oxide: **oxidate**, *v.* **ōks'ī-dāt**, to convert into an oxide: **oxidation**, *imp.* **ōks'ī-dā-tion**, pp. **ōks'ī-dā-tor**, *n.* **-dā-tēr**, a contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp; also called **oxygenerator**: **oxidation**, *n.* **-shūn**, the process of converting metals and other substances into oxides: **oxidise**, *v.* **-dīz**, to convert into an oxide; to become an oxide: **oxidising**, *imp.* **ōks'ī-dīz**, pp. **-dīz**: **adj.** converted into an acid by combination with oxygen: **oxidisable**, *a.* **-dīzā-bl**, capable of being oxidised: **oxidiser**, *n.* **-zēr**, that which oxidises.

oxter, *n.* **ōks'tēr** (AS. *oxtan*, the armpits), in Scot. and also prov. Eng., the armpit.

oxygen, *n.* **ōks'ī-jen** (Gr. *oxus*, acid, and *gennao*, I generate or produce), that elementary gaseous body which gives to air its power of supporting respiration and combustion, and which, by its union with hydrogen, forms water: **oxygenate**, *v.* **-āt**, to cause to combine with oxygen: **oxygenating**, *imp.* **ōxygēnā-ted**, pp. **ōxygēnā-tion**, *n.* **-dī-shūn**, the act or process of combining with oxygen: **oxygenator**, *n.* **-dē-tēr**, the same as oxidator—see under oxide: **oxygenise**, *v.* **-īz**, to unite, or to cause to unite, with oxygen; to convert into an oxide: **oxygenising**, *imp.* **ōxygēnīz**, pp. **-īz**: **oxygeniser**, *n.* **-zēr**, that which oxygenises: **oxygenisable**, *a.* **-zā-bl**, that may be oxygenised: **oxygenous**, *a.* **ōks'ī-jēn-ūs**, pert. to or obtained from oxygen.

pabulum, *n.* **pāb'ū-lūm** (L. *pabulum*—from *pasco*, I feed; Sp. *pabulo*), nourishment; that which feeds; food; fuel: **pabular**, *a.* **-lēr**, also **pabulous**, *a.* **-lūs**, pert. to food: **pabulation**, *n.* **-lū-shūn**, the act of feeding.

paca, *n.* **pā'kā** (Port. *paca*), a small animal of S. Amer. of a blackish-brown colour spotted with white.

pachionian bodies, *n.* plu. **pāk'kī-ōn'ān bōd'īz** (after *Pachioni*, an Italian anatomist), in anat., small, round, fleshy-looking elevations found on the external surface of the dura-mater.

pace, *n.* **pās** (F. *pas*; L. *passus*; It. *passo*, a step), a step; a stride or stretch between the two feet in walking, equal to about two and a half feet; a measure of five feet; manner of walking; a particular movement which horses are taught; degree of celerity: **v.** to measure by steps or paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: **pa'cing**, *imp.* **pāsed**, pp. **pāst**: **adj.** having a particular or deliberate manner of walking, as slow-paced, applied to horses; trained in any course or movement, as a horse: **pa'cer**, *n.* **-sēr**, one who steps or paces: **Roman pace**, about 68-1 Eng. inches: **great pace**, a rapid rate of movement, as in walking; **slow-paced**, *a.* not prompt or quick: **thorough-paced**, *a.* complete in all respects; going all lengths: to keep or hold **pace with**, to keep up with; to move as fast as.

Pacha, *n.* **pā-shā** (F. *pacha*; Pers. *pasha*—from *pad*, powerful, and *shah*, king: Ar. *basha*), in the Turkish empire, the viceroy or governor of a province: **pachalic**, *n.* **pā-shā'līk**, the province or government of a Pacha: **adj.** pert. to a Pacha.

pachycarpous, *a.* **pāk'ī-kār'pūs** (Gr. *pachus*, thick,

oxyhydrogen, *a.* **ōks'ī-hē'drō-jēn** (Gr. *oxus*, acid, and Eng. *hydrogen*), applied to a blowpipe in which a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is employed to produce intense heat.

oxymel, *n.* **ōks'ī-mēl** (Gr. *oxus*, acid, and *meli*, honey), a mixture of vinegar and honey.

oxymoron, *n.* **ōks'ī-mō-rōn** (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *moros*, dull, stupid), a figure of speech in which an epithet of quite an opposite signification is added to a word, as, a wooden milestone, a cruel kindness.

oxyopia, *n.* **ōks'ī-ōp'i-ā** (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *opsis*, sight), preternaturally acute vision.

oxyphone, *n.* **ōks'ī-fō-nē** (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *phone*, the voice), acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxysalt, *n.* **ōks'ī-sāl't** (*oxigen*, and *salt*), a salt into the composition of which oxygen enters.

oxytone, *a.* **ōks'ī-tōn** (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *tonos*, a tone), having an acute sound: **n.** an acute sound.

oyer, *n.* **ō-yēr** (Norm. *oyer*; F. *ouir*, to hear), a hearing or trial of causes in law: **oyer and terminer**, **-tēr' min-ēr** (F. to hear and determine), the court constituted by a commission to hear and determine causes.

oyes, *int.* **ō-yēs** (Norm. *oyes*, hear ye, *imp.* of *oyer*, to hear), the introductory cry of an official connected with a court of law, requiring silence or attention.

oylet, *n.* **ō-yī-lēt** (F. *œillet*, little eye), an eyelet; a scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

oyster, *n.* **ōys'tēr** (Ger. *oyster*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster), a well-known bivalve shell-fish, much esteemed as a delicacy: **oysterling**, *n.* a little oyster: **oyster-bed**, a breeding-place for oysters; a bank in a tidal river or other water on or near the sea where oysters are fattened for sale: **oyster-patty**, a patty with oysters baked: **oyster-shell**, the shell or covering of the oyster.

ozæna, *n.* **ō-zē-nā** (L. *ozæna*; Gr. *ozæna*, an offensive ulcer in the nose—from Gr. *oze*, a stench, a fetid ulcer, situated in the nose).

ozokerite, *n.* also **ozocerite**, *n.* **ōz'ō-kēr'īt** (Gr. *ozo*, I smell, and *keros*, wax), one of the mineral resins or fatty matters occurring in shales of the Coal formation.

ozone, *n.* **ō-zōn** (Gr. *ozo*, I smell), a supposed modification of oxygen, developed by electrical action in thunder-storms, &c., and which emits a peculiar odour: **ozonised**, *a.* **ō-zōn-īz-d**, charged with or containing ozone: **ozonometer**, *n.* **ō-zōn-ōm-ē-tēr** (Gr. *metron*, a measure), a test employed to detect the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, and the relative quantity contained in it.

P

and *karpos*, fruit), in bot., having the pericarp very thick.

pachycormous, *a.* **pāk'ī-kōr'mūs** (Gr. *pachus*, thick, fleshy, and *kormos*, a trunk), in geol., denoting a genus of fossil saurid fishes having thick bodies.

pachydermata, *n.* plu. **pāk'ī-dēr'mā-tā**, also **pachyderms**, *n.* plu. **-dēr'ms** (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *derma*; a skin—gen. *dermatos*), an order of animals distinguished by the thickness of their skins, or having hoofs, as the elephant and horse, and many fossil animals: **pachydermatous**, *a.* **-dēr'mā-tūs**, thick-skinned.

pachypterous, *a.* **pāk'ī-ōp'tēr-ūs** (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *pteron*, a wing), thick-winged.

pachypteris, *n.* **pāk'ī-ptēr'īs** (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *ptēris*, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns, so named from their thick rigid leaflets.

pachyrhizodus, *n.* **pāk'ī-rīz'ō-dūs** (Gr. *pachus*, thick, *rhiza*, a root, and *odus*, a tooth), a genus of fossil fish having circular teeth thick at the base.

pachyspondylus, *n.* **pāk'ī-spōn'dī-tūs** (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *spondylus*, a joint of the backbone), a generic term applied to the fossil vertebrae of certain large lizard-like animals.

pacific, *a.* **pā-sī'fīk** (L. *pacificus*, peacemaking—from *pax*, peace—gen. *pacis*, and *facio*, I make; It. *pacifico*; F. *pacifique*), peacemaking; conciliatory; appeasing; calm: **Pacific** or **Pacific Ocean**, the ocean lying between Asia and Amer.: **pacifically**, *ad.* **-kāl'ī-lī**: **pacification**, *n.* **-kāl'shūn**, the act of peacemaking: **pacificator**, *n.* **-kāl'tēr**, one who makes peace: **pacification**, *n.* **-kāl'tēr-ī**, tending to make peace: **pacify**,

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

v. *pā'si-fā* (F. *pacifier*; L. *pacificare*, to pacify), to restore peace to; to quiet or appease; to allay excitement or agitation; to soothe; to tranquillise: *pac'-ifying*, imp.: *pacified*, pp. *-i-fid*: *pacifier*, n. *-fī-ēr*, one who pacifies or quiets.

pacinian bodies, n. plu. *pā-sin'i-an bōd'īz* (after *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist), minute oval bodies attached to the extremities of the nerves of the hands and feet, and other parts.

pack, n. *pāk* (Dut. *pak*, a bundle: L. *pango*, I fasten or make fast; *pacum*, to fasten or make fast: *Eston. pakima*; Fin. *pakkata*, to stuff, to cram), a bundle or bale tied up for convenient carriage; a load; a set of playing cards; a body of hounds for hunting; a number of persons confederated, in an ill sense: v. to bind together tightly and firmly; to place in close order; to select and put together persons for an unjust object, as to *pack* a jury; to tie up goods for carriage; to go or send off in a hurry:

packing, imp. binding in a bundle; pressing together in a box or barrel, as herrings: n. the act of binding together in a bundle; material used in making water or air tight: **packed**, pp. *pākt*: **adj.** bound or pressed together; sent off; selected and put together for a particular purpose, usually in a bad sense: **pack'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who packs goods: **pack'age**, n. *-āj*, a bundle or bale of goods: **pack'et**, n. *-ēt*, a small pack or parcel of loose papers or letters; a vessel regularly sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of letters, passengers, and light goods; also called a **packet-boat** or **packet-ship**: **pack-cloth**, cloth for packing: **pack-horse**, a horse formerly employed in carrying goods from place to place on its back: **pack-horseman**, a pedlar carrying a pack on horseback: **pack-ice**, in the *polar regions*, an assemblage of large pieces of floating ice: **packing-case**, a deal or other box for protecting heavy goods in transport: **pack-load**, the average load an animal can carry on its back: **pack-man**, one who carries a load of articles on sale from place to place; a pedlar: **pack-saddle**, a saddle suited for carrying loads on: **pack-sheet**, a strong coarse material for packing goods in; a large cover for goods in a wagon: **pack-thread**, strong thread or twine for making up packs.

packfong, n. *pāk'fōng*, in *China*, a white alloy of arsenic and copper; German-silver.

packwax, n. *pāk'waks* (*pack*, and *wax*), a large tendon of a yellowish colour in the neck of animals.

paco, n. *pā'kō*, also *pacos*, n. *pā'kōz* (Peruvian, *paco*), the alpaca; the Peruvian name for an earthy-brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of native silver.

pact, n. *pākt*, also **paction**, n. *pāk'shūn* (L. *pacisco*, I agree, I stipulate; *pactum*, an agreement: F. *pacte*), a contract; an agreement: **pact'ional**, a. *-āl*, by way of agreement.

pad, n. *pād* (Dut. *pad*, a path: Low Ger. *pad*, the sole of the foot; *pedden*, to tread: Fin. *padet*, a foot-path), a robber who infests a road on foot, usually in the form *foot-pad*; an easy-paced horse: v. to travel slowly; to rob on foot.

pad, n. *pād* (Fin. *padja*, a long sort of pillow: Dut. *pakje*, a packet; Sp. *poja*, straw, chaff), a flat cushion; a soft saddle: v. to stuff with padding; to impregnate cloth with a mordant: **pad'ding**, imp.: n. the material used for stuffing; the stuffing of a coat, saddle, and the like; the act of imbuing with a mordant: **pad'ded**, pp.: *adj.* stuffed with a soft substance.

paddle, v. *pād'l* (F. *patrouiller* or *patouiller*, to paddle or dabble with the feet; Bav. *patschen*, to tramp: Low Ger. *patsch*, mud; *pladern*, to paddle), to play in the water with the hands and feet; to beat the water, as with oars; to propel by an oar or paddle: n. a broad short oar used in propelling light boats: **paddies**, n. plu. *-īz*, the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel: **padding**, imp. *-īng*: **pad'died**, pp. *-īd*: **pad'dler**, n. *-lēr*, one who paddles: **paddle-boards**, the flat boards for catching the water, placed around a water-wheel: **paddle-box**, the structure confining the paddle-wheel of a steamboat: **paddle-staff**, an instrument used to clear the plough-share: **paddle-wheel**, the wheel of a steamboat: **paddle-wheel steamer**, a steamer propelled by paddle-wheels.

paddock, n. *pād'ōk* (AS. *pearroc*, an enclosure), a small enclosed park adjoining a stable or mansion.

paddock, n. *pād'ōk* (Icel. *padða*; It. *botta*, a toad), a frog; a toad: **paddock-stool**, a mushroom or other fungus.

Paddy, n. *pād'dī* (corrupted from *St Patrick*), a familiar name for an Irishman.

paddy, n. *pād'dī*, in *E. Indies*, rice in the husk: **paddy-field**, a field under rice cultivation.

padelion, n. *pād'ē-lī'ōn* (F. *pas de lion*, foot of the lion), a plant called lion's-foot.

padelle, n. *pā-dēl*, also **padella**, n. *pā-dē'lā* (It. *padella*; F. *padelin*, a frying-pan, a vessel for melting glass in), a large cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter and a short thick wick, used for the purposes of illumination on the occasion of a rejoicing, and suchlike: **padelles**, n. plu. *-dēlz*, also **padel'las**, n. plu. *-lāz*.

Padisha, n. *pā-dē'shā* (Pers. *Padishah*—from *pad*, protector, and *shah*, king), one of the titles of the Sultan of Turkey, and of the Shah or sovereign of Persia.

padlock, n. *pād'lōk* (old Eng. *pad*, a gate, and Eng. *lock*, being a lock for a *pad* or gate opening to a *path*: mid. L. *pedana*, a clog; a chain to tether the foot of an animal), a lock hanging like a clog to an animal's foot; a portable lock with a link for putting through an eye or a staple: v. to shut; to confine: **pad'locking**, imp.: **pad'locked**, pp. *-lōkt*.

pæan, n. *pē'an* (Gr. *paion*, a hymn in honour of Apollo), a song of triumph: **pæon**, n. *pē'ōn*, in *anc. poetry*, a foot of four syllables.

padobaptist—see **pedobaptist**.

pagan, n. *pā'gān* (L. *pagus*, a village; *paganus*, a countryman, the villages having continued heathen after the cities had become Christian: It. *pagano*), one who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan: **adj.** heathenish: **pā'ganish**, a. *-ish*, pert. to pagans; heathenish: **pā'ganise**, v. *-īz*, to turn or convert to heathenism: **pā'gani sing.**, imp.: **pā'ganised**, pp. *-īz'*: **pā'ganism**, n. *-īz'm*, the worship of idols or false gods; heathenism; the worship of the whole human race except that portion which has embraced Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism.

page, n. *pāj* (F. *page*; Dut. *pagie*; It. *paggio*, a serving-boy; Gr. *paid'*, a child; Gael. *paisde*, a little boy or girl, a boy who attends on a great person, but who is not a menial; a boy who attends on a person of rank or affluence, and who is a menial).

page, n. *pāj* (L. *pagina*, the page or leaf of a book— from *pango*, I fasten: It. *pagina*: F. *page*), one side of the leaf of a book: **pages**, n. plu. *pāj'ēz*, a book or writing: v. to mark or number in pages: **pā'ging**, imp.: n. the making up into pages; the marking or numbering the pages of a book: **paged**, pp. *pāj'd*.

pageant, n. *pāj'ēnt* (Gr. and L. *pegma*, a piece of wooden machinery for suddenly removing and showing the players: mid. L. *pagina*, a machine for an exhibition, the exhibition itself), a gorgeous or splendid show; anything intended for mere pomp or display; anything showy without stability: **adj.** showy; ostentatious; superficial: **pageantry**, n. *pāj'ēn-trī*, ostentatious show or display.

pagina, n. *pāj'i-nā* (L. *pagina*, a page or leaf), in *bot.*, the surface of a leaf; any flat surface.

pagoda, n. *pā-gō'dā*, also **pagod**, n. *pāj'ōd* (Port. *pagoda*, a pagan; *pagode*, an assembly of idolaters, a temple of the Indians—a probable corruption of Hind. *bhagavat*, a sacred house), a Hindoo temple containing an idol; the idol itself: **pagoda-stone**, the name given in China to a limestone containing tapering fossil shells, so called because when cut and polished they appear as a tapering pagoda: **pagodite**, n. *pā-gō-dīt*, the stone which the Chinese carve into ornamental figures and pagodas; figure-stone.

pagurian, n. *pā-gū-ri-an* (L. *pagurus*; Gr. *pagouros*, a species of crab-fish), the hermit-crab, having the well-known habit of appropriating the deserted shells of whelks and other univalves for the protection of its defenceless abdomen: **pagurus**, n. *pā-gū-rūs*, the systematic name of the tribe of crustaceans of which the hermit-crab is the type.

paid—see **pay**.

paigle, n. *pāj'lē*, also **pagli**, *pāj'lū* (F. *epingle*, a pin, from the likeness of the style and stigma to a pin stuck in the germ), the cowslip.

pail, n. *pāl* (W. *pael*, a pail or pot; Gr. *pellā*, a milk-pail; It. *padella*, a pan; Sp. *paña*, a basin), an open vessel with a moving handle attached to the rim in two places, used for carrying liquids: **pailful**, n. *pāl'fūl*, the quantity that a pail will hold; **plu. pail-fuls**: **milk-pail**, a pail for carrying milk.

paillasse, n. *pāl-yās* (F. *paillasse*, a straw-bed—from *paille*, straw), an under mattress of straw.

pain, n. *pān* (F. *peine*, pain, penalty: Dut. *pījne*;

māte, *māt*, *jār*, *lātū*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

Ger. *pein*, pain, trouble; W. *poen*; Gael. *pian*, pain, punishment; Icel. *pína*, to torment, to punish; L. *pāna*; Gr. *poine*, penalty, punishment), the sensation of uneasiness, distress, or torture in animals; uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; penalty; punishment denounced or suffered: **v.** to torture; to distress; to render uneasy in body or mind; to trouble; to grieve: **pains**, *n.* plu. *pānz*, work; toil; laborious or diligent effort; the throes of travail: **painting**, *imp.* **paired**, *pp.* *pānd*: **painful**, *a.* *-fōl*, giving or causing pain; miserable; laborious: **painfully**, *adv.* *-lī*: **painfulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or condition of being painful: **painless**, *a.* *-lēs*, free from pain: **painlessly**, *adv.* *-lī*: **painlessness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being without pain: **painstaking**, *a.* *pānz-tā-kīn* (*pains* and *taking*), industrious; laborious: **n.** careful and conscientious exertion: **pains-taker**, *n.* one who takes pains: **bill of pains and penalties**, in *Eng. hist.*, a species of process, by bringing a bill into Parliament, employed to inflict punishment on State offenders out of the ordinary course of justice, the latest example of which was the *bill of pains and penalties* against Queen Caroline, 1820.

paint, *n.* *pānt* (L. *pectrum*, to paint; F. *peint*, to paint; old F. *paint*, painted; Sp. *pintar*, to paint), a colouring substance; a pigment: **v.** to represent by colours or images; to cover with a colour or colours; to represent to the mind; to describe; to lay colours on the face: **painting**, *imp.* *pānt-ing*: **n.** the art of laying on colours, or of representing objects by delineations and colours; a picture; a painted resemblance: **paint'ed**, *pp.* **paint'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who paints; a rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object: **painters' colic**, a disease, terminating in palsy and mental imbecility, peculiar to painters and workers in lead: **painter-stainer**, a painter of coats of arms.

pair, *n.* *pār* (F. *paire*, a pair; L. *par*: *It.* *pare*, equal alike), two of a sort; a couple; a man and his wife: **v.** to couple; to suit; to assort together in twos, as being similar or adapted to each other; to unite in couples: **pairing**, *imp.* **paired**, *pp.* *pārd*: **to pair off**, to separate from a company in pairs; in *Parliament*, applied to two members of opposite political opinions when they agree to absent themselves from divisions of the House for a specified time in order to neutralise each other's votes; the term is similarly applied to electors, &c., of opposite views who agree mutually to refrain from voting: **pairing off**, *imp.* **paired off**, *pp.* **pairing-time**, the season when birds couple.

palace, *n.* *pāl-ās* (F. *palais*, a palace—from L. *Palatium*, one of the hills on which Rome was built, and on which stood the residence of Augustus), a magnificent house in which a sovereign or a great person resides; any splendid building: **palace-court**, a court formerly having jurisdiction over a circuit of twelve miles around Whitehall: **palace-yard**, the open space within or around a palace: **paladin**, *n.* *pāl-ā-dīn* (It. *paladino*; F. *paladin*), the knights of the round table were the *paladins* of Arthur or Charlemagne, whence, "a brave warrior"; a knight-errant.

palechinus, *n.* *pāl-tē-kī-nūs*, also *palechinidae*, *n.* plu. *pāl-tē-kī-nī-dē* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *echinos*, a sea-urchin), in *geol.*, a genus or family of fossil sea-urchins, found in the Carboniferous limestone.

paleogeographic, *a.* *pāl-tē-ō-jē-ān* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *ge*, the earth), pert. to the former conditions of the earth's surface, as revealed by geology,—distinct from the present surface of the globe, as described by geography.

paleogeography, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-jē-ān* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *grapho*, I write), ancient inscriptions and writings; the art of deciphering them: **paleogeographic**, *a.* *-ō-grā-fīk*, also **paleogeographical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, pert. to paleogeography: **paleographer**, *n.* *-rā-fēr*, also **paleographist**, *n.* *-rā-fīst*, one versed in a knowledge of ancient inscriptions and writings.

paleolithic, *a.* *pāl-tē-ō-lī-thīk* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to the earliest portion of the pre-historic stone period.

paleozoology, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-ō-jī* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse), the science or knowledge of antiquities: **paleozoologist**, *n.* *-jīst*, one versed in.

paleoniscus, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-nīskūs* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and Gr. *oniskos*; L. *oniscus*, a millepede), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes belonging to the great ganoid order, and found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations.

paleontology, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-n-tō-lō-jī* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, discourse), that science or subdivision of geology which treats of the plants and animals found fossil in the crust of the earth: **paleontological**, *a.* *-tō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to paleontology: **paleontologist**, *n.* *-tō-lō-jīst*, one versed in paleontology.

paleophytology, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-fī-tō-lō-jī* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, *phuton*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains—a branch of paleontology.

paleosaurus, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-sāvō-rūs* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *sauros*, a lizard), a term applied to certain reptilian remains found in the Permian strata.

paleosiren, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-sī-rēn* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and Gr. *sēiren*; L. *siren*, a mermaid), in *geol.*, a fossil reptile from the Lower Permian, so called from its apparent affinity to the existing salamander.

paleospalax, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-spāl-aks* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *spalax*, a mole), in *geol.*, a Post-tertiary mammal of the mole kind.

paleotherium, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-thēr-ī-tīm* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a fossil pachydermatous or thick-skinned animal, found in the Eocene Tertiaries.

paleoxylon, *n.* *pāl-tē-ōks-ī-lōn* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *xulon*, the stump of a tree), in *geol.*, a name applied to certain coniferous-like stems found in the Coal-measures.

paleozoic, *a.* *pāl-tē-ō-zō-īk* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, and *zoe*, life), in *geol.*, a term applied to the lowest division of stratified groups in which the earliest-known forms of life appear.

paleozoology, *n.* *pāl-tē-ō-zō-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of paleontology which treats of fossil animal remains.

palaestra, *n.* *pāl-tē-strā* (Gr. *palaistra*, a place for wrestling—from *palaio*, I wrestle), the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling: **palaestrian**, *a.* *pāl-tē-strī-an*, also **palaestic**, *a.* *pāl-tē-strīk*, pert. to the art of wrestling.

paleatology, *n.* *pāl-tē-shī-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, discourse, reason), the science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and the changes of the earth: **paleatological**, *a.* *-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, connected with or relating to paleatology: **paleatologist**, *n.* *-ō-lō-jīst*, one versed in. *Note*.—Some authors spell the preceding words with *e* instead of *æ* diphthong,—having regard to the etymology, *æ* is the proper spelling.

palagonite, *n.* *pāl-ō-jō-nīt* (from *Palagonia*, in Sicily), a peculiar rock-product of a yellowish-brown colour occurring near modern volcanoes.

palanquin, *n.* also **palankeen**, *n.* *pāl-ān-jē-kēn* (Hind. *palkee*; F. *palanquin*), in *China* and *India*, a covered conveyance borne on the shoulders of men, fitted for one person only.

palapteryx, *n.* *pāl-tāp-tēr-īks* (Gr. *palaaios*, ancient, *a*, without, and *pteryx*, a wing), in *geol.*, an ancient gigantic bird found sub-fossil in the river-silts of New Zealand, so named from its affinity to the existing apteryx or wingless bird of that country.

palate, *n.* *pāl-āt* (L. *palatus*, the palate or roof of the mouth; *It.* *palato*), the upper part or roof of the mouth; the organ of taste; taste or relish; intellectual taste; in *bot.*, the projecting portion of the under lip of personate flowers: **palatable**, *a.* *pāl-ā-tā-bīl*, pleasant to the taste; savoury: **palatably**, *adv.* *-bīl*: **palatableness**, *n.* *-tā-bī-nēs*, the quality of being agreeable to the taste: **palatal**, *a.* *pāl-ā-tāl*, uttered or formed by aid of the palate: **n.** a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

palatial, *a.* *pāl-tē-shī-āl* (L. *palatium*, an imperial abode—see *palace*), becoming a palace; royal; noble.

palatine, *n.* *pāl-ā-tīn* (L. *palatinus*, of or belonging to the imperial abode: *It.* *palatino*, palatine), a noble invested with royal privileges: **palatine**, *adv.* *-tīn*: **palatine**, *adv.* *-tīn*, possessing royal privileges: **palatinate**, *n.* *-ī-nāt*, the province of a palatine.

palato, *pāl-tā-tō* (L. *palatus*, the roof of the mouth, or the palate), a prefix in many medical terms, signifying connection with the palate.

palaver, *n.* *pāl-lā-vēr* (Sp. *palabra*, a word, a promise), superfluous or idle talk; in *Africa*, a public deliberation or conference: **v.** to deceive by words; to humbug; to talk one over: **pala-vering**, *imp.* *-nīd*: **superfluous talk**: **pala-vered**, *pp.* *-vēr-d*.

pale, *a.* *pāl* (L. *paleo*, I am pale; F. *pālir*, to grow

cōw, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

pale; *pale*, pale), pallid; deficient in colour; white of look; of faint lustre; dim; used in many compounds, as *pale-eyed*, *pale-faced*, *pale-looking*: *v.* to turn pale or wan; to become pale: *pal'ing*, imp.: *paled*, pp. *pald*: *pale'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *paleness*, *n.* *pal'nēs*, the quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness; a sickly whiteness of look: *pal'ish*, a -*ish*, rather pale: *pale ale*, a light-coloured bitter ale.

pale, *n.* *pāl* (L. *palus*): *It.* *pala*, a pole, a stake: *Sp.* *palo*, a stick: *Ger.* *pahl*, a pile, a stake: *F.* *palis*, a pale or thick lath: *W.* *pails*, a thin partition of board, a narrow-pointed piece of board fixed in the ground, or nailed to a rail, or both, used to enclose grounds and parks; that which encloses or fences in; the space enclosed by rails; limits or limited territory; in *her.*, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon; a cheese-scoop; used figuratively, as within the *pale* of the Church: *v.* to enclose: *pal'ing*, imp. *pal'ing*, enclosing with pales: *n.* a fence or barrier formed with pales; the materials for erecting a fence or barrier of pales: *paled*, pp. *pald*: *English pale*, in *Eng. hist.*, the limits or territory around Dublin within which alone the English could be said to rule for a lengthened period after their invasion of Ireland, A.D. 1172.

pales, *n.* plu. *pāl's*, also *pales*, *n.* plu. *pāl's* (L. *palea*, chaff: *F.* *paille*), in *bot.*, a name given to the small scale-plates, like chaff, in the receptacles of some composite flowers; the part of the flower of grasses within the glume: *paleaceous*, a, *pāl'e-ā'shūs*, resembling chaff; covered with small membranous scales like chaff.

palestra—see *palestra*.

paleography, *gr.*—see *paleography*.

paleot, *n.* *pāl'e-tō* (F. *paleot*; old *F.* *paleotoc*, a short coat with sleeves: *Bret.* *pal'tok*, a coarse cloak worn by peasants at their work—from *pall*, a covering, and *tok*, a cap), a light loose overcoat.

palette, *n.* *pāl'et* (It. *paletta*, a little shovel—from *pala*, any kind of flat and broad thing, a spade: *F.* *palette*, a palette, a surgeon's slice—from *pale*, a shovel), the small oval flat of wood or other material on which a painter lays his colours while painting, having a thumb-hole at one end for holding it; also spelt *palet*: to set the palette, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted: *palette-knife*, a thin flat knife rounded at the end, used to mix colours on the grinding-slab, and to assist their incorporation by the muller.

palfrey, *n.* *pāl'frī* (F. *palefroi*; It. *palefreno*; mid. L. *palafredus*, an easy-going horse for riding—said to be from *Gr.* *para*, by or extra, and *L.* *veredus*, a light horse for posting), an ordinary riding-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse; a small or gentle horse fit for a lady's use: *palfreyed*, a, *pāl'frīd*, riding on or supplied with a palfrey.

paleichthyology, *n.* *pāl'ik-thī-ōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *palaioi*, ancient, *ichthūs*, a fish, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of paleontology which treats of fossil fishes.

palfication, *n.* *pāl'fī-kā'shūn* (L. *palus*, a stake or post, and *facio*, I make), the act or process of rendering ground firm by driving posts or piles into it.

palligoy, *n.* *pāl'igō-jī* (Gr. *palin*, again, and *logo*, I speak), in *rhet.*, the repetition of a word, or the fragment of a sentence, with the view of increased energy.

palmpest, *n.* *pāl'imp-sēt* (Gr. *palmpestos*; L. *palmpestus*, parchment, the writing of which has been effaced for other writing—from *Gr.* *palin*, again, and *psao*, I rub away or scrape), a MS. parchment which, after only a partial erasure, has been written over a second time, and on which the former writing is more or less discernible; a monumental brass taken and turned and engraved on the reverse side.

paleindrome, *n.* *pāl'in-drōm* (Gr. *palin*, back or again, and *dramain*, to run), a word, verse, or sentence which is the same when read either backward or forward, as *madam*.

paling—see *pale*, a stake.

palingenesis, *n.* *pāl'in-jē-nē'sis* (Gr. *palin*, again, and *genesis*, a beginning, birth), a new or second birth or creation.

pallinode, *n.* *pāl'in-ōd* (Gr. *palin*, again, and *ode*, a song), a piece of poetry in which a poet retracts the invectives or sentiments contained in a former production: *pāl'in-ōd'ist*, *n.* -*ōd'ist*, one who writes *pallinodes*.

paleisade, *n.* *pāl'ī-sād*, also *paleisado*, *n.* *pāl'ī-sā'dō*

mate, *māt*, *fār*, *lāō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *gine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

(F. *palissade*, a stake, a hedgerow of trees—from L. *palus*, a pole or stake), a fence or barrier formed of pointed stakes driven firmly into the ground: *v.* to enclose or defend by driving pointed stakes into the ground: *pāl'ī-sād'ing*, imp.: *pāl'ī-sād'*, pp.

paliurus, *n.* *pāl'ī-ū-rūs* (L. *paliurus*; Gr. *paliouros*), a genus of very handsome thorny plants whose branches are very pliable, having yellowish-green clustering flowers, very common in India and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and usually called *Christ's thorn*, from its being supposed from the earliest times to have yielded the materials for the "platted crown of thorns."

pall, *n.* *pāl* (L. *pallium*, a cloak: W. *pall*, a mantle; Bret. *palten*, a coverture: Gael. *peall*, a covering), the cloth thrown over the coffin at funerals; an ensign or mantle of state for a high ecclesiastic, which took the form of a narrow scarf, composed of fine white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses; in *her.*, a figure representing the pallium; in *shipbuilding*, strong short pieces of iron or wood so placed near the capstan or windlass as to prevent its recoil or giving way: *v.* to cover or invest: *pallial*, a, *pāl'ī-āl*, pert. to a pall or mantle.

pall, *v.* *pāl'et* (W. *pallu*, to fail; *pall*, loss of energy), to cloy; to weaken or impair; to dispirit; to grow rapid; to lose strength or taste: *pal'ing*, imp.: *palled*, pp. *pāl'ed*.

palla, *n.* *pāl'ā* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the long and wide upper garment worn by Roman ladies.

Palladium, *n.* *pāl'ā-dī-ūm* (Gr. and L. *Pallas*, Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom) the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven—on the possession of this image the fate of the city depended; any particular law or privilege which is regarded as the safeguard of the people's liberties; a rare metal of a steel-grey colour, found in very small grains in auriferous and platiniferous sand: *Pallas*, *n.* *pāl'ās*, one of the smaller planets.

pallet, *n.* *pāl'et* (F. *palette*; It. *paletta*, a fire-shovel—from L. *pala*, a spade—see *palette*), an instrument used in working gold-leaf; a certain piece of the mechanism of a watch; among *pottery*, a shaping-tool.

pallet, *n.* *pāl'et* (F. *paille*, straw: L. *palea*, chaff: Gael. *peall*, a skin or hide, a bunch of matted hair), a small and humble bed.

pallial—see *pall*, a mantle.

palliasse, *n.* *pāl'yās*—see *palliasse*.

palliate, *v.* *pāl'ī-āt* (L. *palliatu*, cloaked—from *pallium*, a cloak or mantle: It. *palliato*, cloaked, disguised), to cover with excuses; to soften or lessen, as an offence, by favourable representations; to lessen or abate, as a disease; to ease without curing: *pāl'ī-āt'ing*, imp.: *pāl'ī-āt'ion*, *n.* *pāl'ī-ā'thōn*, the act of palliating; the state of being palliated; extenuation by favourable representations: *pāl'ī-āt'ive*, a, -*āt'iv*, serving to soften or lessen by favourable representations; mitigating: *n.* that which extenuates or mitigates.

pallid, a, *pāl'īd* (L. *pallidus*, that makes pale—from *paleo*, I am pale), pale; wan; deficient in colour: *pāl'idly*, ad. -*ly*: *pāl'idness*, *n.* -*nēs*, paleness; wanness.

pallium, *n.* *pāl'ī-ūm* (L. *pallium*, a cloak—see *pall* 1), in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a short, open, white cloak with a red cross, bestowed on all archbishops, and on the four Latin patriarchs of the East, on their accession—now made in the form of a band of fine white wool, worn over the shoulders and ornamented with purple crosses; in *zool.*, the fleshy covering lining the interior of the shells of bivalves.

pallmall, *n.* *pāl-mēl*, a certain game in which a ball, with the stroke of a mallet, is driven through an iron ring; a street of London, so called as having once been a place for playing the game.

pallor, *n.* *pāl'ēr* (L. *pallor*, paleness—see *pale* 1), paleness.

palm, *n.* *pām* (Gr. *palame*; L. *palma*; W. *palf*; AS. *folm*, the flat of the hand: L. *palpare*; Icel. *fajma*, to grope, to feel for with the hands), the flat open front of the hand; the broad triangular part of an anchor at the extremity of each arm; a measure of length of three inches; a sailmaker's thimble, so called from being held in the palm of the hand: *v.* to touch with the hand; to conceal in or by the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud, usually followed by *off*, as, to *palm off*; to stroke with the hand: *pal'ming*, imp. *pām'ing*, imposing upon by fraud; cheating: *palmed*, pp. *pām'd*:

panada, *n.* *pā-nā-dā*, also *pana'do*, *n.* *-dō* (F. *panade*; Sp. *panada*, bread-soup—from *L. panis*, bread), a food made by boiling bread to a pulp and sweetening it.

panary, *a.* *pān'ā-rī* (*L. panis*, bread), of or relating to bread: **panary fermentation**, a process of raising bread, or making it light and spongy.

pancart, *n.* *pān-kār't*, also **pancharta**, *n.* *pān-kār'tā* (Gr. *pan*, all; and Gr. *chartes*; *L. charta*, paper), a royal charter to a subject confirming him in all his possessions.

panch, *n.* *pānsh* (It. *pancia*: F. *panse*; Sp. *panza*, the belly of an animal, or the skin that covers it), among seamen, a thick strong mat used to prevent friction: **panchway**, *n.* in *Bengal*, a four-oared passenger-boat.

pancratium, *n.* *pān-k'rā'tī-ūm* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *kratōs*, bodily strength), in *anc. Greece*, a trial of strength combining boxing and wrestling: **pancratic**, *a.* *pān-k'rā'tīk*, also **pancrat'ical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, excelling in gymnastics; excelling in bodily strength.

pancreas, *n.* *pān-k'rē-as* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh), a fleshy gland situated under and behind the stomach; the sweet-bread of cattle: **pancreat'ic**, *a.* *-dē'īk*, pert. to or secreted by the pancreas.

pandean, *a.* *pān-dē'an*, pert. to Pan, the god of shepherds: **pandean-pipes**, a musical wind instr. consisting of pipes or reeds fastened together side by side.

pandect, *n.* *pān-dēkt* (*L. pandectes*: Gr. *pandektes*, a book that contains everything—from Gr. *pan*, all, and *dechomai*, I take or receive), a treatise containing the whole of any science: **plu. pandectes**, the title of the collection or digest of Roman laws made by order of the Emperor Justinian.

pandemic, *a.* *pān-dēm'īk* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *demōs*, the people), incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pandemonium, *n.* *pān-dē-mō-nī-ūm* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *daimon*, a demon), a general temple for the evil spirits; "the high capital of Satan and his peers"; hell.

pander, *v.* *pān-dēr* (from *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a *pander* in the story of Troilus and Cressida), to act as agent in gratifying the passions or appetites of others; to minister to the passions or prejudices of others for selfish ends, as he *panders* to the prejudices of the crowd: *n.* one who caters for the lusts of others; a pimp; a procurer: **pan'dering**, *imp.*: **pan'dered**, *pp.* *-dērd*.

pandiculated, *a.* *pān-dī-kū-lā'tēd* (*L. pandiculari*, to stretch one's self, stretched out; yawning: **pandic'ulation**, *n.* *-tā'shūn*, the restlessness and stretching that accompanies the yawn; yawning).

pandit, *n.* *pān-dīt*, also **pundit**, *n.* *pān'dīt* (Hind. *pandit*; Sans. *pandita*, a learned man), a learned Brahmin.

Pandora, *n.* *pān-dō'rā* (*L.* and *Gr.* *Pandora*—from *Gr. pan*, all, and *doron*, a gift), in *anc. myth.*, a woman said to have been made by Vulcan, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts: **Pandora's box**, a casket in which Pandora had all the evils of life shut up; having lifted the cover they escaped—hastily replacing the cover in terror, hope alone remained a prisoner beneath it.

pandore, *n.* *pān-dōr* (Gr. *pandoura*), a musical instr. of the lute kind; commonly spelt *bandore*.

pandores, *n.* *plu. pān-dōr-z*, also **pandore oysters** (Scott. *pandoors*, large oysters caught at the doors of the salt-pans), a variety of oysters highly esteemed.

Pandours, *n.* *plu. pān-dōr-z*, Hungarian light infantry.

panduriform, *a.* *pān-dūr'fōrm*, also **pandurate**, *a.* *pān-dūrāt* (Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instr. with three strings, and *L. forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, applied to the leaves of plants shaped like a fiddle.

pane, *n.* *pān* (F. *pan*, a pane, the flap of a coat: Port. *pāno*, a piece of cloth: *L. pannus*, a cloth), a square of glass for a window; a piece of anything, as cloth, in variegated work: **paned**, *a.* *pānd*, composed of small squares: **paneless**, *a.* without panes.

panegyric, *n.* *pān'ē-jīr'īk* (*L. panegyricus*; Gr. *panegyrikos*, of or belonging to a public assembly: F. *panégyrique*), an oration or discourse in praise of some person; praise; eulogy: **pan'egyric**, *a.* also **pan'egyric'al**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, containing praise or eulogy: **pan'egyric'ally**, *ad. -ly*: **panegyrisse**, *v.* *pān'ē-jīr'īz*, to praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on; **pan'egyrist**, *imp.*: **pan'egyrised**, *pp.* *-tēz*: **pan'egyríst**, *n.* *-jīr'īst*, one who bestows praise; a eulogist.

panel, *n.* *pān'ēl* (F. *panneau*, a panel of wainscot, or of a saddle, &c.: a dim. of Eng. *pane*), a piece of boarding inserted into a frame thicker than itself; a compartment of a wainscot or ceiling; a schedule containing the names of certain persons summoned by a sheriff to act as jurymen; in *Scottish law*, a prisoner on trial before the bar of a criminal court: *v.* to form or furnish with panels: **pan'elling**, *imp.*: **pan'elled**, *pp.* *-ēd*: **impaneling** a jury, entering their names in a panel or schedule of parchment.

pan, *n.* *pān* (AS. *pyngan*; *L. pungere*, to prick: F. *poinct*, a stitch or sharp pain in the side), a paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish, either physical or mental; agony; great distress or suffering.

pangolín, *n.* *pān'gō-lín* (Malay, *yanggiling*), the scaly ant-eater.

panhellenic, *a.* *pān'hēl-lēn'īk* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *Helenes*, the Greeks), pert. to all Greece: **panhellenism**, *n.* *-izm*, a scheme for forming all the Greeks into one political and united body: **panhellenist**, *n.* *-ist*, one in favour of panhellenism.

panic, *n.* *pān'īk* (Gr. *panikos*, influenced by the god Pan—Pan is said to have assisted the Athenians at Marathon by inspiring the enemy with a causeless fear: *L. panico*; F. *panique*, panic or fear), sudden fright, particularly without cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause; a sudden alarm; a monetary crisis: *adj.* extreme or sudden, but groundless: **panic-struck**, *a.* inspired with terror without cause.

panic, *n.* *pān'īk* (*L. panicum*, Italian panic-grass: *It. panico*: F. *panic*), a kind of millet, called also **panic-grass**.

panicle, *n.* *pān'īkl* (*L. panicula*, a tuft on plants: *It. panicula*), in *plants*, a tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, dense and close as in Indian corn, spreading or scattered as in oats, and in other forms; the down on reeds: **panicled**, *a.* *pān'ī-kld*, furnished with panicles: **paniculate**, *a.* *pān'īkū-lāt*, also **panic'ulated**, *a.* having branches variously subdivided; having the flowers in panicles: **paniculately-branched**, loosely-branched.

panification, *n.* *pān'ī-fī-kā'shūn* (*L. panis*, bread, and *facio*, I make), the changes by which the dough is converted into bread: **panivorous**, *a.* *pān'ivō-rūs* (*L. voro*, I devour), eating bread; subsisting on bread.

pannade, *n.* *pān-nād* (old F. *pannade*, to prance as a horse), a curvet or particular way of leaping of a horse.

pannage, *n.* *pān-nāj* (mid. *L. pannagium*, the feeding of swine upon mast—from *L. pastum* to feed: F. *panage*, the money received by the lord for such feeding), the food, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c., which swine pick up in the woods; the duty paid to the lord for such permission.

pannell, same as **panel**, which see.

pannicle, same as **panicle**, which see.

pannier, *n.* *pān'nī-ēr* (F. *panier*, a basket—from *L. panis*, bread: *Milanesse, panera*; *It. panara*, a bread-basket, a pantry), a wicker-basket; a basket slung across a horse or donkey for carrying light articles.

pannikin, *n.* *pān'nī-kīn* (diminutive of *pan*), a small tin cup or mug; a sauce-pan for pap.

panophobia, *n.* *pān'ō-fō-bī-ā* (Gr. *panikos*, panic, and *phobos*, fear), a kind of melancholy marked by constantly recurring groundless fear—a species of hypochondriasis.

panoply, *n.* *pān'ō-plī* (Gr. *panoplos*, completely armed—from *pan*, all, and *hopla*, armour), complete armour; armament: **pan'oplied**, *a.* *-plīd*, completely armed.

panopticon, *n.* *pān'ōptī-kōn* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *optomai*, I see), a name by which Jeremy Bentham designates his plan of a model prison; a species of polytechnic institution.

panorama, *n.* *pān'ō-rā-mā* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, a sight or view), a large painting placed on the inner surface of a cylindrical wall, representing extensive scenes and groups of objects, and exhibited, part at a time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectator: **panoramic**, *a.* *pān'ō-rām'īk*, pert. to or resembling a panorama.

panstereorama, *n.* *pān-stē-rē-ō-rā-mā* (Gr. *pan*, all, *stereos*, solid or hard, and *horama*, a sight or view), a model of a town or country, showing all its parts or physical features in relief.

pansy, *n.* *pān'zī* (F. *pensée*, thought—from *penser*, to think: *L. penso*, I weigh carefully), a well-known plant highly esteemed for the beauty of its flowers; heart's-ease.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôt, nôve;

pant, *v.* *pánt* (F. *panteler*, to pant; *pantiser*, to breathe often; L. *palpitare*, to move frequently and quickly: an imitative word), to breathe rapidly and violently, as from terror, after great exertion, or in anxious desire or suspense; to desire ardently: **pant** or **panting**, *n.* palpitation; rapid breathing: **panting**, *imp.* *pánted*, *pp.* *pántingly*, *ad.* *It.* *pánter*, *n.* *er*, one who pants: **pantess**, *n.* *-es*, difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

pantograph, *pán'tá-gráf*—see **pantograph**.

pantaloon, *n.* *pán'tá-lón'* (F. *pantalon*; *It.* *pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy who wore breeches and stockings all of one piece), a buffoon in pantomimes: **pantaloons**, *n.* *plu.* *tówns*, long inside trousers extending to the heels; **tówners**: **pantalets**, *n.* *plu.* *pán'tá-létz*, loose drawers worn by women and children.

pantomorphic, *a.* *pán'tá-mór'fík* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *morphe*, shape), taking all forms.

pantechnicon, *n.* *pán'ték-ník-on* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *technikon*, pert. to art—from *techné*, art), a place of sale for every species of workmanship.

pantheism, *n.* *pán'thé-izm* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God), the doctrine or system which maintains that the universe or nature is God: **pantheist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who holds pantheism; a term applied to a follower of Spinoza: **pan'theístic**, *a.* *-ístik*, also **pan'theístical**, *a.* *-ístkal*, pert. to pantheism: **Pantheon**, *n.* *pán'thé-on* (Gr. *pantheon*; L. *pantheon*), in *anc. Greece* or *Rome*, a temple dedicated to all the gods; the whole body of divinities worshipped by a people, or a work treating of them.

panther, *n.* *pán'thér* (L. and Gr. *panther*), a spotted wild beast, very ferocious: **pan'theress**, *n.* *-es*, a female panther: **pan'therine**, *a.* *-in*, pert. to or resembling the panther.

panting—see **under pant**.

pantile, *n.* *pán'tíl* (F. *pente*, a slope: Eng. *pan*, and *tile*), a tile straight in its length, but having a waved or hollow surface transversely.

pantochronometer, *n.* *pán'tó-kró-nóm'é-tér* (Gr. *panta*, all—*panotos*, of all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. which comprises a compass, a sundial, and a universal time-dial.

pantograph, *n.* *pán'tó-gráf* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *grapho*, I write), an instr. for enabling unskilled persons to copy, to reduce, or to enlarge maps, plans, &c.: **pantographic**, *a.* *-gráfik*, also **pantographical**, *a.* *-gráfíkal*, pert. to or done by a pantograph: **pantographically**, *ad.* *It.* *pantography*, *n.* *pán'tógráfi*, general description; entire view.

pantology, *n.* *pán'tól-ójí*, also **pantologia, *n.* *pán'tól-ójí-a* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *logos*, discourse), a dictionary of universal knowledge: **pantological**, *a.* *pán'tól-ójíkal*, pert. to: **pantologist**, *n.* *-tól-ójíst*, a writer of a work of universal knowledge.**

pantomime, *n.* *pán'tómím* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *mimos*, an imitator), a theatrical entertainment in which the plot is either chiefly or wholly developed in mute action, accompanied with music, gorgeous scenery, &c.: one who acts his part by gesticulation only, or by dumb show: **pantomimic**, *a.* *-mím'ik*, also **pantomimical**, *a.* *-íkal*, pert. to or consisting of pantomime: **pantomimically**, *ad.* *-kal'ti*: **pantomimist**, *n.* one who acts in pantomimes.

panton, *n.* *pán'tón* (prov. Ger. *panline*, a wooden shoe: F. *patin*, a high-heeled shoe, a skate), a particular form of horse-shoe to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

pantophagist, *n.* *pán'té-fá-jíst* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *phago*, I eat or devour), a person or animal that eats all kinds of food.

pantry, *n.* *pán'trí* (F. *paneterie*, a pantry—from L. *panis*, bread), a room for storing provisions for domestic use.

pap, *n.* *páp* (Lith. *papas*; L. *papilla*; *It.* *poppa*, the nipple or breast: *It.* *poppa*, soft food prepared for infants—from *poppare*, to suck), soft food for infants, made of boiled bread sweetened; the pulp of fruit; a nipple or teat: **pappy**, *a.* *páp'pi*, soft; succulent.

papa, *n.* *pá-pá* (L. *papa*, a child's name for father: Russ. *papa*, bread, and the same in many other languages), the child's name for father.

papacy, *n.* *pá-pá-sí* (It. *papato*, the dignity of the Pope—from *papa*, the Pope: F. *papauté*, the popedom—from *pape*, the Pope), the dignity of the Pope, and the time of his reign; the Popes taken collectively: **papal**, *a.* *pá-pál*, of or relating to the Pope or popedom:

pa'pally, *ad.* *It.* *papalisse*, *v.* *pá-pál'iz*, to make papal: **pa'papal'sing**, *imp.* *pá-pál'iséd*, *pp.* *-iséd*.

papaveraceous, *a.* *pá-pá-vér-á-shús* (L. *papaver*, a poppy), resembling the poppy or pert. to it; pert. to the order of plants of which the poppy is the type, called the **papav'era-ceæ**, *n.* *plu.* *-á-shi-é*: **papaverine**, *n.* *pá-pá-vér-in*, an alkaloid found in opium: **papav'eros**, *a.* *-is*, having the qualities of the poppy.

papaw, *n.* *pá-páw'* (Malay, *papaya*), a tree of the E. and W. Indies, or its fruit.

paper, *n.* *pá-per* (F. *papier*, paper—from L. *papyrus*; Gr. *papuros*, the paper-reed of Egypt: W. *pabyr*, rushes), the thin substance in the form of sheets obtained from the pulp of rags, straw, &c., used for writing on, for printing on, and for a vast variety of purposes; a printed sheet appearing periodically; bills of exchange; bank-notes: **adj.** made of paper; frail; slight: **thin**: *v.* to cover with or enclose in paper: **pa'pering**, *imp.* *n.* the operation of covering or lining with paper: **pa'pered**, *pp.* *-péred*: **adj.** covered with paper: **pa'pery**, *a.* *-pér-i*, like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper: **paper-coal**, *a.* name applied to certain layers of the Tertiary lignites, from their papery or leaf-like composition, being evidently masses of compressed leaves: **paper-hanger**, one who covers the walls of rooms with ornamental paper: **paper-hangings**, paper variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms: **paper-kite**, a boy's plaything for flying in the air: **paper-money** or **paper-currency**, bank-notes and bills of exchange: **paper-making**, the art or trade of manufacturing paper: **paper-mill**, the machinery employed in making paper; the factory where it is made: **paper-stainer**, one who makes paper-hangings: **paper-ruler**, one who traces paper with lines in every variety of order and colour: **tissue-paper**, a very thin transparent paper made of the refuse of the flax-mills: **waste-paper**, paper thrown aside as no longer valuable for its intended purpose: **wove-paper**, paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed or water-marked as *laid-paper* is.

papeterie, *n.* *páp'é-tré* (F. a paper-mill), a case containing paper and other writing materials.

papier-mache, *n.* *páp'yé-má-shá* (F. *papier*, paper, and *mache*, to chew, to masticate), paper reduced to a pulp, moulded into any variety of form, and afterwards ispanned.

papilio, *n.* *pá-pí-li-ó* (L. *papilio*, a butterfly), the butterfly tribe—a genus of insects: **papilionaceous**, *a.* *-ná-shús*, resembling a butterfly; applied to plants of the leguminous order, as the pea, from the butterfly shape of their flowers.

papilla, *n.* *pá-pí-lá*, *plu.* *papillæ*, *-lé* (L. *papilla*, a small pimple, a nipple: *It.* *papilla*: F. *papille*), the minute elevations found on the tongue, the palm, or surface of the fingers, &c., being the terminations of the nerves, producing the sense of taste and feeling: **papillary**, *a.* *páp'í-lér-i*, also **pap'illous**, *a.* *-iús*, pert. to a nipple or the papilla; covered with papilla: **pap'illate**, *v.* *-lat*, to grow into a nipple: **pap'illose**, *a.* *-lóz*, also **pap'illated**, *a.* *-léd*, nippy; in *bot.*, covered with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants; warty.

papist, *n.* *pá-píst* (F. *papiste*, a Rom. Cath.—from *pape*, the Pope), one who is a member of the Church of Rome—a term very offensive to Rom. Caths.: **papist**, *a.* *pá-pístik*, also **papistical**, *a.* *-ístkal*, pert. to Rom. Caths. or to popery; popish: **papistically**, *ad.* *It.* *papistry*, *n.* *pá-pí-strí*, the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

papoose, *n.* *páp-póz'*, a young child among the N. Amer. Indians.

pappous, *a.* *páp'pús*, also **páp'pose**, *a.* *-póz* (L. *pappus*; Gr. *pappos*, the woolly hairy seeds of certain plants), downy, as the seeds of the thistle, the dandelion, &c.: **páp'pus**, *n.* *-pús*, in *bot.*, the coronate calyx limb of the florets of composite flowers, frequently hairy or downy, as in thistles.

papula, *n.* *páp'ú-lá*, *plu.* *papulæ*, *-lé* (L. *papula*, a pimple), a pimple: **páp'ulous**, *a.* *-iús*, also **páp'ulose**, *a.* *-lóz*, covered with papulæ; covered with pimples; pimply.

papyrus, *n.* *pá-pí-rús*, *plu.* *pápy'ri*, *-rí* (L. *papyrus*; Gr. *papuros*), a kind of reed very abundant in the valley of the Nile, of which the ancients made the paper or material on which they wrote: **pápy'ri**, *a.* name applied to certain MSS. made of the papyrus, found in various places, especially in Egypt: **pápyra-ceous**, *a.* *páp'í-rá-shús*, pert. to the papyrus: **pápy'ri**

cóu. bóu. fót; *páre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

rine, *n.* *-rín*, a tough and durable substance closely resembling parchment, made from paper by dipping it into sulphuric acid, washing with water, immersing in dilute ammonia, rewashing, and then drying; also called *paper* or *vegetable parchment*.

par, *n.* *pár* (*L. par*, equal: *It. pare*: *F. pa(r)*, equal value: the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they are neither at a discount nor a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price, usually called at **par**: **below par**, at a discount: **above par**, at a premium: **on a par**, on a level; in the same condition or rank: **par of exchange**, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard of another.

par, *pár* (*L. par*, equal), a prefix, meaning in part; partly.

para, *n.* *pá-rá*, a small Turkish coin varying in value, equal to about half a farthing.

para, *pár-d* (*Gr. para*, by, along), a prefix, usually contr. **par**, signifying side by side, as for comparison; alongside; near to; like; unlike; beyond; divergence or contrariety.

parabatrachus, *n.* *pár-d-bál-rá-kús* (*Gr. para*, like, and *batrachos*, a frog), a small frog-like reptile whose fossil remains have been discovered in the Coal-measures.

parable, *n.* *pár-d-bl* (*L. parabola*; *Gr. parabole*, a comparison—from *Gr. para*, side by side, and *ballo*, I throw), a short narrative or tale conveying some moral lesson; a similitude: **speaking in parables**, speaking in similitudes; using illustrations drawn from natural objects as vehicles of instruction.

parabola, *n.* *pár-ráb-ó-lá* (*Gr. parabole*; *L. parabola*, a comparison—see **parable**), one of the conic sections or curves formed from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides: **parabolic**, *a.* *-ból-ík*, also **parabolical**, *a.* *-ík-ál*, expressed by **parable**; having the form of a parabola, or pert. to it; **parabolically**, *ad.* *-ík*: **parabole**, *n.* *pár-ráb-ó-lé*, a comparison; a similitude: **paraboliform**, *a.* *-fá-í-orm* (*Gr. para*, side by side, *ballo*, I throw, and *forma*, shape), resembling or having the shape of a parabola: **paraboloid**, *n.* *pár-ráb-ó-lóid* (*Gr. parabole*, a comparison, and *éidos*, a form), a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, called also the **parabolic conoid**.

paracensis, *n.* *pár-d-sén-té-sis* (*Gr. para*, side by side, and *kento*, pierce), in surg., the art or operation of perforating a part of the body to allow the escape of a fluid.

paracentric, *a.* *pár-d-sén-trík*, also **par'acentric**, *a.* *-trík-ál* (*Gr. para*, unlike, and *kentron*, the centre), going out of the strict curve that would form a circle.

parachronism, *n.* *pár-rák-ró-ném* (*Gr. para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time), an error in dating an event later than the truth.

parachute, *n.* *pár-d-shót* (*F. parachute*, a parachute—from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall), an apparatus resembling a very large umbrella intended to enable an aeronaut to descend from a balloon.

paraclete, *n.* *pár-d-klét* (*Gr. parakletos*, an advocate, a counsellor—from *para*, side by side, near to, and *kaleo*, I call), a term applied to the Holy Spirit; an advocate; a consoler or comforter.

parade, *n.* *pá-rád* (*F. parade*, place where troops assemble—from *parer*, to dress, to adorn: *L. paratus*, placed in order: *It. parata*, any preparation, order or array of troops; the place where troops assemble for exercise, &c.; show: ostentatious display: *v.* to cause to assemble for inspection or exercise; to assemble in military order; to walk about as for show: **parading**, *imp.* making an ostentatious show: *n.* an ostentatious show: **paraded**, *pp.*

paradigm, *n.* *pár-d-álm* (*Gr. paradeigma*, a model—from *para*, side by side, and *deiknami*, I show or point out: *F. paradigme*, an example or model of the declension of a substantive or the conjugation of a verb; a pattern or model: **paradigmatic**, *n.* *-álg-mát-ík*, one who cites the lives of religious persons as examples for imitation: **paradigmatical**, *a.* *-ík-ál*, consisting of or resembling a paradigm; exemplary.

Paradise, *n.* *pár-d-á-lis* (*Gr. paradeisos*, derived from the Pers., and denoting a large enclosed park for the preservation of game: *Heb. pardes*, a park, a place planted with trees: *F. paradis*, a paradise, the garden of Eden; any region or state of supreme felicity; heaven; familiarly, a fruitful, pleasant, and healthy valley or garden: **paradisical**, *a.* *pár-d-á-lis-á-kál*, pert. to or resembling paradise: **bird of paradise**,

a bird remarkable for the length and beauty of its feathers.

parados, *n.* *pár-d-dós* (*F. parer*, to defend, and *F. dos*; *L. dorsum*, the back), in *mil.*, a parapet thrown up along the capital of a work to protect the men from a reverse fire.

paradox, *n.* *pár-d-dós* (*Gr. para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, an opinion or notion: *F. paradoxo*), that which is contrary to the received opinion; something seemingly absurd, yet true in fact: **paradoxical**, *a.* *-ík-ál*, having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinions or notions: **paradoxically**, *ad.* *-ík-ál*: **paradoxicalness**, *n.* *-nés*, state of being paradoxical.

paraffine, *n.* *pár-d-fín* (*L. parum*, too little, and *affinis*, akin), a solid inodorous substance, of a whitish colour and waxy consistence, obtained by distillation and treatment from coal, shales, peat, petroleum, &c.—so termed from its remarkable property of resisting chemical combination with acids or alkalies—used in the manufacture of candles, &c.: **paraffine-oil**, the liquid portion of the distillation, used in houses in lamps instead of oil or gas, and in the crude state for lubricating machinery.

paragenesis of minerals, *pár-d-jén-é-sis* (*Gr. para*, side by side, and *genesis*, origin, source), a term in mineralogy applied to crystalline compounds whose mass is made up of crystals interblended in imperfect or irregular forms: **paragenetic**, *a.* *pár-d-jén-é-tík*, also **par'agenic**, *a.* *-jén-ík*, applied to bodies having peculiarities of structure, character, and the like; originating at the commencement.

paragege, *n.* also **paragogy**, *n.* *pár-d-gó-gé* (*Gr. paragege*, a leading or conducting beyond—from *para*, beyond, and *ago*, I lead), the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word: **par'agogic**, *a.* *-gó-gé-tík*, also **par'agogical**, *a.* *-ík-ál*, pert. to the lengthening of a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

paragon, *n.* *pár-d-gón* (*F. paragon*, a pattern or touchstone by which the goodness of things is tried: *It. paragone*, a comparison: *Sp. paragon*, model, example—from *para con*, in comparison with), a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection: **par'agoned**, *a.* *-gón-d*, paralleled.

paragraph, *n.* *pár-d-gráf* (*Gr. paragraphos*, a mark in the margin to distinguish the divisions of a written composition—from *para*, side by side, and *grapho*, I write), a distinct part of discourse between the paragraphs, the section of a chapter relating to a particular point; a short piece of news or notice in a newspaper; a mark of reference (§): **par'agraphic**, *a.* *-gráf-ík*, also **par'agraphical**, *a.* *-ík-ál*, consisting of short divisions or paragraphs: **par'agraphically**, *ad.* *-ík-ál*.

paraleipsis, *n.* *pár-d-lép-sis* (*Gr. paraleipsis*, omission—from *para*, beside, and *leipo*, I leave), in *rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing that a speaker pretends to omit or pass by something in order to enable him to mention the same with greater effect, and excite the emotions of the hearers.

paralipomena, *n.* *pár-d-líp-óm-é-ná* (*Gr. paraleipomena*, things omitted), books of a supplementary character containing things omitted—applied to the Book of Chronicles.

parallax, *n.* *pár-d-láks* (*Gr. parallaxis*, alternation, change—from *para*, beside, beyond, and *allasso*, I change), in *celestial bodies*, the apparent angular shifting of a heavenly object arising from a change in our point of view; the difference between the apparent place of a heavenly object, as seen by an observer from any station, and its true position as supposed to be seen from the centre of the earth or the centre of the sun: **par'allactic**, *a.* *-lák-tík*, also **par'allactical**, *a.* *-ík-ál*, pert. to the parallax of a heavenly body.

parallel, *a.* *pár-d-lél* (*Gr. parallelos*, beside each other, equidistant—from *para*, side by side, as if for comparison, and *alleon*, one another: *L. parallelus*; *F. parallèle*), lying side by side, and having always an equal distance from one another; having the same direction; equal in all essential points; like; similar: *n.* a line which is equidistant from another line throughout its whole length; a line on the globe marking latitude; anything equal to another in all essential particulars; resemblance; a comparison made: *v.* to place or set so as to be parallel; to equal; to resemble; to compare: **parallelising**, *imp.* **parallelled**, *pp.* **parallelly**, *ad.* *-ík-ál*: **parallelism**, *n.* *-lém*, state of being parallel; resemblance; comparison; in *Heb. poetry*, the correspondence of two successive lines: **parallel sailing**, sailing on a parallel of latitude: **parallel lines** or **parallels**, in *sieges*, the trenches, generally

máte, mát, fár, láw; méte, mêt, hár; píne, pín; nóte, nôt, móve;

dug parallel with the outlines of the fortress: **parallel rod**, in a locomotive engine, a rod that connects the crank-pins of the driving-wheels: **parallel ruler**, a mathematical instr. formed by two equal rulers united by two cross-bars of equal length, and movable: **parallel motion**, in the steam-engine, a contrivance which converts a circular motion into a rectilinear one: **parallel sphere**, in *geog.*, that position of the sphere in which the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles are in the zenith and nadir, being the appearance the sphere would have to a spectator placed at the pole: **parallel forces**, in *mech.*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other: **parallels of altitude**, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon: **parallels of latitude**, in *geog.*, circles parallel to the equator; in *astron.*, they are parallel to the ecliptic: **parallels of declination**, in *astron.*, circles of the sphere parallel to the equator: **parallel coping**, coping of equal thickness throughout.

parallelogram, n. *pár-á-lél-ó-grám* (Gr. *parallogos*, equidistant, and *gramma*, a writing or drawing), in *geom.*, a right-lined, four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

paralleloped, n. *pár-á-lél-ó-pép-éd*, also *parallelipedon*, n. *pép-éd-on* (Gr. *parallos*, beside or on other, equidistant, and *epipedos*, on the ground, or on a level with it), an oblong solid figure of six sides, having its opposite sides equal and parallel.

paralogise, v. *pá-rá-ló-jíz* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning), to reason falsely: **paralogising**, imp.: **paralogised**, pp. *-jíz-d*: **paralogism**, n. *-jíz-m*, a conclusion not warranted by the premises; false arguments: **paralogy**, n. *-jíz*, false reasoning.

paralyse, v. *pár-á-líz* (Gr. *paralysis*, a loosening at the side, palsy—from *para*, beside, and *luso*, I shall loose), to deprive of strength, whether of body or mind; to strike or affect as with palsy; to unnerve; to make useless: **paralyzing**, imp.: **paralysed**, pp. *-líz-d*: **paralysis**, n. *pár-rá-líz-s*, the loss of the power of bodily motion or sensation; palsy: **paralytic**, n. *pár-á-líz-ík*, a person affected with paralysis: **paralytic**, a., also **paralytical**, a. *-ík-ál*, affected with or inclined to paralysis.

paramagnetic, a. *pár-á-máy-nét-ík* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *magnes*, a magnet), a term applied to bodies which are attracted by both poles of the magnet; magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic: **paramagnetism**, n. *-máy-nét-izm*, magnetism, as opposed to diamagnetism.

paramatta, n. *pár-á-mát-tá*, a cloth of cotton and wool resembling merino in appearance.

parameter, n. *pá-rá-mé-tér* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, a measure), a certain constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

paramos, n. plu. *pá-rá-móz* (Sp.), a name given by the Spanish settlers to the high desert tracts of the Andes of S. Amer., covered with stunted trees.

paramoudra, n. *pár-á-m-ó-drá* (a native Irish name), gigantic flints occurring in the chalk near Belfast, and common in the chalk near Norwich, which seem to have been goblet-shaped zoophytes allied to the sponges.

paramount, a. *pár-á-mónt* (F. *paramont*, at the top, up—from the old F. phrase *par a mont*, upper; L. *monte*, from the mountain), above all; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; superior to all others; eminent: n. the highest in rank.

paramour, n. *pár-á-mór* (F. *par amour*, by way of love), a sweetheart or lover—used in an ill sense.

paranaphthaline, n. *pár-á-náp-thá-lín* (Gr. *para*, beside, near, and Eng. *naphthaline*), a white solid substance, so called because it resembles and accompanies naphthaline.

parapegm, n. *pár-á-pém* (Gr. *parapegma*), in *anc. times*, a brazen tablet on which laws, proclamations, &c., were inscribed and exposed to public view.

parapet, n. *pár-á-pét* (It. *porapetto*, a breastwork—from *para*, a defence, and *petto*, the breast: F. *parapet*), a wall breast-high; the screen or wall on the edge of a rampart: **parapeted**, a. *pár-á-pét-éd*, having a parapet.

paraph, n. *pár-áf* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *apto*, I touch or connect), the flourish formed by a pen at the end of a signature.

paraphernalia, n. plu. *pár-á-fér-ná-lí-á* (Gr. *parapherna*, goods in the wife's disposal besides her dowry—from *para*, beyond, and *pherna*, a dowry or portion),

the clothing, jewels, ornaments, &c., which a wife brings with her at her marriage, over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress in general; trappings or finery generally.

paraphimosis, n. *pár-á-fé-mó-sis* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *phimos*, a binding or constriction), a morbid constriction of the prepuce behind the glans.

paraphrase, n. *pár-á-fráz* (Gr. *paraphrasis*, a paraphrase—from *para*, beside, beyond, and *phrasis*, a speaking or telling), a loose or free translation of an author's words; the rendering of a book or some passage of it into simpler and more easily understood language: v. to render a passage plainer than in the original; to make a free translation of; to explain in many words: **paraphrasing**, imp.: **paraphrased**, pp. *-fráz-d*: **par'aphrast**, n. *-frást*, one who paraphrases: **paraphrastic**, a. *-frás-ík*, also **paraphrastical**, a. *-ík-ál*, very full in explanation; not verbal or literal: **paraphrastically**, adv. *-ík*.

paraplegia, n. *pár-á-plé-jí-á*, also **par'aple'gy**, n. *-plé-jí* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *plege*, a stroke), paralysis affecting the upper or lower half of the body.

parapophysis, n. *pár-á-pó-fíz-sis* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *apophysis*, a process), in *anat.*, the process which extends outwards, or outwards and downwards, from the body of the vertebra in fishes; a name given to the transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra.

paraquet, n. *pár-á-ket*, a little parrot—see **parquet**.

parasang, n. *pár-á-sáng* (Gr. *parasanges*; Pers. *farsang*), a Pers. measure of length, about four English miles.

parascenium, n. *pár-á-sé-n-úm* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *skene*, a stage), the place in the Roman theatre corresponding to the green-room of the modern one.

paraselene, n. *pár-á-sé-léné* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *selene*, the moon), a mock moon or lunar halo.

parasite, n. *pár-á-sít* (Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at another's expense at table, a parasite—from *para*, beside, and *sitos*, I nourish; *sitos*, wheat, food: L. *parasitus*; F. *parasite*), one frequenting the tables of the rich and earning his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a climbing-plant which grows upon a tree, and obtains nourishment from its juices; an insect living on some animal body: **parasitism**, n. *-sít-izm*, the manners of a parasite: **parasitic**, a. *-sít-ík*, also **parasitical**, a. *-ík-ál*, resembling a parasite; fawning; living and drawing nourishment from other plants and animals: **parasitically**, adv. *-ík*.

parasol, n. *pár-á-sól* (F. and Sp. *parasol*; It. *parasole*, a parasol—from It. *parare*; F. *parer*, to ward off, and L. *sol*; It. *sole*, the sun), a small umbrella carried by ladies as a shade against the sun's rays: **parasol-ette**, n. *-ét*, a small parasol.

parataxis, n. *pár-á-táks-ís* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *taxis*, a putting in order), a loose arrangement of propositions as they arise in the mind; in *gram.*, opposed to syntax.

parathesis, n. *pá-rá-thé-sis* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *thesis*, a placing), apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; a parenthetical notice; that which is placed within brackets.

paratonnerre, n. *pár-á-tón-nár* (F. *paratonnerre*—from *parer*, to ward off, and *tonnerre*, thunder), a lightning-conductor.

parboil, v. *pár-bóil* (F. *parbouillir*, to parboil—from *par*, through, and *bouillir*, to boil—probably only a corruption of Eng. *part*, and *boil*), to boil in part; to half boil: **parboiling**, imp.: **parboiled**, pp. *-bóil-d*, boiled moderately or in part.

parbuckle, n. *pár-búk-í* (F. *par*, by or through, and Eng. *buckle*), among seamen, a rope formed like a pair of slings, and fastened at one end, employed for hoisting casks, &c.: v. to hoist, lower, or roll by means of ropes formed into a parbuckle: **parbuckling**, imp. *-búk-íng*: **parbuckled**, pp. *-búk-í-d*.

parcel, n. *pár-sél* (F. *parcelle*, a little part, a parcel: It. *particella*, any little particle—from L. *particula*, a small part), a portion of anything taken or selected; a quantity; a part of a whole; a small package of goods; a number of persons, in contempt: v. to put up into portions or parts: **parcelling**, imp.: n. among seamen, the wrapping of ropes, &c., with pieces of tarred canvas to protect them from friction: **parcelled**, pp. *-sél-d*: **parcel-book**, a merchant's register-book of the despatch of parcels: **parcel-van**, a light conveyance for the delivery of parcels.

parcenary, n. *pár-sén-á-rí* (Norm. *parcener*; F. *parcener*, to take part with—from L. *partiri*, to part, to

cote, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

divide), joint tenancy by descent: **par'cener**, *n.* -*ér*, a co-heir.

parch, *v.* **pärch** (Bav. *pärzen*, to fry; *färzen*, to toast bread: *L. perarresco*, I grow very dry), to burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; to dry to excess; to shrivel with heat: **parching**, *imp.*: **adj.** having the quality of burning or drying to excess: **parched**, *pp.* **pärcht**: **adj.** dried to excess: **parchedly**, *ad.* **pärcht-éd-lt**: **parch'edness**, *n.* -*nès*, the state of being scorched by heat or dried to excess: **parchingly**, *ad.* -*lt*.

parchment, *n.* **pärch-mènt** (F. *perchemin*, parchment: *L.* and *It. pergamena*, first made—from *Per-gamos*, in Asia Minor, where first made), the skins of sheep or goats prepared for writing on.

pard, *n.* **pärd** (L. *pardus*; Gr. *pardos*; AS. *pard*, a panther), a leopard; a panther; in *poetry*, any spotted beast.

pardon, *n.* **pär'dn** (F. *pardon*, forgive—from *pardonner*, to forgive: *L. per*, through, and *dono*, I give: *It. perdono*, pardon), forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishment; a warrant of forgiveness or of exemption from punishment: **v.** to grant forgiveness of; to remit; to excuse; to forgive: **pard'oning**, *imp.*: **par'doned**, *pp.* -*dnd*: **par'doner**, *n.* -*ér*, one who pardons; one who dealt in papal indulgences: **pard'on-able**, *a.* -*abl*, that may be pardoned; venial; excusable: **pard'onably**, *ad.* -*abl*: **pard'onableness**, *n.* -*bl-nès*, the quality of being pardonable: **pardon me**, forgive me; a word denoting a civil denial, or a slight apology.

pare, *v.* **pär** (F. *parer*, to deck, to trim, to peel an apple: *It. parare*, to dress, to trim out), to slice or shave off from the surface; to diminish by little and little; to trim: **par'ing**, *imp.*: **pared**, *pp.* **pärd**: **parer**, *n.* **pär-ér**, he or that which pares: **par'ings**, *n.* plu. -*ringz*, unimportant matters; trifles; small savings in a bad sense, as in *cheese-parings*.

paregoric, *n.* **pär-é-gör-ik** (Gr. *paregorikos*, capable of affording relief, a medicine that mitigates pain; a soothing syrup for coughs: **adj.** soothing; mitigating).

parembole, *n.* **pä-rém-bô-lé** (Gr. *parembolē*, a throwing in beside—from *para*, beside, and *ballo*, I throw), something explanatory thrown into a sentence more closely connected with the context than a parenthesis.

parenchyma, *n.* **pä-rèng-kî-mä** (Gr. *parenchyma*, a discharge of humours from the lungs, &c.—from *para*, beside, and *engchuo*, I pour in), in *anat.*, the spongy substance forming the cellular tissue in the interstices of the viscera; in *bot.*, the cellular tissue or pith of plants: **parenchymatous**, *a.* **pär-èng-kî-mä-tus**, also **parenchymous**, *a.* **pä-rèng-kî-müs**, pert. to or resembling parenchyma; spongy; soft; pithy.

parenetic, *a.* **pär-è-nè-tik**, also **par'enet'ical**, *a.* -*t-käl* (Gr. *paraenēstis*, exhortation), persuasive; encouraging.

parent, *n.* **pär-rènt** (L. *parens*, a father or mother—*gen. parentis*: *It. parente*; F. *parent*), a father or mother; cause; source: **par'entless**, *a.* -*lès*, deprived of parents: **parentage**, *n.* **pär-rènt-tä**, extraction; birth: **parental**, *a.* **pä-rènt-täl**, pert. to or becoming a parent; affectionate: **parent'ally**, *ad.* -*lt*: **parenticide**, *n.* -*ti-sid* (L. *parens*, a parent, and *cædo*, I cut or kill), one who kills a parent, or the crime.

parenthesis, *n.* **pä-rènt'hè-sts**, *plu.* **paren'theses**, -*thè-séz* (Gr. *parenthesis*, insertion—from *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, a putting or placing), an explanatory or qualifying clause inserted into a sentence without being grammatically connected with it, and which is frequently marked off by the upright curves (), often by the dash (—), or simply by a comma: **paren-thetic**, *a.* **pär-èn-thè-tik**, also **par'enthet'ical**, *a.* -*t-käl*, expressed in a parenthesis, or pert. to it: **par'enthet'ically**, *ad.* -*lt*.

paraxus, *n.* **pär-rèks-üs** (Gr. *paraxus*, a gangway or ladder), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fin-spined fishes of small size found in the lower Old Red Sandstone.

pargassite, *n.* **pär-pä-sit** (from *Pargass*, near Abou, in Finland), a term to designate those varieties of hornblende possessed of a high lustre.

parget, *n.* **pär-jèt** (L. *paries*, a wall—*gen. parietis*), rough plaster laid on roofs; the coarse plaster composed of lime, hair, and cow-dung, used to line chimney flues: **v.** to cover with the rough plaster **parget**: **par'eting**, *imp.*: **par'eted**, *pp.*

parhelion, *n.* **pär-hè-li-ön**, *plu.* **parhe'lia**, -*li-d* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *helios*, the sun), a mock sun appearing as a bright light near the real sun.

pariah, *n.* **pär-i-ä** (Tamil, *payeyar*, a mountaineer), one of the lowest class of people in certain parts of

India without caste; an outcast; one condemned and despised by society: **pariah dogs**, native dogs in the E. I. without masters or homes.

parial, *n.* **pä-r-i-äl** (contr. of *pair royal*), three of a sort in certain games of cards.

Parian, *a.* **pä-r-i-dn**, pert. to or found in the island of Paros, a place famed for its marble: **n.** a fine kind of porcelain for statuettes.

parietal, *a.* **pä-r-i-étäl** (L. *paries*, a wall—*gen. parietis*: *It. parietale*; F. *parietal*, said of certain bones of the head), pert. to walls; in *anat.*, constituting the sides or walls—applied to a large flat bone on each side of the head; in *bot.*, growing from the side or wall of another organ—applied to placentas on the wall of the ovary: **parietary**, *n.* **pä-r-i-étä-ri**, a plant, the common pelittory of old walls: **parietes**, *n.* *plu.* **pä-r-i-ét-éz**, the enclosing walls of any cavity.

paripinnate, *a.* **pär-i-pin-nät** (L. *par*, equal, and *penna*, a wing, in *bot.*, a compound pinnate ending in two leaflets).

parish, *n.* **pär-ish** (F. *paroisse*; mid. L. *parocia*; Gr. *parokia*, an ecclesiastical district or neighbourhood: Gr. *paroikos*, dwelling beside another—from *para*, by, near, and *oikos*, a house), an ecclesiastical division of a town or country, subject to the oversight and ministry of one pastor; a district having its own offices for the legal care of the poor, &c.: **adj.** pert. to a parish; maintained by a parish: **parish-clerk**, a layman who leads the responses: **parishioner**, *n.* **pär-ish-i-ön-ér**, a native or an inhabitant of a parish.

Parisian, *n.* **pär-ri-z-i-än**, a native or inhabitant of the city of Paris.

parisyllabic, *a.* **pär-i-sil-läb-ik** (L. *par*, equal—*gen. paris*, and *syllaba*, a syllable), having equal syllables in all its inflections.

paritor, *n.* **pär-i-tör** (L. *paritor*, a servant—contr. from *apparitor*), a summoner of the courts of civil law.

parity, *n.* **pär-i-ti** (L. *paritas*, equality—from *par*, equal: *It. parita*; F. *parité*), the condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close resemblance; analogy.

park, *n.* **pärk** (F. *parc*, an enclosure: Dan. *park*; *It. parco*; AS. *pearroc*; Ger. *pferch*, a park, an enclosure), an enclosed portion of grass-land in or near a town for amusement or exercise; the pasture and woodland surrounding a mansion-house; the train of heavy artillery, with carriages, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the whole collection of tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department of the army: **v.** to enclose, as a park; to bring into a compact body, as artillery: **park ing**, *imp.*: **parked**, *pp.* **pärkt**.

pariance, *n.* **pär-i-äns** (Norm. F. *pariance*, speech: F. *parlant*, speaking—from *parler*, to speak), conversation; idiom of common talk: in common **pariance**, in the usual form of speech.

parley, *n.* **pär-ül** (F. *parler*, to speak), a conference with on some point of mutual concern, as with an enemy: **v.** to confer with an enemy; to treat or discuss orally: **parleying**, *imp.* **pär-ü-ü-ü-ü**: **parleyed**, *pp.* **pär-ül-d**: **to beat a parley**, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet in a particular way, as a signal that a conference with the enemy is desired.

Parliament, *n.* **pär-mènt** (F. *parlement*; Sp. and *It. parlamento*, a conversation, parliament—from *It. parlare*; F. *parler*, to speak), the general and supreme council of the nation, in which alone is placed the legislative power, consisting of three estates or branches—the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons; in *France*, certain high courts of justice before the Revolution: **Parliamentarian**, *n.* **pär-mènt-ä-ri-än**, a term used during the Civil War, denoting adherence to Parliament, in opposition to Charles I.: **Parliamentary**, *a.* **pär-mènt-ä-ri**, enacted or done by Parliament; pert. to it; according to its rules and usages: **Parliamentary trains**, certain trains which, by enactment of Parliament, are obliged to be run by railway companies for the conveyance of third-class passengers at the rate of a penny per mile.

parlour, *n.* **pär-lür** (F. *parloir*; *It. parlatorio*, the room in a nunnery where the nuns were allowed to speak to visitors through a grating—from F. *parler*; *It. parlare*, to speak), an apartment in a house used as a sitting-room, or for common receptions: **parlour boarder**, a scholar in a boarding-school who takes meals with the master's family.

Parmesan, *a.* **pär-mè-sän'**, of or from Parma, in Italy; applied to a particular kind of cheese.

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mète, mët, hër; pine, pîn; nôte, nôl, nôve;

Parnassian, *a. pâr-nâs'î-an*, pert. to Parnassus, in Greece, the mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

parochial, *a. pâ-rôk'î-al* (mid. L. *parochialis*—from *parochia*, a parish—see *parish*), of or pert. to a parish: **parochially**, ad. -ly: **parochialise**, *v. -îz*, to form into parishes: **parochialism**, imp.: **parochialised**, pp. -îed.

parody, *n. pâ-rô'd-î* (Gr. *parodia*, a parody—from *para*, beside, and *ode*, a poem or song: lt. *parodia*: F. *parodie*), a poetical pleasantry in which verses of a grave and serious nature on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque: **v.** to alter, as verses or words, and apply them to a subject different from that of the original: **parodying**, imp.: **parodied**, pp. -îed: **parodist**, *n. -îst*, one who writes a parody: **parodic**, *a. pâ-rôd'îk*, also **parodical**, *a. -î-kal*, consisting of or resembling parody.

parol, *n. pâ-rôl* (F. *parole*, word—from *parler*, to speak), words or oral declarations in law: **adj.** given by word of mouth; not written: **parole**, *n. pâ-rôl*, the word of honour of a prisoner of war in return for indulgences or conditional freedom; daily password in camp or garrison.

paronomasia, *n. pâ-rô-nô-mâ'shî-d*, also **par'onom'asy**, *n. nô-mâ'st* (Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, and *onomasia*, a naming—from *onoma*, a name), a play on words; a figure in rhetoric in which words nearly similar in sound are placed in opposition or antithesis: **paronomastic**, *a. pâ-rô-nô-mâ'st'îk*, also **paronomastic**, *a. -î-kal*, consisting in a play upon words.

paronychia, *n. pâ-rô-nîk'î-d* (Gr. *paronychia*, a whitlow—from *para*, beside, and *onux*, the nail), a whitlow or felon.

paronym, *n. pâ-rô-nîm* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *onoma*, a name), a word resembling another in signification: **paronymous**, *a. pâ-rô-nî-mîs*, of like derivation; kindred; allied: **paronymy**, *n. -ô-mî*, the quality of being paronymous.

paroquet, *n. pâ-rô-kêl* (see *parrot*), a small species of parrot—also written *paroket*, *paraquet*, and *parakeet*.

parotid, *a. pâ-rô'tîd* (Gr. *parotis*, a tumour under the ears—gen. *parotidos*—from *para*, beside, and *ous*, the ear: F. *parotîde*), pert. to certain glands: **parotia**, *n. pâ-rô'tîs*, also **parotid**, plu. *parotides*, *pâ-rô'tî-dêz*, the salivary or parotid glands situated below and before each ear near the articulation of the lower jaw: **parotitis**, *n. pâ-rô'tî'tîs*, inflammation of the parotid gland; the mumps.

paroxysm, *n. pâ-rôks'îz-m* (Gr. *paroxysmos*, excitement, exasperation—from *para*, beside, and *oxunêin*, to sharpen: F. *paroxysme*), a fit of rage or passion; a recurring increase and exacerbation of a disease; in *geol.*, any sudden and violent effort of natural agency, such as the explosive eruptions of a volcano, or the convulsive throes of an earthquake: **par'oxysmal**, *a. -îz'mal*, pert. to or occurring in paroxysms: **par'oxis mist**, *n. -îz'mîst*, in *geol.*, one who believes in the violent operations of nature rather than in ordinary and continued ones.

parquetry, *n. pâ-rê't-ri* (F. *parquet*, an inlaid floor), figured inlaid work of wood employed for floors.

parr, *n. pâ-r*, the young salmon till near the end of its second year; an adult of an allied species.

parakeet, *n.*, and **paraquet**, *n. pâ-râ-kêl*—see *parakeet*.

parrel, *n. pâ-rêl* (Port. *aparelho*; Sp. *aparejo*, tackle and rigging: F. *appareil*, preparation), among *seamen*, the collars of greased ropes attached to the yards, and by which they slide up and down the mast.

parricide, *n. pâ-rî-sîd* (L. *parricida*, the murderer of a father—from *pater*, a father, and *cæde*, I kill: lt. *patricida*: F. *parricide*), the murderer of a father; the crime itself; a murderer of one to whom reverence is due; the destroyer or invader of his native country: **par'ricidal**, *a. -sî-dal*, pert. to parricide, or tainted with it.

parrot, *n. pâ-rôt* (contr. from F. *perroquet*, a parrot: Sp. *Perico*, and its dim. *Periquito*, Peter, a parrot), a well-known bird of several species, noted for its ready imitation of the human voice: **parrot-coal**, canal or gas coal that burns very clearly, so called from its spitting or flying in pieces with a crackling or chattering noise when suddenly placed in the fire: **parrot-fish**, a fish of the tropical seas, so called from the brilliancy of its colours.

parry, *v. pâ-rî* (lt. *parare*; F. *parer*, to keep off, to ward off: L. *parare*, to get ready), to ward off, as a

blow or thrust; to fence: **par'rying**, imp.: **par'ried**, pp. -rîd.

parse, *v. pârs* (L. *pars*, a part, as in *pars orationis*, a part of speech), to resolve a sentence into its elements; to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and to tell their relation to each other: **pars'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art or act of resolving a sentence into its elements: **parsed**, pp. *pârs't*: **pars'er**, *n. -er*, one who can parse, or who parses.

Parsee, *n. pârsê* (Pers. *Parsi*, a Persian, a fire-worshipper), one of the Persian refugees driven out of their own country by the Mohammedans, now living in various parts of India: **Parseism**, *n. -îz-m*, fire-worship, the religion of the Parsees.

parsimony, *n. pâ-rî-sî-môn'î* (L. *parsimonia*, frugality: lt. *parsimonia*: F. *parsimonie*), the being very sparing in the use and expenditure of money; frugality; excessive caution in the expenditure of money; closeness: **par'sim'ônious**, *a. -môn'î-ûs*, sparing in the use of money; covetous; niggardly: **par'sim'ôniously**, ad. -ly: **par'sim'ôniousness**, *n. -nêz*, a very sparing use of money; a disposition to save expense.

parsley, *n. pârs'îl* (F. *persil*; L. *petroselinum*, parsley), a common pot-herb.

parsnep, *n. pârs'nêp*, also **pars'nip**, *-nîp* (a corruption of L. and lt. *pastinaca*, a parsnep—from L. *pastinare*, to dig and trench: Dut. *pastinak*, a parsnep; the *nep* of the Eng. name is the *nep* of turnep, signifying a tap-root), a plant and its root.

parson, *n. pâ-rôn* (L. *persona*, the person, in mid. L. dignity or office: mid. L. *persona ecclesiae*, the person who represents the church in a parish), the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman; a man in orders: **parsonage**, *n. pâ-rôn-dj*, the house set apart for the residence of the incumbent of a parish.

part, *n. pârt* (L. *pars*, a part, a piece or portion—gen. *partis*: lt. *parte*: F. *part*), a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or share; something less than the whole; an ingredient; a proportional quantity; concern or interest; a character or personage in a play; something relating or belonging to, as, for my *part*; particular office or character; side: **part**: plu. *parts*, *pârts*, powers; accomplishments; quarters; districts: **v.** (L. *partire*; lt. *partire*, to part, to share: F. *partir*, to set out, to go away), to separate or divide; to distribute; to break, as a rope; to keep asunder; to be separated; to quit each other; to take or bid farewell; to have share: **part'ing**, imp.: **adj.** serving to part; separating: **n.** a separation; in *geol.*, any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds; a joint or fissure, as in a coal-seam: **part'ed**, pp.: **adj.** separated; divided; in *bot.*, subdivided into similar segments, the divisions extending nearly to the base: **part'er**, *n. -er*, one who parts: **part'ible**, *a. pârt'î-bl*, that may be separated; divisible: **part'ibility**, *n. -bîl'î-tî*, susceptibility of division or severance: in good *part*, in a friendly manner: in ill *part*, with displeasure: for the most *part*, commonly: for my *part*, so far as it concerns me; for my share: in *part*, in some degree; partly: **part** and **parcel**, an essential portion; a *part*: **part** of speech, one of the classes of words into which the language is grouped: to *part with*, to quit; to resign; to be separated from: **parting-sand**, in *foundry*, burnt sand employed to separate and keep apart the sand in the different sections of a mould: **part'ly**, ad. -ly, in *part*; not wholly.

partake, *v. pâ-râk* (*part*, and *take*), to share in common with others; to participate; to share: **parta'king**, imp.: **partook, pt. -tôok, did partake: **partaken**, pp. *pâ-râ-k'n*: **part'aker**, *n. -k'er*, one who partakes; a sharer; an accomplice; an associate.**

parterre, *n. pâ-râr'* (F. *parterre*, a flower-garden—from *par*, or and *terre*, the ground: L. *pars*, a part, and *terra*, the ground), a series of beds of flowers and evergreens artistically arranged, with intervening spaces of turf or gravel for walking on.

parthenogenesis, *n. pâ-r'thên-â-jên'ê-sîs* (Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *gennao*, I produce; *genesis*, generation), reproduction of plants or animals without the immediate stimulus of the male principle, or from a single ovum.

Parthenon, *n. pâ-r'thê-nôn*, the famous temple of Minerva in the Acropolis of Athens.

Parthenope, *n. pâ-r'thên'ô-pê* (L. and Gr. *Parthenope*, one of the sirens), in *anc. myth.*, one of the sirens, who threw herself into the sea because she was unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs; a genus of decapodous crustaceans found in the Indian Ocean; one of the latest discovered of the smaller planets.

côte, boy, foot; pure, bid; chair, game, jog, skun, thing, there, zeal.

partial, a. *pār'shāl* (F. *partial*, *partial*—from L. *pars*, a part—gen. *partis*), inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than another, irrespective of principle or justice; unduly biased or prejudiced; not general or universal; in *familiar language*, inclined more strongly towards one thing than another; in *bot.*, applied to a subordinate part in some general arrangement: **partially**, ad. *-lī*, in a partial manner; in *part*; not totally: **partiality**, n. *-shā-dā'itī*, inclination to one party or side more than to another; an undue bias of mind; special fondness or inclination for: **partialist**, n. *-shā'ist*, one holding that the atonement affects the elect only.

participate, v. *pār-tis't-pāt* (L. *participatum*, to make partaker of—from *pars*, a part, and *capio*, I take: It. *participare*: F. *participer*), to share; to have a share in common with others; to receive a part of: **participating**, imp. **participated**, pp.: **participator**, n. *-lōr*, one who partakes with another: **participation**, n. *-pā'shām*, state of sharing in common with others; the act or state of having a part of something: **participative**, a. *-tīe*, able or tending to participate: **participatively**, ad. *-lī*: **participant**, n. one who.

particle, n. *pār'ti-kul* (L. *particulus*, a particle—from *pars*, a part, and *capio*, I take: It. *participio*: F. *particule*), in *gram.*, a word partly of the nature of a verb and partly of a noun: **participial**, a. *-sīp'i-āl*, having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle: **participially**, ad. *-lī*.

particle, n. *pār'ti-kul* (L. *particula*, a small part—from *pars*, a part: It. *particula*: F. *particule*), one of the minutest parts or atoms into which matter can be mechanically divided; a very small portion or part; the component parts or granules of all solid substances; in *gram.*, a word unvaried by inflection; a small connecting word.

particular, a. *pār'ti-kul-lēr* (see *particle*), not general; individual; distinctive; odd; having something that distinguishes from others, used in the sense of contempt; nice; attentive to things single or distinct; exact; minute: n. a single instance; a single point: plu. details: **particularly**, ad. *-lī*, distinctly; in an extraordinary degree: **particularity**, n. *-lēr'itī*, the quality of being particular; distinctiveness; peculiarity; individual characteristic; minuteness in detail: in *particular*, especially; distinctly: **particularise**, v. *-lēr-iz*, to specify singly and distinctly; to enumerate in particulars or detail; to be attentive to single things: **particularising**, imp. entering into particulars: **particularised**, pp. *-lēr-izd*: **particularisation**, n. *-lēr-iz'shām*, the act of particularising.

parting—see *under part*.

partisan, n. *pār'ti-zān* (old F. *pertuisan*, a partisan or leading staff: It. *partigiano*, a weapon like a halberd—connected with next entry), a kind of halberd; a truncheon; light troops engaged in desultory warfare, or the officer who leads them.

partisan, n. *pār'ti-zān* (F. *partisan*, a partisan—from *parti*, a party, a faction: It. *partigiano*, a partisan), an adherent to a party or faction; one devotedly and violently attached to a party or interest: **adj.** pert. to a party or faction; biased in favour of a party or interest: **partisanship**, n. *-shīp*, the state of being a partisan; feeling or conduct appropriate to a partisan.

partite, a. *pār'tit*, also **part'ed**, a. (L. *partitum*, to divide or share), in *bot.*, divided to the base, the divisions being called *partitions*.

partition, n. *pār'ti-sh'ān* (L. *partitio*, a parting, a partition—from *partio*, I part, I divide: F. *partition*), division; separation; that by which things are separated; a separate part: **v.** to divide into distinct parts; to separate by a partition: **partitioning**, imp.: **partitioned**, pp. *-ind*: **partitive**, a. *pār'ti-tiv*, distributive; denoting a part: n. in *gram.*, a word expressing partition, or denoting a part; a distributive: **partitively**, ad. *-lī*.

partner, n. *pār'tnēr* (F. *parcener*: prov. F. *partener*, to partake: F. *parcener*, a partaker, a partner), one associated with another or others in business pursuits; a sharer; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife; heavy framework fitted on the deck of a ship to receive a mast, a pump, &c.: **partnership**, n. joint or common interest or property; union of two or more in the same profession or trade.

partook—see *partake*.

partridge, n. *pār'trīz* (F. *perdrix*; Gr. and L. *perdix*, a partridge), a well-known bird of several spe-

cies: **partridge-wood**, a variegated wood from the W. Indies, much used in cabinet-work.

parturition, n. *pār'tū-rish'ān* (L. *parturio*, I bring forth), the act of bringing forth, or of being delivered of young: **parturient**, a. *pār-tū-r'ēnt*, bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

party, n. *pār'tī* (F. *parti*, a party or faction: L. *partis*, to part, to divide: It. *partita*, a faction, a division), a number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others belonging to the same body or community; a faction; one concerned or interested in an affair; one of two litigants; a particular person—but improperly so applied; a cause or a side; a select company or assembly; a small detachment of troops drawn from the main body: **adj.** that concerns not the whole; in *her.*, used with reference to the division of a field or charge: **party-coloured**, a. having divers colours: **party-fence**, a fence between the lands of separate proprietors: **party-jury**, a jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners: **party-man**, one holding violent party principles; a factious man: **party-spirit**, the spirit or animus that distinguishes a party: **party-wall**, a wall separating the properties of different proprietors: **partyism**, n. *pār'ti-izm*, devotion to party; party-spirit.

parvenu, n. *pār'tē-nū* (F. *parvenu*, an upstart—from *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed), an upstart; one newly risen into notice or power.

pas, n. *pā* (F. *pas*; It. *passo*; L. *passus*, a step), a step; precedence.

pascal, a. *pās'kal* (Heb. *pesach*; Gr. *pascha*, the Passover—from Heb. *pasach*, to pass over), pert. to the feast of the Passover or to Easter: **pascal cycle**, that which fixes the times of Easter: **pascal-flower** or **pasque-flower**, a flower, a species of anemone, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter; wind-flower; pulsatilla: **Pascal Lamb**, among the Jews, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover.

pasha or **pashaw**, *pā'shā*, **pashalic**, &c.—see *Pacha*. **pasigraphy**, n. *pās-ig'rā'fī* (Gr. *pas*, all, and *graphein*, I write), any system of universal writing; the imaginary, universal language, to be spoken and written by all nations.

pasque, n. *pāsk* (old F. *pasque*, Eastern), feast of Easter: **pasque-flower**—see *under paschal*.

pasquin, n. *pās'kwīn*, also **pasquinade**, n. *pās'kwīnād* (the statue of a gladiator, dug up at Rome about 300 years ago, was first set up near the house of *Pasquino*, an eccentric and well-known barber, and being used for the purpose of bearing satirical placards, these were called by his name), a lampoon or satire: **v.** to lampoon or satirise: **pasquinading**, imp.: **pasquinaded**, pp.

pass, n. *pās* (It. *passare*; F. *passer*, to pass, to go over: Ger. *pass*, a passage; L. *passus*, a step or pace), a narrow passage or entrance; permission or licence; an order by which vagrants or paupers are sent to their native place; a free journey-ticket on a railway; an unpaid admission to a place of amusement; a push or thrust in fencing; state or condition: **v.** to cause to move onward; to move or proceed from one place, state, &c., to another; to go; to live through; to utter or pronounce, as an opinion; to neglect or omit; to enact or be enacted; to go through the necessary stages and receive sanction, as a bill in Parliament; to determine finally; to thrust, as in fencing; to undergo; to be at an end; to go beyond; to go through; to be generally received; to run or extend; to vanish; to circulate, as to *pass* bad money; to admit or allow, as to *pass* the accounts: **passing**, imp.: **ad.** supremely excellent; eminent; departing: **ad.** surpassingly; exceedingly: n. the act of going past; the act of carrying through all the regular forms, as a bill through Parliament: **passed**, pp. *pāst*: **passer**, n. *pās'sēr*, one who passes: **passable**, a. *-sābl*, that may be passed; possible to be passed or travelled through or over; tolerable; allowable; capable of repetition or admission; current: **passably**, ad. *-blī*: **passless**, a. *-lēś*, having no passage: **passer-by**, one who goes by or near: **passing-bell**, the bell tolled immediately after death: **pass-book**, a small book in which credit purchases or credits are entered: **pass-check**, a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, or for re-entrance: **pass-key**, a key which opens a series of locks, or commonly a latch-key: **pass-note**, a certificate from an employer that the bearer has legally left his last employment: **passing-note**, in *music*, a grace-note: **password**, in *mil.*, a word used as a signal by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass:

māte, *mat*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

to pass away; to die; to spend or waste: to pass by or
over: to look; to disregard; to excuse or forgive:
to pass into, to blend completely with: to pass on
upon, to determine; to give or utter, as an opinion or
a sentence: to pass off, to impose upon: to pass off
or away, to be dispersed; to vanish: to pass one's
word, to promise; to pledge one's self: to bring to
pass, to cause to happen; to accomplish: to come to
pass, to occur; to happen: **mountain-pass**, a defile
or narrow glen cutting a mountain-chain.

passade, n. *pās-sād'*, also **passado**, n. *pās-sā-dō* (F. *passade*, a passing; Sp. *pasada*, a passage, a place), in *fencing*, a thrust; the course of a horse backwards and forwards on the same spot of ground.

passage, *n.* pás'sáj (F. *passage*, a passage, a road—from *L. passus*, a step), a journey—a voyage; time occupied in passing; a way or road; entrance or exit; a corridor in a house or building; an event; an incident; an indefinite part of a book, writing, or discourse; in *music*, a portion of an air or tune; **bird of passage**, a bird that passes at certain seasons from one climate or country to another; one who departs by force of circumstances and returns at natural disposition; change his place of abode frequently; **passage-money**, the fare paid for conveyance by sea.

passant, n. *pás'sánt* (F. *passant*, a traveller: L. *passus*, a step), in *her.*, applied to a lion or other animal in a shield which appears to walk leisurely: **en passant**, ad. *àng-pás'sáng* (F.), in passing; by the way.

passé, a. *pas'sé* (F.), past; out of use; faded; worn: **passé partout**, *pás'-pár-tú* (F. *passer*, to pass, and *partout*, everywhere), that by which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; an engraving on wood or metal of an ornamental border, the centre of which was cut out to allow another engraving to be inserted, to which the first formed a kind of frame; a light picture-frame of card-board, having the inner edges generally gilt.

passenger, n. *pás'sén-jér* (F. *passager*; Sp. *pasajero*, a traveller, a passenger—see **passage** and **pass**), a traveller; a wayfarer; one journeying by railway, steamboat, or coach: **passenger ship**, a steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for passengers by sea: an emigrant ship.

passerine, a. *păs-sēr-in* (L. *passer*, a sparrow), pert. to birds of the sparrow kind: **passeres**, n. plu. *păs-sēr-ēz*, also **pas'serines**, n. plu. *-inz*, the order of birds to which the sparrows belong.

passible, *a. pas'st-bl* (F. *passible*; It. *passibile*, able to suffer—from *L. passus*, suffered), capable of feeling; susceptible of impressions from external agents: *pas-sibility*, *n. -nēs*, also *pas sibility*, *n. -bil'i-tē*, aptness to feel or suffer; *susceptibility* of impressions from external agents.

passion, *n.* **passi·on** (It. *passione*; F. *passion*, passion—from L. *passus*, borne or suffered; Gr. *pathos*, suffering), violent excitement and agitation of mind in anger; anger; love; eager or vehement desire: the **passion**, the sufferings of Christ Jesus between the last supper and His death: **passi·ons**, *n. plu.* **·niz**, those desires or workings of the mind that generally seek relief or gratification, such as anger, fear, love, joy, ambition, avarice, revenge, &c.: **passi** **onless**, *a.* **·les**, of a calm temper; not easily excited to anger: **passi·onate**, *a.* **·in·at**, easily excited or moved to anger; feeling or expressing strong emotion; arising from passion: **passi·onately**, *ad. -ly*: **passi·onateness**, *n.* **·ness**, the state of being passionate; vehemence of mind: **passi·onist**, *n.* **·niz**, in the R. Cath. Ch., a member of a religious order established in 1816: **passion·flower**, a flower so named from a fancied resemblance to the instrument of our Lord's crucifixion: **passion·week**, the week preceding the festival of Easter, so called because our Saviour's sufferings and death took place in that week.

passive, a. *pas-síve* (lt. *passívo*; F. *passif*, passive—from L. *passus*, suffered), not opposing or resisting; suffering without resistance; submissive; denoting that form of a verb in which the object of the active voice becomes the subject: *passívely*, ad. *th. pas-síveness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of receiving impressions from external agents: *passíve obedience*, absolute obedience of subjects to a sovereign: *passívlty*, *n. pas-sívtē*, the tendency of a body to preserve its state of either motion or rest.

Passover, n. *pás'ô-vér* (Eng. *pass*, and *over*), the great annual festival of the Jews commemorative of their deliverance out of Egypt, when the destroying

angel passed over their houses and entered those of the Egyptians; the sacrifice offered at the feast: **Pass-over bread or cake**, the unleavened cakes used by the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

passport, n. *pás'pòrt* (F. *passport*, a passport—originally permission to leave or enter a port—from *passer*, to pass, and *port*, a harbour: It. *passaporto*—from *passare*, to pass, and *porto*, a harbour), a written licence or warrant granting liberty to travel through a country, required generally on the Continental states of Europe.

past, a. *pd* (L. *passus*, a pace or step: Eng. *pass*, which see), gone by or beyond; not present nor future; ended; accomplished: *prep.* beyond; out of reach of: *ad.* by, as the wind swept *past*: **the past**, time gone by: **past-master**, one who has been the master of a civic company or corporation; one who has filled the chair of a freemason's lodge.

paste, *n.* *past* (It. *pasto*; old F. *paste*, paste, dough; Sp. *pasta*, paste; *pasta*, paste, soft clay), any semi-solid tenacious mixture; any soft sticky composition, as boiled flour and water, used as a glue or cement; imitations of precious stones by means of an artificial material, consisting of powder of rock-crystal, coloured and mixed with metallic oxides, to cement, or fasten with; *pasta*, *n.* *past*; *imp.* *pasta*, *n.* *past*; *imp.* *pasta*, *n.* *past*, resembling paste; *n.* a small crust-like paste; *past* into a dish: *pasteboard*, very thick, stiff paper; *pasta*, a stiff material made of sheets of paper pasted together.

pastel, *n.* *pastél* (Sp. and F. *pastel*; It. *pastello*, a pastel—from F. *paste*; It. *pasta*, paste), a plant called the woad; a kind of paste made of different colours with gum-water, and used like a crayon; a coloured crayon.

pastern, *n.* *pd'stĕrn* (mid. L. *pastorium*, a shackle with which horses were tethered at pasture, the joint on which the shackle was fastened: old F. *pasturon*; It. *pastoia*, the pastern of a horse, fetters), the lowest part of a horse's leg, consisting of the foot under the fetlock to the hoof or heel: **pastern-joint**, the joint next the foot.

pasticcio, n. *päs-tich'i-ō* (It., a mess or medley), a medley; an olio; in *painting*, a work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

pastil, *n.*, also **pastille**, *n.* *päs-tel'* (L. *pastillus*, an aromatic lozenge: It. *pastello*: F. *pastille*—see *paste*), an aromatic or medicated sugar-drop or lozenge; a composition of aromatic woods in the form of a small cone, burnt to clear and scent the air of a room; a crayon.

pastime, n. *pās'tīm* (Eng. *pass*, and *time*; F. *passer-temps*; It. *passa tempo*), that which amuses and serves to make time pass pleasantly; amusement; entertainment.

pastor, *n.* **pastór** (L. *pastor*, a feeder, *s.* shepherd — *from pasco*, I feed; *f.* *pastore*, *F. pasteur*), a shepherd; a clergyman having the care or spiritual feeding of a church and flock: **pastor-like** or **pastorally**, *ad. -ly*, becoming a pastor: **pastorless**, *a. -less*, without a pastor: **pastorate**, *n. -at*, or **pastorship**, *n. -ship*, the office or jurisdiction of a pastor: **pastoral**, *a. -al*, pert. to shepherds; pert. to the care of a flock or a church; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop; rustic; rural: *n.* a sort of dramatic poem on the incidents of a country life; a bishop's pastoral letter, or that of an ecclesiastical court, addressed to both clergy and people: **pastorale**, *n. -to-ri-álle*, in music, an air in a tender soothing strain; the figure of a dance: **pastoral staff**, in ecclesiastical costume, a shepherd's crook; the ensign of authority and jurisdiction, and an emblem of the pastoral care, consisting, in the case of an abbot or bishop, of a staff with a crook head, and for an archbishop, a staff surmounted by a crozier.

pastry, *n.* *pâs'trî* (old *F.* *pastisserie*, pastry—from *paste*, *paste*—see *paste*), articles of food made of light puffy dough, as pies, tarts, &c.: **pastry-cook**, one who makes pastry or sells it.

p *pasture*, *n.* *pás-tūr* (L. and *ft.* *pástura*, pasture—from *L. pascum*, to nourish or feed; *F. pasture*; old *F. pasture*, herbage), land under grass for the grazing of cattle; the grass itself; **v.** to supply with grass or pasture; to graze; **pás-tūring**, *imp.* feeding on grass-land; grazing; **pás-tured**, *pp.* *tūrd*; **pás-tūrage**, *n.* *tā-rāj*, grazing-ground; grass-land for feeding cattle or sheep; the grass on which they feed; **pás-turable**, *a.* *rā-til*, suited for pasturing; **pás-tureless**, *a.* *tūr-lēs*, destitute of pasture.

cōw, bōy, fōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pasty—see under **paste**.

pat, *n.* **pat** (a word imitative of the sound of a light blow, or of a small soft lump thrown down: *F. patte*, a paw), a light, quick blow: **v.** to strike or stroke gently with the fingers: to tap: **adj.** convenient; exactly suitable: **ad.** at the precise moment; fitly; conveniently: **patting**, *imp.*: **pat** *ted*, *pp.*

patch, *n.* **patch** (Swiss, *batsch*, the sound of a blow, a patch; *batschen*, to clap on a piece: *It.* *pezza*, a piece of rag), a piece of cloth sewed on to cover a defect or hole; a piece in variegated needle-work; a detached piece: **v.** to mend with a patch or patches; to repair clumsily; to make up of pieces; to make or complete suddenly—followed by *up*: **patching**, *imp.*: **n.** act of one who patches: **patched**, *pp.* **patcht**: **adj.** mended with a patch: **patcher**, *n.* *-er*, one who patches: **patchwork**, work formed of pieces sewed together; any parts joined together clumsily.

patchouly, *n.* **pa-chó-ly** (an Indian word: Malay, *pucha-pat*), a wild plant of India, yielding an essential oil, from which a highly-popular perfume is made.

pate, *n.* **pat** (*L. patina*, a dish or pan: *It.* *padella*, a pan: *F. pate*, a plate or band of iron), the brain-pan; the head: **pat** *ted*, *a.* having a pate, in composition only, as *long-pat*ed.

patee, *n.* also **pattee**, *n.* **pa-té** (*F. paté*—from *patte*, a paw), in *her.*, a small cross with the arms widening towards the ends.

patella, *n.* **pa-tél-lá** (*L. patella*, a small pan: *It.* *padella*, a frying-pan; *patella*, the knee-pan, in *anat.*, a knee-pan; the limpet; a small vase; in *bot.*, an orbicular sessile apothecium with a marginal rim distinct from the thallus: *patel'liform*, *a.* *-li* *form* (*L. forma*, a shape), in the form of a small dish or saucer; knee-pan-shaped.

paten, *n.* **pat-én**, also **patin**, *n.* **pat-in** (*L. patina*, a wide shallow basin: *It.* *patena*: *F. patene*), in *Ch. of Eng.*, the plate containing the bread for the Eucharist; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a covering for the chalice used for containing particles of the host.

patent, *a.* **pa-tént** (*L. patens*, lying open: *It.* *patente*; *F. patent*, patent, evident), open; unconcealed; open to the perusal of all; protected by special privilege, as by *letters patent*; in *bot.*, spreading widely; expanded: **n.** a writ from the Crown conferring a certain exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole right to a new invention or discovery for a certain time: **v.** to secure by patent: **patenting**, *imp.*: **patented**, *pp.*: **patentable, *a.* *-bi*, that may be secured or protected by patent: **patentee**, *n.* **pa-tén-té**, one to whom a certain privilege is secured by law: **patent medicine**, medicine sold labelled with a Government stamp: **patent office**, a Government office for issuing patents: **patent right**, an exclusive right to the use of an invention conferred by Government for a certain term of years: **patent rolls**, the records or registers of patents: **patent-yellow**, a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead.**

paternal, *a.* **pa-tér-nál** (*It.* *paternale*; *F. paternel*, fatherly—from *L. pater*, a father), pert. to or derived from a father; fatherly; hereditary: **paternally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **paternity**, *n.* *-ni-té*, the relation or condition of a father; fathership.

paternoster, *n.* **pa-tér-nós-tér** (*L. pater*, father, and *noster*, our), the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every tenth bead in the rosary: **Paternoster Row**, a street in London, principally occupied by booksellers.

path, *n.* **path**, *plu.* **paths** (*AS. path*; *Dut. pad*; *Ger. pfad*), a path: *Gr. pátos*, a trodden way: *Sans. patha*, a way; *pada*, the foot), a way trodden or beaten by the feet of men or beasts; any narrow way; a course; a road; a passage; a track; course of life: **pathless**, *a.* *-less*, untrodden: **path way**, *n.* *-wa*, a narrow way to be walked on; a road.

pathetic, *a.* **pa-thét-ik**, also **pathet'ical**, *a.* *-i-kál* (*Gr. pathetikos*, liable to suffering—from *pathos*, suffering: *F. pathétique*), affecting or moving such passions as pity, sorrow, or grief: **n.** that style or manner of language adapted to awaken the passions of pity, sorrow, or grief: **pathetically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **patheticalness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being pathetic.

pathogenetic, *a.* **pa-thó-jén-ét-ik** (*Gr. pathos*, suffering, and *gennao*, I produce), producing disease, or relating to the production of disease: **pathogeny**, *n.* **pa-thó-jén-é-né**, the study of the seats, nature, and general forms of disease.

pathognomonic, *a.* **pa-thón-nó-món-ik** (*Gr. pathos*, suffering, and *gnomon*, one that knows), designating that which is inseparable from a disease; distinctive:

pathognomy, *n.* **pa-thón-nó-mé**, the science of the signs by which the passions are indicated.

pathology, *n.* **pa-thól-ó-jí** (*Gr. pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse), that part of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases, and their causes and symptoms: **pathologic**, *a.* **pa-thól-ó-jí-ik**, also **path'ological**, *a.* *-i-kál*, pert. to pathology: **path'ologically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **pathologist**, *n.* **pa-thól-ó-jíst, one versed in, or who treats of, pathology.**

pathos, *n.* **pa-thós** (*Gr. pathos*, a suffering, any emotion of the mind), the manner or style of speech which excites the tender emotions of the mind; expression of strong or deep feeling.

pathway—see **path**.

patience, *n.* **pa-shéns** (*L. patientia*, patience, forbearance—from *pator*, I suffer or endure: *F. patience*), the power or quality of suffering or enduring; calm endurance of pain or labour; calmness of temper under provocation or any calamity; long-suffering; continuance of labour: **patient**, *a.* **pa-shént**, that can suffer or endure calmly; enduring trials without murmuring or discontent; not easily provoked; persevering; calmly diligent; not over-sensitive or impetuous: **n.** a sick person; one labouring under some bodily disease, and under professional treatment: **pa'tiently**, *ad.* *-ly*.

patin—see **paten**.

patina, *n.* **pa-tín-ná** (*L. patina*; *Gr. patane*, a flat dish: *F. patene*), the fine varnish-like green rust found covering coins that have been long embedded in particular soils.

patois, *n.* **pa-twa'ó** (*F.*), the peculiar dialect of the lower classes in any country, and in any district of that country; provincial speech.

patriarch, *n.* **pa-trí-árk** (*Gr. patriarches*, the founder or head of a family—from *pater*, a father, and *arche*, rule: *F. patriarche*, a patriarch), an epithet applied to an aged man; the head of a family in ancient times; an ecclesiastical dignitary superior to an archbishop: **the patriarchs**, a term applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his twelve sons: **pa'triarch'ism**, *n.* *-izm*, government by patriarchs: **pa'triarch'ship**, *n.* *-ship*, also **pa'triarch'ate**, *n.* *-at*, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch: **pa'triarch'al**, *a.* *-ál*, also **pa'triarch'ial**, *a.* *-ik*, relating to patriarchs, or subject to them: **pa'triarch'ate**, *n.* the office; the residence of a patriarch.

patriarian, *n.* **pa-trí-sh'án** (*L. patricius*, patrician, noble—from *pater*, the fathers: *F. patricien*), in *anc. Rome*, one of the nobility: *ad.* noble; not plebeian.

patrimony, *n.* **pa-trí-món-i** (*L. patrimonium*, a paternal estate—from *pater*, a father: *It. patrimonio*; *F. patrimoine*), a right or estate inherited from a father; a church estate or revenue: **pa'rímó'nial**, *a.* *-mó-ni-ál*, inherited from ancestors: **pa'rímó'nially**, *ad.* *-ly*.

patriot, *n.* **pa-trí-ót** (*Gr. patriotes*, one of the same country: *It. patriota*; *F. patriote*, a patriot—from *L. patria*, one's native country), one who loves his country, and exhibits great zeal in its interests; one whose ruling passion is the love of his country; sometimes applied in contempt or ironically to a factious disturber of the Government: **adj.** devoted to the welfare of one's country: **pa'triót'ic**, *a.* *-ik*, full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country: **pa'triót'ically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **pa'triótism**, *n.* *-izm*, love of one's country; the passion which inspires to the service of one's country.

patriotic, *a.* **pa-trí-ót-ik**, also **patri'stical**, *a.* *-i-kál* (*L. patres*, the fathers), pert. to the anc. fathers of the Christian Church.

patrol, *n.* **pa-tról'** (*F. patrouille*; *Sp. patrulla*; *It. pattuglia*, a night-watch; *F. patrouiller*, to paddle in the water), a small party of soldiers under a corporal, ordered to march a certain round either within a garrison or camp, or in a town, generally during night or in times of excitement, to repress disorders and to preserve the peace; the act of thus going round: **v.** to march through or round; to go the allotted rounds, as a guard: **patrolling**, *imp.*: **patrolled**, *pp.* *pa-tróld*.

patron, *n.* **pa-trón** (*L. patronus*, a protector—from *pater*, a father: *Gr. patron*; *F. patron*, a patron), one who countenances and protects either a person or a work; a person who has the gift and disposal of church preferment: **adj.** giving aid or exercising guardianship, as a patron saint: **pa'tronless**, *a.* *-lés*, without a patron: **pa'tronage**, *n.* *-áj*, protection; special countenance or support; power of bestowing some office, title, or privilege: **pa'troness**, *n.* *-és*, a lady who protects or countenances: **pa'tronise**,

máte, mál, fár, láw; méte, méi, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nói, móve;

v. -*is*, to support; to countenance; to encourage; to favour or promote: **pa'troni'sing**, imp.: **adj.** acting as a patron; favouring; promoting: **pa'tronised**, pp. -*ized*: **pa'troni'ser**, n. -*zer*, one who patronises: **patron saint**, in the R. Cath. Ch., some saint assumed as a guardian either of a person or of a place: **cardinal patron**, the prime minister of the Pope.

patronomatology, n. *pat'ron-om-ä-töl-ö-jē* (Gr. *pater*, a father, *onoma*, a name, and *logos*, discourse), the science of surnames, or a treatise on them.

patronymic, n. *pat'ron-üm-ik* (Gr. *pater*, a father, and *onoma*, a name), the name of a man or woman derived from that of a parent or ancestor: **adj.** expressing the name of a parent or ancestor.

pattee—see **patee**.

patten, n. *pat'tēn* (F. *patin*, a clog, a high-heeled shoe: Fin. *patina*, a shoe of birch-wood), a wooden sole or sandal, with an iron ring beneath, worn by women under their shoes to protect the feet from wet; the base of a column or pillar.

patter, v. *pat'tēr* (a word imitative of sound expressed by *pat, pat*: F. *palatara*, a word imitative of the noise of things falling or rolling), to make a sound like *pats* or slight blows repeated often and quickly; to strike, as falling drops of rain: **pattering**, imp.: **adj.** making a quick succession of slight blows, as *pattering* feet, *pattering* rain: **pat'tered**, pp. -*tered*.

pattern, n. *pat'tēr-n* (F. *patron*, master of a ship or workshop, a pattern being the inanimate master by which the workman is guided: Dut. *patroon*, a model), an original proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated; a sample; anything cut out or formed into a shape to be copied; a specimen; an example.

patty, n. *pat'ti* (F. *pâté*, a pie), a little but savoury pie; a pasty: **patty-pan**, a pan to bake a little pie in.

patulous, a. *pat'ū-lūs* (L. *patulus*, standing open—from *patere*, to lie open), slightly spreading open.

patu, n. *pat'ū* (a native name), in New Zealand, a strongly-fortified enclosure or stockade.

paucity, n. *pat'si-ti* (L. *paucitas*, a small number—from *paucus*, few, little: It. *paucita*: F. *paucité*), smallness in number or quantity; fewness; scarcity.

Pauline, a. *pat'ū-līn*, pert. to the Apostle Paul, as *Pauline* epistles.

Paulinia, n. *pat'ū-līn-ä* (after Professor S. Paullin of Copenhagen), a genus of plants, from the powdered seeds of some of the species of which stimulating beverages are made to a large extent in some parts of S. Amer.; the beverage guarana obtained from it.

paunch, n. *pat'nsh* (F. *panse; It. *pancia*; L. *pantex*, the paunch, the belly: Tyrolese, *pantsch*, the belly—from *pantschen*, to eat greedily), the belly and its contents; the largest stomach of a ruminant: **v.** to take the contents out of the belly; to eviscerate: **paunching**, imp.: **paunched**, pp. *pat'nsh't*: **paunchy**, a. *pat'nsh-i*, big-bellied.*

pauper, n. *pat'ū-pēr* (L. *pauper*, poor: F. *pauvre*), a poor person; one supported or assisted by his parish: **pauperism**, n. -*izm*, meanness; indigence; state of being destitute of the means of support: **pauperise**, v. -*ize*, to reduce to a state of poverty or indigence: **pauperising**, imp.: **pauperised**, pp. -*ized*: **pauperisation**, n. -*iz-shūn*, the act or process of reducing to pauperism.

pause, n. *pat's* (L. *pausa*; F. *pause*, a halt or stop: Gr. *pausis*, a rest; Sw. *pusta*, to take breath: Norm. *pusta*, to rest awhile), a cessation, intermission, or rest in something, as in labour, reading, speaking, &c.; a cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense, or fear; a stop or rest; a musical sign which indicates that silence is to be prolonged: **v.** to stop; to halt; to cease for a time either to speak or act; to deliberate: **pausing**, imp.: **adj.** ceasing for a time: **paused**, pp. *pat'sd*: **pausingly**, ad. -*ly*: **pauser**, n. -*er*, one who pauses.

pave, v. *pāv* (L. *pavire*, to beat or ram down; *pavimentum*, a path or floor made dense by beating and then laid with stones: F. *paver*, to pave), to make a hard level surface by laying it with stones or other solid material; to cover with stones or flags to make the surface level and hard; to prepare the way or passage: **paving**, imp. flooring with stones: **n.** the act of laying with stones; a floor of stones: **paved**, pp. *pāv'd*: **adj.** laid firmly with stones or other solid material: **paver**, n. *pāv-ēr*, one who paves: **pavier**, n. *pāv-i-ēr*, also *pāv-i-ör*, one whose occupation is to pave: **pa'vior**, n. plu. -*örz*, a building term for thin broad bricks used for paving: **pavement**, n. *pāv-mēnt*,

a street or footpath laid with stones or flags or other hard material; the stones or other material so used: **paving board**, a number of persons in whom is vested the superintendence and management of the paving of a city, town, or district: **paving-stones**, large prepared stones for paving: **to pave the way**, to do something to facilitate the introduction or completion of a thing.

pavilion, n. *pāv-il-yōn* or *ä-ōn* (F. *pavillon*; Sp. *pa-bellon*, a tent, a flag: It. *padiglione*, a pavilion, a canopy—from L. *papilio*, a butterfly, a tent), a large handsome tent; in a building, a projecting apartment usually more elevated than the rest, and often domed and turreted: **v.** to shelter with a tent: **pavilioned**, a. *pāv-il-yōnd*, sheltered by a tent.

pavo, n. *pāv-ō* (L. *pavo*, a peacock—gen. *pavonis*), a constellation in the southern hemisphere; a certain fish: *pavonine*, a. *pāv-ō-nīn*, resembling the tail of a peacock, or formed of its feathers; applied to ores and other metallic products which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.

paw, n. *pāv* (Bret. *paw*; old F. *poue*; W. *paf*, palm of the hand, a paw), the foot of an animal having claws; the hand, in contempt: **v.** to scrape or draw the fore foot along the ground, as a horse: **pawing**, imp.: **pawed**, pp. *pāv'd*: **adj.** having paws.

pawky, a. also **pauky**, a. *pat'ū-ki* (AS. *pacan*, to deceive; Low Ger. *paiken*, to appease by caressing), prov. Eng. and Scot. demurely artful; sly; cunning.

pawl, n. *pat'ūl* (W. *pawl*; L. *palus*, a pole or stake), a short bar of wood or iron that prevents the recoil of a capstan or windlass.

pawn, n. *pat'n* (Icel. *pantr*; Dut. *pand*; Ger. *pand*; F. *pan*, a pledge; probably connected with L. *pannus*, cloth—the first pledges being wearing apparel: Pol. *fant*, a piece of cloth, a pawn), any movable property deposited as security for the repayment of a loan of money; a pledge: **v.** to pledge or give in pledge; to deposit as a security: **pawning**, imp.: **pawned**, pp. *pat'n'd*, pledged; given in security: **pawner**, n. -*er*, one who pawns: **pawnee**, n. *pat'n-ē*, one who receives property in pawn: **pawnbroker**, one who is licensed to lend or advance money on the security of movable property deposited: **pawnbroking**, the trade or business of a pawnbroker: **pawn-ticket**, a dated receipt given by the pawnbroker for the article received in pledge.

pawn, n. *pat'n* (It. *pedone*, a footman; *pedona*, a pawn at chess: Sp. *peone*, a labourer, a pawn), a common man at chess.

pax, n. *pāks* (L. *pax*, peace), in the R. Cath. Ch., a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a plate, which used to be kissed by the priest and deacon, and passed on to the people in succession before leaving church; kiss of peace.

pay, n. *pā* (F. *payer*; It. *pagare*; mid. L. *pacare*, to satisfy, to pay—from L. *pacare*, to appease), wages given for duty or service performed; salary: allowance: **v.** to discharge a debt; to make amends by suffering; to compensate; to reward; to recompense: **paying**, imp.: **paid**, pp. *pt. pād*, did pay: **payer**, n. *pā-ēr*, one who pays: **payable**, a. -*ä-ä*, that may be paid; due; that there is power to pay; justly due: **payee**, n. *pā-ē*, one to whom money is to be paid: **payment**, n. *pā-mēnt*, reward; recompense; something given in discharge of a debt or obligation: **pay-bill**, in a public work or in the army, a list of names and wages due to each: **pay-clerk**, one who makes payments, or pays wages: **pay-day**, the day on which wages are paid; on the Stock Exchange, the last day for closing or settling a stock or share account, generally the 15th and 30th days of the month: **pay-office**, the apartment in which wages are paid; the office for the payment of the public debt: **paymaster**, one who is to pay; an officer in the army whose duty is to pay the troops; a naval commissioned officer who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel and of the victualling stores—formerly called a *pursar*: **to pay for**, to make amends; to give an equivalent for; to bear the expense of: **to pay off**, to discharge; to re-tort or revenge upon; to requite; among *seamen*, to fall to leeward: **to pay out**, to cause to run out, as a rope; to slacken.

pay, v. *pā* (old F. *empolier*, to daub a vessel with pitch: Ger. *pech*, pitch), to smear with tar, pitch, &c., as a vessel: **paying**, imp.: **paid**, pp. *pād*, perhaps better *payed*, pp. *pād*, to distinguish it from *pay*, to discharge a debt.

pea, n. *pē* (AS. *piſe*; F. *pois*; L. *pisum*; Gr. *pison*;

cōw, bōy, fōöt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

W. pps. the pea), a well-known plant, also its seed: plu. **peas**, *péz*, when number is meant, as six *peas*: plu. **pease**, *péz*, when quantity is meant, as a dish of *pease*;—but it is more generally used as an adj., as *pease-meal*. *Note*.—The roots show that *pease* is the proper spelling, and that *s* is part of the original word; *pea* in the singular is a modern corruption, on the supposition that the *se* of *pease* belonged to the plural form—the old plural was *pisan* or *peason*. **pea-grit**, a coarse psolite limestone, so called from its being composed of concretionary bodies, which are round, oval, or flattened like crushed peas: **pea-nut**, the ground-nut: **pea-ore**, an ore of iron, occurring in small globular concretions: **peas-cod**, n. *pés-kód* (*pea*, and *cod*), the husk that contains peas: **pea-shell**, the husk of peas: **pea-stone**, a variety of limestone, so called from the small round shape of the grains of which it is composed—also called *pisolite*: **green-pea-soup**, a soup made of green or urilpe peas: **pease-meal**, a flour made from peas: **pease-pudding**, a pudding made of peas: **pea-soup**, a soup made of peas. **peace**, n. *pés* (F. *paix*; AS. *paes*; Sp. *paes*; It. *pace*, *pace*);—from L. *pacis*, *peace*—*pacis*), freedom from disturbance or agitation; freedom of respite from war; calm; quiet; rest; concord; harmony; heavenly rest: **int. peace**; **hist. peace**; *less*, a. *-lès*, void of peace: **peaceable**, a. *-a-bl*, quiet; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome: **peaceably**, ad. *-a-bl*: **peaceableness**, n. *-bl-nès*, state of being peaceable; quietness: **peaceful**, a. *-fóbl*, quiet; tranquil; mild; removed from noise or tumult: **peacefully**, ad. *-lès*: **peacefulness**, n. *-nès*, the quality or condition of being peaceful; freedom from disturbance or discord: **peacebreaker**, one who disturbs the public peace: **peacemaker**, one who promotes peace by reconciling persons at variance: **peace-offering**, among the anc. Jews, a voluntary offering to God in thankfulness for His mercies, or as an act of devotion; satisfaction offered for offence given, generally to one in a higher social position: **peace-officer**, a civil officer: **peace party**, a party in favour of maintaining peace with foreign powers by allied undue concessions, or at any price: **at peace**, in a state of peace; not engaged in war or enmity: **to be sworn of the peace**, to be charged on oath for the preservation of the public peace, as a public officer: **to hold one's peace**, to be silent; not to speak: **to make one's peace**, to reconcile or become reconciled: **to make peace**, to put an end to war or enmity: **justice of the peace**—see under *just*.

peach, n. *péch* (F. *pêche*; It. *persica*, a peach: L. *persicum*, a peach—from *Persicus*, of or from Persia), a very fine wall-fruit—also the tree; a name given by Cornish miners to certain rocks of a bluish-green colour—a lode composed of it is called *peachy lode*: **peachy**, a. *péch'it*, resembling the peach: **peach-coloured**, a. in colour like a peach-blossom; of a delicate pale-red: **peach-wood**, a dye-stuff.

peacock, n. *pé-kók* (F. *pau*; L. *pavo*; Dut. *paauw*, a peacock—from the cry of the bird), a well-known, large, domestic bird, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage: **adj.** applied to ore and minerals which exhibit an iridescent lustre like the changing hues of the peacock's tail; pavonine; fem. **pea-hen**: **pea-chick**, n. *-chik*, the chicken or young of the peacock: **peacock-fish**, a fish of the Indian seas, having beautiful streaks of colour.

pea-jacket, n. *pé-ják'et* (Dut. *pije*, a coarse thick cloth: Goth. *prida*, a coat: Fin. *paitta*, a shirt), a coarse woollen jacket worn by seamen; a pilot's rough heavy coat.

peak, n. *pék* (Sp. *pico*; F. *pic*, a sharp point: AS. *peac*; It. *pico*, a peak), the top ridge or jutting part of a hill or mountain; the rising front part of a thing, terminating somewhat like a point; the upper, outer corner of an extended sail: a point: **v.** to raise more obliquely: **peaking**, imp. **peaked**, pp. *pékt*: **adj.** pointed; ending in a point: **peaky**, a. *pék'is*, having peaks, or situated on them: **peakish**, a. *-ish*, having peaks; hilly; exposed; having pale sharp features.

peal, n. *pé* (Norm. *bylla*, to resound, to bellow: Icel. *bytr*, a tempest; *bialla*, a bell), a succession of loud sounds, as of thunder, bells, or cannon; a set of bells to be rung together: **v.** to resound; to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds: **pealing**, imp. **pealed**, pp. *péld*, uttering loud successive sounds; sounding as a peal: **pealed**, pp. *péld*.

pean, n. *pé-an*, see *pean*: **pe'anism**, n. *-tém*, the song or shouts of battle or triumph.

pear, n. *pár* (AS. *pera*: F. *poire*; It. *pera*; L. *pirum*, a pear), a well-known fruit; the tree itself: **pear-shaped**, a. ovate beneath and conical like a pear: **the pear is ripe**, the mather has come to maturity.

pearl, n. *pér* (F. *perle*; It. *perla*; old H. Ger. *perala*; Port. *perola*, a pearl—from Gr. *beere*, a berry), a hard, smooth, small body, of a white iridescent colour and round shape, found in species of oyster, and in other bivalves, highly valued for its beauty; *figuratively*, something very precious: **adj.** designating a small printing-type: **v.** to set or adorn with pearls; to resemble pearls: **pearling**, imp. **pearled**, pp. *périd*: **adj.** adorned or set with pearls; resembling pearls: **pearlaceous**, a. *pér-lá'shús*, resembling mother-of-pearl: **pearly**, a. *-li*, clear, pure, and iridescent, like a pearl; containing pearls: **pearliness**, n. *-nès*, state of being pearly: **pearl-ash**, an impure carbonate of potassa obtained from the ashes of wood: **pearl-barley**, finely-prepared barley-grains: **pearl-diver**, one of the men whose employment is to dive in the Indian seas for oysters that contain pearls: **pearl-edge**, projections at the sides of ribbons; narrow kind of thread-edging to be sewn to lace: **pearl-eyed**, a. having a white speck on the eye: **pearl grass** or **wort**, the common name for certain British wild plants: **pearl-oyster**, a bivalve from which pearls are obtained: **pearl-sago**, a sago in the form of small hard grains: **pearl-sinter**, a volcanic mineral occurring in smooth, shining, globular masses: **pearl spar** or **stone**, a variety of felspathic lava containing globules from the size of a grain of sand to that of a hazel-nut, having a glassy and pearly lustre: **pearl-stitch**, an ornamental stitch in knitted stockings: **pearl-studded**, a. studded with pearls: **pearl-white**, a preparation of bismuth: **mother-of-pearl**, the inside surface or lining of pearl-oysters and other shells, a beautiful iridescent substance.

pearmain, n. *pár-mán* (F. *parmain*), a variety of the apple.

peasant, n. *pés-ánt* (F. *peysan*; mid. L. *pagensis*, a countryman—from F. *pagis*; *paese*, country), one occupied in rural labour, a countryman; a rustic: a hind; **adj.** of or relating to peasants; rustic: **peasantry**, n. *-ri*, the body of country people; the rustics taken together.

pease—see under *pea*.

peat, n. *pét* (old Eng. *beating*, turf for fuel; *bete*, to mend or kindle a fire; *beats* or *peats*, the turfs consumed), a natural accumulation of decayed vegetable substances in swampy districts, occurring in strata more or less deep: **peats**, n. plu. *péts*, peat cut into pieces of the shape and size of a brick, dried in the sun, and used as fuel: **peaty**, a. *pét'it*, consisting of peat: **peat-bog**, an accumulation of peat more or less extensive, and soft and swampy: **peat-moss**, a district covered with undisturbed peat-soil: **peat-soil**, peat-moss that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

pebble, n. *péb-bl* (Dan. *påble*, to flow with small bubbles, to purrl: Dut. *kabbelen*, to beat as waves upon the shore: AS. *pábol*, a pebble), a rolled stone from the bed of a river or from the sea-beach; a small round stone; transparent or colourless rock-crystal: **pebbled**, a. plu. *-blz*, covered or abounding with pebbles: **pebbles**, n. plu. *-blz*, a name given by lapidaries to various ornamental stones, differing much in colour and appearance: **pebbly**, a. *-bl*, full of pebbles.

pecan, n. *pék-kán* (F. *pacane*; Sp. *pacana*), a N. Amer. tree and its fruit: a species of hickory.

peccable, a. *pék-a-bl* (F. *peccable*; It. *peccabile*, peccable—from L. *pecco*, I do amiss or transgress), liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law: **peccability**, n. *-bi-ti*, the state or quality of being subject to sin: **peccadillo**, n. *-dílló* (Sp. *peccadillo*, a slight fault—from *peccato*, a sin, an excess), a petty crime or fault: **peccant**, a. *-ánt*, sinning; guilty; corrupt; offensive: **bad**: **peccantly**, ad. *-li*: **peccancy**, n. *-ánt-si*, bad quality; offence.

peccari, n., also **peccary**, n. *pék-ár-i* (a S. Amer. name), a quadruped allied to the hog, inhabiting S. America.

peccavi, n. *pék-ká-vi* (L. I have sinned), a word confessing error; an admission of having done wrong.

pechblende, n. *péch-blénd* (Ger. *pech*, pitch, and *blende*, a blind), an ore of uranium and iron, used in porcelain-painting, glass-blowing, and the like: also called **pech-urane**, *péch'a-rán*, the principal ore of uranium.

peck, n. *pék* (F. *picotin*, a peck; *pic*, a measure for

flour, containing about four of our pecks, a measure for dry things; the fourth part of a bushel.

peck, *v.* *pēk* (Sp. *picar*, to peck, to nibble; *It. becco*, the beak of a bird; *F. bec*, the beak of a bird; *becquer*, to peck with the beak), to strike with the beak, as a bird; to pick up food with the bill or beak; to dig or strike lightly with a pointed instrument: **pecking**, *imp.* **pecked**, *pp.* **peck'er**, *n.* *ēr*, one who or that which pecks: **woodpecker**, a bird that pecks insects out of trees: to **peck at**, to attack with petty and repeated criticism.

pecopteris, *n.* *pē-kōp'tēr-is* (Gr. *peko*, I comb, and *ptēris*, a fern), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fossil ferns found in the Coal-measures, so named from the regular comb-like arrangement of the leaflets.

pectate, *n.* *pēk'tāt* (Gr. *pektos*, coagulated, curdled), a salt of *pectic acid*: **pectic acid**, an acid obtained by a small addition of potash to pectine—it exists in many vegetable substances: **pectine**, *n.* *pēk'tin*, the gelaïnising principle of fruits and vegetables.

pecten, *n.* *pēk'tēn* (L. *pecten*, a comb—*gen. pectinis*), a genus of bivalves, commonly called clams; a vascular membrane on the eyes of birds: **pectinal**, *a.* *pēk'tin-āl*, pert. to or resembling a comb: **pectinate**, *a.* *-āt*, also **pectinated**, *a.* *-āt*, having a form resembling the teeth of a comb: **pectinately**, *ad.* *-it*: **pectination**, *n.* *-ā'shūn*, state of being pectinated: **pectineal**, *a.* *-ē-āl*, in *anat.*, applied to a line forming a sharp ridge on the pubic bone of the pelvis.

pectine—see under **pectate**.

pectinibranchiata, *n.* *pēk'tin-i-brāng'ki-āt* (L. *pecten*, a comb, and *Gr. branchia*, gills), an order of molluscous animals having the gills, in a comb-like form, seated in a cavity behind the head: **pectinibranchiate**, *a.* *-ki-āt*, having the gills in a comb-like form: **pectiniform**, *a.* *-fā-irm* (L. *pecten*, a comb, and *forma*, shape), resembling a comb.

pectolite, *n.* *pēk'tō-lit* (Gr. *pektos*, compacted, curdled, and *lithos*, a stone), a stone consisting of crystals of a white or greyish-white colour, and somewhat silky lustre, having a star-like arrangement of its crystals.

pectoral, *a.* *pēk'tō-rāl* (L. *pectus*, a breast—*gen. pectoris*), pert. to a breast; good for the chest or lungs: *n.* a breastplate, applied to that of the Jewish high priest; a medicine to relieve complaints of the chest; one of the breast-fins of a fish: **pectoral fins**, the two fore fins near the gills of a fish.

pectoriloquism, *n.* *pēk'tō-ril'ō-kwīz-m* (L. *pectus*, the breast—*gen. pectoris*, and *loqui*, to speak), the act of speaking from the chest: **pectoril'oguy**, *n.* *-ō-kwī*, in *med.*, the apparent issuing of the voice from that part of the chest to which the ear or stethoscope is applied.

peculate, *v.* *pēk'ū-lāt* (L. *peculatus*, an embezzlement of public money: *It. peculato*; *F. peculat*, theft of public money), to appropriate public money to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement; to steal: **peculation**, *imp.* **peculated**, *pp.* **peculation**, *n.* *-lā'shūn*, the applying to one's own private use of public money or goods: **peculator**, *n.* *-lēr*, one who embezzles public money.

peculiar, *a.* *pē-kū'i-ēr* (L. *peculiaris*, one's own, belonging to one; *peculium*, that which one has as his own; *It. peculiare*; old *F. peculiar*, peculiar, particular), pert. to one, not to many; appropriate; unusual; strange: *n.* exclusive property; a parish which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the district where it lies: **peculiarly**, *ad.* *-lī*, in a manner not common to others: **peculiarity**, *n.* *-ār-i-tī*, something that belongs or is found in one person, thing, class, system, people, &c., and in no other: **peculiarise**, *v.* *-ēr-iz*, to appropriate; to make peculiar: **peculiarising**, *imp.* **peculiarised**, *pp.* **peculiarism**, *n.* *-izm*, in *anc. Rome*, the property which a slave might possess independent of his master.

pecuniary, *a.* *pē-kū'nī-ār-i* (L. *pecuniarius*, of or belonging to money—from *pecunia*, riches, wealth—originally property in cattle—from *pecus*, cattle: *It. pecuniario*, pecuniary), relating to or consisting of money: **pecuniarily**, *ad.* *-ār-i-lī*, in a pecuniary manner.

pedagogue, *n.* *pēd'ā-gōg* (L. *pedagogus*; *Gr. paidagōgos*, a slave who took children to school, and had charge of them at home—from *Gr. pais*, a child—*gen. paidos*, and *ago*, I lead; *F. pédagogue*), a schoolmaster—now used generally by way of contempt to designate a pedant; one whose occupation is to instruct young children: **pedagogic**, *a.* *pēd'ā-gōg'ik*, also **ped'**

agogical, *a.* *-i-kāl*, pert. to a teacher of children, or to the art of teaching: **pedagogism**, *n.* *-izm*, the business and manners of a pedagogue.

pedal, *n.* *pēd'āl* (L. *pedalis*, of or belonging to a foot—from L. *pes*; *Gr. pod'*; Sans. *pāda*, a foot; *F. pédale*; *It. pedale*, a pedal), a key or lever attached to an organ, piano, harp, &c., to be moved by the foot, designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument: *adj.* pert. to a foot; played or produced by the foot: **pedal-note**, a holding-note.

pedant, *n.* *pēd'ant* (*F. pédant*; *It. and Sp. pedante*, a pedant), one who makes a vain and ostentatious display of his learning: **pedantic**, *a.* *pē-dān'tik*, also **pedantical**, *a.* *-i-kāl*, vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge: **pedantically**, *ad.* *-lī*: **pedantry**, *n.* *pēd'an-trī*, a vain and offensive display of knowledge.

pedate, *a.* *pēd'āt* (L. *pedatus*, footed—from *pedes*, feet), in *bot.*, having divisions like the feet, an epithet applied to certain palmate leaves.

pedatind, *a.* *pē-dāt-i-fūd* (L. *pedatus*, footed, and *findo*, I divide), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided as a pedate one; irregularly lobed, said of a leaf.

peddle, *v.* *pēd'dl* (prov. Eng. *ped*, a pannier or wicker-basket; *peddler* or *pedlar*, one who carries on his back goods in a ped for sale, a packman), to sell in a small way, as a pedlar; to be busy about trifles; to engage as a pedlar: **peddling**, *imp.* travelling about selling small wares: *adj.* trifling; unimportant: *n.* the occupation of a pedlar: **peddled**, *pp.* **peddler**, *n.* *-lēr*, one who peddles; a pedlar: **peddlery**, *n.* *-lēr-i*, goods or small wares sold by pedlars: *adj.* sold by pedlars: **pedlar**, *n.* *-lēr*, one travelling the country, chiefly on foot, selling goods and small wares.

pedestal, *n.* *pēd'es-tāl* (Sp. *pedestal*; *F. piédestal*; *It. piedestallo*, a pedestal—from *It. piede*; *L. pes*, a foot, and *It. stallo*, a standing, a permanent situation), the base or substructure of a column or statue; a permanent base on which to place anything.

pedestrian, *n.* *pē-dēs'tri-ān* (L. *pedester*, on foot, pedestrian—from *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*; *It. pedestre*; *F. pédestre*), one who performs a journey on foot; one noted for his powers of walking: *adj.* performed on foot; walking: **pedestrian**, *a.* *-āl*, pert. to the foot: **pedestrianism**, *n.* *-ān-izm*, the art or practice of walking; journeying or racing on foot.

pedicel, *n.* *pēd'i-sēl*, also **pedicelle**, *n.* *pēd'i-kēl* (L. *pediculus*, a small foot-stalk—from *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*; *F. pédicule* or *pedicelle*), a small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit; the foot-stalk or stem by which certain lower animals are attached: **pedicellate**, *a.* *-sēl'āt*, supported by a pedicel.

pediform, *a.* *pēd'i-fā-irm* (L. *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*, and *forma*, shape), shaped like a foot.

pedigerous, *a.* *pē-dī-ēr'ūs* (L. *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*, and *gero*, I carry or bear), having feet; furnished with foot-like organs.

pedigree, *n.* *pēd'i-grē* (Ice. *fedgar*, father and son collectively; *longfedgar*, a line of ancestry), a list or register containing the line of ancestors from which a person or family is descended; the same list represented in a tabular form.

pediment, *n.* *pēd'i-mēnt* (L. *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*), the triangular stone ornament stretching across the upper part of a doorway, a portico, or a window; the finishing-stone of the front elevation of a building; the similar crowning ornament of a piece of furniture, &c.

pedipalpus, *a.* *pēd'i-pāl'pūs* (L. *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*, and *palpo*, I feel; *palpi*, feelers), applied to insects having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with two claws, as the scorpions—the genus is called **pedipalps**, *-pāl'ps*, or **pedipalpi**, *n. plu.* *-pāl'pi*.

pedlar or **pedler**, *n.* *pēd'lēr* (see **peddle**—the proper spelling is **peddler**), one who travels through the country, or from town to town, with goods and petty wares for sale; a petty hawker or chapman: **pedlery**, *n.* *-lēr-i*, goods or small wares sold by pedlars.

pedobaptism, *n.* *pēd'ō-bāp'tizm* (Gr. *pais*, a child—*gen. paidos*, and *baptismos*, baptism), the baptism of infants or of children: **pedobaptist**, *n.* *-bāp'tist*, one who holds the Scriptural character of infant baptism.

pedomaney, *n.* *pēd'ō-mān'ē* (L. *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*, and *Gr. manteia*, divination), divination from the examination of the lines of the soles of the feet.

pedometer, *n.* *pē-dōm'ē-tēr* (L. *pes*, a foot—*gen. pedis*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure), an instrument resembling

cōu, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būld*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

a watch by which the distance passed over by a pedestrian is ascertained: **pedometrical**, *a. -rī-kāl*, pert. to or determined by a pedometer.

peduncle, *n. pē-dūng-kī* (mid. *L. pedunculus*, a little foot, a foot-stalk—from *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*: *F. pedoncule*, a peduncle), a stem or stalk which supports one flower or fruit, or several; the stems by which shells are attached to other objects: **peduncular**, *a. -kū-lēr*, pert. to a peduncle, or growing from one: **pedunculate**, *a. -kū-lāt*, also **pedunculated**, *a. -lā-tēd*, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

peel, *n. pēl* (*L. pellis*, skin: *F. pel*, skin; *peler*, to pare or bark: *Dut. pelle*, skin; *pellen*, to skin, to peel: *Dan. pille*, to pick or strip), the skin or rind of a fruit; the thin bark of a stick: *v. to strip from fruit, &c.*, the skin, bark, or rind; to pare; to lose the skin or bark; to come off, as the skin: **peeling**, *imp. : peeled*, *pp. pēld*: **peeler**, *n. pēl-ēr*, one who peels.

peel, *n. pēl* (*It. padella*, any flat pan: *F. paelle* or *pelle*, a shovel, a peel for an oven), a flat wooden shovel for an oven; an instr. used in a printing-office for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peel, *n. pēl* (*W. pill*, a stake, a fortress), a small fortress.

peep, *n. pēp* (*Dut. piepen*; *F. pépier*, to chirp, to squeak: *L. pipire*; *Gr. pipidsein*, to peep or cheep like a chicken through the shell, hence to begin to appear: *Dan. at pippe frem*, to shoot or peep forth), a look through a crevice or small opening; a sly look; the cry of a chicken: *v. to cry in a small voice, as a chicken; to chirp; to look silly or curiously; to look as through a crevice or from a hiding-place; to begin to appear*: **peeping**, *imp. : peeped*, *pp. pēpt*: **peep-er**, *n. -ēr*, one who peeps: **peep-hole** or **peeping-hole**, *a. hole or small opening through which one may look without being discovered*: **peep of day**, the first streaks of light in early morning.

peer, *n. pēr* (*F. pair*, a peer, a match—from *L. par*, equal), a match; an equal; one of the same social rank; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: **peerage**, *n. -āj*, the body of peers; the rank or dignity of a peer: **peer-ess**, *n. fem. -ēs*, the wife of a peer; a noble lady: **peer-less**, *a. -lēš*, without an equal: **peerlessly**, *ad. -lī*: **peerlessness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being peerless.

peer, *v. pēr* (*F. paroir*; *L. parere*, to peep out or appear, as the sun over a mountain; also *Low Ger. piren*, to look with half-shut eyes—but the two origins are confounded), to come just in sight; to look narrowly; to peep: **peering**, *imp. : adj. prying*: **peered**, *pp. pērd*.

peevish, *a. pēv-ish* (prov. *Dan. piæve*, to whimper, to cry like a child), cross or ill-tempered; fretful; apt to mutter and complain; hard to please: **peevishly**, *ad. -lī*: **peevishness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being peevish; sourness of temper; fretfulness.

peewit, *n. pē-wīt* (*Scot. pee-weip*; *Dut. kievit*—a word imitative of its cry), the lapwing or common plover of our fields and uplands.

peg, *n. pēg* (*Dan. pukke*, to stamp, to pound: *L. pingo*, I prick or puncture: *Gr. pegma*, anything compacted), a small pointed chip of wood used as a pin or nail; one of the movable pins of an instrument by which the strings are strained: *v. to fasten with pegs*: **pegging**, *imp. : pegged*, *pp. pēgd*: **adj. fastened with pegs: **pegger**, *n. -ēr*, one who pegs: *to take a peg lower*, to depress or sink: **pegged boots**, boots with wooden or iron pegs fastening the soles instead of stitching: **peg-top**, a child's plaything for spinning, made of wood.**

Pegasus, *n. pēg-d-sūs*, in *anc. fable*, the winged horse on which Bellerophon is said to have ridden when he slew the Chimæra; an *anc. constellation*; a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins.

pegmatite, *n. pēg-māt-īt* (*Gr. pegma*, anything compacted or congealed), granite composed of quartz and felspar, containing sometimes flakes of silvery-white mica.

peirameret, *n. pē-rām-i-ēr* (*Gr. peira*, trial, attempt, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the amount of resistance to carriage-wheels on differently-prepared roads.

pekan, *n. pēk-ān* (*F. pekan*), in *N. Amer.*, a large quadruped of the weasel kind.

pekoe, *n. pē-kō* (*Chinese, pih-haou*), a scented black tea.

Pelagian, *a. pē-lā-j-ān*, a follower of Pelagius, a British monk, about A.D. 410, who taught the existence of absolute free-will and justification by good works,

and who denied, among others, the doctrine of original sin: *adj. pert. to Pelagius, or to his doctrines*: **Pelagianism**, *n. -ān-izm*, the doctrines of Pelagius.

pelagic, *a. pē-lāj-īk* (*Gr. pelagos*, the sea), pert. to the deep sea or outer ocean, in contradistinction to littoral or along shore.

pelargonium, *n. pēl-ār-gō-nī-ūm* (*It. pelargonio*; *F. pelargon*—from *Gr. pelargos*, a stork), stork's bill; a genus of beautiful flowering plants: **pelargonic**, *a. -gō-n-īk*, pert. to.

Pele's hair, *n. pēl-z-hār*, a fine glassy hair-like substance found in the Sandwich Islands, blown from the liquid lava jets of the volcano of Kilauea—so called from Pele, the goddess of this volcanic mountain.

pelérine, *n. pēl-ēr-in* (*F. pelérine*, a tippet), a lady's long cape with ends coming down to a point.

pelif, *n. pēlf* (*old F. pelfre*, goods, especially those obtained by plundering; *pelfrer*, to plunder), money; riches; wealth, generally in an ill sense.

pelican, *n. pēl-ī-kān* (*Gr. pelekkan*; *F. pelican*), a water or sea bird, remarkable for its enormous bill, and pouch underneath.

pelisse, *n. pē-lēs* (*F. pelisse*—from *L. pellis*, a skin), a robe made of fur; a furled robe for men; a dress or habit opening in front, worn by ladies.

pell, *n. pēl* (*L. pellis*, a skin: *It. pelle*), a skin or hide; a parchment roll.

pellagra, *n. pēl-lā-grā* (*L. pellis*, the skin, and *ager*, diseased), Italian leprosy, a disease common in the north of Italy.

pellet, *n. pēl-lēt* (*F. pelote*, a clew of thread: *W. pel*; *It. palla*; *L. pila*, a ball), a little ball.

pellicle, *n. pēl-lī-kī* (*L. pellicula*, a small skin—from *pellis*, skin: *F. pellicule*, a thin skin or film; a fine film or crust which forms on a liquid mixture during evaporation; in *bot.*, an extremely delicate superficial membrane or skin: **pellicular**, *a. pēl-lī-kū-lēr*, relating to or connected with a pellicle).

pellitory, *n. pēl-lī-tēr-ī* (*Sp. peltire*, pellitory of Spain: *L. parietaria*, the pellitory or wall-plant—from *paries*, a wall), a name applied to several plants, sometimes used in medicine.

pell-mell, *ad. pēl-mēl* (*F. pêle mêle*; *old F. peste-meste*, confusedly), with confusion, hurry, and violence; all on a heap.

pellucid, *a. pēl-lū-sūd* (*L. pellucidus*, transparent—from *per*, through, and *lucidus*, shining; *It. pellucido*; *F. pellucide*), transparent; perfectly clear: **pellucidly**, *ad. -lī*: **pellucidness**, *n. -nēs*, perfect clearness; transparency.

Peloponnesian, *a. pēl-ō-pōn-nē-sh-ān* (*Gr. Pelops*, Pelops, and *nesos*, an island), of or relating to Peloponnesus or Morea, in Greece: *n. a native of Peloponnesus*.

peloria, *n. pēl-ō-rī-ā* (*Gr. pelor*, a monster), in *bot.*, a form assumed by certain flowers, which, being unsymmetrical in their usual state, become symmetrical, in what may be considered as a return to their normal type, as when *linaria* in place of one spur produces five.

pelt, *n. pēlt* (*Ger. peltz*, fur, a hide: *F. peltetier*, a furrier; *peltetier*, the shop or trade of a peltmonger—from *L. pellis*, a skin), a raw hide; the skin of a beast with the hair attached; the quarry of a hawk all torn; a metal toe-piece for a boot or shoe: **peltmonger**, *n. -māng-gēr* (see *monger*), a dealer in pelts or raw hides: **peltury**, *n. pēl-trī*, the fur-skins of wild animals as received from the hunters; fur-skins in general.

pelt, *v. pēlt* (*Sp. peltotar*, to throw snowballs at each other, to quarrel: *F. peltor*, to toss like a ball: *It. peltare*, to band, to thump), to use like a pellet; to assail or attack with something thrown or driven; to throw at: *n. a blow or stroke from something thrown*: **pelting**, *imp. : an assault with some violence by something thrown*: **pelt'ed**, *pp. : pelt'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who pelts.

pelt, *n. pēlt* (*L. pelta*, a shield or target), a kind of buckler: **pelta**, *n. pēl-tā*, a buckler; in *bot.*, a flat shield without a rim: **pelt'ate**, *a. -tāt*, in *bot.*, resembling a round shield; fixed to the stalk by a point within the margin: **pelt'ately**, *ad. -lī*: **peltate-hairs**, in *bot.*, hairs that are attached by their middle: **peltate-nerved**, *a. in bot.*, applied to a leaf the nerves of which radiate from the centre.

peltocaris, *n. pēl-tō-kā-ris* (*Gr. pelte*, a shield in the shape of a half-moon, and *karis*, a shrimp), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalve crustaceans, round and shield-shaped.

peltury—see under **pelt** 1.

mâte, mât, jár, laũ; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pln; nôte, nôt, nôve;

pelvimeter, *n.* *pèl-vim'è-tér* (L. *pelvis*, a basin, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis.

pelvis, *n.* *pèl-vìs* (L. *pelvis*, a basin; Gr. *pelvis*, a dish or bowl), the bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen, containing several of the internal organs: **pelvic**, *a.* *pèl-vik*, of or relating to the pelvis.

pemican, *n.* *pém-mi-kán* (a N. Amer. word), meat cut into thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun; cured meat dried to hardness, then pulverized and mixed with fat, and sometimes raisins, and afterward compressed, used on long journeys of exploration, or during long sea-voyages.

pemphigus, *n.* *pém-fíg-us* (Gr. *pemphix*, a blister—*gēnēphōs*), in med., an eruption on the skin of blisters of various sizes.

pen, *n.* *pén* (L. *penna*, a feather; *It. penna*; F. *penne*, a pen), an instr. for writing, formerly almost wholly of quills, now commonly of metal: *v.* to write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite: **pen'ning**, *imp.* *pén-ned*, *pp.* *pénd*: **penman**, *n.* *pén-mán* (*pen*, and *man*), a writer; one who teaches writing: **pen'manship**, *n.* manner or art of writing: **pen'ner**, *n.* *-ér*, one who writes with a pen: **pen-cutter**, one who makes pens, also an instr. for making pens: **pen-fish**, a kind of eel-pout without a smooth skin: **penknife**, a small jointed and cased knife for the pocket: **pen and ink**, literary; in writing; applied to a sketch or outline with a pen: **pen case or holder**, an article for holding a pen or nib when writing.

pen, *n.* *pén* (AS. *pyndan*, to pound or shut up; *pund*, a pound or enclosure), a small enclosure for sheep, fowls, &c.; a coop; a reservoir for water: *v.* to confine in a pen or in a narrow place; to coop; to incage: **pen'ning**, *imp.* *pén-ned*, *pp.* *pénd*, followed by *up*, shut up in their pen, as poultry: **pent**, *pp.* *pént*, confined or crowded into a narrow space.

penal, *a.* *pé-nál* (L. *penalis*, penal—from *pæna*, suffering, pain; *It. penale*; F. *penal*), that punishes; that incurs or inflicts punishment; used as a place of punishment: **pen'ally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **penalty**, *n.* *pén-ál-tí*, punishment inflicted by law, either on the person or by a money fine; a forfeiture for non-payment or non-compliance; fine or mulct: **pen'ance**, *n.* *-áns*, voluntary or imposed pain or suffering, as punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence: **pains and penalties**—see under *pain*.

Penates, *n.* *plu.* *pé-ná-tēs* (L. *Penates*, the Penates—from *penitus*, within), the household gods of the anc. Romans, worshipped in the inner parts of each dwelling.

pence, *n.* *péns*, the plu. of **penny**, which see.

penchant, *n.* *páng-sháng* (F.—from *pencher*, to incline), inclination; decided taste.

pencil, *n.* *pén-sil* (L. *penicillum*, a small tail, a painter's brush or pencil—from *penis*, a tail; Sp. *pincel*; F. *pinceau*, a pencil), a thin strip or thread of plumbago or black-lead, or other substance, generally enclosed in a cover of soft wood, and pointed at one end, used for writing or drawing; a small fine brush used in painting; the art of drawing; a collection of rays of light converging to, or diverging from, a single point: *v.* to write, mark, or sketch with a pencil; to delineate: **pen'ciling**, *imp.* *pén-ding*, *pp.* *pénd*: **pen'cilled**, *pp.* *-síl-d*: **adj.** marked or painted with a pencil; having pencils or rays; radiated; in *bot.*, marked with lines as with a pencil, or having the appearance of a hair-pencil: **pencil-case**, a metal case having a pencil ready for use: **pencil of rays**, in *optics*, an aggregate or collection of rays of light, radiating from, or converging to, a common point.

penicilliform, *a.* *pén-síl'-fórm* (L. *penicillum*, a pencil, and *forma*, shape), pencil-shaped.

pendant, *n.* *pén-dánt* (L. *pendens*, hanging down; *It. pendente*; F. *pendant*, hanging, pending), anything hanging by way of ornament, as an ear-ring; a wooden or stone ornament hanging from a roof or ceiling; a streamer or piece of bunting worn at the mast-heads of vessels; a hanging apparatus from the roof for gas, generally ornamental: **pendants**, *n.* *plu.* *-dánt-s*, in the *fine arts*, two pictures, statues, groups of sculpture, or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry: **pen'dent**, *a.* *-dént*, hanging; projecting; jutting over: **pen'dently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **pen'dence**, *n.* *-déns*, also *pen'dency*, *n.* *-dén-sí*, suspense; state of being undecided: **penden'tive**, *a.* *-tív*, applied to the portion

of a vault placed between the arches of a dome, usually enriched with sculpture: **pending**, *a.* *pénd'ing*, yet undecided; hanging in suspense; not terminated: **prep.** *during*, during the continuance of.

pendulous, *a.* *pén-dú-lús* (L. *pendulus*, hanging—from *pendeo*, I hang downwards; *It. pendolo*; Sp. *pendulo*), hanging; swinging; oscillating; in *bot.*, inclined so that the apex is pointed vertically downwards—applied to ovules that hang from the upper part of the ovary: **pendulousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **pendulosity**, *n.* *-sít-í-tí*, the state or quality of being pendulous: **pendulum**, *n.* *-dúm* (F. *pendule*), a weight suspended from a fixed point that it may swing freely from side to side, as in a clock: **compensation-pendulum**, a clock-pendulum in which the effects of the changes of temperature on the length of the rod are attempted to be counteracted by the difference in the expansion of the two or more metals of which it is made up.

penetrate, *v.* *pén-è-trát* (L. *penetratum*, to enter or pierce into; *It. penetrare*; F. *pénétrer*), to pierce or enter; to pass into the interior; to affect the mind or feelings; to understand; to reach or to find; to make way: **pen'etrating**, *imp.* *pén-tráng*, *pp.* *pén-tráng*; quick to understand; acute: **pen'etrated**, *pp.* *pén-trát*: **pen'etration**, *n.* *-trát-shún*, acuteness; discernment: **pen'etrable**, *a.* *-trát-í-bl* (L. *penetrabilis*, that can be pierced), that may be penetrated or pierced; susceptible of moral or intellectual impressions: **pen'etrably**, *ad.* *-bly*: **pen'etrability**, *n.* *-bíl-í-tí*, the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body: **pen'etrabilia**, *n.* *plu.* *-trát-í-á* (L.), interior parts; hidden things or secrets: **pen'etrant**, *a.* *-tránt*, having power to enter or pierce: **pen'etrancy**, *n.* *-sí*, the power of entering or piercing: **pen'etratingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **pen'etrative**, *a.* *-trát-ív*, that pierces; having the power to impress the mind; sharp; acute: **pen'etratively**, *ad.* *-ly*: **pen'etrativeness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being penetrative.

penguin, *n.* *pén-'gwin* (F. *penguin*—supposed to be from L. *pinguis*, fat, plump), a sea-fowl with short scaly wings, incapable of flight, found in the southern seas; a West Indian fruit.

penicil, *n.* *pén-síl* (L. *penicillum*, a roll of dry lint, a pledget or portion of dry lint for wounds or ulcers; a species of shell: **pen'icillate**, *a.* *-síl-lát*, penicilled; in *bot.*, consisting of a bundle of short close fibres or diverging hairs; applied to a tufted stigma resembling a camel's-hair pencil, as in the nettle.

peninsula, *n.* *pén-nín-sú-lá* (L. *peninsula*, a peninsula—from *penē*, almost, and *insula*, an island; *It. penisola*; F. *peninsule*), a portion of jutting land almost surrounded by the sea; a name applied to Spain and Portugal united: **penin'sular**, *a.* *-sú-lér*, pert. to or formed as a peninsula: **penin'sulate**, *v.* *-lát*, to form into a peninsula: **penin'sulating**, *imp.* *pénin'sú-lat*, *pp.* *ad.* almost surrounded by water.

penis, *n.* *pén-sis* (L.), the male organ of generation.

penitent, *a.* *pén-ít-ént* (L. *penitens*, repenting, rueing; *It. penitente*; F. *penitent*), sorrowful in heart on account of sins and faults; contrite: *n.* one who is sorrowful on account of his transgressions; one lying under church censure, but admitted to do penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor: **pen'itently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **pen'itence**, *n.* *-téns*, sorrow or grief of heart for sins; remorse: **pen'itential**, *a.* *-tén-shál*, expressing penitence, or proceeding from it: *n.* in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a book treating on the manner and degrees of penance: **pen'itentially**, *ad.* *-ly*: **pen'itentiary**, *n.* *-shár-í*, a prison or house of correction for training offenders with a view to their reformation; one of the secret offices of the court of Rome: **adj.** relating to the rules and measures of penance.

penman and **penmanship**—see under *pen*.

pennant, *n.* *pén-nánt*, also **pennon**, *n.* *pén-nón* (F. *pennon*; *It. pennone*; Sp. *pennon*, a pointed flag, formerly borne at the end of a lance—from L. *penna*, a feather, a wing; *It. pinna*, the flat flap of anything), a long piece of coloured cloth divided into two parts, and pointed at the ends, hung at the mast-head or yard-arm-ends in ships of war; a small flag: **pen'noncel**, *n.* *-sél* (*It. pennoncello*, a little plume or feather), a small pennon, as of a spear or lance.

pennate, *a.* *pén-nát*, also **pinnate**, *a.* *pín-nát* (L. *pennatus*, feathered—from *penna*, a feather or wing), in *bot.*, feathered—applied to leaflets that are arranged on opposite sides of a common petiole.

penniform, *a.* *pén-ní-fórm* (L. *penna*, a feather, and *forma*, a shape), shaped like a quill or feather; in *anat.*, applied to muscles of which the fibres pass out on each side from a central tendon.

ców, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

penningerous, a. *pên-nîj'ér-ús* (L. *penna*, a feather, and *gero*, I carry), bearing feathers or quills.

pen-niless—see **penny**.

pen-nerved, a. *pên-nîr'ér-ús* (L. *penna*, a feather, and *nervus*, a nerve), in *bot.*, applied to leaves which have the nerves or veins arranged like the parts of a feather.

pennon, **pennoncel**—see **pennant**.

pennule, n. *pên-nûl* (dim. from L. *penna*, a feather), a small feather or division of a feather.
penny, n. *pên-nî* (Dut. *penning*; Ger. *pfennig*, a small coin; Bohem. *penisek*, a little piece of money; Maux, *peng*, a penny), the original meaning was probably a coin in general; an English copper coin, twelve of which are equal to a shilling; a small sum; money in general: plu. *pên-nies*, *-nîs*, when number is meant: plu. *pence*, *pêns*, when amount or value is indicated: *pên-niless*, a. *-nî-less*, destitute of money; poor: *pên-nilessness*, n. *-nîs*, state of being without money: *penny-wise*, saving small sums at the hazard of larger: *penny-a-liner*, a humble contributor to a newspaper, who is paid at the rate of 1d. or 1½d. a line: **penny-royal**, an aromatic herb: **penny-wedding**, a wedding where the guests contribute to the festivities and the household outfit: **pennyweight**, a weight of 24 grains troy: **penny-worth**, good value; a bargain; a small quantity.

pen-sile, a. *pên-sîl* (L. *pen-silis*, hanging—from *pendo*, I hang: It. *pen-sile*, hanging; suspended above the ground).

pension, n. *pên-shûn* (L. *pensio*, payment—gen. *pensionis*—from *pendo*, I weigh out: It. *pensione*: F. *pension*), an annual allowance of money from the public purse, or from a private person, without an equivalent in labour or otherwise—generally in consideration of past services; *pân-g'sông*, a French boarding-house or school: v. to grant an annual allowance of money to: **pensioning**, imp.; **pensioned**, pp. *-shûnd*: **pensionary**, a. *-shûn-à-rî*, receiving a pension; consisting in a pension: n. the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch town: **pensioner**, n. *-ér*, one who receives a pension; a discharged soldier who receives a pension; one of an honourable band of gentlemen attendant upon the sovereign; at *Cambridge* or *Dublin*, a student of the second rank who pays for his own board and other charges—at Oxford such one is a *commoner*.

pensive, a. *pên-sîv* (L. *pensio*, I weigh: It. *pensivo*: F. *pensif*, pensive), weighing, pondering, or considering in the mind; thoughtful and sad, or melancholy: *pên-sively*, ad. It. *pensiveness*, n. *-nês*, the state of being gloomy and thoughtful; serious depression of spirits.

penstock, n. *pên-stôk* (*pen*, and *stock*), the sluice or flood-gate of a mill-pond.

pent—see **pen**.

pent, *pênt*, **penta**, *pên'tâ*, **pente**, *pên'tê* (Gr. *pente*, five), a prefix signifying "five."

pentacapsular, a. *pên'tâ-kâp-sû-lér* (Gr. *pente*, five, and L. *capsula*, a small box), having five cells or cavities.

pentachord, n. *pên'tâ-kâ-ôrd* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *chorde*, a string), a musical instrument of five strings; a system or order of five sounds.

pentacle, n. *pên'tâ-kl* (It. *pentacolo*, a talisman, a charm), a figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting each other so as to form a six-pointed star, used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages.

pentacoccus, a. *pên'tâ-kôk-kûs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *kokkos*, a kernel), having or containing five seeds or grains.

pentacrinus, n. *pên-tâk'rî-nûs*, also **pentac'rinite**, n. *-rî-nî* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *krinos*, a lily), in *geol.*, a genus of lily-shaped fossil animals having a five-sided stalk—a living species is still found in the Indian seas.

pentadactyl, a. *pên'tâ-dâk'tîl* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe), having five fingers or toes; having a structure resembling five fingers.

pentadelphous, a. *pên'tâ-dêl'fûs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *adelphos*, a brother), in *bot.*, having the stamens arranged in bundles or divisions of five.

pentagon, n. *pên'tâ-gôn* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *gonia*, a corner or angle), a figure of five sides and five angles—if equal, it is called *regular*, if unequal, *irregular*: **pentagonal**, a. *-tâ-gô-nal*, also **pentagonous**, a. *-tâ-gô-nûs*, having five corners or angles: **pentagonally**, ad. *-lî*.

pentagraph, n. *pên'tâ-grâf* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *grapho*, I write), an implement for enlarging or diminishing copies of drawings—see **pantograph**.

pentagyn, n. *pên'tâ-jîn* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *gune*, a woman or female), a plant whose flowers have five pistils or five distinct styles: **pentagynian**, a. *-jîn-i-ân*, also **pentagynous**, a. *pên-tâ-jî-nûs*, having five pistils or styles.

pentahedron, n. *pên'tâ-hê-drôn* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, a seat or base), a solid figure having five equal sides: **pen-tâ-hê-dral**, a. *-hê-dral*, also **pen-tâ-hê-drous**, a. *-drous*, having five equal sides.

pentahexahedral, a. *pên'tâ-hêks-â-hê-dral* (Gr. *pente*, five, *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base), exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

pentamerous, a. *pên-tâm'ér-ús* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part), in *bot.*, composed of five parts; having the elements of the floral whorls five in number, or multiples of five: **pentameria**, n. plu. *-ér-â*, in *zool.*, a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg: **pentameran**, n. *-ér-ân*, one of the pentamera.

pentameter, n. *pên-tâm'ê-tér* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *metron*, a measure), in *anc. poetry*, a verse of five feet: *adj.* having five metrical feet.

pentander, n. *pên-tân'dér* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *aner*, a man or male—gen. *andros*), a plant of the class *pentandria*, *-â-rî-â*, characterised by hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens: **pentandrian**, a. *-â-rî-ân*, also **pentandrous**, a. *-drous*, having five stamens.

pentangular, a. *pên-tâng-gû-lér* (Gr. *pente*, five, and L. *angulus*, a corner), having five corners or angles.

pentapetalous, a. *pên'tâ-pê-tâ-lîs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal), having five petals or flower-leaves.

pentaphyllous, a. *pên-tâf'îl-lûs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *phylton*, a leaf), having five leaves.

pentarchy, n. *pên-târ'kî* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *arche*, rule), a government consisting of five persons.

pentaspermous, a. *pên'tâ-spêr-mûs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *sperma*, seed), containing five seeds.

pentastich, n. *pên'tâ-stîk* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *stichos*, a verse), a poem of five lines or verses.

pentastyle, n. *pên'tâ-stîl* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *stulos*, a column), an edifice having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, n. *pên'tâ-tûk* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book), the first five books of the Old Testament: **pen-tateu'chal**, a. *-tû-kâl*, pert. to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost, n. *pên'tê-kôst* (Gr. *pentecoste*, the fiftieth day), Jewish festival celebrated on the 50th day after the feast of the Passover; Whitsuntide: **pen-tecostal**, a. *-kôst'al*, pert. to Pentecost.

pent-house, n. *pên't'hôus* (F. *pente*, a slope, and Eng. house: old Eng. *pentice*; F. *appentis*, a sloping shed: It. *pendice*, any bending or down-hanging), a shed standing out slope from the main building: **pent-roof**, a roof whose slope is wholly on one side.

pentile—see **pantile**.

pentremites, n. plu. *pên'têr'mîtz* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *rhemos*, a flat board for putting bread into an oven), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil star-fish—so called from the five polygonal plates which compose their pear-shaped receptacle: **pentremite limestone**, a term applied by Amer. geologists to the carboniferous limestone of the U. S., from the vast number of pentremites which it contains.

penult, n. *pê-nûl't*, also **penultima**, n. *pê-nûl'tî-mâ*, and **penultimate**, n. *-tî-mâ* (L. *penultimus*, the last but one—from *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last), the last syllable of a word except one: **penultimate**, a. denoting the last syllable before one of a word.

penumbra, n. *pê-nûm-brâ* (L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, a shadow: F. *pénombre*), a faint shadow or obscurity on the exterior of the perfect shadow in an eclipse: that part of a picture where the light and shade appear to blend with each other.

penury, n. *pên-û-rî* (L. *penuria*, need of anything: It. *penuria*: F. *pénurie*), want of the necessities of life; need; poverty: **penurious**, a. *pê-nû-rî-ús*, excessively saving in the use of money; affording little; niggardly: **penuriously**, ad. *-lî*: **penurioussness**, n. *-nês*, the state or quality of being penurious; a sordid disposition to save money.

peon, n. *pê-ôn* (F. *peon*, a foot-soldier in India: Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier—from L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*: in India it has assumed the form of *peune*, an errand-boy, one travelling on foot; a foot-soldier in India: a native constable; a day-labourer; in Sp. *Amer.*, one bound to forced labour; a pawn at chess).

peony, n. *pê-ô-nî* (L. *paonia*, so named after its dis-

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, mûve;

coverer, *Peon*), the name of a plant having beautiful snowy flowers.

people, *n. pē'pl* (L. *populus*; F. *peuple*; It. *popolo*; W. *popl*, the people), the body of persons who compose the community; the multitude; the commonalty; persons in general; inhabitants; **v.** to settle with inhabitants; **peop'ling**, *imp. -pling*: **peopled**, *pp. -pled*: **adj.** stocked with people: **people**, *n.*, **peoples**, *n. plu. -ples*, a name applied to a separate tribe or nation: **one's people** or **one's own people**, in *Scrip.*, ancestors; relations; kindred.

peperino, *n. pē-pēr'vō* (It. *peperino*—from *pepe*, pepper), an Italian name for a light, porous, volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, scoriae, cinders, &c., so called from the peppercorn-like fragments of which it is composed.

pepo, *n. pē-pō*, also **peponada**, *n. pē-pōn'ā-dā* (L. *pepo*, a gourd—from *Gr. pepon*, a kind of melon—from *pepon*, ripe, mellow, as applied to fruit), the fruit of the melon, cucumber, and other cucurbitaceae.

pepper, *n. pē-pēr* (L. *piper*; Gr. *peperi*; It. *pevere*; F. *poivre*, pepper), a well-known pungent spice, much used as a seasoning when ground to a powder: **v.** to sprinkle with pepper; to melt; to mangle or pierce with a number of missiles, as with shot: **pep'per-ing**, *imp. -ing*: **adj.** hot; fiery; angry: *n.* a pelting with many shot or blows: **peppered**, *pp. -pērd*: **peppery**, *adj. -pēr-i*, hot; pungent; irascible: **pepper-box**, a box for pepper: **pepper-cake**, a kind of gingerbread: **pepper-brand**, a kind of mildew or blight that affects corn: **peppercorn**, the berry or fruit of the pepper-plant; a thing of little value or importance: **peppercorn rent**, a nominal rent: **pepper-grass**, **peppewort**, plants; kinds of cresses.

pepperidge, *n. pē-pēr'jē*, the black-gum tree: **pepperidge-bush**, the barberry.

peppermint, *n. pē-pēr'mint* (*pepper*, and *mint*), a well-known aromatic herb; a cordial prepared from it: **peppermint-tree**, a tree found in Australia: **peppermint-water**, a mixture of the essence of peppermint with water.

pepsine, *n. pē-pē'sin* (Gr. *pepto*, I digest; *pepsō*, I shall digest; *pepsis*, a digesting, a cooking), a peculiar substance obtained from gastric juice, used in medicine to promote digestion: **peptic**, *adj. pēp'tik*, relating to or promoting digestion; dietetic.

per, *pēr* (L.), a prefix signifying through; thoroughly; by; for: **per** becomes **pel** before **l**: **per** standing alone signifies by: **per annum** (L. *annus*, a year), yearly, or by the year: **per bearer**, by the bearer: **per cent**, *sēnt* (L. *centum*, a hundred), for every hundred: **percentage**, *sēnt'āj*, rate by the hundred: **per diem**, *-di-em* (L. *dies*, a day), by the day: **per head**, for each one of a certain number: **per man**, each man: **per saltum**, *sāl'tūm* (L. *saltum*, a leap), at a leap: **per se**, *sē* (L. *se*, himself), by himself or itself.

peradventure, *ad. pēr-ad-vēn'tūr* (L. *per*, through, and Eng. *adventure*), by chance; perhaps.

perambulate, *v. pēr-ām-bū-lāt* (L. *perambulum*, to walk or ramble through—from *per*, through, and *ambulo*, I walk about), to walk or pass through or over; to survey by passing through: **perambulating**, *imp.*: **perambulated**, *pp.*: **perambulation**, *n. -lā'shūn*, a travelling survey or inspection: **perambulator**, *n. -tēr*, an instrument for measuring distances: **perambulator**, a child's device which an attendant pushes from behind: **perambulatory**, *adj. -lā-tēr-i*, rambling through or over.

perbands, *n. plu. pēr'bēnz*, also **per bands**, *n. plu. -bānz* (L. *per*, through, and *bands*), stones carried through the whole thickness of a wall—see **perpender**: **percaburet**, *n. pēr-kār-bū-rēt* (L. *per*, thoroughly, and *carburet*), a carburet thoroughly saturated with carbon: **percaburetted**, *adj.* combined with the greatest possible proportion of carbon.

perceive, *v. pēr-sev'* (L. *percipio*, I observe—from *per*, thoroughly, and *capio*, I take; F. *percevoir*, to perceive), to have the knowledge of external objects through the medium of the senses; to observe; to know; to understand; to discover: **perceiving**, *imp.*: **perceived**, *pp. -sēvd*: **perceiver**, *n. -tēr*, one who perceives: **perceivable**, *adj. -ā-bl*, that may be felt, seen, heard, or tasted; discernible by the mind: **perceivably**, *ad. -ā-bl*: **perceptible**, *adj. pēr-sēp'ti-bl* (L. *perceptum*, to observe, to perceive; F. *perceptible*, perceptible), that may impress the senses; capable of being perceived: **perceptibly**, *ad. -tī-bl*: **perceptibleness**, *n. -bl-nēs*, also **perceptibility**, *n. -bl-ti-ti*,

state or quality of being perceptible: **perception**, *n. -shūn* (L. *perceptio*, perception; F. *perception*), the power, act, or state of receiving a knowledge of external things by impressions on the senses; idea; notion; conception: **perceptive**, *adj. -tīv*, having the power of perceiving: **perceptivity**, *n. pēr-sēp-tīv'i-ti*, the power of perception or thinking.

perch, *n. pērč* (L. *perca*; F. *perche*; Gr. *perke*—from *Gr. perkos*, dark-coloured), a voracious freshwater fish: **perch-pest**, *n.* a minute crustacean which infests the mouth of the perch.

perch, *n. pērč* (L. *peritica*, a pole or long staff; F. *perche*; Sp. *percha*, a barber's sign-post), a pole; a long staff; anything on which fowls roost or light; a measure of length of five yards and a half; the fortieth part of a rood: **v.** to place or set upon, as a bird on a perch; to light or settle on; to sit or roost, as a bird: **perching**, *imp.*: **perched**, *pp. pērcht*: **percher**, *n. pērč'ēr*, one of an order of birds, the *perchers*, that perch or light on trees: **perched blocks**, in *geol.*, detached blocks of rocks which have been left by glaciers on the brows or ridges of hills or mountains.

perchance, *ad. pēr-chānz* (L. *per*, by, and Eng. *chance*), by chance; perhaps.

perchlorate, *n. pēr-klor'āt* (L. *per*, through, and Gr. *chloros*, green), a compound of perchloric acid with a base: **perchloric**, *adj. -ik*, applied to an acid consisting of one equivalent of chlorine and seven of oxygen.

percipient, *adj. pēr-sip'i-ent* (L. *percipiens*, observing), having the faculty of perception; perceiving: *n.* one who perceives or has the faculty of perception.

percoid, *adj. pēr-kōyd* (Gr. *perke*, the perch, and *eidōs*, resemblance—see *perch*), resembling the perch; pert. to the *percoids* or *percoidae*, *pēr-kōy'dē*, the perch family.

percolate, *v. pēr-kō-lāt* (L. *percolatum*, to percolate—from *per*, through, and *colo*, I strain), to strain or filter through; to cause to pass through porous substances, or those not perfectly compact and solid: **percolating**, *imp.*: **percolated**, *pp.*: **percolator**, *n. -lā-tēr*, that which filters a liquid: **percolation**, *n. -lā'shūn*, the act of passing a liquid through a medium, as through felt or a porous stone; purification by straining.

percurrent, *adj. pēr-kūr'rēt* (L. *per*, through, and *currere*, running), running through from top to bottom.

percuss, *v. pēr-kūs'* (L. *percussum*, to thrust or pierce through—from *per*, through, and *quere*, to shake), to strike forcibly; to strike in order to ascertain the resulting sound: **percussing**, *imp.*: **percussed**, *pp. -kūst*: **percussion**, *n. pēr-kūsh'ūn* (L. *percussio*, a beating or striking; F. *percussion*), the effect or impression of sound on the ear; the impression one body makes on another by striking or falling upon it; the act of striking or tapping on the chest, abdomen, &c., that sounds may be produced, by which the condition of the parts may be ascertained: **percussive**, *adj. -kūs'iv*, striking against: **percussion-capp**, a small copper cap having a layer of detonating powder, which, when placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes by percussion: **percussion-lock**, a gun-lock that acts by percussion.

perdition, *n. pēr-dīsh'ūn* (L. *perditus*, ruined, undone; F. *perdition*), state of being utterly lost or ruined; eternal misery in a future state.

perdu, *adj. pēr-dū* (F. *perdu*, lost, undone), forlorn; lost, as one employed on desperate enterprises; accused to desperate purposes: *ad. close*; in ambush; in a post of danger: **lying perdu**, lying in concealment.

peregrinate, *v. pēr'ē-grin-āt* (L. *peregrinatus*, having roamed or wandered about; It. *peregrinare*; old F. *pergriner*, to travel through foreign parts), to wander from place to place, or from one country to another: **peregrinating**, *imp.*: **peregrinated**, *pp. -ā-tēd*: **peregrinator**, *n. -ā-tēr*, one who travels into foreign countries: **peregrination**, *n. -ā'shūn*, a wandering in foreign countries or living abroad; a wandering: **peregrine falcon**, *pēr'ē-grīn* (L. *peregrinus*, foreign), a species of hawk or falcon.

peremptory, *adj. pēr'ēm-tēr-i* (L. *peremptus*, extinguished, destroyed; *peremptorius*, destructive, deadly; F. *peremptoire*, decisive), in a manner to preclude debate or remonstrance; positive; final; absolute: **peremptorily**, *ad. -tēr-i-l*: **peremptoriness**, *n. -tē-nēs*, the quality of being peremptory; absolute decision.

perennial, *n. pēr-en'nī-āl* (L. *perennis*, that lasts the year through—from *per*, through, and *annus*, a year;

cōiv, *bōy*, *jōit*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

It. *perenne*), a plant whose leaves generally perish annually, but whose root and stem survive for more than two years: *adj.* lasting through the year; flowering for several years; perpetual; unceasing: *perennially*, *ad.* -*ly*.

perennibranchiate, a. *pěrn-ni-brangh'k-t-át* (L. *perennis*, lasting, and Gr. *branchia*, gills), applied to certain inferior amphibians in which the gills remain throughout life.

perfect, a. *pěrfekt* (L. *perfectum*, to render perfect, to complete—from *per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, I make: It. *perfetto*; F. *parfait*, perfect), complete throughout; not defective or blemished; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; completely skilled or informed; not liable to err; pure; blameless; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb which signifies an action done in past time, but connected by its continuance or effects with the present: *v.* to complete; to finish thoroughly; to raise to a perfect state; to instruct fully; to make wholly skillful: *perfecting*, *imp.* *n.* the rendering or making perfect; in *printing*, the taking of the impression from the second form of a sheet: *perfected*, *pp.* *perfecter*, *n.* -*er*, one who makes perfect: *perfectible*, a. *pěrfekt-i-bl*, capable of being made perfect: *perfectibility*, *n.* -*bi-ti*, capacity of becoming or being made perfect: *perfection*, *n.* -*fekshun*, the state of being perfect; a quality, endowment, or acquirement of complete excellence, or of great worth: *perfectional*, a. -*ál*, made complete: *perfectionist*, *n.* -*ist*, one who believes that some attain to moral perfection on this earth: *perfectionism*, *n.* -*izm*, the doctrine that moral perfection is or can be attained on this earth: *perfective*, a. *fekt'iv*, conducting to perfection: *perfectively*, *ad.* -*ly*, in a manner conducive to perfection: *perfectly*, *ad.* *pěrfekt-ly*, in a perfect manner; wholly; completely: *perfectness*, *n.* -*nēs*, the state or quality of being perfect; completeness; consummate excellence: *perfect cadence*, in *music*, a complete and agreeable close in the harmony: *a perfect chord*, in *music*, a concord or union of sounds perfect and agreeable to the ear: *perfect number*, in *arith.*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisions: *to perfection*, in the highest degree of excellence.

perfidious, a. *pěrfid-i-us* (L. *perfidus*, false, faithless; *perfidus*, perfidy—from *per*, without, from the notion of going through and leaving, and *fides*, faith: It. *perfidio*; F. *perfidie*), false to trust or confidence; remane in; treacherous; proceeding from treachery; false-hearted: *perfidiously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *perfidiousness*, *n.* -*nēs*, also *perfidy*, *n.* *pěrfi-d*, violation of faith or trust repudiated in; treachery; faithlessness.

perfoliate, a. *pěrfol-i-át* (L. *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf: F. *perfolié*), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf with the lobes of the base so united as to appear as if the stem ran through it.

perforate, *v.* *pěrfó-rát* (L. *perforatum*, to bore through—from *per*, through, and *foro*, I bore or pierce: It. *perforare*; F. *perforer*), to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make holes by boring or pressure: *perforating*, *imp.* *perforated*, *pp.*: *adj.* bored or pierced: *perforator*, *n.* -*ter*, an instrument that pierces holes: *perforable*, a. -*fó-rá-bl*, that may be pierced: *perfora'tion*, *n.* -*fó-rá-shun*, the act of boring or piercing through; a hole or aperture passing through: *perforative*, a. -*rát-iv*, having power to perforate.

perforce, *ad.* *pěrfors'* (L. *per*, by or through, and *force*), by force; violently.

perform, *v.* *pěrfórm* (old Eng. *perfoorn*, to compete: F. *parfourvir*, to consume, to perform—from *par*, through, and *fournir*, to furnish, to complete), to execute thoroughly or completely; to do; to carry out; to complete; to achieve; to act a part; to play on an instrument; to represent or act a part upon the stage: *performing*, *imp.* *n.* act done; act of executing: *performed*, *pp.* *fórm-d*: *perform'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who makes an exhibition of his skill, as on an instrument of music, or on the stage: *perform'able*, a. -*á-bl*, that may be done; practicable: *performance*, *n.* -*ans*, the carrying out or completion of a thing; an acting on the stage; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement; something written or produced; something done; a feat or exploit.

perfume, *n.* *pěrfum* (F. *parfumer*; It. *profumo*, any perfume or sweet smell—from L. *per*, thoroughly, and *fumus*, smoke, vapour), a substance that affects agreeably the organs of smell by giving forth a vapour, which is generally invisible; sweet odour;

scent: *v.* *pěrfum'*, to fill or impregnate with a sweet or grateful odour; to scent: *perfum'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who perfumes a thing; process by which anything is perfumed: *perfumed*, *pp.* *fúnd'*: *adj.* scented or impregnated with perfumes: *perfumer*, *n.* -*fúmer*, one whose trade is to make or sell perfumes and other articles of the toilet: *perfumery*, *n.* -*mér-í*, perfumes in general; the articles sold by a perfumer: *perfumatory*, a. -*mát-ér-í*, that perfumes.

perfunctory, a. *pěrfúngk'tér-í* (L. *perfunctus*, discharged, performed—from *per*, through, and *functus*, performed: It. *perfuntorio*; Sp. *perfuntorio*), done only with the view of getting through duty; done carelessly or superficially; negligent: *perfunct'orily*, *ad.* -*ri-ly*: *perfunct'oriness*, *n.* -*nēs*, negligent performance.

perhaps, *ad.* *pěrháps'* (L. *per*; F. *par*, by, and Eng. *hap*, luck, chance), by chance; possibly.

Peri, *n.* *pěri* (Pers. *peri*), in *Pers. myth.*, a spiritual being; an elf or fairy.

peri, *pěri* (Gr. *peri*), a Greek prefix signifying around; about; near; with.

perianth, *n.* *pěri-ánth*, also *perianthium*, *n.* -*án-thi-um* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, the external floral whorls which surround the stamens and pistil—in this sense including calyx and corolla.

peribolos, *n.* *pěri-bó-s* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *ballo*, I cast), in *anc. arch.*, a court or enclosure within a wall; the wall which surrounds a temple.

pericardium, *n.* *pěri-kár-di-um* (Gr. *perikardios*, being round the heart—from *peri*, round, and *kardia*, the heart: It. *pericardio*; F. *péricarde*), the membrane which surrounds or encloses the heart: *pericard'ia*, *n.* plu. -*di-á*, the two surfaces of the heart, one closely adherent to the heart, and the other containing it as a bag: *pericard'iac*, a. -*ák*, also *pericard'dian*, a. -*án*, pert. to the pericardium: *pericarditis*, *n.* *pěri-kár-di-tis*, the inflammation of the membrane which surrounds the heart.

pericarp, *n.* *pěri-kárp*, also *pericarp'ium*, *n.* -*pí-um* (Gr. *perikarpon*, the covering of seed—from *peri*, around, and *karpos*, fruit: F. *péricarpe*), that which surrounds or encloses the seed of a plant; the part of the fruit immediately investing the seed: *pericarp'ial*, a. -*pí-ál*, of or pert. to a pericarp.

perichæthum, *n.* *pěri-késh-tum* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *chæite*, long, loose, flowing hair, as that of the mane of a horse), a name applied to the leaves that surround the base of the fruit-stalk of some mosses: *perichæ'tial*, a. -*sh-t-ál*, pert. to the perichæthum.

perichondrium, *n.* *pěri-kón-dri-um* (Gr. *peri*, about, and *chondros*, cartilage), in *anat.*, the fibrous membrane covering cartilages.

pericladium, *n.* *pěri-klá-di-um* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *klados*, a branch), in *bot.*, the lowermost clasping portion of sheathing petioles.

periclase, *n.* *pěri-klás* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *klasis*, cleavage), a Vesuvian mineral with a perfect cubic cleavage, occurring in grains of a dark-green colour, found in ejected masses of white limestone.

pericline, *n.* *pěri-klín* (Gr. *periklines*, a sloping or shelving all round—from *peri*, about, and *klino*, I bend), a variety of albite in which a portion of the soda is replaced by potash: *periclin'al*, a. -*klín'al*, dipping on all sides from a central point or apex—applied to strata which dip in this manner.

periclinium, *n.* *pěri-klín-i-um* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *klino*, a bed), in *bot.*, the involucre of compositæ.

pericranium, *n.* *pěri-krán-i-um* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *kranton*, the skull), the fibrous membrane that goes round or invests the skull.

periderm, *n.* *pěri-děrm* (Gr. *peri*, about, and *derma*, skin), in *bot.*, the outer layer of bark.

peridium, *n.* *pěri-di-um* (Gr. *perideo*, I wrap round), in *bot.*, the coat immediately enveloping the sporules of the lower tribes of acotyledons.

peridot, *n.* *pěri-dót* (F. *peridot*, peridot: Ar. *feri-det*, a precious stone), another name for the chrysolite; a yellow gem, supposed to be the topaz of the ancients.

periecians—see under *perieci*.

perigee, *n.* *pěri-jé*, also *perig'eum*, *n.* -*jé-um* (F. *perigée*; It. *perigeo*, the perigee—from Gr. *peri*, about, and *ge*, the earth), that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, which is nearest to the earth; opposed to *apogee*: *perig'e-an*, a. -*jé-án*, pert. to the perigee.

perigone, *n.* *pěri-gón* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *gonus*,

mâte, *mát*, *fâr*, *lâto*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

a parent, or *gunc*, a woman), a term applied to floral envelopes; a synonyme for *perianth*, especially when reduced to a single floral whorl: *perigynium*, *n. pērī-jin'ūm*, in *bot.*, applied to the covering of the pistil in the genus *Carex*: *perigynous*, *a. pērī-jin'ūs*, growing on some part that surrounds the ovary in a flower—applied to the corolla and stamens when attached to the calyx.

perigord, *n. pērī-gōrd* (from *Perigord*, in France), a mineral of a dark-grey colour, an ore of manganese: *perigord-pie*, a pie made with truffles, much esteemed by epicures.

perihelion, *n. pērī-hēll'ōn*, also *perihelium*, *n. pērī-hēll'ūm* (Gr. *peri*, about, and *helios*, the sun: *F. pērī-hēll'ie*), the point in the orbit of a planet or a comet nearest the sun—the point farthest away from the sun is called *aphelion*.

peril, *n. pērīl* (*L. periculum*, danger: *It. periglio*: *F. péril*), hazard; danger; jeopardy; particular exposure: *v.* to hazard; to expose to danger: *perilling*, *imp.* *perilled*, *pp. -ltd*: *perilous*, *a. -lūs*, dangerous; full of peril: *perilously*, *ad. -lūs*: *perilousness*, *n. -nēs*, quality of being perilous; danger; hazard.

perilymph, *n. pērī-līm'f* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *L. lymphā*, water), the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

perimeter, *n. pērīm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *metron*, a measure: *F. périmètre*), the external or outward boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all its sides—applied to a figure bounded by straight lines: *perimetrical*, *a. pērī-mē'trī-kal*, *pert. to*.

perinaeum, *n. pērī-nē'ūm* (Gr. *perinaeum*), that part of the body between the thighs, and extending from the anus to the external organ of generation: *perineal*, *a. -nē'al*, of or pert. to.

period, *n. pērī-ōd* (Gr. *períodos*, a circuit, a passage round—from *peri*, around, and *hodos*, a way: *L. períodos*: *It. periodo*: *F. période*), a stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which a thing may return to a former state; a specified portion of time; state at which anything terminates; the time occupied by the revolution of a heavenly body; end; conclusion; a complete sentence; the point (.) indicating the end of a sentence; a series of numbers recurring, or pointed off by a dot or comma: *periodic*, *a. pērī-ōd'ik*, also *periodical*, *a. -ōd'ī-kal*, making a circuit; returning; appearing regularly at certain stated times: *periodical*, *n.* a publication which appears in numbers at stated intervals of time: *periodically*, *ad. -lūs*: *periodicalist*, *n. -ist*, one who publishes a periodical: *periodicity*, *n. -ōd'is'tē-tē*, state of having regular periods, or stated intervals, in changes or conditions.

periodontal, *a. pērī-ō-dōn'tal* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), surrounding the teeth.

perioeci, *n. plu. pērī-ē'ē-sī*, also *perioecians*, *n. plu. -ē'shī-ānz* (Gr. *perioikos*, a dweller around—from *peri*, around, and *oikos*, I dwell), the inhabitants of the earth living in the same latitudes, but in longitudes differing by 180 degrees, so that when it is noon with the one it is midnight with the other.

periosteum, *n. pērī-ō'stē-ūm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *osteon*, a bone), the fibrous sensitive membrane immediately covering the bone: *periosteal*, *a. -āl*, relating to or connected with the periosteum: *periostitis*, *n. -tīs*, inflammation of the covering membrane of the bone: *periostacum*, *n. -trā-kūm* (Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell), the membrane covering shells.

peripatetic, *n. pērī-pā-tē'tik* (Gr. *peripatētikos*, a walker about, belonging to the Peripatetics—from *peri*, around, and *pateo*, I tread or walk), a follower or disciple of Aristotle, who walked about as he taught or disputed in the Lyceum in Athens; a great walker; ironically, an itinerant teacher or preacher: *adj.*, also *peripatetic*, *a. -tē'tī-kal*, walking about, as Aristotle did while he taught; *pert. to* Aristotle, his system, or followers: *peripateticism*, *n. -tē'tē'sizm*, the philosophy of Aristotle.

periphery, *n. pērī-fēr'ē* (Gr. *periphēria*, a circumference—from *peri*, around, and *phero*, I carry: *F. périphérie*), the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure: *peripheric*, *a. pērī-fēr'ik*, also *peripherical*, *a. -ī-kal*, *pert. to* a periphery, or constituting one; in *bot.*, *peripherical* is applied to an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the covering of

the seed: *peripheral*, *a. pērī-fēr'āl*, *pert. to* a periphery.

periphrasis, *n. pērī-fēr'ās*, also *periphrase*, *n. pērī-fēr'āz* (Gr. and *L. periphrasis*, circumlocution—from *peri*, about, and *phrazo*, I speak: *F. périphrase*), the use of more words than necessary to express an idea; circumlocution: *periphrase*, *v.* to express the sense of one word by means of several: *periphrasing*, *imp.* *periphrased*, *pp. -frās*: *periphrastic*, *a. pērī-frās'tik*, also *periphrastical*, *a. -tī-kal*, expressing the sense of fewer words by more; circumlocutory: *periphrastically*, *ad. -lūs*.

peripneumonia, *n. pērī-pnū-mō'nē-ā*, also *peripneumony*, *n. -nū-mō'nē-ā* (Gr. *peripneumonia*, inflammation of the lungs—from *peri*, about, and *pneumon*, a lung), inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia, which see.

peripolygonal, *a. pērī-pō-līg'ō-nāl* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *Eng. polygonal*), in crystallography, having a great number of sides or angles.

peripteral, *a. pērī-ptēr'āl* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing), winged all round; surrounded by a single range of columns: *peripterous*, *a. pērī-ptēr'ūs*, feathered on all sides: *periptery*, *n. pērī-ptēr'ē*, also *peripter*, *n. pērī-ptēr*, a temple or edifice surrounded by a wing or aisle formed of columns exterior to the building.

periscian, *a. pērī-sh'ī-ān* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *skia*, a shadow), having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day: *periscians*, *n. plu. -ānz*, also *periscil*, *n. plu. pērī-sh'ī-l*, a name given to the inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round at certain times of the year, describing circles during the day.

periscope, *n. pērī-skōp* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *skopeo*, I view), a view on all sides; a general view: *periscopical*, *a. -skōp'ik*, viewing on all sides—a term applied to spectacles with concavo-convex glasses, constructed to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

perish, *v. pērīsh* (*F. périssant*, perishing—from *perir*, to perish: *L. pereo*, I am destroyed, I perish), to wither and decay; to lose life or vitality in any manner; to come to nothing; to be lost eternally: *perishing*, *imp.* *adj.* having a tendency to perish; losing life; passing away: *perished*, *pp. -isht*: *adj.* destroyed; dead: *perishable*, *a. -ā-bl*, subject to decay or destruction: *perishably*, *ad. -blt*: *perishableness*, *n. -bl-nēs*, the being liable to decay or destruction.

perisperm, *n. pērī-spērm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, a seed), the innermost envelope of the seed; the albumen or nourishing matter stored up with the embryo in the seed.

perispheric, *a. pērī-sfēr'ik* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *sphaira*, a sphere), having the form of a ball; globular.

perispore, *n. pērīs-pōr* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *Eng. spore*), the outer covering of a spore.

peristaltic, *a. pērī-stāl'tik* (Gr. *peristaltikos*, drawing together all round—from *peri*, around, and *stello*, I send), a term applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines by which their contents are gradually forced downwards; spiral; worm-like: *peristaltically*, *ad. -kāl-lūs*.

peristerite, *n. pērī-s'tēr'it* (Gr. *peristera*, a pigeon), a mineral of a greyish-white colour, exhibiting, when properly cut, a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

peristome, *n. pērīs-tōm* (Gr. *peri*, about, and *stoma*, a mouth), in *bot.*, the ring of bristles situated around the orifice or mouth of the seed-vessels in mosses; the simple or double membrane closing the mouth or opening in the theca of mosses, which membrane becomes divided into a definite number of laminae, termed teeth, after the removal of the lid in the ripe state.

peristrephe, *a. pērī-strēf'ik* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *strepheo*, I turn), rotating or revolving—applied to the paintings of a panorama.

peristyle, *n. pērī-stīl*, also *peristylum*, *n. -stīl'ūm* (Gr. *peristulon*, a gallery with pillars—from *peri*, around, and *stulos*, a column or pillar), a range of columns around the interior of a building or square; a building surrounded with columns.

perisystole, *n. pērī-sīs'tō-lē* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *systole*, a drawing together), in the beating of the heart, the interval of time between the *systole* or contraction, and the *diastole* or dilatation of the heart.

coû, dôy, fôut; pûre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

perithecium, *n.* *për'thê-shî-ûm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *theke*, a box or case), in *bot.*, the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens; a conceptacle in cryptogams, containing spores, and having an opening at one end.

peritomous, *a.* *për-it'ô-mis* (Gr. *peritomos*, cut off all round about—from *peri*, around, and *temno*, I cut or cleave), in *min.*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis.

peritoneum, *n.* *për-it'ô-nê-ûm* (Gr. *peritonaton*, what is stretched round or over—from *peri*, around, and *teino*, I stretch), a thin membrane which lines the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and envelops more or less completely the several parts of the viscera, retaining them in their proper places, and at the same time allowing them to move freely when required: *peritone'al*, *a.* *-nê'al*, pert. to the peritoneum: *peritonitis*, *n.* *-nî'tis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritrochium, *n.* *për-it'ô-trô-ki-ûm* (Gr. *peritrochos*, circular, round—from *peri*, around, and *trochos*, a wheel), in *mech.*, a wheel fixed upon an axle, so that both can be moved by a rope passing round the wheel; one of the mechanical powers, called the *wheel* and *axle*.

peritropical, *a.* *për-it'ô-trô-pôl* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *trope*, a turning), rotatory; circuitous; in *bot.*, applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

periwig, *n.* *për-it'wîg* (a corruption of *F. perruque*, a lock or tuft of hair, a wig; Dut. *perruk*; Ger. *perrücke*, a wig), a kind of false cap formed of an intertexture of false hair, worn by men to conceal baldness; a wig or peruke: *v.* to dress with false hair:

periwiggling, *imp.* *per'wigged*, *pp.* *-wig'd*.

periwinkle, *n.* *për-it'wîng-ki* (*F. pervenche*; *L.* and *It. perwinca*, the plant periwinkle—from *L. vincio*, I bind about), a creeping or binding plant—probably so called from its growth being similar to a tangled mass of twigs.

periwinkle, *n.* *për-it'wîng'îl* (AS. *pinewindla*, the pinwinkle; Scot. *peerie*, small, little, and AS. *wincle*, a wheel), a small wheel; a small shell-fish or sea-snail, having a turbinated shell.

perjure, *v.* *për-jôor* (*L. perjurium*, a false oath—from *per*, through, and *juro*, I swear), to swear falsely; in a court of justice, to swear to as truth that which is known to be false: **perjuring**, *imp.* *per'jured*, *pp.* *-jôord*: **adj.** having sworn falsely, as a witness in a court of justice—usually followed by a *pron.* and *self*, as, he perjured himself: **perjurer**, *n.* *-er*, one who swears falsely: **perjury**, *n.* *-jôor-i*, the act or crime of giving false evidence in a court of justice when put on oath.

perk, *a.* *pêric* (*W. peric*, trim, neat; *percu*, to trim, to smarten), smart; trim; *v.* to make trim or smart; to hold up the head with affected smartness: **perking**, *imp.* *perked*, *pp.* *perkt*: **perky**, *a.* *pêr'ki*, pert; jaunty; trim—same as *pert*, which see.

permanent, *a.* *për-mâ-nênt* (*L. permanens*, remaining, enduring—from *per*, through, and *maneo*, I remain or last; *It. permanente*; *F. permanent*), of long continuance; durable; continuing in the same state without change: **permanently**, *ad.* *-lî*: **permanency**, *n.* *-nên-sî*, also **permanence**, *n.* *-nên-s*, continuance in the same state without change; duration: **permanent way**, the bed or superstructure on which the rails are laid in a finished railway.

permeate, *v.* *për-mê-at* (*L. permeatum*, to pass through or penetrate—from *per*, through, and *meo*, I go or pass), to penetrate and pass through a substance without causing any rupture or displacement of its parts; to pass through the pores of a body: **permeating**, *imp.* *permeated*, *pp.* *per'mea'tion*, *n.* *-â-shûn*, the act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body: **permeable**, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be passed through, as water through a porous body, or as light through glass: **permeably**, *ad.* *-blî*: **permeability**, *n.* *-blî-tî*, the quality or state of being permeable.

Permian System, *n.* *për-mî-ân sistêm*, in *geol.*, a term applied to the lower division of what was formerly regarded as the New Red Sandstone—so called from their extensive development in the government of Perm, in central Russia.

permission, *n.* *për-mîsh-în* (*L. permissio*, leave—from *permissum*, to suffer to pass through—from *per*, through, and *missum*, to permit or allow to go: *It. permissione*; *F. permission*), leave, licence, or liberty granted; allowance: **permissive**, *a.* *-mîsh'iv*, not hin-

dering; granting liberty; suffered without hindrance; allowing by statute, but not enforcing: **permissively**, *ad.* *-lî*: **permissible**, *a.* *-sî-bl*, that may be permitted or allowed: **permissibly**, *ad.* *-blî*.

permit, *n.* *për-mît* (*L. permittere*, to let through, to allow—from *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, to send: *It. permittere*; *F. permettre*), a written licence or permission by the custom-house authorities, showing that the duties on certain goods that are removed have been paid; leave: *v.* *për-mît*, to allow without command; to give leave or liberty to without authorising or approving; to concede: **permitting**, *imp.* *permitted*, *pp.*

permute, *v.* *për-mû't* (*L. permutare*, to change or alter completely—from *per*, through, and *mutio*, I change: *It. permutare*; *F. permuter*), to change the order or arrangement of, as letters or things: **permuting**, *imp.* *permut'ed*, *pp.* *permut'able*, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be changed, the one for the other: **permutably**, *ad.* *-blî*: **permutableness**, *n.* *-bl-nês*: **permutation**, *n.* *për-mû-tâ-shûn*, the successive changing or varying the arrangement of letters or things in every possible order; a rule in algebra and in arithmetic.

pernicious, *a.* *për-nîsh'îs* (*L. perniciosus*, ruinous, very destructive—from *per*, through, and *nocere*, to kill: *F. pernicious*), highly injurious; tending to injure or destroy, as health or morals; deadly; destructive: **pernici'ously**, *ad.* *-lî*: **pernici'ousness**, *n.* *-nês*, the quality of being very injurious or destructive.

peronate, *a.* *për-ô-nât* (*L. peronatus*, rough-booted), in *bot.*, thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powdery externally.

peroneal, *a.* *për-ô-nê'al* (*Gr. perone*, the fibula or small bone of the leg), belonging to or lying near the fibula, as certain muscles connecting it with the foot.

peroration, *n.* *për-ô-râ-shûn* (*L. peroratio*, the finishing part—from *per*, through, and *oratio*, a speech), the concluding part of an oration or of a speech.

peroxide, *n.* *për-ôks'id* (*L. per*, through, and *Eng. oxide*), that oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen: **peroxidise**, *v.* *-i-dîz*, to oxidise to the utmost degree.

perpender, *n.* *për-pên'dér*, also **per'pent-stone** (*F. parpaing*—from *par*, through, and *pan*, the face of a wall), a large stone in a building reaching through a wall and appearing on both sides of it; a through-band; a coping-stone.

perpendicular, *a.* *për-pên-dîk'û-lér* (*L. perpendicularis*, a plumb-line—from *per*, through, and *penseo*, I hang: *It. perpendicolare*; *F. perpendiculaire*, perpendicular), hanging or extending in a right line from any point; at right angles to any plane or line; vertical: *n.* a line standing at right angles on another line: **perpendicularly**, *ad.* *-lî*: **perpendicularity**, *n.* *-lî-tî*, the state of being perpendicular.

perpetrate, *v.* *për-pê-trât* (*L. perpetratum*, to perform thoroughly, to execute—from *per*, thoroughly, and *patro*, I perform: *It. perpetrare*; *F. perpétrer*), to commit or perform, always used to express an evil act: **perpetrating**, *imp.* *per'petrated*, *pp.* *perpetrator*, *n.* *-tér*, one who commits a crime: **perpetration**, *n.* *-trâ-shûn*, the act of committing a crime.

perpetuate, *v.* *për-pê-tû-at* (*L. perpetuatum*, to proceed with continually—from *perpetuus*, perpetual: *It. perpetuare*; *F. perpétuer*), to cause to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion: **perpetuating**, *imp.* *perpet'uated*, *pp.* *perpet'uation*, *n.* *-â-shûn*, the act of making perpetual: incessant continuance: **perpet'ual**, *a.* *-âl*, never ceasing; continuing without intermission; permanent; not temporary; endless: **perpetually**, *ad.* *-lî*: **perpetual curacy**, a living where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage endowed: **perpetual motion**, a term applied to a machine having motion that would continue for ever, or until the parts of the machine were worn out: **perpetual screw**, a screw that continues acting without intermission against the teeth of a wheel so long as the moving power continues; an endless screw: **perpetuity**, *n.* *për-pê-tû-â-tî*, endless duration; continued and uninterrupted existence for an indefinite period of time; something of which there is no end.

perplex, *v.* *për-plêks'* (*L. perplexus*, very much entangled or twisted together—from *per*, thoroughly, and *plexus*, twisted, interwoven: *F. perplexe*, perplexed), to make intricate or difficult; to puzzle; to distract; to confuse; to distress with suspense or anxiety: **perplexing**, *imp.* *adj.* troublesome; embarrassing: **perplexed**, *pp.* *-plêks't'* *adj.* entangled;

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

embarrassed; puzzled: **perplex**'edly, ad. **-ēd-ly**: **perplex**'edness, n. **-nēs**, state of being perplexed; embarrassment: **perplex**'ity, n. **-i-ti**, anxiety; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty.

perquisite, n. **pēr-kwīt-ēt** (L. *perquisitus*, made diligent search for—from *per*, thoroughly, and *querere*, to seek), the incidental gains of an office or an employment over and above the settled wages: **perquisition**, n. **-zish'ūn**, a thorough inquiry or search.

perron, n. **pēr-rōn** (F. *perron*—from *pierre*, a stone: L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock, a stone), a staircase or flight of steps outside a building.

perruquier, n. **pēr-rō-kī-ēr** (F.—from *perruque*, a wig), a wig-maker.

perry, n. **pēr-ēt** (L. *pirum*, a pear: F. *poire*), the fermented juice of pears; a liquor.

persicot, n. **pēr-sē-kōt** (F. *persicot*—from L. *persicum*, a peach), a liquor flavoured with peach-kernels.

persecute, v. **pēr-sē-kūt** (L. *persecutus*, followed perseveringly—from *per*, thoroughly, and *secutus*, followed, pursued; *sequi*, to follow: F. *persécuter*, to persecute), to pursue closely or harassingly; to afflict or harass on account of religion; to pursue with continued malignity; to harass or annoy with solicitation or importunity: **persecuting**, imp. a. harassing or afflicting unjustly, particularly for religious opinions; pursuing with enmity in order to injure in person or means: **persecuted**, pp. a. harassed and afflicted by the enmity of another: **persecutor**, n. **-kū-tēr**, one who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly: **persecution**, n. **-kū-shūn**, the act of harassing or punishing another unjustly; the act of afflicting or destroying on account of adherence to a particular creed: **persecutive**, a. **-kū-tū**, following; persecuting: **Persecutions**, the name by which several periods in the history of the Christian Church are distinguished,—in the early Church, by the heathen to suppress Christianity—in latter times, by sect against sect.

persevere, v. **pēr-sē-vēr** (L. *persevero*, I continue steadfastly, I persist—from *per*, thoroughly, and *severus*, strict, severe: It. *perseverare*, F. *persévérer*), not to give over; to continue persistently in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily a design or course begun; to be constant in effort or progress: **persevering**, imp. a. constant in purpose or design; persistent: **persevered**, pp. **-vēr'd**: **perseveringly**, ad. **-ly**: **perseverance**, n. **-vēr-dns**, persistence in any design or attempt; constancy in pursuit or progress; in *theol.*, persistent continuance in the Christian character, and consequent favour of God—also called *final perseverance*.

Persian, a. **pēr-shān**, also **Persic**, a. **pēr-sik**, from or relating to Persia: n. the language of Persia: **Persian berry**, a yellow dye-stuff: **Persian wheel**, a large wheel surrounded with buckets for raising water from a low to a high level: **Persians**, n. plu. **pēr-shāns**, in *anul.*, sculptured male figures used instead of columns.

persiflage, n. **pēr-sē-flāzh** (F.), light talk treating all subjects with banter.

persimmon, n. **pēr-sim'ūm** (an Indian name), an Amer. tree and its fruit.

persist, v. **pēr-sist** (L. *persistere*, to continue steadfastly—from *per*, through, and *sisto*, I stand: It. *persistere*: F. *persister*), to continue steadily in any business or course commenced; not to give over; to persevere: **persisting**, imp. a. persistent, pp. **persistence**, n. **-ēns**, also **persistency**, n. **-ēns**, steady perseverance in what has been undertaken; constancy in purpose or design; perseverance; obstinacy: **persist-**ent, a. **-ēnt**, constant; continuing; remaining; in *bot.*, not falling off; remaining attached to the axis until the part which bears it is matured: **persistingly**, ad. **-ly**.

person, n. **pēr-sōn** (L. *persona*, a mask, a character, a person: It. *persona*: F. *personne*), a human being; an individual; the body; one's self; one; a living soul; not a representative; character in a play; in *gram.*, one of the three states of a verb as modified by its nominative, representing respectively the speaker, that which is spoken to, and that which is spoken of; the quality of the noun or pronoun which modifies the verb; a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead: **personable**, a. **-ā-bl**, of good appearance; handsome: **personage**, n. **-āj**, a man or woman of eminence or distinction; exterior appearance; an individual: **personal**, a. **-āl**, pert. to men or women, not to things; peculiar or proper to him or to her; ap-

plying directly to one's character or conduct; exterior; in *gram.*, denoting the three persons of the verb; movable, not real: **personally**, ad. **-ly**, in person; not by representative; particularly: **personality**, n. **-āl-i-ti**, that which constitutes distinction of person; individuality; reflection upon individuals, as upon their private actions or character: **personal estate** or **property**, every species of property except real estate—that is, lands and houses: **personal identity**, in *meta.*, our sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness gives us the evidence: **personal pronoun**, in *gram.*, one of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it: **personal representatives**, the executors or administrators of a person deceased: **personalise**, v. **-āl-iz**, to make personal: **personalising**, imp. a. **personalised**, pp. **-īz'd**: **personalty**, n. **-āl-ti**, personal estate: **personate**, a. **-āt**, in *bot.*, a form of monopetalous corolla where the orifice of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat, the whole resembling a gaping mask: v. to assume the character of another, and in such a way as to pass for that person; to counterfeit; to feign; to play a fictitious character: **personating**, imp. a. **personated**, pp. **adj.** counterfeit; fictitious: **personator**, n. **-tēr**, one who assumes a fictitious character: **personation**, n. **-shūn**, the act of assuming the character of another: **personify**, v. **pēr-sōn'ī-fī**, to ascribe to a thing the sentiments, actions, or language of a human being: **personifying**, imp. a. **personified**, pp. **-fīd**: **personifier**, n. **-fī-ēr**, one who personifies: **personification**, n. **-fī-kā-shūn**, the act of personifying; in *rhet.*, the investing of things with the conduct and actions of human beings: **personnel**, n. **-nēl** (F.), the persons employed in any public service: in *person*, by one's self; not by representative: **the person**, the body.

perspective, n. **pēr-spēk'tīv** (L. *perspectum*, to look thoroughly or closely at—from *per*, through, and *specio*, I look: F. *perspectif*: Sp. *perspectiva*, perspective), a view or prospect; the art of drawing on paper or canvas, &c., pictures of objects or scenery as they appear to the eye from any given point, either real or imaginary; a pocket-telescope: **adj.** pert. to or according to perspective: **perspectively**, ad. **-ly**: **perspectograph**, n. **-tō-grāf** (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an optical instrument for mechanical drawing: **aerial perspective**, the faintness of outlines and blending of colours produced by the thicker or thinner stratum of air which pervades the optical image viewed, the delineation of which requires, on the part of the artist, a careful study of nature: **linear perspective**, the principles of geometry applied to the accurate delineation of the chief lines of a picture.

perspicacious, a. **pēr-spi-kā'shūs** (L. *perspicax*, penetrating, acute—gen. *perspicacis*—from *perspicio*, I look thoroughly or closely at: It. and F. *perspicace*), sharp of sight; of acute discernment or understanding: **perspicaciously**, ad. **-ly**: **perspicaciousness**, n. **-shūs-nēs**, also **perspicacity**, n. **-kās'ī-ti**, quickness of sight or acuteness of discernment: **perspicuous**, a. **pēr-spi-kū-ūs** (L. *perspicuus*, clear), easily understood; clear to the mind; plain; evident: **perspicuously**, ad. **-ly**: **perspicuousness**, n. **-nēs**, also **perspicuity**, n. **pēr-spi-kū'ī-ti**, easiness to be understood; plainness; distinctness; that quality in language which presents with great plainness to the mind of another the precise ideas of a writer or speaker.

perspire, v. **pēr-spīr** (L. *perspirare*, to breathe through or everywhere—from *per*, through, and *spiro*, I breathe), to sweat; to emit or exhale through the pores of the skin: **perspiring**, imp. a. **perspired**, pp. **-sīr'd**: **perspirable**, a. **-ā-bl**, that may be perspired: **perspiration**, n. **pēr-spi-rā'shūn** (It. *perspirazione*: F. *perspiration*), sweat; evacuation of moisture through the pores of the skin; matter perspired: **perspirability**, n. **pēr-spī-rā-bīl'ī-ti**, the quality of being perspirable: **perspirative**, a. **-rā-tīv**, also **perspiratory**, a. **-rā-tēr-ī**, performing the act of perspiration.

persuade, v. **pēr-swād** (L. *persuadere*, to persuade—from *per*, thoroughly, and *suadeo*, I advise: It. *persuadere*: F. *persuader*), to influence by advice or argument; to draw or incline a person by presenting powerful motives to the mind; to convince by argument or entreaty: **persuading**, imp. a. **persuaded**, pp. **convincing**; induced: **persuader**, n. **-dēr**, one who persuades: **persuadable**, a. **-dā-bl**, capable of being persuaded: **persuasive**, a. **-swā-sīv** (L. *persuasive*), to persuade—from *per*, thoroughly, and *suasum*, to advise: It. *persuasivo*: F. *persuasif*, persuasive), having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions:

cōto, bōy, fūot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

n. that which persuades; an incitement: **persua'sive**ly, ad. -siv-*ly*: **persua'siveness**, n. -siv-*ness*, the quality of being persuasive: **persua'sory**, a. -sér-*ly*, having the power or tendency to persuade: **persua'sion**, n. -shún, the act of persuading; state of being persuaded; settled opinion or conviction; a religious sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system: **persua'sible**, a. -si-b*l*, that may be influenced by reasons offered: **persua'sibleness**, n. -bi-nés, the quality of being persuadable: **persua'sibility**, n. -bi-lít-*ty*, capability of being persuaded.

persulphate, n. *pér-sul'fat* (L. *per*, thoroughly, and Eng. *sulphate*), a sulphate of the peroxide of any base: **persulphuret**, n. *pér-rét* (L. *per*, and *sulphuret*), that which has the largest proportion of sulphur.

perit, a. *pér-ít* (W. *perit*, smart, fine; *perten*, a smart little girl; *perit*, to trim, to smarten—see *perk*), having the quality of liveliness carried to excess; forward; indecorously free; saucy: **peritly**, ad. -l*ly*: **perit'ness**, n. -nés, forwardness; sauciness.

pertain, v. *pér-tán* (L. *pertinere*, to reach or extend to—from *per*, through, and *teneo*, I hold: *It. pertinere*), to be the property, right, or duty of; to concern; to have relation: **pertain'ing**, imp.: **pertained**, pp. -tánd'.

perturbation, n. *pér-tér-é-brá'shún* (L. *perturbatum*, to bore through—from *per*, through, and *terebro*, I bore), the act of boring through.

pertinacious, a. *pér-ti-ná'shús* (L. *pertinax*, that holds very fast—gen. *pertinacis*—from *per*, thoroughly, and *tenax*, tenacious: *It. pertinace*), unyielding; firm; resolute; adhering with fixed resolution or obstinacy, as to an opinion: **pertina'ciously**, ad. -l*ly*: **pertina'ciousness**, n. -shús-nés, also **pertina'cítity**, n. -nás-i-tít, firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; steady resolution or perseverance; obstinacy.

pertinent, a. *pér-ti-nént* (L. *pertinens*, reaching or extending to—from *per*, through, and *teneo*, I hold: *It. pertinente*; *F. pertinent*), just to the purpose; relating to the subject or matter in hand; relevant: **pertinent'ly**, ad. -l*ly*: **pertinence**, n. -néns, also **pertinency**, n. -nén-sít, justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; suitability.

perturb, v. *pér-turb'* (L. *perturbare*, to throw into utter confusion, to embarrass—from *per*, thoroughly, and *turbare*, to disturb: *It. perturbare*), to trouble or disquiet; to put out of regularity; to cause to deviate from an elliptic orbit: **perturb'ing**, imp.: **perturbed**, pp. -térbd': **adj.** agitated; disquieted: **perturbation**, n. *pér-tér-bá'shún*, disquiet of mind; restlessness and disorder of the mind; commotion of the passions; confusion; cause of disquiet: **perturbations of the planets**, in *astron.*, the deviations of the planets from their regular elliptic courses, caused by their mutually attracting each other.

pertuse, a. *pér-tús'*, also **pertused**, a. -túst' (L. *pertusus*, perforated—from *per*, through, and *tusus*, to beat: *F. pertuse*, full of small holes—from *pertuis*, a hole), punched; perforated or pierced irregularly; in *bot.*, having slits or holes: **pertusion**, n. *pér-tú'shún*, the act of piercing; the hole made; a perforation.

pertussis, n. *pér-tús'sis* (L. *per*, thoroughly, and *tussis*, a cough), whooping-cough.

peruke, n. *pér-ók'* (F. *perruque*—see *periwig*), a wig: **peruked**, a. -ókt', covered or fitted with a wig: **peruke-maker**, a wig-maker.

perula, n. *pér-ú-lá*, also **perule**, n. *pér-ú-l*, plu. **per-úle**, -l*é* (L. *perula*, a little pocket), in *bot.*, a sac formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth; the cap-like covering of buds formed by the abortion of their outer leaves.

peruse, v. *pér-ú-sé* (L. *pervisum*, to look through, to examine—from *per*, through, and *L. visum*; *F. viser*, to look at, to view), to read with attention; to read through: **peru'sing**, imp.: **perused**, pp. *pér-ú-séd'*: **peruser**, n. -sér, one who reads with attention, as a book: **peru'sal**, n. -ó-sál, the act of reading; the careful examination, as of a book.

Peruvian, a. *pér-ó-vi-án*, or **pert**, to Peru: n. a native of Peru: **Peruvian balsam**, a thick brown liquid of a fragrant odour and pungent bitter taste, the product of a tree of S. Amer.: **Peruvian bark**, Jesuit's bark; the bark of several cinchona-trees of Peru, much used in medicine in various preparations: **Peruvine**, n. *pér-ó-vín*, a light oily fluid obtained from the balsam of Peru.

pervade, v. *pér-vád'* (L. *pervadere*, to spread through, to penetrate—from *per*, through, and *vado*, I go), to

pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing; to be diffused through every minute part: **pervad'ing**, imp.: **pervad'ed**, pp.: **pervasive**, a. -vád-siv^e (L. *pervasum*, to pass or spread through), tending or able to pervade: **pervasion**, n. -shún, the act of pervading or passing through.

perverse, a. *pér-vér's* (L. *perversum*, to overturn, to overthrow—from *per*, thoroughly, and *versum*, to turn: *It. perverso*; *F. pervers*, perverse), stubborn; untractable; obstinate in the wrong; petulant; vexatious: **perversely**, ad. -l*ly*: **perverseness**, n. -nés, also **perversity**, n. -sít-*ty*, the state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross: **perversion**, n. -shún, the act of perverting; change to something worse; diversion from the true intent or object: **perversive**, a. -siv, tending to corrupt or pervert.

pervert, v. *pér-vért* (L. *pervertere*, to overturn, to overthrow—from *per*, thoroughly, and *verto*, I turn: *It. pervertere*; *F. pervertir*), to corrupt; to turn from the true use, end, or purpose: n. *pér-vért*, one who has changed to the worse—generally said of one who is believed to have changed from the true religion to a false one, or to a corrupt form of the true: **pervert'ing**, imp.: **pervert'ed**, pp.: **pervert'er**, n. -ér, one who corrupts: **pervertible**, a. -i-b*l*, capable of being perverted.

pervious, a. *pér-í-vi-ús* (L. *pervius*, having a passage through—from *per*, through, and *via*, a way), that may be penetrated by another body or substance; admitting passage; penetrable by the mental sight: **perviously**, ad. -l*ly*: **perviousness**, n. -nés, the quality of admitting a passage through.

pesade, n. *pé-sád'* (F. *pesade*, motion of a horse in riding—from *peser*, to weigh), the motion of a horse raising his fore quarters without moving his hind feet.

pessary, n. *pés-sér-í* (It. *pessario*; *F. pessaire*), a small instrument made of gutta percha or waxed linen, introduced into the vagina for supporting the mouth of the uterus.

pessimist, n. *pés-sít-míst* (L. *pessimus*, the worst), one who holds that everything existing is for the worst—thus opposed to *optimist*.

pest, n. *pést* (L. *pestis*, a deadly disease: *It.* and *F. peste*), any pestilential disease; anything destructive or very mischievous; bane: **pest-house**, an infirmary or hospital for pestilential diseases.

pester, v. *pés-tér* (old *F. empester*, to pester, to entangle: *It. impastriacare*, to bedaub, to beplaster—the figure being that of clogging or entangling in something pasty or sticky), to trouble; to annoy; to encumber; to harass with little vexations: **pes'ter'ing**, imp.: **pestered**, pp. -térd': **pester'er**, n. -ér, he or that which pesters.

pestiferous, a. *pés-tíf-ér-ús* (L. *pestis*, a deadly disease, and *fero*, I carry), bearing or bringing pestilence, mortal or physical; malignant; destructive: **pestiferously**, ad. -l*ly*.

pestilence, n. *pés-tít-léns* (L. *pestilens*, abounding in plague, noxious; *pestilentia*, an infectious or contagious disease—from *pestis*, a deadly disease: *It. pestilenzia*; *F. pestilence*), any contagious and malignant or mortal disease; the plague; anything sweepingly destructive: **pestilent**, a. -lén't, destructive to health and life; noxious to morals or society; corrupt: **pestilently**, ad. -l*ly*: **pestilential**, a. -lén'shál, tending to produce a pestilence or an infectious disease; destructive; pernicious, physically or morally.

pestle, n. *pést* or *péstíl* (L. *pistillum*, the pestle of a mortar: *It. pestello*), that with which anything is pounded in a mortar.

pet, n. *pét* (Sw. *pytt*; Dan. *pytt*; Norm. *pet*, pshaw! tut! exclamations of displeasure; Magyar. *petényi*, to blurt with the mouth) a fit of slight passion or sulks; a fit of peevishness; any animal fondled or indulged; a word of endearment applied to young children (in this sense probably connected with *F. petít*, a little one): v. to indulge in pets or fits of ill-humour, as a child; to fondle or indulge: **pet'ing**, imp.: **petted**, pp.: **adj.** spoiled by indulgence; indulged in fits of ill-humour: in a *pet*, in the sulks: a *pet child*, an indulged child: **pettish**, a. *pét'fish*, pert, to a pet; fretful; peevish: **pettishly**, ad. -l*ly*: **pettishness**, n. -nés, petulance; peevishness. *Note*.—That "pet, ill-humour," and "pet, a fondling," have a common origin, will not appear inconsistent, when it is considered that "to pet a child" is "to indulge it in its pets or fits of ill-humour." There is an obvious connection with *F. petit*, a little one, but the meanings cannot now be separated.

máte, măt, jár, lăw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pln; nôte, nôt, môve;

petal, *n.* *pétal* (Gr. *petalon*, a leaf—from *petannumi*, I spread out: *It. petalo*: *F. pétale*), in bot., the leaf of an expanded flower; one of the separate parts of a corolla or flower: **petalled**, *a.* *-dled*, also **petal-shaped**, *a.* having the shape of a petal: **petaliform, *a.* *pétalifórme* (Gr. *petalon*, and *L. forma*, a shape), also **petaloid**, *a.* *pétal-óid* (Gr. *petalon*, and *eidos*, a form), having the form of a petal: **petaline**, *a.* *-lín*, pert. to a petal: **petalism**, *n.* *-líz*, in *anc. Syracuse*, a form of banishment by writing the name of the person to be banished on a leaf: **petalite**, *n.* *-lít*, a mineral of a white, greyish, or greenish colour, and of a lamellar structure in one direction: **petalous**, *a.* *-lús*, resembling a petal.**

petard, *n.* *pétárd* (*F. petard*, a cracker—from *peter*, to break wind, to crack), a short piece of ordnance of a bell shape, formerly used for bursting open gates, destroying bridges, &c., by explosion—a bag or bags of gunpowder are now found to be as effective: **petardier**, *n.* *pét-ár-dér*, one who had the charge of a petard.

petasus, *n.* *pét-á-sús* (*L. petasus*; *Gr. petasos*, a travelling hat or cap), the winged cap of Mercury.

petechie, *n.* *plu. pét-é-kí-é* (*It. petecchia*), in *med.*, purple or dark-red spots which appear on the skin in levers of a malignant type: **petechial**, *a.* *pét-é-kí-ál*, spotted; characterised by the appearance of petechie.

Peter-pence, *n.* *pét-ér-péns*, an annual tax on every house, formerly paid by the English to the Pope on Lammass day.

petiole, *n.* *pét-i-ól* (*L. petiolus*, a little foot—from *pes*, a foot: *F. pétiole*), the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem: **petioled, *a.* *-óld*, having a footstalk: **petiolar**, *a.* *-ó-lér*, also **petiolar'y**, *a.* *-lér-í*, pert. to or growing on a small stalk; proceeding from a petiole; having a stalk or petiole: **petiolate**, *a.* *-lát*, growing on a petiole: **petiolute**, *n.* *-lól*, the stalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.**

petit, *n.* *pét-i* (*F.*), little in figure; small; diminutive; mean: **petite nature**, *pét-ét ná-tór*, a term applied to such pictures as contain figures a little less in size than life, and yet have the effect of life size.

petition, *n.* *pét-tísh-ún* (*L. petitio*, a request, a petition—*gen. petitiois*—from *peto*, I beg or ask: *It. petizione*: *F. pétition*), an asking or seeking; a solemn or formal solicitation made by one party to another; a paper or document containing a written request or application; a prayer, or a part of one, addressed to God; an earnest entreaty; *v.* to solicit earnestly; to supplicate: **petiti oning**, *imp.* **petitioned**, *pp.* *-ánd*: **petitioner**, *n.* *-ér*, one who petitions: **petitionary**, *a.* *-éri*, containing a petition or request.

petong, *n.* *pét-tóng*, the Chinese name of a species of copper of a white colour.

petrology, *n.* *pét-tról-ó-jí*, sometimes **petrology**, *n.* *pét-tról-ó-jí* (*Gr. petra*, a rock, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of *geol.* which regards rocks and rock-formations alone; a synonyme of *lithology*.

petre, *n.* *pét-ér* (*Gr. petra*, a rock), a stone, as in *saltpetre*: **petrean**, *a.* *pét-ér-án*, pert. to or resembling rock or stone: **petrous**, *a.* *pét-rús*, hard; stony.

petrel, *n.* *pét-rél* (*F. pétrel*—from *L. Petrus*, Peter), an ocean-bird, that appears, like Peter, to walk on the water—called *stormy-petrels*, as their appearance is thought to presage a storm, and by sailors *Mother Carey's chickens*.

petrescent, *a.* *pét-tris-sént* (*Gr. or L. petra*, a stone), becoming stone, or of a stony hardness: **petrescence**, *n.* *-séns*, the process of converting into stone.

petrification, *n.* *pét-ri-fák-shún* (*Gr. or L. petra*, stone, and *L. factus*, done or made, *fió*, I become: *F. pétrification*), conversion of an animal or vegetable substance into stony matter; process of changing into stone: **petrification**, *a.* *-tív*, able or tending to convert into stone: **petrific**, *a.* *pét-ri-fík*, having power to change into stone: **petrify**, *v.* *pét-ri-fí*, to convert animal or vegetable substances into stony matter; to fix in dumb amazement; to become stone: **petrifying**, *imp.* *adj.* converting into stone: **petrified**, *pp.* *-fíd*: *adj.* converted into stone; amazed; astounded.

petrography, *n.* *pét-tróg-rá-jí* (*Gr. petros*, a large stone, and *grapho*, I write), in *geol.*, used in the same sense as *petrology*—thus, we speak of the "petrographic" (*pét-ró-gráf-ík*) character of a formation, as opposed to its "paleontological."

petroleum, *n.* *pét-tról-é-úm* (*Gr. or L. petra*, rock, and *L. oleum*, oil: *It. petrolio*: *F. pétrole*), a liquid mineral pit of a dark yellowish-brown colour, so called from its oozing out of several strata like oil; known also as *mineral oil*: **petroline**, *n.* *pét-ról-ín*, a

substance resembling paraffine, obtained by distillation from the petroleum of Rangoon.

petrophiloides, *n.* *plu. pét-ró-fí-lóif-déz* (*Gr. petros*, a stone, *phileo*, I love, and *eidos*, appearance), in *geol.*, fossil cones from the London clay, so named from their resemblance to those of the existing genus of ornamental shrubs called *petrophila*, *pét-tró-fí-lát*.

petrosal, *n.* *pét-tró-sál* (*L. petrosus*, full of rocks—from *petra*, a rock), the dense and solid mass of bone forming a part of the temporal bone, and entering into the base of the skull; the ear-capsule bone in a fish: **petrous**, *a.* *pét-rús*, hard; stony; in *anat.*, applied to the portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated: **petrosal nerve**, a branch of the vidian nerve.

petrosilex, *n.* *pét-ró-sí-léks* (*L. petra*, rock, and *silex*, flint), rock-flint or hornstone: **petrosilic'ous**, *a.* *-sí-lísh-ús*, consisting of or containing petrosilex.

petticoat, *n.* *pét-tí-kót* (*F. petit*, little, petty, and *Eng. coat*), a loose under garment worn by females: **petticoat government**, female rule; dominion or influence of a woman.

pettifogger, *n.* *pét-tí-fóg-gér* (*F. petit*, little, mean, and old *Eng. fog*, to resort to mean expedients: *Ger. fug*, convenience, opportunity), a lawyer who is employed in small or mean business: **pettifogging**, *a.* conducting inferior or mean law business; playing the part of a pettifogger: **pettifogger'y**, *a.* *-gér-í*, the practice or the acts of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

pettily, *pettiness*—see *petty*.

pettitoes, *n.* *plu. pét-tí-tós* (*Norm. petots*, little feet), the toes or feet of a pig; *sportively*, applied to the human feet.

petto, *n.* *pét-tó* (*It. petto*, the breast—from *L. pectus*, the breast), the breast: in *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

pettish, **pettishly**, **pettishness**—see *pet*.

petty, *a.* *pét-tí* (*It. piccolo*; *Sp. pequeño*, small: *F. petit*; *W. pítu*, little, small: *W. píd*, a point), small in amount; inferior; little; inconsiderable; trivial: **pettily**, *ad.* *-tí-lí*: **pettiness**, *n.* *-nés*, smallness; littleness; unimportance: **petty-cash book**, a book for entering small receipts and payments: **petty jury**, a jury of twelve men to try ordinary or small cases in a court: **petty officers**, the lower or subordinate class of officers on board a man-of-war.

petulant, *a.* *pét-ú-lánt* (*L. petulans*, attacking, pert, saucy—from *peto*, I attack, assail: *It. petulante*; *F. pétulant*, petulant), irritable or pert from fretfulness or ill-humour; saucy; capriciously peevish; freakish in passion: **petulantly**, *ad.* *-tí*: **petulance**, *n.* *-dáns*, also **petulancy**, *n.* *-lánt-sí*, peevishness; saucy pettiness.

petunse, *n.* also **petuntse** or **petuntze**, *n.* *pét-túns'*, a fine clay used by the Chinese in their manufacture of porcelain; kaolin.

Petworth marble, *pét-wérth már-bl*, a limestone, chiefly composed of fresh-water shells—so called from its being worked at Petworth, in Sussex.

peuce, *n.* *pús*, also **peucites**, *n.* *plu. pús-íts* (*Gr. peuke*, the pine or fir), the generic name for all fossil wood which appears to have been absolutely con-producing.

pew, *n.* *pú* (*L. podium*, an elevated place: *Dut. puy*, a pulpit or reading-desk), an enclosed seat in a church or chapel: *v.* to fit or furnish with pews: **pewing**, *imp.* **pewed**, *pp.* **pew-opener**, an attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the seat-holders.

pewit, *n.* *pé-wít*, also **pé-wet**—see *peewit*.

pewter, *n.* *pá-ter* (*Dut. pewter*; *It. petro*, pewter), an alloyed metal composed of tin and antimony, sometimes with a little copper; an alloy composed chiefly of zinc, tin, and lead, in varying proportions: **pewtery**, *a.* *-tér-í*, pert. to pewter: **pewterer**, *n.* *-tér-ér*, one who works in pewter: **pewter-pot**, a publican's measure for serving malt liquors.

pfahlbauten, *n.* *fál-báw-tén* (*Ger.*, meaning literally pile-dwellings—from *pfahl*, a stake or post, and *bau*, a structure or edifice), a term applied by the Swiss to the pre-historic lake-habitations of that country.

phacochere, *n.* *fák-ó-kér* (*Gr. phakos*, a wart resembling a lentil, and *chóiros*, a hog), the wart-hog, a pachydermatous animal akin to the hogs.

phaeoid, *a.* *fák-óid* (*Gr. phake*, a pea or lentil, and *eidos*, appearance), like a lentil.

phacops, *n.* *fák-óps* (*Gr. phake*, a lentil, and *ops*, the eye), in *geol.*, a widely-distributed genus of trilobites having large faceted eyes.

phaeton, *n.* *fák-tón* (*Phaeton*, in *anc. myth.*, son

cúo, boy, fét; *páre*, báid; *cháir*, game, jog, shun, thim, there, zeal.

of Phœbus, who, having received permission from Phœbus to guide the chariot of the sun, conducted it so unskillfully that Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, which hurled him headlong into the river Po), an open chaise or carriage on four wheels, having sometimes a small seat behind.

phagedæna, *n.* *fāg'ē-dē-nā* (Gr. *phagedaina*, a cancer—from *phago*, I eat), a spreading obstinate ulcer: **phagēdonic**, *a.* *-dē-nik*, rapidly destroying the parts attacked, as an ulcer.

phalanges, *n. plu.* *fā-lān-jēs* (Gr. *phalangx*, a line of battle—gen. *phalangos*), the small bones of the fingers and toes, **phalangal**, *a.* *fā-lāng-pāl*, also **phalangeal**, *a.* *fā-lān-jē-d*, of or relating to the small bones of the fingers and toes, which are arranged in rows, one before the other, in front of the wrist and ankle: **phalanger**, *n.* *fā-lān-jēr*, a marsupial animal inhabiting Australia and adjoining parts—so called from the formation of the hind feet: **phalanx**, *n.* *fāl-āngks*, among the *anc. Greeks*, a body of heavy armed troops drawn up in the form of a deep square and in close rank and file; any close compact body of men: **plu. phalan'ges**, *-jēs*, sometimes **phalan'xes**, *-lāngks-ēs*.

phalangous, *a.* *fā-lān-jī-tis* (Gr. *phalangion*; L. *phalangium*, a kind of venomous spider), pert. to a genus of spiders having very long legs, called *phalangium*, *-jī-ūm*, or the shepherd-spider.

phalaris, *n.* *fāl-ā-ris* (L. and Gr. *phalaris*, the plant canary-grass), a small genus of grasses, one of which, the canary-grass, is well known for its seeds, called *canary-seed*.

phalerope, *n.* *fāl'ēr-ōp* (Gr. *phaleros*, white, having a white spot, and *pep*, a foot), a name for several species of water-fowls having toes with scalloped membranes.

phanerite series, *fān'ēr-tī* (Gr. *phaneros*, evident, visible), in *geol.*, a term sometimes employed to designate the uppermost stage of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.

phanerogamic, *a.* *fān'ēr-ō-gām'ik*, also **phan'er-ogā'mian**, *a.* *-gā-mī-ān*, also **phan'erogamous**, *a.* *-ōg-ā-mūs* (Gr. *phaneros*, manifest, and *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, applied to those plants which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent, that is, to plants having conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils—opposed to *cryptogamic*.

phantascope, *n.* *fān'tā-skōp* (Gr. *phantasma*, an image, and *skopeo*, I view), an optical instrument enabling persons to look cross-eyed, thus giving an appearance of motion to figures presented for the purpose.

phantasm, *n.* *fān'tāzm*, also **phantasma**, *n.* *fān'tāzmā* (Gr. *phantasma*, an image), something that appears only to the imagination or to the mind; a vision; a spectre.

phantasmagoria, *n.* *fān'tāsm-gō-rī-ā* (Gr. *phantasma*, an image, and *agora*, a meeting or collection of people—rather perhaps *goria*, I laugh at), a magic-lantern with slides, by which figures are largely magnified on a wall or a screen, and made to appear as if in motion: **phantasmagorical**, *a.* *-gō-rī-āl*, pert. to: **phantasmatography**, *n.* *-tōg-rā-fī* (Gr. *phantasma*, an image, and *grapho*, I describe), a description of celestial appearances, such as rainbows, halos, and the like.

phantastic and phantasy—see *fantastic and fantasy*.

phantom, *n.* *fān'tōm* (Gr. *phantasma*, an image: It. *fantasma*: F. *fantôme*: same as *phantasm*), that which has only an apparent existence; a spectre; a fancied vision; an airy spirit.

Pharaonic, *a.* *fā-rā-ōn'ik*, pert. to the Pharaohs or to the anc. Egyptians.

Pharisee, *n.* *fār'ī-sē* (Gr. *pharisaios*, a Pharisee—from Heb. *parash*, to separate), a well-known Jewish sect, strict observers of the letter of the law, and of the traditions of the Elders, and pretenders to superior sanctity: **phar'isa'ic**, *a.* *-sā'ik*, also **phar'isa'ical**, *a.* *-sā'ī-kāl*, pert. to the Pharisees; ritual; externally religious: **phar'isa'ically**, *ad. -it*: **phar'isa'icalness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being pharisaic: **phar'isa'ism**, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrines or practices of the Pharisees; the being rigidly observant of the external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; obedience in letter and not in spirit; hypocrisy in religion.

pharmaceutical, *a.* *fār'mā-sū't-kāl*, also **phar'ma-ceutic**, *a.* *-sū'tik* (Gr. *pharmakeia*, the using of medicine; *pharmakon*, a medicine), of or relating to phar-

macy, or to the art of preparing medicines: **phar'maceu'tically**, *ad. -it*: **pharmaceutics**, *n. plu. -tiks*, the science of pharmacy, or of preparing medicines: **pharmaceu'tist**, *n. -tist*, one who practises pharmacy or prepares medicines; an apothecary.

pharmacien, *n.* *fār-mās'ī-āng* (F.), a duly qualified pharmacist.

pharmacolite, *n.* *fār-māk'ō-lit* (Gr. *pharmakon*, poison, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral occurring in delicate silky fibres of a white or greyish colour—a native arseniate of lime.

pharmacology, *n.* *fār-māk'ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the history, proper uses, and composition of drugs: **pharmacologist**, *n. -jist*, a writer on the nature and uses of drugs, or skilled in their use.

pharmacopœia, *n.* *fār-māk'ō-pē-ō-jī* (Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug, and *poieo*, I make), a book which contains authorised directions for the selection and preparation of substances to be used as medicines: **pharmacop'olist**, *n.* *-kōp'ō-list* (Gr. *poieo*, I sell), a druggist.

pharmacosiderite, *n.* *fār-māk'ō-sid'ēr-it* (Gr. *pharmakon*, poison, and *sideros*, iron), a mineral of various shades of green, inclining to yellow and brown; arseniate of iron.

pharmacy, *n.* *fār'mā-sī* (Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug), the art of preparing and preserving substances to be used as medicines; the occupation of a druggist.

pharos, *n.* *fār'ōs* (Gr. *Pharos*, an island in the bay of Alexandria, on which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse known by the same name, a lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon).

pharyngeal, *fār'īn-jē-d* (Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet or windpipe: F. *pharynx*; It. *faringe*, the pharynx), pert. to or connected with the pharynx: **phar'ingot-omy**, *n.* *-gōf'ō-mī* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), the operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove an obstruction or a tumour: **phar'ynx**, *n. -īngks*, the muscular or membranous pouch forming the back part of the mouth, and shaped like a funnel, terminating in the œsophagus or gullet.

phascolumys, *n.* *fās-kōl'ō-mīs* (Gr. *phaskolos*, a sac or pouch, and *mys*, a mouse), the wombat of Australia, of which fossil species of very large size have been found in that country in the uppermost Tertiaries.

phascolotherium, *n.* *fās-kōl'ō-thē'rī-ūm* (Gr. *phaskolos*, a pouch, and *therion*, a wild animal), in *geol.*, a small fossil-pouched mammal found in the flagstones of Stonesfield, and of Oolitic age.

phase, *n.* *fāz*, also **phasis**, *fā-sīs*, *plu. phases*, *fā'sēz* (Gr. *phasis*, appearance—from *phaino*, I bring to light: It. *fase*: F. *phase*), the appearance or quantity of the illuminating surface exhibited by the moon or other planet; the particular state at any given instant of any phenomenon or appearance, or of any weighty or grave affair; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz.

phasel, *n.* *fā'sēl* (Gr. *phaselos*, a kidney-bean), the French bean or kidney-bean: **phaseolites**, *n. plu. fā-zē-ō-lits* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil genus of leguminous plants.

pheasant, *n.* *fēz'ānt* (L. *phasianus*; Gr. *phasianos*, a pheasant—said to be from the river *Phasis*, in Colchis, Asia, where these birds abounded), a well-known wild bird reared and preserved for sport: **pheasantry**, *n. -rī*, an enclosure for breeding and rearing pheasants.

phenakistoscope, *n.* *fēn'ā-kis'tō-skōp* (Gr. *phenakistikos*, deceptive, and *skopeo*, I view), a toy instrument for illustrating the persistence of impressions on the retina.

phenicine, *n.* *fēn'ī-sin* (Gr. *phoinix*, purple-red: F. *phénicéine*), indigo-purple or carmine, a powder precipitated by water from a solution of indigo and sulphuric acid.

phenix, *n.* also **phoenix**, *n.* *fē'nīks* (L. *phœnix*; Gr. *phoinix*, a fabulous Egyptian bird, in *anc. myth.*, a bird said to have been able to rise again from its own ashes—used as an emblem of immortality).

phenogamian, *a.* *fēn'ō-gā-mī-ān*, also **phen'ogam'ic**, *a.* *-gām'ik*, or **phenogamous**, *a.* *fē-nō-g-ā-mūs*, same as **phanerogamian**, &c., which see.

phenomenon, *n.* *fē-nōm'ē-nōn*, *plu. phenom'ēna*, *-ē-nā* (Gr. *phainomai*, I appear: It. *fenomeno*; F. *phénomène*, a phenomenon), an appearance of nature, the cause of which is not immediately obvious; an unusual appearance; something exceedingly rare:

māte, māt, fār, lāū; mēte, mēt, hēr; plne, pln; nōte, nōt, mōve;

phenomenal, *a. fē-nōm'ē-nāl*, pert. to or consisting of phenomena: **phenomenally**, *ad. -nāl-lī*: **phenomenology**, *n. -nōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a history of phenomena, or a description of them.

phœon, *n. fē'ōn* (probably old F.), in *her.*, the barbed iron head of a dart.

phial, *n. fī'al* (L. *phiala*; Gr. *phiale*, a shallow cup or bowl; It. *fiata*: F. *fiote*: old F. *phiole*), a small glass bottle for holding liquors or medicines; a large glass vessel or bottle: **v.** to preserve or put in a phial: **phialing**, *imp.: **phialled**, *pp. -ald*: **adj.** kept in a phial. *Note.*—*Vial* is not strictly synonymous with *phial*,—the latter generally implies glass, especially small glass bottles for containing medicines and suchlike; the former may be composed of other materials, as alabaster, agate, &c. **Leyden-phial**—see **Leyden-jar**.*

Phigalian, *a. fī-gā'i-ān*, applied to certain celebrated anc. sculptured marbles, twenty-three in number, preserved in the British Museum, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epikouros, or the protector, in the supposed anc. town of Phigalia, in Arcadia.

Philadelphian, *a. fī-lā-dēl'fī-ān* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *adelphos*, a brother), pert. to the city Philadelphia: **n.** an inhabitant of.

philanthropy, *n. fī-lān'thrō-pī* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *anthropos*, a man), the love of mankind, as opposed to *misanthropy*, the hatred of mankind; universal benevolence; goodwill towards the whole human race: **philanthropic**, *a. fī-lān'thrō-pīk*, also **phil'anthropical**, *a. -īkāl*, loving mankind; possessing general benevolence: **phil'anthropically**, *ad. -lī*: **phil'anthropist**, *n. fī-lān'thrō-pīst*, one who loves and seeks opportunities of doing good to mankind.

philatory, *n. fī-lā-rī* (Gr. *philos*, loved, loving), a transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit bones of saints, &c.

philharmonic, *a. fī-lā-rhō-mōn'īk* (Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony of sound), loving harmony; designating a society whose members are lovers of music or harmony.

philhellénist, *n. fī-lā-hēl'lēn-īst* (Gr. *phileo*, I love, and *Hellenes*, the Greeks), a lover or friend of the Greeks, as against the Turks: **philhellenic**, *a. fī-lā-hēl'lēn'īk*, pert. to.

philibeg—see **fillibeg**.

philippic, *a. fī-lī-pī'īk* (after *Philip*, king of Macedon, in Greece), one of the orations or speeches of Demosthenes addressed to the Greeks against Philip; any discourse or speech full of invective.

Philistine, *n. fī-lī-s'tīn* (Heb. *phīstīthī*), one of the anc. inhabitants of the south-western coast of Palestine; in *Germany*, a term applied to the non-academic portion of a university town, as opposed to the *gown*; a commonplace, prosaic sort of person full of "wise saws and modern instances": **Philistinism**, *n. -īzm*, manners or practices of the (modern) Philistines.

philology, *n. fī-lō-jī* (Gr. *philologia*, the love of disputing, the love of literature—from *philos*, loved, and *logos*, a word, discourse), the science of words and language; all matters immediately connected with words and language, applied thus to ethnography and history; a term more usually applied to etymology and grammar: **philological**, *a. fī-lō-jī'īkāl*, pert. to or connected with philology: **philologically**, *ad. -lī*: **philologist**, *n. fī-lō-jī'ō-jēr*, also **philol'ogist**, *n. -jīst*, one versed in philology.

philomath, *n. fī-lō-māth* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *mathano*, I learn), a lover of learning.

philomel, *n. fī-lō-mēl* (Gr. *Phiomela*, who was changed into a nightingale), a lover of song; the nightingale.

philoprogenitiveness, *n. fī-lō-prō-jēn'ī-tīv-nēs* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *L. progenies*, offspring), in *phren.*, the faculty common to man and the lower animals, the chief function of which is to produce the instinctive love of young—the organ is said to lie immediately above the middle part of the cerebellum.

philosophy, *n. fī-lō-sō-fī* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *sophia*, wisdom), the science which investigates the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter; the knowledge of things natural and moral founded upon reason and experience; reasoning; course of sciences read in the schools: **philosophic**, *n. -ō-jēr*, one who is profoundly versed in any science; one who acts calmly and wisely: **philosophic**, *a. fī-lō-sō-fī'īk*, also **philosophical**, *a. -īkāl*, according to, skilled in, or given to, philosophy; regulated by the rules of reason and experience; calm; rational: **philosoph-**

ically, *ad. -lī*: **philosophise**, *v. fī-lō-sō-fīz*, to investigate or reason like a philosopher; to moralise; to search into nature: **philosophising**, *imp.*: **adj.** reasoning or investigating like a philosopher: **n.** consideration or investigation after the manner of a philosopher: **philosophised**, *pp. -fīz'd*: **philosophiser**, *n. -zēr*, one who philosophises: **philosopher's stone**, an imaginary substance said to be able to transmute or change the inferior metals into gold, and to cure all diseases: **philosophism**, *n. -īzm*, unfounded or shallow philosophy or sophistry: **philosophist**, *n. -fīst*, one who practises sophistry: **philosophistic**, *a. -fīst'īk*, pert. to the love or practice of sophistry.

philter, *n.*, also **philtre**, *n. fī-ltēr* (Gr. *philttron*: L. *philtum*, a love charm or potion: It. *filto*: F. *philtre*), a potion intended or adapted to excite love: **v.** to give a love-potion to; to charm or excite to love: **philtering**, *imp.*: **philtered**, *pp. -tēr'd*.

phimosia, *n. fī-mō-sīs* (Gr. *phimos*, a muzzle—from *phimōō*, I bind or draw tight), the constriction of the extremity of the prepuce in which it cannot be drawn back.

phiz, *n. fīz* (a contr. of *physiognomy*), the face or visage, in sport or contempt.

phlebitis, *n. fī-lē-bīt'īs* (Gr. *phleps*, a vein in animals—gen. *phlebos*, and *temno*, I cut), inflammation of a vein: **phlebotomise**, *v. fī-lē-bōt'ō-mīz*, to let blood from a vein: **phlebotomising**, *imp.*: **phlebotomised**, *pp. -mīz'd*: **phlebotomist**, *n. -mīst*, one who practises blood-letting: **phlebotomy**, *n. -mī*, the operation of opening a vein to take blood from the body.

phleboteris, *n. fī-lē-bōp'tēr'īs* (Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *ptēris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil ferns having their leaflets in contact, and their veins separated from the midrib.

phlegm, *n. fīēm* (Gr. *phlegma*, inflammation, phlegm—from *phlego*, I burn), the thick viscid matter discharged by coughing; humour or temperament; coldness; sluggishness: **phlegmatic**, *a. fī-ēg-mā'tīk*, also **phlegmatical**, *a. -īkāl*, abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited in action or passion: **phlegmatically**, *ad. -lī*: **phlegmasia**, *n. -zī-lā*, plu. **phlegmasiæ**, *-zī-lē*, any inflammatory disease with fever: **phlegmon**, *n. fī-ēg-mōn*, inflammation; inflamed or inflammatory tumour: **phlegmonous, *a. -īis*, inflammatory; burning.**

phleme, *n. fīēm*, another spelling of *fleam*, which see.

phlogiston, *n. fī-lō-jī'stōn* (Gr. *phlogistos*, burnt, set on fire—from *phlego*, I burn), according to the theory of Stahl, a supposed principle or pure fire fixed in inflammable bodies, as distinguished from fire of combustion: **phlogistic**, *a. -īk*, partaking of phlogiston.

phloridzine, *n. fī-lō-rī-zīn*, also **phlorizine**, *n. fī-lō-rī-zīn* (Gr. *phlotos*, bark, and *rhiza*, a root), a white crystalline substance obtained from the root-bark of the apple-tree, pear-tree, &c.: **phloretine**, *n. fī-lō-rī-tīn*, and **phlorizine**, *n. fī-lō-rī-zī-tīn*, a glucoside and gum-like substance found in *phloridzine*.

phlox, *n. fīōks* (Gr. *phlox*, flame), a favourite genus of garden flowering-plants, having red, white, or purple flowers, chiefly N. American.

phlyctæna, *n. fī-līk'tē-nā* (Gr. *phlyktaina*, a blister, as that caused by pulling at oars—from *phlyzo*, I swell over, I bubble up), a rising on the skin; a vesicle, pimple, or pustule: **phlyctenula**, *n. fī-līk'tē-nū-lā*, a little phlyctæna: **phlyctenular**, *a. -ū-lēr*, having the character of a phlyctæna.

phoca, *n. fō-kā* (L. *phoca*; Gr. *phoke*, a sea-calf), the seal or sea-calf, an amphibious animal: **phocæan**, *n. fō-kā'sē-ān*, an animal belonging to the genus *phoca*: a seal: **phocœine**, *n. fō-sē-nīn*, a peculiar fatty substance found in the oil of the porpoise, which itself yields *phocœnic acid*: **phocœine**, *a. fō-sīn*, pert. to the seal tribe.

Phœbus, *n. fē-bīs* (L. *Phæbus*; Gr. *Phoibos*, Apollo), the sun; the Bright or Shining One.

Phœnician, *a. fē-nīsh'ī-ān*, pert. to Phœnicia: **n. plu.** the inhabitants of anc. Phœnicia, renowned as the great maritime and commercial people of the ancient world.

phœnicites, *n. plu. fē-nī't-sīs* (L. *phœnia*—see *phenix*), fossil palm-leaves of the pinnate form—so called from their affinity to the living palm, *phœnix dactylifera*, *dāk'tī-lī-fēr-ā*, or date-palm.

phœnix—see *phenix*.

pholadidæ, *n. plu. fō-lād'ī-dē* (Gr. *pholas*, living in dens or caves—from *pholeō*, I lie concealed), the family

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

of boring bivalves, of which the common *pholas* is the type, found fossil from the Lias upwards: *pholadomya*, n. *fó-lád-ó-mý-á* (Gr. *múzz*, a mussel), a genus of fossil equivalent shells: *pholas*, n. *fó-lás*, a genus of molluscs which form hiding-places for themselves by boring into rocks and clay, and making excavations.

pholerite, n. *fó-lér-ít* (Gr. *pholis*, a scale), a mineral formed of small convex scales of a pearly lustre and of a pure white colour, resembling kaolin in appearance; a hydrated silicate of alumina.

pholidogaster, n. *fó-líd-ó-gás-tér* (Gr. *pholis*, a scale—gen. *pholidos*, and *gaster*, the belly), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil reptiles.

phonetic, a. *fó-nét-ík*, also *phonet'ical*, a. *-ikál* (Gr. *phōnetikos*, vocal—from *phone*, a sound), pert. to the elementary sounds of the human voice; pert. to written characters representing sounds; vocal: *phonetics*, n. plu. *fó-nét-íks*, the science of sounds uttered by the human voice and their various modifications: *phonet'ically*, ad. *-ík*: *phonics*, n. plu. *fó-níks*, the art of combining musical sounds; acoustics: *phonic*, a. *fó-ník*, pert. to: *phonetic spelling*, the art or practice of spelling words with letters or characters representing the manner in which they ought to be pronounced.

phonocamptic, a. *fó-nó-kámpt-ík* (Gr. *phone*, sound, and *kampto*, I inflect), having power to inflect sound, or to turn it from its direction.

phonograph, n. *fó-nó-gráf* (Gr. *phone*, sound, and *grapho*, I write), a mark or letter indicating a distinct spoken sound: *phonographic*, a. *-gráf-ík*, also *phonograph'ical*, a. *-ikál*, pert. to; representing articulate sounds: *phonographically*, ad. *-ík*: *phonography*, n. *fó-nó-gráf-í*, the art of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinctive mark or character; a system of shorthand writing: *phonographist*, n. *-físt*, one who explains the laws of spoken sounds: *phonographer*, n. *-fér*, one versed in the art of phonography.

phonolite, n. *fó-nó-lít* (Gr. *phone*, a sound, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of basalt or greenstone, which rings or clinks with a sort of metallic sound when struck by the hammer; also called *clinkstone*.

phonology, n. *fó-nó-l-ó-jí* (Gr. *phone*, sound, and *logos*, discourse), the science of articulate sounds; a treatise on the elementary sounds of speech: *same* as *phonetics*: *phonological*, a. *fó-nó-l-ó-jí-kál*, pert. to.

phonotypy, n. *fó-nó-tí-pí* (Gr. *phōnos*, sound, and *typos*, a type), a proposed method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter: *phonotype*, n. *fó-nó-típ*, a printed letter or character representing a sound of speech.

phoranthium, n. *fó-rán-thí-úm* (Gr. *phero*, I bear, and *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, a term applied to the receptacle of composite flowers.

phosgene, a. *fós-jén* (Gr. *phos*, light, and *gennao*, I produce), producing light, or produced by light; applied to a gas resulting from the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas.

phosphate, n. *fós-fát* (Gr. *phos*, light, and *phero*, I bear), a salt of phosphoric acid: *phosphatic*, a. *fós-fát-ík*, pert. to phosphate; applied to an acid liquor of an oily nature resulting from the slow oxidation of phosphorus in the air: *phosphatic nodules*, in *geol.*, certain concretions or nodules of phosphate of lime found in layers and bands in the upper greensands of the Chalk formation, used when ground in the preparation of manures.

phosphenes, n. plu. *fós-fé-néz* (Gr. *phos*, light, and *phaino*, I show), luminous impressions and circles seen with the eyelids closed, after the sudden compression of the eyeball.

phosphite, n. *fós-fít* (from *phosphorus*), a salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphorite, n. *fós-fór-ít* (from *phosphorus*), native phosphate of lime occurring in veins in certain rocks—also called *apatite*: *phosphoritic*, a. *fós-fór-ít-ík*, pert. to phosphorite.

phosphorus, n. *fós-fór-ús* (Gr. *phosphoros*, light-bringer, the torch-bearer—from *phos*, light, and *phero*, I bear or bring), an elementary substance of a waxlike consistence, easily made to burn, even by the heat of the fingers or by friction, always luminous in the dark in its ordinary state; the morning star: *phosphorated*, a. *-át*, combined or saturated with phosphorus: *phosphorating*, imp.: *phosphorece*, v. *-és*, to give out light in the dark in ordinary temperature: *phosphorescing*, imp.: *phosphoresced*, pp. *-ést*: *phosphorescent*, a. *-és-ént*, shining with a faint light in the dark: *phosphorescence*, n. *-és-éns*,

the state of being luminous without sensible heat: *phosphoric*, a. *fós-fór-ík*, also *phosphorous*, a. *fós-fór-ús*, pert. to or obtained from phosphorus: *phosphoric acid*, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and five of oxygen: *phosphorous acid*, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and three of oxygen.

phosphuret, n. *fós-fá-rét* (from Eng. *phosphorus*, and L. *uro*, I burn), a combination of phosphorus with a combustible body or a metallic oxide: *phosphuret-ret*, a. *-rét-éd*, combined with phosphorus.

photo, *fó-tó* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*), a common prefix in many compounds, denoting relation to or connection with light: n. a common abbreviation for *photograph* or *photographic picture*.

photogen, n. *fó-tó-jén* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *gennao*, I generate or produce), in *chem.*, an inflammable hydrocarbon; another name for paraffine oil: *photogene*, n. *fó-tó-jén*, the generation of a more or less continued picture on the retina from a previous impression, or from a delay of the obliteration of it: *photogenic*, a. *jén-ík*, produced or created by light, as a picture, on the retina of the eye: *photogeny*, n. *fó-tó-jé-ní*, the art of producing pictures by the action of light.

photography, n. *fó-tó-gráf-í* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *grapho*, I write), the art or practice of producing pictures, or fac-similes of objects, on chemically-prepared bodies, such as glass, paper, &c., by the action of light; sun-painting: *photograph*, n. *fó-tó-gráf*, a picture or portrait obtained by the light of the sun: *photographic*, a. *-gráf-ík*, also *photograph'ical*, a. *-ikál*, pert. to or done by photography: *photographically*, ad. *-ík*: *photographer*, n. *fó-tó-gráf-ér*, also *photographist*, n. *-físt*, one skilled in the practice of photography: *photo-lithography*, n. *fó-tó-lith-ó-gráf-í*, a mode of lithographing in which the prepared stone is first rendered sensitive to light, and the picture is then taken upon it by means of photography.

photology, n. *fó-tó-l-ó-jí* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *logos*, discourse), the science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena: optics: *photologic*, a. *fó-tó-l-ó-jí-kál*, also *photological*, a. *-ikál*, pert. to.

photo-magnetism, n. *fó-tó-mág-nét-izm* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and Eng. *magnetism*), that branch of science which describes the relations of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

photometer, n. *fó-tóm-é-tér* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light: *photometry*, n. *-trí*, the art of measuring the intensity of light; the measurement of the intensity of the different kinds of light.

photophobia, n. *fó-tó-fób-í-á* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *phobeo*, I dread), the dread, fear, or intolerance of light.

photopsy, n. *fó-tóp-sí*, also *photop'sia*, n. *-sí-á* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *opsis*, sight), a disease of the eyes in which luminous rays of light appear to play before them, a symptom of amaurosis.

photosphere, n. *fó-tó-sfér* (Gr. *phos*, light, and *sphaíra*, a sphere), a sphere of light; the luminous spherical envelope of the sun.

phototype, n. *fó-tó-típ* (Gr. *phos*, light, and *typos*, an impression, a type), a type or plate resembling an engraved plate, produced from a photographic picture by a peculiar process, and capable of being printed from; the process by which such a plate is produced.

photo-zincography, n. *fó-tó-zín-kó-gráf-í* (Gr. *phos*, light, Eng. *zinc*, and Gr. *grapho*, I write), a process of preparing zinc plates for printing; a process similar to *photo-lithography*.

phragma, n. *frág-má* (Gr. *phragma*, a hedge or fence), a transverse division or false partition in fruits.

phragmacone, n. *frág-má-kón* (Gr. *phragma*, a fence, and *konos*, a cone), the chambered cone of the shell of the belemnite cephalopods.

phragmites, n. plu. *frág-míts* (Gr. *phragma*, a fence or hedge), a genus of reeds growing on river-banks and in wet places.

phrase, n. *frás* (L. and Gr. *phrasis*, speech, language: It. *frase*: F. *phrase*), two or more words containing a particular mode of speech; an idiom; style or manner in writing or speaking: v. to express in peculiar words; to style: *phrasing*, imp.: *phrased*, pp. *-frázd*: *phrase-book*, a book containing or explaining phrases: *phraseograph*, n. *frá-zé-ó-gráf* (Gr.

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láo*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

grapho, I write), the words that compose a phrase: *phra-seo-graphy*, *n.* *-ôgrâ-fî*, the method of writing two or more words without lifting the pen: *phra-seology*, *n.* *-ôô-jî* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the peculiarities or style in the diction of a writer; style or manner of expression: *phra-seological*, *a.* *-ôô-jî-kâl*, also *phra-seologic*, *a.* *-ôô*, peculiar in expression; consisting in a peculiar form of words; idiomatic: *phra-seologically*, *ad.* *-ôô*: *phrasing*, *a.* *frâ-zîng*, employing peculiar expressions.

phren, *frên* (Gr. *phren*, the mind—gen. *phrenos*—*phren* means the "diaphragm or mind," the ancients believing the mind to be situated in the diaphragm), as the first element of a compound, *phren* has two meanings—1, "mind," and thence "brain," as in *phrenetic*; 2, "diaphragm," as in *phrenic*.

phrenetic, *a.* *frên-ê-ik* (Gr. *phren*, the mind), liable to violent sallies of mental excitement or disorder; having an affection of the brain: *n.* a person occasionally wild and erratic: *phrenetically*, *ad.* *-kâl-ê*.

phrenic, *a.* *frên-ê-ik* (Gr. *phren*, the diaphragm, the mind), pert. to the diaphragm: *phrenitis*, *n.* *frên-nî-tis*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes; delirium.

phrenology, *n.* *frên-nôô-ô-jî* (Gr. *phren*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse), that science which teaches that the nature and character of the faculties of the human mind may be ascertained from the development of the different parts of the brain, as exhibited in the external form of the upper part of the skull: *phrenological*, *a.* *frên-ô-ô-jî-kâl*, pert. to or according to *phrenology*: *phrenologically*, *ad.* *-ê*: *phrenologist*, *n.* *frên-nôô-ô-jîst*, one versed in *phrenology*.

phreno-magnetism, *n.* *frên-ô-mâg-nê-tizm* (Gr. *phren*, the mind, and Eng. *magnetism*), excitement of the organs of the brain by mesmeric passes or magnetic influence.

phrensy, *n.* also *phrenzy*, *n.* *frên-zî* (Gr. *phren*, the mind), delirium; high mental excitement or distraction: *phrensiad*, *a.* *frên-zî-ad*, affected with madness: *phrensiadly*, *ad.* *-ê*.

Phrygian, *a.* *frî-jî-ân*, pert. to Phrygia, in Asia Minor; applied to a sprightly kind of music, also to a certain light spongy stone.

phthiriasis, *n.* *thî-rî-â-sîs* (Gr. *phthêr*, a louse), a disease in which lice are bred in and infest the body; cutaneous vermination.

phthisis, *n.* *thî-sîs* (Gr. *phthîsis*, a wasting—from *phthîo*, I consume or waste away), pulmonary consumption, a disease produced by tubercles in the lungs: *phthisic*, *n.* *thî-ê-ik*, a wasting away; a person affected with *phthisis*: *phthisical*, *a.* *-ê-kâl*, belonging to *phthisis*; consumptive.

phycology, *n.* *fi-kôô-ô-jî* (Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed, and *logos*, discourse), the study of algae or sea-weeds.

phycomater, *n.* *fi-kô-mâ-ter* (Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed, and Gr. *mater*, L. *mater*, a mother), in bot., the gelatinous matter investing the sporules of certain algae.

phylactery, *n.* *fi-lâk-têr-î* (Gr. *phylakterion*, a guard or watch), among the Jews, a strip of parchment on which were written texts from the law, worn by devout persons on various parts of the dress, particularly by the Pharisees; a case for containing the relics of the dead in the early Christian Church: *phylactered*, *a.* *-têr-d*, wearing phylacteries: *phylacteric*, *a.* *fi-lâk-têr-ê-ik*, also *phylacterical*, *a.* *-ê-kâl*, pert. to phylacteries.

phyllirea, *n.* *fi-lîr-ê-d* (Gr. *phillurea*, a certain tree or shrub—from *phyllon*, a leaf), a genus of evergreen plants, very leafy, and of a dark-green foliage: *phyllaries*, *n.* plu. *-ê-rîz*, in bot., the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

phyllites, *n.* plu. *fi-ê-lî-tîs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), in geol., a general term for those fossil leaves in which the principal veins converge at both the base and apex.

phylodium, *n.* *fi-lî-ô-dî-ûm* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, appearance), in bot., a leaf-stalk when it becomes developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf.

phylogen, *n.* *fi-lî-ô-jên* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *gen-nâo*, I produce), in bot., the terminal bud from which the leaves of palms grow.

phylograpsus, *n.* *fi-lî-ô-grâ-pî-sûs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *grapho*, I write), in geol., a fossil zoophyte of a horny-like texture, and appearing in leaf-like bundles of fine lines, united by processes into a reticulated cup—also called *graptopora*.

phyllloid, *a.* *fi-lî-ô-îd* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, appearance), like a leaf.

phyllophagous, *a.* *fi-lî-ô-fâ-gûs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *phago*, I eat), leaf-eating.

phyllorhous, *a.* *fi-lî-ô-rûs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *phero*, I bear), in bot., leaf-bearing.

phyllpod, *n.* *fi-lî-ô-pôd* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), one of a family of crustaceans having leaf-like feet.

phyloptosis, *n.* *fi-lî-ô-pô-tîs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *ptosis*, a falling), the fall of the leaf.

phylo taxis, *n.* *fi-lî-ô-tâk-sîs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *tasso*, I arrange; *taxis*, order), the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem.

phyma, *n.* *fi-mâ* (Gr. *phyma*, a tumour—from *phuo*, I produce), a tubercle on any external part of the body.

physalite, *n.* *fi-sâ-lî-tî* (Gr. *phusao*, I blow or puff up), a coarse variety of topaz occurring in large crystals, so called from its swelling up under heat.

physeter, *n.* *fi-sê-têr* (Gr. *phuseter*, a pair of bellows), the spermæti whale.

physic, *n.* *fi-ê-ik* (Gr. *phusikos*, conformable or agreeable to nature—from *phusis*, nature, a natural production of any kind: L. *physica*; It. *fisica*; F. *physique*, natural science), the science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing diseases; remedies for diseases; a medicine that purges; the profession of a physician: *v.* to treat with medicine; to purge; to heal: *physicking*, *imp.* *-ê-îng*: *physicked*, *pp.* *-ê-kt*.

physical, *a.* *-ê-kâl*, pert. to nature or natural productions; pert. to the body or material things; perceptible to the senses; external: *physically*, *ad.* *-ê*.

physical education, the training of the body to increase and preserve health: *physical geography*, a description of the earth in all its present relations to organic and inorganic nature: *physical laws*, the ordinary laws of nature: *physical science*, the science which treats of inorganic bodies, their external appearance, properties, &c.—opposed to *natural science*:

physician, *n.* *fi-zî-shî-ân*, one legally qualified to practise the art of healing; a medical man: *physics*, *n.* plu. *fi-zî-ê-ks*, the science which treats of the properties of matter, the laws of motion, and the phenomena of nature; natural philosophy: *physicist*, *n.* *-î-sîst*, a student of nature; one skilled in physics: *physico-logic*, *-ê-ô-logic* illustrated by natural philosophy: *physico-theology*, theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

physiognomy, *n.* *fi-zî-ô-gnô-mî* (Gr. *phusis*, nature, and *gnomon*, one who knows; *gnome*, opinion), the particular cast or expression of the face; the art of determining the character and dispositions of a person by an examination of the features of the face; in bot., the general appearance of a plant without any reference to its botanical characters: *physiognomist*, *n.* *-mîst*, one who is skilled in physiognomy: *physiognomic*, *a.* *-nôm-ê-ik*, also *physiognomical*, *a.* *-ê-kâl*, pert. to: *physiognomically*, *ad.* *-ê*: *physiognomies*, *n.* plu. *-ê-ks*, the signs or features of the face which indicate the dispositions and character of the mind, and the state of the body; the same as *physiognomy*.

physiography, *n.* *fi-zî-ô-grâ-fî* (Gr. *phusis*, nature, and *grapho*, I write), a description of nature or natural objects, as displayed in the surface arrangements of the globe; physical geography: *physiographical*, *a.* *-ô-grâ-fî-kâl*, pert. to physiography: *physiographically*, *ad.* *-ê*.

physiology, *n.* *fi-zî-ô-ô-jî* (Gr. *phusis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of the vital actions or functions performed by the organs of plants and animals: *physiologist*, *n.* *-jîst*, one who studies or treats of physiology: *physiologic*, *a.* *-ô-ô-jî-ê-ik*, also *physiologic*, *a.* *-ê-kâl*, pert. to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings: *physiologically*, *ad.* *-ê*.

physique, *n.* *fi-zê-ê* (F. *physique*, appearance of the body), the natural constitution or physical structure of a person as it appears to the eye.

physograde, *a.* *fi-sô-grâd* (Gr. *phusa*, an air-bladder, and L. *gradi*, to walk), moving in the water by air-bladders applied to a tribe of sea-nettles.

phytelephas, *n.* *fi-tê-lê-fê-s* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *elephas*, an elephant, ivory), a genus of American palm-like plants affording a milky juice, which hardens into a substance like ivory, and is known by the name vegetable ivory—known also by the name of *Jagua plant*.

phytivorous, *a.* *fi-tî-vô-rûs* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and L. *voro*, I eat), applied to animals that subsist on plants; herbivorous.

phytogeny, *n.* *fi-tî-jê-nî*, also *phytogenesis*, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-ô-jî*, *bôy*, *fôôt*; *pûre*, *bûd*; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ên-t'sis (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, the doctrine of the generation or production of plants; the development of the plant.

phytography, n. *fi-tô-grá-fî* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *graphô*, I write), the scientific description of plants, treating of their character, habits, distribution, functions, and properties: *phy'tographi-cal*, a. *-tô-grá-fî-kal*, pert. to phytography.

phytoid, a. *fi-tô-îd*, also **phytoidal**, a. *fi-tô-îd-ô-l* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *eidos*, appearance), resembling plants.

phytolite, n. *fi-tô-lî-t* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a general term for a fossil plant.

phytology, n. *fi-tô-lô-jî* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse), the science of the vegetable kingdom; botany: **phytological**, a. *fi-tô-lô-jî-kal*, pert. to phytology: **phytologist**, n. *-tô-lô-jîst*, a scientific botanist.

phyton, n. *fi-tôn* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant), in *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the simple individual plant as represented by a leaf.

phytonomy, n. *fi-tô-nô-mî* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *nomos*, a law), the science of the origin, growth, and arrangement of plants.

phytophagous, a. *fi-tô-fâ-gûs* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *phago*, I eat), plant-eating, applied to animals that live on vegetable substances; the same as *phytivorous*.

phytotomy, n. *fi-tô-fâ-mî* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *tomê*, a cutting), the dissection of vegetable organised bodies: **phytotomist**, n. *-mîst*, one who is skilled in phytotomy.

phytozoon, n. *fi-tô-zô-on* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *zoon*, an animal), a plant-like animalcule, or one living in the tissues of plants: plu. *phy'tozô'a*, *-zô'd*, also *phy'tozô'ons*, *-zô-onz*, in *bot.*, moving filaments in the anteridia of cryptogams.

piacular, a. *pi-âk-û-lêr* (L. *piaculum*, a sin-offering), having power to atone; expiatory; that requires expiation.

pia-mater, n. *pi-â-mâ-têr* (L. a kind mother), the innermost of the three membranes that cover the brain.

piano, ad. *pi-ân-ô* (It. *piano*, softly, low—from *piano*, even, smooth—from L. *planus*, even), in *music*, a direction intimating that the force of the voice or the instrument is to be diminished: n. a keyed musical instrument: **pianissimo**, ad. *pi-ân-îs-sî-mô*, very softly: **pianist**, n. *pi-ân-îst*, a performer on the piano-forte: **pianoforte**, n. *pi-ân-ô-fôr-tê*, usually contracted into *piano* (It. *piano*, soft, and *forte*, strong—from L. *fortis*, strong), a well-known stringed instrument played with the fingers by means of a key-board—so called from its capability of producing soft or strong sounds.

piastre, n. *pi-âs-têr* (F. *piastre*; It. and Sp. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar), a silver coin used in Turkey and other countries, of variable value.

piazza, n. *pi-âs-âd* (It. *piazza*; Sp. *piazza*, a market-place—from L. *platys*, flat or wide), a square; a considerable open space surrounded by buildings; a pathway under a roof supported by pillars or arches.

pipecorn, n. *pi-bî-kôrn* (W. *pid*, a pipe, and *corn*, a horn), in *Wales*, a musical instrument consisting of a pipe with a horn at each end.

pipebroch, n. *pi-bî-brôk* (Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music—from *piob*, a pipe), in *Scot.*, the wild martial music of the bagpipe.

pica, n. *pi-kâ* (L. *pica*, the painted one, a pie-bird), the magpie; in *med.*, a depraved appetite; a printing-type of a size formerly used in printing the *pie* or *service-book*—so called from the appearance of the red or party-coloured initial and other letters so numerously interspersed among the black letter.

picamar, n. *pi-kâ-mâr* (L. *pix*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter), a thick, oily, colourless liquid; the bitter principle of tar.

picaroon, n. *pi-kâ-rôn* (Sp. *picaron*, a great rogue—from *picar*, to sting; It. *picare*, to play the rogue; Gael. *piccar*, a rogue, a pilferer), a rogue; a plunderer; a robber; a pirate.

picayune, n. *pi-kâ-ün* (from the language of the Caribs), in U. S., a small silver coin, value about 3/4d. sterling.

Piccadilly, n. *pi-kâ-dî-lî* (old F. *piccadille*), a high broad-peaked collar or ruff worn in the reign of James I.; a street of London, said to have been built origi-

nally by a tailor who had made his fortune by selling piccadilles—hence the name.

piccage, n. *pi-kâ-j* (from Eng. *pick* or *pitch*), money paid at fairs for liberty to break ground for booths.

pick, n. *pi-k* (Dut. *picken*; F. *pieger*, to pick, to prick; L. *pico*, a beak; L. *picus*, the woodpecker; W. *pieg*, a point—all having their origin in the imitation of the sound of the blow of a pointed instrument), an iron tool pointed, used in digging; choice; selection; foul matter on type: v. to pluck, as fruit; to separate with the fingers; to pull off or clean; to select or choose; to take up; to gather; to eat by morsels, as to *pick* a bone; to pierce; to strike with anything pointed; to open with an instr., as a lock; to strike with the bill; to rob; to do anything nicely or leisurely: **pick'ing**, imp.: n. a perquisite, usually in the sense of not over-honestly obtained; pounded oyster-shells for gravel-walks: **pick'ed**, pp. *pi-kt*: adj. plucked off by the fingers; cleaned by separating with the fingers; opened by an instrument; carefully selected, as *pick'ed* men: **pick'er**, n. *pi-kêr*, one who picks: **pickaxe**, a digging-tool pointed at the one end and broad at the other, used in excavating: **pick-hammer**, a pointed hammer for dressing granite: **picklock**, an instrument by which locks are opened without the key; the person who picks locks; a superior description of wool: **pick-pocket**, one who cunningly steals from the pockets of persons in a public place: to **pick** off, to separate by the fingers; to take away by an unexpected movement, as the life of an enemy in sharpshooting: to **pick** out, to select: to **pick** up, to gather: to **pick** a bone with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to **pick** a hole in one's coat, to find fault: to **pick** a quarrel, to get into a quarrel by seeking for it: **pick'ed** out, ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different colour.

pick-a-pack or **-back**, ad. *pi-kâ-pâk* or *-bâk* (Eng. *pitch*, and *pack*), pitched in manner of a pack; pitched on the back.

pick'el, n. *pi-kêr-êl* (from *pike*, which see), a small pike: the name of several fish of the pike family.

pick'eroom—see **picaroon**.

picket, n. *pi-kêl* (F. *piequet*, a peg, a stake), a small number of men placed as a guard of observation at a short distance from an army; a sharp-pointed stake: v. to fasten to a picket or stake struck in the ground, as a horse; to place or post as a guard of observation: **pick'et'ing**, imp.: **pick'et'ed**, pp.: inlying pickets, detachments in camp fully equipped, and ready to turn out on any alarm: **outlying pickets**, detachments at some little distance from camp for observation, and to guard against surprise.

pick'le, n. *pi-kêl* (Dut. *pekel*; Ger. *pekell*, brine), the lye of brine or vinegar for preserving food; plu. vegetables or fruit preserved in vinegar, &c.: v. to preserve or season with salt, vinegar, &c.: **pick'ling**, imp.: n. the preservation of vegetables or meats in brine, vinegar, &c.; the brine, vinegar, &c., for preserving certain kinds of food: **pick'led**, pp. *pi-kêl'd*: adj. preserved in brine or pickle.

pick'le, n. *pi-kêl* (Low Ger. *pickel*, a pig; *pick'l*, *pick'l*, a cry to pigs, then as a reproach to a child who has got himself dirtied), a mess; a disagreeable position; a position of difficulty, embarrassment, or disorder; a troublesome child.

pick'lock, **pick'pocket**, &c.—see under **pick**.

pic'nic, n. *pi-kîk* (F. *pic-nique*, from *piequer*, to prick, to lard, and *nique*, a small coin, originally an entertainment toward which each guest contributed; now, a pleasure-party on an excursion into the country, especially when they carry their own provisions, &c., with them; a kind of small sweet biscuit).

pic'ric, a. *pi-kîr-ik* (L. *picris*; Gr. *pi-kros*, bitter), bitter; applied to an acid which is intensely bitter, and used extensively in adulterating beer and in dyeing; another name for *carbazoic acid*.

picrolite, n. *pi-kî-rô-lî-t* (Gr. *pi-kros*, bitter, and *lithos*, a stone), a fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine of a leek-green colour, passing into yellow.

picromel, n. *pi-kî-rô-mêl* (Gr. *pi-kros*, bitter, and *mêl*, honey), a peculiar substance found in bile.

pic'roto'xine, n. *pi-kî-rô-tôks-in*, also **pic'roto'x'ia**, n. *-â* (Gr. *pi-kros*, bitter, and Gr. *toxikon*; L. *toxicum*, the poison in which arrows were dipped), the poisonous bitter principle extracted from the berries of the *cocculus indicus*: **pic'roto'x'ic**, a. *-ik*, pert. to.

pie, n. *pi-k* (L. *pictus*, painted), a person whose body is painted.

Picts, n. plu. *pi-kts* (Gael. *pictich*, pilferers or plun-

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, ptn; nôte, nôl, môve;

derers: AS. *piltas* or *pehtas*, the Picts, supposed to have been a tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled in the north of Britain in very anc. times: pictish, a. *pik'tish*, of or pert. to the Picts.

picture, n. *pik'tūr* or *-chōn* (L. *pictura*, a painting; It. *pintura*; F. *peinture*—from L. *pictum*, to paint), any likeness or resemblance made on a flat surface with colours; a drawing; the work of a painter; a representation or description in words: v. to paint a resemblance of in colours; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe in a florid or vivid manner: **pict'uring**, imp.: **pict'ured**, pp. *cho'rd*: **adj.** painted; drawn in colours: **pictorial**, a. *pik'tō'ri-āl*, pert. to pictures; illustrated by pictures: **picture-book**, a book for children illustrated with pictures: **picture-frame**, the ornamental border or case made to contain a picture: **picture-gallery**, rooms set apart for the exhibition of pictures: **picture-liner**, one who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of a picture.

picturesque, a. *pik'tū-rèsk* (F. *pittoresque*; It. *pittorresco*, picturesque, pictorial—from L. *pictura*, a picture), having that striking kind of beauty which impresses the mind on beholding the rough, the rugged, and the wild grouped together in nature; striking the mind with great power or pleasure by the natural or artificial grouping of objects; romantic: **the picturesque**, the striking and peculiar beauty in certain groupings of objects: **pict'uresquely**, ad. *-li*: **pict'uresqueness**, n. *-nès*, the state or quality of being picturesque.

pical, n. *pik'āl*, in China, a weight of 160 catties, or 13½ lb.; also called by the Chinese *tan*.

piddle, v. *pid'd* (prov. Ger. *pittein*, to meddle with by picking or touching; Norm. *pilla*, to pluck, to pick; W. *pid*, a point), to eat here and there a bit; to use the tips of the fingers in doing anything; to do light and trifling work by small touches: **piddling**, imp. *pid'dling*: **adj.** trifling; paltry.

pie, n. *pi* (contr. from *pastie*; Gael. *piege*, a pie), a crust of baked flour with something in it or under it, as apples or meat.

pie, n. *pi* (F. *pie*, a daw; L. *pica*, the painted one, a daw; Sans. *pika*, the Indian cuckoo—see *pica*), the magpie; a party-coloured bird; the old Rom. Cath. service-book; a printer's term for a confused mass of type: **piebald**, a. *pi'bald* (*pie*, and *ball*), diversified in colour, as a piebald horse: **piet**, n. *pi-ét*, a magpie.

piece, n. *pès* (F. *piece*, a bit; It. *pezza*, a patch, a rag; Sp. *pieza*, a bit of anything), a fragment; a part; a patch; a literary or musical composition; a play; a picture; a coin; a cannon or single firearm: v. to enlarge or mend by putting on or adding a part; to patch; to join: **piecing**, imp. mending; making additions; joining two things together; lengthening by addition: **pieced**, pp. *pést*: **piec'er**, n. *-ér*, one who pieces; a factory hand who attends on frames and spindles; one who breaks threads: **piec'ed**, a. *pi-èd*, entire; not joined: **piece-work**, work done and paid for according to its amount: **apiece**, ad. *a-pès*, one by one; singly: **of a piece**, of the same sort; alike: **piecemeal**, a. single: **ad.** in pieces; in fragments; gradually: **piece-goods**, the principal goods sold by drapers, as cotton, shirtings, long-cloths, sheetings, &c.: **piece of eight**, a piastre: **to pieces**, to utter ruin: **to piece out**, to extend or enlarge by the addition of one or more pieces.

pie'd, a. *pid* (from Eng. *pie*, a party-coloured bird; L. *picta*, the painted one), variegated with spots or streaks of different colours; spotted: **pie'dness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being pie'd.

pier, n. *për* (AS. *pere*, a pier; Dut. *beere*, a pier or mole—from *beuren*, to raise, to lift; Swiss, *büri*, a pier, a wall or mound raised to protect land from the encroachments of water—from *büren*, to raise), the mass of stone or wood work carried out into the sea, serving as an embankment for the protection of vessels, or as a landing-place; a wharf or landing projecting into a river; the solid stone-work that supports an arch of a bridge or other building; the solid parts between doors or windows, &c.: **pier-glass**, a glass hung in the space between windows: **pier-table**, a side-table fitted to the space between windows: **pier'age**, n. *-āj*, toll for using a pier.

pie'ce, v. *pès* (F. *percer*; It. *perciare*, to pierce), to enter; to penetrate; to force a way into; to strike; to excite; to touch or affect, as the passions; to affect severely: **pier'cing**, imp.: **adj.** penetrating; boring; sharp; keen; cutting: **pierced**, pp. *a-pèrst*, penetrated; entered by force: **piercer**, n. *pèr'sér*, one who

or that which pierces: **pier'cingly**, ad. *-sing-ly*: **pier'cingness**, n. *-nès*, the power of piercing or penetrating: **pier'ceable**, a. *-sa-bl*, that may be pierced.

Pierian, a. *pi-è'ri-ān* (from *Pieria*, a district of Thrace), pert. to the Muses: **Pierides**, n. plu. *-dèz*, the nine Muses—from the patronymic termination *ides*, meaning literally, the daughters of (the district of) *Pieria*.

piety, n. *pi-è'ti* (F. *piété*; It. *pietà*, piety—from L. *pietas*, piety—from *pius*, devout, pious), a constant sense of dependence on the Supreme Being, attended with love and reverence of Him, and a disposition to know and obey His will; reverence of parents and obedience to them, with a constant effort to preserve their honour and promote their happiness—called also **filial piety**: **Pi-étist**, n. *-tist*, a name applied to a sect in Germany towards the end of the 17th century, who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches, but who eventually became violent and fanatical; a term applied to those who make a display of strong religious feelings; a Methodist: **Pi-étism**, n. *-tizm*, the practices, schemes, or teachings of the Pi-étists: **pi-étistic**, a. *-tis-tik*, of or pert. to the Pi-étists; affectedly religious.

piezometer, n. *pi-è-zōm-è'tér* (Gr. *piezo*, I press, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

pig, n. *pig* (Dut. *bigge* or *big*, a pig; Gael. *big*, little ones—from *beag*, little), the young of the sow kind; a name applied generally to swine; one of the oblong masses of cast-iron as first extracted from the ore, and run from the smelting-furnace into rough moulds made amongst a bed of sand—the larger oblong masses being called sows: v. to farrow or bring forth pigs; to herd or live together like pigs: **pig'ging**, imp.: **pigg'd**, mp. *pig'd*: **piggery**, n. *pi-gi-jér-i*, a place where pig-sties are erected and pigs kept: **pig'ish**, a. *-ish*, like pigs: **pig-face**, n. *-fās*, an Australian fruit having a sweetish and saline pulp: **pig-faced**, a. *-fāst*, having a face resembling that of a pig: **pig-headed**, a. *hed-èd*, stupidly obstinate: **pig-headedness**, n. the quality of being stupid and obstinate: **pig-iron**, cast-iron as first extracted from the ore in pigs: **pig-nut**, the groundnut, the bulbous root of the plant *buntium*: **pig-sty**, a pen or hut for pigs: **pig-tail**, a long twist of hair falling down from the back of the head; tobacco twisted in small rolls.

pigeon, n. *pi-jūn* (L. *pipio*, I peep like a chicken; It. *pipione* or *pingione*; mod. Gr. *pipinion*, a young dove, a silly gull; F. *pigeon*, a well-known bird of many varieties; the dove; a simpleton; a person taken in by gamblers: **pigeon-hearted**, a. timid; frightened: **pigeon-express**, intelligence transmitted by a written slip attached to a carrier-pigeon: **pigeon-foot**, a plant: **pigeon-hole**, the opening to the nest of a pigeon; in *case* or *box frame*, one of a number of small openings for the storing of papers, letters, &c.: **pigeon-house**, a dovecot: **pigeon-pea**, a plant of the E. and W. Indies.

piggin, n. *pi-gin* (Gael. *pi-gè*, an earthen vessel; *pi-gin*, a little jar), a wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquids.

pigment, n. *pi-g'mènt* (L. *pigmentum*, a paint—from *pingo*, I paint), any substance used as a paint or colour; the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and produces its various colours: **pigment'al**, a. *-mènt'al*, pert. to pigments.

pigmy, n. *pi-g'mi* (L. *pugmaei*, a fabled dwarfish race in N. Africa, said to have been at constant war with the cranes, and frequently devoured by them; It. and Sp. *pigmeo*; Gr. *pugmaios*; F. *pugmée*, a pigmy), a dwarf; a person of very small stature: **adj.** very small in size: **pigmean**, a. *pi-g-mé-an*, very small; like a pigmy.

pignons, n. plu., also **pinones**, n. plu. *pin'ōnz* (F. *pignon*, the kernel of the pine-apple—from L. *pinus*, the pine), the edible seeds of the cones of various pines.

pigotite, n. *pi-gō-tit* (after the Rev. Mr. Pigot), a mineral compound of alumina and mudaceous (Gr. *mudesis*, rottenness through excess of moisture) acid, having a brownish-yellow colour, found as incrustations on the sides of caves, &c.

pike, n. *pik* (F. *pique*, a pike or pointed pole; L. *spica*, a point; Bret. *bek*, a beak, a point; *beked*, a pike-fish), a kind of spear or lance head sharpened and mounted on a staff or pole, formerly used by foot-soldiers; a voracious fresh-water fish—so called from its pointed snout or lower jaw; an iron spring on a lathe; a pitchfork: **piked**, a. *pikt*, furnished with

sharp iron ends or points: **pikeman**, a soldier armed with a pike; **pike-staff**, the pole or shaft of a pike.

pilaster, *n. pilaster* (It. *pilastro*; F. *pilastr*, a pilaster—from L. *pila*, a pillar), a square pillar placed on a wall, and partly in it, only showing a fourth or a fifth of its thickness: **pilastered**, *a. pilasterd*, furnished with pilasters.

pilch, *n. pilch* (It. *pelliccia*; F. *pelisse*, a furred cloak: AS. *pylca*, a furred garment—see **peit**), a gown lined with fur; a piece of flannel to be wrapped about a child.

pilchard, *n. pilch'erd* (the latter part connected with F. *sard* or *sardine*, a pilchard), a sea-fish somewhat like the herring, nearly the same size, but thicker and rounder.

pile, *n. pil* (L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier of stone: It. *pilare*, to prop up with piles: W. *pill*, the stem or stock of a tree), a large stake or piece of timber driven into the earth to support the foundation of a building or the pier of a bridge; one side of a coin—so called from the punch used in stamping the figures; the arms side of a coin, as distinguished from the head, which was formerly marked by a cross, hence the term **cross** and **pile**, as a name for money; in *her*., one of the lesser ordinaries having the form of a wedge: **v.** to drive piles into: **piling**, *imp. n.* the act of driving in piles; a series of piles; piles collectively, as the piling of a bridge: **piled**, *pp. pild*: **sheet-piling**, a series of piles of planks driven edge to edge: **pile-dwellings**—see **lake-dwellings** and **fahlbauten**: **pile-engine**, an engine for driving in piles: **pile-work**, houses or erections on a foundation of piles amidst water.

pile, *n. pil* (L. *pila*, a ball or globe of anything: F. *pile*; Dut. *puil*, a heap), a large building or mass of buildings; a heap of a roundish elevated form; a heap; an accumulation: **v.** to collect or gather together in a heap; to accumulate; to fill above the brim or top: **piling**, *imp. n.* the act of making into a heap by placing one above another; the act of re-heating iron blooms or slabs for further working: **piled**, *pp. pild*: **voltate** or **galvanic pile**, a series of plates of copper and zinc laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity: **piles**, *n. plu. pilz*, a disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, assuming a knotted or clustered form around the anus, called **bleeding-piles** when there is a discharge of blood from them, and **blind-piles** when there is none.

pile, *n. pil* (L. *pilus*, hair: F. *poil*, hair, nap), hairy surface; nap.

pilate, *a. pil'at*, also **p'ileated** (L. *pilatus*, a close-fitting felt cap), in *bot.*, having a cap like the head of a mushroom: **pileiform**, *a. pil'iförm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling a hat or cap: **pilous**, *n. pil'ë-us*, in *bot.*, the cap-like portion of the mushroom bearing the hymenium on its under side.

pilfer, *v. pil'fer* (old F. *pel're*, goods taken by force; *pel'fer*, to plunder: L. *pilare*; It. *pelare*, to fleece), to steal, applied to petty thefts: to *filch*: **pil'fering**, *imp. adj.* practising petty thefts: *n.* petty thefts: **pil'fered**, *pp. -ferd*: **pil'ferer**, *n. -ër*, one who pilfers: **pil'feringly**, *ad. -ly*: **pil'ferer**, *n. -i*, petty theft.

pilgrim, *n. pil'grin* (It. *pellegrino*; Sp. *peregrino*; Ger. *pilger*; F. *pèlerin*, a pilgrim: L. *peregrinus*, a foreigner—from L. *per*, through, and *ager*, a territory or district), a wanderer; a traveller to a distance to visit a holy place, or a place sacred from its associations; in *Scrip.*, applied to a true Christian who lives in the world but is not of the world, whose home is in the better country: **pilgrimage**, *n. pil'grim-aj*, a journey to a distant place for a devotional purpose; in *Scrip.*, the journey of life.

pilifer, *a. pil'if'ër*, also **piliferous**, *a. pil'if'ër-üs* (L. *pilus*, hair, and *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, covered with hair: **piliform**, *a. -förm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling hairs.

pill, *n. pil* (L. *pilula*, a little ball—from *pila*, a ball: F. *pilule*), a medicine in shape and size like a pea, to be swallowed whole; anything nauseous: **v.** to form into pills; to dose with pills: **pilling**, *imp. pp. pild*: **pill-mass**, the stiff paste or medicated compound out of which pills are formed.

pillage, *n. pil'lag* (F. *pillage*, pillage—from *piller*, to rob: Sp. *pillar*, to plunder: It. *piagliare*, to seize: Dan. *pille*, to pick), plunder; spoil, that taken in war: **v.** to strip of money or goods by violence; to plunder: **pillaging**, *imp. pp. -laged*: **pil'lager**, *n. -låg-jër*, one who pillages. *Note.*—The original sense of

pill or *pillage* was that of pilier or peeling, and then to rob or plunder.

pillar, *n. pil'lär* (F. *pilier*; Sp. *pilar*, a pillar—from L. *pila*, a pillar), a column of any shape to support; anything that sustains or upholds; a foundation; a support: **pill'ared**, *a. -lär'd*, having the form of a pillar, or supported by pillars.

pillaw, *n. pil'-law'* (Turk. *pilaw*), a Turkish dish, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

pillion, *n. pil'yün* (Gael. *pilléan*, a saddle-cloth—from *peall*, a skin: Sp. *pillon*, a skin), a cushion for a woman to ride on behind a horseman; a soft low saddle; the pad or cloth below a saddle next the horse's back.

pillory, *n. pil'lör-i* (F. *pilori*, the pillory, a name formerly given in France to a ruff or collar worn by women around the neck like the board of the pillory—from prov. F. *espillori*, the pillory; *espillera*, a loop-hole, a little window: mid. L. *pilloricum*), a scaffold, on which was erected a post or pillar surmounted by a flat board pierced with holes for the head and hands of the offender, who stood in an upright position, with his hands and head jutting out on one side of the flat board: **v.** to punish with the pillory: **pillorying**, *imp. pil'lör-ing*: *n.* placing in the pillory; punishing by the pillory: **pill'oried**, *pp. -id*: *adj.* put in a pillory.

pillow, *n. pil'tö* (AS. *pyle*; Dut. *peuw* or *peuwel*, a pillow—from L. *pinus*, a cushion: L. *pluma*; W. *ph*, feathers), a cushion or bag for the head to rest on in bed, usually filled with feathers; something that bears or supports: *adj.* applied to a kind of lace, because made on a pillow or cushion: **v.** to rest or lay on for support: **pil'lowing**, *imp. pil'lowed*, *pp. -lod*: *adj.* supported by a pillow: **pillow-block**, in *mech.*, a block or standard hollowed for supporting the end of a shaft: **pillow-case** or **pillow-slip**, the covering for a pillow: **pil'lowy**, *a. -lō-i*, resembling a pillow; soft.

pilose, *a. pil'öz*, also **pilous**, *a. pil'üs* (L. *pilosus*, hairy, shaggy—from *pilus*, hair), in *bot.*, covered with long distinct hairs; abounding in hairs: **pilosity**, *n. pil'öz-i*, the state of being covered with hairs.

pilot, *n. pil'öt* (It. *pilota*; F. *pilote*, a pilot: Dut. *piloot*, a pilot—from *peilen*, to sound the depths), literally, one who conducts a vessel by the sounding-line; one whose occupation is to steer ships into and out of a harbour or along a dangerous coast; a guide: **v.** to steer; to guide or direct, as a pilot; to guide through dangers and difficulties: **pil'oting**, *imp. n.* the act of steering a ship; a directing; direction: **pil'otage**, *pp. pil'otage*, *n. -aj*, the fee or wages paid to a pilot; the act of piloting: **pilot-fish**, a fish that accompanies a ship for weeks and even months: **pilot-boat**, a boat used by pilots for reaching ships, generally those coming from foreign parts: **pilot-cloth**, a stout, blue, woollen cloth, used for greatcoats and for the clothing of seafaring people, and others: **pilot-engine**, in a railway, an engine sent before to clear the line, as before an advancing train, or as an attendant on a train containing great personages: **pilot-jacket**, a union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot: **pilot-jacket**, a pea-jacket, which see.

pilous—see **pilose**.

pimelic, *a. pim'ë-lic* (Gr. *pimela*, fat), applied to the products resulting from the action of nitric acid on fatty substances.

pimelite, *n. pim'ë-lit* (Gr. *pimela*, fat, and *lithos*, a stone), an earthy mineral of an apple or yellowish green colour, with a dull lustre and greasy feel.

pimento, *n. pi-mén'tö*, also **pimén'ta** (Sp. *pimentia*; It. *pimento*), allspice or Jamaica pepper, the dried berries of a W. Indian tree: **piment**, *n. pi-mén't*, spiced or honeyed wine.

pimp, *n. p'imp*, a man who provides gratification for the lust of others: **v.** to pander to the lust of others: **pimp'ing**, *imp. pp. pimppt*.

pimpernel, *n. pim'per-nël* (It. and new L. *pimpinella*; F. *pimpinelle*), a name given to two species of flowering annual plants; a little red-flowered prostrate plant found in corn-fields; a water-plant; one of the species, **pimpinella**, *ell'd*, yields the anise-seeds of the shops.

pimple, *n. pim'pël* (AS. *pimpe*; F. *pompette*, a pimple: W. *pmmp*, a blow, a round mass), a small red swelling containing matter on any part of the body: **pim'pled**, *a. -pid*, covered with or containing pimples: **pim'ply**, *a. -pl*, having pimples; pimped.

pin, *n. pin* (W. *pin*; Gael. *pinne*, a pin, a pen: Dut.

mäte, *mät*, *fär*, *läw*; *mëte*, *mët*, *hër*; *p'ine*, *p'in*; *nöte*, *nöt*, *möve*;

pinne, a point: *L. pinna*, a fin, a pinnacle), a short piece of wire pointed and having a head, much in domestic use for fastening articles of dress, &c.; anything that holds parts together; a peg; a short shaft or bolt; the central part; a term expressive of little value: **v.** to fasten, as with a pin or pins; to make fast: **pinning**, imp.: **pinned**, pp. **pinned**: **pinner**, n. **pin-ner**, one who pins: **pintle**, n. **-le**, a little pin; a long iron bolt: **pin-case**, a case for holding pins: **pin-cushion**, a case stuffed with a soft material, on which pins may be stuck ready for use: **pin-feather**, a short feather: **pin-hole**, a very small hole made by a pin; a very small hole: **pin-eyed**, a. a term applied by florists to those polyanthus and auriculas which display a globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla: **pin-maker**, one who makes pins: **pin-tail**, a water-fowl: **pin-money**, money allowed to a wife for her private expenses: **pin-point**, the point of a pin; a mere trifle.

pin, n. **pin**, a term applied to a petition or address by foreigners to the Emperor of China, or to one of his high dignitaries.

pinafore, n. **pin'd-for** (an abbreviation of *pinned before*), a loose covering of cotton or linen worn in the front or around the dress of children.

pinaster, n. **pin-ás'ter** (*L. pinaster*, a wild pine—from *pinus*, a pine), the cluster-pine of the south of Europe.

pinners, n. plu. **pin'sérz** (*F. pincer*; *Sp. pincar*, to pinch: *F. pince*, the tip or edge of the hoof, nipper: *Sp. pinchar*, to prick; *pinzas*, nippers), an instr. consisting of two parts moving on a pin, for gripping, squeezing, or holding fast; an instr. for drawing out, as nails; the claws of certain animals, as of a beetle or crab: **pinch**, n. **pinsh**, a sharp and painful gripe by the ends of the fingers or by pinners, &c.; the mark or pain occasioned by it; the small quantity that can be held between the thumb and forefinger; pressure; oppression; distress through want: **v.** to gripe or squeeze between the thumb and a finger; to squeeze or press between any two sharp edges or points so as to pain; to distress; to press hard or bear hard upon, as want; to act with a force to be felt; to spare; to be frugal: **pinching**, imp.: **adj.** acting as a pincer; nipping; causing pain or distress: **n.** the act of pinching, squeezing, or pressing: **pinched**, pp. **pinsh't**: **pinch'er**, n. **-ér**, one who or that which pinches: **pinch'ingly**, ad. **-ing-ly**: to know where the shoe pinches, to have practical and personal experience of a thing.

pinchbeck, **pinsh'bék** (after the inventor), a gold-coloured variety of brass, an alloy of copper or brass and zinc.

Pindaric, a. **pin-dár'ik**, after the style of the Greek lyric poet Pindar, or in imitation of him; irregular.

pine, n. **pin** (*F. pin*; *It.* or *Sp. pino*; *L. pinus*; *Dut. pijn*, the pine-tree), a timber-tree of several species characterised by its pin or needle shaped leaves: **pin-y**, a. **pin't**, abounding with pine-trees: **pineal**, a. **pin'é-al** or **pin'é-al** (*L. pineus*, of the pine, *pin-y*), pert. to or like the fruit of a pine-tree: **pinery**, n. **pin-ér-y**, a bot-house where pine-apples are raised: **piney**, a. **pin't**, abounding with pines: **n.** a fat or tallow obtained by boiling the fruit of a tree, *Vateria Indica*, common upon the Malabar coast: **pinetum**, n. **pin-ét-um** (*L. pinetum*, a pine-wood), a plantation or wood composed of pine-trees: **pinic**, a. **pin'ik**, of or from the pine, applied to an acid obtained from pine-resin: **pine-clad**, a., also **pine-crowned**, a. covered with pines: **pine-apple**, a tropical plant; also its fruit, of a conical shape—so called from the fruit resembling the cone of the pine-tree: **pine-barren**, a tract of arid land producing pines: **pine-thistle**, a plant of southern Europe abounding with gummy matter: **pineal gland**, in the brain, a small protuberance of the size of a pea and shaped like a heart, which Descartes supposed to be the seat of the soul.

pine, v. **pin** (*Dut. pijn*, pain, an ache; *pijnen*, to torture: *Ger. pein*, torture—see **pain**), to cause to languish; to droop or waste away under distress or anxiety of mind; to lose flesh or wear away with pain, grief, anguish, and the like: **pin'ing**, imp.: **adj.** wasting away: **n.** a state of languishing or wasting away: **pined**, pp. **pin'd**: **pin'ingly**, ad. **-ly**.

pinenichyma, n. **pin-én'ik-má** (*Gr. pinax*, a tablet, and *enchyma*, an infusion), in bot., a cellular tissue of plants arranged in a tabular form.

pinfold, n. **pin'fôld** (*Dut. pand*; *Ger. pfand*, a pawn or pledge: *Ger. pfandstall*, a pinfold), a place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined or impounded; a pound.

pinion, n. **pin'yün** (*L. pinna*, a feather: *F. penne* or *penon*; *It. pinna*, the flat flap of anything: *F. pignon*, a pinion in wheel-work), the last joint of a bird's wing; the whole wing of a bird; a small wheel with flaps or leaves working in another similarly constructed: **v.** to bind or confine, as by fastening the wings, or by binding the arms or elbows together: **pinioning**, imp.: **pinioned**, pp. **pin'nd**.

pinite, n. **pin'it** (from *Pin*, in Saxony, where first found), an alkaline variety of the mineral isotope, of a dirty-grey, green, or brown colour.

pinites, n. plu. **pin'its** (*L. pinus*, the pine-tree), a general term for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe.

pink, v. **pink** (*Low Ger. pinken*, to hammer: *F. piquer*, pierced or thrust into), to work eyelet-holes in; to pierce or punch with small holes; to stab: **pink'ing**, imp.: **pinked**, pp. **pink't**: **pink-needle**, a shepherd's bodkin: **pink-iron**, a tool for cutting out by a blow scallops at the edges of ribbons and cloth.

pink, v. **pink** (*Dut. pinken*, to wink or leer), to wink: **pink-eyed**, a. having small, winking, inflamed eyes.

pink, n. **pink** (*F. pince*, a tip or thin point; *pinces*, the flower pink), a flower of a brilliant colour—so called from its sharp-pointed and somewhat rigid leaves; a light-red colour; anything supremely excellent—from the *pink* being taken as the type of a flower; a narrow-stemmed vessel: **adj.** of the colour of *pink*: **pink-root**, the root of a species of pink of India, &c., used in medicine: **pink-saucer**, a saucer having its inner surface covered with a pink-colouring matter, used in colouring small articles. *Note.*—The preceding three entries are all connected in derivation, the fundamental idea being anything pointed and sharp—see *Latham*.

pinna, n. **pin'nd**, plu. **pinnae**, **pin'né** (*L. pinna*, a feather), a name applied, in science, to the fin of a fish, or to the feather or wing of a bird; in *anat.*, the part of the external ear which projects beyond the head; in *bot.*, the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

pinnacle, n. **pin'nás** (*Sp. pinaza*; *F. pinasse*, a small vessel—from *L. pinus*, a fir-tree, because originally constructed of pine-wood), an eight-angled light vessel belonging to a large ship; any light vessel navigated with oars and sails.

pinnacle, n. **pin'nd-kl** (*F. pinacle*; *It. pinacolo*, a pinnacle, a battlement—from *pinna*, the fin of a fish, a feather, a pinnacle), a slender turret elevated above the main building; the highest point or part of a building: **v.** to furnish with pinnacles: **pin'nac'ing**, imp.: **pin'nac'ed**, pp. **pin'nd**: **adj.** furnished with pinnacles.

pinnate, a. **pin'nát**, also **pin'nated**, a. **pin'nát** (*L. pinna*, a feather or fin), in *bot.*, a compound leaf having several leaflets attached to each side of a central rib; feathered; winged or lobed. *Note.*—If the leaflets are in pairs, they are equally—that is, *pari-pinnate*; if terminated by an odd leaflet, they are unequally—that is, *impari-pinnate*: **pin'natifid**, a. **pin'nát'fid** (*L. findo*, I cleave), applied to leaves divided into segments of jagged like those of the common groundsel: **pin'nat'ipar tite**, a. **pin'nát'it** (*L. pars*, a part—gen. *partis*), in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf cut into lateral segments, the divisions extending nearly to the central rib: **pin'nat'ipéd**, a. **pin'nát'ipéd** (*L. pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), having the toes bordered by membranes, as some birds; fin-footed: **pin'nippéd**, a. **pin'nát'ipéd**, applied to certain crabs that have their hinder feet flattened like a fin for swimming.

pinnulate, a. **pin'nú-lát** (*L. pinnula*, a little fin or feather), applied to a leaf when its leaflets are again subdivided: **pinnule**, n. **pin'nú-l**, one of the leaflets of a pinnulate leaf: **pinnularia**, n. **pin'nú-lá-rí-a**, in *geol.*, a term applied to the Coal-measure fossil plants that occur in small root-like fragments with slender stems.

pint, n. **pin't** (*Sp. pinta*, a spot or mark—from *pin-tar*, to paint: *Dut. pint*; *F. pinte*, a pint), a liquid-measure, 1-8th of a gallon; a measure so called because marked or pointed off in the interior of a larger.

pintle, n. **pin't'l** (see **pin**), a little pin; a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (a corruption of *pendulum*, in the sense of that which is hung—from *L. pendeo*, I hang), in a ship, a hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

pinus, n. **pin'ús** (*L. pinus*, a pine-tree), the systematic name for the pine-tree.

pin-y—see **pine**.

pioneer, n. **pin'ó-nér'** (*F. pionnier*, a pioneer: old *F. peonier*, a foot-soldier—from *Sp. peon*; *F. pion*, a day-

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, bād; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, thēre, zeal.

labourer, a pawn in chess), one of a company of soldiers trained to work with pickaxe, spade, &c., and employed in the field to clear the road before an army, throw up works, &c.; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: **v.** to clear the way for: **pioneer**ing, **imp.** **pioneered**, **pp.** **pier'd**.

piony, **n.** **pí-on-i**, the peony, which see.
pious, **n.** **pí-ús** (Sp. and It. **pío**; F. **pieux**; L. **pius**), devout; religious; done under the guise of religion, in an ill sense: **piously**, **ad.** **-ly**: **piety**, **n.** **pí-é-ti**, which see: **pious-minded**, **a.** disposed to reverence and honour the Supreme Being; of a pious disposition.

pip, **n.** **píp** (Ger. **pippe**; F. **pepie**; It. **pipita**; L. **phlegma**, phlegm, gummy moisture), a disorder of which when a thick slime forms on the tongue and stops up the nostrils.

pip, **n.** **píp** (from Eng. **peep**; Dan. **pippe**, to peep, to spring forth), the seed of an apple, orange, and the like; a cherry-stone; the spot or single on a card: **v.** to cry as a chicken: **pip ping**, **imp.** **pipped**, **pp.** **pip't**: **pip-pin**, **n.** **píp-pín**, a particular kind of apple—probably so called from the pips or spots that generally appear on its sides.

pipe, **n.** **pí-p** (F. **pipe**; Dut. **peep**, a pipe), a large cask generally capable of containing two hhd's.

pipe, **n.** **pí-p** (Dut. **pip**; Dan. **pibe**; Ger. **pfife**, a pipe), a thin hollow cylinder; a tube; a long tube or cylinder for conveying water, gas, steam, &c.; a wind musical instrument consisting of a pipe or tube of wood or metal; the key or pitch of the voice; a tube of clay or wood, &c., of the diameter of a goose-quill, with a turned-up open head, for smoking tobacco; the roll of creditors in the Exchequer: **v.** to play on a pipe; to send forth a shrill sound; to call by means of a pipe or whistle, as in a ship: **pí-ping**, **imp.** **ad.** **weak**; feeble, as "the piping-time of peace"; sickly—from the weak voice of the sick; playing on the pipe; boiling hot, as water: **n.** the act of one who pipes; a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses: **pí-ped**, **pp.** **pí-p'd**; **pí-p'er**, **n.** **-pér**, one who plays on a pipe; a native species of gurnard which utters a noise when taken out of the water: **pí-pes**, **n.** **plu.** **pí-p's**, a musical instrument consisting of a collection of pipes or tubes: **pipe-clay**, a clay of a greyish-white colour used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, and by soldiers for cleaning white trousers, and especially their belts: **pipe-fish**, a curious fish having a long slender body of the thickness of a swan's quill, terminating in a tubular snout: to **pay the pipe**, to pay the expense, as at an entertainment, where the presence of a paid piper used to be deemed indispensable.

pipe-rine, **n.** **pí-p'er-in** (L. **piper**, pepper; F. **pí-périn**), a fatty resinous matter, the active principle of black pepper.

pipistrel, **n.** **pí-pts-trél** (It. **pí-pistrello**; L. **vespertilio**, a bat), a species of bat, the smallest of the kind.

pipkin, **n.** **píp-kín** (a dim. of **pipe**), a cruet; a little pot; an earthen pot.

pip-pin—see under **pip**, the seed of an apple.

pí-quant, **a.** **pé-kánt** (F. **piquant**, pricking, tart—from **piquer**, to prick), pungent; sharp; tart; stimulating to the tongue; severe: **pí-quantly**, **ad.** **-ly**: **pí-quancy**, **n.** **pé-kán-si**, pungency; sharpness; severity.

pique, **n.** **pé-k** (F. **pique**, animosity—from **piquer**, to prick), slight anger; offence taken; grudge; spite; point; punctilio; term at a game of piquet: **v.** to dispense, offend, or irritate; to touch with envy or jealousy; to pride or value one's self, as on an accomplishment or acquirement: **pí-quiring**, **imp.** **pé-k'ing**; **pí-quet**, **pp.** **pé-kt**.

piquet, **n.** **pí-k'et**, another spelling of **picket**, which see.

piquet, **n.** **pé-k'et** (F.), a certain game at cards.

pirate, **n.** **pí-rát** (F. **pirate**; It. **pirata**; L. **pirata**; Gr. **peirates**, a sea-robber—from Gr. **peirao**, I make an attempt), one who lives by robbing ships at sea; an armed ship employed by pirates; one who republishes the literary or artistic productions of another without leave: **v.** to take without right or permission, as the contents of books for republication; to counterfeit; to rob ships on the sea: **pirating**, **imp.** **ad.** republishing literary or artistic works without permission; counterfeiting: **pí-rated**, **pp.** **ad.** taken by theft or without permission: **piracy**, **n.** **pí-rá-si**, the act or crime of a pirate; robbery of ships by open violence on the high seas; the republishing the writings of other men without permission: **piratical**, **a.** **pí-rát-i-kál**, also **piratic**, **a.** **-ik**, robbing or plunder-

ing on the high seas by open violence; applied to literary theft: **piratically**, **ad.** **-ly**.

piroque, **n.** **pí-róg** (F. **piroque**; Sp. **piragua**—originally an Indian word), a kind of canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree, used in the southern and eastern seas; in *N. Amer.*, a narrow ferry-boat.

piroquette, **n.** **pí-róg-ét** (F. **piroquette**, properly a turning-wheel—from **pié**, a foot, and **roue**, a wheel; **rouette**, a little wheel), in *dancing*, a whirling or turning about on the toes; the circumvolution of a horse on the same ground: **v.** to whirl round, while dancing, on the toes of one foot: **pí-ro-uet-ting**, **imp.** **pí-ro-uet-ted**, **pp.**

piscary, **n.** **pí-ská-ri** (L. **piscarius**, relating to fishes; **piscator**, a fisher—from L. **piscis**, a fish), the privilege of fishing in the waters belonging to another: **pí-sca-torial**, **a.** **pí-ská-tó-ri-ál**, also **pí-sca-tory**, **a.** **-tór-i**, pert. to fishes or fishing: **pí-sces**, **pí-séz**, the plu. of **pí-scis**, **pí-sists** (L. fishes), in *astron.*, the twelfth sign of the zodiac, figured as two fishes: **pí-sí-cál**, **n.** **-sí-nál**, of or belonging to a fish-pond: **pí-sí-cine**, **a.** **-sín**, pert. to fishes: **pí-sí-cí-ú-l-ture**, **n.** **-sí-kál-túr** or **-chó-r** (L. *cultura*, culture), an artificial method of propagating fish: **pí-sí-cí-ú-l-tur**, **a.** **-túr**, **ad.** **artificial** breeding and rearing of fish: **pí-sí-cí-form**, **a.** **-fó-rm** (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of a fish; resembling a fish: **pí-sí-cí-ú-rous**, **a.** **pí-sí-sí-ú-rús** (L. *voro*, I devour), fish-eating.

pish, **int.** **pí-sh** (It. **pissipissare**, to hush, to whisper very low; **pissipisse**, hush! still!), an interjection of contempt, equivalent to "hold your tongue."

pisiform, **a.** **pí-sí-fó-rm** (L. **pisum**; Gr. **píson**, a pea, and *forma*, shape), pea-shaped; in *geol.*, occurring in small concretions like peas, as **pí-sí-form** *iron ore*: **pí-sí-olite**, **n.** **pí-sí-lít** (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral substance or stone-concretion, found in globules like peas; still smaller ones are called *roe-stones* or *oolites*: **pí-sí-olít-ic**, **a.** **-lít-ik**, pert. to pisolites.

písmire, **n.** **pí-sím-ér** (Eng. **piss**, urine, and *mire*, nastiness, dirt—from the sharp urine smell of an ant-hill: AS. *myra*, an ant), the old name of the ant.

piss, **n.** **pí-s** (Dut. **pí-s**; Ger. **pisse**, urine; F. **pisser**, to pass urine), urine: **v.** to make water; to discharge urine: **pí-ssing**, **imp.** **pí-ssed**, **pp.** **pí-st**.

pí-s-saphalt, **n.** **pí-s-á-sá-fá-lít** (Gr. **píssa**, pitch, and *asphaltos*, asphalt), mineral pitch; the anc. Greeks gave the name *pí-s-saphaltos* both to the liquid and solid bitumen.

pí-sso-phane, **n.** **pí-sí-só-fán** (Gr. **píssa**, pitch, and *phaino*, I seem), a mineral resembling pitch, of an olive-green or liver-brown colour, having a vitreous lustre.

pí-stachio, **n.** **pí-sí-tá-shí-ó**, also **pí-stá-cia**, **n.** **-shí-á** (F. **pistache**; It. **pistacchio**; L. **pistacium**; Gr. **pistakion**), a tree of considerable height, common in the south of Europe, and in the East; also its nut, of the size and shape of a filbert, greatly esteemed; the nut of a species of turpentine-tree; a tree of the genus *pistacia*: **pí-tá-cite**, **n.** **pí-sí-tá-sít** (from its *pistachio*-green colour), a mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, also granular, earthy, and in crusts.

pí-stíl, **n.** **pí-sí-lít** (F. **pistil**; It. **pistillo**, a pistil; L. **pistillum**, a pestle—from *pinsere*, to pound, to crush), in *bot.*, the seed-bearing organ, occupying the centre of a flower, consisting of an upper part or *stigma*, a central part or *style*, and a lower or *ovarium*, containing the young seeds called *ovules*: **pí-sí-tíll-ecous**, **a.** **-á-shús**, growing on the pistil: **pí-sí-tá-llary**, **a.** **-tá-lár-i**, connected with or pert. to a pistil: **pí-sí-tíllate**, **a.** **-tí-lát**, having a pistil—applied to a female flower or plant: **pí-sí-tíllí-ferous**, **a.** **-fér-ús** (L. *fero*, I bear), having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower; same as *pistillate*: **pí-sí-tíll-í-um**, **n.** **-tí-lí-úm** (Eng. **pistil**, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *bot.*, an organ in the higher cryptogams having female sexual functions.

pí-stól, **n.** **pí-sí-tól** (F. **pistole**; It. **pistola**, a pistol—said to be from *Pistola*, in Italy, where invented), a small firearm, discharged by holding in the hand: **v.** to shoot with a pistol: **pí-sí-tóling**, **imp.** **pí-sí-tóled**, **pp.** **-tóld**: **pí-stól-shot**, within range of a pistol: **pí-sí-tolet**, **n.** **-let**, a little pistol.

pí-stóle, **n.** **pí-sí-tól**, a Spanish gold coin, varying in value, but about 16s. sterling.

pí-stón, **n.** **pí-sí-tón** (F. and Sp. **piston**; It. **pistone**, a piston—from *pistum*, to lay, bruise, or pound), the plunger in a pump or steam-engine; a strong, short rod of wood or iron, solid or hollow, with a valve fitted at the bottom, made to fit exactly the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and to work

máte, mát, fár, láw; méte, mêt, hér; pí-ne, pín; nóte, nôt, móve;

up and down in it: **piston-rod**, the rod connecting the piston with the external machinery.

pit, *n.* *pūt* (AS. *pytt*, a hole; F. *puits*; Dut. *put*, a well—from *L. puteus*, a dug place), a hollow or cavity, more or less deep, made by digging in the earth; the shaft of a mine; any hollow or depression, as on the skin, under the arm, &c.; a snare for wild beasts, consisting of a deep concealed hole in the ground; the lowest and central part of a theatre; the area on which cocks fight; whatever entraps; the grave; the bottomless **pit**: **v.** to form into little hollows; to place in a pit or hole; to set against in competition, as in a combat: **pit'ing**, imp.: **pit'ted**, pp.: **pitman**, a worker in a pit in coal-mining: **coal-pit**, a deep excavation among the earth's strata from which coals are extracted: **pit-coal**, coal from pits: **pitfall**, a hole or pit slightly covered as a trap: to have the power of **pit** and **gallows**, to have power of imprisonment and death: **cock-pit**—see under **cock**.

pit-a-pat, ad. *pit'ā-pāt* (imitative of a quick succession of light blows), with a flutter, as the heart: **n.** palpitation; light, quick, oft-repeated sounds.

pitch, *n.* *pich* (Ger. *pech*; Dut. *pik*; L. *pix*; Gr. *pitte*, pitch; W. *pyg*, pitch, rosin), the thick black substance obtained by boiling down common tar; the resinous juice of the pine or fir-tree: **v.** to smear or cover with pitch; to blacken; to obscure: **pitching**, imp.: **pitched**, pp. *pitcht*: **pitchy**, *a.* *pit'chī*, like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal: **mineral pitch**, pine-resin: **Burgundy pitch**, *bér'gün-dv*, white pine-resin: **like pitch**, dark; black: **pitch-black**, black as pitch: **pitch-coal**, a name for jet, referring to its pitch-like aspect: **pitch-dark**, very dark: **pitchblende**, *-blēnd*, a blackish ore of uranium and iron—called also **pitch-ore**, a preparation of which is employed in imparting to glass a pale, opalescent, sea-green colour, also employed in porcelain-painting: **pitch-pine**, one of the pines that abound in resinous matter: **pitch-stone**, a glassy rock of a pitch-like appearance, occurring in dykes and disrupted masses.

pitch, *n.* *pich* (W. *picell*, a dart or arrow; *piccio*, to throw a dart; It. *picco*, a peak, a sharp point), any degree of elevation or slope; slope or declivity, as of a hill or roof; a fall or throw; a throw at a point; a casting forward or down; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a sound, generally musical; degree; position; in *mech.*, the distance between centres, as between two adjacent teeth of gearing: **v.** to fling or throw; to plant or set, as a camp or tent; to throw, as at a point; to cast forward; to ascertain by trial the key-note of a piece of music; to fix choice; to rise and fall, as a boat or ship on the water; to come to rest from flight; to plunge or fall headlong: **pitching**, imp.: **adj.** descending or sloping, as a hill: **n.** act of throwing or casting; a setting or fixing; the alternate rising and falling of a ship's head and stern on the waves: **pitched**, pp. *pitcht*: **adj.** fixed: **pitch'er**, *n.* *ēr*, he or that which pitches or tosses: **pitched battle**, a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a fixed position, thus distinguished from a skirmish: **pitchfork**, a farming instrument, pronged as a fork, for lifting and throwing hay or sheaves of grain; a small steel instr. having two somewhat thin and broad prongs, so graduated as to give forth a fixed musical sound on the pressure and sudden release of the prongs: **pitch-pipe**, a small wind musical instr. employed to find the pitch or elevation of a tune: **pitch-wheels**, toothed wheels which work together: **to pitch upon**, to come suddenly down upon; to fix the choice upon.

pitcher, *n.* *pitch'ēr* (F. *pichet*; W. *pisser*; It. *pitero*, an earthen pot, a pitcher; Gael. *piegadh*, a pitcher), an earthenware or tin vessel for holding water: **pitcher-plant**, a plant, a native of China and the East Indies, found growing in marshy situations, the leaves of which terminate in hollow vessels resembling water-pitchers, furnished with lids which open and shut, and which are found filled with pure water.

pitious, *a.* *pit'ē-ūs* (see **pit), deserving or exciting compassion; sorrowful; mournful; in an *ill* sense, paitry; poor: **pit'sonally**, ad. It.: **pit'eousness**, *n.* *nēs*, the state of being pitious.**

pith, *n.* *pith* (AS. *pidha*; Dut. *pit*; Low Ger. *picke*, pith, kernel), the soft spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees; the best of a thing; strength; force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; applied to the spinal column of nervous matter: **v.** to remove the pith from: **pith'ing**, imp.: **pithed**, pp. *pitht*: **pith'less**, *a.* *-lēs*, without pith; wanting in strength

or energy: **pithy**, *a.* *pit'hī*, abounding with pith; forcible; energetic: **pith'ily**, ad. *-lī*, with energy or vigour: **pith'iness**, *n.* *nēs*, the quality or state of being endowed with energy or vigour; concentrated force.

pitiable, **pitier**, **pitiful**, **pitiless**, &c.—see under **pit**.

pittoal, *n.* *pit'tā-kāl* (Gr. *pitte*, pitch, and *kalos*, beautiful), a solid substance of a fine blue colour, obtained from the oil of wood-tar.

pit'tance, *n.* *pit'tāns* (It. *pictanza*; F. *pitance*, allowance of appetising food, allowance of food for a single person; mid. L. *pictantia*, the allowance of esculents or appetising food to a monk or nun), any small portion allowed or assigned, particularly applied to money.

pituitary, *a.* *pit'tū-ī-tār-ī* (L. *pituita*, phlegm—from Gr. *pituo*, I spit; It. *pituita*; F. *pituite*, phlegm), that secretes or conveys phlegm or mucus: **pituite**, *n.* *pit'ē-ī*, phlegm or mucus: **pituitous**, *a.* *pit'tū-ī-tūs*, consisting of mucus or resembling it: **pituitary gland**, a gland situated on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils: **pituitary membrane**, the fine membrane lining the nostrils.

pity, *n.* *pit'is* (F. *pitie*; It. *pieta*, pity, compassion—from L. *pietas*, pity—from *pius*, devout, pious), compassion or sorrow excited by the distress or sufferings of another; fellow suffering or feeling; compassion accompanied with some act of charity; sympathy; a thing to be regretted; a thing to be looked upon as a misfortune, as, "the more is the pity"; used in the plu., as, "it is a thousand pities, *pit'iz*"—that is, it is a thing to be very much regretted: **v.** to feel pain or grief for one in distress; to compassionate; to be affected with pity: **pit'ying**, imp. *-īng*: **adj.** showing pity; compassionate: **pit'ied**, pp. *-īd*: **pit'ier**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who pities: **pit'iable**, *a.* *-ā-bl* (F. *pitoyable*, compassionate), deserving pity; lamentable; mournful: **pit'itably**, ad. *-blī*: **pit'iableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, state of being pitiable; state of deserving compassion: **pit'iful**, *a.* *-fūl*, in *Script.*, tender; moving compassion; generally used in an ill sense, contemptible; paitry; insignificant: **pit'ifully**, ad. *-lī*: **pit'ifulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being pitiful: **pit'iless**, *a.* *-lēs*, wanting pity; hard-hearted; cruel; merciless: **pit'ilessly**, ad. *-līs*: **pit'ilessness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being pitiless: **pit'yingly**, ad. *-lī*, in a pitying manner; sympathisingly.

pit'iriasis, *n.* *pit'ir-ī-ā-sīs* (Gr. *pitura*, scurf or bran), a skin-disease in which small thin scales are formed and fall off, unattended with inflammation—called *dandrif* when it affects children: **pit'yroid**, *a.* *-rōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), bran-like.

piu, ad. *pi-ū* (It. *in music*, a time prefixed to another in order to indicate an increase to its significance; a little; slightly, as *piu allegro*, a little quicker).

pivot, *n.* *pi-vōt* (F. *pivot*, the peg on which a door turns—from *pieu*, a stake; It. *pivolo*, a peg), the point of the pin or axle on which a wheel or body turns; the end of a shaft which rests and turns in a support; a turning-point; the stationary officer or soldier on whom the wheelings are made in the various evolutions of drill: **v.** to place on a pivot: **pi-vōting**, imp.: **pi-vōted**, pp.: **adj.** furnished with pivots: **pi-vot-gun**, a piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot in any direction.

pix, *n.* also **pyx**, *n.* *pixs* (L. *pyxis*, a boxwood box; Gr. *pyxis*, a box), the box containing the coins selected to be tried by the assay-master whether they are of the standard purity—the process is called **pixing**, *n.* *pix's-īng*; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the little box or chest in which the consecrated wafer or host is kept.

placable, *a.* *plā-kā-bl* or *plāk'ā-bl* (L. *placabilis*, easily appeased—from *placo*, I quiet or soothe; It. *placabile*; F. *placable*), that may be appeased or pacified; willing to forgive; easily reconciled: **plac'ably**, ad. *-blī*: **plā-cability**, *n.* *-blī-tī*, also **plā-cableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being placable or appeasable.

placard, *n.* *plāk'ārd* (F. *placard*, a bill posted up—from *plaquer*, to clap on; Dut. *plakken*, to paste, to daub), a bill or printed paper stuck up against a wall; a declaration fixed up in some public place; a posting-bill: **v.** *plāk'ārd*, to stick up a written or printed paper on a public place; to notify publicly: **placard-ing**, imp.: **placard'ed**, pp.

place, *n.* *plās* (F. *place*; It. *piazza*; Ger. *platze*; Sp. *plaza*, a place, a market-place), situation, site, or spot; a wide street or public square in a city; any

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, dūd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

portion of space; station or rank; a position occupied and held as a residence; a village, town, or city; occupation or calling; office; lieu or stead; room; existence; duty; function; a passage of a writing; ordinal relation, as, in the first *place*; position; a fortified town or post: *v.* to set or fix; to appoint; to settle; to invest: *plac'ing*, *imp.* *placed*, *pp.* *plac'd*: *placer*, *n.* *plac'er*, one who places or sets: *placeless*, *a.* *plac'less*, without a place; in *politics*, out of office: *place-man*, *n.* *plac'man*, one who holds office under a Government; one who fills a public station: *to take place*, to happen; to come to pass: *to take the place of*, to be substituted for: *to give place*, to make room or way; to yield precedence: *to have place*, to have a station, room, or seat; to have existence: *place-bricks*, the outermost bricks in a clamp or kiln, and only sufficiently burnt on one side: *place of arms*, in *milit.*, an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of troops can be formed to act either on the defensive, by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive, by making sorties: *high place*, in *Script.*, an elevation or rising ground encompassed with trees where sacrifices were offered, generally to idols.

placebo, *n.* *plac'ebó* (L. I will please), a prescription given by a physician to please rather than to benefit the patient; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the vesper hymn for the dead.

placenta, *n.* *plac'sen'tá* (L. *placenta*, a cake—from *Gr.* *plakous*, a flat cake), in *anat.*, the roundish, flat, flesh-like substance in the womb, forming the principal medium of communication between the parent and child, and which, being expelled after the birth, is popularly called the *after-birth*: in *bot.*, the cellular part of the carpel bearing the ovule: *placental*, *a.* *-ál*, pert. to the placenta: *n.* a mammal having a placenta: *placetary*, *a.* *plac'sen'tér's*, pert. to the placenta; same as *placental*: *n.* in *bot.*, a placenta bearing numerous ovules: *placentation*, *n.* *plac'sen'tá-shún*, in *bot.*, the manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp; disposition of the cotyledons before and during germination: *plac'entiferous*, *a.* *-tíf'ér-ús* (L. *fero*, I produce), bearing or producing a placenta: *placentiform*, *a.* *plac'sen'tíf-ór-m* (L. *forma*, a shape), cake-shaped.

placer, *n.* *plac'thar'* or *plac'sar'* (Sp.), a gravelly place where gold is found by the side of a river or stream, or in its bed.

placid, *a.* *plac'id* (L. *placidus*, gentle, calm—from *placere*, to please; *It.* *placido*; *F.* *placide*), gentle; mild; calm; serene; tranquil; composed: *plac'idly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *plac'idness*, *n.* *-nés*, also *placidity*, *n.* *plac'id-ít-ty*, unruffled state; mildness; sweetness of disposition.

placodermata, *n.* *plu.* *plak'ó-dér'má-tá*, also *plac'oderms*, *n.* *plu.* *-dérms* (*Gr.* *plax*, a plate, a broad table—*gen.* *plakos*, and *derma*, skin or covering), in *geol.*, a term applied to the bony-plated or bone-encased fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone.

placogonoid, *n.* *plac-kóg-ó-nóyd* (*Gr.* *plax*, a plate—*gen.* *plakos*—*ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance), in *geol.*, a sub-order of the ganoid fossil fishes, having the head and partly the body protected by large plates, often reticulated.

placoid, *n.* *plak'óyd*, also *placoidéan*, *n.* *plac-kóy-dé-an* (*Gr.* *plax*, a plate—*gen.* *plakos*, and *eidos*, appearance), a term applied to an order of fishes characterised by having their skins covered irregularly with plates of enamel, either of considerable size or reduced to small points—this order includes skates, rays, dogfish, and sharks: *adj.* pert. to the placoids.

plagal, *a.* *plá'-gál* (*Gr.* *plagios*, oblique, slanting), in *music*, applied to such compositions as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth.

plagiarié, *v.* *plá'-já-ríz* (L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer: *It.* *plagiario*; *F.* *plagiaire*), to steal from the writings of another; to adopt, without acknowledgment, the writings of another: *plag'iarising*, *imp.* *plag'iarised*, *pp.* *-rised*: *plag'iarism*, *n.* *-já-rizm*, the act of passing off another man's writings, or portions of them, as one's own; literary theft: *plag'iarist*, *n.* *-rist*, also *plag'iarist*, *n.* *-ríst*, one who adopts the writings of another, and offers them to the public as his own; a literary thief.

plagiostoma, *n.* *plá'-jó-ós-tó-má* (*Gr.* *plagios*, oblique and *stoma*, a mouth), in *geol.*, a general term applied to certain obliquely-oval fossil bivalves of the oyster family: *plagiostome*, *n.* *plá'-jó-ós-tóm*, one of a group of cartilaginous fishes, including the shark, ray, and

the like: *plag'ios'tomous*, *a.* *-tós-mús*, relating to the plagiostomes.

plague, *n.* *plág* (Dut. *plage*, a wound: *Ger.* *plage*, trouble: *L.* *plaga*; *Gr.* *piege*, a blow), a pestilence, or pestilential disease; anything troublesome or vexatious at the hands of man; any great natural calamity; a state of misery: *v.* to vex, trouble, or annoy; to afflict with evil of any kind; to perplex; to torture: *plag'uing*, *imp.* *plá'-gíng*: *plagued*, *pp.* *plágd*: *plaguy*, *a.* *plá'-gí*, vexatious; troublesome: *plag'uijly*, *ad.* *-í*: *plague-spot*, a deadly mark or sign.

plaiice, *n.* also *plaise*, *pláiss* (Dut. *plattijis*; *Ger.* *plattisse*, a piece—from *L.* *plattessa*, a flat fish), a flat sea-fish, which swims on its side, larger than the flounder. *plaid*, *n.* *pláid* or *plad* (Scot. *pláide*, a blanket: *Goth.* *paida*, a coat), a long and broad stripe of woollen cloth checkered black and white, or in variegated colours, worn loosely over or around the person as an outer garment: *plaid'ing*, *n.* the coarse woollen cloth used for plaids, blankets, &c.

plain, *a.* *plán* (F. *plain*; Sp. *plano*, plain, level—from *L.* *planus*, even, level), without ornament or embellishment; homely; artless; frank; sincere; candid; easily understood; not difficult; clear; not luxurious, as in food; smooth, level, or flat: *ad.* not obscurely; distinctly: *n.* level land; a flat expanse—extensive plains in Asia are called *steppes*, in Africa, *deserts*, in S. Amer., *pampas* and *llanos*, in N. Amer., *prairies* and *savannahs*: *plain'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a plain manner; fairly; clearly; not obscurely: *plain'ness*, *n.* *-nés*, quality or state of being plain; levelness; flatness; want of ornament or show; rough sincerity; artlessness: *plain-dealing*, *a.* frank; open; void of art: *n.* speaking or acting with openness and sincerity; sincerity: *plain-chart* and *plain-sailing*—see under *plane*: *plain-song*, a chant with tones of equal length and unvaried—generally not extending beyond the limits of an octave: *plain-speaking*, *n.* frankness; candour: *plain-spoken*, *a.* rough; speaking with unreserved sincerity: *plain-work*, needle-work, as distinguished from embroidery.

plaint, *n.* *pláint* (F. *plainte*, complaint—from *plandre*, to pity—from *L.* *plangere*, to complain), audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; a memorial tendered to a court of law, in which the person sets forth his cause of action against the offender: *plaintiff*, *n.* *plán'tíf* (F. *plaintif*, making complaint—from *L.* *plangere*), the person who commences and carries on a suit in a court of law against a person, who is called the *defendant*: *plaintive*, *a.* *-tív*, expressing grief or sorrow; touching; *ad.* *plain'tively*, *ad.* *-tív*: *plaintiveness*, *n.* *-nés*, the quality or state of being plaintive.

plait, *n.* *plát* (from Eng. *plight*, a fold, a bending: *F.* *plier*, to plait, to fold—from *L.* *plico*, I fold: *Bohem.* *plátu*, to wreath, to plait), a fold; a double, as of cloth; a braid, as in a lady's hair; the narrow strips of straw work for making straw hats: *v.* to fold or double; to double into narrow strips; to braid; to entangle: *plait'ing*, *imp.* *plait'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* folded; interwoven: *plait'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who plaits.

plan, *n.* *plán* (F. *plan*, a plan or scheme—from *L.* *planus*, flat, level), a drawing or representation of anything on a flat surface; a ground-plot of a building; a sketch; a design; a scheme: *v.* to form a sketch or representation of any intended work on a flat surface; to devise or scheme: *plan'ning*, *imp.* *planning*; *devising*: *planned*, *pp.* *plánd*: *adj.* devised: *plan'ner*, *n.* *-nér*, one who plans.

planchet, *n.* *pláns'hét* (F. *planchette*, a little board—from *planche*, a plank—see *plank*), a flat piece of metal prepared to be made into coin: *planchette*, *n.* *pláns'hét* (F.), a small plank or board.

plane, *a.* *plán* (L. *planus*, level—see *plain*), level; flat; even; without elevations or depressions, as the surface of water at rest; opposed to a *curved surface*: *n.* an even or level surface; a surface without curvature: an imaginary surface assumed to cut and pass through a body, or one of the supposed curves of the celestial sphere, in *surv.*, a level surface parallel to the horizon; a tool for smoothing wood: *v.* to make level or smooth, as with a carpenter's plane; to free from inequalities of surface: *plan'ning*, *imp.* *planed*, *pp.* *plánd*: *planer*, *n.* *plá'nér*, in *printing*, a flat piece of wood used by the compositor to make the surface of the type in the form quite level: *plane geometry*, the geometry that regards plane figures or surfaces only: *plane trigonometry*, regards the measurement of plane angles: *plane angle*, an angle contained by two straight lines or surfaces: *plane-chart*,

máte, máť, fár, láũo; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōť, móve;

a chart constructed on the supposition that the earth is an extended flat surface: **plane-iron**, the cutting-iron inserted in a carpenter's plane: **plane of declivity**, in *fort.*, a plane supposed to pass through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight: **plane of sight**, the general level of the ground on which a work is constructed, whether horizontal or inclined to the horizon: **plane-sailing**, the method of solving, or partially solving, problems in navigation, on the supposition that the path of the ship is described on a plane surface—opposed to *spherical sailing*, which takes account of the true form of the earth's surface: **plane-table**, in *surv.*, an instr. or board for drawing plans on the field.

plane-tree, n. *plân-trê* (L. *platanus*: Gr. *platanos*—from *platys*, broad), a large tree so named from its broad-spreading leaves.

planet, n. *plân-êt* (Sp. *planeta*; F. *planète*; Gr. *planetes*; L. *planeta*, a wandering star—from Gr. *planao*, I cause to wander), one of the celestial bodies moving round the sun like our earth—the planets whose orbits are within those of the earth are called *inferior*—viz., Mercury, Venus; those without that of the earth *superior*—viz., Mars, the Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the smaller planets are called *asteroids*: **planetary**, a. *plân-êt-êr-i*, pert. to the planets; consisting of or produced by planets; revolving or erratic: **planetarium**, n. *plân-êt-êr-i-um*, a machine exhibiting figures of the planets, and their relative distances and magnitudes, as also their motions, by means of internal mechanism—likewise called an *orery*: **planetoids**, n. plu. *plân-êt-êr-ôids* (Gr. *planetes*, a planet, and *eidōs*, resemblance), a name given to those small bodies found by astronomers revolving in the space between Mars and Jupiter: **planet-struck** or **-stricken**, a. affected by the influence of planets, as believed or old; blasted: **planet-wheel**, a wheel revolving around or within the circumference of another, by which it is kept in motion.

planimetry, n. *plân-im-ê-tri* (L. *planus*, flat, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), the mensuration of plane surfaces: **planimetric**, a. *plân-i-mê-trik*, also **planimetric**, a. *-t-kâl*, pert. to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

planish, v. *plân-îsh* (L. *planus*, level, flat), to polish a metallic surface by gentle and equal blows with a smooth-faced hammer; to smooth wood: **planishing**, imp.: **planished**, pp. *-isht*: **planisher**, n. *-êr*, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass-work; a workman who planishes.

planisphere, n. *plân-î-sfêr* (L. *planus*, flat, and Gr. *sphaîra*, a sphere), a sphere or globe projected on a plane surface; a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere.

plank, n. *plângk* (F. *planche*; Gr. *planke*; L. *plancha*, a plank—from Gr. *plaz*, anything flat and broad), a flat piece of sawn timber of some length, differing from boards in being thicker: v. to cover or lay with planks: **planking**, imp.: n. a number of planks: **planked**, pp. *plângkt*.

plano-concave, a. *plân-ô-kôn-kâv* (L. *planus*, level, and *concavus*, hollowed out), flat on one side and hollow on the other: **plano-conical**, a. flat on one side and conical on the other: **plano-convex**, a. flat on one side and rounded on the other: **plano-subulate**, a. in *bot.*, smooth and awl-shaped.

plant, n. *plânt* (L. *planta*, a sprout or shoot; *planto*, I set or plant; F. *plante*), an organised living body destitute of sensation; a small vegetable; a herb or shrub; the tools necessary to any trade; the stock, fixtures, &c., necessary to carry on any large concern, as railway plant: v. to put or set in the ground for growth; to set that it may increase, as the germ of anything; to set firmly; to fix; to settle; to fill or adorn with plants: **plant'ing**, imp.: n. the act or operation of putting plants in the soil: **plant'ed**, pp.: adj. set; fixed; introduced; settled: **plantation**, n. *plân-t-â-shun*, a portion of land planted with trees for the production of timber and small wood; in *W. Indies* and *U. States*, a large estate devoted to the rearing of such crops as sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and pepper; a new colony or original settlement: **plant-able**, a. *-â-bl*, capable of being planted: **planter**, n. *plân-têr*, one who plants; one who owns a plantation; one who introduces or disseminates: **planter'ship**, n. *-shîp*, the business of a planter; the management of a plantation: **plantlet**, n. *-lêf*, a little plant: **plantule**, n. *-ûl*, a young plant: **plant-cane**, the sugar-cane of the first year's growth: **plant-louse**, a small insect infesting plants and feeding on their juices.

plantain, n. *plânt-ân* (F. *plantain*; L. *plantago*, a plantain—from L. *planta*, the sole of the foot), a common wild plant of several species—one, common to the roadsides and hedgerows, has large ribbed leaves, and produces a thick head of seed.

plantain or plantain-tree (Sp. *platanô*; F. *plantain*), a tree extensively cultivated in all tropical climates for the sake of its fruit, which is used as bread.

planter, a. *plânt-âr* (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot), pert. to the sole of the foot.

planter, plantlet, plantule, &c.—see **plant**.

plantigrade, a. *plânt-i-grâd* (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradus*, a step), walking on the whole sole of the foot, as a bear: n. an animal that does so.

planky, n. *plânks-î*, a well-known dance among the Irish.

plash, n. *plâsh* (Ger. *plantschen*, to splash; Dut. *plassen*; Sw. *plaska*, to paddle, to splash), a little pond or puddle: v. to dabble in water; to make a noise by disturbing water: **plashing**, imp.: **plashed**, pp. *plâsh-t*: **plashy**, a. *plâsh-î*, abounding with puddles.

plash, n. *plâsh* (F. *plesser*, to fold or plait young branches to thicken a hedge—from L. *plexum*, to enweave), a small branch slightly cut and twisted among other branches to thicken a hedge: v. to entwine or unite branches; to splice: **plashing**, imp.: **plashed**, pp. *plâsh-t*.

plasma, n. *plâz-mâ* (Gr. *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed, an image or model), the colourless fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscles float; a faintly translucent chalcedony on which many ancient gems are engraved, of a grass-green or leek-green colour, sprinkled with yellow and whitish specks: **plasm**, n. *plâzm*, a mould or matrix.

plaster, n. *plâst-êr* (Dut. *pleister*; F. *plâtre*; Gael. *plâst*, to plaster—from Gr. *plasso*, I form or mould; Sp. *plasta*, soft clay; *plaste*, fine paste), a composition of lime, water, and sand for coating walls and ceilings; a material, calcined gypsum, of which mouldings, casts, &c., are formed; an adhesive substance spread on leather or cloth for applying to sores or wounds: v. to overlay with plaster; to cover with plaster, as a wound; to smooth over; to cover over or conceal defects: adj. made or consisting of plaster: **plaster'ing**, imp.: n. the plaster-work of a building: **plaster'ed**, pp. *-têrd*: **plaster'er**, n. *-têr-êr*, one who works in plaster: **plaster-stone**, gypsum or stucco-stone: **plaster of Paris**, the cement or plaster obtained from gypsum or sulphate of lime, so called from its having been first prepared near Paris, usually sold in the form of a white powder, and largely used in the arts.

plastic, a. *plâst-îk* (F. *plastique*, plastic; Sp. *plasta*, paste; Gr. *plastikos*, suitable for being fashioned or formed—from *plasso*, I form or mould), susceptible of being moulded or modelled, as clay; having power to give form to matter; pert. to modelling; produced by, or appearing as produced by, moulding or modelling: **plasticity**, n. *plâst-î-t-î*, capacity of being moulded: **plastic art**, the art of representing figures in sculpture, or by modelling in clay: **plastic-clay**, the clay used by potters: **plastography**, n. *plâst-ôg-râ-fî* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art of forming figures, &c., in plaster.

plastron, n. *plâst-rôn* (F. *plastron*, a breastplate), a piece of stuffed leather or other substance used by fencers as a protection to the body against thrusts; that part of the bony covering of turtles and tortoises, belonging to the under surface.

plat, n. *plât* (from *plait*), straw-plait; a braid: v. to weave; to form by intertexture: **plating**, imp.: **platted**, pp.: **plat'er**, n. *-êr*, one who plats.

plat, n. *plât* (Ger. *plat*, an open space; Dut. *plot*; F. *plat*; Gr. *platus*, broad, flat; Bav. *platten*, a bare spot in a wood), a small piece of flat or even ground; in *masonry*, a broad flat stone forming a step or landing-place before a door: **flat**, adj. flat or even: **plattend**, a border of flowers in a garden; a flat rectangular moulding whose projection is less than its breadth.

platane, n. *plât-ân* (L. *platanus*, the plane-tree), the plane-tree.

plate, n. *plât* (F. *plat*, flat, plain—connected with *flatir*, to dash down liquids; Ger. *platte*, a flat piece; Gr. *platus*, flat, level), a body with a flat and extended surface; a dish; a flat shallow vessel of earthenware, &c., used at table for eating from; a sheet of metal; an engraved flat piece of metal, or the engraving printed from it; articles for domestic use in gold or silver (Sp. *plata*, silver—name originally given to the

thin plates of silver worked by silversmiths, then to the metal itself); a prize at a race, as the "Queen's plate"; a mining term for compact beds of shale which break up into thin plates: *v.* to coat with a metal; to overlay or cover: *plating*, *imp.* *n.* the act or art of covering with a thin coat of metal, usually silver; the coating or layer so formed: *plated*, *pp.* *adj.* covered with a coating of metal, as silver; covered or armed with sheets of metal: *plater*, *n.* *ter.* one who plates: *platy*, *a.* *-ly*, like plate: *plateful*, *n.* *plati'fööl*, enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate can contain: *platter*, *n.* *plät'tér*, a large flat dish for holding the provisions of a table: *plate-armour*, armour in plates, as distinguished from mail: *armour-plating*, the thick plates or slabs of rolled iron which form the sides of a man-of-war: *plate-girder*, a girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together: *plate-glass*, glass cast into plates or sheets while in a liquid state, and ground and polished: *plate-layer*, a workman who lays down and fixes the rails of a railway, and keeps them in order: *plate-mark*, the figure or emblematic design stamped upon gold or silver plate to indicate its place of manufacture, or its quality: *plate-paper*, a thick spongy paper manufactured for printing on engraved plates: *plate-rack*, a wooden frame or stand for plates and dishes in a kitchen or scullery: *plates and dishes*, articles of earthenware for table, usually sold in sets: *plate-warmer*, a metal case with shelves for warming plates before a fire.

plateau, *n.* *plät-tö'*, *plu.* *plateaux*, *-töz* (F. *plateau*, a wooden scale; *plat*, flat), any elevated and comparatively flat surface of land of some extent; a table-land, or high level region.

platen, *n.* *plät-én* (Dut. *plat*; F. *plat*, broad, flat), among printers, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

platform, *n.* *plät'förm* (It. *piatta-forma*; Dut. *platte-forme*; L. *plata-forma*, form or pattern of a structure on the level plain: Eng. *plat*, and *form*), a plan; a raised level space, natural or artificial; any level scaffold or floor of timber raised above the usual level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are fixed on a fort or battery; the raised part at a railway station for landing passengers and goods; the place set aside for the speakers at a public meeting, raised above the floor; an extended basis, as, "on the platform of civil liberty"; a plan or scheme of united action, as in politics, or for subserving party or sectarian purposes; a declaration of principles to which the adhesion of a party is declared.

platinum, *n.* *plät'tin-üm*, also *platina*, *n.* *-nä* (Sp. *platina*, platinum—from *plata*, silver, in allusion to its colour), a metal of a greyish-white colour, very valuable on account of its hardness, infusibility, and the resistance it offers to the action of air and moisture—it is also ductile, malleable, of great tenacity, and the heaviest of known metals: *platinise*, *v.* *plät'in-iz*, to coat or plate with platina: *platinising*, *imp.* *platinised*, *pp.* *-ted*: *platinum-black*, metallic platinum in a finely-divided state: *platiniferous*, *a.* *plät'in-if-ér-üs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing platina: *platinoids*, *n.* *plu.* *plät'in-öydz* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), a term applied to those metals found associated with platinum.

platitude, *n.* *plät'tüd* (F. *platitude*, flatness—from *plat*, flat), dullness; insipidity; that which exhibits flatness or dullness: *plattitudes*, *n.* *plu.* *-tüdz*, weak, empty, or stupid remarks.

Platonic, *a.* *plät-tön'ik*, also *Platonical*, *a.* *-t-käl* (after *Plato*, a famous anc. Greek philosopher), pert. to Plato or to his philosophy; pure; spiritual: *platonically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *platonise*, *v.* *plät'tön-iz*, to think with, or reason as, Plato: *platonising*, *imp.* *platonised*, *pp.* *-ted*: *platonist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who adheres to the philosophy of Plato: *platonism*, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrines of Plato: *Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids, first described by Plato: *Platonic love*, a pure spiritual love subsisting between the sexes, which regards the mind and its excellences only, and is unmixt with carnal desires: *Platonic year*, the complete revolution of the equinoxes in about 26,000 years.

platoon, *n.* *plät-tön'* (F. *peloton*, a clue or little ball of thread; Sp. *pelote*, coat's hair; *peloton*, a large ball or pressed bundle of hair of a crowd of persons), formerly, a small body of soldiers drawn from a battalion to strengthen the angles of a square; now, two files forming a subdivision of a company.

platter, *plating*—see *plat*.

platy, *plät'ti* (Gr. *platus*, flat), a prefix signifying flat or broad.

platycephalic, *a.* *plät'ti-séf-d-lik*, also *plät'ycephalous*, *a.* *séf-d-lüs* (Gr. *platus*, broad, and *kephale*, the head), broad-headed, as the flat-skulled tribes of the human family.

platicrinite, *n.* *plät'tik-rin-it*, also *platicrinus*, *n.* *-rin-üs* (Gr. *platus*, broad, and *krinon*, a lily), in *geol.*, a genus of encrinites peculiar to the carboniferous limestones—so termed from the flatness and breadth of the basal and radial plates of the receptacle.

platypus, *n.* *plät'i-püs* (Gr. *platus*, broad or flat, and *pous*, a foot), an Australian quadruped having flat webbed feet, and a bill like a duck; also called *ornithorhynchus*.

platyrhine, *a.* *plät'ti-rin* (Gr. *platus*, broad, and *rhis*, the nose—gen. *rhinos*), broad-nosed.

platysma, *n.* *plät'ts-mä* (Gr. *platysmos*, dilatation, enlargement), in *anat.*, a broad, thin, muscular expansion lying under the skin at each side of the neck.

platysomus, *a.* *plät'ts-ö-müs* (Gr. *platus*, broad, and *omos*, the shoulder), broad-bodied—applied to a fossil ganoid fish, from its deep beam-like body.

platysoma, *n.* *plu.* *plät'ts-ö-mä* (Gr. *platus*, broad, and *soma*, the body), a family of coleopterous insects, comprehending species with a wide and much-depressed body.

plaudit, *n.* *plät'üt* (L. *plaudite*, clap hands—the word which ended *anc. L.* dramas, and was addressed to the audience—from *plaudo*, I clap the hands in token of approbation), praise bestowed; applause, usually in the plu. *pläu'dits*, *-dits*: *plauditory*, *a.* *-di-tér-it*, applauding; commending.

plausible, *a.* *plät'ü-bi* (L. *plausibilis*, deserving of applause—from *plausum*, to clap the hands in token of approbation: It. *plausibile*: F. *plausible*), apparently right; specious; superficially pleasing or taking; popular: *plausibly*, *ad.* *-t-bli*, with fair show: *plausibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nés*, also *plausibility*, *n.* *-bil'it-i*, the state of being plausible; speciousness.

play, *n.* *plä* (AS. *plegan* or *plegian*, to play—the idea in play is that of boiling or twisting: old Eng. *play* or *pleaw*, from *piel*, Gael. *goil*, boiling, *piel*: Sp. *buller*, to boil or stir, occupation, the exercise of any kind to afford pleasure or diversion; not work; sport; recreation; contest, as in a game; gambling; jest; not in earnest; swing; freedom of action to and fro; practice; action; a dramatic composition, or the representation of it at a theatre; an exhibition or display, as of colours fitting or twisting: *v.* to put into action, motion, or operation; to perform on, as a musical instrument; to act; to exhibit or represent, as a piece in a theatre; to use some exercise for amusement or recreation; to toy or trifle; to give a fanciful turn to, as to a word; to make sport with or upon; to mock; to practise deception upon; to personate in a drama; to gamble: *playing*, *imp.* *played*, *pp.* *pläd*: *player*, *n.* *plä-ér*, an actor; a musician: *playful*, *a.* *plä'fööl*, full of play; sportive: *playfully*, *ad.* *-ly*: *playfulness*, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being playful: *play-actor*, one who performs a part in a drama or play; a professional actor in a theatre: *play-bill*, a printed sheet narrating the performances at a theatre, and the parts, with the names of the actors who are to play them: *play-book*, a book of dramatic compositions: *play-day*, a holiday: *playfellow*, a companion in the sports of childhood or youth: *play-goer*, a frequenter of theatres: *play-going*, *a.* that frequents theatres: *play-house*, a theatre: *playmate*, a companion in the sports of childhood or youth: *plaything*, a toy; anything that serves to amuse: *playwright*, a writer of plays, in contempt; an adapter of plays: *playing-cards*, cards with painted figures and devices for playing games with: *play of colours*, the appearance of a variety of colours on a body in rapid succession, as on turning a diamond: *to play off*, to display; to put into exercise: *to play on or upon*, to deceive; to trifle with; to make sport of: *to hold in play*, to keep occupied till some wished-for object is attained.

plea, *n.* *plé* (It. *piato*; Sp. *pleito*; F. *plaid*, a suit at law: mid. L. *placitum*, a plea—from *placere*, to please), in a court of law, the answer given by the defendant or defender to the declaration and demand of the plaintiff or pursuer; a suit at law; a criminal process; an excuse or apology; something alleged in defence or justification: *plead*, *v.* *pläd* (F. *plaider*, to sue, to go to law), to argue or reason in support of a claim; to offer in excuse; to vindicate; to argue before a court

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mēte, mēt, hēr; plne, pñ; nōte, nōt, möve;

of justice; to admit or deny a charge of guilt: **plead-**
ing, *imp.* **adj.** imploring: *n.* act of a pleader, who
supports by arguments; argument in a suit: **plead**, *ed*,
pp. offered or urged in defence; alleged in proof:
pleader, *n.* *er*, one who pleads or argues in a court
of justice; one who speaks for or against: **special**
pleader, one who devotes himself to the drawing of
common-law pleadings and the like: **pleadingly**, *ad.*
ly: **pleadings**, *n.* *ingz*, the mutual allegations in
writing between a plaintiff and a defendant in a
court of law before the trial: **pleadable**, *a.* *-d-bl*,
that may be alleged in plea.

please, *v.* **plēz** (F. *plaisir*, pleasure; *plaisant*, pleas-
ing—from L. *placere*, to please), to delight or gratify;
to excite agreeable sensations in; to satisfy; to give
pleasure; to gain satisfaction; to condescend; to com-
ply; to like; to choose: **pleas**ing, *imp.* **adj.** giving
pleasure; agreeable; gratifying; gaining approbation;
acceptable: **pleased**, *pp.* **pleas**; **pleas** *er*, *n.* *er*, one who
pleases; one who tries to please; one who courts
favour: **pleas**ingly, *ad.* *ly*, in a manner to give de-
light: **pleas**iness, *n.* *ness*, the quality of giving
pleasure: to be **pleas**ed with, to approve; to like:
pleasant, *a.* *plēz-ant*, grateful to the mind or senses;
delightful; cheerful; agreeable: **pleas**antly, *ad.* *ly*,
happily; gaily; merrily; in good-humour: **pleas**ant-
ness, *n.* *ness*, the state or quality of being pleasant:
pleasantry, *n.* *trē*, gaiety; merriment; humour;
lively talk: **pleasure**, *n.* *plēsh-ūr*, agreeable sensa-
tions or emotions; enjoyment or gratification of the
mind or senses; what the will dictates or prefers;
preference; delight; choice; purpose; arbitrary will;
that which pleases: **pleas**ureless, *a.* *less*, devoid of
pleasure: **pleas**urably, *a.* *-bl*, delightful; gratifying;
pleasing: **pleas**urably, *ad.* *ly*: **pleas**urableness, *n.*
-bl-ness, the quality of being pleasurable: **pleasure-**
boat, a boat to sail in for amusement: **pleasure-**
ground, ground adjoining a dwelling-house laid out
in an ornamental manner.

plebeian, *a.* *plē-bē-ān* (L. *plebeius*; F. *plébéien*, ple-
beian—from L. *plebs*, the common people—gen. *plebis*),
of or relating to the common people; low; vulgar: *n.*
one of the common people: **plebeianism**, *n.* *-izm*, the
conduct of the common people.

plecelpidous, *a.* *plēk-ō-lēp-i-dūs* (Gr. *pleko*, I bind
or fold, and *lepis*, a scale—gen. *lepidis*), in *bot.*, hav-
ing the bracts that form the involucre of the natural
order composite adhering together.

plectognathic, *a.* *plēk-tōg-nā-thik*, also **plectogna-**
thous, *a.* *plēk-tōg-nā-thūs* (Gr. *plektos*, twisted, knitted,
and *gnathos*, the cheek), having the cheek-bones im-
movably united with the jaws; applied to an order of
fishes called the **plectognathes**, *plēk-tōg-nā-ths*.

plectrum, *n.* *plēk-trūm* (L. *plectrum*; Gr. *plektron*,
a plectrum—from Gr. *plekto*, I strike), a small piece of
metal, wood, or ivory, with which the ancients struck
the lyre, or other stringed instrument.

pled, *v.* **plēd** (see **plead**, under **plea**), another spelling
of **pleaded**; in *Scotch law*, argued or returned answer,
as "he **pled** guilty."

pledge, *n.* *plēj* (F. *peigne*; It. *pieggio*, a surety, who
undertakes for; Dut. *pleghe*, duty or tribute: L. *pignus*,
a security), anything deposited as security;
surety; a promise solemnly given; in *politics*, profes-
sion of principles; a warrant given, as one's faith or
word; a hostage; a drinking to the health of: *v.* to
pledge; to deposit as security; to engage by promise
or declaration; to drink to the health of another:
pledging, *imp.* **pledged**, *pp.* **pledj**; **adj.** deposited
as a security; solemnly promised: **pledger**, *n.* *er*, one
who pledges: to hold in **pledge**, to keep as security:
to **put** in **pledge**, to pawn.

pledget, *n.* *plēj-et* (from *plug*), a small mass of dry
lint laid over a wound.

Pleiades, *n.* *plī-ād-z*, also **Pleiades**, *n.* *plū-plī-ād-z*
(L. and Gr. *pleiades*, the seven daughters of Atlas and
Pleione, said to have been placed by Jupiter among
the stars), a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the
constellation Taurus.

pleiocene, *n.* *plī-ō-sēn* (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*,
recent), in *geol.*, a term applied to the Upper Tertiary
deposits or strata, as containing a greater percentage
of recent testacea than the Miocene or Eocene.

pleiophyllous, *a.* *plī-ōf-il-lūs* (Gr. *pleios*, full, and
phylon, a leaf), in *bot.*, applied to plants whose stems
have no buds, and consequently no branches developed
in the axils of the leaves.

pleiosaurus—see **pliosaurus**.

pleiotrachæe, *n.* *plū-plī-ō-trā-khē-ē* (Gr. *pleion*, more,

several, and *tracheia*, the windpipe), in *bot.*, spiral
vessels with several fibres united.

pleistocene, *n.* *plīs-tō-sēn* (Gr. *pleistos*, most, and
kainos, recent), the most recent or uppermost of the
Tertiary; a term implying that the organic remains
found therein belong almost wholly to existing
species.

plenary, *a.* *plē-nār-ī* (L. *plenus*, full; It. *plenario*,
plenary), full; entire; complete: **plē**narity, *ad.* *-ty*:
plēnarness, *n.* *ness*, the state of being plenary: **plē-**
narity, *n.* *plē-nār-ty*, the state of a benefice or an office
when full or occupied.

plenipotent, *a.* *plēn-tp-ō-tēnt* (L. *plenus*, full, and
potens, powerful: Sp. *plenipotencia*, plenipotence),
possessing full power: **plenip**otence, *n.* *-tēns*, the
possession of full power: **plenipotentiary**, *a.* *plēn-ī-*
pō-tēn-shār-ī (F. *plenipotentiaire*, an ambassador),
having or containing full power: *n.* a person, particu-
larly an ambassador, who is invested with full powers
to negotiate a particular business or a treaty; a resi-
dent minister at a foreign court.

plenist, *n.* *plē-nist* (L. *plenus*, full), one who holds
that all space contains matter: **plenum**, *n.* *plē-nūm*,
that state in which every part or space of extension is
supposed to be full of matter—opposed to *vacuum*:
plenus, *a.* *plē-nūs*, in *bot.*, double; applied to stamens
and pistils which become petaloid; having a solid
stem.

plenitude, *n.* *plēn-ī-tūd* (L. *plenitudo*, fullness, com-
pleteness—from *plenus*, full; It. *plenitudine*; F. *plénit-*
tude), fullness; abundance; exuberance; repletion.

plenty, *n.* *plēn-ty* (old F. *plenté*; mid. L. *plenitas*,
plenty—from L. *plenus*, full), abundance; copiousness;
an adequate or full supply: **plenteous**, *a.* *plēn-ty-ūs*,
fully sufficient for every purpose; copious; abundant:
plēteously, *ad.* *-ty*: **plē**teousness, *n.* *ness*, the state
of being abundant: **plentiful**, *a.* *plēn-ty-fool*, copious;
yielding abundance; fruitful: **plē**ntifully, *ad.* *-ly*:
plēntifulness, *n.* *ness*, the state or quality of being
plentiful; abundance.

pleonasm, *n.* *plē-ō-nāzm* (Gr. *pleonasmos*, super-
abundance—from *pleos*, full), an over-fullness of words
in speaking or writing; redundancy of expression:
pleonastic, *a.* *plē-ō-nas-thik*, also **ple**onastical, *a.* *-thik*,
pert. to pleonasm; redundant: **ple**onastically, *ad.* *-ly*.

pleonaste, *n.* *plē-ō-nāst* (Gr. *pleonastos*, abundant),
a dark or pearly-black variety of iron and magnesia
spinel, a stone of considerable brilliancy when cut and
polished.

plesiomorphous, *a.* *plē-zī-ō-mōr-fūs* (Gr. *plesios*, near
to, and *morphe*, form), applied to crystallised sub-
stances whose forms closely resemble each other, but
are not absolutely alike: **plē**siomorphism, *n.* *-mōr-*
fizm, nearness of form.

plesiosaurus, *n.* *plē-zī-ō-sāw-rūs* (Gr. *plesios*, near
to, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil
marine reptiles having a small head and a neck of
enormous length.

plethora, *n.* *plēth-ō-rā* (Gr. *plethore*, fullness—from
pletho, I become full), redundant fullness of the blood-
vessels: **plethoric**, *a.* *plē-thōr-ik*, also **plethoretical**,
a. *plēth-ō-rē-tik-āl*, having excess of blood.

pleura, *n.* *plō-rā* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, a rib), the
thin membrane covering the inner surface of the thorax,
and investing its viscera like a shut sac: **pleural**,
a. *-rāl*, connected with the pleura: **pleurisy**, *n.* *-rī-sē*,
the inflammation of the inner membrane of the thorax;
also called **pleuritis**, *n.* *plō-rī-tīs*; **pleuritic**, *a.* *-rī-thik*,
also **pleuritical**, *a.* *-rī-thik*, *pert.* to or affected with
pleurisy.

pleuracanthus, *n.* *plō-rā-kān-thūs* (Gr. *pleura*, the
side, and *acantha*, a thorn or spine), in *geol.*, a genus
of fossil fin-spines, having a row of sharp hooks or
denticles on each side.

pleurechyma, *n.* *plō-rēng-kī-mā* (Gr. *pleura*, a side
or rib, and *engchymos*, juicy), in *bot.*, woody tissue,
consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the
woody parts are mainly formed.

pleurisy—see under **pleura**.

pleurocarpi, *n.* *plū-plō-rō-kār-pī* (Gr. *pleura*, a rib
or side, and *karpós*, fruit), in *bot.*, mosses with the
fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of
the leaves.

pleurodiscons, *a.* *plō-rō-dīs-kūs* (Gr. *pleura*, the
side, and *diskos*, a quoit), in *bot.*, having some sort
of appendage attached to the sides of a disc.

pleurodont, *n.* *plō-rō-dōnt* (Gr. *pleura*, the side,
and *odontos*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a term ap-

plied to certain saurians having teeth fixed to the bottom of a groove, and supported by its sides.

pleurogynous, a. *plō-rō-jī-nūs* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having a glandular or tubercular elevation rising close to, and parallel with, the ovary.

pleurogyratous, a. *plō-rō-jī-rā-tūs* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gyros*, a circle), in *bot.*, having the ring on the theca of ferns placed laterally.

pleuro-pneumonia, n. *plō-rō-nū-mō-nī-ā* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *pneumones*, the lungs), an inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

pleurothiza, n. plu. *plō-rō-tī-zā-ē* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *thiza*, a root), in *bot.*, cruciferous plants having the radicle of the embryo applied to the edges of the cotyledons, which are called *accumbent*: **pleurothiza**, a. *plō-rō-tī-zā-l*, having the radicle applied to the edges of the cotyledons.

pleurotomaria, n. *plō-rō-tō-mā-rī-ā* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *tome*, a notch or cutting), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fossil shells, solid and few-whorled, having apertures somewhat square, with deep slits in their outer margins.

plexoblastus, a. *plēks-ē-b-lāstūs* (Gr. *plexis*, a plaiting, and *blastos*, a shoot or sucker), in *bot.*, applied to cotyledons that rise above ground in germination, but do not assume the appearance of leaves.

plexiform, a. *plēks-ī-fōrm* (L. *plexum*, to interweave, to twist, and *forma*, a shape), in the form of network; complicated; entangled.

pleximeter, n. *plēks-ī-mē-tēr* (Gr. *plexis*, a striking, a blow, and *metron*, measure), in *med.*, the piece of ivory, India-rubber, or the like, placed over such parts of the chest or abdomen as may be necessary to tap on to ascertain the state of the parts underneath; the fingers of the left hand are commonly used as a *pleximeter*.

plexus, n. *plēks-ūs* (L. *plexus*, twisted), in *anat.*, a network of vessels or nerves.

pliable, a. *plī-ā-bī* (F. *pliable*, pliable—from *plier*, to fold or plait: Dut. *plegen*, to be accustomed to: It. *piega*, a fold or plait: L. *plicare*, to fold), that can easily be bent or folded; flexible; supple; easy to be persuaded: **plī-ably**, ad. *-bī*: **plī-ability**, n. *-bī-tē*, state or quality of being pliable; the quality of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; the quality of yielding to moral force or influence: **plī-ant**, a. *plī-ānt*, easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily yielding to moral influence; tractable; docile: **plī-antly**, ad. *-tī*: **plī-ancy**, n. *-ān-sī*, the state of being pliant, in a physical or moral sense; easiness to be bent.

plica, n. *plī-kā* (L. *plico*, I plait or knit), in *bot.*, a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass; in *anat.*, a disease in man, in which the hair becomes matted and the scalp exceedingly sensitive; also called **plica polonica**, *pō-lōn-ī-kā*, as being peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary: **plicate**, a. *plī-kāt*, also **plī-cated**, a. plaited; folded like a fan; in *bot.*, regularly disposed, as in the venation of some leaves: **plī-cately**, ad. *-tī*: **plī-catilis**, a. *plī-kāt-ī-lis*, in *bot.*, having the power or property of folding together, as the corollas of some flowers at distinct periods of the day: **plī-cation**, n. *-kā-shūn*, a folding up; a doubling up; in *geol.*, a bending back of strata upon themselves.

plied—see **ply**.

pliers, n. *plī-ēr* (F. *pleux*, a folder—see **ply**), a kind of small pincers by which anything is firmly seized.

plight, n. *plīt* (W. *plygu*, to fold or bend: prov. F. *pleg*, a fold, a bending—connected with **ply**, which see), state or condition of the body, in an unpleasant or bad sense; distressed state; predicament.

plight, v. *plīt* (Ger. *pflicht*; Dut. *pligt*, duty: Dut. *pleghen*, to perform, to take care of: AS. *plihtan*, to expose to danger), to make a duty or obligation of a thing; to give as a proof of good faith; to pledge, as *one's faith*: **plighting**, imp. *plīht*, pp. *plīht*, pledged; formally promised: **plīht-er**, n. *-ēr*, one who plights or pledges.

plinth, n. *plīnth* (Gr. *plinthos*, a brick or tile, the base of a pillar), in *arch.*, the lower projecting base of a column, pedestal, or wall: **plīnthite**, n. *plīnth-ī-t*, a mineral of a brick-red colour.

pliocene—see **pleiocene**.

pliothecus, n. *plī-ō-thē-kūs* (Gr. *pleion*, more,

and *pithekos*, an ape), in *geol.*, an extinct ape from the Miocene deposits of the south of France, having a resemblance to the tailed monkeys of S. Amer.

pliosaurus, n. *plī-ō-sāw-rūs* (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *sauros*, a lizard), a marine reptile of the Upper Oolites, intermediate in structure between the *plesiosaur* and *ichthyosaur*.

plod, v. *plōd* (Gael. *plod* or *plodach*, a puddle: Ger. *pladdern*, to dabble or paddle: Dan. *pladder*, mire), to travel slowly but steadily; to work slowly or with laborious diligence; to toil heavily; to drudge: **plōd-der**, imp. *plōd*, diligent but slow; having the character of that which plods: n. slowness with steadiness and perseverance; the act of studying closely: **plōd-ded**, pp. *plōdder*: *plōd-der*, a dull, heavy, laborious man: **plod**, ad. *plōd*.

plot, n. *plōt* (another spelling of **plat**, which see), a small extent of ground; the ground occupied by a building; a plan or draft on paper: v. to make a plan on paper: **plot-ting**, imp. *plōt*, n. the act or art of laying down on paper the several lines, angles, &c., of a tract of land that has been surveyed or measured: to **plot out**, to lay out the ground for a design: **plotting-scale**, a mathematical instrument used in plotting or setting off the length of lines.

plot, n. *plōt* (the figurative meaning of **plot** or **plat**; perhaps from Gr. *pleko*; L. *plico*, I twist or weave: Bohem. *plot*; Pol. *ploty*, to braid hair), the design of a future action; a secret scheme or design; a conspiracy; the knot or train of incidents developed in a story or a play; an intrigue: v. to plan or devise; to conspire against those in authority; to form a scheme of mischief affecting another: **plot-ting**, imp. *plōt*, ad. contriving; forming an evil design: n. the act of contriving or forming schemes or evil designs: **plōt-ted**, pp. *plōt-ter*, n. *-ēr*, one who plots; a contriver or conspirator. *Note*.—Accident has appropriated **plot** to a design of open action, **plot** to one of secret machination.—*Wedgewood*.

plough, n. *plōw* (Dan. *plog*, a peg or stake; *plow*, a plough: Sw. *plig*, a peg, a stake; *plow*, a plough: Ger. *pfug*; Pol. *plug*, a plough: Ger. *pflock*, a peg), the instrument drawn by horses or oxen for turning up the soil of a field; tillage; a bookbinder's tool for cutting the edges of books: v. to turn up the earth in a field with a plough; to furrow; to run through, as the sea in sailing; to cut or groove with a bookbinder's tool of the same name; in *Script.*, to labour in a calling: **ploughing**, imp. *plōw*, n. the act or operation of tilling a field with a plough: **ploughed**, pp. *plōwd*: **plough-er**, n. *-ēr*, one who ploughs: **ploughable**, a. *plōw-ā-bī*, that may be ploughed; arable: **plough-er**, n. *-ēr*, one who ploughs: **ploughboy**, a boy who assists in ploughing; a country boy: **plough-gate** or **plough-gang** (Scot. *gate* or *gang*, a road or way), as much land as can be tilled by one plough in a year, generally about 40 Scotch acres: **plough-land**, a capable land; as much land as a team can plough in a year: **ploughman**, one who holds or manages a plough; any rustic; a husbandman: **ploughshare**, n. *-shār*, the blade or iron part in a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow and raises a slice to the *mould-board*, which turns the earth over—the blade in front of the share is called the *coultter*: **plough-tail**, the hind part of a plough: to **plough in**, to cover by ploughing: to **plough on the back**, in *Script.*, to persecute or torment: to **plough with one's heifer**, in *Script.*, to obtain something from a husband by an application made through the wife.

plover, n. *plūv-ēr* (F. *pluvier*: It. *piviere*, a plover—from L. *pluvialis*, rain-bringing—so called in allusion to its alleged restlessness before bad weather), a bird of several species that frequents open uplands and waste tracts, and sandy shores in winter.

plow, *plōw*, an old spelling of **plough**.

pluck, v. *plūk* (Dut. *plucken*: Dan. *plukke*, to pick, to gather: AS. *pluccian*, to pluck), to pull with sudden force; to pull off, out, or up; to snatch: n. (Dut. *plugghe*, a thing vile and of no value: Dan. *plukkeri*, trumpery), the heart, liver, and lights of an animal; courage: **plucking**, imp. *plūck*, pp. *plūkt*: **plūck-er**, n. *-ēr*, one who plucks; one who is examined; stripped of feathers or hair; robbed by sharpers.

plug, n. *plīg* (Dut. *plug*, a bung or peg: Sw. *pligg*, a peg: Fin. *puikka*, a peg, a wedge), a piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a stopper; a large peg: v. to stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping up a hole: **plug-ging**, imp. *plīg*, n. the introduction of a mass of lint or other substance into the cavity of a

mâte, mât, fâr, lăw; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pln; nôte, nôt, môve;

wound to stop bleeding; the substance thus used: *plugged*, pp. *plugged*.

plum, n. *plüm* (Ger. *pflaum*; Ital. *ploma*, a plum—from *L. prunum*, a plum), a well-known fruit containing a nut, which, when dried and preserved, is called a *prune*; the tree itself; a raisin: **plum-cake**, a sweet cake containing raisins, currants, and spice: **plum-pudding**, a pudding containing raisins or currants, or both: **plummy**, a. -*mī*, containing plums, or resembling plums: **plum-pudding stone**, originally restricted to a conglomerate of flint-pebbles, polished sections of which had a fancied resemblance to the fruit in a slice of plum-pudding—now loosely applied to any conglomerate.

plumage, n. *plöm'aj* (F. *plume*, a feather: *L. pluma*, a small soft feather: W. *pluf*, feathers: Bav. *pflaum*, loose foam, froth), the feathers that cover a bird.

plumb, n. *plüm* (F. *plomb*; *L. plumbum*, lead: It. and Sp. *plumbo*, leaden), a mass of lead attached to a line, and so hung as to ascertain whether a wall be perpendicular; also called **plumb-line**: adj. perpendicular; downright; ad. perpendicularly; heavily; v. to adjust to the perpendicular by a plumb-line; to search the depth of by a line with a weight at its end; to sound; **plumbing**, imp.: n. the art of working in lead, and using it in buildings: **plumbed**, pp. *plümd*: **plumber**, n. *plüm'er*, a worker in lead: to **fall plumb**, a corruption of to **fall plumb**, to fall perpendicularly and heavily: **plumb-line**, a line or cord having a piece of lead at one end, suspended from a frame or narrow board; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon: **plumb-rule**, a simple instrument, same as a *plumb-line*, used by masons, bricklayers, and carpenters: **plumb'ean**, a. -*bē-ān*, also **plumb'eous**, a. -*bē-ūs*, consisting of or resembling lead; leaden; dull; stupid: **plumb'ery**, n. -*ēr-ē*, a place where sheet or mill lead is manufactured into the various articles of a plumber's trade: **plumb'ic**, a. -*bīk*, pert. to or containing lead: **plumbic acid**, the peroxide of lead: **plumbiferous**, a. *plüm-bīfēr-ūs* (*L. plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, I produce), producing or containing lead.

plumbago, n. *plüm-bā'gō* (*L. plumbago*, a species of lead ore—from *plumbum*, lead), one of the names given to *graphite* or *black-lead*, from its resemblance to an ore of lead—used for making pencils, &c.: **plumbagin'ous**, a. -*bāji-nītis*, resembling or containing plumbago, or consisting of it: **plumbagine**, n. *plüm-bāji'n*, a substance extracted from the roots of the plant leadwort.

plume, n. *plöm* (F. *plume*, a feather—from *L. pluma*, a small soft feather), the feather of a bird, particularly a large one; a bunch of feathers for a decorative purpose; a crest: v. to pick and adjust feathers; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; to pride; to boast, as to *plume one's self*: **pluming**, imp.: **plumed**, pp. *plömd*: adj. adjusted or arranged, as feathers; adorned with feathers; stripped of feathers: **plummy**, a. *plöm-mī*, feathery; feathered: **plumeless**, a. without plumes or feathers: **plumulet**, n. *plöm-lēt*, a little plume: **plumigerous**, a. *plöm-mī-ēr-ūs* (*L. gero*, I carry) feathered; **plumed**: **plumiform**, a. -*mīfōrm* (*L. forma*, a shape), having the shape of a plume or feather: **plumped**, a. *plöm-mī-pēd* (*L. pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), having feathered feet: **plumose**, a. -*mōs*, also **plum'ous**, a. -*mōs*, in *bot.*, applied to hairs or plants that have branches arranged like the beard on a feather; feathery: **plumosity**, n. *plöm-mōs-ē-tē*, the state of being plumose.

plummer, *plüm'er*, and **plum'mery**, -*ēr-ē*, less correct spellings of **plumber** and **plumbery**—see **plumb**: **plumber-block**, the part of the spring-beam of the paddle-box of a steam-ship in which the end of the shaft is received.

plummet, n. *plüm-mēt* (Sp. *plomada*, a plummet—from *L. plumbum*, lead), a long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; the line or instrument itself; also the lead attached to the string: **plum'ing**, n. in *mining*, the operation of searching to find a proper place for an air-shaft: **plummet** or **plummet-line**, a piece of lead at the end of a line, generally suspended from a board or frame, used by carpenters and masons in order to ascertain whether erections are in the perpendicular or horizontal.

plump, n. *plümp* (Bav. *plumpf*, the noise made by something falling flat with a dull sound: Sw. *plumpa*, to plump or plunge: Ger. *plump*, massive, plumpish), full with substance; round and sleek, with fulness of flesh; round; blunt or downright; unqualified, as a lie: v.

to make plump; to swell out; to fatten; to dilate; to let fall suddenly and heavily; to fall suddenly or at once, like a mass of dead matter; to give undivided or in a lump, as a vote to *one only*, where a vote to each of a selected two could be given: ad. with a sudden fall: **plumping**, imp.: **plumped**, pp. *plümp't*: **plump'er**, n. -*ēr*, that which may swell out something else; a vote given to *one only* when two candidates are to be elected: **plumply**, ad. -*lī*, fully; without reserve; bluntly: **plumpness**, n. -*nēs*, fulness of skin; distension to roundness: **plumpy**, a. *plümp'ē*, fat; jolly.

plum-pudding—see under **plum**.

plumule, n. *plöm-mūl*, also *plū'mula*, n. -*mū-lā* (*L. plumula*, a little feather—from *puma*, a feather), in *bot.*, that point of the embryo of a seed which develops in a direction contrary to the radicle, being the first bud or gemmule of the young plant.

plummy—see **plume**.

plunder, n. *plün'dēr* (Low Ger. *plunden*, rags: Ger. *plunder*, things of little value: Dut. *plunderen*, to seize on the goods of another by force), spoils of war; booty; the produce of robbery or fraud; v. to take by open force, as the goods of an enemy; to spoil; to pillage; to rob: **plundering**, imp.: **plundered**, pp. -*dērd*: **plun'derer**, n. -*dēr-ēr*, one who plunders; a robber: **plun'derage**, n. -*āj*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plunge, v. *plünj* (F. *plonger*; Dut. *plotsen* or *plonzen*, to fall into the water: Swiss, *bluntschen*, the sound of a thick heavy body falling into the water), to throw into water or other fluid substance; to thrust into any substance that is penetrable; to pitch or throw one's self headlong into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any distress, or into any state or circumstances in which the person is surrounded or enclosed, as sorrow, difficulty, darkness; among *quadrupeds*, to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse: n. the act of thrusting or pitching into water; the act of throwing one's self headlong, as an unruly horse: **plung'ing**, imp.: adj. diving; rushing headlong: n. the act of rushing into water; the attempt of an unruly horse to throw his rider: **plunged**, pp. *plünj'd*: **plunger**, n. -*ēr*, one who plunges; a solid brass cylinder used as a forcer in a forcing-pump: **plungeon**, n. *plünjōn*, a sea-fowl; the diver: **plunge-bath**, a large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water: **plunge-pole**, the pump-rod of a pumping-engine: **plunging fire**, in *mīl.*, the fire of guns directed downwards from a height.

pluperfect, a. *plö-pēr-fēkt* (*L. plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect, complete), in *gram.*, the tense of a verb with the sign *had*, signifying that a certain action or event occurred before some other action or event took place, as, "I had loved."

plural, a. *plö'rāl* (*L. pluralis*, plural—from *plus*, more—gen. *pluris*: It. *plurale*: F. *pluriel*), consisting of more than one; expressing two or more: **plurally**, ad. -*lī*: **plurality**, n. *plö-rāl-ē-tē*, state of being or having a greater number; a number consisting of more than one; a majority over others, as of votes; more than one benefice held by the same clergyman: **pluralist**, n. *plö-rāl-ēst*, a clergyman who holds more than one benefice: **pluralise**, v. -*āz*: **pluralising**, imp.: **pluralised**, pp. -*āz*: **pluralism**, n. -*āzm*, the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

pluri, *plö'ri* (*L. plus*, more—gen. *pluris*), the first element of a compound, signifying several.

pluriliteral, a. *plö'ri-lī-tēr-āl* (*L. plus*, more—gen. *pluris*, and *littera*, a letter), containing more than three letters.

plurilocular, a. *plö'ri-lök-ū-lēr* (*L. plus*, more—gen. *pluris*, and *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, having several divisions containing seeds, as the lemon and the orange.

pluripartite, a. *plö'ri-pār-tīt* (*L. plus*, more, and *partitus*, parted or divided), in *bot.*, applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly-distinct portions.

plus, ad. *plūs* (*L. plus*, more), more: n. in *alg.* or *arith.*, the sign (+) set between numbers or quantities, signifying that they are to be added together.

pluch, n. *plüch* (F. *peluche*; Piedm. *plucia*; Ger. *plusch*; Dut. *pluis*, a lock or tuft of hair, push), a cloth with a soft or velvet nap on one side resembling short hairs.

puteus, n. *plö'tē-ūs* (*L. a breast-work or parapet on towers, &c.*), in *anc. arch.*, a wall sometimes built to

close the intervals between the columns of a building; a movable gallery shaped like an arched wagon, used by besiegers for the protection of their archers.

Pluto, *n. pló-tó* (L. *Pluto*; Gr. *Plouton*), in the anc. myth. of the Greeks and Latins, the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune: **Plutonian**, *a. pló-tó-ni-an*, of or relating to Pluto, or to the regions of fire; dark: **plutonist**, *n. -tón-ist*, one who refers the formation of rocks and the earth's crust to the action of fire: **plutonism**, *n. -tém*, the doctrine or theory of the plutonist: **Plutonic**, *a. pló-tón-ik*, in geol., applied to igneous rocks found at some depth in the earth, as distinct from volcanic, which are consolidated on the surface—the Plutonic being more crystalline, and exhibiting more structure than the volcanic.

Plutus, *n. pló-tis* (L. *Plutus*; Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of riches), in anc. myth., the god of wealth; riches; wealth.

pluvial, *a. pló-vi-ál*, also **pluvius**, *a. -ús* (L. *pluvialis*, of or belonging to rain—from *pluvia*, rain; It. *pluviale*; F. *pluvial*), of or belonging to rain; rainy; in geol., applied to operations and results that arise from or depend on the action of rain.

pluviometer, *n. pló-vi-ámé-tér* (L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for receiving and measuring the amount of rain that falls in any locality; a rain-gauge: **pluviometric**, *a. -á-mét-ri-kál*, pert. to a rain-gauge: **pluviometrically**, *ad. -ly*: **pluviometry**, *n. -ámé-tér-í*, the art of measuring the rainfall; all the preceding also spell with *o* for *a* before *m*, as *pluviometer*.

ply, *v. pl* (Low Ger. *plegen*; Gr. *plegen*, to take care of, to be accustomed to; F. *plier*, to fold or bend; Sp. *plegar*, to plait; L. *plicare*, to fold), to give one's mind to; to apply closely and steadily to; to work at; to work; to offer service; to practise or perform with diligence; to run regularly between two ports, as a vessel—also said of cabs running for hire: **n. a fold**; a plait: **plying**, *imp.*: **n. urgent solicitation**; effort or endeavour to make way against the wind: **plied**, *pp. plid*: **plier**, *n. plí-ér*, one who plies: **plyers**, *n. plu. -érs*, in mech., a kind of balance used in raising or letting down a drawbridge—another spelling of **pliers**: to **ply a trade**, to exercise or follow a trade: to **ply one's heels**, to exercise one's heels in running away: to **ply one with flattery**, to keep flattering him.

pneumatic, *a. nú-mát-ik*, also **pneumatical**, *a. -i-kál* (Gr. *pneumatikos*, pert. to breath, spiritual—from *pneuma*, wind, air; F. *pneumatique*, of or relating to air, to breath, or to a gas; moved or played by means of air or wind; pert. to pneumatics: **pneumatically**, *ad. -ly*: **pneumatics**, *n. -tiks*, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and of similar elastic fluids: **pneumatic trough**, a trough, generally made of wood or japanned tin, having a perforated shelf, used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases made by chemical operations.

pneumatocoele, *n. nú-mát-ó-sél* (Gr. *pneuma*, air or wind, and *kele*, tumour), in surg., a tumour or distension filled with flatus or air.

pneumatology, *n. nú-má-tól-ó-jí* (Gr. *pneuma*, air or wind, and *logos*, a discourse), the science of the properties of elastic fluids; the science or doctrine of mind or spiritual existences; a treatise on them: **pneumatological**, *a. -tól-ó-jí-kál*, pert. to pneumatology: **pneumatologist**, *n. -tól-ó-jíst*, one versed in pneumatology: **pneumatometer**, *n. nú-má-tóm-é-tér* (Gr. *pneuma*, air or wind, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the quantity of air which can be taken into the lungs at one inspiration.

pneumatosis, *n. nú-má-tó-sis* (Gr. *pneumatios*, windy), in med., a windy swelling.

pneumogastric, *a. nú-mó-gás-trík* (Gr. *pneumon*, a lung, and *gaster*, the belly), in med., of or pert. to the lungs and stomach; applied to a nerve, extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen, which regulates the functions of respiration and digestion.

pneumonia, *n. nú-mó-ná-dá*, also **pneumonia**, *n. -nís* (Gr. *pneumones*, the lungs—from *pneuma*, air, breath), inflammation of the lungs: **pneumonic**, *a. nú-món-ik*, pert. to the lungs; pulmonic: **n. a medicine** for affections of the lungs: **pneumonitic**, *a. nú-món-í-kál*, pert. to pneumonitis.

pneumothorax, *n. nú-mó-thó-ráks*, also **pneumothorax**, *n. má-tó-thó-ráks* (Gr. *pneuma*, air, and *thorax*, the chest), the escape of air or gaseous effusion into the pleura through a laceration of the lung.

pnux, *n. niks* (Gr. *pnux*), the place of general assembly of the anc. Athenian people, who were celebrated for their love of news and gossip.

poach, *v. póch* (old F. *pocher*, to thrust or dig out with the fingers—land was said to be *pouched* when it was trodden into holes by heavy cattle; F. *pocher*, to bruise; see **poke** 1), to intrude or encroach upon the grounds of another to steal or plunder, especially game; to take game by unlawful means; to plunder by stealth; to make soft by boiling slightly, as eggs broken and poured among boiling water, or cooked with butter: **poach'ing**, *imp.*: **n. trespass** in pursuit of game; the employment of a poacher: **poached**, *pp. pócht*: **adj. stolen**; slightly boiled or dressed, as eggs broken among boiling water: **poach'er**, *n. -ér*, one who steals game: **poach'y**, *a. -i*, wet and soft, as land; swampy: **poach'iness**, *n. -i-nés*, state of being wet and soft, as land; swampiness.

poachard, *n. póch'érd* (from **poach**), a species of duck that inhabits marshes.

poacites, *n. plu. pó-dá-síts* (Gr. *poa*, grass), in geol., fossil monocotyledonous leaves; a general term for fossil grass-like leaves.

pock, *n. pók* (Dut. *pocke*, a pustule or bubble, as of morbid matter on the flesh; Gr. *pocke*; AS. *pocc*, a pock, the small-pox; F. *boucle*, a bubble), a pustule or small bubble on the skin full of morbid matter in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox: **pocky**, *a. pók-i*, infected with small-pox; full of pocks: **pock'iness**, *n. -i-nés*, the state of being full of pocks: **pock-mark**, one of the pits or scars left by the small-pox: **pock-pitted**, *a. marked* by the scars left by small-pox.

pocket, *n. pók-ét* (F. *pocher*; Norm. *pouquette*, a sack; Dut. *pokak*, a pocket), a small pouch or bag attached to or inserted in a garment; in *billiards*, one of the nets that receive the balls; a certain quantity contained in a bag, as of *hops*: **v. to put or conceal** in a pocket: **pock'eting**, *imp.*: **pock'eted**, *pp.*: **pock'etful**, *n. -fóol*, plu. **pock'etfuls**, as much as a pocket will hold: **pocket-book**, a case containing a memorandum-book, loose papers, &c.: **pocket-glass**, a portable looking-glass: **pocket-handkerchief**, a napkin of silk or fine cotton carried in the pocket for use: **pocket-knife**, a knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle: **pocket-money**, money allowed for occasional or petty expenses: **pocket-picking**, the act or practice of stealing from the pocket: **pocket-pistol**, a firearm that can be carried in the pocket; *familiarly*, a flask of liquor carried in the pocket: to **pocket an insult** or an affront, not to resent it or seek redress.

poco, *ad. pó-kó* (It., in music, a term indicating the time or movement, as signifying a little less, as opposed to *poco*, a little more).

poculiform, *a. pók-ú-á-fórm* (L. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, a shape), in bot., cup-shaped.

pod, *n. pód* (Dan. *pude*, a pillow; Esthon. *paddi*, a cushion, a pad; Bret. *pod*, a pot), the pericarp or seed-vessel of such plants as the pea, bean, &c.: **v. to swell or fill**, as a pod; to produce pods: **pod'ding**, *imp.*: **pod'ded**, *pp.*

podagra, *n. pód-á-grá* (L. and Gr. **podagra**, gout in the feet—from Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *agra*, a seizing), the gout: **podag'ric**, *a. -á-gr-ík*, also **podag'rical**, *a. -rí-kál*, pert. to the gout; gouty.

podesta, *n. pó-dés-tá* (It. *podesta*—from L. *potestas*, power, authority), one of the chief magistrates of Venice or Genoa.

podetium, *n. pód-é-sht-úm* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a stalk-like elevation, simple or branched, rising from the thallus in some lichens.

podge, *n. pój* (Ger. *patsche*, a puddle, mire), a puddle; prov. Eng. for porridge: **hodge-podge**, a mixed mass; a medley of ingredients—see **hodge-podge**: **podgy**, *a. pój-i*, dumpty and fat.

podium, *n. pó-dí-úm* (L. *podium*, a balcony), a low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building; a projecting basement round the interior of a building, or round the exterior, for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c.

podocarp, *n. pód-ó-kárp* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *karpós*, fruit), in bot., the stem supporting the fruit.

podocephalous, *a. pód-ó-séf-á-lús* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *kephale*, the head), in bot., having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

podogyne, *n. pód-ó-jín*, also **podogynium**, *n. pód-ó-jín-i-úm* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *gune*, a woman), in bot., a fleshy and solid projection which serves to support the ovary, with which it is continuous.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pln; nôle, nôt, môve;

podophylline, *n.* *pōd'ō-fil-lin* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *phylon*, a leaf), a cathartic principle obtained from the root of the *may-apple*, in *bot.*, called *pod'ophyllum pelta-tum*; *pod'ophy'lous*, *a.* *-fil-lūs*, *in-ent.*, having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

podosperm, *n.* *pōd'ō-spērm* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *sperma*, a seed), the filament or thread by which the ovule adheres to the placenta.

podospheenia, *n.* *pōd'ō-sfē-ni-a* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *sphen*, a wedge), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil microscopic plant-growths having wedge-shaped frustules or pieces.

podopod, *n.* *pōd'ō-pōd* (Gr. *poikilos*, variegated, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a crustacean having various kinds of feet.

poem, *n.* *pō-ēm* (L. *poema*; Gr. *poiēma*, a composition in verse—from Gr. *poieo*, I make; F. *poème*), a composition in blank verse or rhyme; the literary production of a poet; **poesy**, *n.* *pō-ē-si*, poetry; metrical composition; the art of composing poems; a short conceit engraved on a ring—also spelt *poys*, *n.* *pō-ē-si*; **poet**, *n.* *pō-ēt*, the author of a poem; one who has a particular genius for writing poetry; **poetess**, *n.* *pō-ēt-ēs*, a woman gifted with poetic genius; **poet-laureate**, *n.* *lō-ē-rē-āt* (L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel—from *laurea*, laurel, or the laurel-tree), a salaried officer of the royal household, who was formerly required to write an ode on the king's birthday or other special occasion—the office now is merely honorary and a sinecure, but is always held by a man eminent as a poet; **poet-musician**, an ancient hard and lyrical; **poetaster**, *n.* *pō-ēt-ās-tēr* (It. *poetastro*, a poetaster), a petty poet; a pitiful rhymist; **poetic**, *a.* *pō-ēt-ik*, also *poetical*, *a.* *-i-kal*, relating to poetry; expressed in poetry; marked by poetic language or imagery; figurative; **poetically**, *ad.* *-ti*; **poetics**, *n.* *plu.* *pō-ēt-iks*, the branch of criticism relating to poetry; **poetise**, *v.* *pō-ēt-iz*, to make verse; to compose verse, as a poet; **poetising**, *imp.* *pō-ēt-iz-ed*, *pp.* *-tized*; **poetry**, *n.* *pō-ēt-ri*, the embodiment of high thoughts and pure emotions in a measured musical flow of words; striking thoughts, picturesque situations, and generally the full play of the imagination expressed in metrical compositions; prose composition expressed in the vivid language of the imagination and of the feelings; verse; rhyme; metrical compositions.

pogon, *n.* *pō-gōn* (Gr. *pogon*), in *bot.*, the beard.

po!, *int.* *pō*, an exclamation of contempt.

poignant, *a.* *pōi-nānt* (F. *poignant*, poignant—from old F. *poindre*, to pierce or sting; L. *pungo*, I puncture or pierce into), very painful or acute, as grief or anguish; severe; piercing; keen; irritating; stimulating to the organs of taste; sharp; satirical; **poignantly**, *ad.* *-ti*; **poignancy**, *n.* *pōi-nān-si*, the state of being poignant.

poinding, *n.* *pōi-n-ding* (AS. *pyndan*, to shut up; Ger. *pfänden*, to seize, to distrain), in *Scotch law*, a process by which the property of the debtor's movables is transferred to the creditor.

point, *n.* *pōint* (F. *point*, a point, a dot; L. *punctum*, a small hole, a puncture), the sharp end of any instrument or body; anything resembling a point; the sting of an epigram; a small cape or headland; a turn of thought or expression that strikes with agreeable surprise; in *geom.*, that which has position but no magnitude; a moment; a small space; punctilio; nicety; place or time near; critical moment; eve or verge, as of death; position; state; dot, mark, or spot; direction of view, or part viewed; particular mark or aim; particular mode or parts; instance; example; single part; part of a whole; single position; the main question; lace wrought with the needle, as point-lace; a division of the mariner's compass; *v.* to bring to a sharp end; to direct towards; to aim; to show by way of example; to mark with characters in order to indicate certain distinctions; to distinguish by stops or points by way of punctuation; to fill the joints with mortar and smooth them with a trowel, as a stone wall; to direct attention to an object by the finger; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen; **pointing**, *imp.* *n.* punctuation; the act or operation of filling the crevices of walls with mortar; the materials so employed; **pointed**, *pp.* aimed at any particular person or thing; *adj.* having a sharp end; keen; smart, as a rebuke; in *arch.*, having arches sharply pointed; **pointedly**, *ad.* *-ti*, in a marked or particular manner; **pointedness**, *n.* *-nes*, the

state of being pointed; sharpness; keenness; **point'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, anything that points; hand of a timepiece; a variety of sporting-dog employed to point out the game; **pointless**, *a.* *-lē-s*, without any sharpness at the termination; **point'ers**, *n.* *plu.* *-ēr-z*, the two bright stars of the Great Bear which serve to point out the pole-star, a line drawn through them and prolonged nearly indicating it; **points**, among *seamen*, flat pieces of plaited cordage tapering towards each end, used in reefing; on a *railway*, the switches or movable guiding-rails which admit a train on to a junction-line, to a siding, or from the one line of rail to the other; qualities, as good points; **pointsmen**, *n.* *pōint-si-mān*, on a *railway*, a workman who has the charge of the switches or movable guiding-rails at or near a junction or station, to open or shut them on the approach of trains, as may be required; **point-work**, work done with a needle or small-pointed instrument; **point of sight**, in *perspective*, the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye; **points of the compass**, the points of the circumference of the compass-card, which is divided into 32 equal parts or points,—the circumference being 360 degrees, each point will be 11° 15'; **cardinal points**, north, south, east, and west; **point d'appui**, *pō-dāng-dāp'ō-ē* (F. *point*, point, *de*, of, and *appui*, prop or support), in *mil.*, point of support; base of operations; **point devise** or *device*, *pō-dāng-dē-vēz* or *pōint-dē-vīs* (F. *point of excellence*; It. *divisare*, to appear, to seem unto), in Italy in 13th century, retainers of the great houses wore suits having the two halves of different colours as a distinguishing badge, and which was so called; a particular sort of lace worked with a point or needle; the condition of ideal excellence; anything uncommonly nice and exact; **point of incidence**, the point on the surface of a body on which a ray of light falls; **point of reflection**, the point from which a ray is reflected; **point-blank**, *n.* in *mil.*, direct; the position of a gun or rifle aimed at an object without any elevation—the distance, which is more or less short, is called **point-blank range**; *ad.* directly; **point of a horse**, in *mining*, the spot where the vein is divided into one or more branches; **vanishing-point**, in *perspective*, the spot to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation; **point of contact**, in *geom.*, the point in which a straight line touches a circle or curve; **points of a horse**, those properties of shape, symmetry, &c., upon which much of the value of a horse depends; **point of view**, aspect; mode of looking at; **to point out**, to show, as by the finger; **to point at**, to treat with scorn by directing attention to, as with the finger; **at point** or **on the point**, as near as can be; on the verge; **nine points of the law**, the greater chance of success in a suit at law; **to mark**, or **gain a point**, to accomplish a certain part of that which was proposed; to make advance by a step; **to mark** or **score a point**, in *billiards*, &c., to note down successful hits, &c.; **to strain a point**, to go beyond the proper limit; to exceed the bounds of strict propriety, or of duty—probably alluding to the points or tagged laces of olden costumes; **vowel-points**, in certain Eastern languages, as the Hebrew, a system of marks placed above or below the consonants to indicate vocal sounds and their character.

poise, *n.* *pōiz* (F. *poiser* or *peser*, to weigh—from *poids*, weight; L. *pondus*, weight), a regulating power or weight; the weight used with steelyards; gravity; that which balances; *v.* to make of equal weight; to balance; to load with a weight for balancing; to examine or ascertain, as by a balance; **poising**, *imp.* *pp.* *pōy-ed*.

poison, *n.* *pōi-zōn* (F. *poison*, poison; L. *potio*, a drink; Sp. *ponzoa*, a venom, poison), any substance which, when swallowed, inhaled, or rubbed over the skin, injures the health or destroys life; venom; anything which taints moral purity; *v.* to injure the health, or cause death, by administering poison; to taint; to mar; to corrupt, as one's morals; **poisoning**, *imp.* *n.* the act of giving poison to, or of injuring or killing by poison; **poisoned**, *pp.* *pōi-zōnd*; *adj.* infected or destroyed by poison; **poisoner**, *n.* *-zō-ēr*, one who poisons or corrupts; **poisonous**, *a.* *-zō-nūs*, containing poison; injurious to health; deadly; corrupting morals or purity; **poisonously**, *ad.* *-ti*; **poisonousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being fatal to life or injurious to health.

poke, *v.* *pōk* (Dut. *poken*, to poke; *poke*, a dagger; Icel. *piaka*, to thrust, to pick; Norm. *paak*; Sw. *pak*, a stick; prov. F. *poque*, a blow with a ball), to thrust

colū, bōy, jōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

or push against with anything pointed, as a bull with its horns; to search or feel for, as in the dark; to grope; to search; to feel: **po'king**, imp. busying one's self without a definite object, followed by *about*: **poked**, pp. **pókt**: **poker**, n. **pó'kér**, one who pokes; an iron bar used to stir fires; a bar of iron for driving hoops on masts: **poker-pictures**, imitations of pictures executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as that used in Italian irons: **poking-stick**, a laundress's wooden stirrer: **to poke fun**, to make fun; **to poke at**, to thrust the horns at: **poke-weed**, a tall N. Amer. weed.

poke, n. **pók** (Dut. *poke*; Icei. *poki*; AS. *pocca*, a sack or bag), a sack; a bag; a pouch: **to buy a pig in a poke**, that is, a *pocket* or *bag*, to buy a thing without seeing it, or without knowing its qualities and real value.

polacca, n. **pó-lák'ká** (It.), also **polacre**, n. **pó-lák'ér** (Sp. and F.), or **polaque**, n. **pó-lák' (F.)**, a three-masted vessel common in the ports of the Mediterranean—the masts, usually of one piece, have neither tops nor cross-trees.

polar, a. **pó'lér** (F. *polaire*; mid. L. *polaris*, polar—from L. *polus*; Gr. *polos*, the end of an axis, a pole), pert. to one of the poles of the earth; situated near one of the poles; proceeding from the regions around either pole: **polar angle**, on the *terrestrial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two meridians; on the *celestial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two hour-circles: **polar bear**, a species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions, having a silvery-white fur tinged with yellow: **polar circles**, the two parallels of latitude encircling the poles, each at a distance of about 23° 28'—the *north polar circle* is called the *arctic circle*, and the *south the antarctic circle*: **polar distance**, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens: **polar clock**, an optical instrument by which the hour is indicated by means of the polarisation of light: **polariscope**, n. **pó-lár'í-skóp** (Gr. *polis*, a pole, and *skopeo*, I see), an instrument for detecting polarised light, or for exhibiting its phenomena: **polarise**, v. **pó-lér'íz**, to render incapable of exhibiting the ordinary phenomena of reflection and transmission—applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces: **polarising**, imp. **adj.** effecting polarisation: **polarised**, pp. **-tíz**: **adj.** affected by polarisation: **pó-lár'íz**, n. **-tíz**, that which polarises: **pó-lár'í-sá-bil**, a. **-tíz-á-bil**, capable of being polarised: **polarisation**, n. **pó-lér'í-zá-shún**, the act of polarising; the state of being polarised, or of having polarity: **polarity**, n. **pó-lár'í-ti**, the property possessed by certain bodies of pointing, when freely suspended, towards the poles of the earth, or in certain determinate directions: **polary**, a. **pó-lér'í**, that tends or points to a pole: **polarisation of light**, the change produced on rays of light by the action of certain media through which they pass, or by the action of certain surfaces which reflect them, so that they cease to exhibit the usual phenomena of transmission in the one case, and reflection in the other, besides possessing other new properties.

polders, n. **pól-dérz** (Dut.), the name given in Holland to the low fertile lands reclaimed from the sea by vast systems of dykes and embankments.

pole, n. **pól**, plu. **poles**, **póls** (L. *polus*, the end of an axis; Gr. *polos*, a pivot on which anything turns; It. *polo*; F. *pole*), the extremities of the earth's axis; the extreme points of the axis on which the celestial sphere revolves; in *geom.* and *astron.*, the extremities of an axis of rotation of a sphere or spheroid; in *spherics*, the extremities of the straight line perpendicular to the plane of the circle, and passing through its centre; the two points in a magnet in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated: **pole-star**, the name of the star nearest to the north pole of the heavens: **poles of the earth**, the two points in which the axis of the earth meets the surface—that nearest to Europe is called the *north pole*, and that most remote the *south pole*: **poles of the heavens**, the two points of the celestial concave about which the heavens appear to turn as upon pivots—that point towards which the north pole of the earth is directed is called the *north*, and that towards which the south pole is directed is called the *south*: **poles of the horizon**, the zenith and the nadir: **poles of the meridian**, the points of the horizon due east and west: **magnetic poles**, the two points on the earth, near the poles, at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.

pole, n. **pól** (L. *palus*, a pole; Sw. *pale*, a stake; AS. *pál* or *pól*, a pole), a long, slender, piece of wood; a long staff; a measure of length, 16½ feet or 1 chain; in *land-measure*, 30; square yards; a mast: **bare poles**, state of a vessel having all the sails closely furled or down: v. to furnish with poles: **pó'ing**, imp.: **poled**, pp. **póld**: **pole-axe**, an axe or hatchet with a long pole or handle.

Pole, n. **pól**, a native of Poland.

pole-cat, n. **pól-kát** (Dut. *póol-kat*, a pole-cat—a supposed corruption of *put-cat*: old F. *pulent*, stinking), a popular name of two small carnivorous animals, having a very offensive smell, and nearly allied to the weasel.

polemarch, n. **pó-lér'márk** (Gr. *polemos*, war, and *archos*, chief, leader), in *anc. Greece*, a magistrate having the charge of strangers and sojourners, &c.; a military officer, originally the military commander-in-chief.

polemical, a. **pó-lér'm'ík**, also **polem'ical**, a. **-í-kál** (Gr. *polemikós*, warlike—from *polemos*, a battle, war; It. *polemico*; F. *polemique*), controversial; engaged in supporting an opinion or system in opposition to others; disputative: **polem'ic**, n. a disputant: **polem'ically**, ad. **-í**: **polemics**, n. plu. **pó-lér'm'íks**, the art or practice of disputation—applied to theology.

polemoscope, n. **pó-lér'm'ó-skóp** (Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skopeo*, I see), a perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye; an instrument for seeing with that being seen, so named by the inventor, under the idea that the instrument might be useful in time of war.

polenta, n. **pó-lén'tá** (It. *polenta*, polenta—from L. *polenta*, pearl-barley), a kind of pudding made of maize-meal, also of chestnut-meal.

polianthes, n. **pó-lí-an'théz** (Gr. *polis*, a city, and *anthos*, a flower), a genus of plants, the most familiar species of which, the tuberose, throws up from the heart of leaves a tall flowering scape crowned by a many-flowered spike of highly-fragrant flowers.

police, n. **pó-lís** (F. *police*, police; It. *polizia*; Sp. *policia*, police, cleanliness—from Gr. *politeia*, the state, system of government—from Gr. *polis*, a city), a body of civil officers employed to enforce the laws respecting good order, cleanliness, &c.; the internal regulations of a town, city, or state: **policed**, a. **pó-lést**, regulated under a system of laws administered by the police: **police-officer** or **police-man**, one of the ordinary police; a constable: **police magistrate**, a stipendiary judge who tries petty cases preferred by the police: **police station**, the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance; the headquarters of the police, or of a section of the same.

policy, n. **pó-lí-sí** (L. *politia*; Gr. *politeia*, the state, system of government—from Gr. *polis*, a city), the art or manner of conducting public affairs professed by a party in the state; prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of affairs; dexterity or art in management; in *Scot.*, extensive pleasure-grounds around a mansion-house, originally the tract or district within which authority was exercised.

policy, n. **pó-lí-sí** (Sp. *poliza*, a policy; It. *polizza*, a note or schedule: a violent corruption of the L. *polyptycha*, a pair of tablets, a memorandum-book, registers of taxes—from Gr. *poluptuchos*, that has many folds), a written contract by which a corporate body, or other persons, engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the event of death or in the case of fire, on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain annual payments: **policy-holder**, one to whom a policy of insurance has been granted.

Polish, a. **pó-lísh**, of or from Poland or its people.

polish, n. **pó-lísh** (F. *polir*, to smooth; *polissant*, smoothing; L. *polio*, I smooth), a smooth glassy surface produced by friction or rubbing; artificial gloss; elegance of manners; refinement; a substance used to impart a gloss: v. to make smooth and glossy by rubbing or friction; to become smooth or glossy; to make elegant or polite; to refine: **polishing**, imp. **adj.** making smooth and glossy: **n.** the act of making smooth or glossy; the refining of manners; smoothness; glossiness given by rubbing; a substance that polishes or is used in polishing: **polished**, pp. **pó-lísh't**: **adj.** smooth and glossy; refined: **polite**: **polisher**, n. **-ér**, one who or that which polishes: **polishing-iron**, a smoothing-iron; a bookbinder's tool: **polishing-paste**, a kind of blacking for harness and leather; a varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture: **polish-**

powder, a preparation for brightening articles of metal.

polite, a. *pō-lit'* (L. *politus*, polished, refined; It. *polito*), refined or well-bred in manners; polished; courteous; obliging: **polite**ly, ad. -ly: **politeness**, n. -ness, good breeding; refinement in manners; courtesy; obliging attentions: **polite literature**, those branches of knowledge or instruction, apart from art and science, which please the understanding and refine the taste.

politesse, n. *pō-lit-tēs'* (F.), over-acted politeness, used in contempt.

politic, a. *pō-lit-tik* (F. *politique*, political; L. *politicus*; Gr. *politikos*, of or belonging to civil polity or to the state; It. *politico*, cunning, political), wise, prudent, and discreet in the management of public affairs; well-devised, and adapted to promote the welfare of the state; judicious; artful; cunning: **politics**, n. plu. *pō-lit-tiks*, the art or science of conducting the affairs of a kingdom; system of management of public affairs adopted by a party; the contest of parties in a state for power in the management of its affairs: **political**, a. *pō-lit-ti-kal*, pert. to the civil government of a state and its administration—derived from an office under government, or from some connection with it; artful; treating of politics or government: **politically**, ad. -ly: **political economy**, the science which treats of all those matters which are most favourable to the prosperity and permanent good of a country and its people: **politician**, n. *pō-lit-ti-sh'ān*, a man skilled in politics, or who devotes himself to them; a man of artifice or deep contrivance: **polity**, n. *pō-lit-ti* (Gr. *politeia*, system of government), the form or constitution of the civil government of a country; the general principles that regulate the conducting of public affairs.

polka, n. *pō-l'ka* (Bohem. *polka*, half), a dance of Polish origin, performed by two persons in common time; the air played to the dance: **polk**, v. *pōlk*, to dance the polka; **polking**, imp. *pōlkd*, pp. *pōlkt*: **polka-jacket**, a kind of knitted jacket worn by women.

poll, n. *pōl* (Dut. *polle*, head, top; Icel. *kollr*, skull, head; Sp. *cholla*, skull), the head; the back part of the head; a register of heads or persons; the entry of the names of persons qualified to vote for civil officers and members of Parliament; an election of civil officers, or the place where the votes are taken: **v.** to lop or cut off the head, as trees; to clip or cut off hair or wool; to shear; to enter a person's name in a list or register of voters; to receive or give votes: **polling**, imp. *pōl*, pp. *pōld*, receiving or giving votes, as a *polling-clerk*; designating the place where votes are given, as a *polling-place*: **pōld**, pp. *pōld*, cropped; brought to the poll, as votes: **adj.** lopped, as trees; shorn: **poll-book**, a register of persons who can exercise the franchise, or who have exercised it: **poll-clerk**, a clerk who enters the names of voters at an election as they appear to give their vote: **poll-evil**, a swelling on the head or nape of the neck in horses: **poll-tax**, a sum of money exacted from each person or head as a tax: **a polled cow**, a hornless cow: **pōld cattle**, hornless cattle, a mixed breed of Scotch cattle.

poll, n. *pōl* (Gr. *hoi pollot*, the many), a term applied at Cambridge to those men who do not take honours, but are contented with a degree merely.

pollard, n. *pōl-lard'* (from *poll*), a tree whose head has been lopped; a stag without horns—also applied to cattle; a clipped cow; a mixture of bran and meal: **v.** to poll, as trees: **pollarding**, imp. *pōl-lardd*, pp. *pōl-lardd*, trees cut down so as to leave only the lower part of the trunk, which gives off numerous buds and branches.

pollen, n. *pō-lēn* (L. *pollen*, fine flour—akin to Gr. *pollo*, I shake; F. *pollen*, pollen), the fecundating powder or dust contained in the anthers of flowers, and afterwards dispersed on the stigma; the bloom of leaves: **pollenarius**, a. -*ā-ri-ūs*, consisting of pollen or meal: **pollenine**, n. *pō-lēn-in*, a peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of certain plants: **pollinar**, a. -*lin-ār*, also *pollinose*, a. -*ōs*, covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: **pollinic**, a. *pō-lin-ik*, pert. to pollen: **polliniferous**, a. *pō-lin-if'er-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing or containing pollen: **pollen mass**, also **pollinia**, n. *pō-lin-ia*, an agglutinated mass of pollen, occurring in some orders of plants: **pollen-tube**, the tube emitted by the pollen-grain after it is applied to the stigma.

pollinator, n. *pōl-lin'g'tōr* (L.), one who prepares materials for embalming the dead.

pollock, n. *pō-lōk*, also *pōl-lack*, n. -*lāk* (Ger. *pollack*), a fish of the cod family, common around the British shores.

pollute, v. *pōl-lūt'* (L. *pollutum*, to soil or defile; F. *polluer*), to make foul or unclean; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt; to vitiate; to violate: **polluting**, imp. *pōl-lūt*, pp. *pōl-lūt*, rendered unclean; defiled; tainted with guilt: **pollutedly**, ad. -ly, in a polluted manner; **pollu-tedness**, n. -ness, the state of being polluted; defilement: **pollutingly**, ad. -ly, corruptingly: **polluter**, n. -*ēr*, one who pollutes: **pollution**, n. *pō-lū-sh'ūn*, defilement; uncleanness; impurity; guilt; idolatry.

Pollux, n. *pō-lūks* (in L. and Gr. myth.), a famous pugilist, twin brother of Castor, a bright star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini or the Twins: **Castor and Pollux**, in *geol.*, two closely-allied minerals of the felspar family, resembling quartz in their hardness and transparency; a constellation.

polonaise, n. *pō-lō-nāz'* (F. *polonaise*, Polish), the Polish language; a robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles; in *music*, a movement of three crotchets in a bar; a dance adapted to such music; also *po'lonesse*, n. -ness, and *po'lônise*, n. -niz'.

poltron, n. *pōl-trōn'* (F. and Sp. *poltron*, a scoundrel, a coward: It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow—from *poltra*, a bed to lie on during day; Ger. *polster*, a cushion or mattress), a coward; a wretch without spirit or courage: **poltronnery**, n. -*ēr-ī*, baseness of mind; want of spirit.

polverine, n. *pōl-vēr-in* (It. *polverino*, ashes used in the making of glass—from *potvere*, dust: L. *pulvis*, dust), a kind of potash from the Levant, preferred in the manufacture of glass.

poly, *pō-lī* (Gr. *polus*, many), a common prefix, signifying many of; having many.

polyacoustic, a. *pō-lī-a-kōiōs'tik* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *akoustos*, that may be heard), that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

polyadelphian, a. *pō-lī-a-dēl'f'i-ān*, also **polyadelphous**, a. -*fīs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *adelphos*, a brother), having the stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels, as in the class of plants **polyadelph-ia**, -*fī-a*.

polyandrian, a. *pō-lī-ān-dri-ān*, also **pol'yan drous**, a. -*driūs*, (Gr. *polus*, many, and *aner*, a man or male—gen. *andros*), having many stamens, or any number above twenty; belonging to the class **pol'yan dria**, -*dri-a*.

polyandry, n. *pō-lī-ān-dri* (see above), the practice of women having more than one husband at the same time; the opposite of *polygamy*: **pol'yan dria**, a. -*drik*, relating to polyandry; mating with several males.

polyanthus, n. *pō-lī-ān-thūs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *anthos*, a flower), a favourite garden-flower, a cultivated variety of the primrose, of many hues.

polyarchy, n. *pō-lī-ār-kī* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *archē*, government), the government by many—opposed to *monarchy*.

polybasite, n. *pō-lī-bā-sīt* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *basis*, a base), a rich ore of silver of an iron-black colour: **polybasic**, a. -*bā-sik*, applied to acids which require two or more equivalents of a base for neutralisation.

polycarpous, a. *pō-lī-kār-pūs*, also **pol'year'pic**, a. -*pik* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruit—applied to plants which flower and fruit many times in the course of their life.

polycephalous, a. *pō-lī-sēf'ā-lūs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *képhale*, the head), in *bot.*, having a common support, capped by many like parts.

polychord, n. *pō-lī-kārd'* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *chorde*, a string or chord), an instrument having many strings; apparatus which couples two octave notes: **polychroite**, n. *pō-lī-kro-īt* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *chroito*, I colour), the colouring matter of saffron, which exhibits a variety of colours when acted upon by various re-agents.

polychrome, n. *pō-lī-krōm* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *chroma*, colour), a peculiar substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut, and in quassia-wood, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours when acted upon by reflected light: **adj.** executed in the manner of polychromy: **polychromatic**, a. *pō-lī-kro-māt'ik*, yielding many colours; exhibiting a play of colours—applied to an acid result-

ing from the action of nitric acid upon aloes: **polychromy**, *n.* *poli-kro-mi*, the art of colouring statuary to imitate nature; the art of heightening the effect of architectural decorations by the application of colours.

polycotyledon, *n.* *poli-kot-i-le-don* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *kotyledon*, a hollow vessel), in *bot.*, a plant of which the seeds have more than two lobes: **polycotyle-donous**, *a.* *le-do-nus*, having more than two lobes to the seed, as in *firs*.

polycracy, *n.* *poli-krä-si* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *kratesis*, power, rule), government by many rulers.

polydipsia, *n.* *poli-dip-si-a* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *dipsa*, thirst), a medical term for excessive thirst.

polyembryony, *n.* *poli-em-bri-o-ni* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *embryo*, an embryo), in *bot.*, the existence or development of two or more embryos in the same seed: **polyembryonic**, *a.* *br-i-on-ik*, having more than one embryo.

polyfoil, *n.* *poli-föyl* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *Eng. foil*), in *arch.*, an ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

polygamian, *a.* *poli-gä-mi-an*, also **polygamous**, *a.* *poli-gä-mis* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage), in *bot.*, pert. to plants of the class **polygä-mia**, *-mä*, which bear three descriptions of flowers—hermaphrodite, male, and female.

polygamy, *n.* *poli-gä-mi* (see above), the practice or state of having several wives at the same time: **polygamous**, *a.* *-müs*, having more than one wife at the same time; mating with several females; inclined to polygamy: **polygamist**, *n.* *-mist*, one who practises or maintains the lawfulness of polygamy.

polygarchy, *n.* *poli-gär-ki* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *arche*, rule), government by many; also **polyarchy**.

polygastric, *a.* *poli-gäs-trik* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *gaster*, the belly), having many stomachs: *n.* one of the most minute and simple animals of the infusoria, called **polygästrä**, *-tri-a*.

polygenous, *a.* *poli-ge-nüs* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *genos*, a kind), consisting of many kinds.

polyglot, *a.* *poli-glöt* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *glotta*, the tongue), having or containing many languages; applied to books containing versions of the same text in several languages: *n.* a name given to an edition of the Bible in several languages.

polygon, *n.* *poli-gön* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *gonia*, a corner or angle), a figure having many sides and angles, or more than four: **polygonal**, *a.* *poli-gö-näl*, also **polygonous**, *a.* *-nüs*, having many angles and sides: **exterior polygon**, in *fort.*, the figure formed by the lines connecting the angles of the bastions with one another: **interior polygon**, the figure formed by the lines connecting the centres of the bastions: **polygon of forces**, in *mech.*, the name given to a theorem: **polygonal numbers**, the successive sums of any series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

polygonometry, *n.* *poli-gön-ö-më-tri* (*Eng. polygon*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure), the doctrine of polygons.

polygram, *n.* *poli-gräm* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *gramme*, a stroke in writing), a figure consisting of many lines.

polygraph, *n.* *poli-gräf* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *grapho*, I write), an instrument for producing several copies by one act of writing; a collection of the works of one or several authors: **polygraphic**, *a.* *-gräf-ik*, also **polygraphical**, *a.* *-i-käl*, pert. to a polygraph, or done by one: **polygraphy**, *n.* *poli-grä-fä*, the art of writing in various ciphers; the art of interpreting or reading documents written in cipher.

polygyn, *n.* *poli-jin* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, a plant having many pistils, or many distinct styles: **polygynian**, *a.* *poli-jin-i-an*, also **polygynous**, *a.* *poli-jin-nüs*, having many styles or pistils, as the order of plants **polygynä**, *-jin-i-a*.

polygynœcial, *a.* *poli-jin-ë-shiäl* (*Gr. potus*, many, *gune*, a woman, and *oikos*, a house), in *bot.*, a term applied to multiple fruits formed by the united pistils of many flowers.

polyhalite, *n.* *poli-hä-lit* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *hals*, salt—in allusion to the number of salts which enter into its composition), a mineral occurring in compact fibrous masses, usually brick-red or flesh-coloured.

polyhedron, *n.* *poli-hë-dron* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *hedra*, a side), a solid body having many faces or sides; in *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens having several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form: **polyhedral**, *a.* *-dräl*, also **polyhëdrous**, *a.* *-drüs*, having many sides or faces.

polymathy, *n.* *poli-mä-ti* (*Gr. potus*, many, and

mathesis, learning), the knowledge of many arts and sciences; varied knowledge: **polymathic**, *a.* *poli-mä-thik*, pert. to polymathy.

polymerism, *n.* *poli-mër-izm* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *meros*, a part), in *chem.*, the state of a body in which, while the relative proportions of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element differs; a variety of isomerism: **polymeric**, *a.* *poli-mër-ik*, having the character of polymerism.

polymorph, *n.* *poli-mörf* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *morphe*, a shape), one of a numerous tribe or series of shells so irregular in form that they cannot be referred to any known genus: **polymor-phous**, *a.* *-mör-füs*, having many forms; assuming many shapes; in *bot.*, applied to plants where parts or species are subject to considerable diversity of form.

Polynesia, *n.* *poli-në-shi-a* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *nesos*, an island), that which consists of many islands; a term applied to the groups of islands in the Pacific, lying within or near the tropics: **Polynë-sian**, *a.* *-än*, pert. to Polynesia.

polynomial, *n.* *poli-nö-miäl* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *onoma*, a name), an algebraic quantity consisting of many terms: *adj.* pert. to; containing many terms or many names: **polynomialous**, *a.* *poli-nö-müs*, having many names or titles: **polynomialy**, *n.* *-öm*, variety of different names; the description of the same object under several names.

polyopteron, *n.* *poli-öp-trön*, also **polyop-trum**, *n.* *-trum* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *optomai*, I see), a glass with a lens so formed that, when looked through, objects appear multiplied, but diminished in size.

polyorama, *n.* *poli-ö-rä-mä* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *orana*, what is seen), a view of many objects.

polyary, *n.* *poli-pär-i*, also **polyä-ria**, *n.* *plu-pär-i-a* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *L. parere*, to produce), a coral so called because produced by polypes: **polyä-rous**, *a.* *poli-pär-üs*, producing many.

polype, *n.* also **polyp**, *n.* *polip* (*L. polypus*; *Gr. polypous*, a polypus—from *Gr. potus*, many, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*: *F. polype*), one of those radiate or worm-like water animals which are furnished with many tentacles or foot-like organs surrounding the mouth or free orifice.

polypetalous, *a.* *poli-pët-i-lis* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *petalon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having many petals; having the petals of the corolla perfectly distinct and not cohering.

polyphagous, *a.* *poli-fä-güs* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *phago*, I eat), omnivorous; feeding on different kinds of aliment.

polyphony, *n.* *poli-fö-ni*, also **polyph'onymism**, *n.* *ö-nizm* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *phone*, a sound), the multiplication of sounds or voices, as in the reverberation of an echo: **polyph'onus**, *a.* *-nüs*, also **polyphonic**, *a.* *poli-fön-ik*, having many sounds or voices, or assuming them: **polyphonist**, *n.* *poli-fö-nist*, one who professes the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist.

polyphore, *n.* *poli-fö-ör* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *phero*, I bear), in *bot.*, an elongated receptacle bearing many ovaries, but not the petals or stamens.

polyphyllous, *a.* *poli-fil-lis* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *phylon*, a leaf, composed of many subordinate pieces or leaves; many-leaved).

polypidom, *n.* *poli-pi-döm* (*L. polypus*, a polypus, and *dömus*, a house), one of the stems or permanent fabrics containing the polypes or animals which constructed them; a coral.

polypifer, *n.* *poli-pi-fër* (*L. polypus*, a polypus, and *fero*, I bear), that which produces polypi: **polypiferous**, *a.* *poli-pi-fër-üs*, bearing or producing polypi.

polypite, *n.* *poli-pi-ti* (*L. polypus*, a polypus), a fossil coral.

polypode, *n.* *poli-pöd* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), an animal with many feet; the millepede.

polyporous, *a.* *poli-pö-rüs* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *poros*, a passage, the pores of the skin), a name applied to those species of fungi found in pastures, on trunks of trees, &c., whose under surfaces are full of pores: **polyporous**, *n.* *plu-pö-pö-rüs*, fossil fungus-like organisms found in certain Coal-measures.

polyprismatic, *a.* *poli-pris-mät-ik* (*Gr. potus*, many, and *Eng. prismatic*), in *min.*, having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

polyptychodon, *n.* *poli-pti-ö-dön* (*Gr. potus*, many, *ptuche*, a fold, and *odontos*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a fossil sea-lizard or huge carnivorous saurian.

mäte, mä't, fär, läw; më'te, më't, hër; pä'ne, pän; nö'te, nö't, mö've;

polypus, *n.* *pōl'i-pūs*, plu. *pōl'ypī*, -*pī* (L. *polypus*; Gr. *polypus*, a polypus—see *polype*), that which has many feet or roots; a fleshy tumour formed in the nose, &c., having branches or legs like feet: **poly-pous**, *a.* -*pūs*, resembling polyp; having many feet or roots.

polyrhizous, *a.* *pōl'i-rī-zūs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *rhiza*, a root), in bot., possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

polyscope, *n.* *pōl'i-skōp* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *skopeō*, I view), a glass through which objects appear multiplied.

polysepalous, *a.* *pōl'i-sēp-ā-lūs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *Eng. sepal*), in bot., applied to plants where the sepals of a calyx form no cohesion; a calyx composed of separate sepals.

polyseperm, *n.* *pōl'i-spērm* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *sperma*, seed), a pericarp containing numerous seeds: **polysepermous**, *a.* -*spēr-mās*, many-seeded.

polystigma, *n.* *pōl'i-stīg-mā* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *stigma*, a mark), very minute species of brown fungi found in autumn on live sloe and birdcherry leaves: **polystigmatic**, *a.* -*mās*, applied to plants where a flower has many carpels, each originating a stigma.

polystyle, *n.* *pōl'i-stīl* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *stulos*, a column or pillar), a portico between rows of pillars; an edifice having many columns: **polystylous**, *a.* -*stīl-ūs*, in bot., applied to a compound ovary having several distinct styles.

polysyllable, *n.* *pōl'i-sīl-lā-bl* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a word of many or more than three syllables: **polysyllabic**, *a.* -*īl-lā-bl-ik*, also **polysyllabical**, *a.* -*kāl*, pert. to or consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

polysyndeton, *n.* *pōl'i-sīn-dē-tōn* (Gr. *polus*, many, *syndeton*, connected), a figure of speech, in which the conjunction is often repeated where usually suppressed.

polysynthetic, *a.* *pōl'i-sīn-thē-tīk* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *synthesis*, a writing or composition), a term applied to the general grammatical structure of the languages of America, because they are all said to agree in grammatical, though differing in glossarial, detail; a term applied to certain languages, especially the American, in which a composition is formed out of several words, which is not notably longer than any of them.—*Latham*. **polysyntheticism**, *n.* -*thē-tīz-m*, also **polysynthesis**, *n.* -*thē-sīs*, a polysynthetic character.

polytechnic, *a.* *pōl'i-tēk-nīk* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *technē*, art), denoting or comprehending many arts—applied to the scientific institution in London, and to a celebrated school in Paris.

polythalamia, *n.* *pōl'i-thā-lā-mī-ā* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *thalamos*, a chamber), an order of minute animals enclosed in calcareous shells, each consisting of a series of distinct chambers—these shells occur in such vast numbers that the fine calcareous sand of the sea-shore and sea-bottom is entirely composed of their microscopic remains: **polythalamous**, *a.* -*thā-lā-mās*, having many chambers or cells.

polytheism, *n.* *pōl'i-thē-tīz-m* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *theos*, a god), the doctrine of a plurality of gods having an agency in the government of the world: **polytheist**, *n.* -*īst*, one who believes in a plurality of gods: **polytheistic**, *a.* -*īstīk*, also **polytheistical**, *a.* -*kāl*, pert. to or consisting in polytheism: **polytheistically**, *ad.* -*īl*.

polytomous, *a.* *pōl'i-tō-mūs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *tome*, a cutting), in bot., having the limb of a leaf distinctly subdivided into many subordinate parts, but not jointed to the petiole.

polyzoa, *n.* *pōl'i-zō-ā* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *zoa*, animals), a numerous living class of inollusca or plant-like animals, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, found fossil in all formations; known also as *bryozoa*: **polyzoan**, *n.* -*ōn*, one of the polyzoa.

polyzonal, *a.* *pōl'i-zō-nāl* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *zone*, a zone or belt), composed of several zones or rings, applied to burning lenses.

pomaceous—see under *pome*.

pomade, *n.* *pō-mād* (F. *pommade*, a pomade—from F. *pomme*; L. *pomum*, an apple), a fragrant or perfumed ointment for the hair; also **pomatum**—see under *pome*—so called because originally made from apples.

pomander, *n.* *pō-mān-dēr* (F. *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber), a scent-ball; a perfumed ball or pow-

der; a small ornamental box containing perfumes, carried by ladies suspended from their girdles in the 16th century.

pome, *n.* *pōm* (L. *pomum*, an apple; F. *pomme*), in bot., a fleshy many-celled fruit, as the apple, pear, &c.: **pomace**, *n.* *pō-mās*, apples crushed by grinding; the refuse of cider-pressings: **pomaceous**, *a.* *pō-mā-shūs*, consisting of apples; resembling apples or relating to them: **pomatum**, *n.* -*tūm*, formerly an ointment made from apples, rose-water, and lard; now any solid greasy substance used as a dressing for the hair: **pomatumed, *a.* -*tūmd*, dressed with pomatum.**

pomecitron, *n.* *pōm-sī-rān* (F. *pomme*, an apple, and *Eng. citron*), a citron-apple.

pomegranate, *n.* *pōm-grān-āt* (L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatus*, having many grains or seeds; It. *pomegranato*), a very showy tree producing splendid flowers and fruit; also its fruit; an ornament on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest resembling the fruit.

pomeroy, *n.* *pōm-rōy*, also **pomeroyal**, *n.* -*rōy-āl* (F. *pomme*, an apple, and *roi*, a king), a particular variety of apple: **pommage**, *n.* *pōm-māj*, another name for pomace: **pomme**, *n.* *pōm*, also **pommette**, *n.* *pōm-mēt*, in her., a device, or some part of it, resembling an apple.

pomiferous, *a.* *pō-mīfēr-ūs* (L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, I produce), apple-bearing; applied to the plants that yield the larger fruits.

pommel, *n.* *pōm-mēl* (F. *pommeau* or *pommelle*, a knob; It. *pomolo*, an apple, any round head), a knob; any globular ornament; the knob on a sword-hilt; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

pommel, *v.* also **pummel**, *v.* *pōm-mēl* (Bar. *pumsen*, to sound hollow, to beat: Lang. *poump*, to beat, to knock: W. *pump*, a blow—the root *pun* being used to signify striking, from direct imitation of the sound of a blow), to beat; to beat roughly: **pommeling**, *imp.* *n.* a beating; a thumping; a bruising: **pommelled**, *pp.* -*mēld*.

pomology, *n.* *pō-mōlō-jī* (L. *pomum*, an apple or fruit, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the art or science of rearing fruit; a treatise on fruits: **pomological**, *a.* *pō-mō-lōjī-kāl*, pert. to pomology: **pomologist**, *n.* *pō-mō-lōjīst*, one who is skilled in pomology.

pomp, *n.* *pōmp* (L. *pompā*; Gr. *pompē*, a solemn procession: It. *pompa*; F. *pompē*, pomp, splendour), exterior show; ostentation; parade; a splendid ceremony: **pompous**, *a.* *pōm-pūs*, showy; splendid; characterised by ostentation and display: **pompously**, *ad.* -*īl*: **pompousness**, *n.* -*nēs*, also **pomposity**, *n.* *pōm-pōs-ī-tī*, the state of being pompous; ostentation; magnificence of display; showiness; boastfulness.

pompot, *n.* *pōm-pōt* (old F. *pompette*), old name of a printer's ball for spreading the ink on the types.

pompholyx, *n.* *pōm-pō-līks* (Gr. *pomphalus*, a bubble or blister), flowers of zinc; an eruptive skin disease.

pompon, *n.* *pōm-pō-n* (F. *pompon*), a pumpkin.

pompire, *n.* *pōm-pīr* (L. *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit, and *pirum*, a pear), an apple; a sort of pear-main.

pomposo, *ad.* *pōm-pō-sō* (It.), in music, grandly; *adj.* dignified.

pompous, **pompousness**, **pomposity**—see *pomp*.

poncho, *n.* *pōn-chō* (Sp.), a cloak worn by Sp. Americans, being merely a blanket or length of woolen cloth, with a skirt in the middle for the head.

pond, *n.* *pōnd* (AS. *pyndan*, to prohibit; Ger. *spund*; F. *bondon*, a bung, a stopper, and thence the thing stopped up), a piece of water penned or dammed up; a small piece of still water: **pond-weed**, an aquatic plant.

ponder, *v.* *pōn-dēr* (L. *pondero*, I weigh in the mind, I ponder—from *pondus*, a weight; It. *ponderare*; F. *ponderer*), to weigh in the mind; to examine; to consider; to think on: **pondering**, *imp.* *n.* *pōn-dērīng*, *ad.* -*īl*: **pondered**, *pp.* -*dērd*, *ponderer*, *n.* -*dērd-ēr*, one who ponders: **ponderable**, *a.* -*d-ēbl*, that may be weighed; having appreciable physical weight—opposed to *imponderable*: **ponderability**, *n.* -*bīl-ī-tī*, also **ponderableness**, *n.* -*bī-nēs*, the quality or state of being ponderable: **ponderal**, *a.* -*āl*, determined by weight—opposed to *numeral*: **ponderous**, *a.* -*īs*, weighty; massive: **ponderously**, *ad.* -*īs*: **ponderousness**, *n.* -*nēs*, also **ponderosity**, *n.* -*ōs-ī-tī*, the state of being ponderous; heaviness; greatness in weight.

pongo, *n.* *pōng-gō*, the largest species of ape known, inhabiting Borneo, and resembling the *orang-outang*. **poniard**, *n.* *pōn-yārd* (F. *poignard*, a dagger—from

cōle, *bōy*, *jōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

L. pungere, to pierce), a small dagger: **v.** to stab or pierce with a poniard: **poniarding**, imp.: **poniarded**, pp. *yitr-déd*.

Pontac, *n. pôn'tak* (*Pontac*, in south of France), a fine kind of claret wine.

pontage, *n. pôn'taj* (Sp. *pontaje*; F. *pontage*, *pontage*—from *L. pons*, a bridge—gen. *pontis*), a tax paid for the repair of a bridge; the toll paid for passing over a bridge.

pottee, *n. pôn'té* (F. *pottil*, tool used to skim liquid-glass), in glass-works, the iron rod with which a portion of the liquid glass is gathered up and taken out of the glass-pot—also written *pottil*, *puttel*, and *puntty*.

Pontic, *a. pôn'tik*, pert. to the Pontus or Black Sea.

pontifex, *n. pôn'ti-feks*, plu. **pontifices**, *pôn'ti-fî-séz* (*L. pontifex*; F. *pontife*; It. *pontefice*), in *anc. Rome*, a high priest: **pontiff**, *n. pôn'tif*, a high priest; a title applied to the Pope, but who is more usually styled the *supreme pontiff*: **pontifical**, *a. pôn'ti-fî-kâl*, also **pontific**, *a. -ik*, of or relating to a high priest or to the Pope; splendid; magnificent: **pontifical**, *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: **plu.** the full dress and ornaments worn by an officiating priest or bishop: **pontifically**, *ad. -li*: **pontificate**, *n. -kât*, the office or dignity of a high priest or of the Pope; the reign of a Pope: **v.** to exercise solemn priestly functions with full ceremonial, said of the higher dignitaries of the R. Cath. Ch., as "to pontificate at high mass."

Pontine, *a. pôn'tîn* (*L. Pomptinus*, Pontine: It. *Pontino*: F. *Pontin*), applied to the extensive marshes or sea-fens near Rome.

pontlevin, *n. pôn'tî-levîs* or *-lê* (F. *pontlevin*, a draw-bridge—from *L. pons*, a bridge, and *levin*, light), the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs.

pontoon, *n. pôn'tôn* (F. *ponton*; It. *pontone*, a bridge of boats—from *L. pons*, a bridge—gen. *pontis*), a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or float, used in the construction of a temporary bridge across a stream—large tin cylinders are now employed, 22 feet long and 2½ feet in diameter; any floating body so employed, as an empty barrel: **pontonier**, *n.*, also **pontonniar**, *n. pôn'tôn-îr*, a soldier having charge of pontoons: **pontoon-bridge**, a temporary bridge made by means of floating bodies: **pontoon-carriage**, a light carriage with two wheels.

pony, *n. pôn'ti* (Pol. *konik*, a little horse—from *kon*, a horse), a small variety of horse.

pood, *n. pód*, a Russian weight of 36 lb. *avoirdupois*.

poodle, *n. pód* (Dut. *poedele*, to paddle in the water; *poedel-hond*, a rough water-dog), a shaggy water-spaniel; a small dog covered with long curling hair.

pooh, *pooh*, *int. pô* (originally representing the sound of spitting, as in disgust: Gr. *psuo*; *L. spuo*, I spit), an exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust.

pool, *n. pól* (Dut. *poel*, a puddle: Icel. *pollr*, a standing water: W. *puwl*, a pool: It. *padule*; *L. palus*, a swamp), a piece of standing water less than a lake; a small collection of water, or of a liquid, in a hollow.

pool, *n. pôl* (F. *poule*, a hen), the stakes in certain games; the receptacle for them.

pooler, *n. pôl-îr*, an instrument used for stirring a tan-pit.

poop, *n. pôp* (F. *poupe*; It. *poppa*; *L. puppis*, the hinder part of a ship), the aftermost partial deck of a ship, placed above the complete deck, and reaching forward to the mizzen-mast: **v.** to strike the stern; to roll over the stern, as the waves of the sea: **pooping**, *imp.*: **n.** the shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship; the action of a ship running her stern against the stern of another: **pooped**, *pp. pôpt*.

poor, *a. pôr* (F. *pauvre*; prov. F. *povre*; It. *povero*; *L. pauper*, poor, needy), having small means; needy; of little or no use or value; paltry; mean; wanting in strength, beauty, or dignity; not fertile, as a soil; worthy of compassion; spiritless; dejected; lean; emaciated; without good qualities; wretched or miserable, in contempt; in *Script.*, humble or contrite: **poorly**, *ad. -li*, with little or no success; somewhat ill; indisposed: **poor-ness**, *n. -nês*, the state or condition of being poor: the **poor**, indigent persons collectively; those depending on public or private charity: **poorhouse**, a residence for persons receiving public charity: **poor-laws**, laws regulating relief for the poor: **poor-rates**, the money raised by law for the support of the poor: **poor-john**, the torsk or hake, a

sort of fish, so called as being formerly a cheap kind of fare: **poor-spirited**, *a. mean*; cowardly.

pop, *v. pôp* (imitative of the sound produced by a small explosion of air), to make a small, smart, quick sound; to put out or in silly, or unexpectedly; to enter in or go out suddenly, or unexpectedly; to offer or present with a sudden quick motion: **n.** a smart quick sound or report: **ad. suddenly**; unexpectedly: **pop-ping**, *imp.*: **popped**, *pp. pôpt*: to **pop off**, to disappear suddenly: **pop-gun**, a child's toy which drives out a pellet with a pop: to **pop the question**, familiarly applied to a man asking a woman if she will marry him.

Pope, *n. pôp* (*L. and It. papa*, a father: Gr. *pappas*; F. *pape*), the bishop of Rome, head of the R. Cath. Ch., and formerly temporal as well as spiritual sovereign of that part of Italy called the States of the Church: **pope-dom**, *n. -dôm*, the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope: **pope-joan**, *jô-an*, name of a game at cards: **Poperly**, *n. pôp-îr*, a term of contempt for the R. Cath. religion, or for its priestcraft: **pô-plish**, *a. -pish*, of or relating to the Pope, or to the R. Cath. Ch. and its adherents, used offensively and in contempt: **pô-plishly**, *ad. -li*: **pope's eye**, the fatty gland in the thick of the thigh.

popinjay, *n. pôp'in-jâ* (It. *pappagallos*; Sp. *papagayo*; old F. *papagay*, a parrot, literally, the talking-cock—from Ger. *papeln*, to babble, to chatter, and F. *gau*; *It. gallo*; *L. gallus*, a cock), a gay trifling fop; a prating coxcomb; a parrot.

poplar, *n. pôp-lîr* (Ger. *pappel*; *L. populus*; F. *populier*, the poplar), a tree of several species, having white, soft, stringy wood, one of which, the aspen, is distinguished by the tremulous movements of its leaves.

poplin, *n. pôp'lîn* (F. *papeline*), a cloth made of silk and worsted, of many varieties.

popliteal, *a. pôp-lî-tê-âl*, also **poplitic**, *a. -ik* (*L. poples*, the ham of the knee—gen. *poplitis*, in *anat.*, pert. to the ham or back part of the knee-joint).

poppet, *n. pôp-pet* (another spelling of *yuppet*), a familiar term of endearment.

poppets, *n. plu. pôp-pêts* (a probable corruption of *props*), pieces of timber placed perpendicularly to support a ship in the launching.

poppy, *n. pôp-pi* (A.S. *popig*; F. *pavot*; *L. papaver*, a poppy), a gay flowering plant of several species, some of which yield opium: **poppy-head**, in *arch.*, a carved ornament on the top of an upright end or elbow, representing the head of a poppy: **poppy-oil**, one of the three fixed oils used in painting.

populace, *n. pôp'u-lâs* (F. *populace*, the populace—from *L. populus*, the people), the common people; the multitude; the mob: **pop'ular**, *a. -lêr* (F. *populaire*; *L. popularis*, popular), pert. to the common people or to the public; suitable or pleasing to the public in general; plain; easily comprehended: **pop'ularly**, *ad. -li*: **pop'ularity**, *n. pôp'u-lâr-ti-tê*, the quality or state of being in favour with the public; the state of being beloved by the people: **popularise**, *v. pôp'u-lêr-îz*, to render pleasing and suitable to the people generally: **pop'ularising**, *imp.*: **pop'ularised**, *pp. -îd*: **populate**, *v. pôp'u-lât*, to furnish or settle with inhabitants; to propagate: **pop'ulating**, *imp.*: **pop'ulated**, *pp. -îd*: **pop'ulator**, *n. -lêr*, one who populates: **pop'ulation**, *n. -lâ-shûn*, the inhabitants of any particular place, district, or country; the whole inhabitants: **pop'u-lous**, *a. -lûs*, thickly peopled; numerous; inhabited: **pop'ulously**, *ad. -lûs*: **pop'ulousness**, *n. -nês*, the state of having many inhabitants as compared to the extent of country.

populine, *n. pôp'u-lîn* (from Eng. *poplar*), an alkaline substance found in the root-bark of the aspen, one of the poplar species.

porbeagle, *n. pôr-bê-gl* (Dut. *pole*; Eng. *poll*, a head, and Eng. *beagle*, a small kind of hound tracking by scent), a species of shark.

porcate, *a. pôr-kât*, also **por'cated**, *a.* (*L. porca*, a female swine, a ridge), ridged; formed in ridges.

porcelain, *n. pôrs-lân* (Port. *porcellana*, china-ware, so called from its resembling the enamel of the *porcel-lana*, known as the tiger or Venus' shell: F. *porcelaine*), the finest species of earthenware, white and semi-transparent, originally imported from China and Japan; china-ware: **adj.** belonging to or resembling porcelain: **porcellaneous**, *a. pôrs-lân-îs*, of or resembling porcelain: **porcelainised, *a. pôrs-lân-îz*, in *geol.*, baked like potter's clay, applied to those clay-shales and stratified rocks that have been**

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, miêt, hîr; pîne, pin; nôte, nôt, mêve;

converted by subterranean heat into a substance resembling in texture porcelain or kiln-baked clay: **porcellanite**, n. *-sél-an-ít*, a term applied to a clay or shale which has been converted by heat into a porcelain-like mass, varying in colours and degrees of hardness: **porcelain-clay**, a clay, generally composed of alumina and silica, used in making porcelain.

porch, n. *pórch* (F. *porche*, a porch—from L. *porticus*, a gallery or porch—from *porta*, a gate: It. *portico*), in arch., a roof supported on pillars before a doorway, a covered passage before the principal doorway of a church; when so large as to be fitted up as a small chapel, it is termed a *quiltie*; a portico.

porcine, a. *pó-rín* (L. *porcus*, a pig), pert. to swine or pigs.

porcupine, n. *pórkú-pín* (It. *porco spinoso*, a hedgehog, a porcupine—from It. *porco*; L. *porcus*, a pig, and It. *spinoso*; L. *spina*, a thorn), a small quadruped, about the size of a rabbit, covered with spines or quills.

pore, n. *pór* (F. *pore*, a pore—from L. *porus*; Gr. *poros*, a channel or passage—from Gr. *peirō*, I pierce), one of the very minute openings or interstices in the skin through which the perspiration or sweat passes to the surface; any minute opening or cell on the surface of an organised body: **porous**, a. *pó-rús*, full of pores; light and spongy; opposed to *dense*: **porously**, ad. *-ly*: **porousness**, n. *-nès*, also **porosity**, n. *pó-ro-sí-té*, the state of having small interstices or holes; the opposite of density.

pore, v. *pór* (from Eng. *bore*, to pierce, to enter: akin to Sw. *pala*, to pore, as over a book), to look on steadily and minutely: to look close and long: **poring**, imp.: **pored**, pp. *pórd*.

porifera, n. *pó-rí-fér-a* (L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, I bear), a class of animals, including the sponges, perforated in every part with minute orifices: **poriferan**, n. *-án*, one of the porifera or group of animals comprising the sponges.

poriform, a. *pó-rí-fór-m* (L. *porus*, a pore, and *forma*, shape), resembling a pore or small puncture.

porism, n. *pó-ríz-m* (Gr. *porismos*, supply, gain—from *porizo*, I provide), in geom., a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions: **poristic**, a. *-rís-tík*, also **poristical**, a. *-tík-al*, pert. to or depending on a porism.

pork, n. *pórk* (F. *porc*, a hog, swine's flesh: It. *porco*; L. *porcus*, a pig), the flesh of pigs or swine, either fresh or salted: **porker**, n. *pórk-ér*, a young hog; a pig: **porkling**, n. *-lín-g*, a young pig: **porkman**, a butcher who deals in pork.

porous, adj., **porousness**—see under *pore*.

porphyry, n. *pórfú-rí* (Gr. *porphyra*—F. *porphyrites*, a purple-coloured precious stone—from Gr. *porphura*, purple: F. *porphyre*, porphyry), a term originally applied to a reddish igneous rock found in Upper Egypt; a term now employed by geologists to denote any rock of any colour containing embedded crystals distinct from the main mass or matrix; strictly speaking, those rocks which have a felspathic base: **porphyritic**, a. *pórfú-rít-ík*, having the aspect or texture of porphyry: **porphyra ceus**, a. *-rá-shús*, pert. to porphyry: **porphyris**, v. *-rí-z*, to catch to resemble porphyry: **porphyrising**, imp.: **porphyrised**, pp. *-téd*.

porpoise, n. *pórpús*, also **porpesse**, n. *pórp-ès* (It. *porco pesce*, the hog-fish: mid. L. *porpesse*, a porpoise—from L. *porcus*, a hog, and *piscis*, a fish), the sea-hog or hog-fish, a cetaceous fish common in the Atlantic.

porraceous, a. *pó-rá-shús* (L. *porraceus*, green—from *porrum*, a leek), greenish; resembling the leek in colour.

porrect, a. *pó-rékt* (L. *porrectum*, to reach out or extend), in bot., extending forth horizontally as if to meet something.

porridge, n. *pó-rí-j* (a corruption of Eng. *pottage*: F. *pottage*, pottage: It. *porrata*, leek-pottage), a kind of pudding made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst water while boiling till a thickened mass is formed; a kind of broth: **porridge-pot**, the vessel in which porridge is made: **porringer**, n. *pó-rím-jér* (from *porridge*), a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their porridge—also called *pottinger*.

port, n. *pórt* (F. *porte*: It. *porta*, a door, a gate: It. *porto*, a harbour—from L. *porta*, a gate), a gate; an entrance; a harbour; a safe station for ships; the left side of a ship: **port'al**, n. *-ál*, a small door or

gate; any passage; the smaller gate where there are two; the arch over a door or gate: **adj.** in *anat.*, relating to the *porta* or gateway of the liver: **porter**, n. *-ér*, a door or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall: **portress**, n. *-rès*, a woman who attends a gate: **port-admiral**, an officer in charge of a naval port, and of the vessels of war resorting thither: **port charges** or **dues**, certain sums paid for harbour or wharfage accommodation: **port-crayon**, a holder for a crayon or pencil: **port-fire**, a fuse or paper-case filled with a composition of saltpetre, brimstone, and pounded powder, used for firing mines, and formerly for artillery: **port-holes**, the openings for cannons in the sides of a ship of war, usually shortened into *ports*: **port-lids**, the hanging-doors that shut the ports: **port of entry**, a harbour where a custom-house is established for the lawful entry of excisable merchandise: **port-town**, a town having a port, or situated near one: **port-warden**, the officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master: **steam-port** and **exhaust-port**, in a steam-engine, the openings for the constant or alternate entrance or exit of the steam, the former for the entrance, the latter for the exit.

port, v. *pórt* (L. *portare*, to carry, to bear: It. *portare*: F. *porter*), to carry a rifle or firearm in a slanting direction upwards across the body in front, as in the military command, "to port arms"; among seamen, to turn or put to the left side of a ship, as, "port the helm"—that is, "put the helm over to the larboard side of the ship": n. the larboard or left side of a ship, as, "the ship heels to port"—that is, inclines to the left or larboard side; the manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; demeanour; air: **portable**, a. *-á-bl* (It. *portabile*: F. *portable*), that may be easily carried, as by hand; not bulky or heavy; easily transportable: **portability**, n. *-bíl-í-té*, the state of being portable; fitness to be carried: **portableness**, n. *-bíl-nès*, the quality of being portable: **portage**, n. *-áj*, the act of carrying; the price of carriage; in *Amer.*, a break in a chain of water communication, over which merchandise, stores, and boats have to be carried on men's backs, or otherwise: **porter**, n. *-ér*, one who carries burdens for hire; one who does the heavy work of a ship; a dark-coloured malt liquor, at first made for and drunk by *porters*: **portage**, n. *-áj*, the money paid for the carriage of parcels or luggage by porters: **portly**, a. *-lí* (F. *se porter*, to carry one's self, to behave), stately; having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent: **portliness**, n. *-tí-nès*, dignity of personal appearance depending upon large size of body and dignified manners; bulkiness; corpulence.

port, n. *pórt* (from *Oporto*, in Portugal), a dark purple wine from Portugal.

portcullis, n. *pórt-kú-lís* (L. *porta clausa*, a shut gate: F. *porte-coulisse*, a sliding-gate—from *couler*, to slide), a gate like a harrow suspended over the doorway of a fortified place, and made to move in a groove up and down: v. to arm with a portcullis: to bar or obstruct: **portcullising**, imp.: **portcullised**, pp. *-tíst*: **adj.** having a portcullis.

Porte, n. *pórt*, also **Sublime Porte** (F. *porte*: L. *porta*, a gate; name formerly given to the Ottoman Court, being a perverted F. translation of *Babí Añ*—literally, the High Gate—the chief office of the government), the government of the Turkish empire.

porte-feuille, n. *pórt-fú-él* (F.—from *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf), a portfolio; a pocket-book.

porte-monnaie, n. *pórt-món-ná* (F.—from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money), a small pocket-book for carrying money.

portend, n. *pórt-ténd* (L. *portendere*, to indicate future events, to predict—from *por*, forward, and *tendere*, to stretch: It. *portendere*), to indicate as something future by signs or tokens; to forebode; to presage: **portending**, imp.: **portend'ed**, pp. previously indicated by signs: **portent**, n. *pórt-ént* (L. *portentum*, an omen, a portent), an ill omen; a sign of coming calamity: **portentious**, a. *pórt-ént-ús*, ominous; foreboding ill; wonderful, in an ill sense: **portentously**, ad. *-ly*.

portfolio, n. *pórt-fó-lí-ó* (F. *porte-feuille*—from *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf: L. *portare*, to carry, and *folium*, a leaf), a portable case in which to keep loose papers; a collection of prints, designs, and suchlike; the office and functions of a minister of state.

portico, n. *pórt-í-kó* (It. *portico*, a portico—from L. *porticus*, an arcade, a gallery), a walk covered by a

cōw, bōy, fōōl; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

roof supported on columns; an open space before the entrance of a building, fronted with columns; a piazza or arched pathway: **porticoed**, a. -*ked*, furnished with a portico or porticoes.

portion, n. *pôr-shûn* (L. *portio*, a share, a portion—*gen. portiones*: It. *porzione*; F. *portion*), a part; a share; lot; final state; fate; a wife's dower or fortune: **v.** to divide; to allot a share or shares: **portioning**, imp.: **portioned**, pp. *pôr-shûnd*: **adj.** endowed with a portion: **portioner**, n. -*er*, one who divides or assigns in shares; in *Scot.*, the proprietor of a feu or small portion of land: **portionist**, n. -*ist*, one having an allowance from a foundation or college; the incumbent of a benefice having more rectors or vicars than one.

Portland, a. *pôr-tlând*, of or from the island of Portland, in Dorsetshire: **Portland-stone**, a shelly freestone of a dull-white colour, and moderately hard, underlaid by thick beds of sand, from the island of Portland: **Portland cement**, a well-known cement, largely used in facing up brick and rough stone buildings to imitate hewn masses of stone, made from common limestone mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers which run over clay and chalk, which mixture is afterwards dried and calcined: **Portland Vase**, a celebrated one, urn or vase found in the tomb of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.

portly, portliness—see under **port** 2.

portmanteau, n. *pôr-mân-tô* (F. *porte-manteau*—from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak), a leather case or trunk for clothes, &c., in travelling; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

portrait, n. *pôr-trait* (F. *portrait*), a portrait—from *portraire*, to draw, to delineate—from L. *pro*, forward, and *F. traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw forth or drag), the representation of a person's face, with a part or the whole of the body, in water or oil colours, or traced with a pencil or crayon, and taken from the life; any vivid representation in words, as of a person: **portraiture**, n. *pôr-trâ-tûr*, the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing persons in words: **portray**, v. *pôr-trâ*, to paint or draw the resemblance of anything; to describe vividly in words, as the appearance of a person: **portraying**, imp.: **portrayed**, pp. *trâd*: **portray'er**, n. -*trâ-er*, one who paints or draws to the life: **portray'al**, n. -*âl*, the act of portraying: **portrait-painter**, one whose occupation or profession is to paint portraits.

portreve, n. *pôr-trêv*, also **portgreve**, n. -*grêv* (AS. *port*, a harbour, and *gerefa*, a count or earl: L. *portus*, a harbour), the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

Portuguese, n. *pôr-tû-gêz*, of or from Portugal: n. the people or language of Portugal.

pose, v. *pôz* (F. *apposer*, to lay or set on or near to; *poser*, to set or lay: L. *appositum*, to put or place at or near—from *ad*, to or at, and *positum*, to put or place—whence *apposite*, as applied to answers), to put or bring to a stand by a question or by questions; to puzzle; to perplex by asking questions difficult to answer: **pos'ing**, imp.: **adj.** puzzling; putting to a stand by a perplexing question: **posed**, pp. *pôzd*: **poser**, n. *pô-zér*, one who asks questions difficult to answer; a question difficult or impossible to reply to. **pose**, n. *pôz* (F. *posé*, placed—from *poser*, to set or lay), in *paint*, and *sculp.*, the attitude which the character represented is considered to have taken naturally; a position formally assumed for the sake of effect: **pose**, a. *pô-zâ*, in *her.*, standing still with all his feet on the ground, as the attitude of a lion or other beast.

pose, n. *pôz* (AS. *gepose*, the pose, the stuffing of the head: F. *poser*, to place), an old medical term for a stuffing in the head from cold; a catarrh. *Note*.—Hooper suggests that this may be the real origin of *pose*, to puzzle, meaning in the first instance "to stupefy."

posit, v. *pôz-û* (L. *positum*, to put or place), to dispose; to range; in *logic*, to lay down, as a position: **posit'ing**, imp.: **posited**, pp.: **adj.** set; placed; ranged.

position, n. *pô-zish-ûn* (F. *position*, position—from L. *positio*, a putting or placing—*gen. positionis*: It. *posizione*), the state of being placed or set; situation; place; attitude or posture, as of a model or object to be copied; a principle advanced or laid down; state of affairs; condition; state; a rule in arithmetic.

positive, a. *pô-zâ-tiv* (L. *positivus*, settled by arbi-

trary appointment or agreement—from *positum*, to put, to place: It. *positivo*: F. *positif*), not admitting any condition or discretion; opposed to negative; absolute; direct; explicit; not implied; real; over-confident in opinion or assertion; dogmatical; affirmative; settled by arbitrary appointment; very certain; in *gram.*, applied to the state of an adjective, without any increase or diminution in its signification, indicated by a change in the form or termination: n. that which is capable of being affirmed; reality: a word which affirms or asserts existence: **positively**, ad. -*ly*, absolutely; really; in its own nature; directly; expressly; in strong terms: **positiveness**, n. -*nes*, undoubting assurance; full confidence: **positivism**, n. *pôz-î-tiv-izm*, a term applied to a French system of philosophy, originated by M. Auguste Comte, which excludes from philosophy everything except the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, and which holds all inquiry into causes, whether efficient or final, to be useless and unprofitable: **positivist**, n. -*ist*, one who believes in positivism: **positive electricity**, the quantity of electricity which a body contains beyond its natural condition: **positive quantity**, in *alg.*, an affirmative quantity, or one to be added, which is distinguished by the sign (+) plus: **positive pole**, in the *voltaic battery*, the end of the wire which gives off the electric fluid; the other, which receives the fluid, is called the *negative pole*.

posse, n. *pôz-sê* (L. *posse*, to be able—the first word of *posse comitatus*, number of persons able to attend), the civil power of a county that may be called to attend a sheriff in the execution of justice; a number or crowd of persons, as of the police.

possess, v. *pôz-zêz* (L. *possessum*, to have and hold, to be master of: It. *possedere*: F. *posséder*), to have or hold as an owner; to enjoy; to occupy; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor; to have power over, or to affect by some invisible power: **possess'ing**, imp.: **possessed**, pp. -*zêst*: **posses'sor**, n. -*sér*, one who possesses; the owner: **possess'ion**, n. -*zêsh-ûn*, state of owning or having in one's own power; that which is possessed; occupancy; property; state of being under the power of invisible beings; madness: **posses'sive**, a. -*zêst-iv*, having possession; in *gram.*, denoting the genitive case in nouns; in *Eng. gram.*, when one noun possesses another it is said to be in the possessive case, and terminates in the mark 's', 's', or '': **posses'sively**, ad. -*ly*, *posses'sorily*, a. -*ly*, having possession: to **possess with**, to furnish or fill with: to **give possession**, to put in another's power or occupancy: to **take possession**, to bring within one's power or occupancy; to enter on: **writ of possession**, the written order of a court of law directing a sheriff to put a person into possession of property recovered by legal process.

posset, n. *pôz-sêt* (old F. *posque*—from L. *posca*, a drink of vinegar and water), milk curdled with wine or other acidulous liquor.

possible, a. *pôz-si-bl* (L. *possibilis*, that may be done—from *posse*, to be able: It. *possibile*: F. *possible*), that may happen; that can be done; barely able to come to pass; practicable; not contrary to the nature of things: **pos'sibly**, ad. -*bl*: **pos'sibility**, n. -*bi-lî-tî*, the state of being possible; the power of being or existing; that which is possible; a contingency.

post, n. *pôst* (F. *poste*, a post or place: L. *postis*, a doorpost—from *positum*, to put, to place), a piece of timber placed upright, generally as a support for something else; a station for soldiers; a place or situation; the station of duty; employment; a messenger who carries letters regularly from place to place; a quick or speedy manner of travelling; the mail; a size of printing and writing paper; a miner's or quarryman's term for any compact stratum of sandstone or limestone: **v.** to travel with speed, as by relays of horses; to send with speed; to place; to station; to fix; to assign; to advertise by putting a placard on a wall or a post; to place letters in the post-office; in *book-keeping*, to carry the entries from other books to the ledger: **adj.** speedy, as by post: **ad.** in haste; hastily: **post'ing**, imp.: **adj.** travelling with speed; relating to an establishment where post-chaises and post-horses can be obtained on hire: **post'er**, n. -*er*, one who posts; a courier; a large printed bill for posting: **post'ed**, pp.: **post'age**, n. -*aj*, the money paid for the conveyance of letters by post: **post'al**, a. -*âl*, relating to posting or mails: **post-bag**, a mail-bag: **post-bill**, a bill or list of letters sent by a postmaster: **post-boy**, a courier; a boy or man who rides the horse, or one of the horses,

mâte, mât, fâr, tôz; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môte;

of a post-chaise: **post-captain**, the captain of a warship in the British navy—so called to distinguish him from a commander, to whom the title of captain is sometimes given by courtesy: **post-chaise**, a carriage for conveying travellers from one place to another for hire: **posted up**, made familiar with by study, as, "he is well posted up in the classics": **post-haste**, with speed: **postman**, a letter-carrier: **post-mark**, the stamp of a post-office on a letter: **post-master**, one who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office: **postmaster-general**, the chief executive head of everything connected with the postal and telegraphic systems of the United Kingdom, and the appointment of vacant offices in his department, usually a member of the Cabinet: **post-office**, an office where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad: **post-office directory**, in any large town, a book containing the names of the ratepayers in it, with their residences, trades, occupations, or professions, together with a variety of other useful and postal information: **post-office order**—see **money-order**: **post-paid**, a. having the price for the carriage of the letter paid in advance, usually in the form of a stamp on the letter itself: **post-town**, a town having a regular post-office: **postage-stamp**, an adhesive government stamp, of different values, for affixing to letters or parcels to be sent by post: **from pillar to post**, to and fro: **knight of the post**, one who gains his living by false evidence; a sharper in general.

post, *pōst* (L. *post*, behind, after), a common prefix, signifying behind; after; afterwards; subsequent.

post-date, *v. pōst-dāt* (L. *post*, after, and Eng. *date*), to date a document in advance of the real date on which it was written; to after-date: **post-dated**, a. dated in advance.

postdiluvial, *a. pōst-dī-lō-vī-āl* (L. *post*, after or behind, and *diluvium*, the deluge), happening after the flood of Noah: **postdiluvian**, *n. -dn*, one who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the deluge.

post-entry, *n. pōst-ēn-trī* (L. *post*, after, and Eng. *entry*), a second or subsequent entry.

posterior, *a. pōst-ēr-i-ōr* (L. *posterior*, the comp. deg. of *posterus*, coming after), later in time or place; coming after; hinder: **posteriorly**, *adv. -ly*: **posterority**, *n. -rī-tī*, state of being later or after: **posteriors**, *n. -ēz*, the hinder parts of an animal: **posterity**, *n. pōst-ēr-i-tē*, descendants; succeeding generations; opposed to ancestors.

postern, *n. pōst-ēr-n* (old F. *posterne*; F. *poterne*; It. *posterla*, for *porticula*, a little gate, a back door—from L. *posterus*, behind), any small door or gate; a private entrance; in *fort*, a vaulted passage constructed under the mass of the parapet and through the rampart: **adj. behind**; private.

postfix, *n. pōst-fīx* (L. *post*, after, and *fixus*, fixed), letters, or a syllable, placed at the end of a word; an affix: **v.** to place behind or at the end; to place letters, or a syllable, at the end of a word; to affix.

posthumous, *a. pōst-ū-mīs* (F. *posthume*; It. and Sp. *postumo*, posthumous—from L. *postumus*, the last, the hindmost—from *posterus*, coming after), born after the death of a father, as a child; published after the death of an author, as a work; after one's decease, as fame: **posthumously**, *adv. -ly*.

postil, *n. pōst-il* (L. *postilla*, afterwards—from *post*, after, and *illa*, that. Sp. *postila*; It. *postilla*, a postil), a marginal note, originally in the Bible; in the R. Cath. Ch., a homily read after the Gospel.

postilion, *n. pōst-il-i-ŏn* (F. *postillon*, a postilion—from *poste*, the post), the rider on the near leader in a travelling-carriage.

post-meridian, *n. pōst-mē-rid-i-ān* (L. *post*, after, and *meridies*, mid-day), afternoon—usually contracted into P.M.: **adj.** coming after the sun has passed the meridian.

post-mortem, *a. pōst-mōr-tēm* (L. after death—from *post*, after, and *mors*, death—gen. *mortis*), after death; made after death.

post-nuptial, *a. pōst-nūp-shāl* (L. *post*, after, and *nuptia*, marriage), being or happening after marriage.

post-obit, *n. pōst-ō-bīt* (L. after he dies—from *post*, after, and *obitum*, to die), a bond payable after the death of a certain person named in it, from whom the person granting it has expectations.

postpone, *v. pōst-pō-nē* (L. *post*, after, and *ponere*, to put or place), to put off to a future or later time; to adjourn; to delay: **postponing**, *imp. postponed*, *pp.*

-pōnd: **postpo'ner**, *n. -nēr*, one who postpones: **postponement**, *n. -nēmēt*, the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

post-positive, *a. pōst-pōs-it-ivē* (L. *post*, after, and *positum*, to put or place), in *gram.*, placed after a word: **post-position**, *n. pōst-pō-zī-sh'ŏn*, in *gram.*, a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word, and which shows the relation it bears to another word in the sentence—distinguished from *preposition*, which regards the word or particle when it comes before: **post-posit'ional**, *a. -āl*, pert. to a post-position.

post-prandial, *a. pōst-prān-dī-āl* (L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a meal), occurring after dinner.

postscenium, *n. pōst-sē-nī-ŏm* (L. *post*, behind, and *scena*, a scene), the part of a theatre behind the scenes.

postscript, *n. pōst-skript* (L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, to write), a paragraph added to a letter below the signature, and usually marked P.S.

post-tertiary system, *n. pōst-tēr-shār'ē sī's-tēm* (see each word separately), in *geol.*, all the accumulations and deposits that have been formed since the close of the *boulder-drift* or *glacial period*.

postulate, *n. pōst-ŭ-lāt* (L. *postulo*, I demand; *postulatum*, to demand), one who or that which demands; a candidate: **pos'tulate**, *n. -lāt*, also *pos'tula'tum*, *n. -lāt'ŭm*, something to be assumed or taken for granted; in *logic* or *phil.*, a proposition whose truth is assumed as a foundation for further reasoning; in *geom.*, a self-evident problem; plu. **pos'tulates**, *-lats*, or **pos'tula'ta**, *-lāt'a*: **v.** to assume; to take without positive consent: **pos'tulating**, *imp.*: **pos'tulated**, *pp.*: **pos'tula'tory**, *a. -tēr-i*, assuming without proof.

posture, *n. pōst-tūr* or *-chōōr* (F. *posture*, posture—from L. *positura*, position, situation—from *positum*, to put or place; It. *positura*, place; situation; the disposition of a figure and its several parts with regard to the eye, as a human body or a statue; attitude; position; frame: **v.** to place and dispose in a particular way for a particular purpose: **pos'turing**, *imp.*: **pos'tured**, *pp.* *-tūrd*: **posture-master**, one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

posy, *n. pōsē* (F. *penseé*, thought, a pansy; but more likely a corrupt form of *posy*, in the sense of "sentiment"), a motto or device; a bunch of flowers; a bouquet; a bunch of flowers, in the sense of the language or sentiment of flowers.

pot, *n. pōt* (F. *pot*; Icel. *pottr*; Gr. *topf*; Fin. *pata*, a pot—akin to L. *poto*, I drink), a circular vessel deeper than broad, in use for various domestic and other purposes, generally for cooking meat on a fire; a mug for liquor; a deep earthenware vessel of various shapes and sizes; paper of a certain size: **v.** to put into pots; to preserve in pots; to put into casks for draining, as sugar: **pot'ting**, *imp.*: **n.** the act or process of putting into pots, said specially of plants; the operation of pouring hot liquid-sugar into earthen moulds for refining it; the act of pouring new-made sugar into casks to cure it and drain off the molasses: **pot'ted**, *pp.*: **adj.** placed or preserved in a pot: **pot'ter**, *n. -tēr*, a maker of earthen vessels: **pot'tery, *n. -tēr-i*, all kinds of clay or earthen ware; the place where earthenware goods are manufactured: **pot-bellied**, *a. -bēll'ed*, having a prominent, bulging, or protuberant belly, in allusion to the prominent convexity of the circumference of common iron pots:**

pot-boy, the boy or man who carries out beer for sale: **pot-companion**, an associate in hard drinking: **pot-herb**, any vegetable suitable as an ingredient in soups, or for flavouring them: **pot-hook**, a hook for suspending an iron pot over a fire; an elementary turn for learners in writing: **pot-house**, a low drinking-house: **pot-luck**, a familiar term for taking chance of what may be for dinner, without a formal invitation: **pot-metal**, a kind of stained glass; melted glass as it comes from the glass-pot; an alloy of lead and copper for making pots: **to go to pot**, to go to ruin; to be destroyed or wasted: **pot-pourri**, *n. pō-pōōr'rē* (F.), a hotch-potch; a medley; a mixture of various vegetable ingredients: **potstone**, *n. pōt'stōn*, a soft magnesian or talcose rock of a greenish-grey or leek-green colour, which may be formed into pots or vases: **pot-vallant**, *a. vallant* over the liquor only: **pot'ted meats**, meats preserved by being parboiled, or by other processes, and then placed in vessels, from which means is taken carefully to exclude the air: **potter's clay**, a clay suitable for being manufactured into pots or earthenware: **potter's wheel**, a wheel or revolving tool used by the potter in the manufacture of earthen-

cōō, bōy, jōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

ware goods: **potting-house**, a house where plants are potted.

potable, a. *pó-tá-bl* (L. *potabilis*, drinkable—from *poto*, I drink: It. *potabile*; F. *potable*), fit to be drunk; drinkable: **potableness**, n. *-bl-nés*, the quality of being drinkable: **potation**, n. *pó-tá-shún*, a drinking-bout; a draught: **potatory**, a. *pó-tá-tér-i*, of or relating to drinking.

potage, a spelling of **pottage**, which see.

potal, n. *pó-tál*, also **potale**, n. *pó-tál* (from *pot*), the refuse, grains, &c., from a distillery, used for feeding cattle and swine.

potance, n. *pó-táns* (F. *potence*, a gibbet), the stud in a watch in which the lower pivot of the verge plays.

potash, n. *pó-táh*, plu. **potashes**, *-áh-éz* (Dut. *potasch*; F. *potasse*, potashes: Eng. *pot*, and *ashes*), the impure alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants, so called because the ashes being washed in a large pot or vessel, the water is then evaporated to obtain the alkali; impure carbonate of potassa: **potassa**, n. *pó-tá-sá*, pure or caustic potash: **potassium**, n. *-sá-ám*, the metallic basis of potash.

potato, n. *pó-tá-tó* (Sp. *batata*, sweet potato or yam; *betate*, original name for the beet: S. Amer. *battatas*), a well-known plant and its tubers, natives of S. Amer.; plu. **potatoes**, *-tóz*: **potato-starch**, the starch or flour obtained from potatoes: **potato-stones**, a quarryman's term for the *geodes*, being rounded irregular concretions of varied composition.

potteen, n. *pó-tén* (Ir. *potaim*, I drink), Irish whisky.

potent, a. *pó-tént* (L. *potens*, powerful—gen. *potentis*: It. *potente*, potent: F. *potence*, potency), mighty; powerful; energetic; having power or efficacy, in a moral or physical sense; having great authority or dominion: **potently**, ad. *-tí*: **potentate**, n. *-tén-tát*, a monarch or sovereign: **potential**, a. *pó-tén-shál*, existing in possibility, not in act; in *gram.*, applied to a mood which expresses possibility: liberty, power, will, or obligation; efficacious; powerful: n. anything possible: **potentially**, ad. *-tí*, in a potential or possible manner; in possibility; not in act: **potentiality**, n. *-shí-á-tí-tí*, the state of being potential; possibility: **potence**, n. *pó-téns*, same sense as potency; in *her.*, a cross with crutch-like ends: **potency**, n. *-tén-sí*, physical or moral power; efficacy; influence.

poteriocerites, n. *pó-tér-i-ó-kér-it-é-níz* (Gr. *poterion*, a cup or goblet, *en*, in or on, and *krinon*, a lily), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of encrinurids, occurring in the carboniferous limestones of Britain and Ireland, having a goblet shape of body.

potther, n. *pó-tér* (a probable corruption of *potter*, to stir or disorder anything; also its synonyme *bother*: F. *poudre*, dust), bustle; confusion: v. to tease or perplex; to make disorder or confusion: **potthering**, imp.: **potthered**, pp. *-érd*.

potion, n. *pó-shún* (F. *potion*, a potion—from L. *potio*, a draught or potion—gen. *potionis*—from *potare*, to drink), a medicine to be taken as a draught; a dose: **potsherd**, n. *pó-tshérd* (Eng. *pot*, and AS. *scæard*, a fragment: Dut. *schroode*, a bit of paper), a fragment or bit of a broken pot or earthen vessel.

pottage, n. *pó-táj* F. *potage*, pottage, that which is boiled in a pot: Eng. *pot*, porridge; a mess of meat and vegetables boiled together to softness in water.

potter, pottery, &c.—see **pot**.

potter, v. *pó-tér* (Dut. *poteren*, also *puteuten*, to finger, to pick with the finger: prov. Eng. *pote*: Sw. *pata*, to poke or pick), to stir or disorder anything; to work in a trifling manner: **pottering**, imp.: **pottered**, pp. *-tér-d*.

pottle, n. *pó-tí* (Lang. *potutaras*, a large jug; a dim. of *pot*), a measure of two quarts; a small conical basket for containing small fruit.

pouch, n. *pó-ích* (Icel. *poki*; Dut. *poke*; F. *poche*; Norm. *pouche*, a sack, a wallet—same as *poke* or *pocket*), a small bag; a pocket; the bag or sack of an animal, as the cheek-pouch of a monkey, or the nursing-pouch of a kangaroo; in *mil.*, a strong leather case, lined with tin divisions, in which a soldier keeps his ammunition; in *bot.*, the short pod or silicle of some crucifera: v. to put in a pocket or pouch; to save: **pouching**, imp.: **pouched**, pp. *pó-ích-t*: **pouch-shaped**, in *bot.*, resembling a little bag, generally double or two-celled.

poudrette, n. *pó-drét* (F. *poudrette*—from *poudre*, dust, powder), human dung dried and reduced to powder, and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c., used for manure.

poule—see **pool** 2.

poult, n. *pólt* (F. *poule*, a hen; *poulet*, a chicken: L. *pullus*, a young animal), a young chicken, usually of a turkey; a pullet: **poultry**, n. *pó-ltrí*, domestic birds, generally reared for the table, or for their eggs: **poulterer**, n. *-tér-ér*, one who deals in poultry or game: **poultry-yard**, a yard where poultry are confined, bred, or fattened.

poultice, n. *póltís* (L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal—gen. *pultis*: Gr. *pollos*, porridge), a soft preparation of meal, bread, or herbs, &c., applied to sores or tumours: v. to apply a poultice: **poulticing**, imp.: **poulticed**, pp. *-tíst*.

pounce, n. *póuns* (F. *ponce*, pumice-stone—from *pincer*, to smooth, to rub with pumice-stone: It. *pomice*; Sp. *pomez*, a pumice-stone), a powder used to prevent ink, or what may be written over an erasure, from spreading; to powder with pounce: **pouncing**, imp.: **pounced**, pp. *póuns-t*: **pounced**, adj. ornamented with a continuous series of dots over the entire surface; sprinkled with pounce.

pounce, n. *póuns* (Sp. *puncha*, a thorn, a prick; *punchar*, to sting or prick: L. *punctus*, punctured), the talon or claw of a bird of prey: v. to dash down upon like a bird of prey: **pouncing**, imp.: **pounced**, pp. *póuns-t*: **pounced**, adj. furnished with claws.

pounce, n. *póuns* from *punch*, which see), cloth worked in eyelet-holes: v. to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes: **pouncing**, imp.: **pounced**, pp. *póuns-t*.

pound, n. *póund* (Dut. *pond*; Ger. *pfund*; L. *pondus*, a weight), a standard weight in Eng. of 16 oz., or 7000 gr. avoird.: 12 oz., or 5760 gr. troy or apoth.; a unit of money, of 20s. or 240d., so called from formerly weighing a pound: **poundage**, n. *-áj*, a deduction or charge made for each pound in money or weight: **pounder**, n. *-ér*, that which weighs two or more pounds, as a cannon-ball; a large heavy pear: **pound-cake**, a rich sweet cake, so called from the ingredients having originally been mixed of a pound each in weight: **pound-foolish**, neglecting the care of large sums in the anxiety to save small ones: **pound Scots**, an anc. coin or unit of money of Scotland, equal in value to 20d. sterling.

pound, n. *póund* (Dut. *pond*; Ger. *pfund*), a pawn or pledge, a public enclosure for the safe custody of cattle found straying or doing damage: v. to shut in or confine in a public pound: **pounding**, imp.: **pounded**, pp. *-áj*: **pounded**, adj. confined in a pound: **poundage**, n. *-áj*, confinement of cattle in a pound; the charge or toll for it: **pound-breach**, in *law*, the crime of the breaking of a public pound to release beasts confined in it.

pound, v. *póund* (AS. *punian*, to beat, to bray: old Eng. *pun*, to stamp in a mortar), to stamp or bruise in a mortar; to pulverise by beating with a pestle; to strike or beat with something heavy: **pounding**, imp.: **pounded**, pp. *-áj*: **pounded**, adj. pulverised or reduced by beating; bruised by beating: **pounder**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which pounds; a pestle or beater.

poupee, n. *pó-pá* (F. *poupée*, a doll), a puppet; a milliner's block: **poupeton**, n. *pó-pé-tón*, a puppet; a baby; hashed meat.

pour, v. *pór* (W. *bwru*, to cast or throw: Scot. *per*, to pour), to let some liquid out of a bottle or vessel; to let or cause to flow, as water; to discharge in a continuous stream; to flow; to send forth; to move or rush tumultuously, as a stream or a crowd: **pouring**, imp.: **poured**, pp. *pórd*: **poured**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which pours.

pourparty, n. *pór-pár-tí* (F. *pour*, for, and *parti*, part or party), in *law*, a division of lands before held in common.

pourpresture, n. *pór-prést-úr* (old F. *pourpresture*, an enclosure), a wrongful encroachment on lands.

pout, n. *póut* (F. *poulet*, a chicken—see below), a sea-fish of the cod kind; a young turkey; often applied to the young of other domestic fowls, and of the grouse kind.

pout, v. *póut* (prov. F. *pout*, also *poto*, a lip—it has its origin in the interjections of contempt, *trut!* or *tut!* Icel. *putt*, representing a blurt of the mouth with protruded lips), to stick or thrust out the lips in ill-humour or in contempt: n. a fit of sullenness: **pouting**, imp. *-áj*: **pouting**, prominent: n. act of one who pouts; childish sullenness: **pouted**, pp. *póut-ér*, n. *-ér*, one who pouts; a kind of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast having the appearance of pouting: **poutingly**, ad. *-tí*.

poverty, n. *póv-ér-tí* (F. *paupvreté*; L. *paupertas*,

máte, máf, fár, láö; mèle, mèt, hër; pîne, pín; nôte, nôt, móve;

poverty—from *F. pauvre*; *L. pauper*, poor; *It. povertà*, poverty, want), want of sufficient means of subsistence; penury; defect or barrenness, as of words: **poverty-struck**, a. very destitute in means of subsistence.

powder, *n. pôlô-dêr* (*F. poudre*, powder—from *L. polvis*, dust—gen. *pulvis*), any substance made fine and dry, as rough as sand, or as fine as flour; *v.* to reduce to fine or small particles; to sprinkle with powder: **powdering**, *imp.* reducing to powder; **salting**; **preserving**: **powdered**, *pp. -dêr-dêr*, *adj.* reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; sprinkled with salt: **powdery**, *a. -dêr-t*, resembling powder; **dusty**; in *bot.*, having a surface coated with fine powder, as the bloom on plums: **gunpowder**, a composition in the form of small grains, made of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal: **hair-powder**, a composition used for dusting the hair: **powder flask** or **horn**, a case in which gunpowder is carried: **powder-mill**, a mill in which the ingredients of powder are ground and blended together: **powder-monkey**, in the *R.N.*, a boy that carries the powder to the gunners: **powder-room**, in a ship, the part in which the gunpowder is kept: **powder and shot**, material for charging a gun for one shot; the cost of obtaining any result.

power, *n. pôw-êr* (*F. pouvoir*; old *F. pooir*; *It. potere*, power), ability; capacity; strength; energy; faculty and energy of mind; influence; rule or authority; a sovereign; one invested with authority, usually in the plu.; a supernatural being or agent; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the product arising from the multiplying of a quantity or number into itself one or more times; in *law*, a reservation in a deed or agreement; in *mech.*, the moving force of a body or machine, or that which produces it; in *optics*, the magnifying strength: *adj.* possessing power, as a power-loom: **powers**, *n. plu. pôw-êr-z*, those having resources, greater or less—applied to nations, as the great powers: **powerful**, *a. pôw-êr-fûl*, having great powers; mighty; intense; forcible; efficacious: **powerfully**, *adv. -t*: **powerfulness**, *n. -nês*, the quality of having or exerting great power; force: **powerless**, *a. -lês*, destitute of power; weak: **powerlessly**, *adv. -t*: **powerlessness**, *n. -nês*, the quality of being powerless: **power of attorney**, in *law*, a written authority empowering another to act: **horse-power**, in *mech.*, an expression to denote the power of a steam-engine—that is, to denote how many horses' work it will accomplish: **power-loom**, a loom moved by the mechanical force of steam, wind, or water, as distinguished from a *hand-loom*: **mechanical powers**, the five simple mechanical instruments—viz., the lever, the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the wheel and axle: **steam-power**, the strength or moving force of steam: **water-power**, the strength or moving force of water: in *power*, in office.

powter or **pouter**—see **pout**.

pow-wow, *n. pôw-wôw*, among the *N. Amer. Indians*, a priest or conjuror; a conjuration consisting of dancing, &c., for the cure of a disease.

pox, *n. pôks* (another spelling of *pocks*—see **pock**), pustules or eruptions of any kind on the skin; an eruptive disease, as *small-pox*.

poy, *n. pôy* (a probable corruption of *Eng. poise*; *F. appui*, prop, stay), a rope-dancer's pole; a support.

poyn-ding—see **poinding**.

poyn-tell, *n. pôyn-têl*, paving formed into small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

pozzolana, *n. pôz-zô-lâ-na*, also **pozzolana**, *n. pôz-zô-lâ-na*, a volcanic ash or sand from Pozzuoli (*pôz-zô-ô-lî*), near the Bay of Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

praam, *n. prâm* (*Dut. praam*; *Ger. prahm*, a flat-bottomed boat or lighter), a flat boat or lighter used in Holland, the Baltic, &c.; in *mil.*, a flat-bottomed vessel mounting cannon; a kind of battery used to cover the landing of troops.

practicable, *a. prak-tî-kâ-bl* (old *F. practicable*; *F. praticable*, practicable—from *F. pratique*, skill; *Gr. praktikos*, fit for doing; *Sp. practicable*, practicable—from *practico*, practice, method), that may be done or effected by human means; that may be passed or travelled, as a road; feasible; that may be assailed: **practicably**, *adv. -t*, in such a manner as may be performed: **practicability**, *n. -bîl-tî*, also **practicableness**, *n. -bî-nês*, the quality or state of being practicable; feasibility; possibility of being performed: **practical**, *a. prak-tî-kâ-l*, pert. to action or use; that may be done or acted; derived from practice or experience; that may be reduced to actual use; not

theoretical: **practically**, *adv. -t*, by practice; in real fact: **practicalness**, *n. -nês*, the quality of being practical: **practice**, *n. -tîs*, frequent actions of the same or a similar kind; custom or habit; use or usage; method or art of doing anything; exercise of any profession; a rule in arithmetic, so called from its being applicable to daily transactions: **practise**, *v. prak-tîs* (from the noun), to do frequently or habitually; to exercise any profession or art, as medicine, law, &c.; to use for instruction or discipline; to commit; to form a habit of acting in any manner: **practising**, *imp. adj.* exercising as an art or profession; engaged in a professional employment: **practised**, *pp. -tîst*: **adj.** having had much practice; skilled: **practitioner**, *n. -êr*, one who practises; a practitioner: **practitioner**, *n. prak-tîsh-în-êr*, one engaged in the actual exercise of any art or profession; one who does anything frequently or habitually: **practical joke**, a trick played that hurts or tends to hurt the body, results in an indignity, or injures or destroys property.

præ, *prê* or *prê* (*L.*), a prefix signifying before; in front of; as a prefix, *præ* is now commonly spelt *pre*; generally, for words beginning *præ*, see *pre*.

præcipe, *n. prês-tî-pê* (*L. præcipe*, take or receive beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *capio*, I take), in *law*, a writ to a defendant ordering something to be done, or requiring a reason why it has not been done.

præcordia, *n. prê-kôr-dî-ô*—see **precordia**.

prætecta, *n. prê-têk-tâ* (*L. prætexa*, woven at front or edge), among the *anc. Romans*, a long white robe bordered with purple, worn by priests and magistrates, by boys of the higher class till seventeen years of age, and by girls till they were married.

prætor, *n. prê-tôr* (*L.*), in *anc. Rome*, a magistrate or judge next in rank to the *consul*; at first only one held the office, but in later times two, and even seven: **prætorial**, *a. prê-tôr-iâl*, and **prætorian**, *a. -ân*, pert. to a prætor: **prætorium**, *n. -âm*, the judgment-hall; the part of the camp in which the general or prætor had his tent: **prætorship, *n. prê-tôr-shîp*, the office of a prætor: **prætorian bands**, **guards**, or **cohort**, in *anc. Rome*, household troops; the body-guards of the emperor.**

pragmatic, *a. prag-mât-îk*, also **pragmat'ical**, *a. t-kâl* (*L. pragmaticus*; *Gr. pragmatikos*, one skilled in the business of the law—from *Gr. pragma*, that which is done; *F. pragmatique*), meddling; in important busy or officious; relating to some important business or affair: **pragmatically**, *adv. -t*: **pragmaticalness**, *n. -nês*, the quality of being pragmatic; activity; meddlingness: **pragmatic sanction**, in *law*, a solemn order or decree of a sovereign, promulgated by the advice of his council—applied specially, 1, to the decree issued by Charles VII. of France, A.D. 1438, which was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church; 2, to the settlement by the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany of his empire on his daughter Maria Theresa, 1724.

prairie, *n. prâr-î* (*F. prairie*, an extensive meadow; *It. prateria*, meadows—from *L. pratium*, a meadow), in *N. Amer.*, an open and slightly-undulating grassy plain of vast extent: **prairie-dog**, a small burrowing animal common on the prairies.

praise, *n. prâz* (*It. prezzo*; *Ger. preis*, price, praise; *Dut. prijs*, price, worth; *Sp. prez*, honour or glory; *F. priser*, to rate, to value; *L. pretium*, a price), commendation bestowed upon a person; admiration or approbation expressed; fame; renown; applause; a glorifying or extolling, as God; *v.* to express approbation of; to extol; to commend; to glorify in words or song, as God; to celebrate: **praising**, *imp.* **praised**, *pp. prâzd*: **praiseless**, *a. -lês*, without praise or commendation: **praiser**, *n. -êr*, one who praises or commends: **praiseworthy**, *a.* deserving of praise or commendation: **praiseworthy**, *n.* the quality of being praiseworthy: **praiseworthyly**, *adv. -t*.

prance, *v. prâns* (*Ger. prangen*, to strike the eye with outward show; *Dut. pronk*, ostentation; *Gronkpaard*, a horse of state; *Sp. brincar*, to jump, to frisk; *W. prancio*, to frolic), to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride ostentatiously; to walk or strut about in a showy manner: **prancing**, *imp. adj.* moving as one who prances; bounding; riding with gallant show: *n.* the act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle: **pranced**, *pp. prânsd*: **prancingly**, *adv. -t*: **prancer**, *n. -êr*, one who or that which prances.

prank, *n. prângk* (*Sp. brincar*, to jump, to frisk; *W. prancio*, to frolic—akin to *prance*, which see), a frolic

côte, boy, foot; pâre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thine, there, zeal.

or freak; a mischievous or merry trick done for sport rather than injury; a capricious action: **v.** to dress or decorate to ostentation: **prank'ing**, **imp.**: **pranked**, **pp.** **pranked**: **prank'ish**, *a. -ish*, full of pranks.

prase, *n.* **prās** (Gr. *prason*, a leek), a dark leek-green variety of vitreous quartz: **prasinous**, *a.* **prās'i-nūs**, *in bot.*, grass-green; green like a leek.

prate, *n.* **prāt** (prov. Ger. *praten*; Sw. *prata*; Dut. *praeten*, to chat, to tattle: Dan. *prate*, to prate), excessive or idle talking; chatter; **trattle**: **v.** to talk much and to little purpose; to chatter; to babble: **pra'ting**, **imp.**: **chatter**; **silly** or **idle** talking: **adj.** **talkative**; **garrulous**: **pra'ted**, **pp.**: **pra'ter**, *n.* **-tēr**, one who prates; a chatterer: **pra'tingly**, *ad. -ly*.

pratique, *n.* **prā'tik** (F. *pratique*, custom, practice: It. *pratica*, custom), in the *European ports* of the Mediterranean, a licence granted to a vessel that has come from an infected place to have intercourse with land after having performed quarantine.

prattle, *n.* **prāt'tl** (*a dim.* of Eng. *prate*: prov. Ger. *präteln*, to chat, to tattle: Swiss, *präteln*, to tattle), trifling talk; the pleasant trivial conversation of young children: **v.** to talk like a child; to chatter; to talk lightly: **prattling**, **imp.**, **prāt'tling**: **adj.** talking much on trivial affairs; **garrulous**: **prattled**, **pp.** **-ld**: **prattler**, *n.* **-tēr**, one who prattles.

prawn, *n.* **prā'wn** (may be connected with Fris. *sporn*; *Ger. sporn*, a spur), a small sea crustacean of the shrimp family.

praxis, *n.* **prāk'sis (G. *praxis*, a course of action—from *pratto*, I do or effect any work), an example or form for practice or improvement.**

pray, *v.* **prā** (F. *prier*, to pray: It. *pregare*; L. *precari*, to beseech, to beg), to entreat; to ask with earnestness; to supplicate; to address or petition the Supreme Being; to ask with reverence and humility: **pray'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.** given to prayer: **prayed**, **pp.** **prā'd**: **pray'ingly**, *ad. -ly*: **prayer**, *n.* **-ēr**, an earnest and solemn address to God; the form of supplication used; the favour or blessing asked for; earnest entreaty: **prayerful**, *a. -fūl*, given to prayer; devotional: **prayerfully**, *ad. -ly*: **prayerfulness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being prayerful: **prayerless**, *a. -lēs*, neglecting the duty of prayer to God: **prayerlessly**, *ad. -ly*: **prayerlessness**, *n. -lēs-nēs*, the habitual neglect of prayer: **prayer-book**, a book containing printed forms of prayer for public or private use: **prayer-meeting**, a number of persons met together for making supplication to God; a private meeting for worship: **to pray in aid**, a term used in a court of justice, when help is called in from another having an interest in the cause: **I pray**, or **I pray you to tell me**, a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

pre, *prē* (L. *prae*), a prefix signifying before; priority of time, place, or rank; very.

preach, *v.* **prēch** (F. *prêcher*; Sp. *predicar*; Ger. *predigen*, to preach—from L. *predicare*, to announce or proclaim), to deliver an address or exhortation on the subject of religion from a pulpit in a church; to declare the Gospel message from a selected text of Scripture; to pronounce a discourse or sermon in public; to lecture or give advice to obtrusively, on religious or moral grounds: **preaching**, **imp.**: **n.** act of one who preaches; a public discourse upon a sacred subject: **preached**, **pp.** **prēcht**: **preacher**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who preaches; a minister of the Gospel: **preacher-ship**, *n.* **-ship**, the office of a preacher: **preachment**, *n.* **-mēt**, applied contemptuously to discourse having the character of a sermon.

pre-Adamite, *a.* **prē-a-dām'it** (*pre*, before, and *Adam*), prior to Adam; before Adam existed: **pre-Adamite**, *n.* **prē-a-dā-mit**, one who lived before Adam: **adj.** used to indicate a high antiquity, especially in reference to the date of the creation of the world or of man: **pre-Ad'amtic**, *a.* **mil'it**, that existed before Adam.

preamble, *n.* **prē-ām'b'l** (It. *preambolo*; F. *préambule*, a preamble, a preface—from L. *prae*, before, and *ambulo*, I go about), the introduction to a discourse or some writing; the introductory part of a statute, or a bill before Parliament, in which the reasons are stated why the law or bill should be passed—the *preamble* commencing with the phrase *whereas*: **v.** to introduce with previous remarks: **pream'bled**, **imp.**: **pream'bled**, **pp.** **-bld**.

pre-audience, *n.* **prē-ō'w'ā-ōns** (*pre*, before, and *audience*), a first hearing; precedence or rank at the bar.

prebend, *n.* **prē'bēnd** (F. *prébende*; It. *prebenda*, a

prebend—from L. *præbens*, giving, furnishing), the stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral out of its estate: **prebendal**, *a.* **prē-bēn'dāl**, pert. to a prebend: **prebendary**, *n.* **prē-bēn'd-ē-ry**, one who enjoys a prebend; one who receives a stipend from a cathedral or collegiate church: **prebendar** **yshp.**, *n.* **-dēr'i-ship**, the office of a prebendary.

precarius, *a.* **prē-kā'r'i-ūs** (L. *precarius*, that may be obtained by entreaty—from *precor*, I pray: It. *precario*; F. *précaire*), depending on the will or pleasure of another; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events; uncertain; held by no certain tenure: **precari'ously**, *ad. -ly*: **precari'ousness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality or state of being precarious; dependence on others.

precative, *a.* **prē-kā't-iv**, also **prec'atory**, *a. -tēr-i* (L. *precor*, I pray), suppliant; beseeching.

precaution, *n.* **prē-kā'w'shūn** (F. *précaution*; It. *precauzione*; Sp. *precaucion*, precaution, foresight—from L. *pre*, before, and *cautio*, wariness or circumspection—gen. *cautionis*), care or caution previously employed to prevent miscarriage, or to secure good: **v.** to warn or advise beforehand: **precau'tioning**, **imp.**: **precau'tioned**, **pp.** **-shūnd**: **precau'tional**, *a. -shūn'd-l*, preventive of mischief: **precau'tionary**, *a. -shūn'ē-ry*, proceeding from caution; adapted to prevent miscarriage or mischief.

precede, *v.* **prē-sēd** (L. *præcedere*, to precede—from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go or move: It. *precedere*; F. *préceder*), to go before in the order of time; to go before in place, rank, or importance: **prece'ding**, **imp.**: **prece'ded**, **pp.**: **precedent**, *a.* **prē-sē-dēnt**, going before in time; former; previous: **precedent**, *n.* **prē-sē-dēnt**, that may serve as an example or rule to be followed in future actions of the like kind; that which has been done before of a like kind; an authority, or a judicial decision to be followed in similar or analogous cases: **precedently**, *ad. prē-sē-dēnt-l*, beforehand: **precedence**, *n. -dēns*, also **prece'dency**, *n. -dēn-s*, state of going or being before; priority; the right to a more honourable place: **precedented**, *a.* **prē-sē-dēnt-ed**, authorised by an example of a like kind.

precentor, *n.* **prē-sēn'tēr** (It. *precentore*; F. *précenteur*, a precentor—from L. *præ*, before, and *canto*, I sing), the leader of a choir: *in Scot.*, the leader of the psalm in a church: *in Eng. cathedrals*, the cleric, canon, or minor canon, who has the regulation of the music: **precentorship**, *n.* the office of a precentor.

precept, *n.* **prē-sēpt** (L. *præceptum*, a maxim, a precept—from *præ*, before, and *capio*, I take: F. *précepte*; Sp. *precepto*), any authoritative command or rule of action; an injunction; instruction; principle; maxim; a doctrine; a command in writing to a magistrate or a judge: **preceptive**, *a.* **prē-sēpt-iv**, containing or giving precepts: **preceptor**, *n.* **-tēr**, a teacher; an instructor; among the *Knights Templars*, the head of a preceptory: **preceptress**, *n. -trēs*, a woman who teaches; the head of a religious house: **preceptorial**, *a.* **prē-sēpt-tō'r-i-āl**, pert. to a preceptor: **preceptory**, *a.* **prē-sēpt-tō'r-i**, giving precepts; in the plu., **preceptories**, *-tēr-iz*, subordinate religious establishments in the middle ages; the colleges of the *Knights Templars*; lands or benefices possessed by the more eminent *Knights Templars*—likewise used in the singular.

precession, *n.* **prē-sēsh'ūn** (It. *precessione*; F. *précession*, precession—from L. *præcessum*, to go before—from *præ*, before, and *cessum*, to go), the act of going before: **precession of the equinoxes**, the slow backward movement of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west, amounting to about 50" in the year: **precessional**, *a. -ūn-āl*, pert. to the precession of the equinoxes.

precinct, *n.* **prē-singkt** (L. *præcinctum*, to gird about, to encircle—from *præ*, before, and *cinctum*, to surround), the limits or bounds of a district or division; the exterior line encompassing a place; boundary: **the precincts**, the limits; the boundaries.

precious, *a.* **prēsh'ūs** (It. *prezioso*; Sp. *precioso*; F. *précieux*, precious, valuable—from L. *pretiosum*, of great value—from *pretium*, a price), of great value; costly; highly esteemed; in *irony*, worthless: **prec'i'ously**, *ad. -ly*: **prec'i'ousness**, *n. -nēs*, great value; high price: **precious metals**, silver and gold—so called from their great value compared to the other metals: **precious stones**, beautiful and highly-prized stones, used in various forms as ornaments for the person.

precipe—see **præcipe**.

māte, māt, fār, lāt; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōce;

a declaration of a future event; a prophecy: **predic-tive**, a. *-tī*, foretelling; prophetic.

predilection, n. *prē-dī-lek-shūn* (F. *prédilection*, preference—from *prae*, before, and *dilectus*, chosen, beloved), a preference; affection or liking beforehand; prepossession of mind in favour of.

predispose, v. *prē-dīs-pōz* (*prae*, before, and *dis-pose*), to incline beforehand: **prē-dis-pose**, imp.: adj. creating a tendency to anything or an adaptation for it: **prē-disposed**, pp. *-pōz*: **prē-dispositi-on**, n. *-pō-zīsh-ūn*, the state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity; previous adaptation to any change or impression, as of the body to disease.

predominate, v. *prē-dōmī-nāt* (*prae*, before, and L. *dominor*, I am lord and master; *dominatus*, absolute rule: It. *predominare*; F. *prédominer*, to predominate), to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to ascendancy; to prevail; to rule over: **predom-inat-ing**, imp.: **predom-inated**, pp.: **predom-inant**, a. *-nānt*, having superior influence, strength, or authority; superior; prevailing; supreme in influence; ruling: **predom-inantly**, ad. *-lī*: **predom-inance**, n. *-nāns*, also **predom-inancy**, n. *-nān-sī*, superiority over others in power, influence, or authority.

pre-eminent, a. *prē-ēmī-nēnt* (*prae*, before, and *eminent*: F. *préminent*), superior in excellence; surpassing others, sometimes in a bad sense: **prē-em-inently**, ad. *-lī*: **prē-em-inence**, n. distinction in something excellent; superiority, as in rank or dignity.

pre-emption, n. *prē-ēmī-shūn* (*prae*, before, and L. *emptum*, to buy: F. *préemption*), act or right of purchasing before others.

preen, n. *prēn* (Scot. *prein* or *preen*, a pin: Dut. *preen*, a bodkin), a forked instrument used in dressing cloth: v. to clean as with a preen,—said of birds that dress and oil their feathers with their beak: **preen-ing**, imp.: **preened**, pp. *prēnd*.

pre-engage, v. *prē-ēn-gāj* (*prae*, before, and *engage*), to engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence: **prē-enga-ging**, imp.: **prē-enga-ged**, pp.: **prē-enga-gement**, n. a prior engagement.

pre-establish, v. *prē-ēs-tāb-lish* (*prae*, before, and *establish*), to settle or establish beforehand: **prē-es-tab-lishing**, imp.: **prē-es-tab-lished**, pp.: adj. settled beforehand: **prē-es-tab-lishment**, n. a settlement beforehand.

pre-exist, v. *prē-ēgz-ist* (*prae*, before, and *exist*), to exist before something else: **prē-exis-ting**, imp.: adj. previously existing: **prē-exis-ted**, pp.: **prē-exis-tent**, a. existing beforehand or before something else: **prē-existence**, n. existence in some former state, as some believe the soul to have existed before its union with the body; existence before something else.

preface, n. *prē-fās* (F. *préface*, a preface—from L. *praefatio*, a saying beforehand—from *prae*, before, and *fatus*, spoken), introductory or explanatory remarks at the commencement of a book; an introduction: v. to introduce by preliminary remarks; to say something by way of introduction: **prē-fac-ing**, imp.: **prē-faced**, pp. *-dīst*: **prē-fatory**, a. *-dī-tēr-i*, pert. to a preface; introductory: **prē-fatorily**, ad. *-lī*.

prefect, n. *prē-fēkt* (L. *praefectus*, an overseer, a director—from *prae*, before, and *factus*, made: F. *préfet*, a prefect), in France, the superintendent of a department of the kingdom, analogous to our sheriff, but possessing much greater powers; a chief of police: **prē-fectship**, n. the office of prefect: **prē-fecture**, n. *prē-fēk-tūr*, the office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

prefer, v. *prē-fēr* (L. *praeferre*, to carry in front—from *prae*, before, and *fero*, I bear or bring: It. *preferire*: F. *préferir*), to honour or esteem above another; to esteem or like more than something else; to advance or promote, as to office or dignity; in law, to put forward or exhibit formally, as a charge; to offer; to present: **prē-ferr-ing**, imp.: **prē-ferr-ed**, pp. *-fērd*: **prē-ferment**, n. *prē-fēr-mēnt*, advancement to a higher office or dignity; an eccles. benefice: **preferable**, a. *prē-fēr-ā-b-lī*, worthy to be preferred; more desirable or excellent; of better quality: **prefer-ably**, ad. *-b-lī*: **prefer-ableness**, n. *-b-lī-nēs*, the quality or state of being preferable: **preference**, n. *-ēns*, the choice or estimation of one thing rather than another; state of being preferred: **preferential**, a. *-ēn-shāl*, giving or having a preference: **preferentially**, ad. *-lī*: **preference shareholder**, the holder of stock of a public company entitled to the first dividends: **preference stock**, the stock entitled to dividends before the ordinary stock of a company.

prefigure, v. *prē-fīg-ūr* or *-ūr* (It. *prefigurare*: Sp. *pre-*

figurar, to prefigure—from L. *prae*, before, and *figuro*, I figure, I imagine: F. *figurer*, to figure, to typefy), to show in antecedent types or similitudes; to foreshadow: **prē-fū-uring**, imp.: **prē-fū-ured**, pp. *-ūr-d*: **prē-fū-ure-ment**, n. *-ūr-mēnt*, the act of prefiguring; that which is prefigured: **prē-fū-ur-ation**, n. *-ūr-rā-shūn*, the act of showing by types or similitudes.

prefix, v. *prē-fīks* (L. *prae-figere*, to fix or fasten before—from *prae*, before, and *figere*, to fasten or fix: F. *préfix*, settled), to put or place at the beginning of something else; to settle: n. *prē-fīks*, a syllable or particle put at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning: **prē-fīx-ing**, imp.: **prē-fīx-ed**, pp. *prē-fīks*.

pregnable, a. *prē-nā-b-lī* (old F. *pregner*; L. *prehendere*, to take), that may be taken by assault; that may be moved or convinced.

pregnant, a. *prē-nānt* (L. *pregnans*, with child, pregnant—from *prae*, before, and *genere*, to beget: It. *pregnante*: F. *pregnante*), being with child; breeding; fruitful; teeming; implying more than what is actually expressed: **prē-gnantly**, ad. *-lī*, in a pregnant manner; fruitfully: **prē-gnancy**, n. *-nān-sī*, state of a female with child; fertility.

prehensile, a. *prē-hēn-sīl* (L. *prehendo*, I lay hold of, *prehensus*, laid hold of), adapted for seizing or laying hold, as the hands, or the tails of some monkeys: **prē-hēn-sible**, a. *-sī-b-lī*, that may be seized: **prē-hēn-sion**, n. *-shūn*, a seizing or grasping, as with the hand.

prehite, n. *prē-hīt* (after Colonel Prehn, the discoverer), a mineral occurring largely in trap-rocks, in crystals closely aggregated, also massive, of a greenish-white or yellowish-green colour.

prejudge, v. *prē-jūj* (*prae*, before, and *judge*: F. *préjuger*), to judge and determine in a cause before it is heard; to condemn beforehand, or unheard: **prē-jūdg-ing**, imp.: **prē-jūdg-ed**, pp.: **prē-jūdg-ment**, n. the act of prejudging; decision without a hearing or full examination.

prejudicate, v. *prē-jō-dī-kāt* (L. *praedjudicatum*, to judge or decide beforehand—from *prae*, before, and *judico*, I judge), to form a judgment beforehand, or without due examination of the facts and evidence: **prē-jū-dī-cat-ing**, imp.: **prē-jū-dī-cated**, pp.: **prē-jū-dī-ca-tion**, n. *-kō-shūn*, the act of judging without the due examination of the facts and evidence.

prejudice, n. *prē-jō-dīs* (L. *praedjudicium*, disadvantage, prejudice—from *prae*, before, and *judico*, I judge: F. *préjudice*), a previous inclination of mind, formed without regard to evidence; bias; prepossession; damage or injury: v. to bias or prepossess the mind; to injure or impair: **prē-jū-dī-cing**, imp.: **prē-jū-dī-ced**, pp. *-dīst*: adj. biased; prepossessed; by opinions formed without due examination: **prē-jū-dī-cial**, a. *-dīsh-āl*, hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; tending to obstruct or impair: **prē-jū-dī-cially**, ad. *-lī*: **prē-jū-dī-cial-ness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being prejudicial.

prelate, n. *prē-lāt* (L. *praetatum*, to carry in front—from *prae*, before, and *latum*, to carry: It. *prelato*: F. *prélat*, a prelate), a clergyman of a superior order, having authority over other clergymen, as an archbishop, a bishop, &c.: **prē-lat-ship**, n. the office of a prelate: **prelatic**, a. *prē-lāt-īk*, also **prelatical**, a. *-ī-kāl*, of or relating to a prelate, or to prelaty: **prelatic-ally**, ad. *-lī*: **prelatist**, n. *prē-lāt-tīst*, an advocate for episcopacy; a high-churchman: **prelatism**, n. *-tīm*, formerly the doctrines of a high-churchman: **prē-lat-ure**, n. *-tūr*, the rank, office, or dignity of a prelate: **prē-lacy**, n. *-sī*, episcopacy; the order of bishops.

prelect, v. *prē-lēkt* (L. *praelatum*, to choose out in preference—from *prae*, before, and *lectum*, to choose or pick out, to read), to read a lecture or discourse in public: **prē-lēct-ing**, imp.: **prē-lēct-ed**, pp.: **prē-lector**, n. *-tēr*, one who prelects; a lecturer: **prelection**, n. *prē-lēk-shūn*, a lecture or discourse read to students, or in public.

preliminary, a. *prē-līmī-nēr-i* (It. *preliminare*; F. *préliminaire*, preliminary—from L. *prae*, before, and *limen*, a threshold—gen. *līmīnis*), that precedes the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory: n. that which precedes the main discourse or business; something preparatory; introduction: **prelim-inaries**, n. plu. *-nēr-īs*, all introductory arrangements: **prelim-inarily**, ad. *-lī*.

prelude, n. *prē-lūd* (L. *praeludere*, to rehearse—from *prae*, before, and *ludo*, I play: It. *preludio*; F. *prélude*, a prelude), a short musical flourish or voluntary played before the commencement of the piece to be performed; the overture; something introductory; something which indicates a future event: v. *prē-lūd*,

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

to precede; to introduce a piece of music with a voluntary movement; to serve as an introduction to: **preluding**, imp.: **preluded**, pp.: **preluder**, n. -der, one who preludes: **prelusive**, a. **pré-lú-síu**, also **prelusive**, a. -sív (L. *prælusum*, to practise beforehand, to rehearse), introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow: **prelusive**, ad. -sív-íí, also **prelusive**, ad. -sív-íí, introductory.

premature, a. **pré-má-túr** (L. *præmaturus*, too early, untimely—from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe: *It. præmaturus*: F. *prématuré*), ripe before the natural or proper time; happening, arriving, or done before the proper time; arriving or receiving without reliable evidence to authenticate, as a report; too early; too hasty: **prematurely**, ad. -íí: **prematureness**, n. -nês, also **pre-maturity**, n. -íí, the quality of being premature; ripeness before the natural or usual time.

premaxillary, n. **pré-máks-íí-ér-íí** (L. *præ*, before, and *maxilla*, a jaw), in anat., applied to a bone of the upper jaw, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone.

premeditate, v. **pré-méd-íí-tát** (L. *præmeditatus*, thought over—from *præ*, before, and *meditor*, I muse over or think upon: *It. præmeditare*: F. *prémediter*), to muse over or think on beforehand; to consider or revolve in the mind beforehand: **premeditating**, imp.: **premeditated**, pp.: **premeditation**, n. -tá-shún, previous contrivance or design formed in the mind.

premier, a. **pré-mí-ér** (F. *premier*, first, chief: L. *primarius*, chief, principal—from *primus*, first), first; chief: n. in Eng., the first or chief Minister of State; the Prime Minister: **preiership**, the office of Prime Minister.

premillennial, a. **pré-míl-lén-íí-dí** (pre, before, and *millennium*), previous to the millennium.

premiss, n. **pré-mís-ís** (L. *præmissum*, to send before—from *præ*, before, and *missum*, to send: F. *premisses*, the premisses), a first or antecedent proposition: **premisses**, n. plu. -íí-és, the first two propositions of a syllogism from which the conclusion or inference is drawn: **premisses**, **pré-mís-ís**, in a deed, the things, as houses or lands, set forth or proposed to be conveyed or granted to another; houses or lands: **premise**, v. **pré-mís-ís**, to speak or write as introductory to the main subject; to explain or offer previously; to lay down as first propositions on which the subsequent ones are based: **premissing**, imp.: **premisséd**, pp. -mí-téd.

premium, n. **pré-mí-úm** (L. *præmium*, profit derived from booty—from *præ*, before, and *emere*, to buy: *It. premio*, a reward, a premium), a reward or recompense; a prize offered for some specific thing; value above the original cost or price, as of shares or stock; the sum paid to an office for insurance, as against fire, or to indemnify for losses of any kind; anything offered or given as an incentive.

pre-molar, n. **pré-mó-lár** (pre, before, and *molar*), a tooth between the canine and molars.

premonish, v. **pré-món-ísh** (L. *præmonitus*, forewarned—from *præ*, before, and *monere*, I warn), to forewarn: **premonishing**, imp.: **premonished**, pp. -ísh-t: **premonitive**, a. -íí-ív, also **premonitory**, a. -íí-ér-íí, giving previous warning or notice; foretelling: **premonitor**, n. -íí-ér, one who or that which gives warning beforehand: **premonition**, n. **pré-mó-nísh-ún**, previous notice or warning.

premorse, a. **pré-mórs** (L. *præ*, before, and *morsum*, to bite), in bot., applied to a root terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

premunire, n. **pré-mú-ní-ri** (a corruption of L. *præmonere*, to forewarn: F. *prémunir*, to forewarn), in law, the crime of introducing a foreign authority into England, as that of the papal power; the offence and penalty of refusing to comply with a royal mandate or *compte d'élire*, as at the election of a bishop; a writ, so called from containing the word, whereby a penalty is like to be incurred, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred: **premunitory**, a. **pré-mú-ní-ér-íí**, defining a penalty that may be incurred.

prentice, n. **prén-tís**, a contraction for apprentice, which see.

preoccupy, v. **pré-ók-kú-pí** (pre, before, and *occupy*: F. *preoccuper*, to preoccupy), to take possession of before another; to prepossess: **preoccupying**, imp.: **preoccupied**, pp. -pád: **preoccupancy**, n. -pán-sí, also **preoccupation**, n. -pá-shún, the right of taking possession before others; prior occupation; prepossession: **preoccupant**, n. -pánt, one who.

preordain, v. **pré-ór-dán** (pre, before, and *ordain*),

to appoint beforehand; to predetermine: **pre'ordain-ing**, imp.: **pre'ordained**, pp. -dánd: **preordination**, n. **pré-ór-dí-ná-shún**, the act of foreordaining.

prepaid—see *prepay*.

prepare, v. **pré-pár** (L. *præparare*, to make ready beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *paro*, I make or get ready: *It. preparare*: F. *préparer*), to make ready for some particular purpose or service; to fit; to adapt; to qualify; to equip; to put things in suitable order; to take the necessary preventive measures: **preparing**, imp.: **prepared**, pp. -párd: **adj.** made ready; adapted; made suitable: **preparer**, n. -rér, one who prepares: **preparedly**, ad. -íí: **preparadness**, n. -nês, state of being in readiness; preparation, n. **pré-pá-rá-shún**, the act or operation of preparing; state of being ready; the thing prepared; part of an animal body, usually a diseased part, prepared and preserved for observation and instruction: **preparative**, a. **pré-pá-rá-tív**, tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing or filling; n. that which has the power of preparing: **preparatively**, ad. -íí: **preparatory**, a. -tér-íí, previously necessary; introductory; preliminary.

prepay, v. **pré-pá** (pre, before, and *pay*), to pay beforehand, as the postage of a letter: **prepaying**, imp.: **prepaid**, pp. **pré-pád**, paid in advance: **prepayment**, n. **pré-pá-mént**, payment in advance.

prepenze, a. **pré-péns** (L. *præ*, before, and *pensum*, to weigh), preconceived; premeditated.

prepollent, a. **pré-pó-lént** (L. *præpollens*, exceeding or surpassing in power—from *præ*, before, and *polleo*, I am strong or powerful), having superior gravity or power; prevailing: **prepollence**, n. -lén-s, also **prepollency**, n. -lén-sí, prevalence; prepollent character. **preponderate**, v. **pré-pón-dá-té** (L. *præponderatum*, to be of greater weight—from *præ*, beyond, and *pondere*, I weigh: *It. preponderare*), to exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power; to incline to one side: **preponderating**, imp.: **preponderated**, pp.: **prepon** **derant**, a. -dér-ánt, exceeding in weight; having superior power, weight, or influence: **prepon** **derantly**, ad. -íí: **preponderance**, n. -áns, also **preponderancy**, n. -áns-íí, superiority of weight, power, or influence: **preponderation**, n. -á-shún, the act or state of outweighing.

preposition, n. **pré-pó-zísh-ún** (F. *préposition*, a position—from L. *præpositio*, that which is put before—from *præ*, before, and *positum*, to put or set: *It. preposizione*), in gram., one of a class of words which express the various relations subsisting between verbs, nouns, and pronouns, and are nearly always placed before the words they govern: **prepositional**, a. -ún-dí, pert. to a preposition; having the nature or office of a preposition: **prepositively**, ad. -íí: **prepositional**, a. **pré-pó-zí-tív**, put before: n. a word or particle put before another word: **prepositor**, n. -tér, generally **pré-pó-sí-tér**, one set over others; a provost: **prepositure**, n. **pré-pó-zí-túr**, a provostship.

prepossession, v. **pré-pó-zés** (pre, before, and *possess*), to have or take previous possession of; to pre-occupy the mind or heart of; to bias; to prejudice: **prepossession**, imp.: **adj.** tending to secure favour; raising a favourable opinion beforehand; having qualities that give a favourable and pleasing impression: **prepossessioned**, pp. -zést, inclined previously to favour: **prepossession**, ad. -íí: **prepossession**, n. -zesh-ún, prior occupation; preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart.

preposterous, a. **pré-pós-tér-ús** (L. *præposterus*, unseasonable, absurd—from *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after: *It. preposterio*), having that first which ought to be last; contrary to nature or reason; absurd; monstrous: **preposterously**, ad. -íí: **preposterousness**, n. -nês, the quality or state of being preposterous; inconsistency with nature or reason; absurdity.

prepuce, n. **pré-pús** (F. *prepuce*, the prepuce—from L. *præputium*, the foreskin), the membranous or cutaneous fold covering the glans penis; the foreskin.

prerequisite, a. **pré-rék-ú-é-ít** (pre, before, and *requisite*), previously required: n. something previously necessary.

prerogative, n. **pré-rógá-tív** (L. *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for an opinion, preference, prerogative—from *præ*, before, and *rogare*, to ask: *It. prerogativa*: F. *prérógative*), an exclusive or peculiar right or privilege; the special rights or powers of a sovereign: **prerogatively**, ad. -íí: **prerogative court**,

cóo, bóy, fót; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

the court in which wills were formerly proved and administrations taken.

presage, *n.* *pré-saj* (F. *présage*, presage—from L. *præsigium*, presentiment, a foreboding—from *præ*, before, and *sagio*, I perceive quickly or keenly), something that foreshows or points out a future event; a presentiment; a foreboding: *v.* *pré-saj*, to forebode; to indicate by some present fact what may follow; to prophesy; to utter a prediction: **presaging**, *imp.*: **adj.** foreshowing: **presaged**, *pp.* *-sajd*: **presager**, *n.* *-jér*, one who or that which presages: **presageful**, *a.* *-fool*, foreboding; prophetic.

presbyopia, *n.* *pré-sbi-ô-pi-à* (Gr. *presbus*, old, and *ops*, the eye), in *med.*, a defect of vision in old persons, who, by a flattening of the cornea, see near objects less distinctly than those at a distance.

presbyter, *n.* *pré-sbi-tér* (Gr. *presbuteros*, an elder, a presbyter—from *presbus*, old, venerable), an elder; a priest or minister; a member of a presbytery: **presbyterian**, *n.* *-tér-i-àn*, one of a sect of Christians belonging to a church ruled by presbyters; one who upholds that system of church government: **adj.** *pert.* to or consisting of presbyters; also **presbyterianial**, *a.* *-tér-i-àl*: **presbyterianism**, *n.* *-ti-àn-izm*, the form of church government by presbyters—that is, by ministers and elders, without the intervention of prelates or superior ecclesiastics: **presbytery**, *n.* *-tér-i*, a judicatory of the Church of Scotland and other presbyterian churches, consisting of the clergymen of several adjoining parishes or districts, and one representative lay elder for each parish church, who all possess equal power and rank in their official capacity; a body or council of presbyters: **presbytership**, *n.* the office or station of a presbyter.

prescience, *n.* *pré-schi-éns* (F. *prescience*, prescience—from L. *præsciens*, knowing beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *scire*, to know), knowledge of events before they take place: **foresight**: **prescient**, *a.* *-ént*, foreknowing; prophetic.

prescind, *v.* *pré-sind* (Lt. *prescindere*: F. *prescindre*, to cut off—from L. *præ*, before, and *scindo*, I cut off), in *meta.*, to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis: **prescinding**, *imp.*: **prescinded**, *pp.*

prescribe, *v.* *pré-skríb* (L. *prescribere*, to command, to prescribe—from *præ*, before, and *scribo*, I write: Sp. *prescribir*, to prescribe), to set or lay down for direction or guidance; to give authoritatively as a rule of conduct; to appoint; to order; to give law; to claim by prescription; in *med.*, to order as a remedy to be used by a patient: **prescribing**, *imp.*: **prescribed**, *pp.* *-skribd*: **prescriber**, *n.* *-bér*, one who prescribes: **prescript**, *n.* *pré-skrípt* (L. *præ*, and *scriptus*, written), direction; precept: **prescription**, *n.* *pré-skríp-shún*, the act of directing by rules; in *med.*, the direction of remedies for a disease, and the method of using them; the thing prescribed; a recipe; custom continued until it has the force of law; a right acquired by immemorial or long use: **prescriptive**, *a.* *-tív*, acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; pleading the authority of custom: **prescriptible**, *a.* *-tív*, that may be prescribed for: **prescriptibility**, *n.* *-tív-ít-é*, the quality of being prescriptible.

present, *a.* *pré-sént* (L. *præsens*, in sight or at hand—gen. *præsentis*: It. *presente*: F. *présent*), being in a certain place; being in sight or at hand; not absent; being in company; not past or future; favourably attentive; not absent of mind; attentive: *n.* that which is given or presented; a gift: *v.* *pré-sént*, to set or place in the presence of; to introduce to a superior; to exhibit to view; to give to formally and ceremoniously; to favour with a gift; to exhibit; to appoint to a church living; to point or direct, as a gun before discharging it; to salute by holding out arms, as a company of soldiers: **presenting**, *imp.*: **presented**, *pp.* *-sént-ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who presents: **presentable**, *a.* *-tív*, that may be presented; suitable to be exhibited or offered; properly prepared for introduction to another, or into society: **presence**, *n.* *pré-séns*, the state of being present; approach face to face; the opposite to absence; the situation within sight or call; neighbourhood, without the intervention of anything that forbids intercourse; state of being in the view of a superior; air; mien; demeanour: **presently**, *ad.* *-tív*, soon; without delay; before long: **presentment**, *n.* *-mént*, act of presenting; appearance to the view; the form of laying a matter before a court for examination: **presentation**, *n.* *pré-sén-tá-shún*, act of presenting; exhibition; right or act of presenting, as to a benefice or school: **adj.** present-

ed, as a copy of a book by the author in testimony of respect or esteem: **presentative**, *a.* *-tá-tív*, that has the right of presentation, or that admits of it, in *meta.*, capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive: **presentee**, *n.* *pré-sén-té*, one who is presented to a benefice: **the present time**, now existing: **at present**, now: **to present arms**, to hold their rifles out in a position parallel to their bodies, as if delivering them up, being a token of respect paid by a company of soldiers: **presence-chamber**, the room in which a great personage receives company: **presence of mind**, quickness at expedients; a calm and collected state of mind, which enables a person to speak or act in the midst of unexpected difficulties without disorder or embarrassment.

presentiment, *n.* *pré-sén-ti-mént* (It. *presentimento*: F. *présentiment*, presentiment, foreboding—from L. *præ*, before, and *sentio*, I discern or perceive by the senses), previous apprehension of something about to come—generally of something unpleasant or distressing; a foreboding.

preserve, *v.* *pré-sérv* (It. *preservare*: F. *préservier*, to preserve, to keep—from L. *præ*, before, and *servo*, I save, I deliver), to keep or save from injury or destruction; to keep from decay or in a sound state; to secure; to defend; to maintain, as appearances; to boil with sugar to keep from decay: *n.* a fruit or vegetable boiled with sugar, to keep it from decay, and to render it pleasant to the taste; a place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport: **preserving**, *imp.*: **adj.** keeping safe from injury or decay; defending from evil: **preserved**, *pp.* *-sérvd*: **adj.** kept from injury or decay: **preservable**, *a.* *-sérv-á-bl*, capable of being preserved: **preserver**, *n.* *-ér*, one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin, or delivers from some impending danger: **preservation**, *n.* *pré-sér-vá-shún*, the act of preserving or keeping safe: **preservative**, *a.* *pré-sér-vá-tív*, also **preservatory**, *a.* *-tér-i*, that has the power or quality of preserving: **preservative**, *n.* that which prevents injury or decay.

preside, *v.* *pré-síd* (L. *presidere*, to have the care or management of—from *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit: F. *présider*), to sit over others, as a chairman or director; to have the place of authority over others; to direct or control, as a chairman or chief officer: **presiding**, *imp.*: **adj.** directing; controlling: **presided**, *pp.*: **presidency**, *n.* *pré-si-dén-si*, the term, office, or jurisdiction of the president of a state; a president's residence: **president**, *n.* *-dént*, an officer appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; a chairman; the highest officer of state in a republic; the chief officer of a college or university—principally in U. S. of Amer.: **presidentship**, *n.* the office of a president: **presidential**, *a.* *-dén-shál*, *pert.* to a president; presiding over.

presignify, *v.* *pré-si-gní-fá* (*præ*, before, and *signify*), to intimate beforehand; to show previously: **presignifying**, *imp.*: **presigned**, *pp.*

press, *n.* *pré-s* (L. *pressare*, to press or force into: Dut. and Ger. *pressen*, to squeeze: It. *pressare*: F. *presser*, to press or squeeze), an instr. or machine for compressing bodies; a printing-machine; the art or business of printing and publishing; the whole literature of a country—usually restricted to the literature of newspapers; a crowd; urgency; violent tendency; a small closet with shelves; a close, movable, wooden case having shelves; in *scrip.*, a wine-vat or cistern: *v.* to urge with force or weight; to crush or compress; to urge or enforce; to hurry; to overwork; to embrace closely; to force into a service, as the naval service—see **prest**; to distress or bear strongly on; to act with compulsive force; to go forward with impulsive eagerness; to crowd or throng; to urge with importunity; to push against: **pressing**, *imp.*: **adj.** urgent; importunate: *n.* an urging; importunity: **pressed**, *pp.* *prést*: **presser**, *n.* *pré-sér*, one who or that which presses: **pressingly**, *ad.* *-tív*: **pressure**, *n.* *pré-shúr*, the force of one body acting on another by weight only, or by the continued application of power; a constraining force or impulse; that which straitens; urgency; difficulties; an impression: **pres'surage**, *n.* *-áj*, the juice of the grape extracted by the wine-press; **pressman**, among *printers*, one who works at the press: **press-money**, *pressgag*—see **prest**: **press-work**, the operation of taking impressions from type on paper: **pressing-iron**, an iron, when heated, used for smoothing cloth: **Liberty of the press**, the right of publishing books, pamphlets, and newspapers, without previous restraint or censorship: **press of sail**, in a *ship*, as

mâte, mât, fâr, lâvo; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, nôve;

much sail as the state of the wind can possibly allow: **pressure-gauge**, a register of the pressure of steam.

prest, a. *prēst* (L. *præsto*, at or in hand, ready: F. *prêt*: Norm. F. *prest*, ready), ready: prompt: to **give money in prest**, to give money in hand, but to be accounted for: **prest-money**, corruptly **press-money**, money given in hand: the **earnest-money** received by a soldier taking service: to **prest or press**, to engage soldiers. *Note*.—At a later period the practice of compelling men to enter the naval service gradually gave the idea that the word meant to force men, and the original reference to earnest-money was lost sight of.—See *Wedgwood* and *Latham*. **prestation-money**, money paid yearly by archdeacons, &c., to their bishops: **pressgang**, a body of seamen employed on land to take men by force to serve in the navy.

pressirestral, a. *prēs'it-rō'st'al* (L. *pressus*, flattened, and *rostrum*, a beak), having a compressed or flattened beak, as in the tribe of wading-birds, the **pres-siros ters**, *-tēz*.

prestige, n. *prēs'tij or -tēzh'* (F. *prestige*, a charm: It. *prestigio*, an enchantment: L. *præstigia*, an obscuring, as of the mental powers for a while, an illusion), the moral influence derived from past successes and achievements, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs; influence of character or conduct: **prestiges**, n. plu. *prēs'tij-ēz*, illusory; magical tricks.

prestimony, n. *prēs'ti-mōn-i* (It. *prestimonia*, an annuity granted to a priest—from L. *pra*, before, and *stare*, to stand), an annuity paid to a priest for saying prayers at certain stated hours.

presto, ad. *prēs'tō* (It. *presto*, quick: L. *præsto*, at hand, ready), in music, a term denoting quick time; used among jugglers as a word of command for sudden changes; at hand; at once; quick: **prestissimo**, ad. *prēs'ti-si-mō*, very quick.

presume, v. *prē-zūm'* (L. *presumere*, to anticipate, to presuppose; *presumptio*, an anticipation—from *pra*, before, and *sumo*, I take; *sumptus*, taken: It. *presumere*; F. *presumer*, to presume), to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief; to take for granted; to act without positive permission; to act with great confidence or arrogance: **presuming**, imp.: adj. venturing without leave; too confident or arrogant; unreasonably bold: **presumed**, pp. *prē-zūmd'*: **presumer**, n. *-ēr*, one who presumes; an arrogant person: **presumable**, a. *prē-zū'mā-b'l*, that may be taken for granted: **presumably**, ad. *-b'l*: **presu mingly**, ad. *-l*, confidently; arrogantly: **presumption**, n. *prē-zūm'shūn*, a supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on strong probability; an argument strong but not demonstrative; blind or headstrong confidence; arrogance: **presumptive**, a. *-tīv*, grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly; probable, as opposed to apparent: **presumptively**, ad. *-l*: **presumptuous**, a. *prē-zū'm'ti-ūs*, bold and confident to excess; arrogant; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rashly confident; wilful; irreverent with respect to holy things: **presumptuously**, ad. *-l*: **presumptuousness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; arrogance; irreverence: **presumptive evidence**, evidence derived from circumstances which usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; circumstantial evidence: **presumptive heir**, one who would inherit were things to remain in their present state, but whose succession may be put aside by the birth of a nearer heir.

presuppose, v. *prē-sūp-pōz* (pre, before, and suppose: F. *presupposer*, to presuppose), to suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent: to take for granted: **pre'supposing**, imp.: **presupposed**, pp. *-pōzd'*.

pretence—see under **pretend**.

pretend, v. *prē-tēnd'* (L. *pretendere*, to spread before or in front, to allege—from *pra*, before, and *tendo*, I stretch: It. *pretendere*; F. *pretendre*, to pretend), to hold out or allege to others something as true which is feigned or unreal; to assume or affect to feel; to claim or put in a claim; to hold out the appearance of possessing or performing: **pretending**, imp.: **pretended**, pp.: **pretender**, n. *-dēr*, one who lays claim to anything under the pretence of a right; in *Eng. hist.*, a name applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of Parliament: **pretendedly**, ad. *-l*, by false appearance or representation: **pretendingly**, ad. *-l*, arrogantly; presumptu-

ously: **pretence'**, n. *-tēns'* (L. *prætentus*, alleged: Sp. *pretense*, pretence), a holding out to others something unreal or feigned; that which is assumed; a feigned claim; outside show; excuse: **pretenceless**, a. *-lēs*, not having or making pretences: **pretension**, n. *-tēn'shūn*, a claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession; right alleged or assumed: **pretentious**, a. *-shūs*, exhibiting attempts to pass for more than one's real value; presuming: **pretentiously**, ad. *-l*: **pretentiousness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being pretentious.

preter, *prē'tēr* (L. *præter*), a prefix, signifying beside; beyond; by; past; more than.

preterimperfect, a. *prē'tēr-imp-ēr-fēkt* (*preter*, beyond, and *imperfect*), in gram., a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past—more usually called the *imperfect tense*, as, I wrote, or was writing.

preterite, a. *prē'tēr-it* (L. *præteritum*, to go past or by—from *præter*, beyond, and *itum*, to go: It. *preterito*: F. *préitérit*), in gram., a term applied to a tense which denotes time complete or finished, as, I have written; called also the *perfect tense*: **preterition**, n. *-tish'ūn*, the act of going past, or state of being past; in *rhet.*, the pretence to pass over anything, while at the same time we notice it briefly: **preteritive**, a. *prē'tēr-i-tiv*, in gram., applied to the *preterite* or past tenses of a verb.

pretermisison, n. *prē'tēr-mi'sh'ūn* (L. *præter*, beyond, and *missus*, sent), a passing by; an omission: **pretermitt**, v. *prē'tēr-mit'* (L. *præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, I send), to pass by; to omit or neglect: **pre'termitting**, imp.: **pre'termit ted**, pp.

preternatural, a. *prē'tēr-nat'ū-r'al* (*preter*, beyond, and *natural*), contrary to nature or the usual course of things; extraordinary: **pre'ternat'urally**, ad. *-l*: **pre'ternat'urality**, n. a state or manner different from the usual order of nature.

preterperfect, a. *prē'tēr-pēr-fēkt* (*preter*, beyond, and *perfect*), in gram., a term applied to a tense which denotes time completely past or finished—now usually called *perfect tense*.

preterpluperfect, a. *prē'tēr-plō-pēr-fēkt* (*preter*, beyond, and *pluperfect*), in gram., more than perfect; designating the tense of a verb which expresses a time past before another past time, as, I had written before you arrived—usually called *pluperfect tense*.

pretext, n. *prē'tēkst* (L. *prætextum*, to weave before or behind—from *pra*, before, and *texum*, to weave or plait: F. *prétexte*: Sp. *pretexto*, a pretence; an assumed reason, not the real one; a motive or reason assigned as a cover for concealing the real motive).

pretor, *prē'tōr*—see **prator**.

pretty, a. *prūt'ti* (AS. *præte*, adorned; W. *prid*, comeliness: Ger. *protsen*, to sulk; *protzig*, insolent, saucy—derived from the int. *prut*, the blurt of the mouth expressive of defiance), of a pleasing and attractive form; neatly arranged or ornamented; neat and handsome, but not exactly beautiful; in contempt, foppish; affected; in irony, fine; decent; excellent: ad. in some degree; tolerably; moderately; expressing a degree less than very, as *pretty fair*, *pretty well* done: **pre'tily**, ad. *-l*, pleasingly; with neatness and taste: **pre'tiness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being pretty; pleasingness without dignity; affectation of niceness; foppishness.

pretty, a. *prūt'ti* (AS. *præt*, craft; Ger. *protsen*, to sulk: Dut. *pratten*, to be haughty: Ice. *prætta*, to deceive—connected with preceding), sly; crafty.

prevail, v. *prē-vā'p'f* (pre, before, and *typify*), to foreshow by a type; to prefigure.

prevail, v. *prē-vā'* (L. *prævalere*, to be very powerful or superior—from *pra*, before, and *valere*, I am strong: It. *prevallere*; F. *prévaloir*), to be in force; to overcome; to gain the victory or advantage; to have effect, power, or influence; to persuade or induce: **prevailing**, imp.: adj. gaining the advantage or superiority; predominant; most common or general: **prevailed**, pp. *-vāld'*: **prevailingly**, ad. *-l*: **prevalent**, a. *prē-vā-lēnt* (L. *prævalens*, very strong, very powerful: It. *prevalente*), gaining advantage or superiority; predominant; powerful; current; most general: **prev-alently**, ad. *-l*: **prev-alence**, n. *-tēns*, also *prev-alency*, n. *-lēt-si*, the condition or quality of being prevalent; the most general reception or practice; predominance; the most general existence.

prevaricate, v. *prē-vār'ī-kāt* (L. *prævaricatus*, having the legs very wide apart in walking, not having acted uprightly—from *pra*, before, and *varicus*, with feet spread apart: It. *prevaricare*: F. *prévariquer*), to turn

cōiv, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, there, seel.

from side to side; to evade the truth; to quibble; to swerve from the truth: **prevar'icating**, imp.: **prevar'icated**, pp.: **prevar'icator**, n. -*kā-tēr*, one who swerves from the truth; a quibbler: **prevar'ication**, n. -*kā't shūn*, a shuffling or quibbling to evade the disclosure of the truth; a cavil; in *law*, a collusive fraud in which the informer or prosecutor and the defendant make a sham prosecution.

prevent, v. *prē-vēnt* (L. *præventum*, to come or go before—from *præ*, before, and *venitum*, to come: it. *prevenire*: F. *prévenir*), to stop or hinder, as the approach of a person, or the performance of something; to impede; to obstruct; in *old usage*, to go before; to anticipate: **preventing**, imp.: **prevented**, pp.: **preventingly**, ad. -*ly*: **prevent'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who hinders: **prevent'able**, a. -*ā-bl*, that may be stopped or hindered: **prevention**, n. *prē-vēn'shūn*, hindrance; obstruction of access or approach: **preven'tional**, a. -*āl*, tending to prevent: **preven'tive**, a. -*tiv*, tending to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of; preservative: **n.** that which intercepts the access or approach of; an antidote previously taken or employed: **preven'tively**, ad. -*ly*: **preventive service**, the armed police who protect the coast against smuggling; the duty or occupation of doing this.

previous, a. *prē-vi-ūs* (L. *præviūs*, going before, leading the way—from *præ*, before, and *viā*, a way: It. *previo*, going before in time; before something; foregoing; preceding: *prē-vi-ōsly*, ad. -*ly*: **previousness**, n. -*nēs*, priority in time: **the previous question**, a mode of moving the rejection of a motion in a deliberating assembly,—a member gets a motion put, another holding different views, without moving a direct negative, may simply move "the previous question," and the adoption of the latter motion secures the rejection of the former. *Note*.—This practice is borrowed from the usage of the British Parliament, being an ingenious mode of endeavouring to avoid a vote on any question that is proposed. When a question is about to be put by the Speaker, a member may interpose by moving that *the same question be novu put*, and if this be negatived, then the *main question* cannot be put at that time.

prewarn, v. *prē-wā'urn'* (*præ*, before, and *warn*), to warn beforehand.

prey, n. *præ* (L. *præda*, property taken in war: It. *preda*: F. *proie*, prey, spoil: W. *praid*, a flock or herd, prey taken in war), that which is or may be seized to be eaten, as by a wild beast; spoil; booty; plunder; ravage: **v.** to rob or pillage; to seize and devour; to rest heavily on, as the mind; to waste gradually; to corrode: **preying**, imp.: **preyed**, pp. *prād*: **beast of prey**, **bird of prey**, animals that kill and feed on other animals.

priapism, n. *prī-āp'izm* (Gr. *priapos*, the god of gardens and fruitfulness, the virile member), in *med.*, the more or less morbid and permanent erection of the penis.

price, n. *prīs* (Bret. *priz*; F. *prix*; W. *prid*; L. *pretium*, the value or price), the equivalent paid for a thing; the current value of a commodity; the sum of money asked or paid for anything; the cost; value; recompense: **v.** to value or set a price on: **pric'ing**, imp.: **priced**, pp. *prist*: **price'less**, a. -*lēś*, invaluable; beyond price: **price-current**, a table or list containing an account of the ordinary value or price, in different parts, of merchandise, stocks, &c.: **price of money**, an ambiguous expression, meaning occasionally the rate at which the precious metals are procured in exchange for other commodities, the ease or difficulty with which capital may be lent or borrowed—that is, the rate of the discounts; simply, the price of credit.

prick, n. *prīk* (Dut. *prīk*, a prick or stab; W. *pric*, a skewer; Low Ger. *prikken*, to prick or stick; F. *broche*, a spit; AS. *prica*, a point or sting), a slender-pointed thing, hard and sharp enough to pierce the skin; a spine or thorn; the wound made or pain caused by it; a sharp stinging pain; remorse of conscience; a puncture; a mark at which archers aim; the print of the foot of a hare or deer on the ground: **v.** to pierce or mark with a spine, or with a small thing having a sharp point; to erect a pointed thing, applied to the ears; to puncture as with a pin; to incite; to affect with remorse; to sting; to aim at a point: **prick'ing**, imp.: **adj.** stinging as with prickles: **n.** a sensation of sharp pain, as of being pricked; act of piercing with a sharp point: **pricked**, pp. *prīkt*: **prick'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who or that which pricks; a lancer or light horseman: **prick-post**, in *arch.*, a post in

wooden buildings framed intermediately between two principal ones: **prick-punch**, a smith's tool for marking on iron: **prick'ing-up**, in *arch.*, the first coating of lime and hair upon lath, the surface being scratched over with the trowel to enable the next coat to obtain a better hold: **pricking the ship off**, in *nav.*, marking a ship's position on the chart.

prickle, n. *prī'kl* (AS. *priccle*, a prickle or point—from *prick*, which see), a small sharp-pointed shoot or spine growing from the bark of a plant or tree; a thorn; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal or the bark of a plant: **prick'ly**, a. -*ly*, full of prickles: **prick'liness**, n. -*lī-nēs*, the state of having many prickles; the state of being prickly: **prick'ly-back**, a small fish so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back: **prick'ly-pear**, a common name for several species of cactus; the Indian fig, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves and covered with spines, producing a purplish edible fruit.

pride, n. *prīd* (AS. *pryd*, haughtiness: Ger. *pracht*, pomp, splendour: Icel. *prýdi*, to adore—from *proud*, which see), an unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority; insolence; rude treatment of others resulting from inordinate self-esteem; in a *good sense*, the noble and exalted pleasure springing from a consciousness of worth, upright conduct, or acts of benevolence; generous elation of heart; that of which men are proud, or which may excite boasting; splendour: ostentation: **v.** to rate high; to value, as to pride one's self: **prid'ing**, imp.: **prided**, pp.: **pride'ful**, a. -*fool*, full of pride; insolent.

prided—see *pry*.

priest, n. *prīst* (old F. *prestre*; AS. *preost*, a priest—corrupted from Gr. *presbyteros*, an elder), in *anc. times* or in *pagan countries*, one who performed the rites of sacrifice; a minister of the Christian religion placed over the spiritual affairs of a congregation; in the *Ch. of Rome* and *Gr. Ch.*, the lowest order of ecclesiastics empowered to consecrate the host and perform mass; in the *Protestant Episcopal Ch.*, one of an intermediate order between bishop and deacon: **priest'ess**, n. -*ēs*, among the *heathen*, a woman who officiated in a temple: **priest'ly**, a. -*ly*, becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest: **priest-like**, a. *pert.* to or resembling a priest: **priest'liness**, n. -*nēs*, the appearance and manner of a priest: **priest'craft**, the trickery and frauds practised by priests to obtain wealth, influence, or power: **priest'hood**, the collective body of priests; the office or character of a priest: **priest-riden**, a. influenced or governed by priests.

prig, n. *prīg* (a probable corruption of Eng. *pragmatical*, officious, meddling: Scot. *prig*, to haggle, to endeavour to beat down the price, to importune), a conceited pert fellow; a conceited stuck-up person; in *slang*, a thief: **v.** in *slang*, to filch or steal; in *Scot.*, to beat down the price of a commodity: **prig'ing**, imp.: **n.** in *slang*, thieving: **prigged**, pp. *prīgd*, in *slang*, stolen: **prig'gery**, n. -*ger-ē*, also **prig'gism**, n. -*izm*, the manners or practices of a thief or of a pert fellow: **prig'gish**, a. -*gish*, conceited; affected; comical: **prig'gishly**, ad. -*ly*: **prig'ghiness**, n. the state of being priggy or conceited.

prim, a. *prīm* (old Eng. *prime*, to trim, to dress: Scot. *primp*, to deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner), carefully kept in order; trim; affectively nice; precise: **v.** to deck with affected nicety: **prim'ming**, imp.: **primmed**, pp. *prīmd*: **prim'ly**, ad. -*ly*, in a precise manner; neatly: **prim'ness**, n. -*nēs*, the state of being prim; affected formality; preciseness.

prima, a. *prē-mā* (L. *primus*, first), first: chief: **prima-donna**, n. *prē-mā-dōn-nā* (It. *prima*, first, and *donna*, lady), the principal female singer of an operatic company.

primacy—see under *primal*.

primage, n. *prī-māj* (old Eng. *prime*, to trim, to dress), in *commerce*, an allowance paid to the master and sailors of a ship for loading or unloading a cargo, and for the use of cables and ropes.

primal, a. *prī-māl* (L. *primus*, the first: It. *primo*), first; early; the earliest or original: **prim'ary**, a. -*ēr-ē*, first in order of time or formation; first in place, rank, or importance; original; principal; preparatory or lowest in order, as schools or political assemblies: **n.** that which is first or highest in rank; opposed to secondary: **prim'aries**, n. plu. -*z*, the stiff feathers or quills in the last joint of the wing of a bird: **prim'arily**, ad. -*ly*, in the first place; chiefly: **prim'ates**, n. plu. *prī-mā-tēs*, an order of animals, includ-

māte, māt, fār, lōw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

ling man, monkeys, and bats: **primary colours**, red, yellow, and blue—so called because all the others are derived from them; the colours of the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet: **primary planets**, the planets which revolve around the sun as their centre, as distinguished from the satellites: **primary qualities of bodies**, such qualities as are inseparable from them: **primary rocks**, in *geol.*, all slaty and crystalline strata, as roofing-slate, mica-schist, and gneiss, very hard and compact, and wholly destitute of organic remains: **primate**, *n. primat* (L. *primatus*), the first place or rank: *It. primat*: *F. primat*), the chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop: **primateship**, *n.* the office or dignity of a primate: **primacy**, *n. -mā-si*, the chief ecclesiastical dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop: **primatial**, *a. pri-mā-shi-āl*, pert. to a primate: **Primate of England**, the Archbishop of York: **Primate of all England**, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

prime, *a. prim* (L. *primus*, first: *It. primo*), first; original; chief; first in quality or importance: **first-rate**; excellent: **early**: *n.* the first part; early morning: the best part, the spring of the year or life; full health and beauty; utmost perfection, as of life: *v.* to put powder in the pan of a firearm; to lay on the first colour in painting; to prepare: **priming**, *imp. n.* the powder put in the pan of a gun; first coat of painting; hot water carried over with the steam from the boiler into a cylinder: **primed**, *pp. primd*: **primely**, *ad. prim'ly*: **prime-ness**, *n. -nēs*, supreme excellence: **prime equivalent**, atomic or combining weight: **prime mess**, the second quality of pickled pork, in which the barrels contain the hams and shoulders as well as the sides: **prime minister**, the head or chief minister of a state: **prime mover**, in *mech.*, a natural force applied to the production of power, such as muscular force, the weight and motion of fluids, &c.; an engine or piece of mechanism which receives and modifies force or motion in order to apply them to drive other machines: **prime number**, any number divisible only by units or one: **prime vertical**, in *astron.*, the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon: **priming-wire**, a pointed wire used to clear the touch-hole of a gun.

primer, *n. prim'ēr* (L. *primus*, first), a child's first reading-book; a printing-type.

primeval, *a. pri-mē-ūl* (L. *primus*, first, original, and *evum*, an age), being of the earliest age or time; first; original.

primigenial, *a. pri-mi-jē-ni-āl*, also **primigenous**, *a. pri-mi-jē-nus* (see **primogenial**), first-born; original; first formed or generated.

primine, *n. pri-mīn* (L. *primus*, first), in *bot.*, the first or outermost covering of an ovule.

primitive, *a. pri-mi-tīv* (It. *primitivo*, primitive, first—from L. *primus*, first: *F. primitif*), of or belonging to remote or early times; ancient; pristine; old-fashioned; denoting that from which others are derived or formed: *n.* an original word; a word not derived from another: **primatively**, *ad. -tē*: **primitiveness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being primitive or original; antiquity: **primitive colours**—see **primary colours**: **primitive rocks**—see **primary rocks**.

primness—see **prim**.

primogenial, *a. pri-mō-jē-ni-āl* (L. *primigenius*, first of all, first of its kind—from *primus*, first, and L. *geno*, Gr. *gennao*, I produce or bring forth), first-born; original; primary—**primigenial**, the correct but less usual spelling: **primogenitor**, *n. jē-ni-tēr*, the first father; the forefather: **primogeniture**, *n. -i-tūr* (F. *primogéniture*, birthright—from L. *primus*, and *genitura*, a begetting), the right which belongs to the eldest son and his heir to succeed to property or to an estate: **primogenitureship**, *n.* the state or right of the first-born son.

primordial, *a. pri-mōr-di-āl* (It. *primordiale*; F. *primordial*, original—from L. *primus*, first, and *ordiō*, I commence), existing from the beginning; first in order; original; in *bot.*, earliest formed, applied to the first true leaves given off by the young plant, also the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike: *n.* origin; first principle or element: **primordial utricle**, the lining membrane of cells in their early state.

primrose, *n. pri-m'ōz* (L. *primus*, first, and *rosa*, a rose), an early spring flower, closely allied to the cowslip.

primus, *a. pri-mūs* (L.), the first; the chief: *n.* the presiding bishop in the Scotch Episcopal Church.

prince, *n. prins* (F. *prince*, a prince—from L. *princeps*, a chief, a leader—from *primus*, first, and *capio*, I take), a sovereign of a state or territory; a title inferior to that of a king; the son of a king or emperor; a chief: **princess**, *n. prin'sēs*, the wife of a prince; the daughter of a king: **prince'sdom**, *n. -dīm*, the sovereignty or jurisdiction of a prince: **prince'ly**, *a. -lī*, resembling or becoming a prince; high-born; stately; dignified; royal; very large, as a fortune: **ad.** in the manner of a prince: **prince'liness**, *n. -lī-nēs*, the quality of being princely; the state or dignity of a prince: **prince's feather**, *n.* a flower, a variety of amaranth: **prince's metal**, a mixture of copper and zinc, imitating gold: **Prince of Wales**, eldest son of the sovereign of England.

principal, *a. prin'si-pl* (L. *principalis*, first, original—from *principes*, a chief or leader: *It. principale*; F. *principal*), highest in rank or character; the most important; chief; leading; capital; essential: *n.* a head or chief; one who takes the lead; the governor or chief in authority; the proprietor or head of a school or academy; the capital or chief sum, as one lent on interest: **principally**, *ad. -lī*: **principalness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being principal or chief: **principal'ity**, *n. -pāl'itē*, the territory of a prince, or the part of a country which gives him a title; supreme power; sometimes in *Script.*, royal state or attire: **principalities**, *n. plu. -itēz*, in *Script.*, the persons or beings in whom the dominion or power is lodged; rulers, as in the phrase "principalities and powers."

principia, *n. prin-sip'i-ā* (L. *principia*, plu. of *principium*, a beginning), first principles; the contracted title of Newton's great work.

principle, *n. prin'si-pl* (L. *principium*, a beginning—from *principes*, a chief—from *primus*, first, and *capio*, I take: *It. principio*; F. *principe*), the cause, source, or origin of anything; an element; ground of action; motive; a constituent part; a fundamental truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a settled law or rule of conduct or action; a tenet or doctrine: *v.* to establish firmly in the mind: **prin'ciple**, *imp. -pling*: **prin'ciple**, *pp. -pld*: *adj.* imbued with principles; established in opinions or tenets.

print, *n. print* (a contraction of Eng. *imprimis*; F. *empreinte*, an impression; *imprimer*, to print: *It. impronta*, an impression, a stamp—from L. *imprimere*, to mark or stamp), a mark or character made by impression; the representation or figure of a thing taken by pressure on paper from wood, from an engraved plate, or from a form of type; an impression from a collection of type; a small printed work or sheet of an ephemeral character; a fabric figured with impressed figures; calico; in *arch.*, a plaster-cast of any ornament in low relief: *v.* to form or copy by pressure, as from a form of type, or from an engraved plate; to impress, as in the mind; to fix deep; to stamp any fabric, especially cotton cloth, with coloured patterns; to publish, as a book: **prints**, *n. plu. prints*, engravings; printed calicoes: **print'ing**, *imp. n.* the act of impressing figures or characters on paper; the business of a printer, on paper or cloth; typography: **print'ed**, *pp. -tē*, *adj.* impressed with letters; represented in impressed letters; stamped or impressed, as a print: **print'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who prints on paper, as books, newspapers, and suchlike: **print'less**, *a.* leaving no print or impression: **letterpress printing**, that kind of printing which is done from movable types: in **print**, issued from the press; published; still in the hands of booksellers for sale: **out of print**, applied to a book of which no more new copies are to be had on sale: **printers' joiner**, a workman who makes the woodwork required by printers: **printers' rollers**, rollers made of a composition of glue, treacle, and other materials, on which the ink is finely spread, used for inking the forms of type; rollers of cloth used by calico-printers: **printing-ink**, the ink used by printers: **printing-office**, a place where the printing of books, newspapers, or general printing is carried on: **printing-paper**, the kind of paper generally used in printed books, for newspapers, and the like: **printing press or machine**, the machine used in printing: **printing-type**, the type of various kinds used by printers for books, newspapers, and for job-work: **print-seller**, a shopkeeper who sells engravings, lithographic, coloured, and other prints of various kinds: **print-shop**, the shop where engravings and suchlike are kept for sale: **print-works**, the place where machine or block printing is carried on; a place where calicoes are printed—see **calico**.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

prior, a. *prî'ôr* (L. *prior*, former, previous: It. *prî-ore*), coming before in the order of time; preceding; foregoing: **priority**, n. *prî-ôr-i-tî*, state of being first in time, place, or rank; precedence.

prior, n. *prî-ôr* (F. *prieur*; It. *priore*, a prior—from L. *prior*, first), one placed before others in rank or authority; the superior in a convent of monks, inferior to an abbot: **priorate**, n. *prî-ôr-ât*, also **priorship**, n. the dignity, government, or office of a prior: **prioress**, n. *-ês*, the female superior of a nunnery: **priory**, n. *-i*, a convent or nunnery, in dignity below an abbey.

prize, v. *prîz* (F. *priser*, a taking, a seizing: Manx. *prize*, a fulcrum), to force open by leverage, as a box: **prisa**, n. *prî-zâj*, a duty formerly paid to the sovereign of England on wine imported; the share of merchandise taken as a lawful prize at sea, belonging to the admiral or sovereign.

prism, n. *prîz'm* (It. *prisma*; F. *prisme*, a prism—from Gr. *prisma*, that which has been sawn or cut, a prism), a solid whose ends or bases are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms; a triangular bar of glass: **prismatic**, a. *prîz-mat-ik*, also **prismatical**, a. *-k-âl*, pert. to or resembling a prism, or formed as one; formed by a prism: **prismatically**, ad. *-lî*: **prismatic colours**, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism—viz., the three primary colours, red, yellow, blue, and the secondary tints arising from their intermixture—orange, green, violet, indigo: **prismoid**, n. *-môid* (Gr. *eidô*, resemblance), a figure resembling a prism, or only approaching to it: **prismoid al**, a. *-âl*, having the form of a prismoid.

prismenichyma, n. *prîs-mên-ik-i-mâ* (Gr. *prisma*, a prism, and *enchymos*, juicy), in bot., tissues formed of prismatic cells.

prison, n. *prî-z'n* (F. *prison*: It. *prigione*, a prison: Sp. *prision*, capture, confinement—from L. *prehensio* or *presnio*, a seizure), a building for the punishment or safe custody of criminals; a place for the confinement of accused persons or debtors; any place of confinement or restraint; sometimes in *Scrip.*, spiritual bondage: **prisoner**, n. *prîz-ô-nêr*, one who is confined in a prison; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained: **prison-house**, a jail: **prisoner's base**, a boys' game.

pristine, a. *prîs'tîn* (L. *pristinus*, former, early: It. *pristinô*, pert. to an earlier state or period; original; ancient).

pristis, n. *prîs'tis* (Gr. *pristes*, a sawer, a fish of the ray kind), the saw-fish; having a long, flat, horny beak, armed on either side like a saw; in *geol.*, the fossil beaks or saws of extinct species.

prithwe, v. *prî-thî*, a corruption of the phrase "I pray thee."

private, a. *prî-vât* (L. *privatus*, peculiar to one's self—from *privus*, one's own, private: It. *privato*), unconnected with others; peculiar to one's self; belonging to an individual only, or to a select number of persons; not open; not public; retired; not holding a public office: n. a common soldier: **privately**, ad. *-lî*, not openly; secretly: **privateness**, n. *-nês*, seclusion from company or society; retirement: **privacy**, n. *prî-vâ-sî* or *prî-vâ-sî*, a place of seclusion, retreat, or retirement; the place intended to be secret; secrecy: **privateer**, n. *prî-vâ-têr*, in time of war, an armed ship belonging to a private person or persons, sailing with a licence from government to attack and plunder the ships of the enemy: v. to cruise or sail in a privateer: **privateering**, imp. *-n*, the calling or practice of a privateer: **privated, pp. *-têr-d*: **privation**, n. *prî-vâ-shûn*, the state of being deprived of something, particularly in necessities of life; hardship; absence in general: **privative**, a. *prî-vâ-tiv*, consisting in the absence of something; not positive: n. that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix denoting absence or the opposite: **privatively**, ad. *-lî*: in **private**, not openly or publicly; secretly: a **private act** or **statute**, in *law*, one which operates on a particular person or a class of persons: **private way**, a way not for general use.**

privet, n. *prî-vêt*, an evergreen shrub much used in hedges.

privilege, n. *prî-vî-lêj* (L. *privilegium*, an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege—from *privus*, separate, private, and *lex*, a law—gen. *legis*: It. *privilegio*: F. *privilege*), a right enjoyed alone or with few; a peculiar benefit or advantage; liberty; favour; advantage: v. to invest with rights or immunities; to

grant some particular and peculiar benefit to; to exempt, as from censure, or from paying a tax or impost: **privileging**, imp.: **privileged**, pp. *-lêjd*: adj. endowed with privileges; enjoying rights or immunities not granted to others.

privy, a. *prî-vî* (L. *privus*, one's own, particular: It. *privo*: F. *prive*), assigned to private uses; not open or public; secret; admitted to the joint knowledge of some secret; admitted to state secrets: n. a place of retirement; a necessary house: **privily**, ad. *-lî*, secretly: **privy**, n. *-î*, private knowledge implying consent or concurrence; joint knowledge; secrecy: **privy chamber**, a retired or private apartment in a palace or mansion: **privy council**, the principal council of the sovereigns of England, the members of which are selected at their pleasure: **privy councillor**, a member of the sovereign's council of advisers: **privy purse**, money set apart for the personal or private use of the sovereign; the title of the person having charge of this money: **privy seal**, the seal used by the sovereigns in subordinate matters, or prior to the use of the *great seal*; the principal secretary of state, whose proper title is *Lord Privy Seal*.

prize, n. *prîz* (F. *prize*, a taking, booty: L. *pretium*, a price), that which is gained by, or offered for, some performance; a reward; a premium; a capture from an enemy—applied to taking a vessel at sea: the money or goods gained by a lottery-ticket: v. to set a price on; to value; to esteem highly: **prizing**, imp.: **prized**, pp.: **prize-book**, a book given as a reward of merit or superior excellence to the pupil of a school, or to the student of a college: **prize-court**, a court which adjudicates on all captures made in war on the high seas, or of slave-vessels: **prize-fighter**, one who publicly fights another with his fists for money: **prize-fighting**, a public contest or battle with fists for money: **prizeman**, the winner of a prize: **prize-money**, in *nav.* or *mil.*, the money paid to the captors of a ship or a place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realised from the sale of the booty: **prize-ring**, the ring or enclosure for a prize-fight, usually spoken of as *the ring*; the system and practice of prize-fighting.

pro, *prô* (L. *pro*, for; Gr. *pro*, before), a prefix, signifying for; forth; forward; out—as in *proceed*, provide: **pro** is sometimes changed into *pur*, as in *pursue*, purpose: n. the positive side of a question: **pro** and **con**, *-kôn* (L. *pro*, for, and *contra*, against), for and against—that is, both sides of a question: **pros** and **cons**, reasons or arguments for and against a thing.

proa, n. *prô-â*, also *prô-â* (Malay), a large Malay boat propelled by both oars and sails, remarkable for its swiftness, having the lee side flat, and the head and stern alike.

probable, a. *prô-bâ-bl* (L. *probabilis*, probable—from *probo*, I try or test: It. *probabile*: F. *probable*), having the appearance of truth; likely; credible: **probably**, ad. *-blî*: **probability**, n. *-bî-lî-tî*, appearance of truth; anything having the appearance of reality or truth; less than moral certainty; chances: **plu.** the doctrine of chances: **probabilist**, n. *-bî-lîst*, one holding that probability should govern our faith and actions: **probabilism**, n. *-îz-m*, a doctrine, chiefly of the Jesuits, according to which it is lawful to follow a *probable* opinion in doubtful points if inculcated by a teacher of authority, although another may appear to the mind of the inquirer more *probable*.

probang, n. *prô-bâng* (from *probe*), in *surv.*, a small rod of whalebone with a piece of sponge at the end, used for removing obstructions in the throat.

probate, n. *prô-bât* (L. *probatum*, to prove, to test), the exhibition and proof of wills before the proper judge; the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved: **adj.** of or belonging to a court of probate.

probation, n. *prô-bâ-shûn* (L. *probatio*, a trying, a proving—from *probo*, I try), trial for proof, or time of trial; any process intended to elicit truth; the trial of man in the present life, by the result of which his future state will be decided; moral trial: **probation al**, a. *-âl*, also **probationary**, a. *-êr-î*, serving for trial: **probationer**, n. *-êr*, one who is on trial; in *Scot.*, a student licensed to preach the Gospel, but not ordained or inducted to a particular church or parish: **probative**, a. *prô-bâ-tiv*, serving for proof or trial: **probatory**, a. *-têr-î*, serving for trial; relating to proof: **probator**, n. *prô-bâ-têr*, an examiner; in *law*, an approver or accuser.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

probe, *n.* *prōb* (L. *probo*, I test, try, or prove), in *surg.*, a small slender rod for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity; that which searches or examines: *v.* to search or examine, as with a probe; to search into or examine thoroughly; to scrutinize: **probing**, *imp.*: **probed**, *pp.* *prōbd*: **probe-scissors**, in *surg.*, a kind of scissors used for laying open wounds.

probity, *n.* *prōb-ĭ-tē* (L. *probitas*, goodness—from *probitus*, good, excellent: It. *probita*: F. *probité*), strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice; honesty; uprightness; integrity.

problem, *n.* *prōblēm* (L. *Gr.*, and It. *problema*, a question proposed for solution: F. *problème*, a problem—from *Gr. pro*, before, and *bailō*, I throw), a question involving doubt or uncertainty proposed for solution; in *geom.*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required; in *alg.*, a proposition which requires some unknown truth to be discovered or demonstrated; in *logic*, a proposition which, appearing neither absolutely true nor false, may consequently be asserted either in the affirmative or negative: **problematic**, *a.* *-mat-ik*, also **problematical**, *a.* *-mat-i-kal*, characterised by doubt and uncertainty; questionable: **problematically**, *adv.* *-kal-ly*.

proboscis, *n.* *prō-bōs-sis* (L. *proboscis*; Gr. *proboskis*, a trunk: It. and F. *proboscide*, a trunk—from *Gr. pro*, before, and *bosko*, I feed), the snout or trunk of an elephant; the long snout of other animals, particularly insects: **proboscidian**, *n.* *prō-bōs-sid-i-an*, an animal having a proboscis: *adj.* having a proboscis.

proceed, *v.* *prō-sēd* (L. *procedere*, to advance—from *pro*, forward, and *cedo*, I go: It. *procedere*: F. *proceder*), to advance; to make progress; to come, as from a source; to emanate; to begin and carry on; to conduct; to prosecute any design; to have a course: **proceeding**, *imp.*: *a.* *n.* a process from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; a transaction: **proceed ed**, *pp.*: **proceedings**, *n. plu.* *-ings*, course of dealing with others: **proceed ure**, *n.* *-ūr*, a series of actions; manner of proceeding; management; conduct: **proceeds**, *n. plu.* *prō-sēdz*, the sum or amount of money obtained for goods or property sold.

proceleusmatic, *a.* *prō-sē-lās-mat-ik* (Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*—from *pro*, before, *keleusma*, a cheering cry), cheering or animating, as by a song or call, applied to a poetical foot consisting of four short syllables.

procellarian, *n.* *prō-sē-lār-i-an* (L. *procella*, a storm), the petrel, one of a genus of birds living chiefly at sea—called the **procellaria**, *-lār-i-d*.

process, *n.* *prō-sā* (F.), *process*: *process verbal*, *prō-sā vēr-bāl*, in F. law, a written report of an official act, or a statement of facts.

process, *n.* *prō-sēs* or *prō-sēs* (L. *processus*, an advance, process—from *pro*, forward, and *cessum*, to go or move along: It. *processo*: F. *procès*), advance; gradual progress; course of operations or proceedings; series of changes in growth, decay, &c.; continual passage, as of time; in law, the whole course of proceedings in a cause; in *anat.*, a projecting part of a bone; any protuberance: **procession**, *n.* *prō-sesh-ūn*, a train of persons moving with ceremonious solemnity either on foot or on horseback; the act of issuing or proceeding from: **processional**, *a.* *-āl*, also **processionary**, *a.* *-ūn-ēr-i*, relating to or consisting in a procession: **processionally**, *adv.* *-āl*, in the way of procession: **processional**, *n.* in R. Cath. Ch., a book relating to religious processions: in *process*, in the condition of advance or accomplishment; begun but not completed.

prochein, *n.* *prō-shēn* (F. *prochain*; L. *proximus*, the nearest, next), next; nearest; in the law phrase, **prochein a mi**, *-ā-mi* (F. *ami*, friend), nearest or next friend who is allowed by the law to manage the affairs of an infant or minor.

prochronism, *n.* *prō-khrōn-izm* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *chronos*, time), the dating an event before the time it happened.

providence, *n.* *prō-si-dēns* (L. *providentia*, parts of the body that fall from their place—from *pro*, forward, and *cadere*, to fall), in *surg.*, the falling down of some organ or part, as the anus, uterus, &c.: **prociduous**, *a.* *prō-sid-i-ūs*, that falls from its place.

proclaim, *v.* *prō-klām* (L. *proclamare*, to vociferate, to proclaim—from *pro*, forth, and *clamo*, I cry out or call: It. *proclamare*: F. *proclamer*), to utter openly; to announce or publish; to make public: **proclaim-ing**, *imp.*: **proclaimed**, *pp.* *-klām-d*: **proclaim'er**, *n.*

-ēr, one who proclaims: **proclamation**, *n.* *prōk-lā-mā-shūn*, a public notice given by a sovereign or supreme authority of a state to the people; official notice given to the public; a decree; an edict.

proclivous, *a.* *prō-kli-vūs* (L. *proclivus*, inclining, sloping—from *pro*, forward, and *clivus*, a slope), inclining forward or towards; descending; tending by nature: **proclivity**, *n.* *prō-kli-vē-tē*, a steep descent; proneness; tendency; an inclination or disposition.

proconsul, *n.* *prō-kōn-sul* (L. *pro*, for, and *consul*, a chief magistrate of anc. Rome: It. *proconsolo*), in anc. Rome, the governor of a province; one invested with consular power without the office: **proconsular**, *a.* *-sū-lēr*, *pert.* to a proconsul, or under his government: **proconsulate**, *n.* *-sū-lāt*, also **proconsulship**, *n.* *-sūl-shīp*, the office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

procrastinate, *v.* *prō-kras-ti-nāt* (L. *procrastinatum*, to procrastinate—from *pro*, for, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow—from *cras*, to-morrow: It. *procrastinare*: F. *procrastiner*), to put off till to-morrow, or to a future time; to defer; to delay: **procrastinating**, *imp.*: **procrastinated**, *pp.*: **procrastinator**, *n.* *-nāt-ēr*, one who procrastinates: **procrastination**, *n.* *-nā-shūn*, a putting off till to-morrow, or to a future time; delay.

procreate, *v.* *prō-kre-āt* (L. *procreatus*, generated, begotten—from *pro*, for, and *creo*, I make, I beget: It. *procreare*: F. *procréer*), to generate and produce; to beget; to propagate: **procreating**, *imp.*: **procreated**, *pp.*: **procreator**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who procreates: **procreation**, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, the act of begetting; generation and production of young: **procreant**, *a.* *-ānt*, generating; productive: **procreative**, *a.* *-ā-tiv*, having power or tendency to beget; productive: **procreativeness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the power of generating.

Procrustes, *n.* *prō-krus-tēs*, in anc. myth., a robber of anc. Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on an iron bed, and fitting them to suit its length by stretching their bodies or mutilating them: **Procrustean**, *a.* *-tē-an*, *pert.* to Procrustes, or his mode of torture.

proctor, *n.* *prōk-tēr* (a contr. of Eng. *procurator*—from L. *pro*, for, and *curo*, I take care of—see under *procure*), a duly-qualified person who acts for another in eccles. or civil courts; an officer in Eng. universities who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the regulations: **proctorial**, *a.* *-tōr-i-āl*, relating to a proctor: **proctorship**, *n.* *-tēr-shīp*, the office or dignity of the proctor of a university: **procumbent**, *a.* *prō-kūm-bēt* (L. *procumbens*, leaning forward—from *pro*, forward, and *cubo*, I lie down: It. *procumbente*), lying down, or on the face; prostrate; in bot., lying upon, or trailing along the ground; trailing.

procure, *v.* *prō-kūr* (L. *procurare*, to attend to or look after—from *pro*, for, and *curo*, I take care of: It. *procurare*: F. *procurer*), to get; to gain; to acquire; to cause; to bring about; to bring on; to draw to; to attract: **procuring**, *imp.*: **procured**, *pp.* *-kūr-d*: **procurer**, *n.* *-kūr-ēr*, one who procures; a man who, and *procuress*, *-rēs*, a woman who procures gratification for the lewdness of another: **procurable**, *a.* *prō-kūr-ā-bl*, that may be obtained: **procurement**, *n.* *-kūr-mēt*, the act of procuring or obtaining: **procuration**, *n.* *prō-kūr-ā-shūn*, the management of another's affairs; the written instr. by which a person is empowered to act for another; the money paid to a bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations: **procurator**, *n.* *-tēr*, a manager of another's affairs; a procurer: **procuratorship**, *n.* the office of a procurator: **procuratorial**, *a.* *-tōr-i-āl*, *pert.* to or done by a procurator: **procuratory**, *a.* *-rāt-ēr-i*, tending to procuration: **procurator-fiscal**, the title of a public legal officer in Scotland, who prosecutes offenders in the inferior courts, who usually makes the preliminary inquiries into crimes committed within the limits of his jurisdiction, and who acts under the Lord Advocate, the public prosecutor-in-chief.

procyon, *n.* *prō-si-ōn* (L. *procyon*—from Gr. *prokyon*, a constellation—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *kyon*, a dog), a bright star in the constellation *Canis Minor*, so called from its rising before the dog-star *Sirius*.

prodigal, *a.* *prōd-i-gāl* (L. *prodigus*, prodigal, lavish—from *pro*, forth, and *agere*, to drive: It. *prodigo*: F. *prodigue*), given to reckless or unnecessary expenditure, as of money, strength, &c.; lavish; profusely liberal; not frugal; *n.* one who is profuse and lavish; a waster; a spendthrift: **prodigally**, *adv.* *-lī*: **prodigality**, *n.* *-gāl-i-tē*, excessive or profuse expenditure, particularly in money; waste.

cōto, vōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thīng, there, zeal.

prodigious, a. *prô-dj'ûs* (L. *prodigium*, a monster, a prodigy: It. *prodigio*; F. *prodige*, a prodigy), very great; enormous; adapted to excite wonder; extraordinary; amazing; monstrous: **prodigiously**, ad. -*î*: **prodigiousness**, n. -*nês*, the state or quality of being prodigious, or enormous of size: **prodigy**, n. *prôd'î-jî*, anything out of the ordinary course of nature; a thing so extraordinary as to excite wonder and astonishment; anything astonishing for good or bad; a token or omen drawn from any extraordinary event or appearance; a portent.

produce, n. *prô-dûs* (L. *producere* or *productum*, to lead or bring forward, to extend—from *pro*, forward, and *duco*, I lead or bring; *ductus*, led or brought: It. *producere*; F. *produire*), that which is brought forth or yielded; amount; profit: **v.** *prô-dûs*, to bring or offer to view; to bring into existence or into view; to cause, as an effect; to raise, as crops; to yield; in *geom.*, to extend, as a line or surface: **producing**, imp.: **produced**, pp. -*dûst*: **producer**, n. -*sêr*, one who produces: **producible**, a. -*sî-bl*, that may be brought into being; that may be brought into view: **product**, n. *prôd'ûkt*, that which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is made by art or labour; performance; result; in *arith.*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers: **producta**, n. *prô-dûk'tâ*, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil molluscs, so called from one valve of the shell being prolonged beyond the other: **productive**, a. -*tîl*, that may be extended in length: **production**, n. -*shûn*, that which is produced or made; fruit; work; composition; in *political economy*, the processes by which the labour of man, either directly or indirectly, is made available for the development of utilities from the materials and forces supplied by nature: **productively**, ad. -*tîv*, that has the power or quality of producing; fertile; fruitful; causing to exist: **productiveness**, n. -*nês*, the quality of being productive.

proem, n. *prô-êm* (L. *proemium*; Gr. *proimion*, an introduction—from *pro*, before, and *oimos*, a way or course), a preface or introduction: **proemial**, a. *prô-êm'i-âl*, introductory; prefatory.

proembryo, n. *prô-êm'bri-ô* (Gr. *pro*, before, and Eng. *embryo*), in *bot.*, a name given to the first part produced by the spore of an acrogen in germinating; also called *prothallus*.

proemptions, n. *prô-êm'p-ti-ô'sis* (Gr. *proemiptein*, to fall in before—from *pro*, before, and *emipio*, I fall in), a happening before, applied to the lunar equation or addition of a day to the calendar every 330 years, and another every 2400 years, in order to prevent the new moon being reckoned as happening a day too soon; the opposite of *metemptions*.

profane, a. *prô-fân* (L. *profanus*, unhallowed, unconsecrated—from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, a temple: It. *profano*; F. *profane*, profane), literally, outside, and therefore not consecrated; irreverent to anything sacred; tending to bring religious things into contempt; impious; godless; impure; unholy; secular; allowed for common use: **v.** to treat anything sacred with irreverence or contempt; to put to a wrong use; to pollute; to defile; to debase: **profaning**, imp.: **profaned**, pp. -*fând*: **profaner**, n. -*nêr*, one who profanes: **profanation**, n. *prôf-â-nâ'shûn*, the act of treating sacred things with irreverence or disrespect; desecration: **profanely**, ad. -*î*: **profane**, n. -*nês*, also **profanity**, n. *prô-fân'i-tî*, irreverence of sacred things: **profane history**—see **history**.

profert, n. *prôf'êrt* (L. he brings forth—from *pro*, forth, and *fero*, I bring, in *law*, an exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

profess, v. *prô-fê's* (L. *professus*, known, manifested—from *pro*, forth, and *fateor*, I confess or own; F. *professer*, to profess), to own or acknowledge; to make open declaration of; to avow; to declare publicly one's skill or qualifications; to lay claim to: **professing**, imp.: **adj.** making or maintaining a profession, as a *professing* Christian: **professed**, pp. -*fêst*: **adj.** openly declared or avowed: **professedly**, ad. -*sêd-î*, by public declaration; avowedly: **professor**, n. -*fês-sêr*, one who professes; one employed to teach any science or branch of knowledge in a university or college; one visibly and outwardly religious: **professorial**, a. *prô-fê-sô-ri-âl*, pert. to a professor: **professorship**, n. -*sêr-shîp*, the office of a professor: **profession**, n. -*fêsh'în*, open declaration of belief, or one's sentiments; public avowal; any business or calling engaged in for subsistence, not being mechanical,

in trade or in agriculture, and the like—opposed to a *trade*; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession, as in *law* or *medicine*; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, formal entrance into a religious order: **professional**, a. -*fêsh'în-âl*, pert. to a profession or calling; according to the etiquette or rules of a profession: **professionally**, ad. -*âl-î*: **learned professions**, *lêrn'êd*, are divinity, law, and medicine, to which may be added that of a teacher or schoolmaster.

profess, v. *prô-fê's* (L. *proféro*, I bring forth, I offer—from *pro*, forth, and *fero*, I bring; It. *professere*, to profess; F. *proférer*, to speak, to utter), to offer or propose for acceptance; to tender; to attempt to obtain one's own accord: n. an offer made for acceptance: **professing**, imp.: **professed**, pp. -*fêrd*, offered for acceptance: **professer**, n. -*fêr-êr*, one who professes.

proficiency, n. *prô-fîsh'î-ens*, also **proficiency**, n. -*ên-sî* (L. *proficiens*, going forward, making progress—from *pro*, forth, and *facio*, I make: It. *proficiente*), advancement in the acquisition of an art, a science, or any other branch of knowledge; progress in knowledge; improvement: **proficient**, n. -*ên-t*, one who has attained to a competent knowledge of any branch of learning, or of a business, by study and application; an expert; an adept: **adj.** well qualified; skilful; competent: **proficiently**, ad. -*î*.

profile, n. *prô-fîl* (F. *profil*, the side of the face, a profile: It. *profilo*; Sp. *perfil*, an outline, contour—from *pro* (for *per*), throughout, and *flum*, a thread: It. *fillo*, line, edge), the head or portrait represented in outline sidewise, or in a side view; the contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides, the contour or outline of any object or object; shown in section if cut through perpendicularly from top to bottom: **v.** to draw with a side view: **profiling**, imp.: **n.** the art or practice of taking profiles: **profiled**, pp. -*fêld*: **profilist**, n. -*fêl-îst*, one who takes profiles.

profit, n. *prôf'it* (F. *profit*; It. *profitto*, profit, gain—from *pro*, *proficio*, I profit, I gain—from *pro*, forward, and *facio*, I make), gain; advantage; emolument; the difference in favour of the seller between the cost and selling price of commodities; improvement: **v.** to benefit; to improve; to gain advantage; to receive profit; to become wiser and better; to bring good to: **profiting**, imp.: **n.** in *Scip.*, improvement: **profited**, pp. *prof'it-â*, a. -*â-î*, bringing profit; lucrative; useful; beneficial: **profitably**, ad. -*â-î*: **profitableness**, n. -*â-î-nês*, the quality of being profitable; gainfulness: **profitless**, a. -*îs*, void of gain or advantage: **profitlessly**, ad. -*îs-î*.

profligate, a. *prô-fî-gât* (L. *profligatus*, cast down, miserable—from *pro*, forth, and *fligo*, I strike), lost to principle, virtue, or decency; shown in vicious; abandoned; dissolute: **n.** an abandoned man; one who has lost all regard to virtue or decency: **profligately**, ad. -*î*: **profligateness**, n. -*nês*, also **profligacy**, n. -*gâ-sî*, an abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation.

profound, a. *prô-fôund* (F. *profond*, profound—from *pro*, *profundus*, deep—from *pro*, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom), far below the surface; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; intense; obscure or abstruse; very humble or lowly: **n.** the deep; the sea or ocean; the abyss: **profoundly**, ad. -*î*, deeply; with deep concern: **profoundness**, n. -*nês*, the quality of being profound: **profundity**, n. -*prô-fând'î-tî*, depth of knowledge or skill; profoundness.

profuse, a. *prô-fûs* (L. *profusus*, extravagant, profuse—from *pro*, forth, and *fusus*, poured: It. *profuso*: old F. *profus*), pouring forth abundantly; liberal to excess; exuberant; lavish: **profusely**, ad. -*î*: **profuseness**, n. -*nês*, great abundance; extravagant expenditure: **profusion**, n. -*fû-shûn*, lavishness; rich abundance.

progeny, n. *prô-jî-nî* (L. *progenies*, race, family; *progenitum*, to bring forth—from *pro*, forth, and *gigno*, I beget: It. *progenitore*; old F. *progeniteur*, a progenitor), offspring; race; descendants; applied chiefly to the human race: **progenitor**, n. *prô-jên-i-têr*, a forefather; the founder of a family.

prognathous, a. *prôg-nâ-thûs*, also **prognathic**, a. *prôg-nâ-thîk* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw bone), having prominent or projecting jaws, as in the Negro and Hottentot: **prognathism**, n. *prôg-nâ-thîz-m*, projection of the lower jaw.

prognosis, n. *prôg-nô-sîs* (Gr. *prognosis*, foreknowledge—from *pro*, before, and *gnosko*, I know), in *med.*, the knowledge of a disease drawn from a consideration of its signs and symptoms; foreknowledge:

mâte, mât, fâr, laïo; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

prognostic, *a. prog-nōst'ik*, foreshowing; indicative: *n.* something which foreshows; a sign; an omen; a symptom from which an opinion of the nature of a disease is formed: **prognosticate**, *v. prog-nōst'i-kāt*, to forebode; to indicate by present signs, as a future course or event; to foretell; to predict: **prognosticating**, *imp.*: **prognosticated**, *pp.*: **prognosticator**, *n. -kāt-ēr*, one who prognosticates: **prognostication**, *n. -kāt-shūn*, the act of predicting a future course or event by present signs; a foretoken.

programme, *n. prō-grām* (Gr. *programma*, a public notice posted up—*from pro*, before, and *grapho*, I write: *It. programma*: *F. programme*), an outline or brief explanation of the order and subjects of any entertainment or public ceremony; a preliminary sketch.

progress, *n. prō-grēs* (L. *progressus*, a going forward, an advance—*from pro*, forward, and *gressus*, a step, a course: *It. progresso*: *F. progrès*), a moving or going forward; advancement; procession; improvement, either intellectual or moral; proficiency; passage from place to place: **pro-grēs'**, *v.* to move or go forward; to proceed; to make a circuit through; to advance in any sense; to make improvement: **progressing**, *imp.*: **progressed**, *pp.*: **progression**, *n. -grēs'h-in*, regular and gradual advance in any sense; improvement; a proportional and regular increase or decrease in numbers or magnitudes—*applied to arith.* and *geom.* respectively; *in music*, a regular succession of chords, or their movement in harmony: **progressional**, *a. -āl*, that is in a state of advance: **progressive**, *a. -grēs'siv*, moving forward; advancing; improving: **progressively**, *ad. -lī*: **progressiveness**, *n. -nēs*, state or quality of being progressive; state of improvement.

prohibit, *v. prō-hīb'it* (L. *prohibitum*, to hold back, to restrain—*from pro*, before, and *habeo*, I have, I hold: *F. prohiber*), to forbid; to repress; to debar; to hinder; to interdict by authority: **prohibiting**, *imp.*: **prohibited**, *pp.*: **prohibiter**, *n. -tēr*, one who prohibits: **prohibition**, *n. prō-hīb'ish'ūn*, the act of forbidding or interdicting; *in law*, a writ by a superior to an inferior court to stay proceedings in a cause; a declaration to disallow some action: **prohibitonist**, *n. -in'ist*, *in commerce*, one who is favourable to the imposition of such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation or use: **prohibitive**, *a. prō-hīb'it'iv*, also **prohibitory**, *a. -tēr'it*, forbidding; tending to prohibit.

project, *n. prō-jēkt* (L. *projectus*, stretched out, prominent—*from pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw or cast: *It. progettare*; *F. projeter*, to scheme or contrive), a scheme; a design or plan; a thing intended or devised; a contrivance: **pro-jēkt'**, *v.* to cast or throw forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to scheme; to contrive; to draw or exhibit: **projecting**, *imp.*: **adj.** jutting out; prominent: **projected**, *pp.*: **projector**, *n. -ēr*, one who projects or schemes; one who forms schemes or designs; by way of *disparagement*, one whose schemes are impracticable: **projection**, *n. -shūn*, a part jutting out; design of something to be executed; the representation of any object or surface made on a plane by straight lines; a plan; a scheme; *in alchemy*, the casting in of the powder which is to convert the prepared matter into gold: **projectile**, *a. -tīl* (F. *projectile*), impelling forward; given by impulse: *n.* a body thrown or cast, and still in motion through the air, as a stone from the hand, or a ball from a gun: **projectiles**, *n. plu. -tīlz*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven from the surface of the earth: **projecture**, *n. -tūr*, *in arch.*, a jutting out beyond the main line or surface—*applied to the prominence which the mouldings and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column*: **projections of the sphere**, delineations of the surface of the sphere on a plane, made according to definite laws, and furnishing the means of constructing maps and charts,—the three most important projections are, *orthographic*, *stereographic*, and *central gnomonic*.

prolapse, *n. prō-lāps'*, also **prolapsus**, *n. prō-lāp'sūs* (L. *prolapsus*, slidden or fallen down), *in surg.*, a protrusion or falling down of a part, especially the gut or womb, so as to be partly external and uncovered: **prolapse**, *v.* to fall down or out; to protrude: **prolapsing**, *imp.*: **prolapsed**, *pp.*: **prolapsus**, *pp.*

prolate, *a. prō-lāt* (L. *prolatus*, carried or brought out, prolonged—*from pro*, forth, and *latus*, brought), lengthened; extended beyond the line of an exact

sphere: **prolate spheroid**, a spheroid elongated in the direction of its axis, generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis; the opposite of an **oblate spheroid**, which see.

prolegomena, *n. plu. prō-lē-gōm'ē-nā* (Gr. *prolegomena*, things said first—*from pro*, before, and *lego*, I speak), preliminary observations; an introduction or dissertation prefixed to any work: **prolegomenary**, *a. -nēr'it*, also **prolegomenous**, *a. -ē-nūs*, preliminary; introductory.

prolegs, *n. plu. prō-lēgz* (*pro*, for, and *legs*), the fleshy pediform organs, often retractile, which assist various larvae in their movements.

prolepsis, *n. prō-lēp'sis* (Gr. *prolepsis*, a taking or seizing before another—*from pro*, before, and *lambano*, I take), *in rhet.*, a figure of speech by which objections are anticipated and answered; an error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time: **prolep'tic**, *a. -tīk*, also **prolep'tical**, *a. -tīk-āl*, *pert. to*; anticipatory; previous: **prolep'tically**, *ad. -lī*.

proleta'ire, *n. prō-lē-tār'* (F. *prolétaire*—*from L. proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class too poor to pay taxes), one of that class of the community whose only capital is their labour; one of the lower part of the lower orders: **proleta'rian**, *a. -tār'ri-ān*, *mean*; vulgar: *n.* one of the lowest of the people: **proleta'riat**, *n. -ri-āt*, general beggary; the lower part of the lower orders of the people: **proleta'ism**, *n. prō-lē-tār'izm*, the condition, or political influence, of the lower orders of the community.

proliferous, *a. prō-līf'ēr-ūs* (L. *proles*, offspring, and *fero*, I bear or carry), *in bot.*, producing; another from its own centre—*applied to flower-buds and leaves when an unusual development of supernumerary parts takes place, as flower-buds becoming viviparous, and leaves producing buds*.

prolific, *a. prō-līf'ik*, also **proliffical**, *a. -tīk-āl* (It. *prolifico*; *F. prolifique*, prolific—*from L. proles*, offspring, and *facio*, I make), producing young or fruit in abundance; fruitful; productive: **proliffically**, *ad. -lī*: **prolifficness**, *n. -tīk-nēs*, state of being prolific: **proliffication**, *n. prō-līf'it-kā'shūn*, generation; the growth of a second flower from the substance of the first.

prolix, *a. prō-līks* (L. *prolixus*, long, extended—*from pro*, forth, and *laxus*, wide, loose: *It. prolioso*: *F. prolixe*), extended to a great length; protracted; diffuse; tedious: **prolixly**, *ad. -līks'it*: **prolix'ity**, *n. -tīt*, also **prolix'ness**, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail; tediousness.

prolocutor, *n. prō-lō-kūt'ēr* (L. *prolocutus*, uttered, declared—*from pro*, before, and *locutus*, spoken), the speaker or chairman of a convocation: **prolocutorship**, *n. -tēr'ship*, the office or station of a prolocutor.

prologue, *n. prō-lōg* (F. *prologue*, a prologue—*from Gr. prologos*, a preface—*from pro*, before, and *lego*, I speak), a short piece in verse, recited before a dramatic performance or play begins; a preface: **v. to introduce by formally reciting a preface: **prologuing**, *imp.*: **prologued**, *pp.*: **prologed**, *pp.***

prolong, *v. prō-lōng* (F. *prolonger*, to prolong—*from L. pro*, forth, and *longus*, long: *Sp. prolongar*), to lengthen or draw out in time or duration; to protract; to extend: **prolonging**, *imp.*: **prolonged**, *pp.*: **longd'**: **prolonger**, *n. -ēr*, one who prolongs: **prolongate**, *v. -gāt*, to lengthen or extend in space: **prolongating**, *imp.*: **prolongated**, *pp.* extended in space; continued in length: **prolongation**, *n. prō-lōng-gā'shūn*, extension in time or space.

prolusion, *n. prō-lō'shūn* (L. *prolusio*, a preliminary exercise—*from pro*, before, and *lusus*, play, sport: *It. prolusione*: *F. prolusion*), preliminary game or trial; a preparatory exercise or trial in literary composition.

promenade, *n. prōm'ē-nād'* (F. *promenade*, a walk, walking—*from promener*, to walk), a walk for pleasure or show; a place for walking: **v. to walk for amusement or exercise: **promenading**, *imp.*: **promenaded**, *pp.*: **promenader**, *n. -ēr*, one who promenades.**

Promethean, *a. prō-mē'thē-ān*, *pert.* to Prometheus, fabled in anc. myth. to have stolen fire from heaven; possessing the life-giving quality of that fire.

prominent, *a. prōm'ē-nēnt* (F. *prominent*, prominent—*from L. prominens*, projecting—*from pro*, before, and *minere*, to jut: *It. prominente*), standing out beyond the surface or other parts; full or large, as eyes; distinguished above others; most visible or striking; conspicuous: **prominently**, *ad. -lī*: **prominence**, *n. prōm'ē-nēs*, also **prom'ineny**, *n. -nēs-sit*, a standing out from the surface of something; protuberance.

promiscuous, a. *prō-mis'kū-ūs* (L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separate or distinct—from *pro*, forward, and *misceo*, I mix or mingle: It. *promiscuo*: old F. *promiscue*), collected together without order or distinction, as an assembly or meeting; confused; common; not restricted: **promiscuously**, ad. -ly, indiscriminately: **promiscuousness**, n. -nēs, a state of being promiscuous.

promise, n. *prō-mis'is* (L. *promissum*, a promise—from *pro*, forth, and *missum*, to send: It. *promessa*: F. *promesse*), word pledged; a declaration or engagement, more or less formal, to another; hopes; expectation: **v.** to assure by a binding declaration; to engage or undertake to do, or not to do; to afford hopes or expectation: **promising**, imp.: **adj.** affording just grounds for expectation of good; giving tokens of future good: **promisingly**, ad. -ly: **promised**, pp. -tst: **promiser** or **promisor**, n. -tēr, one who promises: **promisee**, n. *prō-mis'sē*, one to whom a promise is made: **promissory**, a. *prō-mis'ser-i*, containing a binding declaration of something to be performed, or some engagement to be fulfilled: **promissoryly**, ad. -sēr-i-ly: **promissory-note**, a written promise to pay a certain sum at a certain time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser: **to promise one's self**, to be assured; to have strong confidence.

promontory, n. *prō-mōn'tē-rī* (L. *promontorium*, a mountain-ridge—from *pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain: It. *promontorio*: F. *promontoire*), a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

promote, v. *prō-mōt'* (L. *promotum*, to advance, to promote—from *pro*, forward, and *movere*, to move: It. *promuovere*: F. *promouvoir*), to forward or advance; to contribute to the growth or progress of anything; to raise to higher rank or honour: **promoting**, imp.: **promoted**, pp.: **promoter**, n. -tēr, one who promotes; an encourager: **promotion**, n. -mō'shūn, advancement; encouragement; preferment: **promotive**, a. -tīv, tending to promote.

prompt, a. *prōmpt* (L. *promptus*, visible, manifest, ready—from *pro*, forth, and *emptum*, to take: F. *prompt*), ready and quick to act as occasion demands; quick without hesitation; done without delay; not dilatory; ready; told down, as **prompt** payment; unobstructed: **v.** to incite to action or exertion; to assist a speaker when forgetful or at a loss for words; to help at a loss; to suggest to the mind: **prompting**, imp.: **n.** the act of suggesting words to a speaker; a suggestion: **prompted**, pp.: **prompter**, n. -tēr, one whose business in a theatre is to assist an actor or speaker when at a loss for words: an admonisher: **prompterish**, n. the office of a prompter: **promptings**, n. plu. -tīngz, those things which are suggested to the heart or to the mind: **promptly**, ad. -ly: **promptness**, n. -nēs, state or quality of being ready or quick; readiness; alacrity: **promptitude**, n. *prōmpt'itūd*, quickness; readiness; cheerful alacrity: **prompt-book**, in a theatre, the book used by the person who assists or prompts the players: **prompt-note**, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, usually given to a purchaser at a sale of produce.

promulgate, v. *prō-mūl'gāt* (L. *promulgatum*, to expose to public view—from *pro*, before, and *vulgus*, the people: It. *promulgare*: F. *promulguer*), to publish; to proclaim; to make known by open declaration: **promulgating**, imp.: **promulgated**, pp.: **promulgation**, n. *prō-mūl'gā'shūn*, the act of promulgating; open declaration; publication: **promulgator**, n. -gāt'tēr, also **promulger**, n. *prō-mūl'gēr*, one who makes known what was before unknown: **pronaos**, n. *prō-nā'ōs* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple), the area immediately before a temple; the portico in front of a building.

pronation, n. *prō-nā'shūn* (L. *pronus*, leaning or hanging forwards, stooping—see *prone*), in anat., the act by which the palm of the hand is turned downwards, with the thumb towards the body; the position of the hand so turned: **prona-tor**, n. -tēr, one of the two muscles used in the act of turning the palm downwards: **adj.** pert. to these muscles.

prone, a. *prōn* (L. *pronus*, leaning or hanging forwards: Gr. *proneus*, I lean or stoop forward—from *pro*, before, and *neuo*, I nod: It. *prono*), bending forward; inclined; not erect; lying with the face downward; disposed; mentally inclined; precipitous: **prone-ly**, ad. -ly: **prone-ness**, n. -nēs, state of lying with the face forward; inclination of mind; disposition.

prong, n. *prōng* (Norm. *prokka*, to scrape, to pick:

Scot. *prog*, a sharp point), one of the pointed divisions of a fork; a pointed projection; a pitchfork: **pronged**, a. *prōngd*, having prongs like the tines of a fork: **prong-hoe**, a hoe having prongs.

pronominal, a. *prō-nōm'i-nāl* (It. *pronominale*; F. *pronominal*, pronominal—from L. *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name), belonging to or having the nature of a pronoun: **pronominally**, ad. -ly.

pronoun, n. *prō-nōn* (It. *pronome*; F. *pronon*, a pronoun—from L. *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name), in gram., a word which refers to, or stands instead of, a noun.

pronounce, v. *prō-nōn's* (L. *pronuncio*, I tell or report publicly—from *pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, I declare: It. *pronunciare*: F. *prononcer*), to speak; to articulate; to utter formally or solemnly; to declare; to utter an opinion: **pronouncing**, imp.: **adj.** teaching pronunciation: **pronounced**, pp. -nōn'st: **adj.** declared; decided: **pronouncer**, n. -tēr, one who pronounces: **pronounceable**, a. -ā-bl, that may be uttered: **pronuncial**, a. -nūn'shāl, pert. to the articulation of words: **pronunciation**, n. -sē-d'shūn, the act or mode of uttering or articulating syllables and words; utterance.

proof, n. *prōf* (AS. *proftan*, to prove or try: F. *preuve*, a proof—see *prove*), evidence; testimony; test; trial; any effort, process, or operation to ascertain truth; that which convinces the mind and produces belief; capacity of resistance, as fire-proof, water-proof; firmness or stability of mind; a standard strength of spirit, containing nearly equal weights of pure alcohol and water; an impression taken from a form of type, or from an engraved plate, for examination and correction: **adj.** able to resist something; impenetrable: **proofless**, a. -lēs, incapable of being tested: **proof copy** or **impression**, one of the first and best impressions from a plate before it becomes worn: **proof-house**, a place where the strength of guns or gunpowder is tested: **proof-sheet**, an impression from type for correction: **proof-spirit**, spirit having pure alcohol in a certain fixed large proportion, generally 100 parts of alcohol to 103-09 water: **proof-text**, a passage of Scrip. for proving a doctrine.

prop, n. *prōp* (Dut. *prop*, a stopper; *propfen*, to cram: Sw. *propp*, a bung or cork), that on which anything rests; a support; a stay: **v.** to keep up by placing something under or against; to support; to sustain: **propping**, imp.: **propped**, pp. *prōpt*.

propaedeutics, n. plu. *prō-pē-dē-ū'tiks* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *paideuo*, I instruct), the preliminary learning necessary for the proper study of any art or science.

propaganda, n. *prō-pā-gān'dā* (It. *propaganda*, the propaganda—from L. *propago*, I extend, I increase: F. *propagande*), a society or association at Rome, called the congregation "de propaganda fide," first established in 1622, for diffusing a knowledge of Rom. Catholicism throughout the world, now charged with the management of the R. Cath. missions and the spread of the R. Cath. religion; a secret political party or association; any kind of institution for making proselytes: **propagandism**, n. -dīzm, the act or practice of propagating zealously tenets or principles: **propagandist**, n. -dīst, one who devotes himself to the spread of certain tenets and principles.

propagate, v. *prō-pā-gāt* (L. *propagare*, to extend, to increase: It. *propagare*: F. *propager*), to spread or cause to increase in number; to extend; to cause to go from person to person; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; to have offspring or issue: **propagating**, imp.: **n.** the act of one who propagates; diffusion: **propagated**, pp.: **propagator**, n. -tēr, one who propagates: **propagable**, a. -gā-bl, that may be spread or extended by any means; that may be continued or multiplied: **propagation**, n. -gā'shūn, the spreading or expansion of anything; the continuance of the kind by generation or successive production: **propagative**, a. -gā-tīv, connected with or produced by propagation: **propagating-glasses**, small hand-glasses for covering and protecting young seedlings or growing plants in a garden or nursery.

propagulum, n. *prō-pā-gū-lūm* (L. *propago*, off-spring), in bot., an offshoot or germinating bud attached by a thick stalk to the parent plant.

propeds, n. plu. *prō-pēds* (L. *pro*, for, and *pedes*, feet), the soft foot-like appendages of certain larvae placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects.

propel, v. *prō-pēl'* (L. *propellere*, to hurl or cast forwards, to propel—from *pro*, forward, and *pello*, I drive),

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mēve;

to urge or press onward by force: **propelling**, imp.: adj. driving forward: **propelled**, pp. **propeller**, **propeller**, or **screw-propeller**, a screw placed in the stern of a ship and moved by steam, the action of which propels the vessel; the vessel thus propelled.

propense, a. **prô-pên-s** (L. *propensus*, hanging forward—from *pro*, forward, and *pendo*, I hang: It. *propenso*, propense), leaning toward, in a moral sense; disposed; prone: **propensity**, n. **prô-pên-si-ti**, bent of mind; disposition; bias.

proper, a. **prô-prê** (F. *propre*, fit—from L. *proprius*, one's own, special: It. *proprio*), fit; suitable; agreeing; correct; becoming; decent; such as should be; peculiar; not common; pert, to one only of a species; in *gram.*, applied to such names as *John Smith*, *London*, *Edinburgh*, as opposed to *man*, *city*; in *astron.*, the real motion of the sun and stars, as opposed to their apparent motion: **properly**, ad. **prô-prê**.

property, n. **prô-prê-ti** (F. *propriété*, propriety—from L. *proprietas*, peculiar nature, quality—from *proprius*, one's own: It. *proprietà*), peculiar quality; that which is inherent in a thing, or essentially natural to it; an acquired or artificial quality; the exclusive right of possessing and disposing of a thing; the thing owned or possessed; an estate: **properties**, n. plu. **-tiz**, articles required in a play by actors: **property-man**, one having charge of the loose articles and fittings in a theatre: **property-tax**, a duty on the annual value of houses, &c., payable by the owner to Government.

prophecy, n. **prô-prê-si** or **-si** (Gr. *propheia*, a soothsayer, an interpreter of the will of God: F. *prophétie*: It. *profezia*, prophecy), a declaration of something to come by one commissioned by God; a prediction; a book of prophecies; preaching; instruction: **prophesier**, n. **-si-er**, one who predicts events: **prophecy**, v. **-si**, to foretell future events by divine inspiration; to predict; to utter predictions; to interpret the Scriptures: **propheying**, imp.: n. the act of foretelling future events; interpretation: **propheied**, pp. **-sid**: **prophet**, n. **-et**, one who foretells future events; one inspired by God to reveal things that are to come; an interpreter of Scripture: **prophetic**, a. **prô-fê-tik**, also **prophetical**, a. **-i-kal**, foreseeing or announcing future events: **prophetically**, ad. **-li**: **prophetess**, n. **prô-fê-tis**, a female prophet.

prophylactic, a. **prô-fî-lak-tik** (Gr. *prophylaktikos*, qualified for guarding against, preservative—from *pro*, before, and *phulassein*, I preserve): in *med.*, defending from disease; preventive: n. a medicine which preserves against disease: **prophylactical**, a. **-ti-kal**, same as the adj. prophylactic.

propinquity, n. **prô-pîn-kwi-ti** (L. *propinquitus*, relationship—from *propin*, near: It. *propinquità*), nearness of blood; nearness of time or place.

propitiate, v. **prô-pî-shi-at** (L. *propitiatus*, to propitiate—from *propitius*, favourable, well-disposed: It. *propiziare*: old F. *propitier*), to render favourable; to conciliate; to make atonement: **propitiating**, imp.: **propitiated**, pp.: **propitiator**, n. **-i-er**, one who propitiates: **propitiable**, a. **-à-bl**, that may be rendered favourable: **propitiation**, n. **-à-shùn**, the act of appeasing wrath and conciliating favour; the atonement: **propitiatory**, a. **-i-er-i**, having the power to conciliate or render favourable: n. among the *Jews*, the mercy-seat: **propitiatorily**, ad. **-li**: **propitious**, a. **-pî-shi-us**, favourable; kind; disposed to be merciful: **propitiously**, ad. **-li**: **propitiouesness**, n. **-nês**, disposition to treat another kindly or to forgive.

propolis, n. **prô-pô-lis** (L. and Gr. *propolis*, bee-glue—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *polis*, a city), a sort of glue or cement used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

proponent, n. **prô-pô-nênt** (L. *proponens*, proposing—from *pro*, forth, and *ponens*, placing), one who makes a proposal or lays down a proposition.

proportion, n. **prô-pôr-shi-un** (L. *proportio*, comparative relation, proportion—from *pro*, before, and *portio*, a part or share: It. *proporzione*: F. *proportion*), relation or correspondence of parts between unequal things of the same kind; symmetry; in *arith.*, a rule in which three terms are given to find a fourth; in *geom.*, the identity, equality, or similitude of ratios; mutual fitness or correspondence of parts to each other, and to the whole; equal degree; equal or just share; form; size: v. to adjust the comparative relation of one thing, or one part, to another; to form symmetrically; to divide into equal or just shares: **proportioning**, imp.: **proportioned**, pp. **-shund**:

proportionable, a. **-shûn-à-bl**, that may be proportioned: **proportionably**, ad. **-à-bl**: **proportionableness**, n. **-bl-nês**, the state of being proportionable: **proportional**, a. **-shûn-àl**, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; having the same ratio: n. a number or quantity in proportion: **proportionals**, n. plu. **-à-ls**, the terms of a proportion: **proportionally**, ad. **-à-l**, in a stated degree: **proportionality**, n. **-à-l-ti**, the quality of being in proportion: **proportionate**, a. **-àt**, adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation: v. to adjust according to a settled rate: **proportionating**, imp.: **proportionated**, pp.: **proportionately**, ad. **-li**, in a proportionate manner: **proportionateness**, n. **-nês**, the state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion; suitableness of proportions: **proportionless**, a. **-lê-s**, without symmetry of parts: **continued proportion**, a succession of several equal ratios: **harmonic or musical proportion**, a relation of three or four quantities, such that the first is to the last, as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last: **in proportion**, according as; to the degree that: **reciprocal or inverse proportion**, a proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth is to the third: **continued proportionals**, quantities of which the ratio of the first to the second, of the second to the third, of the third to the fourth, and so on, are all equal: **mean proportionals**, the middle term of three in continual proportion; or the square root of the first and third of three terms in continual proportion, as 4 is the mean proportional between 2 and 8.

propose, v. **prô-pôz** (L. *propositum*, to place or set forth—from *pro*, forth, and *pono*, I place: It. *proponere*: F. *proposer*), to offer for consideration; to bring forward for consideration or adoption; to offer one's self in marriage: **proposing**, imp.: **proposed**, pp. **-pôzd**: **proposer**, n. **-zêr**, one who proposes or offers for consideration: **proposal**, n. **-zêl**, that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions laid before; an overture: **proposition**, n. **prô-pô-zî-shi-un**, that which is proposed or offered for consideration or acceptance; an offer of terms; in *math.*, a theorem or problem for demonstration or solution; that which is offered or affirmed; the first part of a poem or discourse in which the subject of it is stated; in *gram.* and *logic*, a sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and a copula; a form of speech in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject: **propositional**, a. **-în-àl**, pert. to or considered as a proposition: to **propose to one's self**, to intend or purpose.

propound, v. **prô-pôund** (L. *proponere*, to propose—from *pro*, before, and *pono*, I put or place), to offer for consideration; to propose: **propounding**, imp.: **propounded**, pp.: **propounder**, n. **-êr**, one who proposes or offers for consideration.

proprietor or **proprietor**, n. **prô-prê-tôr** (L.), among the *anc. Romans*, a magistrate who, after having administered the *praetorship* one year, was sent the following year as *praetor* in a province where there was no army.

proprietor, n. **prô-prê-têr** (It. *proprietario*: F. *propriétaire*, a proprietor—from L. *proprius*, one's own), an owner of property, fixed or movable; one having a legal right to anything, whether in possession or not: **proprietress**, n. **-três**, a woman who has the legal right to anything: **proprietorship**, n. the state of being proprietor: **proprietary**, a. **-i-er-i**, belonging to a proprietor or proprietors: n. an owner or owners: **propriety**, n. **-ê-ti**, formerly, ownership or possession; now, state of being right or proper; appropriateness; conformity to established rules or customs; decorum.

proproctor, n. **prô-prôk-tôr** (*pro*, for, and *proctor*), in *Eng. universities*, an assistant proctor.

propulsion, n. **prô-pûl-shi-un** (L. *propulsus*, to hurl or cast forwards—from *pro*, forward, and *pulsus*, to drive—see *propel*), the act of propelling or driving forward: **propulsive**, a. **-siv**, also **propulsory**, a. **-sêr-i**, having power to propel or drive forward.

prorogue, v. **prô-rôg** (L. *prorogare*, to prolong, to continue; *prorogatio*, a prolonging—from *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask: It. *prorogare*: F. *proroger*), to put off; to defer; to continue Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned, done by royal authority: **proroguing**, imp.: **prorogued**, pp. **-rôgd**: **prorogation**, n. **prô-rô-gâ-shi-un**, the continuance of Parliament from the end of one session till the com-

côté, dōy, fōt; pûre, vûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

menacement of another, by royal authority—an *ad-journment* is a continuance of the session from day to day.

prosaic, prosaical—see under *prose*.

proscenium, *n.* *prō-sē-nī-um* (L. *proscenium*; Gr. *proskēnion*, the stage—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *skēnē*, a tent, a stage), the whole of the stage in an anc. theatre; in a modern one, the part from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the ornamental frame-work from which it hangs.

proscribe, *v.* *prō-skrib'ē* (L. *proscribere*, to proscribe, to outlaw—from *pro*, before, and *scribo*, I write: Sp. *proscribir*, to outlaw), to doom to destruction by writing down in a list; to put out of the protection of law; to banish; to outlaw; to prohibit or interdict: **proscribing**, *imp.*: **proscribed**, *pp.* *-skrib'd*: the proscribed, persons proscribed: **proscriber**, *n.* *-bēr*, one who proscribes: **proscript**, *n.* *prō-skript*, one proscribed: **proscription**, *n.* *prō-skrip'shān* (L. *pro*, before, and *scriptus*, written), the act of proscribing or outlawing; *in an. sense*, the offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy: **proscriptive**, *a.* *-tīv*, pert. to proscription: **proscriptively**, *ad.* *-tīv*.

prose, *n.* *prōz* (L. *prosa*, prose—from *prosa*, right forward, right onward—from *pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned: It. *prosa*; F. *prose*, prose), the ordinary written or spoken language of man; the opposite of verse or poetry: *v.* to write in a dull tedious style: **adj.** relating to prose; not poetical; dull; unromantic: **prose**, *imp.*: **adj.** talking or writing in an uninteresting manner: *n.* dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing: **prosed**, *pp.* *prōz'd*: **prosaic**, *a.* *prō-zā'ik*, also **prosaical**, *a.* *-kāl* (It. *prosaico*; F. *prosaïque*, prosaic), pert. to or resembling prose; dull; tedious; uninteresting: **prosaically**, *ad.* *-kāl-ē*: **prosaist**, *n.* *-ist*, a writer of prose: **prosy**, *a.* *prō-zē*, dull or tedious in discourse or writing: **pro'siness**, *n.* *-nēs*, tedious dullness in talking or writing: **pro'singly**, *ad.* *-tīv*.

prosecute, *v.* *prō-sē-kūt* (L. *prosecutus*, followed after—from *pro*, for, and *sequor*, I follow), to follow or pursue after for a purpose; to persist in or continue, as efforts already begun; to seek to obtain by legal process; to sue criminally; to carry on a legal prosecution: **prosecuting**, *imp.*: **prosecuted**, *pp.*: **prosecutor**, *n.* *-kū-tēr*, one who carries on a criminal suit against another: **prosecutrix**, *n.* *-triks*, a woman who undertakes a prosecution in a law court: **prosecution**, *n.* *-kū'shān*, a pursuit; a criminal suit; pursuit by efforts of body or mind.

proselyte, *n.* *prō-sē-līt* (Gr. *proselutos*, a foreigner, a convert to the Jewish religion—from *pros*, to, and *elthein*, to come: It. *proselito*; F. *prosélyte*), one received or brought over to some particular opinion or belief; a convert to some religion: *v.* to convert to some religion; to gain over to an opinion: **pros'elyting**, *imp.*: **pros'elyted**, *pp.*: **pros'elytise**, *v.* *-ē-līt-ēz*, to make a convert to a religion or a religious sect: **pros'elytising**, *imp.*: **adj.** making proselytes: **pros'elytised**, *pp.* *-tēz*: **pros'elytism**, *n.* *-tizm*, the making of converts to a religion, sect, or party; conversion to a system or creed; the desire to make converts.

prosenchyma, *n.* *prōs-ēng'kē-mā* (Gr. *pros*, near or to, and *enchymos*, juicy), in *bot.*, fusiform tissue-forming wood.

prosing, prosiness, &c.—see *prose*.

pro-slavery, *a.* *prō-slā'vē-rē* (*pro*, for, and *slavery*), that favours slavery.

prosody, *n.* *prōsō-dē* (L. and Gr. *prosodia*, the quantity of syllables and measure of verse; tone or accent of a syllable—from Gr. *pros*, to, or in addition to, and *ode*, a song or tune), that part of gram. which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of harmony—chiefly restricted to versification, but may also be extended with propriety to prose composition: **prosodial**, *a.* *prō-sō-dē-āl*, also **prosodical**, *a.* *-sō-dē-kāl*, pert. to prosody, or according to its rules: **prose'dian**, *n.* *-sō-dē-ān*, also **prosodist**, *n.* *prō-sō-dist*, one who is skilled in prosody: **prosodically**, *ad.* *-tīv*.

protopopæa, *n.* *prō-tō-pō-pē-yā* (Gr. *protopos*, a face, a person, and *pokeo*, I make), in *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which things are spoken of or represented as persons; personification.

prospect, *n.* *prōs'pekt* (L. *prospectum*, to have or command a view of—from *pro*, forward, and *specio*, I look), a looking forward; a distant view; that which is present to the eye, as a scene or landscape; regard to something future; expectation: **prospecting**, *n.*

prōs'pekt'ing, a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, as preliminary to settled or continuous operations: **prospective**, *a.* *-tīv*, looking forward in time; viewing at a distance; future; opposed to *retrospective*: **prospectively**, *ad.* *-tīv*: **prospective'ness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being prospective: **prospection**, *n.* *-shān*, the act of looking forward or providing for future wants: **prospectus**, *n.* *-tūs*, a plan or outline of something proposed, submitted for public approval, as of a new company or joint-stock association; the plan of a literary work.

prosper, *v.* *prōs'pēr* (L. *prosperare*, to prosper, to be propitious—from *prosperus*, fortunate: It. *prospero*; F. *prosperer*, prosperous), to render fortunate or happy; to thrive; to be successful; to flourish: **prospering**, *imp.*: **prospered**, *pp.* *-pērd*: **prosperous**, *a.* *-pēr-ūs*, flourishing; successful; thriving; making gain or increase: **prosperously**, *ad.* *-tīv*: **prosperousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being prosperous or successful: **prosperity**, *n.* *prōs-pēr-ē-tē*, success; good fortune; thriving condition.

prostate, *n.* *prōs'tāt* (Gr. *prostatēs*, one who stands before, a leader—from *pro*, before, and *stasis*, a setting or standing, in *anat.*, applied to a large heart-shaped gland situated before the neck of the bladder, and behind the bulb of the urethra: **prostatic**, *a.* *prōs-tāt'ik*, of or pert. to the prostate gland.

prosthesis, *n.* *prōs'thē-sis* (Gr. *prosthesis*, a placing to, an increase—from *pros*, to or towards, and *thesis*, a putting or placing, in *gram.*, a figure by which one or more letters are placed at the beginning of a word; opposite of *apheresis*; in *surg.*, an overlapping; the artificial supplying of any defect or part lost—applied to the fresh growths which fill up ulcers or fistulae: **prosthetic**, *a.* *-thēt'ik*, prefixed.

prostitute, *v.* *prōs'titūt* (L. *prostitutum*, to place or set forth openly—from *pro*, before, and *statuo*, I place: It. *prostituire*; F. *prostituer*), to give up or expose for hire that which ought not to be sold; to devote to an infamous or improper purpose: **adj.** sold or devoted to infamous purposes: *n.* a female openly given to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; a strumpet; a base mercenary or hireling: **prostituting**, *imp.*: **prostituted**, *pp.*: **prostitutor**, *n.* *-tū-tēr*, one who prostitutes anything: **prostitution**, *n.* *prōs'titū'shān*, the common lewdness of a female for hire; the act or practice of offering for sale that which ought not to be sold.

prostrate, *v.* *prōs'trāt* (L. *prostratum*, to spread out, to prostrate—from *pro*, before, and *sternere*, to stretch out: It. *prostranare*; F. *(se) prosterner*), to lay flat or at length; to throw down; to demolish; to fall down in adoration; to bow in humble reverence; to reduce totally or exhaust, as the strength: **adj.** lying at length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; thrown down in the humblest adoration: **prostrating**, *imp.*: **prostrated**, *pp.*: **prostration**, *n.* *prōs-trā'shān*, the act of throwing down or laying flat; great depression or dejection; exhaustion; great diminution of the vital energies.

prostyle, *n.* *prō-stīl* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *stulos*, a column), in *arch.*, a portico for columns in front of an edifice; the temple or edifice to which they belong.

prosy—see *prose*.

prosyllogism, *n.* *prō-silō-g'izm* (L. *pro*, for, and Eng. *sylogism*), a form of argument, in which two or more syllogisms are so connected, that the conclusion of one becomes the *major* or *minor* of the next.

prot, *prōt*, also **proto**, *prōtō* (Gr. *protos*, first), in *chem.*, a prefix in many scientific compounds, denoting the first or smallest degree of a substance which combines with a base, as *protoxide*, the first or smallest proportion of oxygen; the first or earliest, as *protogine*; the earliest or lowest, as *protozoa*: **protoxide** of iron, denotes one equivalent of oxygen and one of iron.

protasis, *n.* *prōt'ā-sis* (Gr. *protasis*, an antecedent, the beginning of a drama—from *pro*, before, and *teino*, I stretch out), in *gram.* and *rhet.*, the first or subordinate member of a sentence, generally conditional—the second being called the *apodosis*; in the *anc. drama*, the first part, containing an exposition of the subject.

protean, *a.* *prōtē-ān* (Gr. *Proteus*, in *anc. myth.*, a sea deity having the faculty of assuming different shapes), of or resembling Proteus; readily assuming different shapes: **proteus**, *n.* *prō-tūs*, a genus of batrachian reptiles allied to the siren, &c., in which the gills of the tadpole state are retained by the adult animal, in addition to the lungs; a genus of infusoria, whose forms are incessantly changing.

protect, *v.* *prō-tēkt'* (L. *protectum*, to cover before or in front, to protect—from *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover, to conceal; *It. proteggere*: F. *protéger*), to cover from danger; to throw a shelter over; to shield; to guard; to patronise: **protecting**, *imp.*: **adj.**, shielding from injury; preserving in safety: **protect'ed**, *pp.*: **protection**, *n.* *-tēk'shūn*, the act of preserving from evil or injury; shelter; refuge; a passport or other writing given by authority, which exempts or secures from molestation; advantage or favour given to any branch of industry by a government: **protect'ingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **protectionist**, *n.* *-tst*, one opposed to free trade: **protectional**, *a.* *-al*, pert. to protection: **protect'ive**, *a.* *-tēkt'iv*, serving or tending to defend or shelter: **Protector**, *n.* *-tēr*, or **Lord Protector**, a title applied to Oliver Cromwell during the period of his government of Great Britain and Ireland: **protector**, *n.* one who protects; a guardian: **protectress**, *n.* *-trēs*, a woman who shields or preserves from danger: **protect'orless**, *a.* *-tēs*, without a protector: **protect'orship**, *n.* the office of government of a protector: **protectorate**, *n.* *-tēr-āt*, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the Government of Oliver Cromwell, the protection granted by a superior power to an inferior or dependent one: **protectorial**, *a.* *prō-tēk-tōr'ī-al*, pert. to a protector.

protege, *n.*, **protégée**, *fem.* *prō-tā-zhā'* (F. *protégé*, a dependent person; *protégée*, a female under the protection of another: L. *protégere*, to shield from danger), one under the care and protection of another.

proteine, *n.* *prō-tē-in* (Gr. *proteuō*, I hold the first place or rank—from *pro*, first), in *chem.*, a peculiar nitrogenous substance forming the basis of albumen, caseine, and fibrine: **proteinous**, *a.* *prō-tē-nūs*, of or pert. to, or containing proteins.

proteranthous, *a.* *prō-tēr-ān'thūs* (Gr. *proteros*, first, and *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, applied to flower-buds that expand before the leaf-buds.

protest, *n.* *prō-tēst* (It. *protestare*: Sp. *protestar*, to protest—from L. *pro*, before, and *testor*, I bear witness), a solemn or formal declaration of opinion against some act or resolution; the written paper containing reasons of dissent from a motion or resolution; in a *bill of exchange*, a declaration against, for non-acceptance or non-payment: *v.* *prō-tēst'*, to make or enter a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; to mark or note, through a notary public, a bill of exchange for non-payment or non-acceptance: **protest'ing**, *imp.*: **protest'ed**, *pp.* marked or declared against for non-payment, as a bill of exchange: **protest'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who protests: **protestation**, *n.* *prō-tēs-tā'shūn* or *prō-tēs*, a formal declaration of dissent; a solemn declaration of fact, opinion, or resolution: **protest'a'tor**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who protests: **protest'ingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

Protestant, *n.* *prō-tēs-tānt* (It. *protestante*: F. *protestant*, a Protestant—from L. *pro*, before, and *testor*, I bear witness), one who adhered to Luther in 1529 when he made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of Charles V. and the Diet of Spire; a name applied to all Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome—restricted to those sprung from the Reformation: *adj.* of or relating to Protestants, or their doctrines or forms of religion: **protestantism**, *n.* *-tizm*, the principles or religion of Protestants.

proteus—see **protean**.

prothalamium, *n.* *prō-thā-lā-m'īm* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *thalamos*, a bedchamber, a bridal chamber), the song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, and which opened the marriage ceremonies; opposed to *epithalamium*, which concluded them.

prothallus, *n.* *prō-thāl'tūs*, also **prothall'ium, *n.* *-tū-īm* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *thallos*, a sprout), in *bot.*, a name applied to the first results of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.**

prothesis, *n.* *prō-thē-sis* (Gr. *prothesis*, a placing before—from *pro*, before, and *thesis*, a putting or placing), the place where the elements of the Eucharist are put before being set on the altar.

prothonotary, *n.* *prō-thōn'ō-tēr'ī* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *L. notarius*, a scribe: *It. protonotario*: F. *protonotaire*), a chief notary or clerk; originally the chief or principal notary of the Emperor of the East; one of the officers in the Court of King's Bench, now superseded by the master; in *Rome*, one of the chief secretaries of the Chancery; in *U.S.*, a registrar or clerk of certain courts.

prothorax, *n.* *prō-thō-rāks* (Gr. *pro*, before, and

thorax, a breastplate), in *entom.*, the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

protide, *n.* *prō-tīd* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *ide*, signifying a family or group), a chemical substance obtained from proteinous bodies.

proto—see **prot**.

protocol, *n.* *prō-tō-kōl* (F. *protocole*, a register—from Gr. *protos*, first, and *kolla*, glue: mid. L. *protocolum*, a register of public acts made up into a book by gluing the leaves together by their edges: *It. protocollo*), in *diplomats*, the minutes or rough draft of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a record or registry.

protocists, *n.* *prō-tōk-tis'ts*, or **protista**, *n.* *prō-tis'tā* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *ktista*, created beings), a term proposed to embrace those minute fossil organisms which seem to stand on the confines of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

protogine, *n.* *prō-tō-jīn* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *gino-mai*, I am formed), the French term for granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc.

protomartyr, *n.* *prō-tō-mār'tēr* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *martyr*, a witness), the first martyr, St. Stephen; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

protopapas, *n.* *prō-tō-pā-pās* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *pappas*, a father), in *Russia*, the chief pope or imperial confessor; one of the clergy of the first rank in cathedrals.

protophytes, *n.* *plu.* *prō-tō-fīts* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *phuton*, a plant), applied to those microscopic fossil organisms which apparently belong to the vegetable kingdom.

protoplasma, *n.* *prō-tō-plās'mā*, also **protoplasm**, *n.* *-plāzm* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *plasma*, what has been formed, a model), in *bot.*, a coating of matter deposited on the inside of the cells of the cellular tissue, from which the cell-nuclei are formed: **protoplas'mic**, *a.* *-mīk*, pert. to the first growth or formation; pert. to the material of formation of living bodies.

protoplast, *n.* *prō-tō-plāst* (Gr. *protoplastos*, first formed—from *protos*, first, and *plastos*, formed), the thing first formed, as a copy to be followed or imitated; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species: **protoplas'tic**, *a.* *-tik*, first formed.

protornis, *n.* *prō-tōr'nīs* (G. *protos*, first, and *ornis*, a bird), the most ancient example known of a passerine fossil bird, of about the size of a lark, and somewhat similar to it.

protosaurus, *n.* *prō-tō-rō-sāw'rūs*, also **protosaurus**, *n.* *prō-tō-sāw'rūs* (Gr. *protos*, first, or *protos*, earlier, and *sauros*, a lizard), the fossil monitor of Thuringia, long the earliest-known fossil reptile.

prototrophis, *n.* *prō-tōs-trō-fīs* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *trophē*, means of living), in *bot.*, a spiral vessel separating from the main bundle that enters the leaf, and forming part of the primary veins.

prototype, *n.* *prō-tō-tīp* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *typos*, a type or mould), the original from which others are copied; the primary form to which others in their principal features or characteristics bear resemblance: **protoxide**, *n.* *prō-tōk'sīd* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *Eng. oxide*), in *chem.*, a compound containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one of a base—that is, the first oxide—and so of numerous other words similarly formed.

protozoa, *n.* *plu.* *prō-tō-zō-ā*, also **protozo'ans**, *n.* *plu.* *-ānz* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *zoe*, life, or *zoon*, an animal), the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom, including a number of creatures of a very low type, and apparently occupying a sort of neutral ground between animals and vegetables: **protozo'an**, *n.* one of the protozoa: **protozo'ic**, *a.* *-zō'ik*, belonging to the protozoa; containing the first traces of life.

protract, *v.* *prō-trākt'* (L. *protractum*, to protract—from *pro*, forth, and *trahere*, to draw), to draw out or lengthen in time; to delay; to defer: **protract'ing**, *imp.*: **protract'ed**, *pp.*: **adj.** drawn out; lengthened out: **protract'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who protracts or lengthens in time: **protract'ion**, *n.* *-trāk'shūn*, the act of delaying the termination of a thing; in *surv.*, the plotting or laying down dimensions on paper, as of a field: **protract'ive**, *a.* *-īv*, tending to delay; dilatory: **protractor**, *n.* *-tēr*, a math. instr. for laying down and measuring angles on paper that have been taken in the field; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws forward any part; in *surg.*, an instr. for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound: **protract'edly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

protrude, *v.* *prō-trōd'* (L. *protrudere*, to thrust forward—from *pro*, forward, and *trudo*, I thrust), to thrust forward; to thrust or put out; to thrust for-

ward beyond the usual limits: **protru'ding**, imp.: **protru'ded**, pp.: **protru'sion**, n. -trōzhūn (L. *protrusum*, to thrust forward), the act of thrusting forward beyond the usual limit; a push: **protru'sile**, a. -sīl, that may be protruded and withdrawn: **protru'sive**, a. -siv, thrusting or impelling forward.

protuberant, a. *prō-tū-bēr-ānt* (It. *protuberanza*; F. *protubérance*, a protuberance, a prominence—from L. *pro*, forth, and *tuber*, a hump or hard excrescence), prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling: **protuberantly**, ad. -ly: **protuberance**, n. -āns, a swelling; a prominence; a bunch or knob: **protuberate**, v. -āt, to swell out; to be prominent beyond the level surface; to bulge out: **protuberating**, imp.: **protuberated**, pp.: **protuberat'ion**, n. -ā'shūn, the act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

proud, a. *prōd* (AS. *prut*, proud; Ger. *protzig*, saucy, insolent; Dut. *pratten*, to show arrogance, to pout—see **pride**), having inordinate self-esteem; lofty of mien; grand of person; possessing an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; conceited; arrogant; haughty; diseased or fungous, as *proud flesh*: **proudly**, ad. -ly: **proudish**, a. -ish, somewhat proud: **proudehearted**, a. having a proud spirit.

prove, v. *prōv* (AS. *profeian*, to try; Ger. *proben*; F. *prover*; L. *probarē*, to try, to test), to ascertain by trial or comparison; to subject to trial or test; to verify; to demonstrate; to deposit and register for probate, as a will; to be found by experience; to turn out; to be ascertained by the event: **proving**, imp.: **proved**, pp. *prōvd*: **proven**, pp. *prōv'n*, in Scotch law, proved, as in the verdict of acquittal not proven, which does not express the opinion of the jury that the accused is innocent, but only that on the evidence they cannot find him guilty: **prover**, n. *prō-vēr*, one who proves; one who tests by sample or average to ascertain the value of the whole: **provable**, a. -vā-b'l, that may be verified or proved: **provably**, ad. -bly.

providitor, n. *prō-vēd'it-ēr*, also *providore*, n. *prōv'ōr-dōr* (It. *proveditore*, a purveyor or provider—from *providere*, provident, prudent; L. *pro*, forward, and *video*, I see), one employed to procure supplies for the army; in Italy, an officer who superintends matters of policy; in Amer., an officer engaged in treaties with the Indians, &c.

proven—see **prove**.
Provincial, a. *prō-vēn'shāl*, also *Provence*, a. *prōv'āns*, of or from Provence in France, as a Provence rose.

provender, n. *prōv'ēn-dēr* (F. *proviende*; It. *provenda*; Dut. *proviende*, provisions—from L. *præbenda*, the ration or allowance of food for a soldier), dry food for beasts, as hay, corn, &c.; provisions.

proverb, n. *prōv'ērb* (L. *proverbium*, an old saying—from *pro*, for, and *verbum*, a word; It. *proverbio*; F. *proverbe*), a short familiar sentence conveying some useful lesson of prudence or morality; a wise or pithy saying; a maxim; an adage; quaintly defined by Howell as "sense, shortness, and salt"; in *Scrip.*, an enigmatical sentence or maxim: **Proverbs**, a book of the Old Test. *Scrip.* containing wise maxims and practical truths suitable for the conduct of all classes of men: **proverbial**, a. *prō-vēr'bī-āl*, used or current as a proverb; pert. to or resembling a proverb: **proverbially**, ad. -ly: **proverbialism**, n. -izm, a proverbial phrase: **proverbialist**, n. -ist, one who speaks, or writes, or collects proverbs.

provide, v. *prōv'id* (L. *providere*, to provide; *providens*, foreseeing, provident—from *pro*, before, and *video*, I see; It. *provvedere*, to furnish with), to collect or get ready for future use; to prepare; to make a previous conditional stipulation; to take measures to counteract or escape an evil: **providing**, imp.: **provid'ed**, pp.: **provid'er**, n. -dēr, one who provides: **providence**, n. *prōv'id-ēns* (L. *providentia*, foresight, providence), foresight; timely care or preparation; the care and superintendence of God over His creatures and all things; a name applied to God: **provident**, a. -dēt, careful in preparing for future wants; frugal; economical: **providently**, ad. -ly, with wise precaution: **providential**, a. -dēn'shāl, that may be referred to God's superintendence or direction; effected by the providence of God: **providentially**, ad. -ly, in a providential manner: **to provide against**, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; **to provide for**, to take care of beforehand: **provided that**, *conj.* on condition; upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

province, n. *prōv'ēns* (L. *provincia*, a territory out of Italy acquired by the Romans—from *pro*, before, and *vinco*, I conquer; It. *provincia*; F. *province*), a division of a kingdom of considerable extent; the jurisdiction of an archbishop; a district of a country, as distinguished from the capital; the proper office or business of any one: **provincial**, a. *prō-vēn'shāl*, relating to a province; local; not polished; rude or improper, as the pronunciation of a word; pert. to the jurisdiction of an archbishop: **n.** an inhabitant of a district of the country, as distinguished from an inhabitant of the capital; in R. Cath. Ch., a monastic superior or governor: **provincially**, ad. -ly: **provincialism**, n. -izm, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district of country: **provincialist**, n. -ist, one who lives in a province, or who speaks with the peculiar dialect and accent of the district.

provision, n. *prōv'izh-ūn* (L. *provisio*, foresight, providence—from *provisio*, to take care, to act with foresight—from *pro*, before, and *video*, I see; It. *provisione*; F. *provision*, provision, victuals), care or measures taken beforehand; terms settled; care taken; food; the thing or things provided or collected: **v.** to supply with articles of food; to victual: **provis'ing**, imp.: **provision'ed**, pp. -tēd: **provisions**, n. plu. -āns, articles of food; victuals: **provisional**, a. -ān'l, provided merely for the occasion; temporary; selected or appointed in the mean time: **provisionally**, ad. -ly: **provisional registration**, a preliminary and conditional registration of a new public company at the proper government office: **provision-dealer**, a grocer or shopkeeper who retails articles of food of daily use.

proviso, n. *prō-v'izō* (L. *provisus*, foreseen or provided for—from *pro*, before, and *video*, I see), a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed or other legal writing, beginning with "provided that"; a stipulation: **provis'or**, n. -zēr, in eccles., one appointed by the Pope to a benefice or church-living before the death of the incumbent, to the prejudice of the rightful patron; the steward or treasurer of a religious house; in France, the principal of a college: **provis'ory**, a. -zēr'ī, making temporary provision; conditional: **provis'orily**, ad. -zēr'ī-ly.

provocation, **provocative**—see **provoke**.

provoke, v. *prō-v'ōk* (F. *provocquer*, to provoke—from L. *provocare*, to call forth, to provoke—from *pro*, forth, and *voco*, I call; It. *provocare*), to call forth or bring into action; to excite or move to; to make angry; to irritate; to produce anger: **provok'ing**, imp.: **provoked**, pp. -tēd: **provok'ingly**, ad. -ly: **provoker**, n. -tēr, one who provokes: **provocation**, n. *prōv'ōk-ā'shūn*, anything that excites to anger or resentment; the act of exciting anger: **provocative**, a. *prō-v'ōk-ā-tiv*, tending to awaken or excite; stimulating: **n.** a stimulant; anything which revives or excites appetite: **provoc'ativeness**, n. -tēv-nēs, the quality of being provocative or stimulating.

provost, n. *prōv'ōst* (AS. *prafost*, a president; F. *prévôt*; old F. *prevost*, a provost—from *praepositus*, a president, a chief—from L. *pro*, before, and *positus*, placed), the chief of a body or department, as the principal of a college; in Scot., the mayor of a city or town: **provostship**, n. the office of a provost: **provost**, also **provost-marshall**, often pronounced *prōv'ō*, in m. ar., an officer whose duties consist, to prosecute crimes and offences against military discipline, to punish offenders, to take charge of prisoners, and to superintend the execution of punishments.

prow, n. *prōw* (F. *proue*; L. and Gr. *prora*, the fore part of a ship; It. *proda*, side or bank of a river, a prow; *prua*, a prow; AS. *brord*, a point), the fore part of a ship—the hinder or opposite part being called the *poop* or *stern*; the beak or pointed part of a galley or a xebec.

prowess, n. *prōv'ēs* (F. *proousse*; It. *prodezza*, prowess, valour—from L. *prodesse*, to be of use, to do good), valour or bravery, particularly as a soldier.

prowl, n. *prōwl* (F. *proie*, prey, and *aller*, to go—as if an old F. term, *proieler*), a ramble in a stealthy manner, as one seeking prey or plunder: **v.** to rove or wander stealthily, as one seeking prey or plunder; to prey; to plunder: **prowl'ing**, imp.: **prowl'ed**, pp. *prōwl'ed*: **prowler**, n. -ēr, one who prowls: **prowl'ingly**, ad. -ly: **proximate**, a. *prōks'īmāt* (L. *proximatus*, nearness—from *proximus*, nearest), nearest; closest; immediate: **prox'imately**, ad. -ly: **proximity**, n. *prōks'im-i-*

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

proximate, state of being next; immediate nearness: **proximate cause**, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect; opposed to *remote* or *mediate*: **proximate principles**, in chem., distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals, as albumen, fat, &c., and in vegetables, as sugar, starch, &c.

proximo—see **curt. 2**.

proxy, *n. próks-í* (a corruption of *L. procurator*, one who takes care of, a manager for another: or of *Dut. prokuraat*, an authority or warrant of attorney), the person who is substituted to act for another; the agency of a substitute; the writing by which one person is authorised to vote for another: **v.** to vote or act by the agency of another: **prox'ing**, *imp.*: **proxied**, *pp. próks-íd*.

prude, *n. pród* (*F. prude*, wise, discreet; *prude*, a *prude*: *L. prudens*, knowing, wise), a name ironically given to a woman who sets up for preciseness of conduct; a woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue: **prudery**, *n. pró-dér-í*, behaviour or manners of a *prude*; excessive nicety in conduct: **pru'dish**, *a. -dish*, of or like a *prude*; very formal, precise, or reserved: **pru'dishly**, *ad. -ly*.

prudent, *a. pród-ént* (*It. prudente*; *F. prudent*, *prudent*—from *L. prudens*, discreet, prudent), careful of the consequences of measures or actions; correct and decorous in manner; cautious; wary; judicious: **pru'dently**, *ad. -ly*, discreetly; judiciously: **pru'dence**, *n. -dén*, the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion; wisdom applied to practice; carefulness: **pru'dential**, *a. -dén-shál*, proceeding from or dictated by prudence: **pru'dential**, *ad. -shál-ly*: **pru'den'tials**, *n. -sháls*, maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

pru'dhomme, *pród-óm* (*F. pru'dhomme*, a skillful person—from *prude*, grave, sober, and *homme*, a man—from *L. homo prudens*, a wise man), a prudent or discreet man—applied in France to tribunals of reference and arbitration, composed of citizens, their principal office being the decision of disputes between masters and workmen in manufacturing towns.

pruinose, *a. pró-t-nós* (*L. pruinosus*, full of hoarfrost—from *pruina*, hoarfrost), in *bot.*, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it.

prune, *n. prón* (*F. prune*; *It. pruna*, a plum—from *L. prunum*, a plum), a dried plum: **pruniferous**, *a. pró-ní-fér-ús* (*L. fero*, I carry or produce), plum-bearing.

prune, *v. prón* (*Ice. prjon*; *Scot. preen* or *prin*, a pin or knitting-needle—from the notion of arranging nicely with a pointed implement: *Dut. priem*, a pin or bodkin), to dress or trim, as trees or shrubs, to improve their growth; to divest of anything superfluous: **pruning**, *imp.*, *n.* the dressing of trees and shrubs by lopping off their superfluous branches: **pruned**, *pp. prón-d*: **pruner**, *n. -nér*, he or that which prunes: **pruning-hook**, *-knife*, or *-shears*, tools used for lopping or dressing plants or trees.

prunella, *n. pró-nél-la*, also *prunel'lo*, *n. -lò* (*F. prunelle*, cloth made of wool dyed, from its colour resembling prunes), a smooth, strong, woollen stuff, usually black; a variety of plum.

prurient, *a. pró-rí-ént* (*L. pruriens*, itching or longing for—gen. *prurientis*: *It. prurire*, to itch), itching; uneasy with desire: **pru'ríently**, *ad. -ly*: **pru'rience**, *n. -éns*, also **pru'riency**, *n. -én-s*, an itching; a longing desire or appetite for anything.

prurigo, *n. pró-rí-gò* (*L. prurigo*, an itching; *It. prurigine*), an eruptive disease of the skin, accompanied by much itching; the itch: **pruriginous**, *a. -rí-jí-t-nús*, tending to prurigo; itching.

Prussian, *a. prúsh-án*, from or relating to Prussia: **n.** a native of Prussia: **Prussian-blue**, a well-known pigment of a rich blue colour: **prussiate**, *n. -át*, a term applied to supposed compounds of prussic acid with bases, now known as cyanides: **prussic**, *a. prús-sík*, a common epithet of a deadly poison (*prussic acid*), originally obtained from Prussian-blue, existing also in the laurel, and in the bitter kernels of fruit, &c., prepared commercially from the prussiate of potass.

pry, *v. prí* (probably *Scot. prize* or *pry*, to raise by a lever, to force up or open, as a lid or door), to inspect narrowly or closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinising curiosity: **n.** narrow inspection: **prying**, *imp.*: **adj.** inspecting closely: **pried**, *pp. príd*: **pryer** or **prier**, *n. -ér*, one who pries: **pry'ingly**, *ad. -ly*.

pryan, *n. prí-án* (Cornish, *pryt*, clay), in *mining*,

ore contained in pebbles with a mixture of clay; a white, fine, somewhat friable clay.

psalm, *n. sám* (*L. psalmus*; *Gr. psalmos*, playing and singing to the psalter)—from *L. and Gr. psallo*, I sing to the harp: *F. psalme*, a sacred song or hymn; one of the hymns by David and others which form a book of the Hebrew Scriptures: **The Psalms**, one of the books of the Old Test.: **psalmist**, *n. sám-míst* or *sám-íst*, a writer or composer of psalms; a name applied to David, the anc. Jewish king, and the other authors of the Psalms: **psalmodic**, *a. sám-mód-ík*, also **psalmoidal**, *a. -í-kál* (*Gr. psalmos*, a psalm, and *ode*, a song), pert. to psalms: **psalmodist**, *n. sám-mód-íst* or *sám-ód-íst*, one who sings psalms: **psalmody**, *n. sám-mód-í* or *sám-ód-í*, the art or practice of singing psalms: **psalmography**, *n. sám-mógrá-fí* (*Gr. psalmos*, a psalm, and *grapho*, I write), the art or practice of writing psalms: **psalmographer**, *n. -rá-jér*, also **psalmographer**, *n. -físt*, one skilled in writing psalms.

psalter, *n. sám-tér* (*L. psalterium*; *Gr. psalterion*, a stringed instr. of the lute kind: *It. salterio*: old *F. psaltere*), the Book of Psalms bound up in a separate book; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number; a rosary of 150 beads: **psalterium**, *n. sám-tér-í-um*, a psalter; the manypiles or third cavity of the stomach of a ruminant animal; in *anat.*, a part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix: **psaltery**, *n. sám-tér-í*, among the anc. Hebrews, an instr. of the harp kind.

psammite, *n. sám-mít* (*Gr. psammitis*, sandy—from *psammos*, sand), among geologists, fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those more silicious and **psammite**, *a. sám-mít-ík*, pert. to or containing psammite.

psarolites, *n. plu. sár-ó-líts*, also **pear'onites**, *n. plu. -nits* (*Gr. psaros*, speckled, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, silicified stems of tree-ferns, found abundantly in the New Red Sandstone, which have a speckled or star-like appearance, and are popularly called **star-stones**.

psellismus, *n. sél-íz-mús* (*Gr. psellizo*, I stammer), in *med.*, hesitation of speech; bad utterance.

pseudæsthesia, *n. sú-dés-thé-zhí-a* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and *æsthesis*, perception), in *med.*, false or imaginary feeling or sensation; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

pseudepigraphy, *n. sú-dé-pígrá-fí* (*Gr. pseudēpigraphos*, having a false title—from *pseudēs*, false, *epi*, upon, and *grapho*, I write), the ascription of false names of authors to works.

pseudo, *sú-dó* (*Gr. pseudēs*, lying, false), a word frequently prefixed to another, and meaning false; spurious; in *scientific terms*, something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation.

pseudo-apostle, *n. sú-dó-áp-óst* (*pseudo*, false, and *apostle*, one who pretends to be an apostle).

pseudoblepsis, *n. sú-dó-blép-sís* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and *blepsis*, a beholding), in *med.*, a term applied to depraved sight, in which objects are imagined or seen different from what they are.

pseudo-bulb, *n. sú-dó-búlb* (*pseudo*, and *bulb*), in *bot.*, a swollen aerial of many orchids, resembling a tuber.

pseudograph, *n. sú-dó-gráf* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and *grapho*, I write), a piece of false writing: **pseudography**, *n. sú-dógrá-fí*, false writing.

pseudology, *n. sú-dó-ló-jí* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and *logos*, a discourse), falsehood of speech.

pseudo-martyr, *n. sú-dó-már-tér* (*pseudo*, and *martyr*), a false martyr.

pseudomorphous, *a. sú-dó-mór-fús* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and *morphe*, form), applied to substances found in the form of regular crystals, though not possessing a crystalline structure: **pseudomorphs**, *n. plu. -mórfs*, substances in the form of regular crystals, but not possessing a crystalline structure: **pseudomorphism**, *n. -fíam*, the state of having regular crystals, though not possessing the crystalline structure.

pseudonym, *n. sú-dó-ním* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, a name), a false name; a false signature: **pseudonymous**, *a. sú-dón-í-mús*, bearing a false name or signature—applied to an author who uses a false or feigned name.

pseudopodia, *n. sú-dó-pó-dí-a* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), the pediform processes which give the power of progression to certain animals.

pseudoscope, *n. sú-dó-skóp* (*Gr. pseudēs*, false, and

cois, *bōy*, *fōt*; *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *zeal*.

skopeo, I see or view), in *optics*, an instr. which exhibits bodies, with their proper appearance as regards relief, reversed—thus a hollow body appears as if solid and convex.

pseudo-spermous, a. *sū-dō-spér-mūs* (*pseudo*, and *spermous*), in *bot.*, applied to plants bearing fruits which contain a single seed, or but a small number, the pericarp of which so closely adheres to the seeds that they seem to have but one envelope.

psawh, int. *shaw* (see *piśh*), an expression of contempt or disdain.

psilanthropist, n. *st-lān-thrō-pist* (Gr. *psilos*, bare, naked, and *anthropos*, a man), a name sometimes applied to those who believe that Jesus Christ was but an ordinary man, and really the son of Mary and Joseph.

psilomelane, n. *st-lōm-ē-lān* (Gr. *psilos*, bare, smooth, and *melas*, black), an uncleavable manganese ore, usually occurring in botryoidal, kidney-shaped, or stalactitic masses, having a smooth surface, foliated texture, and dark glistening colour.

psilophyton, n. *st-lōf-ti-ōn* (Gr. *psilos*, smooth, bare, and *phuton*, a stem), in *geol.*, fossil stems having closely-pressed minute leaves, and springing from a root-stalk having circular areoles.

psittaceous, a. *st-tā-shūs*, also **psittacid**, a. *st-tā-sīd* (L. *psittacus*; Gr. *psittakos*, a parrot), of or relating to the parrot tribe—called the **psittacidae**, *st-tā-sī-dē*.

psaos, n. *sō-dās* (Gr. *psoa*, the loins), in *anat.*, applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psaos magnus* and *psaos parvus*—that is, the great *psaos* and the little *psaos*: **psoadic**, a. *sō-dā-ik*, relating to or connected with the *psaos*.

psora, n. *sō-rā* (Gr. and L. *psora*, the itch, the mange: Gr. *psoriasis*, being itchy or mangy—from Gr. *psōin*, to rub), in *med.*, the itch; a rough scalliness of the skin; scabies: **psoriasis**, n. *sō-rā-sīs*, a skin disease characterised by a rough scaly cuticle, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures: **psoric**, a. *sō-rīk*, of or relating to psora; scurfy: **psorics**, n. plu. *rīks*, medicines for the itch.

psorophthalmia, n. *sō-rōf-thāl-mī-dā* (Gr. *psora*, the itch, and *ophthalmos*, the eye), inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations.

psyche, n. *st-kē* (Gr. *psyche*, a butterfly, the soul, breath), in *Gr. myth.*, a beautiful maiden whom *Cupid* married; spirit; breath; **psychical**, a. *sī-kī-kāl*, relating to or connected with the soul, spirit, or mind.

psychology, n. *st-kōlō-gī* (Gr. *psyche*, the soul, and *logos*, a word), the doctrine of man's spiritual nature; the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject; mental philosophy; metaphysics: **psychologist**, n. *jist*, one who studies the nature and properties of the soul, spirit, or mind, or who writes on the subject; a mental philosopher: **psychologic**, a. *sī-kō-lō-gīk*, also **psychological**, a. *t-kāl*, pert. to psychology: **psychologically**, ad. *t-kāl-lī*.

psychomachy, n. *st-kōm-d-kī* (Gr. *psyche*, the soul, and *mache*, a fight or contest), a conflict of the soul with the body.

psychomancy, n. *sī-kō-mān-sī* (Gr. *psyche*, the soul, and *manteia*, divination), a species of divination by consulting the spirits of the dead.

psychrometer, n. *st-kōm-d-tēr* (Gr. *psychros*, cold or cool, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for determining the quantity of vapour present in the atmosphere.

ptarmigan, n. *tār-mī-gīn* (Cael. *tarmachan*), a bird of the grouse kind, found in mountainous districts.

pterichthys, n. *tēr-īk-thīs* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *ichthus*, a fish), in *geol.*, a bone-encased fish of the Old Red Sandstone having two wing-like lateral appendages.

pterodactyle, n. *tēr-ō-dāktīl* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a finger), in *geol.*, a fossil genus of flying reptiles capable of perching on trees, of hanging against perpendicular surfaces, and of standing firmly on the ground: **pterodactylous**, a. *tīl-ūs*, wing-fingered.

pteropoda, n. plu. *tēr-ō-pō-dā*, also **pteropods**, n. plu. *tēr-ō-pō-dēs* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a class of encephalous molluscs that swim by the alternate expansion and contraction of two lateral appendages: **pteropodous**, a. *tēr-ō-pō-dūs*, pert. to the pteropods.

pterosauria, n. *tēr-ō-sāō-rī-dā*, also **pterosaurs**, *tēr-ō-sāōrs* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *sauros*, a lizard), in

geol., an order of extinct saurians, fitted for aerial flight.

pterygium, n. *tēr-ī-ti-ūm* (Gr. *pterygion*, a small wing—from *pterus*, a wing, in *med.*, a disease of the mucous membrane of the eye, consisting of a thickening of the parts between the external angle and the cornea; a disease in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-foolice remains attached to the surface of the nail, and advances with its growth till the nail is more or less completely covered).

pterygoid, a. *tēr-ī-gōyd* (Gr. *pterus*, a wing, and *eidos*, appearance), in *anat.*, applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

pterygotus, *tēr-ī-gō-tūs* (Gr. *pterus*, a wing, and *ous*, an ear—gen. *otos*), in *geol.*, a fossil, gigantic, lobster-like crustacean.

ptilodictyon, n. *tīl-ō-dīktī-ōn* (Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, a plume, and *diktuo*, a fishing-net), in *geol.*, a genus of Silurian polyzoans—so termed from its flat, branching, feather-like aspect.

ptilopora, n. *tīl-ō-pō-rā* (Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, a plume, and *poros*, a passage), in *geol.*, a genus of Carboniferous polyzoans, whose pores or cells are arranged in feather-like form on a common axis.

ptisan, n. *tī-dān* (Gr. *ptisane*; L. *ptisana*, barley crushed and cleaned), a mucilaginous decoction, as barley-water; an aqueous medicine, containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic, a. *tōl-ē-mā-ik* (Gr. *Ptolemaios*, an anc. Greek astronomer), pert. to Ptolemy, or to his system of astronomy, which supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and the other bodies to revolve round it.

ptyalism, n. *tī-d-ī-lem* (Gr. *ptualismos*, a spitting—from *ptualon*, spittle), in *med.*, an excessive flow of saliva: **ptyaline**, n. *tī-d-ī-n*, a peculiar substance obtained from saliva.

ptyalogogues, n. plu. *tī-d-ī-ō-gō-gēs* (Gr. *ptualon*, spittle, and *agogos*, a leading or driving), medicines that promote discharges of saliva; also **ptymagogue**, n. *tī-d-mā-gōg* (Gr. *ptusma*, saliva, *agogos*, driving), in the same sense.

ptychoceras, n. *tī-kōs-ēr-ds*, also **ptychoceratite**, n. *tī-kō-sēr-d-tīt* (Gr. *ptuche*, a fold, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of chambered shells of the ammonite family, peculiar to the cretaceous formation—so named from the shell being bent or folded upon itself.

ptychodus, n. *tī-kō-dūs* (Gr. *ptuche*, a fold or wrinkle, and *odus*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fish-teeth found in the Chalk formation.

ptycholepis, n. *tī-kōl-ē-pīs* (Gr. *ptuche*, a fold or wrinkle, and *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a genus of sauroid fishes, several species of which occur in the Lias of England.

puberty, n. *pū-bēr-tī* (L. *pubertas*, the age of maturity—from *pubes*, of ripe age: It. *puberta*: F. *puberté*), the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; maturity; in *law*, the age of 14 years in boys, and of 12 in girls: **puberal**, a. *pū-bēr-d*, belonging to puberty: **pubescent**, a. *pū-bēs-ēnt* (L. *pubescens*, reaching the age of puberty, ripening), arriving at maturity; in *bot.*, covered with soft hair or down: **pubescence**, n. *ēns*, state of puberty; in *bot.*, the downy substance on plants: **pubes**, n. *pū-bēs*, in *anat.*, the external part where the generative organs are situated.

public, a. *pū-bīk* (L. *publicus*, common, public—from *populus*, the people, a multitude: It. *pubblico*: F. *public*), pert. to a state or community; extending to a whole people; not private; common: open to all: n. the people at large; the many; the people indefinitely: **publican**, n. *pū-bī-kān*, one who keeps a house for the sale of beer and spirits; in *anc. Rome*, a tax-collector; one who farmed the public taxes: **publicly**, ad. *lī*: **publicity**, n. *pū-bī-sī-tī*, state of being open to the knowledge of the public: **publicist**, n. *pū-bī-sīst*, one skilled in the laws and rights of nations: **public-spirited**, a. dictated by anxiety for the public good: **public-spiritedness**, n. a disposition to advance the public good: **public-house**, a common inn or tavern: **public law**, the law of nations: **public works**, a name usually applied to all great works that are being erected or constructed for public use, as railways, docks, and suchlike; strictly works constructed by engineers for the public, and at the public cost: in *public*, before the public at large; in *open view*; not in secret: **publication**—see *publish*.

publish, v. *pū-bīsh* (F. *publier*; L. *publicare*, to

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīns, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

make common, to publish: Sp. *publicar*, to publish—see **public**, to make known to all what before was private or unknown; to announce; to proclaim; to reveal, as a secret; to print and offer for sale—applied chiefly to printed books, engravings, &c.: **publishing**, imp., *adj.* making known; issuing a new book, engraving, &c., for sale: *n.* the act of making public: **published**, pp. *-tish*: **publisher**, *n.* *-ér*, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works for sale: **publication**, *n.* *-ti-ká-shún*, the act of making public; a book or other literary work printed and offered for sale.

puce, *a.* *pús* (L. *pit*, pitch—gen. *picis*: Gr. *piassa*; It. *pece*, pitch: Gr. *peuke*, a fir or pine tree), of a dark-brown or brownish-purple colour: *n.* a dark-brownish purple.

puceon, *n.* *pú-sér-ón* (F. *puceon*, a grub—from *puce*, a flea), the plant-louse; the aphid or vine-freter.

puck, *n.* *púk* (Icel. *puki*, the evil spirit: W. *pucca*, a hobgoblin: It. *baco*, a bo-peep), name of an elf in Shakespeare; a demon; a mischievous spirit.

pucker, *v.* *pú-kér* (F. *poche*, the bagging of an ill-cut garment), to gather into small folds or wrinkles, applied to cloth; to rumple: *n.* a fold or wrinkle; a collection of folds: **pucker** *ering*, imp.: **puckered**, pp. *-ér*: *adj.* gathered in folds; wrinkled.

pudding, *n.* *púdd-ing* (F. *boudin*; W. *poten*, a pudding: Dan. *pudd*; Sw. *puta*, a cushion), flour or meal mixed and seasoned with a variety of ingredients, and cooked in a bag, case, or gut of an animal; a proverbial name for victuals: **pudding-faced**, *a.* having a face which, from its roundness, smoothness, and fatness, is suggestive of a pudding: **pudding-headed**, *a.* stupid; having a head thick, round, and fat, suggestive of a pudding: **pudding-pie**, pudding with meat baked in it: **pudding-sleeve**, the full sleeve of a clerical gown: **pudding-stone**, a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a silicious paste, having the appearance of a plum-pudding: *n.* a conglomerate: **pudding-time**, time of dinner; very nick of time, in reference to the pudding having anciently been the first dish set upon the table.

puddle, *n.* *púdd-ll* (an imitative word, like *paddle*, representing the sound of dabbling in the wet: Low Ger. *pladdern*, to dabble in the water: Dan. *pludde*, to work up peat and water together), a small pool of muddy water; stiff clay and sand worked together: *v.* to make foul or muddy; to mix dirt and water; to make impervious to water by means of clay, as the embankment of a reservoir; to convert cast-iron into wrought-iron by stirring it while at a red heat in a furnace until it adheres into a lump: **puddling**, imp.

-ding, *n.* the process of converting cast into wrought iron: **puddled**, pp. *-dl*: *adj.* made foul and turbid as puddling: **puddler**, *n.* *-dlér*, one who works at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron: **puddly**, *a.* *-dl*, consisting of or resembling puddles; muddy: **puddency**, *n.* *púddén-si* (L. *puclens*, bashful), extreme modesty.

puudenta, *n.* plu. *púddén-dá* (L. *puclendus*, of which one ought to be ashamed), the external organs or parts of generation.

puclie, *a.* *pú-dúe*, also **puclial**, *a.* *pú-dú-kál* (L. *puclius*, bashful, modest: It. *puclio*: F. *puclique*), pert. to the pudenda or private parts: **puclicity**, *n.* *pú-dis-ti-ti* (L. *puclicitia*, modesty, chastity: F. *puclité*), modesty; chastity.

puerile, *a.* *pú-ér-il* (L. *puerilis*, childish; *puerilitas*, childhood—from *puer*, a boy: It. *puerile*: F. *puéril*, puerile), pert. to a boy; childish; trifling; in med., applied to an unnatural and morbid kind of breathing: **puerilely**, *ad.* *-li*: **puerility**, *n.* *-li-ti*, the quality of being puerile; the manner or actions of a boy; that which is trifling; childishness.

puerperal, *a.* *pú-ér-pér-ál* (It. *puerperale*: F. *puerperal*, puerperal—from L. *puerpera*, a woman in childbirth—from L. *puer*, a child, a boy, and *pario*, I bring forth), relating to or following childbirth; said of a fever coming after childbirth.

puff, *n.* *púf* (an imitative word: It. *buffare*: F. *bouffer*, to puff, to swell: Dut. *posfen*, to blow), a breath from the mouth emitted suddenly and with some force; a whiff; a slight gust of wind; anything swollen and light; an exaggerated commendation or advertisement: *v.* to send air from the mouth with a single and sudden blast; to swell, as with wind; to inflate; to swell with pride; to praise unduly; to breathe quick and hard, as after violent exertion: **puffing**, imp.: *n.* the practice of one who puffs; vehem-

ent breathing, as after great exertion; exaggerated praise: **puffed**, pp. *púft*: *adj.* blown out; inflated: **puffer**, *n.* *-fér*, one who puffs: **puffery**, *n.* *púf-fér-i*, extravagant praise: **puffingly**, *ad.* *-li*, with shortness of breath; with exaggerated praise: **puffy**, *a.* *púf-fi*, swelled with air or other light matter; tumid with a soft substance; windy; bombastic: **puffily**, *ad.* *-li*: **puffiness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state or quality of being puffy: **puffin**, *n.* *púf-fín*, a water-fowl of several species which makes a puffing sound when caught; a kind of fungus containing dust—also **puff-ball**: **puff-paste**, among cooks, a dough for making the light crust of tarts, &c.

pug, *n.* *púg* (Scot. *pucl*, a little plump child: corruption of Eng. *puck*, a mischievous elf), a lap-dog; a tame monkey; a familiar term of endearment; also **puggy**, *n.* *-gi*: **pug-face**, a monkey-like face: **pug-faced**, *a.* having a face somewhat like a monkey: **pug-nose**, a nose like a monkey: **pug-nosed**, *a.* having a nose like a monkey's: **pug-dog**, a small dog with a face and nose like a monkey's.

pugh, int. *pó*, an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

pugilism, *n.* *púj-il-izm* (L. *pugil*, a boxer: It. and F. *pugile*), the art or practice of fighting with the fists: **pugilist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who fights with the fists; a boxer: **pugilistic**, *a.* *-is-tik*, pert. to boxing or fighting with the fists.

pug-mill, *n.* *púg-míl* (Dan. *pukke*, to pound ore before smelting: L. *pugio*, a weapon for stabbing: Pol. *puk*, the noise of a blow), a mill for working up clay for bricks: **pugging**, *n.* a stuffing or plaster put between floors to deaden sound.

pugnacious, *a.* *púg-ná-shús* (L. *pugnax*, combative—gen. *pugnacis*: It. *pugnace*, pugnacious—from L. *pugnare*, to fight), inclined to fighting; quarrelsome: **pugnaciously**, *ad.* *-li*: **pugnacity**, *n.* *púg-ná-si-ti*, inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puing, *n.* *pú-ing* (Ger. *pauen*; Scot. *peu*, to cheep as a chicken—see *pule*), a word expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

puiane, *n.* *pú-áné* (F. *puiné*, since born, younger—from *puis*, since, and *né*, born), younger or inferior in rank; a term applied to most of the English judges; this word is now anglicised into **puny**, in the sense of small.

puissant, *a.* *pú-is-ánt* (F. *puissant*, powerful: It. *posente*, powerful—from L. *posse*, to be able), powerful; strong; mighty: **puissantly**, *ad.* *-li*: **puissance**, *n.* *-sáns*, power; strength; might.

puke, *v.* *púk* (Ger. *spucken*, to spit: Hung. *pök* spittle), to eject from the stomach; to vomit: *n.* a fit of vomiting; an emetic: **pukeing**, imp.: **puked**, pp. *púkt*.

pule, *n.* *púk*, another form of *puce*, which see.

pulchritude, *n.* *pú-kri-tú-d* (L. *pulchritudo*, beauty—from *pulcher*, beautiful), beauty; comeliness; grace; moral beauty.

pule, *v.* *púl* (F. *piuler*, to cheep as a young bird: L. *pipilare*, to chirp), to cry like a chicken; to whine; to cry as a whimpering child: **pu'ling**, imp.: *adj.* whimpering: *n.* a cry, as of a chicken; a whining: **puled**, pp. *púld*: **pu'lingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

pulkha, *n.* *pú-khá*, a Laplander's travelling sledge, made in the form of a boat.

pull, *v.* *púol* (As. *pulkian*, to pull: Low Ger. *pulen*, to pick), to draw forcibly; to rend; to draw towards one; to pluck; to gather; to haul or tug: *n.* a pluck; a drawing; a contest: **pulling**, imp.: **pulled**, pp. *púold*: to **pull apart**, to separate by pulling: to **pull down**, to demolish; to degrade: to **pull off**, to remove; to separate by pulling: to **pull out**, to extract; to draw out: to **pull up**, to pluck up; to extirpate.

pullet, *n.* *púol-tét* (F. *poulet*, a chicken—from F. *poule*, a hen: L. *pullus*, the young of an animal), a young hen; a chicken.

pulley, *n.* *púol-lé* (F. *poulie*; It. *poliga*, a pulley; Dut. *paley*, a frame for torture, a pulley—from L. *polus*; Gr. *polos*, the end of an axis), one of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel turning on an axis, on which a rope or chain runs in a groove.

pulmograde, *a.* *pú-mó-grád* (L. *pulmo*, a lung, and *grad*, to walk), having a lung-like movement; moving by the expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the disc, as in the case of the medusae.

pulmonary, *a.* *pú-món-ér-i* (It. *pulmonare*; F. *pulmonaire*, pulmonary—from L. *pulmo*, a lung), pert. to the lungs; affecting the lungs: **pulmonic**, *a.* *pú-món-ik*, pert. to the lungs; consumptive: *n.* a medicine good for affections of the lungs.

ców, bóy, fóot; púre, búd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

pulmonifer, *n. pul-môn'î-fēr* (L. *pulmo*, a lung, and *fero*, I bear), an animal having lungs; **pulmoniferous**, *a. -î-fēr-ûs*, having lungs; having organs acting as lungs.

pulp, *n. pûlp* (L. *pulpa*, flesh, pith: It. *pulpa*: F. *pulpe*), the soft and juicy tissue of plants; any soft mass; the aril of the coffee-berry; in *anat.*, the inner surface of the tooth: *v.* to reduce to a soft mass; to separate from the fibrous and harder portions: **pulping**, *imp.*: **pulped**, *pp. pûlpt*: **pulpy**, *a. pûlp'î*, soft; fleshy: **pulpiness**, *n. -nês*, the state of being pulpy: **pulpous**, *a. -ûs*, resembling pulp; soft like pap: **pulpousness**, *n. -nês*, the state or quality of being pulpous.

pulpit, *n. pûlp'ît* (It. and Sp. *pulpito*, a pulpit—from L. *pulpitum*, a stage or platform: F. *pupitre*, a desk), a raised and generally enclosed desk in a church or chapel from which the sermon or lecture is delivered: *adj.* pert. to or resembling the pulpit; connected with the pulpit.

pulque, *n. pûl'kâ* (Sp. *pulque*), a liquor prepared from the juice of the agave, a species of aloe, having slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans.

pulsate, *v. pûl'sât* (L. *pulsatum*, to beat, to strike; *pulsus*, a beating, a stroke of the oars in rowing: It. *pulsare*, to beat: Sp. *pulso*, the pulse, the wrist), to beat or throb, as the heart: **pulsating**, *imp.*: **pulsated**, *pp.*: **pulsation**, *n. pûl-sâ'shûn*, the beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a stroke by which some medium is affected, as light, sound, &c.; vibration: **pulsatile**, *a. pûl'sâ'tîl*, that may be beaten; played by beating, as a drum; beating, as a pulse: **pulsive**, *a. -îd*, also **pulsatory**, *a. -îr'î*, beating; throbbing, as the heart or pulse: **pulsis**, *the*, the alternate contractions and dilatations of an artery, caused by the action of the heart, and perceptible to the touch; a throb; any measured or regular beat: **pulseless**, *a. -lês*, without a perceptible pulse: **pulselessness**, *n. -nês*, the state of being pulseless: to feel one's pulse, to try and know one's mind; to sound one's opinion.

pulse, *n. pûls* (Sw. *pylsa*, a pucker in clothes: Icel. *pylsa*; Dan. *pölse*, a sausage: Sp. *bolsa*, a bag), grain contained in a pod or case.

pultaceous, *a. pûl-tâ'shûs* (L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal or pulse—*gen. pultis*: Gr. *polîos*, pottage), macerated; softened with fluid; soft like a poultice.

pulverise, *v. pûl-vér'îz* (F. *pulvériser*, to pulverise—from L. *pulverare*, to reduce to powder—from *pulvis*, dust—*gen. pulveris*: It. *polvere*, powder), to reduce to fine powder by beating or grinding: **pulverising**, *imp.*: **pulverised**, *pp. -îd*: *adj.* reduced to fine powder: **pulverisable**, *a. -îzâ'bîl*, that may be reduced to powder: **pulverisation**, *n. -îzâ'shûn*, the act of reducing to fine powder: **pulveriser**, *n. -îzér*, a quartz-crusher; a machine for pounding substances to a powder: **pulverous**, *a. -ûs*, also **pulverulent**, *a. pûl-vér'û-lent*, consisting of fine powder; dusty: **pulverulence**, *n. -lên*, the state of being pulverulent; abundance of dust or fine powder: **pulverine**, *n. -în*, the ashes of barilla.

pulvilli, *n. plu. pûl-vîl'î* (L. *pulvillus*, a little cushion), the cushions or suckers of the feet of insects, enabling them to walk on roofs, &c., against the law of gravity.

pulvinate, *a. pûl-vî-nât*, also **pulvinated**, *a. (L. pulvinatus*, cushion-shaped—from *pulvinus*, a cushion), in *bot.*, shaped like a cushion or pillow; cushioned; in *arch.*, enlarged or swelled in any particular part: **pulvinus**, *n. pûl-vî-nûs*, in *bot.*, an enlargement like a swelling on the stem immediately below the leaf.

puma, *n. pû-mâ* (Peruvian *puma*), a large carnivorous animal peculiar to America; the American lion.

pumice, *n. pû-mîs* or *pû-mîc*, also **pumice-stone** (It. *pomice*; Sp. *pomez*, pumice-stone—from L. *punex*, pumice-stone—*gen. pumicis*—akin to L. *spuma*, froth or foam), a volcanic substance or lava, so light and porous as to float on water, usually of a whitish-grey colour: **pumiceous**, *a. pû-mîsh'ûs*, composed of pumice; having the nature or appearance of pumice: **pumiciform**, *a. pû-mîs'î-fôr'm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in the form of or resembling pumice, applied to light porous rock-products, seemingly the results of igneous action.

pummel—see **pommel**.

pump, *n. pûmp* (F. *pompe*; Icel. *pumpa*; Ger. *pumpe*, a pump: an imitative word referring to the

idea of splashing, and akin to *pump*), a machine for raising water or other liquid, consisting of a tube, in which a piston and two valves work in those of the simplest description: *v.* to raise water or a liquid with a pump; *familiarly*, to elicit or draw out from a person by artful questions, as information or secrets: **pumping**, *imp.*: **pumped**, *pp. pûmp't*: **pump'er**, *n. -ér*, one who pumps: **force-pump**, a more complicated machine than a common *lift-pump*, being fitted to raise water above the level to which it is driven by the pressure of the atmosphere: **chain-pump**—see **chain**: **pump-dale**, the wooden tube that carries off the water raised by a chain-pump: **pump-gear**, the materials or fittings of a pump: **pump-room**, the room at a mineral well where the waters are drawn and drunk: **pump-stock**, the solid body of a common pump.

pump, *n. pûmp*, a low shoe or slipper with a single sole, without a heel, and unwelted, chiefly used in dancing.

pumpkin, *n. pûmp'kîn*, formerly **pompion**, *n. pûmp'ân*, or **pumpion**, *n. pûmp'ân* (old F. *pompon*, a melon: a dim. of W. *pwmp*, a round mass), a well-known species of gourd; also its fruit.

pun, *n. pûn* (old Eng. *pun*, to pound, as if hammering on the word), a play upon words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning, by applying them in an odd or ludicrous sense; a kind of wit by quibbling on words: *v.* to make or utter puns; to quibble on words: **punning**, *imp.*: **punned**, *pp. pûnd*: **punster**, *n. pûn'stér*, one who puns or is skilled in punning.

punch, *n. pûnsh* (It. *punzione*, a sharp-pointed thing: F. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a stamper: Sp. *punchar*, to sting, to prick: L. *punctum*, to prick, to sting: Dut. *pontsen*, to punch), a tool of iron or steel for piercing holes by stamping out a piece: *v.* to perforate or pierce with a steel tool by stamping out a piece: **punching**, *imp.*: **punched**, *pp. pûnsh't*: **punch'er**, *n. -ér*, one who or that which punches.

punch, *n. pûnsh* (Low Ger. *bunsen*, to knock so that it sounds: prov. Dan. *pundse*, to butt like a ram), a stroke or thrust with the fist or with the elbow: *v.* to strike or thrust with the fist or the elbow: **punching**, *imp.*: **punched**, *pp. pûnsh't*: **punch'er**, *n. -ér*, one who punches.

punch, *n. pûnsh* (said to be derived from the Hind. *panch*, five—so called as compounded of five ingredients—spirit, acid, spice, sugar, and water), a drink whose use and manufacture was originally obtained from India; a well-known beverage composed of spirit and water, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon-juice: **punch-bowl**, a vessel in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

punch, *n. pûnsh* (Bav. *punzen*, a short and thick person or thing, a cask; *panzel*, short and thick; *punz*, a cask: It. *punzione*, a puncheon), a short thick fellow; a stage-puppet, of which *punchinello* seems to be a diminutive: **punchy**, *a. pûnsh'î*, short and thick, or fat.

puncheon, *n. pûnsh'ûn* (F. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a king-post, a puncheon: Bav. *punzen*, a cask—see **punch**), a small steel instrument used for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body; a measure of liquids containing 84 gallons; in *carpentry*, a short piece of timber placed to support a great weight, now called a *stud* or *quarter*.

punchinello, *n. pûnsh'in-êl'ô* (It. *punchinella*: F. *polichinel*, a dim. of *ponche*, a stage-puppet), a buffoon; in the *puppet-show*, a short, thick, hump-backed puppet.

punctate, *a. pûngk'tât*, also **punctated**, *a. -îd-têd* (L. *punctum*, a point, a small hole), pointed; in *bot.*, having the surface covered with small holes or dots: **punctiform**, *a. -î-fôr'm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of a point.

punctilio, *n. pûngk'tîl'î-ô* (Sp. *puntillia*, a small point: It. *puntiglio*, the point of honour—from L. *punctum*, a point), a nice point in behaviour or ceremony; great exactness or particularity in forms: **punctilious**, *a. -yûs*, very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour, &c.; exact to excess in the observance of rules or customs: **punctiliously**, *ad. -yûs-î*: **punctiliousness**, *n. -nês*, the quality of being punctilious; great exactness in nice forms of ceremony and behaviour.

punctual, *a. pûngk'tû-âl* (L. *punctum*, a point: It. *puntuale*; F. *ponctuel*, exact), accurate; done at the exact time; exact in the observance of time, appointments, or promises: **punctually**, *ad. -î*: **punc-**

tuallity, *n.* -*āl'-tē*, also **punctualness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the quality of being punctual; scrupulous exactness as to time: **punctualist**, *n.* -*ist*, one who is exceedingly exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

punctuate, *v.* *pūngk'-tū-āt* (L. *punctum*, a point or dot; F. *punctuer*, to make stops), to mark off portions of written language by points or stops in order to render the meaning more easy of apprehension by the reader, and to indicate pauses or rests for the voice: **punctuating**, *imp.*: **punctuated**, *pp.*: **punctuist**, *n.* -*ist*, one who is skilled in punctuation: **punctuation**, *n.* -*ā'shūn*, the art of marking off portions of written language by points or stops.

puncture, *n.* *pūngk'-tūr* (L. *puncturus*, about to puncture—from *punctum*, a small hole, a point: It. *puntura*, a puncture), a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: **v.** to pierce with a small-pointed instrument: **puncturing**, *imp.*: **punctured**, *pp.* -*tūrd*.

pundit—see **pandit**.

pung, *n.* *pūng*, in *N. Amer.*, a rudely made one-horse sleigh.

pungent, *a.* *pūn'-jēt* (L. *pungens*, causing a pricking or stinging sensation: It. and Sp. *pungente*, pricking, pungent), sharp; stinging or pricking; sharp on the tongue; sharp-tasted; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic: **pungently**, *ad.* -*tē*: **pungency**, *n.* -*jēn'-sē*, the state of being pungent or pricking, as to the taste; acrimony; keenness.

Punic, *a.* *pū-nik* (L. *Punicus*, pert. to Carthage—from *Pani*, the Carthaginians), pert. to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous: **n.** the language of anc. Carthage: **Punica fides**, *pū-nik fē'-dēs* (L. *Punic fides*), the faith of the Carthaginians, whom the anc. Romans stigmatised as unfaithful and perfidious; hence treachery; perfidiousness.

puniness—see **puny**.

punish, *v.* *pūn'-ish* (F. *punissant*, punishing—from *punir*, to punish—from L. *punire*, to punish: It. *punire*, to afflict with pain, suffering, loss, or any calamity, as a penalty for a fault or crime, or with a view to amendment; to correct; to chasten: **punishing**, *imp.*: **punished**, *pp.* -*ish*: **punisher**, *n.* -*ēr*, one who inflicts punishment: **punishable**, *a.* -*ish-ā-bl*, worthy of punishment; capable of being punished by law or right: **punishably**, *ad.* -*bl*: **punishment**, *n.* -*mēt*, the infliction of suffering for a crime or fault; the suffering inflicted: **punitive**, *a.* *pū-nī-tiv*, that punishes or tends to punish: **punitory**, *a.* -*tēr-t*, punishing; tending to punishment.

punka, *n.* *pūng'-kā*, in the *East Indies*, a large fan or machine used for cooling the atmosphere in rooms, kept in motion by pulling a cord.

punning, **punster**—see **pun**.

punt, *n.* *pūnt* (Dut. *pont*; F. *ponton*, a ferry-boat: Sp. *ponton*, a bridge—from L. *pons*, a bridge), a flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing in shallow waters.

punt, *v.* *pūnt* (F. *ponte*, a punter at cards—from L. *punctum*, a point), to play at basset, faro, or ombre against the banker or dealer: **punting**, *imp.*: **punted**, *pp.*: **punter**, *n.* -*ēr*, one who punts.

puny, *a.* *pū-nē* (corrupted from old F. *puisne*: F. *puiné*, younger—see **puisne**), inferior in size or strength; small; feeble: **puinness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the condition of being puny; littleness; smallness with feebleness.

pup, *n.* *pūp* (L. *pupus*, a boy; *pupulus*, a small boy: It. *puppa*, a child's baby: F. *poupée*, a baby: Dut. *pop*, a doll), one of the young of the dog kind; a whelp: **v.** to bring forth young, applied to the dog kind: **pupping**, *imp.*: **pupped**, *pp.*: **pup'py**, *n.* -*pi*, plu. **pup'pies**, -*iz*, a young dog; a conceited, finely-dressed young man (from the obsolete sense of a doll): **puppyism**, *n.* *pūp'-pī-izm*, extreme affectation or conceit: **puppyish**, *a.* -*ish*, like a puppy; conceited.

pupa, *n.* *pū-pā*, plu. **pupæ**, *pū-pæ* (L. *pupa*, a doll or puppet), the third or last state but one of insect existence—the first being the *egg*, the second the *caterpillar*, the third the *pupa*, and the fourth or last the perfect insect or *imago*; a genus of small fossil land-snails: **pupe**, *n.* *pūp* or *pū-pē*, plu. **pupes**, *pū-pēz*, one of the oviform nymphs of lepidopterous insects; one of the nymphs or chrysalides of metabolan insects.

pupil, *n.* *pū-pil* (F. *pupille*, a pupil, the pupil of the eye—from L. *pupillus*, a little boy; *pupilla*, a little girl—from *pupa*, a girl; a puppet: It. *pupilla*, the eyeball; *pupillo*, a young man), a boy or girl under the care of a teacher or instructor; a scholar; in *law*, a boy or girl before puberty; the apple of the eye; in

the eye, the opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina: **pupilage**, *n.* -*āj*, state of being a pupil: **pupilarity**, *n.* -*ār-i-tē*, wardship; minority: **pupiliary**, *a.* -*ēr-t*, pert. to a pupil or ward.

pupiparous, *a.* *pū-pip'-ār-ūs* (L. *pupus*, a child, and *pario*, I bring forth), pert. to eggs of insects which are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become pupes—these insects are called **pupipara**, -*ār-ā*, or **pupip'ares**, -*ār-rēs*: **pupivorous**, *a.* *pū-piv'-ōr-ūs* (L. *voros*, I devour), feeding on the *pupæ* or larvae of insects.

puppet, *n.* *pūp'-pēt* (L. *pupus*, a boy or child: It. *puppa*, a child's baby: F. *poupée*, a baby), a doll; a small image in human form in a show; in *contempt*, one meanly under the control of another: **puppet-show**, a theatrical exhibition or play performed by puppets moved by wires.

puppy, **puppyism**, **puppyish**—see **pup**.

pur or **pur**, *v.* *pēr* (a word imitative of the sound), to utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased: **pur'ring**, *imp.*: **n.** the sound uttered by a cat when pleased: **purred**, *pp.* -*pērd*.

Purana, *n.* *pū-rā-nā* (Sans. *purana*, old, ancient), among the *Hindoo*s, a sacred poetical work explanatory of the *Shaster*; a *Purānā*, *a.* *pū-rān'-ik*, pert. to the sacred writings of the *Hindoo*s.

Purbeck-stone, *n.* *pēr-bēk'-stōn*, a calcareous sandstone, or a limestone from the island of Purbeck, on the coast of Dorsetshire: **Purbeck-beds**, in *geol.*, the uppermost members of the Oolite proper, consisting of argillaceous and calcareous shades, and fresh-water limestones and marbles.

purblind, *a.* *pēr-blīnd* (Dut. *puur*, simple, only, and Eng. *blind*—a corruption of Eng. *pure blind*, that is, nearly blind), near-sighted; seeing obscurely: **purblindly**, *ad.* -*tē*: **purblindness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the quality or state of being purblind; shortness of sight; dimness of vision.

purchase, *n.* *pēr-chās* (F. *purchasser*, eagerly to pursue: It. *procacciare*, to endeavour to get), anything acquired by paying a price in money; anything obtained by labour or danger, &c.; any mechanical power or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies: **v.** to buy; to obtain in exchange for money; to obtain at the expense of labour, skill, &c.; to obtain advantage or power by mechanical means: **pur'chasing**, *imp.*: **pur'chased**, *pp.* -*chāst*: **pur'chaser**, *n.* -*ēr*, one who purchases: **pur'chaseable**, *a.* -*chās-ā-bl*, that may be obtained or bought for money or other consideration: **purchase-money**, the amount or sum of money paid for property, or anything bought.

pure, *a.* *pūr* (L. *purus*, clean, undefiled: It. *puro*; F. *pur*, pure: Sans. *pu*, to purify), free from everything that can debase or render unclean; unpolluted; clear; not dirty; genuine; not adulterated; holy; guiltless; chaste; not foul; mere; absolute: **purely**, *ad.* -*lē*, merely; completely; in a pure manner: **pureness**, *n.* -*nēs*, also **purity**, *n.* *pū-rī-tē*, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt; freedom from anything improper: **pure mathematics**, mathematics which treat of the principles of the science alone, and deal in abstract quantity only; opposed to *mixed* or *applied* mathematics.

purfle, *n.* *pēr-fl* (It. *porfillo*, the outline of a person's face: F. *pourfil*, to overcast with gold thread), ornamental work about the edge of a garment—contraction of the French term of *pur*, a kind of edging for lace; in *her.*, ermine, furs, &c., composing a border: **v.** to decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider: **pur'fling**, *imp.* -*fling*: **adj.** showing a border: **pur'fled**, *pp.* -*flēd*: **adj.** bordered as with embroidery.

purge, *v.* *pērj* (L. *purigare*, to purify—from *purus*, pure: It. *purgare*; F. *purger*), to cleanse or clear from impurities; to purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to have frequent loose evacuations from the intestines: **n.** a medicine that causes frequent evacuations of the intestines: **pur'ging**, *imp.*: **n.** great looseness of the bowels; diarrhœa: **purged**, *pp.* -*pērd*: **purgation**, *n.* *pēr-gā'shūn*, the act of clearing from imputation of guilt: **purgative**, *a.* *pēr-gā-tiv*, cleansing; having the power of evacuating the bowels: **n.** a medicine that causes the bowels to evacuate freely: **Purgatory**, *n.* -*tēr-t*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the state after death in which souls are purged from impurities of earth before they are received into heaven: **adj.** cleansing: **purgato'rial**, *a.* -*tōr-i-āl*, pert. to Purgatory.

puriform, *a.* *pū-rī-fōrm* (L. *pus*, the viscous mat-

ter, game, jog, shun, thine, zeal.

ter of a sore—gen. *puris*, and *forma*, shape), in *med.*, consisting of or resembling pus.

purify, v. *pū'ri-fī* (L. *purifico*, I make clean—from *purus*, clean, and *facio*, I make: It. *purificare*; F. *purifier*—see *pure*), to free from guilt or uncleanness; to clear from any extraneous mixture; to free from pollution; to grow or become clear: *purifying*, imp.: *adj.* making clear or pure; *fining*; *cleansing*; n. the act or operation of cleansing: *purified*, pp. *-fid*: *adj.* made pure: *purifier*, n. *-fi-er*, one who or that which purifies: *purification*, n. *-kă'sh-in*, the act or operation of making clean; in the *Old Test.*, the operation of removing ceremonial defilement or pollution: *purificative*, a. *pū'ri-fī-kă-tiv*, also *purificatory*, a. *-kă-tēr-i*, able or tending to purify or cleanse.

purim, n. *pū'rim* (Heb. *pur*, plu. *purim*, a lot), among the *Jews*, the feast of lots, observed to commemorate their deliverance from destruction by the machinations of Haman—see the Book of Esther.

purist, n. *pū'rist* (L. *purus*, clean, unstained—see *pure*), one excessively nice in the choice of words; one who holds that the New Test. was written in pure Greek; one who affects great purity of conduct: *purism*, n. *-rĭ-zm*, the practice or affectation of rigid purity in the use of words; the affectation of great purity of conduct.

Puritan, n. *pū'ri-tān* (from Eng. *pure*, which see), one who affects rigid purity in religious matters; a name given in contempt to a dissenter in the reign of Elizabeth and in those of her two successors: *adj.* pert, to the Puritans or early dissenters: *puritanism*, n. *-izm*, doctrines and practices of the Puritans: *puritanic*, a. *-tān'ik*, also *puritanical*, a. *-i-kăl*, rigid in religious matters, usually as a term of reproach: *puritanically*, ad. *-li*.

purify—see *pure*.

purl, n. *pērl* (corruption of *purfle*, which see), a kind of edging used for lace.

purl, v. *pērl* (Ger. *perlen*, to bubble: Sw. *porla*, to simmer, to bubble: Dut. *borrelen*, to bubble), to flow or run with murmuring broken sounds, as water among small stones: n. the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream of water running over small stones; beer or ale warmed and flavoured with an aromatic bitter, so named from its foaming like shallow water running over small stones: *purling*, imp.: *adj.* murmuring; n. the gentle sound of shallow water running over small stones: *purled*, pp. *pērl-d*: *purls*, n. plu. *pērl-z*, the dung of sheep and horses; dried cow-dung.

purlien, n. *pērl'ā* (a corruption of the F. words *pouralée*; old F. *puralee*, a perambulation—from *pour*, for, and *allée*, a walk), land which, having once been part of a royal forest, was severed from it by a perambulation, and so was made free from forest laws; an enclosure; a certain limited extent of district; the outer portion of any place.

purline, n., also **purlin**, n. *pērl'in* (F. *pour*, for, and *ligne*, a line), in *carpentry*, one of the pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside to keep them from sinking in the middle.

purloin, v. *pērl'ōyn* (old F. *purloigner*, to prolong, to retard—from *pour*, for, and *loin*, far), to make away with; to appropriate to one's self; to steal: *purloining*, imp.: *purloined*, pp. *-loyn-d*: *purloiner*, n. *-ēr*, one who purloins; a thief.

purple, n. *pērl'* (F. *pourpre*; L. *purpura*; Gr. *porphura*, the purple-fish, purple), the colour formed by blending red and blue; a purple dress or robe, worn exclusively by the Roman emperors—hence, imperial power: *adj.* red or livid; dyed with blood: v. to make or dye purple; to clothe with purple: *purpling*, imp.: *purpled*, pp. *-pl-d*: *adj.* coloured with, or as with purple: *purplish*, a. *-plish*, somewhat purple: *purples*, n. plu. *-pl-z*, a disease—see *purpura*: **purple-black**, a preparation of madder, of a deep purple hue, approaching to black: **purple-lake**, a purple prepared from cochineal: **purple ochre** or **mineral purple**, a deep ochre from the forest of Dean, Gloucestershire: **purple of cassius**, *-kă'st-ūs*, a compound of the oxides of tin and gold, used in porcelain-painting or enamelling, and in glass-staining.

purport, n. *pērp'ort* (old F. *purport*, *purport*: F. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to carry), design; tendency of anything said or written; import; meaning: v. to mean; to import; to signify: *purporting*, imp.: *purported*, pp.

purpose, n. *pēr'pūs* (old F. *pourpenser*, to bethink

himself: F. *proposer*, to purpose or design—from L. *propositum*, a purpose, a design—from *pro*, before, and *positum*, to lay or place), design; intention; end or aim desired: v. to determine on some end or object to be accomplished; to resolve; to intend: *purposing*, imp.: *purposed*, pp. *pēr'pūst*: *purposeless*, a. *-lēss*, without any end or object in view: *purposely*, ad. *-li*, by design: *on purpose*, ad. designedly.

purpresture, n. *pēr'prēstār*, also **purpresture**, n. *pēr'prēstār* (F. *purprendre*, to possess wholly), in law, an encroachment; the taking part of the common property into one's own possession.

purpura, n. *pēr'pū-rā* (L. *purpura*; Gr. *porphura*, the shell-fish that yields purple), in *med.*, a disease, having several varieties, in which small distinct purple specks and patches appear on the skin: **purpuric**, a. *pēr'pū'rik*, applied to an acid of a purple colour obtained from the excrement of the boa-constrictor, and from urinary calculi: **purpurate**, n. *pēr'pū-rāt*, a salt of purpuric acid: **purpurine**, n. *-rĭn*, pure madder-red.

purr—see *pur*.

purse, n. *pērs* (F. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; Sp. *bolso*, a purse: Gr. and L. *bursa*, a hide, a skin), a small money bag or case; a sum of money given as a prize or present: in *Turkey*, the sum of 500 piastres: v. to contract into folds or wrinkles like the mouth of a purse: *purse-ing*, imp.: *purse-d*, pp. *pērs-t*: **purser**, n. *pērs-ēr*, the officer who keeps the accounts of the ship to which he belongs, and who acts as general purveyor—now called a *paymaster*: **purseful**, n. *-fūl*, as much as can be contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse: **purse-proud**, a. puffed up by wealth: **purse-net**, a net that can be closed like a purse: long or heavy **purse**, wealth; riches: light **purse**, poverty; want of resources.

purisane—see *purse*.

purslane, n., also **purslain**, n. *pērs'lān* (L. *porcilaca*, *purslane*: It. *porcellana*: old F. *pourcelaine*), garden annuals with fleshy succulent leaves, growing wild in the S. of Europe and America, but a native of Africa.

pur sue, v. *pēr'sū* (F. *poursuivre*, to pursue—from L. *persequi*, to follow up), to go or proceed after; to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to prosecute; to follow as an example; to strive to reach or gain; to go on; to proceed: *pur suing*, imp.: *pur sued*, pp. *-sūd*: **pur suer**, n. *-sū-er*, one who follows or pursues: in *Scotch law*, a plaintiff: *pur sue-able*, a. *-ā-bl*, that can be followed or prosecuted: **pur suant**, a. *-sūd-ānt*, agreeable; conformable; done in consequence of anything: **pur suance**, n. *-āns*, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish a thing: **pur suit**, n. *-sūt* (F. *poursuite*), the act of following in haste, either in sport or in hostility; endeavour to attain or gain; course of business or occupation: **in pursuance of**, a legal expression signifying "in fulfilment or execution of."

pursuivant, n. *pēr'swē-vānt* (F. *poursuivant*, a pursuer, a prosecutor—from *poursuivre*, to follow or pursue), a state messenger; one of the four junior officers in the Herald's College, named respectively Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, and Rouge Croix.

pur sy, a. *pēr'sī* (F. *poussif*, short-winded: It. *bolso*, broken-winded: Dut. *bulsen*, to hack and cough—from L. *pulso*, I push or beat), corpulent and short-winded; puffy; bloated: **pur sine**, n. *-nēs*, fatness, with shortness of breath.

purtenance, n. *pēr'tē-nāns* (an abbreviation of *ap-purtenance*, in *Scip.*), the pluck of an animal.

purulent, a. *pū'rō-lēnt* (L. *purulentus*, full of corrupt matter—from *pus*, the viscous matter of a sore—gen. *puris*: It. *purulento*; F. *purulent*), consisting of pus or matter; full of or resembling pus: **purulence**, n. *-lēns*, also **purulency**, n. *-lēn-sī*, the generation of pus or matter: *purulently*, ad. *-li*.

purvey, v. *pēr-vā* (F. *pourvoir*; old F. *purveoir*, to provide for—from L. *providere*, to purvey or provide for), to provide; to buy in provisions; to supply, as provisions: *purveying*, imp.: *purveyed*, pp. *-vād*: **purveyor**, n. *-vā-er*, one who provides victuals; an officer who formerly provided provisions for the royal household: **purveyance**, n. *-āns*, procurement of provisions; victuals provided.

purview, n. *pēr-vū* (F. *pouvoir*, provided), the provisions or body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the *pre-amble*; the limit or scope of a statute.

pus, n. *pūs* (L. *pus*, the viscous matter of a sore; Sans. *puḡ*, to have an ill smell), the white or yellowish matter formed in wounds or on sores.

Puseyism, *n.* *pū'sē-izm*, the principles of Dr Pusey and others of the University of Oxford, whose object is to bring the Church of England in discipline and doctrines to the state in which it was on its first separation from the Church of Rome: **Puseyite**, *n.* *pū'sē-i-tē*, one who holds the principles of Dr Pusey, and endeavours to introduce them into the service of the Ch. of Eng.

push, *n.* *pōsh* (F. *pousser*, to push: It. *bussare*, to knock: L. *pulsare*, to push, to beat), a thrust; a shove; any pressure, impulse, or force employed; a vigorous effort; a sudden emergency; a little swelling, pustule, or pimple: **v.** to press against with force; to urge or drive; to make a thrust; to enforce; to press forward; to make an attack; to importune: **pushing**, *imp.* **adj.** pressing forward in business; enterprising; forcing one's way: **n.** the act of forcing one's way in business, or into a position in society: **pushed**, *pp.* *pōsh't*: **pusher**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who pushes: **pushingly**, *ad.* *-it*: to push down, to overthrow by pushing: to push on, to drive or urge forward.

pussilanimo, *a.* *pū'sil-lā'n-i-mis* (It. *pussilanimus*; F. *pussilanime*, pussilanimous—from *pulsillus*, very little, petty, and *animus*, courage, spirit), mean-spirited; without firmness or courage; cowardly: **pussilanimously**, *ad.* *-it*: **pussilanimousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also *pū'sillanimity*, *n.* *-lān-im'i-tē*, want of firmness and strength of mind; weakness of mind; want of courage.

puss, *n.* *pōs* (Dut. *poes*: Low Ger. *pus*, a familiar name for a cat: an imitative word, from the noise of the cat spitting), the familiar name for a cat; a hare: **pussy**, *n.* *-st*, a diminutive of *puss*.

pustule, *n.* *pū'stūl* (F. *pustule*, a pustule—from *L. pustula*, a blister, a pimple—from *pūs*, the matter on a sore: It. *pustula*), a small elevation of the skin or cuticle containing pus; a small blister: **pustular**, *a.* *-tū-lār*, also *pū'stūlous*, *a.* *-sūs*, covered with or resembling pustules: **pustulate**, *v.* *-āt*, to form into pustules or blisters; to cover with blisters: **adj.** in *bot.*, covered with glandular excrescences: **pustulating**, *imp.* **pustulated**, *pp.*

pustulopora, *n.* *pū'stū-lōp'ō-rā* (L. *pustula*, a blister, and *porus*, a passage or channel), in *geol.*, a common tubular branched coral of the Chalk formation.

put, *v.* *pōt* (F. *bouter*, to thrust: It. *botta*, a stroke: Dan. *putte*, to put), to lay; to place; to set; to propose, as a question; to offer; to reduce to any state; to shoot or germinate: **putting**, *imp.* **put**, *pt.* *pp.*: **to put about**, to turn; to change the course, as a ship; to occasion inconvenience, trouble, or worry: **to put away**, to discard; to expel; to divorce: **to put back**, to hinder; to delay; to place in the former position, or in the proper one: **to put by**, to lay aside: **to put down**, to deposit; to repress; to silence: **to put forth**, to extend; to shoot out or germinate; to exert; to propose; to publish: **to put forward**, to advance; to promote: **to put in**, to insert; to place in due form before a court; to enter a harbour: **to put in for**, to stand as a candidate: **to put in practice**, to use; to exercise: **to put off**, to delay or postpone; to lay aside; to divert; to push from land; to leave the shore: **to put on**, to invest; to assume; to impose; to hasten motion, as *to put on steam*: **to put out**, to eject; to shoot or sprout; to extinguish; to place at interest, as money; to protrude; to stretch forth; to publish; to disconcert: **to put over**, to sail over or across: **to put the hand to**, to take hold of; to begin: **to put to**, to add; to refer: **to put to a stand**, to stop; to arrest by difficulties or obstacles: **to put together**, to unite; to connect; to accumulate into one sum or mass: **to put to it**, to press hard; to distress: **to put to rights**, to arrange, as objects in disorder: **to put to sea**, to set sail; to begin a voyage: **to put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; to slay: **to put to trial** or **on trial**, to bring to a test; to try; to place under judicial examination: **to put trust in**, to confide in; to repose confidence in: **to put up**, to offer publicly; to store; to set in order: **to put up at**, to take abode at, as at an hotel; **to put upon**, to impose; to lay upon: **to put up with**, to receive patiently; to overlook or suffer without resentment; to take without dissatisfaction: **to be put to it**, to have difficulty: **a put off**, an excuse, an evasion for delay.

put, *n.* *pūt* (see above entry), a certain game at cards; an action of distress: **v.** in *Scot.*, to throw, with the hand raised somewhat on a level with the head, a heavy stone, &c., in playing a certain outdoor game, or in a series of sports: **putting**, *imp.* **n.** in *Scot.*, an

outdoor sport, which consists in tilting a stone to a distance, the stone being held in the hand somewhat on a level with the head, or above it: **putting-stone**, the stone used in the sport.

putamen, *n.* *pū-tā'mēn* (L. *putamen*, a pod or shell), in *bot.*, the shell or stone of a fruit, called the endocarp.

putative, *a.* *pū-tā-tiv* (It. *putativo*; F. *putatif*, supposed—from *L. putatum*, to suppose or imagine), supposed; reputed.

putchcock or **putchuck**, *n.* *pūt-chūk*, in *India*, a fragrant root, highly esteemed by the Chinese as an incense—called by Europeans *orris-root*.

puteal, *n.* *pū-tē-āl* (L. *puteal*—from *puteus*, a well), the enclosure surrounding the opening of a well to protect persons from falling into it.

putlog, *n.* *pōt'lōg*, also **putlock**, *n.* *-lōk* (Eng. *put*, to insert, and *log*, a thick piece of wood), one of the pieces of timber, about 7 feet long, used in building scaffolds, one end of which is inserted into the wall, and the other fastened to one of the upright poles, forming the skeleton of the scaffold.

putrefy, *v.* *pū-trē-fi* (F. *putréfier*, to putrify—from *L. putrificare*, to make or become rotten—from *puter*, rotten, and *facio*, I make: It. *putrefare*), to make corrupt or rotten; to rot: **putrefying**, *imp.* **adj.** rotting; corrupting with rottenness: **putrefied**, *pp.* *-tēd*: **adj.** rotten; decomposed: **putrefier**, *n.* *-fi-ēr*, one who or that which putrefies: **putrefaction**, *n.* *-fāk'shūn*, rottenness; the spontaneous decomposition of organic bodies: **putrefactive**, *a.* *-tēv*, tending to promote decomposition; making putrid or rotten: **putrefactiveness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being putrefactive.

putrescent, *a.* *pū-trē'sēnt* (L. *putrescens*, growing rotten—from *puter*, rotten), becoming putrid or rotten: **putrescence**, *n.* *-sēs*, a putrid or rotten state: **putrescible**, *a.* *-tē-bē*, liable to grow putrid.

putrid, *a.* *pū-trīd* (L. *putridus*, decayed—from *puter*, rotten: It. *putrido*; F. *putride*), rotten; corrupt: **putridness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **putridity**, *n.* *pū-trīd'i-tē*, corruption; rottenness: **putredinous**, *a.* *pū-trēd'i-nūs*, rotten; stinking.

putting, **putting-stone**—see **put 2**.

puttocks, *n.* *pū'tōks* (It. *bozzago*, a buzzard), long-winged kites; among *seamen*, small shrouds which go from one mast to the other—a supposed corruption of *puttock*.

putty, *n.* *pūt'ti* (F. *potée*, brass, copper, tin, &c., burnt or calcined: Milanese, *puttia*, batter, mud—from *L. pulis*, pap, pottage—gen. *pultis*), a thick cement formed of whiting and linseed-oil, with or without white-lead, chiefly used by glaziers for fastening glass in window-frames; in *chem.*, oxide of tin, or calcinated tin in powder; in *pottery*, the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing; in *foundries*, the mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds; the mixture of dust and oil arising from the grinding of precious stones: **v.** to fix or fill up with putty: **puttying**, *imp.* **puttied**, *pp.* *-tēd*.

puy, *n.* *pūē* (F.), a provincial term for the conical hill-tops of Auvergne, in France, being for the most part the craters of extinct volcanoes.

puzzle, *n.* *pū'zēl* (an imitative word taken from the *puddling* or troubling of water, the sound of *dd* and *zz* being easily interchanged, especially before *l*—*puzzle-headed* and *muddle-headed* being synonymous terms), bewilderment; perplexity; something to try ingenuity: **v.** to confuse; to bewilder; to be perplexed: **puzzling**, *imp.* *-zling*: **adj.** bewildering; causing perplexity: **puzzled**, *pp.* *-zēd*: **puzzler**, *n.* *-zēl-ēr*, one who or that which puzzles.

puzzolano, *n.* *pū'tō-lā'nō*, also **puzzolan**, *pū'tō-lān* or *pū'z*,—see *pozzuolana* and *pozzolana*.

pyæmia, *n.* *pī-ē'mī-d* (Gr. *puon*, pus, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, a dangerous disease apt to occur after injuries and wounds, produced by the mingling of the poisonous matters of pus with the blood.

pycnite, *n.* *pīk'nīt* (Gr. *pyknos*, dense), a massive variety of topaz, of a dull-yellowish or reddish-white colour.

pycnodonts, *n. plu.* *pīk'nō-dōnts* (Gr. *pyknos*, dense, and *odontos*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, an extensive family of fossil fishes, having the mouth provided with a dense pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth.

pycnostyle, *n.* *pīk'nō-stīl* (Gr. *pyknos*, dense or thick, and *stulos*, a column), in *anc. arch.*, a colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other.

pye—see *pie*.

cōw, bōy, fōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pyelitis, *n. pīl'it'is* (Gr. *pyelos*, a basin, a trough, and *itis*, a Greek terminal denoting inflammation), inflammation of the pelvis or expanded open space of the kidney.

pygarg, *n. pī'gārg* (Gr. *pugargos*, literally, white-rump, a species of antelope), the female of the hen-harter; in *Scritp.*, a species of antelope.

pygmy, *n. pī'gmī* (F. *pygmée*, a pygmy—from *L. pygmaei*; Gr. *pygmaei*, a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity—from Gr. *pygme*, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles), one of a fabulous nation of dwarfs a cubit in height; a little or dwarfish person; in *zool.*, the chimpanzee: **pygmean**, *a. pī'gmē'an*, very small; dwarfish.

pyropterus, *n. pī'gōp'tēr'ūs* (Gr. *pyge*, the rump, and *pteron*, a wing), in *geol.*, a genus of saurid fossil fishes having their subdorsal and caudal fins greatly developed.

pylorideans, *n. plu. pīl'ōr'id'ē-ānz* (Gr. *puloros*, a gate-keeper, and *eidos*, likeness), certain bivalves, including those having the shell nearly always equivaive and gaping at the two extremities.

pylorus, *n. pīl'ōr'ūs* (Gr. *puloros*, a gate-keeper—from *pule*, a gate), the lower and right-hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines: **pyloric**, *a. pīl'ōr'ik*, pert. to the pylorus.

pyr, *pīr*, or **pyro**, *pīr'ō* (Gr. *pur*, fire; *L. pyra*, a funeral pile), a prefix signifying, literally or figuratively, "fire"; in *chem.*, altered by heat, or obtained by the action of heat; in *geol.*, igneous.

pyracanth, *n. pīr'ā-kānth* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *akanthos*, a spine), an evergreen thorn producing flame-coloured berries: **pyracanthous**, *a. -kānth'ūs*, having yellow spines.

pyralloite, *n. pīr'āl'lō'it* (Gr. *pur*, fire, *allos*, another, and *lithos*, a stone—referring to the changes of colour it undergoes before the blow-pipe), a mineral found in Finland, of a greenish-white colour.

pyramid, *n. pīr'ā-mīd* (F. *pyramide*, a pyramid—from *L. pyramis*—gen. *pyramidis*; Gr. *pyramis*—gen. *pyramidos*, a pyramid—a word of Egyptian origin), one of the great anc. structures of Egypt set apart for some sacred or religious use, the base forming a square and facing the four cardinal points, the sides bounded by plane triangles ending at a common point at the vertex; in *geom.*, a solid figure whose sides are plane triangles ending in a common point at the vertex, and whose base may be a triangle, square, &c.: **pyramidal**, *a. pīr'ā-mīd'ik*, and **pyramidal**, *a. pīr'ā-mīd'ik*, and **pyramidal**, *a. pīr'ā-mīd'ik*, having the form of a pyramid; **pyramidally**, *ad. -dāl'ik*, or **pyramidically**, *ad. pīr'ā-mīd'ikāl'ik*; **pyramidal numbers**, numbers resulting from the successive sums of polygonal numbers: **pyramidaloid**, *n. pīr'ā-mīd'ōyid* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a figure resembling a pyramid; a solid formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate: **pyramidion**, *n. pīr'ā-mīd'ōn*, in *arch.*, the small flat pyramid formed on the top of an obelisk.

pyrargyrite, *n. pīr'ār'gīr'it* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *argyros*, silver), a mineral of a lead-grey colour approaching an iron-black, constituting a rich ore of silver, widely diffused both in the Old and New World.

pyre, *n. pīr* (L. *pyra*, a funeral pile—from Gr. *pur*, fire), a heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned to ashes.

pyrena, *n. pīr'ē-nā*, *plu. pīrē-nā*, *-nē* (Gr. *pyren*, the kernel or stone of fruit), in *bot.*, stony coverings of the seeds in the medlar.

pyreneite, *n. pīr'ē-nē'it* (from the *Pyrenées*), a black or greyish-black variety of iron-lime garnet.

pyretics, *n. plu. pīr'ēt'iks* (Gr. *pyretos*, a burning fever—from *pur*, fire), medicines good for the cure of fever: **pyrexia**, *n. pīr'ēks'ē-ā*, *plu. pīr'ēks'ē-ā*, *-tē*, medical name for fever: **pyrexial**, *a. -tē-āl*, also **pyrexical**, *a. -kāl*, of or belonging to fever; feverish.

pyretology, *n. pīr'ēt'ōl'ōjī* (Gr. *pyretos*, a burning fever, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise or discourse on fevers; the doctrine of fevers.

pyridium, *n. pīr'id'ē-ūm* (L. *pyrum*, a pear), in *bot.*, the same as *pome*.

pyriferous, *a. pīr'ifēr'ūs* (L. *pyrum*, a pear, and *fero*, I bear), pear-shaped; also **pyriform**, *a. pīr'ifōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), pear-shaped.

pyrites, *n. plu. pīr'it'ēs* or *pīr'it'ēs* (Gr. *pyrites*, a stone from which fire may be struck—from Gr. *pur*, fire; *L. pyrites*, flint; F. *pyrite*), a mineral of a peculiar brass-yellow colour, striking fire with steel, called also sulphuret of iron; also applied to other metallic

ores containing a large portion of sulphur: **copper pyrites**, a combination of copper and sulphur, being the most common ore of copper: **iron pyrites**, a combination of iron and sulphur, one of the most abundant minerals in nature: **pyritic**, *a. pīr'it'ik*, also **pyritical**, *a. -kāl*, pert. to or resembling pyrites: **pyritiferous**, *a. pīr'it'ifēr'ūs* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *L. fero*, I produce), containing or producing pyrites.

pyro—see **pyr**.

pyro-acetic spirit, *n. pīr'ō-ā-sēt'ik* (**pyro**, and *acetic spirit*), a limpid ethereal liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the acetates.

pyro-acids, *n. pīr'ō-ā-sīd's* (**pyro**, and *acid*), products obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat, as **pyroacetic**, **pyroaliphatic**, **pyromalic**, **pyroformic**, **pyroglutamic**, &c.

pyrogallate, *n. pīr'ō-gāl'lāt* (**pyro**, and *gallie*), a salt of pyrogallie acid: **pyrogallie acid**, an acid obtained by the action of heat on gallic acid.

pyrogenous, *a. pīr'ōj'ē-nūs* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *gignōmi*, I am formed), produced by the agency of fire; igneous.

pyrolatry, *n. pīr'ōl'ā-trī* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *latreia*, worship), fire-worship.

pyroligneous, *a. pīr'ō-līg'nē-ūs*, also **pyroligneous**, *a. -nūs* (Gr. *pur*, fire—gen. *pyros*, and *L. lignum*, wood), obtained from the distillation of wood, usually beech, birch, or boxwood; applied to wood-vinegar, also to crude acetic acid: **pyroligneous spirit**, another name for **pyroacetic spirit**: **pyrolignite**, *n. -nīt*, a salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrology, *n. pīr'ōl'ōjī* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on heat; the science of heat: **pyrologist**, *n. -jīst*, one who is versed in the doctrines of heat.

pyrolusite, *n. pīr'ōl'ōsīt* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *luisis*, decomposition, in allusion to its extensive use in glass manufactures), in *min.*, a term for the black oxide of manganese—a substance very rich in oxygen, and much employed in chem. and the arts, of an iron-black or steel-grey colour.

pyromancy, *n. pīr'ō-mān'sī* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *mantia*, divination), divination by fire: **pyromantic**, *a. -tik*, pert. to pyromancy: *n. one* who pretends to skill in divination by fire.

pyromania, *n. pīr'ō-mā-nī-ā* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *mania*, madness), an insane desire for burning houses.

pyrometer, *n. pīr'ō-mē'tēr* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *metron*, a measure), in *chem.*, an instrument for measuring very high degrees of temperature; a contrivance for ascertaining the temperature of the flues of boilers: **pyrometry**, *n. -tē-trī*, the art of measuring degrees of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat: **pyrometric**, *a. pīr'ō-mē't'rik*, also **pyrometrical**, *a. -rīkāl*, pert. to the pyrometer or its use: **pyrometrically**, *ad. -ik*.

pyromorphite, *n. pīr'ō-mōr'fīt* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *morphe*, shape), a native phosphate of lead, a mineral of a green, yellow, or grey colour: **pyromorphous**, *a. -fūs*, that assumes a crystalline form by means of fire.

pyrope, *n. pīr'ōp* (L. *pyropus*, gold bronze; Gr. *pur*, fire, and *ops*, the eye, appearance), a dark-red variety of iron garnet or precious garnet, being the carbuncle of the lapidaries, having the appearance of fire or burning coal when held between the eye and the sun.

pyrophane, *n. pīr'ō-fān* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *phanos*, clear), a mineral that becomes transparent by heat: **pyrophaneous**, *a. pīr'ō-fā-nūs*, rendered transparent by heat.

pyrophorus, *n. pīr'ō-fōr'ūs* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *phoros*, bearing), any substance inflaming spontaneously on exposure to the air: **pyrophorous**, *a. -fōr'ūs*, pert. to or resembling pyrophorus.

pyrophysalite, *n. pīr'ō-fīs'ā-līt* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *physalis*, a bubble of water—from *phusao*, I blow—in allusion to the manner in which it swells up when heated), a coarse and nearly opaque variety of topaz.

pyroscope, *n. pīr'ō-skōp* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *skopeo*, I view), an instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of radiating heat.

pyrosis, *n. pīr'ō-sīs* (Gr. *pyros*, a burning—from Gr. *pur*, fire), in *med.*, a disease of the stomach, characterised by pain, with a copious eructation of a watery fluid, often acid, commonly termed "black-water" and "water-brash."

pyrosmalite, *n. pīr'ō-smā-līt* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *osme*, odour, in allusion to the smell of chlorine given

off when heated), a mineral of a liver-brown colour, a Swedish ore of iron.

pyrotechnic, a. *pir'ô-ték'ník*, also *pyr'otéchnical*, a. *-n'ikál* (F. *pyrotechnique*, *pyrotechnic*—from Gr. *pur*, fire, and *techné*, art), pert. to fireworks, or the art of making them; **pyrotechnics**, n. plu. *-níks*, also *pyr'otéchny*, n. *-ték'ní*, the art of making fireworks; the science which relates to the management and application of fire in its various operations; **pyr'otéchnist**, n. *-nist*, one skilled in the application and management of fire, or in the manufacture of fireworks.

pyroxene, n. *pir'ôks-én* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *zenos*, a guest), a mineral of various shades of green, grey, and black, sometimes colourless; another name for *augite*, in allusion to its usual mode of occurrence in the igneous rocks; **pyroxénic**, a. *-én'ik*, composed of or containing pyroxene.

pyroxylic spirit, n. *pir'ôks-l'it'ik* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *ulon*, wood), one of the products of the destructive distillation of wood; wood-naphtha; **pyroxyline**, n. *pir'ôks-l'in*, also **pyroxyle**, n. *-il*, in *chem.*, gun-cotton.

pyrrhic dance, n. *pir'rik dâns*, a military war-dance in great favour with the early Greeks, invented by Pyrrhus; **pyrrhic**, adj. pert. to the dance; applied to a poetic foot containing two short syllables.

pyrrhonism, n. *pir'ô-n'izm*, the tenets of the philosopher Pyrrho, who taught universal scepticism; scepticism; universal doubt; **pyrrhonic**, a. *pir-rôn'ik*, pert. to the tenets of Pyrrho; **pyrrhonist**, n. *pir-rô-nist*, a follower of Pyrrho; a sceptic.

pyrrhotine, n. *pir-rô-tin* (Gr. *pyrrhotes*, redness—from *pur*, fire), a sulphuret of iron of a reddish or light bronze-yellow colour, inferior in hardness to common iron pyrites; magnetic iron pyrites.

pyruvic, a. *pir'ôvik* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *L. uva*, a grape), in *chem.*, applied to an acid obtained from the wine-grape; also from the destructive distillation of the racemic and tartaric acids.

pythagorean, a. *pith-ag'ô-ré-an*, also **pythagoric**, a.

pith'ô-gôr'ik, or **pythagor'ical**, a. *-i-kál*, pert. to Pythagoras, or to his philosophy; **pythagorean**, n. a follower of Pythagoras in doctrines or practice; **pythagorism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrines or teachings of Pythagoras, an anc. Greek philosopher who taught that the solution of the principal philosophical problems is to be sought for in the study of mathematical relations, and who is popularly esteemed the author of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls through different orders of animal existence.

Pythones, n. *pith'ô-nès* (Gr. *python*, the serpent or dragon which Apollo slew, whence he received the name of *Pythia*: L. *Pytho*, anc. name of Delphi), the priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, in anc. Greece, who gave oracular answers; any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; **pythian**, a. *-i-an*, pert. to the Pythones; **Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated in honour of Apollo; **python**, n. *pith'ôn*, in *anc. Gr. myth.*, the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo; a genus of large serpents nearly allied to the boa, chiefly found in the E. Indies and S. Africa; **pythonic**, a. *pith-on'ik*, pretending to prophecy; prophetic; **pytho-nist**, n. *pith'ô-nist*, a conjurer; a soothsayer; **pyth'onism**, n. *-nizm*, the art of foretelling future events, after the manner of the anc. Delphic oracle.

pyx or **pix**, n. *piks* (L. *pyxis*; Gr. *pyxis*, a box), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the shrine or depository for the host or consecrated wafer; in *nav.*, the box in which the nautical compass is suspended; the box in which certain selected coins are set aside to be tested previous to the coinage being issued from the mint; a trial of the purity of silver-plate manufactured by silversmiths.

pyxidiculum, n. *piks-i-dik'ú-lím* (L. *pyxidula*, a small box), in *geol.*, a genus of diatoms whose minute silicious shields present the appearance of a saucer-shaped box, found abundantly in existing waters.

pyxidum, n. *piks-idi-um* (L. *pyxis*; Gr. *pyxis*, a box), in *bot.*, a fruit dividing into an upper and lower half, the former acting as a kind of lid.

Q

quack, n. *kwák* (an imitative word: the anc. Gr. comic poet Aristophanes represents the croaking of a frog by *koax koax*: L. *coaxo*, I croak; Ger. *quacken*, to croak like a frog), the cry of a duck: **v.** to cry like a duck; **quacking**, imp. **n.** the act of uttering sounds as a duck: **quacked**, pp. *kwákt*.

quack, n. *kwák* (Dut. *kwak*, a jest or story; Low Ger. *quackelen*, to talk much and idly, to work unskillfully; Dan. *quakle*, to dabble in, to bungle), an ignorant pretender to medicine; a boastful pretender to skill or knowledge not possessed; an empiric; adj. falsely pretending to cure diseases; pert. to or tainted with quackery: **v.** to act or practise as a quack; **quacking**, imp. **quacked**, pp. *kwákt*; **quackery**, n. *kwák-ér-í*, also **quack'ism**, n. *-izm*, ignorant pretensions to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; **quack'ish**, a. *-ish*, boasting of skill not possessed; **quack'salver**, n. *sál-vér* (Ger. *quacksalber*—from *salver*, and *salber*, one who deals in salves; Dut. *kwakzalver*), one who boasts of skill in medicines and salves; an ignorant pretender.

quadr, *kwôd'r*, also **quadra**, *kwôd'râ*, **quadri**, *kwôd'rî*, and **quadru**, *kwôd'rô* (L. *quatuor*, four), common prefixes in scientific words, signifying "four," "containing four parts."

quadra, n. *kwôd'râ* (L. *quadra*, a square), in *arch.*, a square frame or border round a bass-relief, panel, &c.; the square piece used to support the pedestals of statues, vases, &c.; **quadrâ**, n. plu. *kwôd'rê*, the bands or fillets of the Ionic base between which the hollow occurs.

quadrages, n. *kwôd'râ-jên* (L. *quadragesim*, forty each), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, an indulgence of forty days.

quadragesimal, n. *kwôd'râ-jès-i-mál* (L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth—from *quatuor*, four), Lent, because it consists of forty days; **quadragesimal**, a. *-i-mál*, pert. to Lent; **quadragesim**, used in Lent: **Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quadrangle, n. *kwôd-râng-gú* (L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered—from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, a corner or angle; It. *quadrangolo*, a quadrangle; F. *quadrangulé*, with four angles), in *geom.*, a plane figure

having four right angles; a square; in *arch.*, a four-cornered space enclosed by buildings; the rectangular court of a building; **quadrang'ular**, a. *-gú-lér*, having four right angles; square; **quadrang'ularly**, adv. *tér-lí*. **quadrant**, n. *kwôd-ránt* (L. *quadrans*, a fourth, a quarter: It. *quadrante*, in *geom.*, the quarter of a circle; an arc of 90°; in *nav.* and *astron.*, an instr. for taking elevations, adapted for measuring an arc of not more than 90°; **quadrant'al**, a. *-rânt'al*, pert. to a quadrant, or included in it; **quadrans**, n. *kwôd-rânz*, the fourth part of the Roman coin called an *as*.

quadrat, n. *kwôd'rát* (F. *quadrat*, a quadrat—from L. *quadratus*, squared), in *printing*, a piece of type-metal cast less in depth than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line or page, so as to leave a blank space on the paper when printed from.

quadrated, a. *kwôd'rát* (L. *quadratum*, to square—from *quadrus*, square: It. *quadrare*, to square; F. *quadrat*, a quadrated), squared; having four equal sides and four right angles; divisible into four equal parts; equal; exact; correspondent: **n.** a square: **v.** to reduce to a square; to suit; to correspond; **quadrating**, imp. **quadrated**, pp.: **quadratic**, a. *kwôd-rát'ik*, pert. to or containing a square; **quadratic equation**, in *alg.*, an equation in which the unknown quantity is a square; **quadratrix**, n. *kwôd-rá-triks*, in *geom.*, a curve by means of which right lines equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves, and their various parts, may be found mechanically; **quadrature**, n. *kwôd-rá-túr*, the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; in *astron.*, the position of a heavenly body, when the lines from the earth to the sun and it form an angle of 90°—applied particularly to the moon in its first and last quarters; **quadratus**, a. *kwôd-rát'us*, in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles from their shape, as *quadratus femoris*, *fém'ô-ris* (L. *femur*, thigh—gen. *femoris*).

quadrel, n. *kwôd-rél* (It. *quadrello*, a square brick—from L. *quadrus*, square), in *arch.*, a kind of artificial stone or brick made from chalky earth, and moulded into a square form.

quadrennial, a. *kwôd-rén-ni-ál*, also **quadr'ennial**, a. *-i-én-ni-ál* (L. *quadrenniūm*, a period of four

côto, *bôy*, *fôot*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

years—from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, a year), occurring once in four years; comprising four years: **quadrennially**, *ad. -ii*.

quadricapsular, *a. kwòd'ri-káps'ù-lér* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a small box), in *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadricornous, *a. kwòd'ri-kòr'nùs* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn), in *zool.* or *ent.*, having four horns, or four antennae.

quadricostate, *a. kwòd'ri-kòs'tat* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *costa*, a side), having four ribs.

quadridentate, *a. kwòd'ri-dén'tat* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *dentatus*, toothed), in *bot.*, having four teeth on the edge.

quadrifarious, *a. kwòd'ri-fá-rí'ús* (L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold—from *quatuor*, four), in *bot.*, in four rows.

quadrifid, *a. kwòd'ri-fid* (L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft—from *quatuor*, four, and *fido*, I cleave), in *bot.*, four-cleft; cut down into four parts to about the middle.

quadriga, *n. kwòd'ri-gá* (L. *quadrigare*, to square; *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke), in *anc. times*, a car drawn by four horses abreast, used chiefly in triumphal processions.

quadrigenous, *a. kwòd'ri-jém'i-nùs* (L. *quadrans*, a fourth part, and *gemi*, twins), in *bot.*, fourfold; having four similar parts.

quadrigenarius, *a. kwòd'ri-jén-d'ri-ús* (L. *quadrigenarius*, of four hundred each—from *quatuor*, four, and *centum*, a hundred), consisting of four hundred.

quadrigenous, *a. kwòd'ri-jén-d'ri-ús* (L. *quadrigenus*, belonging to a team of four—from *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair), in *bot.*, having four pair of leaflets.

quadrilateral, *a. kwòd'ri-lá-tér-ál* (It. *quadrilatero*, quadrilateral; F. *quadrilatère*, a quadrilateral—from L. *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, a side), having four sides and four angles: *n.* in *geom.*, a plane figure having four sides: **quadrilaterality**, *n. -nès*, the property of being quadrilateral.

quadrilateral, *n. kwòd'ri-lá-tér-ál* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *littera*, a letter), in *gram.*, consisting of four letters.

quadrille, *n. ká-dril'* (F. *quadrille*, a dance; It. *quadriglia*, a troop or band of men formed into a square—from L. *quadrate*, to make four-cornered—from *quatuor*, four), a game at cards played by four persons; something consisting of fours; a dance made up of sets of dancers, four in each set.

quadrillion, *n. kwòd'ri-lí-ún* (L. *quadra*, a square, and *Eng. million*), the fourth power of a million; or a unit with 24 ciphers, according to the Eng. system; a unit with 15 ciphers, according to the French or Italian system.

quadrilobate, *a. kwòd'ri-lò-bát*, also **quadrilobed**, *a. -lòb'd* (L. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *lobos*, a lobe), in *bot.*, four-lobed.

quadrilocular, *a. kwòd'ri-lò-k'ù-lér* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little space), in *bot.*, having four cells or chambers.

quadrinomial, *a. kwòd'ri-nóm'ál* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *nomen*, a name; Gr. *nome*, a division), in *alg.*, consisting of four denominations or terms; **quadrinomial**, *a. -nóm'ál*, of four denominations or terms.

quadrupartite, *a. kwòd'ri-pár'tít* (L. *quadrupartitus*, divided into four parts—from *quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided), divided into four parts; in *bot.*, divided deeply into four parts: **quadrupartitely**, *ad. -tù-t'*; **quadrupartition**, *n. -tish'ùn*, a division with four equal parts; the taking of a fourth part of a quantity.

quadrupennate, *a. kwòd'ri-pén'nát* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *penna*, a feather), having four wings.

quadriphyllous, *a. kwòd'ri-fil'lùs* (L. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *phylon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having four leaves.

quadrirème, *n. kwòd'ri-rém* (L. *quadrirémis*—from *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar), in *anc. times*, a warship propelled by four banks of oars.

quadriscutate, *a. kwòd'ri-sù-kát* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *sulcus*, a furrow), four-furrowed; having the hoof divided into four parts.

quadsyllable, *n. kwòd'ri-sil'lá-bl* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, a syllable), a word of four syllables: **quadsyllabic**, *a. -láb'ik*, consisting of four syllables.

quadrivalves, *n. plu. kwòd'ri-válvz* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *valve*, the folds of a door), in *arch.*, a door

with four folds or leaves: **quadrivalve**, *a. -váv*, also **quadrivalvular**, *a. -váv'ù-lér*, in *bot.*, having four valves.

quadrivium, *n. kwòd'ri-ví-úm* (L. *quadrivium*, a thing pert. to four ways—from *quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way), the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy: **quadrivial**, *n. -rí-v'ál*, one of the four lesser arts: *adj.* having four ways meeting in a point.

quadron, *n. kwòd'ron'* (L. *quadrans*, a fourth part—from *quatuor*, four: F. *quateron*), in *Amer.*, the offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

quadrumane, *n. also quadruman*, *n. kwòd'rò-mán* (F. *quadrumane*, having four hands—from L. *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand), an animal having four hands corresponding to the hands of a man, as in the monkey tribe: **quadrumana**, *n. plu. kwòd'rò-mán'a*, the order of mammals which have four hand-like extremities, as in the monkey tribe: **quadrumaneous**, *a. kwòd'rò-mán'ús*, having four hands.

quadruped, *n. kwòd'rò-péd* (L. *quadrupes*, a four-footed animal—from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), any animal having four legs and four feet: *adj.* four-footed.

quadruple, *a. kwòd'rò-pl* (L. *quadruplus*, fourfold—from *quatuor*, four, and *plico*, I fold: It. *quadruplo*: F. *quadruple*), fourfold: *n.* four times the same or quantity: *v.* to multiply by four: **quadrupling**, *imp. -pling*: **quadrupled**, *pp. -pld*: *adj.* multiplied by four: **quadruply**, *ad. -pl'*, to a fourfold quantity: **quadruplicate**, *a. kwòd'rò-plikát*, fourfold: *v.* to make fourfold: to double twice: **quadruplicating**, *imp. -quadruplicating*, *pp. -quadruplicating*, *n. -kà-shún*, the taking four times the simple sum or amount.

quare, *v. kwè-rè* (imper. of L. *quaro*, I search or inquire), search; inquire—see *query*.

questor, *n. kwès'tór* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, an officer who had the charge of the revenue.

quaff, *v. kwáf* (an imitative word: Scot. *waucht* or *waught*, to drink copiously; *quaiach*, a small drinking-cup with two ears: Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl), to swallow in large draughts; to drink copiously and luxuriously: **quaffing**, *imp. -ing*, the act of one who quaffs; a draught: **quaffed**, *pp. kwáf't*: **quaffer**, *n. -fèr*, one who quaffs or drinks largely.

quag, *n. kwág* (a corruption of *quake*), a quagmire: **quaggy**, *a. -g'y*, yielding or trembling under the feet, as soft wet earth, or a bog.

quagga, *n. kwág-gá* (Hottentot, *quagga*—from its cry), a S. African animal, allied both to the ass and the zebra.

quagmire, *n. kwág'mír* (from Eng. *quake* and *mire*: Dut. *vaggen*, to totter: old Eng. *vagmire*), wet boggy land firm enough on the surface to be walked on, but which yields or trembles under the feet at every step; a shaking marsh; boggy ground very muddy.

quail, *n. kwál* (Dut. *quackel*, a quail; *quacken*, to cry as a quail: It. *quaglia*, a quail), a bird closely allied to the partridge, and esteemed for its flesh: **quail-pipe**, a pipe or call for alluring quails into a net.

quail, *v. kwál* (in the sense of causing the blood to curdle from bodily fear: It. *quagliare*, to curdle as milk; *cagliare*, to curdle, to quail in one's courage: Dut. *quaghel*; L. *coagulum*, the infusion used to curdle milk), to quake; to tremble under bodily fear or horror; to faint; to languish; to give way: **quailing**, *imp. -quailed*, *pp. kwáld*: *adj.* languishing; losing courage: *n.* a falling in resolution.

quaint, *a. kwánt* (prov. F. *koant*, pretty: old F. *coint*, neat, dainty: It. *contigie*, curious ornaments), odd; fanciful; singular; affected: *quaintly*, *ad. -tì*: **quaintness**, *n. -nès*, oddness; peculiarity.

quake, *n. kwák* (Ger. *quackeln*, to shake), to waver: Dut. *vaggen*, to stagger: AS. *cwacian*, to quake or tremble), a shudder; a tremulous agitation: *v.* to tremble with cold or fear; to be agitated, as the earth by internal movements; to shudder: **quaking**, *imp. -quaked*, *pp. -quaked*: **Quaker**, *n. -kér*, a term applied to the religious sect the Society of Friends, first given in reproach: **quakerly**, *ad. -l'*, after the manner of a Quaker: **quakerism**, *n. -izm*, manners or tenets of the Quakers: **quakingly**, *ad. -l'*, tremblingly, in a quaking manner.

qualify, *v. kwól'í-ft* (F. *qualifier*; It. *qualificare*, to qualify—from L. *qualis*, how constituted, of what sort or kind, and *facio*, I make), to fit or prepare for anything; to render capable or competent; to soften; to diminish; to ease; to modify or limit, as a statement;

to dilute: **qual'ifying**, *imp.*: **ad.** modifying; restraining; furnishing with legal power: **n.** the act of one who qualifies for a place or station: **qual'ified**, *pp.*: **-fid.**: **ad.** fitted; competent: **qual'ifiedly**, *adv.*: **-fid-ly**: **qual'ifiedness**, *n.* **-nēs**, the state of being qualified or fitted: **qual'ifier**, *n.* **-f-ēr**, one who or that which qualifies: **qual'ifiable**, *a.* **-f-id-ā-bl**, that may be qualified: **qual'ification**, *n.* **-f-i-kā'shān**, any natural endowment, or any acquirement, enabling a person to fill with success a particular office or position; legal power or ability; abatement; modification: **qual'ificative**, *a.* **-fiv**, having the power to qualify or modify: **n.** that which serves to qualify: **qual'ificator**, *n.* **-kā't-ēr**, in *Rome*, an officer who prepares cases for trial in the ecclesiastical court.

quality, *n.* **kwōl't-i** (*L. qualitas*, a quality or property—from *qualis*, of what sort or kind: *F. qualité*: *It. qualita*, quality), that which belongs to a body or substance; the power or property of producing certain effects; disposition; temper; virtue or vice; acquirement; condition in relation to others; superior rank or distinction; persons of high rank taken collectively: **qual'itative**, *a.* **-fā-tiv**, connected with or relating to quality; in *chem. analysis*, intended merely to determine the nature or the names of component parts: **qual'itatively**, *adv.* **-fiv-ly**.

qualm, *n.* **kwām** (*AS. cwealm* and *cweylan*, destruction, death: *Dau. quæle*, to choke: *Ger. qualm*, a choking smoke), a feeling of sickness; a sudden fit of nausea; a distressing thought; an uneasiness of conscience: **qualm'ish**, *a.* **-ish**, affected with nausea or sickly languor; sick at the stomach: **qualm'ishly**, *adv.* **-li**: **qualm'ishness**, *n.* **-nēs**, nausea.

quandary, *n.* **kwōn'dā-rī** (a corruption of *F. phrase, qu'en dirai-je*, what shall I say to it?), doubt; uncertainty: a state of difficulty or uncertainty.

quant, *n.* **kwōnt**, a small piece of flat wood at the bottom of a leaping-pole, or of a pole used by a barge-man to push along his vessel, to prevent it sinking too easily under the weight of a person, in marshy places.

quantify, *v.* **kwōnt-i-fī** (*L. quantus*, how great, and *facere*, to make), to modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to mark with the sign of quantity: **quant'ified**, *pp.*: **-fīd**: **quant'ification**, *n.* **-f-i-kā'shān**, a modification by a reference to quantity; process or form by which anything is quantified.

quantity, *n.* **kwōn't-i-ti** (*L. quantitas*, greatness, extent—from *quantus*, how great: *It. quantita*: *F. quantité*), that property of anything capable of being increased or diminished; bulk, weight, or number; a large portion; an indefinite extent of space; an indeterminate mass or aggregate of matter; the measure of the time of a syllable or vowel in pronouncing it; in *logic*, a general conception; in *math.*, anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured: **quant'itative**, *a.* **-fā-tiv**, relating to quantity; estimable according to quantity: **quant'itatively**, *adv.* **-fiv-ly**.

quantum, *n.* **kwōn'tūm** (*L. quantum*, as much as), quantity; amount.

quaquaversal, *a.* **kwā'kwā-vēr-sāl** (*L. quaquara*, on every side, and *versus*, turned), dipping on all sides; in *geol.*, applied to strata dipping on all sides from a common centre.

quarantine, *n.* **kwōr'ān-tēn** (*It. quarantina*: *F. quarantaine*, forty—from *L. quadraginta*, forty), the time, originally forty days, during which a ship arriving from a foreign port, and suspected to be infected with some malignant contagious disease, must refrain from any communication with the shore: **v.** to compel a ship's company to forbear intercourse with the shore for a limited period on account of the real or supposed existence of some malignant contagious disease on board: **quar'antining**, *imp.*: **quar'antined**, *pp.* **-tēnd**.

quarrel, *n.* **kwōr'rēl** (*F. querelle*, altercation: *L. querela*, complaint: *Ger. quarren*, to grumble: *Fin. kaurista*, to speak in a high thin tone), a petty fight or scuffle; an angry dispute; open variance between parties; ground of dispute: **v.** to find fault; to dispute; to disagree; to be at variance: **quar'relling**, *imp.*: **n.** dissension; strife: **quar'rell'd**, *pp.* **-rēld**: **quar'reller**, *n.* **-r-ēr**, one who quarrels: **quar'relsomeness**, *a.* **-sīm**, disposed to quarrel; contentious: **quar'relsomely**, *adv.* **-li**: **quar'relsomeness**, *n.* **-nēs**, disposition to engage in contention and brawls.

quarrel, *n.* **kwōr'rēl** (*F. quarreau*, a quarrel), in *anc. archery*, an arrow for a crossbow with a four-square

head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

quarry, *n.* **kwōr'rī** (*F. quarryère*, a quarry—from *quarrer*, to cut square—from *L. quadrare*, to cut square), a place where stones are excavated and roughly hewn: **v.** to excavate from a stone-mine: **quar'rying**, *imp.* **-r-īng**: **n.** the act or business of digging stones from a mine: **quar'ried**, *pp.* **-rīd**: **quarryman**, *n.* one who works in a quarry: **quarry-water**, *n.* a familiar term among quarrymen and builders for the moisture contained in stone newly raised from the quarry, which gradually evaporates when exposed to the air.

quarry, *n.* **kwōr'rī** (*F. curie*; old *F. cuyerie*, the entrails of the game given to the dogs at the death: *It. curata*, the contents of the abdomen and thorax of an animal), among *falconers*, any game flown at and killed; dead game.

quart, *n.* **kwōrt** (*It. quarta*: *F. quartie*, a fourth part, a quart—from *L. quartus*, the fourth), the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; the vessel or measure which contains it.

quart, *n.* **kārt** (*F. quarté*, a quarter), a sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.

quartan, *a.* **kwōw'r-tān** (*L. and It. quartana*, the quartan ague—from *L. quartus*, fourth), occurring every fourth day—applied to a form of ague.

quartation, *n.* **kwōw'r-tā'shān** (*F. quartation*, quartation—from *L. quartus*, fourth), in an alloy of gold and silver, the separation of the gold from the silver by means of sulphuric acid, which dissolves the silver—the silver, however, must not be less than three-fourths of the alloy, else the gold protects the silver.

quarter, *n.* **kwōr'tēr** (*L. quartarius*, a fourth part—from *quartus*, fourth: *It. quartiere*: *F. quartier*: *Ger. quartier*), the fourth part of anything; a weight of 28 lb. avoirdupois; a measure of capacity of 8 bushels; a point of the compass; a region; a territory; a particular portion or district of a town, city, &c.; proper station; in *mil.*, mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy; a part or side of a thing; the part of the side of a shoe from the heel to the vamp; the part of a ship's side lying towards the stern; the fourth part of the year; one limb of a quadruped with adjacent parts: **plu.** military stations; lodgings or residence; in *R. N.*, the stations or places assigned on duty or in action; in *building*, those slight upright pieces of timber placed between the penechons and posts used to lath upon: **v.** to divide into four equal parts; to separate into parts; in *mil.*, to station for lodgings; to have a temporary residence: **quar'tering**, *imp.*: **n.** in *arch.*, a series of quarters; in *mil.*, assignment of quarters; in *her.*, one of the divisions of a shield containing many coats: **quar'tered**, *pp.* **-tērd**: **quar'terly**, *a.* **-li**, consisting of a fourth part; done or held once every quarter of a year; relating to a quarter: **ad.** once in the quarter of a year: **n.** a periodical published at intervals of three months: **quar'tern**, *n.* **-tēr-n**, the fourth part: **quar'teron**, *n.* **-tēr-ōn**, a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a hundred with one added; a variable measure: **quar'tern-loaf**, the 4-lb. loaf, so called because originally made of one-fourth of a peck, or of a stone, of flour: **quar'ter-day**, the last day of the quarter, on which payment of rent or interest is due: **quar'ter-deck**, in a *ship*, the short upper deck from the aftmost end of the main chains to the stern: **quar'ter-face**, a face turned away so that but one quarter of it is visible: **quar'ter-foil**, an ornament in Gothic arch, formed by a moulding disposed in four segments of circles: **quar'ter-gallery**, in a *ship*, the projecting convenience and ornament of the top side connected with the stern: **quar'ter-master**, a regimental staff-officer charged with the duty of assigning quarters and providing food and clothing, &c., to his regiment; in the *navy*, a petty officer who assists the mates or master in their duties in stowing the hold, attending the steerage, &c.: **quar'ter-master-general**, a staff-officer whose duty it is to lay down the routes, to regulate the marches of the troops, and to assign them quarters, &c.: **quar'ter-pieces**, the carved figures at the aft part of the quarter-gallery: **quar'ter sessions**, in *Eng.*, a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county; in *Scot.*, quarterly meetings of the justices of the peace at their county town: **quar'ter-staff**, a staff, so called from the manner of using it in attack or defence, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end: **quar'ter-round**, in *arch.*, any moulding whose

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thīng, there, zēal.

contour is a quadrant—also called an *ovolo*: **head-quarters**, the tent or residence of the commander-in-chief of an army: **on the quarter**, in *nav.*, in the direction of a point of the horizon abaft the beam, but not quite in the direction of the stern: **to keep quarter**, to keep within certain bounds, limits, or terms: **to give or show quarter**, to accept as prisoner an enemy in battle who submits; to forbear to kill a defeated enemy—that is, by sparing his life you keep within bounds, and do not proceed to the utmost extremities against him: **to quarter arms**, in *her.*, to place the arms of other families in certain compartments of a shield, the family arms being placed in the first.

quartet, *n.* *kwa-tôr-tê'*, also spelt *quartett'* or *quartette'* (It. *quartetto*, a quartet—from *L. quartus*, the fourth), a musical composition in four parts, to be performed by four voices or instruments; a stanza of four lines.

quartile, *n.* *kwa-tôr-til'* (F. *quartile*, a quartile—from *L. quartus*, the fourth), an aspect of the planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees.

quartine, *n.* *kwa-tôr-tin'* (*L. quartus*, the fourth), in *bot.*, the fourth coat of the ovule, which is often changed into albumen.

quarto, *a.* *kwa-tôr-tô'* (*L. quartus*, the fourth: It. and F. *quarto*), the fourth part of a sheet, or a sheet folded in four parts: *n.* a book consisting of sheets so divided; a book of a square or nearly square form.

quartz, *n.* *kwa-tôr-ts'* (Ger. *quarz*, a name formerly given to crystals forming in the earth), a name applied to numerous varieties of rock-crystal of many shades of colour, or to crystallised silica, known under the various names of *rock-crystal*, *amethyst*, *siderite*, *topaz*, *carngorm*, *milk-quartz*, *rose-quartz*, &c.: **quartziferous**, *a.* *kwa-tôr-tîf-er-ûs'* (Ger. *quarz*, and *L. fero*, I produce), in *geol.*, composed of quartz, or largely containing quartz: **quartzite**, *n.* *kwa-tôr-tî-sit'*, an aggregation of quartz-grains, applied to sandstones which have been indurated or altered by heat so as to assume the appearance of quartz-rock: **quartzose**, *a.* *-sôz*, abounding in quartz, applied to sands, sandstone, and grits, essentially composed of quartz: **quartz-rock**, a term properly applied to a stratified rock of the metamorphic series, consisting almost entirely of silica.

quash, *n.* *kwa-sh'*, a species of pumpkin; the Amer. squash, which see.

quash, *v.* *kwa-sh'* (old F. *quassier*; F. *casser*, to crash in pieces, to annul: *L. quassare*, to shatter or shiver; Ger. *quetschen*, to crush, to bruise—an imitative word), to crush; to subdue suddenly; in *law*, to annul or make void; to suppress: **quashing**, *imp.*: **quashed**, *pp.* *kwa-sh't*.

quasi, prefix, *kwa-sî'* (*L. quasi*, as if, as it were), apparently; almost; of the same import: **quasimodo**, *n.* *kwa-sî-mô-dô'* (*L. quasi*, as if, and *modo*, only, merely), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the first Sunday after Easter, so called from the *introit* for that day commencing with the words *Quasi modo*.

quassia, *n.* *kwa-shî-â'* (said to be so called after a negro named Quassy, who first discovered its medicinal qualities), a S. Amer. plant whose wood is intensely bitter—the bark is used as a tonic: **quassine**, *n.* *kwa-sî-sîn*, also **quassite**, *n.* *-sî-tî*, the bitter principle of quassia.

quaternary, *a.* *kwa-tôr-têr-î'* (*L. quaternarius*, containing four—from *quaterni*, four each—from *quatuor*, four), consisting of fours; in *bot.*, arranged in fours, as a leaf; in *geol.*, applied to all accumulations above the true tertiaries, equivalent to post-tertiary: *n.* the number four: **quaternate**, *a.* *-nat*, in *bot.*, applied to leaves coming off in fours from one point.

quaternion, *n.* *kwa-tôr-tî-nî-on'* (*L. quaterni*, by fours), a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; in *Scrip.*, a file of four soldiers: **quaternions**, *n. plu. -ônz*, in *math.*, the metaphoric relation which exists between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space.

quateron, *n.* *kwa-tôr-ên*, a quadron, which see.

quatorze, *a.* *kâ-tôr-z'* (F. *quatorze*, fourteen), fourteen: *n.* four cards at the game of piquet, so called because each quatorze reckons fourteen points.

quatrain, *n.* *kwa-tôr-ân* or *kâ-trân'* (F. *quatrain*, a quatrain—from *quatre*, four—from *L. quatuor*, four), in *poetry*, a stanza of four lines, usually rhyming alternately.

quatrefoil, *n.* *kâ-tr-fôil'*, another spelling of *quaterfoil* (F. *quatre*, four, and *feuille*, a leaf or blade), in

arch., an ornamental arrangement of cusps or foliations into four leaves; the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps; in *her.*, four-leaved grass.

quaver, *v.* *kwa-vêr'* (Ger. *quabbeln*, to shake like a jelly; Dut. *quabbe*, a dewlap, from its quavering movement: Sp. *quiebro*, a quaver, a movement of the body), to tremble; to vibrate; in *music*, to produce a note with a tremulous modulation of the voice: *n.* a musical note of very short time, equal to half a crotchet; a rapid vibration of the voice: **quavering**, *imp.*: *adj.* tremulous: *n.* the act of shaking the voice; the act of producing a shake on a musical instrument: **quavered**, *pp.* *-vêr'd*: *adj.* distributed into quavers: **quaverer**, *n.* *-vêr-er*, one who quavers.

quay, *n.* *kê'* (F. *quai*; Dut. *kaai*; Bret. *kae*, a quay, an enclosure, a dyke along a river or canal; Dut. *kade* or *kae*, a dyke or causeway), a bank or wharf at which vessels are loaded and unloaded: **quay age**, *n.* *-âj*, quay-dues; wharfage: **quay-berth**, a loading or discharging space for a ship in a dock; also written *key* and *kevyke*.

quean, *n.* *kwaên'* (Dut. *queen*, a barren cow; Low Ger. *guene*, a heifer), an abusive term for a woman; a worthless woman.

queasy, *a.* *kwa-ê-sî'* (Icel. *quasa*, to pant; *queisa*, colic; Wal. *quase*, a belch), sickish at stomach; squeamish; causing nausea: **queasily**, *adv.* *-lî*: **queasiness**, *n.* *-nês*, nausea; qualmishness.

queen, *n.* *kwaên'* (AS. *cwen*, a woman, a wife, queen; Icel. *quinna*, a woman; *quen* or *quæn*, a woman, a wife; Gr. *gune*; Sans. *gani*, a woman), the wife of a king; a female sovereign; the highest of her kind: **queenly**, *a.* *-lî*, or **queen-like**, like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to the dignity of a queen: **queen-bee**, the fertile female of a hive or swarm: **queen-consort**, the wife of a reigning king: **queen-dowager**, the widow of a king: **queen-mother**, the mother of a reigning king: **queen-post**, one of the two posts rising at right angles from the tie-beam, which passes across the roof of a house—they support the timber roof; when there is only one it is called a *king-post*: **queen's bench**—see under *king*: **queen's counsel**—see under *king*: **queen's evidence**—see under *king*: **queen's metal**, a superior kind of pewter: **queen regent** or **regnant**, a queen reigning in her own right: **queen's yellow**, a colour formed from the subsulphate of mercury: **queen's ware**, a cream-coloured glazed earthenware: **queens**, in *slating*, slates three feet long and two feet wide.

queer, *a.* *kwaêr'* (an old cant term, *quier*, bad; *quyer-kyn*, a prison-house), curious; out of the common way; odd; singular: **queerly**, *adv.* *-lî*: **queerish**, *a.* *-ish*, rather queer: **queerness**, *n.* *-nês*, oddity; singularity: **quest**, *n.* *kwaêst'* (Icel. *quisa*, a bird; Eng. *cushat*), the European wood-pigeon; the cushat.

quell, *v.* *kwaêl'* (Dan. *quæle*, to choke; AS. *cwellan*, to kill; *cweller*, a man-slayer; Norm. *querka*, to strangle), to cause to cease; to crush; to quiet; to calm; to reduce or bring down: **quelling**, *imp.*: **quelled**, *pp.* *kwaêld*: **queller**, *n.* *-er*, one who crushes or puts down.

quench, *v.* *kwaênch'* (AS. *cwincan*, to decrease; old Fris. *kwinka*, to waste away; AS. *cwencan*, to quench; Dut. *quijnen*, to languish), to extinguish; to put out; to still; to repress; to allay; to stifle: **quenching**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who quenches; that which quenches: **quenched**, *pp.* *kwaêncht*: **quenchable**, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be extinguished: **quencher**, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which quenches: **quenchless**, *a.* *-lês*, that cannot be quenched; irrepressible: **quenchlessly**, *adv.* *-lî*: **quenchlessness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being quenched. **quercitron**, *n.* *kwaêr-sî-trôn'* (*L. quercus*, an oak-tree, and *citrus*, the citron-tree), the bark of the *quercus tinctoria*, a tree of N. Amer., yielding a valuable yellow dye: **quercitrine**, *n.* *-trîn*, the yellow colouring principle of certain oak-barks: **quercus**, *n.* *kwaêr-kûs'* (*L.*), the scientific name of the oak-tree.

querimonious, *a.* *kwaêr-i-môn-i-ûs'* (*L.* and *It. querimonia*, a complaint—from *L. queror*, I complain), complaining; querulous: **querimously**, *adv.* *-lî*: **querimousness**, *n.* *-nês*, a complaining temper; disposition to complain.

querist—see under *query*.

quern, *n.* *kwaên'* (Goth. *quernus*; AS. *cwœrn*; Icel. *quœrn*, a mill), a hand-mill for grinding grain. **querulous**, *a.* *kwaêr-i-ûs'* (*L. querulus*, complaining—from *queror*, I complain; *It. querulo*), habitually complaining; discontented: **querulously**, *adv.* *-lî*: **querulousness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being querulous;

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; ptne, ptn; nôte, nôt, môve;

disposition to complain; the habit of murmuring or complaining.

query, *n.* kwé-ri (L. *quære*, seek, ask; *quæro*, I seek; old *F. querre*; *F. quérir*, to seek, to go and fetch), an inquiry or question to be answered or resolved; an interrogatory, or one marked by a point of interrogation: **v.** to ask a question or questions; to mark with a query; to doubt of: **que'rying**, imp.: **que'ried**, pp. -*ried*: **que'rist**, *n.* -*rist*, one who asks questions.

quest, *n.* kwést (F. *quête*, old *F. queste*, quest—from L. *questum*, to seek for), search; inquiry; pursuit.

question, *n.* kwést-yün (It. *questione*, *F. question*, a question—from L. *questio*, a seeking—from *questum*, to seek), an interrogatory; something proposed which is to be solved by answer; examination by torture; inquiry; doubt; subject of dispute or debate: **v.** to examine by questions; to interrogate; to doubt; to have no confidence in; to inquire: **int.** a call to speak to the point: **questioning**, imp.: **questioned**, pp. -*yünd*: **questioner**, *n.* -yün-ér, one who interrogates or questions: **questionable**, *a.* -*abl*, that may be doubted; disputable; suspicious: **questionably**, *ad.* -*abl*: **questionableness**, *n.* -*bl-nés*, the quality or state of being questionable: **questionary**, *a.* -*ér-i*, asking questions: **questionist**, *n.* -*ist*, an inquirer: **plu.** those in their last college course in the English universities, and about to be examined for honours or degrees: **begging the question**, taking for granted; assuming without proof: **in question**, in debate; under discussion, or in course of examination: **leading question**, a question that suggests to a person questioned the reply it is desirable to make: **out of the question**, not worthy of consideration; not a matter to be thought of; impossible: **past question**, beyond question; undoubtedly: **previous question**—see **previous**: **to the question**, to the point in dispute, or to the real matter under debate.

questor—see **quæstor**.

queue, *n.* kü (F. *queue*, a tail), the tie of a wig; in *her.*, the tail of a beast; a cue.

quibble, *n.* kwib-bi (Bret. *gwiellen*, a weather-cock; Gael. *cuibhle*, circular motion; W. *chwoip*, a quick flirt or turn), a petty or contemptible evasion; a petty cavil; a pretence: **v.** to evade by artifice, or by a play upon words; to cavil in argument or discourse: **quib-bing**, imp.: **quibbled**, pp. -*bled*: **quibbler**, *n.* -*blér*, one who acts by trifling evasions; a caviller: **quib-blingly**, *ad.* -*li*.

quick, *a.* kwik (AS. *cwic*, living; Icel. *quika*, to move; Dut. *quicken*, to shake, to move; Dan. *quæg*, living; quick; Sans. *gwick*, living), done or occurring in a short time; active; alive; living; sprightly; ready; swift; nimble: **ad.** speedily; without delay; in a short time: **n.** the living flesh; the living, as "the quick and the dead"; sensitive parts or points; a living plant—applied to the hawthorn: **quickly**, *ad.* -*li*: **quickness**, *n.* -*nés*, rapidity of motion; celerity; activity: **quick-grass**, couch-grass; **quitch-grass**: **quick-lime**, recently-burnt lime, or lime yet unslaked—so called from its caustic and corrosive qualities: **quick-match**, cotton strands dipped in a composition of white vinegar, saltpetre, and gunpowder: **quick-sand**, sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; anything deceptive, treacherous, or dangerous: **quick-scented**, *a.* acute of smell: **quick-set**, *n.* a living plant set to grow for a hedge—applied to the hawthorn: **adj.** made of quick-set: **quick-sighted**, *a.* -*stéd*, acute of sight or perception: **quick-witted**, *a.* -*wit-téd*, of ready wit.

quicken, *v.* kwik-én (from **quick**, which see), to make alive; to become alive; to revive or resuscitate; to increase the speed or velocity of; to hasten; to sharpen; to stimulate; to incite: **to reinvigorate**; to move with activity: **quicken-ing**, imp. -*ning*: **adj.** giving life to; inciting; reviving: **n.** the first felt motion of the fetus in the womb: **quicken-ed**, pp. -*nd*: **quicken-er**, *n.* -*né*, one who or that which quickens.

quicksilver, *n.* kwik-sil-vér (*quick*, and *silver*), the familiar term for fluid mercury, in allusion to its mobility, and silver-white colour: **quicksilvered**, *a.* -*sil-véréd*, overlaid with quicksilver: **quicksilver horizon**, a shallow trough of quicksilver to form an artificial horizon, used for observing altitudes.

quid, *n.* kwid (AS. *cud*, what is chewed: in Surrey, *quid*, what is chewed), a piece of tobacco rolled about in the mouth, like a cow chewing the cud.

quiddity, *n.* kwid-i-ti (mid. L. *quidditas*, the whiteness or distinctive nature of a thing, a byword introduced by the nice distinctions of the schools—from

L. *quid*, what: It. *quiddità*, quiddity), a subtlety or nice refinement; a trifling nicety; a captious question.

quidnunc, *n.* kwid-'nūngk (L. *quidnunc*, what now?), a term of reproach applied to one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all occurrences: **quid-pro-quo**, *n.* kwid-pró-kwó (L. *what for what*), one thing for another; in *law*, an equivalent.

quiesce, *v.* kwí-est (L. *quiesco*, I rest or keep quiet—from *quies*, rest), to be silent, as a letter: **quies'-cing**, imp.: **quiesced**, pp. -*est*: **quies'-cent**, *a.* -*sént*, resting; being in a state without motion; calm; unruffled, as the mind; silent; not sounded, as a letter: **n. a silent letter: **quies'-cently**, *ad.* -*li*: **quies'-cence**, *n.* -*séns*, rest; state of being without motion; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion; silence.**

quiet, *a.* kwí-ét (F. *quiet*, quiet—from L. *quietus*, enjoying rest, quiet—from *quies*, rest: It. *quiete*, calm; still; free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; without noise or resistance; unruffled; smooth; not noisy or restless: **n.** repose; stillness; freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace; security: **v.** to still; to calm; to pacify; to allay or suppress: **qui'-eting**, imp.: **adj.** reducing to stillness; appeasing; tranquillising: **qui'-eted**, pp.: **qui'-eter**, *n.* -*ér*, one who or that which quiets: **quietly**, *ad.* -*li*: **qui'-etness**, *n.* -*nés*, the state of being quiet; stillness; calmness; tranquillity: **Qui'-etists**, *n.* plu. -*ísts*, a sect of mystics who flourished towards the close of the 17th century, and who taught that the soul, in the pursuit of the supreme good, must retire from the reports and gratifications of sense, and in silence be absorbed in contemplation of the Deity: **qui'-etism**, *n.* -*izm*, mental tranquillity or inaction; the tenets of the Quietists: **qui'-etis'-tic**, *a.* -*ístik*, pert. to quietism: **qui'-étude**, *n.* -*üd*, rest; repose: **quietus**, *n.* kwí-ét-ús (L. *rest*; repose; death: **qui'-tus est**, -*est* (L. *he is quiet*), a term used in the exchequer on giving an accountant a discharge or acquittance.

quill, *n.* kwil (Ger. *kied*, a stalk or quill: Dan. *kogle*, a fir-cone: F. *quille*, the keel of a ship: Bret. *kigel*, a distaff: L. *cavilis*; Gr. *kavilos*, a stalk or stem), one of the large strong feathers of a goose or other large bird, used in making pens for writing; an instrument for writing: the spine of a porcupine; the piece of reed on which weavers wind the thread which is to form the woof of cloth: **v.** to plait or form with small quill-like ridges; to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn: **quill'-ing**, imp.: **n. a narrow border or trimming of lace and the like, somewhat resembling a row of quills: **quilled**, pp. *kwil*.**

quilt, *n.* kwilt (W. *cylch*, a hoop; *cylched*, what goes round about or enwraps; Gael. *colleir*, bed-clothes: L. *culcita*, a mattress: Dut. *kuicht*, It. *coltre*; F. *coultre*, a quilt), a thick cover for a bed, formed by stitching one cover over another with some soft substance or stuffing between; any thick or warm coverlet: **v.** to stitch two plies of cloth, one over the other, with some soft stuffing between: **quilt'-ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of making a quilt; that which is quilted; the materials for bed-quilts, bed-covers, and the like: **quilt'-ed**, pp.: **adj.** formed as a quilt, or into a quilt.

quinary, *a.* kwín-ér-i (L. *quinarius*, containing five—from *quinque*, five), consisting of five, or of a multiple of five.

quinate, *a.* kwí-nát (L. *quint*, five each—from *quinque*, five), in *bot.*, applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets coming off from one point.

quince, *n.* kwíns (F. *cognasse*, pear-quince: It. *cotigno*; L. *cotonium*, a quince: L. *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, whence they are said to have come), the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris* or quince-tree, much used in making preserves and tarts.

quincunx, *n.* kwín-kúngks (L. *quincunx*, five-twelfths, the form of a quincunx—from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, a twelfth part, a bit or atom), an arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner, and one in the middle; in *bot.*, the arrangement of the leaves of a bud into five, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior: **quincun'-cial**, *a.* kwín-kún-'shí-ál, arranged in a quincunx: **quincun'-cially**, *ad.* -*li*.

quindécagon, *n.* kwín-dék-'á-gón (L. *quinque*, five, Gr. *deka*, ten, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle), in *geom.*, a plane figure having 15 sides and 15 angles.

quindécemvir, *n.* kwín-dé-sém-'vir (L. *quindécem*, fifteen, and *vir*, a man), in *anc. Rome*, a college or

cōw, dōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, name, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

board of fifteen priests who had the charge of the sibylline books, and of religious affairs generally; plu. **quindecim viri**, *vir i*: **quindecimvirate**, a. *vi-rat*, the body of fifteen priests, or their office.

quinine, n. *kwín-in* (F. *quinine*, *quinine*—from Sp. *quina*, Peruvian bark—from *cinchona*, the Peruvian bark, said to have derived its name from Cinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured by its bark), one of the alkaline proximate principles in which the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark reside, highly valued in the treatment of agues, &c., and for its tonic properties; also called **quina**, *kwín-má*, **quinia**, *kwín-i-dá*, or **quinina**, *kwín-i-má*: **quinicine**, n. *kwín-i-sin*, an alkaloid much resembling quinine and quinidine, from either of which it may be prepared: **quinidine**, n. *kwín-i-din*, an alkaloid found in quinine.

quink, n. *kwínk* (see **quirk**), in building, a piece of ground for a court or yard taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor.

quinoidine, n. *kwín-óy-dín* (Sp. *quina*, the Peruvian bark, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a resinous substance obtained from the mother liquors of the quinine manufacturers, remaining after all the crystals of quinine that can be separated are obtained; called also *amorphous quinine*.

quinquagesima, a. *kwín-kwó-djé-sá-má* (L. *quingagesimus*, the fiftieth), fiftieth; applied to the seventh Sunday before Easter; also to the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular, a. *kwín-kwóng-gú-lér* (L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle), having five angles or corners.

quinque, *kwín-kwó*, contr. **quinqu** (L. *quinque*, five), a prefix in many compound words, signifying "five."

quinquecapular, a. *kwín-kwó-káp-sú-lér* (L. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest), in bot., having five capsules.

quinquecostate, a. *kwín-kwó-kós-tát* (L. *quinque*, five, and *costa*, a rib), in bot., five-ribbed.

quinquedentate, a. *kwín-kwó-dén-tát* (L. *quinque*, five, and *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), in bot. or zool., five-toothed.

quinquefarious, a. *kwín-kwó-fá-rí-ús* (F. *quinquefaré*—from L. *quinque*, five), in bot., applied to leaves disposed in five rows along the stem.

quinqued, a. *kwín-kwó-fíd* (L. *quinque*, five, and *finis*, I split), in bot., five-cleft; cut into five parts as far as the middle.

quinquefoliate, a. *kwín-kwó-fó-lí-át* (L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf), in bot., having five leaves.

quinqueliteral, a. *kwín-kwó-lít-ér-át* (L. *quinque*, five, and *littera*, a letter), having five letters.

quinquelobate, a. *kwín-kwó-lób-át*, also **quinquelobed**, a. *lób-át* (L. *quinque*, five, and Gr. *lobos*, the lobe or lower part of the ear), in bot., five-lobed; divided nearly to the middle into five distinct parts, with convex margins.

quinquelocular, a. *kwín-kwó-lók-ú-lér* (L. *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a little place or cell), in bot., having five cells, as a pericarp.

quinquennial, a. *kwín-kwén-ní-ál* (L. *quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year), happening every five years, or lasting five years.

quinquepartite, a. *kwín-kwó-pár-tít* (L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided), in bot., divided deeply into five parts.

quinquevalve, a. *kwín-kwó-válv*, also **quinquevalvular**, a. *válv-ú-lér* (L. *quinque*, five, and *valva*, the folds of a door), in bot., having five valves.

quinquereme, n. *kwín-kwó-rém* (L. *quinque*, five, and *remus*, an oar), in anc. Rome, a galley with five banks of oars.

quinquina, n. *kwín-kwín-má* (F. *quinquina*, Peruvian bark), another name for the cinchona or Peruvian bark.

quinsky, n. *kwín-zí* (corrupted from F. *scquinancie*; It. *scquinanzia*, quinsy—from L. *cynanche*, a bad kind of sore throat; Gr. *kynanche*, literally, a dog-throttling), acute inflammation of the tonsils; inflammatory sore throat.

quint, n. *kwín-t* (F. *quinte*, a fifth—from L. *quintus*, the fifth), a set or sequence of five.

quintain, n., also **quintin**, n. *kwín-tín* (F. *quintaine*, a quintain), in former times, a post to be tilted at in military exercises, sometimes taking the form of a man turning on a pivot; for mounted soldiers, the upright post was surmounted by a transverse bar, having a flat board at one end, and the other loaded and balanced by a heavy bag of sand, which

knocked the rider off his horse as it turned on its pivot, if he struck the flat-board end unskillfully.

quintal, n. *kwín-tál* (It. *quintale*; F. *quintal*—from L. *centum*, a hundred), a weight consisting of 100 lb. or 112 lb.

quintessence, n. *kwín-tés-séns* (F. *quintessence*; It. *quintessenza*, quintessence—from L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence), the pure essential part of anything; according to the *alchemists*, the highest essence of power in a natural body; a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine: **quintessential**, a. *sén-shál*, consisting of quintessence.

quintet or **quintette**, n. *kwín-tét'*, also spelt **quintet'to**, n. *-tós* (It. *quintetto*—from *quinto*, the fifth; L. *quintus*, the fifth), in music, a composition for five voices or five instruments.

quintile, n. *kwín-tíl* (F. *quintil*, quintile—from L. *quintus*, fifth), the position of two planets when distant from each other 72 degrees, or the fifth part of a circle.

quintillion, n. *kwín-tíl-yún* (L. *quintus*, fifth, and Eng. *million*), in Eng. notation, a number produced by raising a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by 30 ciphers; in the F. and It. notations, a unit followed by 18 ciphers.

quintine, n. *kwín-tín* (L. *quintus*, the fifth), in bot., the fifth coat of the ovule; also called the *embryosac*.

quintuple, a. *kwín-tú-pl* (L. *quintuplex*, fivefold—from *quintus*, fifth, and *plico*, I fold; It. *quintuplo*; F. *quintuple*), fivefold; in music, having five crotchets in a bar: **v**: to multiply by five; to make fivefold: **quintupling**, imp. *-píng*: **quintupled**, pp. *-pld*.

quinzaine, n. *kwín-zán* (F. *quinzaine*, a fortnight—from *quinze*, fifteen—from L. *quindecim*, fifteen), the 14th day after a feast-day, or the 15th if the feast-day be included.

quip, n. *kwíp* (W. *chwip*, a quick turn or flirt; *chwipio*, to whip; Icel. *kvipp*, moving swiftly), a cut; a smart stroke, as with a whip; a jibe; a jeer: **v**: to taunt; to scoff: **quipping**, imp.: **quipped**, pp. *kwípt*.

quippa, n. *kwíp-pá* (Peruvian, *quipu*, a knot), in anc. Mexico and Peru, a knotted cord of variously-coloured threads, from which there hung smaller threads in the manner of a fringe, used to record events; also spelt **quip'po**, *pó*, and **quip'pu**, *pú*.

quire, n. *kwír* (F. *quiere*, a quire of written paper; L. *quaterni*, four at a time; Sp. *quaderno*, four sheets of paper stitched together; Dut. *quatern*, a few sheets stitched together), a quantity of twenty-four sheets of paper, each folded once.

quire, n. *kwír*, another spelling of **choir**, which see: **quister**, n. *kwír-is-ter*, for **chorister**.

quirk, n. *kwérk* (prov. Eng. *quirk*, to turn: AS. *thwir*, perverse, crooked; Ger. *zwerch*, athwart), a shift; a cavil; a subterfuge; an artful turn for evasion; a quibble; a smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit; in *arch.*, a small acute channel or recess between mouldings; in *building*, a piece of ground cut off from any regular ground-plot—see **quink**; **quirked**, a. *kwérkt*, having a quirk: **quirk'ish**, a. *-ish*, consisting of or resembling a quirk.

quit, v. *kwít* (L. *quietus*, enjoying rest—in mid. L. used in the sense of "free from the claim of another party"): It. *quieto*, a discharge from legal claims: **quitter**, to forsake, to let go, to discharge an obligation; to absolve; to acquit; to conduct; to abandon; to forsake; to resign; to give up: **adj**: free; clear; discharged from: **quitting**, imp.: **quitted**, pp. *kwít-éd*, also **quit**, pp.: **quitter**, n. *-ér*, one who quits: **quit-rent**, in *law*, a small rent paid to a superior in token of submission, or for release from other claims: **quittance**, n. *kwít-táns*, discharge from a debt or obligation: **quits**, a. int. *kwíts*, denoting that parties are quit, or put on equal terms.

qui tam, n. *kwí-tám* (L. who as well), in *law*, a penal action in which half the penalty is given to the Crown, and the other to the informer.

quitch-grass, n. *kwích* (see **couch**), properly, quick-grass; dog-grass or couch-grass.

quite, ad. *kwít* (from **quit**, which see: F. *quitté*, discharged, clear), wholly; entirely; perfectly; to a great extent or degree; very.

quittance—see **quit**.

quitter, n. *kwít-ér*, an ulcer above the hoof of a horse's foot: **quitter-bone**, a hard round swelling on the coronet of a horse.

quiver, n. *kwív-ér* (old F. *quivre*; Ger. *Wücher*; Dan.

koger; Dut. *koker*, a case), a case for arrows, slung at the back of the warrior, or hung to his belt: **quivered**, a. -*èrd*, sheathed as in a quiver; furnished with a quiver.

quiver, v. *kwé-vér* (related to Eng. *quaver*: L. *vibrare*, to set in tremulous motion: Sp. *quebrar*, to break: Dut. *kuyveren*, to shiver, to tremble; to tremble or shake; to quake; to shiver; to be agitated with a tremulous motion: **quivering**, imp.: ad. *fluttering*; tremulous: n. a fluttering tremulous motion: **quivered**, pp. -*èrd*: **quivering**, ad. -*ik*).

qui vive, *ké-vé* (Fr. *qui vive*, who is there—from *qui*, who, and *vivre*, to live), the challenge of a French sentinel, "who goes there?" "to what party do you belong?": **to be on the qui vive**, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quixotic, a. *kwiks-òt-ik*, like the hero *Don Quixote*, of the famous Spanish romance of the same name, who had high-flown and absurd notions of chivalry; romantic to absurdity: **quixotism**, n. *kwiks-òt-izm*, and **quix'otry**, n. -*tri*, romantic and absurd notions; visionary schemes.

quiz, n. *kwiz* (originated as a slang term), something to puzzle; an odd fellow; one addicted to mockery and jesting in simulated gravity: v. to banter and play upon familiarly; to examine narrowly with an air of mockery; to peer at: **quizzing**, imp. -*zing*: n. the act of mocking by pretended seriousness of conversation, or by seeming serious flattery: adj. fitted for quizzing: **quizzed**, pp. *kwizd*: **quizzing-glass**, a small eye-glass: **quizzical**, -*et-kál*, comical.

quodlibet, n. *kwòd-lì-bét* (L. what you please), a nice point; a subtlety: plu. questions on general subjects without order or connection: **quodlibet'ical**, a. -*ikál*, not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment: **quodlibetically**, ad. -*it*.

quoif, n. *kwýf* (F. *coiffe*, a hood), a cap or hood: **quoiffure**, n. *kwýf-òr* (F.), a head-dress—see *coif*.

quoins, n. *kwýn* (F. *côin*, a corner—from L. *cuneus*, a wedge: It. *cuneo*; Sp. *cuna*, a wedge), the corners of brick or stone walls in brick buildings, frequently formed of stones, laid in long and short courses; a wedge used to elevate a mortar or gun to a proper level; in *printing*, a small wedge used to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit, n. *kwýt* (Scot. *coit*; F. *cottir*, to butt or strike with the horns: prov. Eng. *coit*, to toss, to throw: Fin. *kuutta*, a quoit), a heavy flat ring of iron for tossing or throwing at a mark on the ground at play: plu. the game played: v. to throw or play at quoits: **quoting**, imp.: n. the act of playing at quoits: **quoted**, pp.

quondam, a. *kwòndám* (L. *quondam*, formerly), having been formerly; former, as *quondam* friend.

quorum, n. *kwòr-úm* (L. *quorum*, of whom, being the gen. plu. of *qui*, who—from the first word of the commission, beginning "quorum aliquem vestrum," issued to certain special justices, whose presence, along with the ordinary justices, was legally required to constitute a court), such a number of individuals of any regularly-constituted body who are entitled by law, or by their own rules, to transact business; a special commission of justices.

quota, n. *kwòtá* (L. *quotus*, which or what in number, order, &c.—from *quot*, how many), the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.

quote, v. *kwót* (old F. *quoter*; F. *coter*, to set or put marks: L. *quotus*, what in number), to cite or note with chapter and verse; to name or adduce, as a passage from some author, by way of authority or illustration; to name, as the price of an article: **quoting**, imp.: **quoted**, pp.: **quo'ter**, n. -*ter*, one who quotes: **quotable**, a. -*it-á*, that may be quoted or cited: **quotation**, n. *kwòt-á-shún*, the act of quoting or citing; the words or passage from an author quoted; the price of an article named or given.

quoth, v. *kwòth* (Ger. *quatschen*, to chatter: AS. *cwæthan*; Goth. *quitha*, to say), say, says, or said, —used only in the 1st and 3d persons, and always followed by its nominative, as, *quoth he*.

quotidian, a. *kwòt-id-án* (L. *quotidianus*, every day—from *quotus*, how many, and *dies*, a day), daily; occurring every day, or returning daily: n. anything returning daily; a particular form of age.

quotient, n. *kwò-shént* (F. *quotient*, quotient—from L. *quoties*, how often, how many times), in *arith.*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, thus showing *how often* a less number is contained in a greater.

quotum, n. *kwò-túm* (L. *quotus*, how many—see *quota*), part or proportion; share.

R

rabate, v. *rá-bát* (F. *rabattre*, to beat down), to recover or bring back a hawk from its flight to the fist: **rabat'ing**, imp.: **rabat'ed**, pp.

rabbet, n. *ráb-bét* (F. *raboter*, to plane), in *carpentry*, a groove cut in the edge of a piece of timber or plank in order that it may lap over, or evenly fit, another like piece; that part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into: v. to lap over and unite by a rabbet: **rabbet'ing**, imp.: n. the act or work of preparing rabbets; the process by which a plank is rabbeted: **rabbeted**, pp.

rabbi, n. *ráb-bí* or -*bi*, also **rab'bin**, n. -*bín* (Gr. *rabbi*; Heb. *rábí*, my master—from Heb. *ráb*, master, a chief: F. *rabbin*), a chief; a doctor; a master; a title assumed by the Jewish learned men: **rabbinic**, a. *ráb-bín-ik*, also **rabbin'ical**, a. -*ikál*, pert. to the rabbis, or to their opinions and learning: **rabbin'ic**, n. the later Hebrew: **rabbinically**, ad. -*it*: **rabbinism**, n. *ráb-bín-izm*, an expression or phraseology peculiar to the rabbins; also their doctrines or traditions: **rabbinist**, n. -*ist*, or **rab'binite**, n. -*it*, one who adheres both to the teachings of the Talmud and to the traditions of the rabbins.

rabbit, n. *ráb-bit* (prov. F. *rabotte*; Wal. *robett*; Dut. *robbe*, a rabbit), a well-known animal of the hare kind, which burrows in the earth and feeds on herbage: **rabbit-warren**, an open common or enclosure where wild rabbits breed in great numbers.

rabble, n. *ráb-bí* (Dut. *rabbelen*, to gabble: Swiss, *rabléte*, an uproar, a crowd of people: L. *rabula*, a brawler: It. *rabulare*, to bawl, to scold), a tumultuous crowd of the lower classes; the mob; a disorderly crowd: **rabb'lement**, n. -*mént*, a tumultuous crowd of the lower orders.

rabdology, **rabdomancy**, &c.—see **rhabdology**.

rabid, a. *ráb'id* (L. *rabidus*, furious—from *rabies*,

madness: It. *rabido*), furious; raging; mad, as a dog: **rab'idly**, ad. -*it*: **rabidness**, n. -*nés*, the condition of being rabid; madness.

rabies, n. *ráb-i-és* (L. *rabies*, madness), that distemper of dogs—rarely of other animals—under which, should their saliva be absorbed into the human system by a bite or scratch, the disease called *hydrophobia* is produced.

raca, n. *rá-ká* (Syriac), an expression of extreme contempt among the anc. Jews, expressing "beggarliness, vanity, or folly."—(Mat. v. 22).

raccoon, n. *rák-kón* (F. *raton*, a small rat), a N. Amer. animal somewhat larger than the fox, and resembling a badger.

race, n. *rás* (AS. *ræs*, a course, a stream: old F. *esracer*, to pluck off or pull down: Ger. *reissen*, to rage or tear: Pol. *raz*, a stroke or blow: AS. *reosan*, to rush: Norm. *ras*, a stream: old F. *race*, a mill-race), a rapid course, whether of animals or of waters; any running with speed; a contest in running; progress; course; career; the tide-wave when arrested by a promontory, and caused to flow off obliquely with considerable velocity, as the "race of Portland"; the water-course leading to a water-wheel: plu. a meeting of horses to contend against each other in running: v. to run swiftly; to run or contend in a race: **rac'ing**, imp.: **raced**, pp. *rást*: **racer**, n. *rá-sér*, a race-horse: **race-course**, the road staked off in which horses contend in swiftness of running; the canal along which the water is conveyed to and from a water-wheel: **race-horse**, a horse bred and trained to run in the race-course.

race, n. *rás* (F. *race*; It. *razza*, race, family: Sp. *raza*, a race, a ray or line of light: old H. Ger. *reiz* or *reiza*, a line: L. *radix*, a root), a continued series of descendants from a parent, called the "stock"; a family; a particular breed, sort, or variety; in *bot.*,

ców, bóy, fòot; páre, bíd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

a permanent variety; the particular strength, taste, or flavour of wine, indicating its kind and origin; smack—see under *racy*: *race-ginger* (old *F. rais*, root), ginger in the root.

raceme, *n.* *râ-sém'* (L. *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes), in *bot.*, an inflorescence in which there is a common axis or stem bearing stalked flowers, as in the hyacinth, the currant, &c.: *racemed'*, *a.* *-sém'd*, having a raceme or racemes: *racemic*, *n.* *-sém'ik*, a peculiar acid found in the tartar obtained from the grapes of certain vineyards on the Rhine, called *paratartronic acid*: *racemation*, *n.* *râ-sém'-mâ-shün*, a cluster, as of grapes; their cultivation: *racemiferous*, *a.* *-mif-ér'üs* (L. *fero*, I produce), bearing racemes: *racemous*, *a.* *-müs*, also *rac'émose*, *a.* *-möz*, bearing flowers in racemes or clusters.

rachis, *n.* *râ-k'is* (Gr. *rhachis*, the spine or backbone), in *bot.*, that part of a culm which runs up through the ear of corn; the stalk or axis which bears the flowers in other plants; the stalk of the frond in ferns; the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses; in *zool.*, the vertebral column in mammals and birds: *rachitic*, *a.* *râ-k'it'ik*, pert. to the muscles of the back; rickety: *rachitis*, *n.* *râ-k'i-tis* (Gr. *rhachis*, the spine, and *itis*, denoting inflammation), the diseased state of the bones called rickets; in *bot.*, a disease producing abortion in the fruit or seed.

raciness—see under *racy*.

rack, *v.* *râk* (F. *raque*, dirt, mire), to decant or strain, as wines; to draw wines off the lees: *rack'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of drawing off liquors from the lees: *racked*, *pp.* *râkt*.

rack, *v.* *râk* (Dut. *rekken*; Ger. *recken*, to stretch; AS. *raccan*, to extend; Dut. *racke*, a frame on which torture was inflicted by stretching the joints), to strain; to stretch; to torture by stretching; to affect with extreme pain or anguish: *n.* an instrument for stretching; an engine of torture; extreme pain; anguish: *rack'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* distressing; torturing; tormenting: *racked*, *pp.* *râkt*: *rack'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who racks: *rack-rent*, *n.* the rent of premises unduly raised, and beyond the real value: *rack-rented*, *a.* subject or liable to excessive rent: to *put to the rack*, to subject to extreme torture; to torment: to *rack one's brains*, to strain them to the uttermost without adequate results: *rack'ing-pace*, the pace of a horse, the same as an amble, but swifter in time and shorter in tread.

rack, *n.* *râk* (Ger. *rücken*; Dan. *ryg*, the ridge or back), the neck or spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

rack, *n.* *râk* (Low Ger. *rakke*, a bookstand; Dut. *reke*, a rake or comb; *rek* or *rak*, a dresser, a clothes-horse), a receptacle for hay for feeding horses, &c. formed of a range of upright bars; a frame on which articles may be placed or spread out, as a *plate-rack*; the frame from which the yarn or thread is drawn in spinning; in *mining*, an inclined plane on which the ore is washed and separated from the slime or earth; a flat bar with teeth on one side to work into those of a pinion.

rack, *n.* *râk* (Icel. *reka*, to drive; *rek*, drift, motion), the drift of the sky; thin, flying, broken clouds—not to be confounded with *reck*, a mist or vapour.

racket, *n.* *râk'et* (Scot. *rack*, crash, shock: prov. F. *raque*, the noise made in striking the hands together; F. *raquette*, racket), irregular clattering noise; the bat or battledore used at tennis; the game itself: *v.* to make a confused noise or clamour: to strike as with a racket: *rack'eting*, *imp.* *rack'et'ed*, *pp.* *rack'et'y*, *a.* *-t'y*, noisy.

racquet, *n.* *râk'et*, another spelling of racket.

racy, *a.* *râ-si* (Ger. *reizen*; Sw. *ret*, to provoke, to entice; Bav. *rassen*, to incite or stimulate; Swab. *ress*, sharp in taste; Swiss, *räss*, sharp, cutting—see *race*), pungent; piquant; having a strong flavour, indicating its origin; fresh; rich; exciting to the mental taste; piquant and peculiar, applied to thought or language: *rac'ily*, *ad.* *-t'y*: *rac'iness*, *n.* *-s'i-nés*, the quality of being racy, or piquant and peculiar.

raddle, *v.* *râ-did* (from Eng. *reed*, which see), to twist together: *n.* a long stick used in hedging; a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees; in *domestic weaving*, a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, used to keep the warp in a proper position when wound upon the beam (Scot. *red*, to disentangle, to put in order): *rad'dling*, *imp.* *-d'ling*: *rad'died*, *pp.* *-d'id*.

radiate, *v.* *râ-dî-ät* (L. *radiatum*, to furnish with

spokes, as a wheel, to emit beams—from *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, a beam or ray from any shining object—akin to *radix*, a root: It. *radiare*, to sparkle), to send out rays or beams, as from a centre; to shine; to fill with brightness; to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface: *ra'di-ät'*, *a.* also *ra'di-ät'*, a. formed of rays; in *bot.*, arranged like rays spreading from a common centre; disposed like the spokes of a wheel; in *min.*, having crystals diverging from a common centre; in *zool.*, belonging to the radiata or rayed animals: *ra'di-ät'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* emitting rays: *ra'di-ät'ed*, *pp.* *adj.*—see above—adorned with rays: *ra'di-ät'or*, *n.* *-ät'*, a body from which rays proceed: *ra'di-ät'ion*, *n.* *-ä-t'ion*, the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; the diverging or shooting forth from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light: *ra'di-äl*, *a.* *-äl*, having the quality or appearance of a ray; in *anat.*, belonging or attached to the outer bone of the forearm, called the *radius*: *ra'di-änt*, *a.* *-änt*, emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; in *bot.*, applied to flowers which form a ray-like appearance: *n.* in *geom.*, a straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve; in *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates: *ra'di-änt'ly*, *ad.* *-t'y*: *ra'di-äl'ance*, *n.* *-äns*, also *ra'di-äl'ancy*, *n.* *-än-si*, brilliant brightness; lustre; splendour: *ra'di-äl'ta*, *n.* *-ä-tä*, in *zool.*, one of the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom, including all those animals whose parts are disposed round a central axis in a radiated form, like that of the star-fish; also called *ra'di-äl'ia*, *n.* *-ä-ri-ä*: *ra'di-äl'y*, *n.* *-ä-ri*, one of the radiata: *ra'di-äl'ive*, *a.* *-ä-tiv*, having a tendency to radiate.

radical, *a.* *râ-d'ik-äl* (It. *radice*; F. *radical*, radical—from L. *radix*, a root—gen. *radicis*; probably akin to Sans. *riḍh*, to grow, to arise), pert. to or arising from the root; fundamental; implanted by nature; constitutional; original; not derived or compounded; primitive; in *bot.*, proceeding from a point close to the summit or crown of the root, applied to leaves close to the ground clustered at the base of a flower-stalk; complete; thorough: *n.* a root; in *chem.*, the base or distinguishing part of a compound, whether itself a simple or compound; a primitive or uncompounded word or letter; a democrat or extreme politician: *rad'ic-äl'y*, *ad.* *-t'y*: *rad'ic-äl'ness*, *n.* *-nés*, the state or quality of being fundamental: *rad'ic-äl'ism*, *n.* *-izm*, the principles or doctrines of democrats: *rad'ic-äl' quant'ity*, in *alg.*, the quantity before which the sign of the root is placed: *rad'ic-äl' sign*, in *alg.*, the

sign $\sqrt{\quad}$, placed before a quantity to indicate the root to be extracted.

radicant, *a.* *râ-d'ik-änt* (F. *radicant*, radicant—from L. *radix*, a root—gen. *radicis*), in *bot.*, taking root on or above the ground; producing roots from the stem: *rad'ic-ät'*, *a.* *-ät'*, also *rad'ic-ät'ed*, *a.* *-kä-t'ed*, possessing roots; deeply planted; fixed firmly, as by a root: *rad'ic-ät'ion*, *n.* *-kä-shün*, the act of taking root and fixing deep; in *bot.*, the general disposition and arrangement of the roots of a plant.

radicle, *n.* *râ-d'ik-kl* (L. *radicula*, a little root—from *radix*, a root: F. *radicule*), in *bot.*, the part of the embryo in the seeds of plants which becomes the root; the small roots of plants, or the fibres about the top roots.

radiolites, *n.* plu. *râ-d'it-ö-lit'z* (L. *radius*, a ray, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of cretaceous bivalves—so called from the radiated structure of the outer layer of their opercular-looking upper valves.

radish, *n.* *râ-d'ish* (AS. *radic*; F. *radis*; It. *radice*; Ger. *rettig*, a radish—from L. *radix*, a root—gen. *radicis*), a plant whose root is like a small carrot, or a small turnip-bulb, eaten as a salad.

radius, *n.* *râ-d'is*, plu. *radii*, *râ-d'it-ä* (L. *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, a ray—from Gr. *rhabdös*, a rod or wand: It. *radio*), in *geom.*, a straight line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to its circumference; the spoke of a wheel; in *anat.*, the exterior or smaller bone of the forearm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist, above the thumb; in *bot.*, the ray or outer part of the heads of composite flowers: **radius vector**, *n.* *-vek'tör* (L. *vector*, a bearer or carrier), in *astron.*, an ideal straight line drawn to any body moving in an orbit from a fixed point considered as the centre of the motion, as a line joining a planet to the sun as its centre: **radius rods**, in a *steam-engine*, the guiding-rods in a parallel motion to coun-

teract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam.

radix, *n.* *rā'diks* (L. *radix*, a root: Gr. *rhadix*, the branch of a tree), in *arith.* and *math.*, the base of any system of computation, as of logarithms; in *bot.*, the part of a plant situated in the ground, by which the plant is fixed, and through which it derives its nourishment; the root; a primitive word; origin.

raff, *n.* *rāf* (It. *raffola-raffola*, a scrambling crowd, riff-raff: Ger. *raffen*, to rake together), the sweepings of society—the rabble, used chiefly as a compound, *riff-raff*.

raffle, *n.* *rāf'fl* (It. *raffolare*, to rake or scrape together: F. *rafler*, to scrape or scratch: Icel. *hrafla*; Ger. *raffen*, to scrape together), a game of chance in which the winner sweeps all the stakes away; a petty kind of lottery: *v.* to cast dice or draw tickets for a prize or stake: *raff* *ing*, *imp.*: *raff* *led*, *pp.* *raff* *ler*, *n.* *fler*, one who raffles.

raft, *n.* *rāft* (Icel. *rafr*, a pole, a stake: Dan. *raft*, a spar, a pole: Fris. *rafte*, a lath: Bav. *ragen*, the roof-spar), a number of pieces of timber, logs, or planks fastened together for floating on water; prepared timber fastened together and floated down a stream to a certain point: *v.* to carry on or in a raft: *raft* *ing*, *imp.*: *raft* *ed*, *pp.*: *rafter*, *n.* *ter*, one of the inclined or sloping beams in the side of a roof, which serves to support the roof-covering: *raftered*, *a. tered*, furnished with rafters: *raftsman*, *n.* *rāfts-mān*, one who manages a raft floating down a river.

rag, *n.* *rāg* (Sw. *ragg*, long coarse hair, as of goats: Dan. *rage*, to project: Lith. *ragas*, a horn, tooth of a wheel: Gael. *rag*, a rag, a wrinkle: AS. *hracod*, torn), a piece of cloth torn or rent from the rest; a tatter; a fragment; cloth or dress very much worn: *plu.* garments much worn; apparel tattered and torn: *ragged*, *n.* *rāgged*, rent or worn into rags; having a rough fracture; rough; uneven; *rugged*; intended for the very poor, as a school: *raggedy*, *ad.* *raggedness*, *n.* *nes*, state of being dressed in torn or tattered clothes: *ragamuffin*, *n.* *rāg-i-mūf-in* (Eng. *rag*, and prov. Ger. *muffen*, to smell musty), a low disreputable person; a blackguard: *rag-bolts*, iron pins having jags or barbs on both sides: *ragman*, one who collects or deals in rags: *rag-stone*, a prov. Eng. term for any hard coarse-textured rock, as *Kentish rag*, much used for building purposes: *rag-tag*, the scum of the population: *rag-wheel*, in a *machine*, a wheel having a notched margin.

rage, *n.* *rāj* (L. *rabies*; It. *rabbia*; Sicil. *raggia*; F. *rage*, *rage*: Dut. *rabbelen*, to gabble: Ger. *raapeln*, to rattle), fury; anger excited to fury; anger expressed in wild excited words and gestures; an unsupportable increase of anything painful; extreme violence; extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object: *v.* to be furious with anger; to be violent and tumultuous; to rage; to continue with unchecked fury or fatal effect, as a storm; to rage; to be or to do with impetuosity: *rag* *ing*, *imp.*: *ad.* acting with violence or fury; violent; impetuous; vehement: *n.* *fury*; impetuosity; violence: *rag* *ed*, *pp.* *rāj* *ed*: *rag* *gingly*, *ad.* *ly*.

rag, *n.* *rāg*, another spelling for *rag* or *ragstone*—see *rag*.

ragged, &c.—see *rag*.

ragout, *n.* *rā-gō* (F. *ragout*, a ragout—from *ragouter*, to restore the appetite—from L. *re*, again, and *gustus*, a tasting), a sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; meat stewed and highly seasoned.

raid, *n.* *rād* (Scot.—from AS. *rad*, a riding, an incursion), a hostile or predatory incursion; a foray.

rail, *n.* *rāl* (It. *riga*, a streak, a line: Dut. *regel*, a row or line: Ger. *riegel*, a bar, a rail: F. *rayauze*, bars, or long narrow pieces of metal), a bar or strip of wood, metal, &c., extending from one upright post or support to others; in *arch.*, the horizontal bar in any piece of framing; one of the iron bars on which a railway-carriage runs; the railway itself: *v.* to enclose with rails or railing: *railing*, *imp.*: *n.* a fence or barrier made of posts and rails; materials for rails: *railed*, *pp.* *rāld*: *rail-fence*, a framework of upright posts and wooden or other rails: *rail or life guards*, in locomotive engines, strong iron rods, reaching down within two inches of the rails, to catch and throw to one side any obstruction that may chance to be on the rails: *railway*, *n.* *rāl-wēd*, also *rail-road*, *n.* *rōd* (*rail*, and *way or road*), a road or way on which bars of iron are laid for the easy passage over them of wheel-carriages; a prepared and exclusive highway for passenger and

goods traffic by means of locomotives: *railway-chairs*, grooved pieces of cast-iron bolted on to the sleepers, in which the rails are firmly set: *railway-plant*, the tools, machinery, locomotives, carriages, trucks, &c., for either constructing or working railways: *railway-sleepers*, planks of wood laid across the permanent way, usually at a distance of 3 feet from each other, from centre to centre, on which the chairs are fastened: *railway-slide*, a turn-table: *by rail*, by railway.

rail, *n.* *rāl* (F. *râte*; Fin. *raakka*, the rail; It. *ragliare*, to bray like an ass), a bird having peculiar harsh notes; a name applied to the corn-crake or land-rail, and the water-rail.

rail, *n.* *rāl* (AS. *hrægel* or *ragel*, a garment: old H. Ger. *hragel*, a garment) a woman's upper garment, as *night-rail*.

rail, *v.* *rāl* (F. *railler*, to jest or sport: Dan. *ralle*, to rattle: Norm. *ralia*, to tattle: Dut. *rallen*, to talk idly), to use opprobrious words; to utter reproachful language; to scoff: *railing*, *imp.*: *ad.* opprobrious: *n.* insolent or reproachful language: *railed*, *pp.* *rāld*: *railer*, *n.* *er*, one who rails or insults: *railingly*, *ad.* *ly*: *railillery*, *n.* *rāl'er-er* or *rāl'* (F. *raillerie*), slight satire; banter; good-humoured irony: *railleur*, *n.* *rāl-yer* (F.), one who uses railery; a banterer.

raiment, *n.* *rā'mēt* (contr. of *arrayment*—see *array*), clothing in general; dress.

rain, *n.* *rān* (AS. *rægn*; Ger. *regen*; Fris. *rein*; Goth. *riqn*, rain: L. *rigo*, I wet: Gr. *raino*, I sprinkle), water that falls from the clouds or the atmosphere in drops: *v.* to fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to shower down like rain: *rain* *ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the falling of rain; the showering or falling of bodies like rain: *rained*, *pp.* *rānd*: *rain-less*, *a.* *les*, without rain: *rain'y*, *a.* *ly*, abounding in rain; wet: *rain-iness*, *n.* *-iness*: *rain-beaten*, *a.* exposed to the rain, or beaten by it: *rain-fall*, the water that falls in rains: *rain-gauge*, *n.* an instr. for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at any given place: *rain-tight*, *a.* so close as to exclude rain: *rain-prints*, in *geol.*, those markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks of every formation, presenting an appearance precisely similar to the markings after a shower on the half-consolidated muds and sands of our present shores: *rain-water*, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain: *rainbow*, *n.* *rān'bō* (*rain*, and *bow*), a bow or arch formed in the heavens, consisting of many beautiful and brilliant colours, which are produced by the refraction and reflection of rays of light falling on watery particles in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun: *rainbow-hued*, *a.* having tints or colours like those of the rainbow.

raise, *v.* *rāz* (Goth. *risum*, to stand up; *raisjan*, to raise: Icel. *reisa*, to excite, to raise: AS. *reosan* or *hreoosan*, to rush, to fall), to cause to rise; to elevate from high to low; to lift up; to elevate; to erect or build; to set up; to utter loudly; to advance or prefer: to increase, as the price; to arouse or stir up; to call into view from the state of spirits; to bring from death to life; to collect or obtain, as a sum of money; to occasion or begin; to ordain or appoint; to assemble or levy; to make porous; to leaven; to procure; to propagate: *rais* *ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of lifting or setting up; in *Amer.*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building: *raised*, *pp.* *rāzd*: *raiser*, *n.* *rāz'er*, one who raises: to *raise* a blockade, to remove the ships that make it, either voluntarily, or by their being driven away: to *raise* a purchase, among *seamen*, to dispose mechanical agents in such a way as to exert the force required: to *raise* a siege, to relinquish, on the part of the besieging force, the attempt to take a place, or to drive away from besieging it.

raisin, *n.* *rāz'in* or *rāz'n* (F. *raisin*; Prov. *razim*, a grape: L. *racemus*; Sp. *racimo*, a bunch of grapes), a dried grape.

rajah, *n.* *rāj'ah* or *rāj'ah* (Sans. *radsh*, to shine, to rule: Gael. *riqh*, a king), in *Hindustan*, a native king, prince, or chieftain: *ra'* (*lahship*, *n.* the dignity or territory of a rajah: *rajpoot*, *n.* *rāj'pōt* (Sans. *raja-putra*, the offspring of a king), in *India*, a Hindoo of the higher military tribe or order.

rake, *n.* *rāk* (Gael. *rāk*, to rake: Icel. *raka*, to scrape: F. *racier*, to rasp or grate: Dut. *rackelen*, to rake), a toothed instrument like a large comb crossed on a long handle, used for dressing the soil in gardens, and for drawing together light bodies; among *seamen*, a term for "slope," as a mast, &c.; the inclination of a mast of a ship from the perpendicular to the keel: *ju mining*, a rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly

inclined; all that part of the hull of a ship which hangs over both ends of the keel: **v.** to gather or smooth with a rake; to collect or gather together something scattered; to gather with difficulty or labour; in *mil.*, to fire guns in the direction of the length of anything, as at the stern or head of a ship, that the balls may pass over the whole length of the deck; to scratch into in search of something; to grope: **ra'king**, *imp.*: **adj.** cannonading a ship in the direction of its length: **raked**, *pp.* **rak't**: **raker**, *n.* **ra'kér**, one who or that which rakes; a self-acting contrivance in a locomotive engine for cleaning its grate; a gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship: **ra'kish**, *a.* **-kish**, applied to the particular appearance of a vessel, with its mast sloping towards the stern: to **rake up**, to cover the ashes over the fire; to bring up or revive, as old quarrels and grievances.

rake, *n.* **rāk** (Sw. *räka*, to riot about; Icel. *reika*, to rove about; Scot. *raik*, to rove, to wander at large; Dut. *reiken*, to stretch), a loose, disorderly, idle fellow; a man addicted to lewd and vicious acts; **v.** to gad or ramble idly; to lead a dissolute life: **ra'king**, *imp.*: **raked**, *pp.* **rak't**: **ra'kish**, *a.* **ra'kish**, loose; wanton; dissolute: **ra'kishly**, *ad.* **-it**: **ra'kishness**, *n.* **-nēs**, dissolute practices.

rakehell, *n.* **rāk'hēll** (Dut. *helleveeg*; F. *racaille*, the base and rascal sort; Low Ger. *raaken*, to scrape), a profligate; the scrapings of hell.

rally, *v.* **ra'lī** (F. *rallier*, to jest, to deride—see *rall*), to joke; to banter; to attack with good-humoured satire, or with slight contempt: **ra'l'ying**, *imp.*: **ra'l'ied**, *pp.* **-id**.

rally, *v.* **ra'lī** (F. *rallier*, to reassemble, to reunite; prov. F. *raloir*, to put together the bits of a broken thing; L. *religare*, to bind fast), to collect and reduce to order, as troops thrown into confusion after a defeat; to put into order; to recover or resume strength and vigour: **ra'l'ying**, *imp.* collecting and reducing to order: **rall'ied**, *pp.* **-id**: **rallying-point**, the spot, or subject, or purpose, round which people unite or agree.

ram, *n.* **rām** (Dut. *ram*, a ram; Dan. *ram*, rank in smell or taste, in allusion to the strong smell of the animal; Ger. *ramm*, the male sheep), a male sheep—called also a *tup*; an anc. warlike instrument for battering walls; Aries, a sign of the ecliptic; a steam war-ship armed with a heavy steel or iron beak for driving against, and so destroying other vessels; a machine for raising water by the moving force of part of the water to be raised; the hammer of a pile-driver; the piston of a hydraulic press: **v.** to strike like a ram with his head; to thrust in with much force; to drive hard down or together: **ram'ing**, *imp.*: **rammed**, *pp.* **ram'd**: **rammer**, *n.* **rām'mēr**, he who or that which rams; an instrument with which anything is driven hard; the rod with which the charge is forced into a gun—also called a *ramrod*: **ram'nish**, *a.* **-nish**, rank; strong-scented; lascivious: **rams' horns**, a familiar term in England for the incurved or curled fossil shells called ammonites.

Ramadan, *n.* **rām'a-ddā'** (Ar. *Ramadan*, the hot month), the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, during which the Mohammedans fast daily from sunrise to sunset; also spelt *Ram'adhan* or *Rhamadzan*.

ramal, *a.* **ra'māl (L. *ramus*, a branch), in *bot.*, belonging to branches; growing on a branch, or originating on it.**

Ramayana, *n.* **rām'a-yā'nā** (Sans.), the more anc. of the two great epic poems in Sans., describing the life of Rama and his wife Sita.

ramble, *v.* **rām'bl** (Sw. *ramla*, to rattle; Dut. *rammelen*, to rattle, to clash, to talk loosely and confusedly; Ger. *rammeln*, applied to the pairing of animals), to wander about from place to place without any particular object in view; to rove about loosely or irregularly; to talk in an incoherent way: **n.** a wandering; a moving about loosely and irregularly: **ram'bling**, *imp.* **-bling**: **adj.** roving; wandering: **n.** a wandering from place to place; an irregular excursion: **rambled**, *pp.* **-id**: **ram'bler**, *n.* **-bler**, an irregular wanderer; a rover: **ram'blingly**, *ad.* **-it**.

ramenta, *n.* **rā'mē'nā** (L. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings), in *bot.*, thin, brown, leafy scales with which the stems of some plants, especially ferns, are covered: **ramentaceous**, *a.* **rām'ēn-tā'shūs**, covered with *ramenta*.

rameous, *a.* **rā'mē-ūs (L. *ramus*, of or belonging to branches—from *ramus*, a branch), in *bot.*, belonging to a branch; shooting or growing from a branch.**

ramify, *v.* **rām'ī-fī** (It. *ramificare*; F. *ramifier*, to ramify—from L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, I make), to divide into branches; to shoot or spread out into branches: **ram'ifying**, *imp.*: **ram'ified**, *pp.* **-id**: **ram'ifica'tion**, *n.* **-fī-kā'shūn**, the act of branching, or dividing into branches; a branch; in *bot.*, subdivisions of roots or branches; the manner in which a tree produces its branches; in *anat.*, the issuing or spreading of small vessels from a large one.

rammed, *ram'mish*, &c.—see *ram*.
ramollescence, *n.* **rām-bō-lēs-ēns** (F. *ramollir*, to soften—from L. *mollio*, I make soft), a softening; enervation: **ram'ollescent**, *a.* **-lēs-ēnt**, in *anat.*, a diseased condition of a part of the body in which it becomes softer than is natural.

ramous, *a.* **rā'mūs, also **ramose**, **rām'ōs** (L. *ramus*, a branch), in *bot.*, producing branches; very much branched.**

ramp, *v.* **rāmp**, also **rump**, *v.* **rōmp** (It. *rombare*, to rumble; F. *ramper*, to creep; Dut. *rammelen*, to rattle; Ger. *rammeln*, to sport in an excited manner; allied to Eng. *rampage*, to scour up and down), to jump; to leap; to bound; to sport about in a wild riotous manner; to climb, as a plant: **n.** a leap; a bound; in *hand-railing*, a concave bend or slope on the upper side, in *fort.*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of a rampart, or of a parapet: **ram'ping**, *imp.*: **ramped**, *pp.* **rāmp't**: **rampant**, *a.* **rāmp'ant**, overgrowing the usual bounds; overlapping restraint; in *her.*, standing erect on the hind legs, as if for attack: **ram'pantly**, *ad.* **-it**: **ram'pantly**, *ad.* **-it**, exuberance; excessive growth or practice.

rampage, *v.* **rāmp'āj** (It. *rampare*, to clamber, to paw like a lion or bear; F. *ramper*, to climb; Ger. *rammeln*, to tumble and toss about the limbs—the same as Eng. *rampe* or *rump*), to romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits: **ram'paging**, *imp.*: **ram'paged**, *pp.* **-āj'd**.

rampart, *n.* **rāmp'pōrt** (F. *rempart*, the wall of a fortress; It. *riparo*, a defence), a mound or wall of earth or masonry, usually of both, surrounding a fortified place, on which troops and guns are placed, and on which the parapet is raised,—situated between the ditch and the place thus protected, it consists of an interior and exterior slope, a banquette, &c.; in a restricted sense, the platform behind the parapet; anything that fortifies or secures safety.

ramphorhynchus, *n.* **rām'fō-rā'n'kūs** (Gr. *ramphos*, a bird's beak, and *rhynchos*, a beak or snout), in *geol.*, a fossil genus of pterosaurs or winged reptiles, having horny toothless mandibles.

rampon, *n.* **rām'pōn** (It. *rapponere*; F. *raisponce*, rampon—from L. *rapum*, rape), a native plant of the genus *campanula*.

ramrod, *n.* **rām'rōd** (see *ram*), the rod used in driving home the charge to a gun.

ramuli, *n.* **plu. **rām'ulī** (L. *ramulus*, a little branch—from *ramus*, a branch), in *bot.*, twigs or small branches: **ram'ulous**, *a.* **-iūs**, also **ram'ulose**, *a.* **-iōz**, having many small branches.**

ran, *pt.* of *run*, which see.

rana, *n.* **rā'nā** (L. and It. *rana*, a frog; akin to Sans. *ru* or *raw*, to utter a sound), the systematic name for frogs and toads: **ranine**, *a.* **rā'nīn**, applied to an artery under the tongue: **rananites**, *n.* **plu. **rā'nā-nīts**, a sect among the Jews who venerated frogs, because they had plagued Pharaoh: **ranula**, *n.* **rā'nā-ūlā**, a kind of swelling or tumour under the tongue.**

rancescent—see *rancid*.

rancho, *n.* **rā'nchō**, in Mexico, a small village or large private establishment where cattle are reared:

rancho, *n.* **rā'nchō**, in Mexico, a herdsman.

rancid, *a.* **rā'n'sīd** (L. *rancidus*, stinking; It. *rancire*, to become tainted; F. *rance*, musty; Dut. *rans*; Ger. *ranzig*, rancid), having a rank unpleasant odour or smell, particularly applied to fats and oils in bad condition; musty: **ran'cidly**, *ad.* **-it**: **ran'cidness**, *n.* **-nēs**, also **rancidity**, *n.* **rā'n'sīd-ī-tē**, a strong disagreeable smell or odour, as of old oil: **ran'cescent**, *a.* **-sēs-ēnt**, becoming rancid.

rancour, *n.* **rā'n'kēr** (It. *rancore*, rage, spite; prov. F. *rancœur*, disgust; L. *rancens*, putrid), deep-seated hate or malice; implacable enmity; spite; bitterness: **ran'corous**, *a.* **-iūs**, characterised by deep and bitter malice; malignant; spiteful: **ran'corously**, *ad.* **-it**.

randanite, *n.* **rā'n'dān-ī-tē**, a soluble silica, principally composed of infusorial remains, occurring as a fine earth, near Algiers, and near *Randan*, in France, whence the name.

māte, māt, sār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

random, a. *rân'dôm* (AS. *randun*, rushing; F. *randon*, force, violence; It. *randello*, a violent hurling or whistling noise in the air; Ger. *randal*, noise, uproar), done at hazard, or without settled aim, purpose, or calculation; left to chance; done or uttered without previous calculation: **n.** want of direction; chance: **at random**, **ad.** without external guidance; without settled aim or purpose.

rang, pt. of **ring**, which see.

range, *n.* *rânj* (F. *rang*, order; *ranger*, to arrange or set in order: W. *rhenc*, a row, a line; It. *rangiare*, to range or set in order), a rank; a row; a class or order; things in a line; compass or extent of excursion, or space or room for it; compass taken in; an extended kitchen apparatus for cooking; a piece of wood fixed to the inside of a ship to belay the ropes; the distance to which a shot can be projected or thrown from a gun; the line a shot describes to the point where it lodges; a bolting-sieve to sift meal: **v.** to set or place in a row or line; to dispose in proper order; to pass over, or from one point to another; to rove at large; to lie in a particular direction; to travel about without restraint or direction; to separate the flower from the bran, as to **range** through a sieve: **ranger**, *n.* *rân-jér*, a dog that beats the ground for game: **ran'ging**, **imp.**: **ranged**, **pp.** *rân-jîd*: **adj.** placed in order, or in rank: **range of a gun**, as far as the shot from the gun will reach: **range of mountains**, a stretch or line of mountains.

ranger, *n.* *rân-jér* (old F. *ramage*, the right of cutting branches in the forest, and the duty payable for the same; *ramageur*, the officer appointed to look after the woods: mid. L. *ramagium*, the right of cutting branches in the forest—from L. *ramus*, a branch), an officer whose duty it is to take care of a forest or park; **ran ger'ish**, *n.* the office of a ranger.

rank—see **rans**.

rank, *n.* *rânk* (F. *rang*, order: W. *rhenc*, a line, a rank—see **range**), a row or line, as of soldiers standing abreast; grade; station or condition; class or order; status or station in society; degree of eminence or dignity; high place: **v.** to place abreast in a line or row; to include in a particular class or division; to set or place in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain grade in the orders of civil or military life; to be ranged; to be esteemed: **ranking**, **imp.**: **n.** arrangement; order: **ranked**, **pp.** *rânkt*: **adj.** arranged or disposed in an order or class: **the ranks**, the order of common soldiers; the common people: **rank and file**, the whole body of common soldiers: **to take rank of**, to enjoy precedence over; to have the right to occupy a higher place.

rank, a. *rânk* (AS. *ranc*, strong in growth, fruitful: Tecl. *rammr*, robust, strong; Ger. *ranken*, to climb by the help of tendrils; Norm. *rankla*, to revel, to riot), strong or luxuriant in growth; vigorous; excessive in any quality; raised to a high degree; extremely; violent; strong: **ad.** strongly; fiercely: **rankly**, **ad.** *-li*, with vigorous growth; coarsely; grossly: **rank'ness**, *n.* *-nês*, the condition or quality of being rank; luxuriance; vigorous growth; excess.

rank, a. *rânk* (F. *range*; Dut. *ransl*; Ger. *ranzig*, musty—see **rancid**), musty; strong-scented; over-rich or offensive from excess; high or strong tasted: **rankly**, **ad.** *-li*: **rank'ness**, *n.* *-nês*, rancidness; rank smell; strong taste.

rankle, *v.* *rân'kl* (from Eng. *rank*, vigorous, excessive in any quality), to fester; to become putrid; to become painfully disquieted or irritated in mind: **rank'ing**, **imp.** *-kîng*: **n.** a festering; deep and active irritation of mind: **rank'led**, **pp.** *-klîd*.

rannee, *n.* *rân-nê* (Hind. *rajni*), in Hindostan, a queen or princess; the wife of a rajah.

ranny, *n.* *rân-nî* (L. *mus araneus*, a kind of small mouse), the shrew-mouse.

ransack, *v.* *rân'sák* (Sw. *ransaka*, to search for stolen goods; Gael. *ransaich*; Manx, *ransae*, to search, to scrutinize), to search for plunder; to search thoroughly; to pillage: **ransacking**, **imp.**: **ransacked**, **pp.** *-sákt*: **adj.** plundered; pillaged; searched thoroughly.

ransom, *n.* *rân'süm* (F. *rancon*; Ger. *ransion*, ransom—from L. *re-emptio*, a purchase back), price paid for the freedom of a prisoner or slave, or for the restitution of goods taken by an enemy; a fine paid for pardon, or in lieu of corporal punishment: **v.** to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by the payment of a price; to redeem from the bondage or pun-

ishment of sin: **ran'soming**, **imp.**: **ran'somed**, **pp.** *-sümd*: **ran'somer**, *n.* *-ér*, one who ransoms: **ran som-less**, *a.* *-lês*, incapable of being ransomed.

rant, *v.* *rânt* (Ger. *ranzen* or *ranten*, to move noisily about; Dut. *randen* or *randten*, to be foolish, to rave), to rave or swagger in violent or extravagant language; to be boisterous and noisy in speech or declamation: **n.** boisterous empty talk or declamation: **rant'ing**, **imp.**: **rant'ed**, **pp.**: **ranter**, *n.* *rân'tér*, a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher: **Ranters**, *n.* *-têrs*, a term applied in contempt and reproach to the Primitive Methodists, a fanatical religious sect which arose in 1645.

ranula—see **rana**.

ranunculus, *n.* *rân-nûn-kû-lûs* (L. *ranunculus*, a little frog—from *rana*, a frog; It. *ranuncolo*; F. *renoncule*), crow-foot or frog's-foot, a genus of flowering plants, including also the kingcups and buttercups among native plants—so called from the species which grow where frogs abound.

rap, *n.* *râp* (Sw. *rapp*, a stroke, a blow; Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk; Manx, *raip*, to rend or tear; Gr. *rapizo*, I smite; L. *rapidus*, quick, swift), a quick sharp blow; the noise caused by a blow; a knock: **v.** to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: **rap'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** a noise made by knocking: **rapp'ed**, **pp.** *râpt*: **rap'per**, *n.* *-pêr*, same as **knocker**—see **knock**.

rap, *v.* *râp* (AS. *rypan*, to break in pieces, to spoil; L. *rapere*, to seize and carry off), to seize and bear away, as one's mind or thoughts; to raise to ecstasy or rapture; to snatch by sudden violence: **rap'ping**, **imp.**: **rapp'ed** or **rapt**, **pp.** *râpt*, transported; ravished: **adj.** enraptured: **to rap out**, to utter or throw out with rapidity or vehemence.

rap, *n.* *râp* (Scot. *rap*, a cheat, an impostor, a counterfeit coin; a counterfeit coin formerly used in Ireland as small change, *familiarly*, the smallest coin; a halfpenny; money in general, as, I haven't a rap; I don't care a rap: **rapscallion**, *n.* *râp-skâl-yîn* (*rap*, and F. *escouillon*, a dishcloth), a low tattered wretch not worth a rap).

rapacious, a. *râpâ'shûs* (It. and F. *rapace*, rapacious—from L. *rapax*, greedy of plunder—gen. *rapacis*), given to plunder; subsisting on prey; voracious; greedy of gain; extortionate: **rapaciously**, **ad.** *-li*: **rapa'cioussness**, *n.* *-nês*, also **rapacity**, *n.* *râpâ'sî-tî*, the quality of being rapacious; the act or practice of seizing by force; excessive greediness.

rape, *n.* *râp* (F. *rap*, *rape*; Dut. *rapen*, to snatch away; L. *rapio*, I seize or snatch), a carrying away by violence; sexual intercourse with a woman forcibly and against her will.

rape, *n.* *râp* (L. *rapum*, a turnip, rape; It. *rapa*; Gr. *rapus*), a plant of the cabbage kind, cultivated chiefly for the oil obtained from the seed; a plant: **rape-cake**, compressed refuse of rape-seeds after the expression of the oil: **rape-oil**, oil expressed from the rape-seeds.

rape, *n.* *râp* (F. *rape*, grapes put among spoiled wine to mend it; Dut. *rapen*, to bind or restrain), fruit plucked from the cluster; the refuse stalks and skins of raisins used in making a kind of wine.

rape, *n.* *râp* (Norm. *repp*, a district; Scot. *raip*, a rope, a measure of length), a division of the county of Sussex.

raphe, *n.* *râ'fê* (Gr. *raphæ*, a seam), in *bot.*, a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewn together; in *seeds*, the channel of vessels which connects the chalazæ with the hilum; in *umbelliferous plants*, the line of junction of the two halves of which their fruit is composed; in *anat.*, the raised seam-like line which runs along the perineum to the anus.

raphides, *n.* plu. *râfî-dêz* (Gr. *raphis*, a needle—gen. *raphidos*), in *bot.*, minute crystals, like needles, found in the tissues of plants: **raphidian**, a. *râ-fî-dî-an*, pert. to the raphides.

raphite, *n.* *râfî-tî* (Gr. *raphis*, a needle, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of asbestiform tremolite, found in groups of delicate acicular crystals, of a white or bluish-green colour.

rapid, a. *râpîd* (L. *rapidus*, tearing or hurrying along, swift; It. *rapido*; F. *rapide*, rapid; Dan. *rap*, swift), characterised by quickness of motion or of utterance; quick; swift; expeditious: **rapida**, *n.* plu. *râpîdz*, those portions of a river-course—often obstructed by rocks—where the current moves with much greater swiftness than the ordinary flow of the stream: **rap'idly**, **ad.** *-li*: **rap'idness**, *n.* *-nês*, also

côw, dôy, jôot; pûre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

rapidity, n. *râp-îd'î-tî*, quickness of motion or of utterance; speed; haste; velocity.

rapier, n. *râ-pî-ér* (F. *rapier*, a rapier; Sp. *rapadera*, a raker; Ger. *rappier*), formerly a long sword for thrusting; *now*, a small sword; **rapier-fish**, the sword-fish.

rapil, n. *râp'il* (It. *rapillo*), pulverised volcanic substances.

rapine, n. *râp'in* (L. *rapina*, robbery, pillage; It. *rapina*; F. *rapine*), the act of plundering; pillage; robbery with violence.

raparee, n. *râp-pâ-ré* (from the *rapary* or half-pike with which he was armed), a wild Irish plunderer.

rappee, n. *râp-pé* (F. *rapé*, a grater—from *raper*, to grate), a coarse pungent kind of snuff.

rappel, n. *râp-pél* (F. *rappel*, the act of recalling), the beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

rapport, n. *râp-pôrt* (F. *rapport*, relation), relation; contact; reference: **en rapport**, *âng râp-pôrt*, in relation; in connection.

rapt—see **rap**.

raptore, n. plu. *râp-tô-rés* (L. *raptor*, a snatcher, a robber; *raptore*, robbers—from *rapio*, I snatch), the birds of prey; the systematic name of an order of birds characterised by the strength of their claws and bills: **raptor**, n. *-tôr*, one of the order of the birds of prey: **raptorial**, a. *râp-tô-ri-âl*, also **raptôrious**, a. *-ûs*, pert. to birds of prey.

rapture, n. *râp-tûr* or *-chôor* (L. *raptura*, about to seize and carry off: It. and Sp. *raptura*, ravishment), violence of any pleasing passion; transport; extreme joy or pleasure; great enthusiasm: **raptured**, a. *-tûrd*, transported: **rapturous**, a. *-tû-rûs*, ravishing; transporting: **rapturously**, ad. *-tî*.

rare, a. *râr* (L. *rarus*, not thick or dense: It. *raro*; F. *rare*), occurring but seldom; scarce; unusual; unusually excellent; incomparable; thin; not dense: **rarely**, ad. *-lî*: **rareness**, n. *-nês*, also **rarity**, n. *râ-ri-tî*, state of being uncommon; value arising from scarcity; thinness; opposed to density: **rare bit**, a dainty morsel.

rare-show, n. *râ-rê-shô* (contracted from *rarity-show*), a show carried in a box.

rarefy, v. *râ-rê-ft* (L. *rarefacere*, to rarefy—from *rarius*, thin, and *facio*, I make: It. *rarefare*; F. *râ-rê-fier*), to make or become thinner and lighter; to cause to expand or increase in bulk without adding any new portion, as air by heat: **ra'refying**, imp.: **ra'refied**, pp.: **-fid**: **adj.** made thin or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fî-â-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refaction**, n. *-fâk-shûn*, the act of making rare or less dense; the state of being rarefied.

rascal, n. *râsk'al* (Norm. *raska*; Sp. *rascara*; It. *rascare*, to scrape: F. *racaillie*, the base and rascal sort, the scum: Dut. *racaille*, the dregs of the people), literally, meaning one of the scrapings and refuse of anything; a tricking dishonest fellow; a rogue; a scoundrel: **adj.** mean; lean: **ras'cally**, a. *-lî*, meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; worthless; base: **rascallion**, n. *râs-kâl'yûn*, a low mean wretch; a rascal; same as *rapscallion*—see under **rap**: **rascality**, n. *-tî-tî*, mean trickery or dishonesty; base fraud.

rase, v. *râz* (L. *rasum*, to scrape, to erase: It. *rasare*; F. *raser*, to rase), to scratch or rub out; to obliterate; to level with the ground: **ra'sing**, imp.: **rased**, pp. **râzd**: **rasure**, n. *râ-zûr*, a rubbing or scraping out.

rash, a. *râsh* (Ger. *rasch*, quick, impetuous: Low Ger. *rask*, quick: Icel. *raska*, to make a creaking noise: AS. *rascian*, to move rapidly to and fro), acting hastily and incautiously; uttered in haste and with too little reflection; indiscreet; headstrong: n. a rushing or sudden breaking out of an eruption on the skin; corn in the straw so dry as to easily fall out in the handling (Bav. *rasch*, crackling, crisp): **rashly**, ad. *-lî*: **rashness**, n. *-nês*, the quality of being rash; inconsiderate promptness.

rasher, n. *râsh-ér* (It. *rasare*, to rase, to cut down; *raschiare*, to scrape or grate: L. *rasurus*, about to cut close), a slice of broiled bacon; a thin slice of bacon for frying.

raskolniks, n. plu. *râs-kôl'nîks* (Russ. *raskolo*, a division), in *Russia*, the most important body of dissenters from the Greek Church.

rasores, n. plu. *râ-zô-réz* (L. *rasum*, to scrape or scratch), the systematic name of an order of birds, so called from their habit of scraping or scratching up the soil in search of food, as the common barn-fowl,

turkey, &c.: **rasorial**, a. *-ri-âl*, pert. to the rasores or scraping birds.

rasp, n. *râsp* (Sp. *raspar*, to rake or scrape: It. *rascare*, to scrape, to hawk or spit up phlegm with a harsh noise: Bav. *raspen*, to scrape upon a fiddle), a kind of rough file; a fruit, so called from its roughness: v. to rub or grate with a rough file or rasp: **rasping**, imp.: **rasped**, pp. **râspit**: **rasp'er**, n. *-ér*, a scraper: **raspings**, n. plu. *-îngs*, particles scraped off: **raspatory**, n. *-tér-tî*, an instr. used by surgeons in scraping diseased bones.

rasberry, n. *râs-bêr-î* (It. *raspo*, a bunch or cluster of any berries: Eng. *rasp*, and *berry*), the fruit of a kind of bramble.

rastrites, n. plu. *râs-trî-téz* (L. *rastrum*, a rake), in *geol.*, that division of graptolites or sea-peens that have their cells widely placed, and standing out like the pointed teeth of a rake.

rat, n. *rât* (Ger. *ratze*; It. *ratto*; F. *rat*; Gael. *radan*; AS. *ret*, a rat), an animal of the mouse kind, but much larger and more voracious, which infests the lower floors of houses, ships, &c.; one who deserts his party; one who works at less than the established prices: v. to work under the established prices—a term in use among printers; to forsake one's party for the sake of gain or power: **rat'ing**, imp.: **rat'ed**, pp.: **rat'er**, n. *-ér*, one whose business it is to catch rats; to smell a rat, to suspect something and be on the watch: **rat's-tail**, a virulent disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost: **ratsbane** (*rat*, and *bane*), a poison for rats; arsenious acid.

ratable—see **rate**.

ratâfa, n. *râ-tâ-fâ* (Sp. *ratafia*, *ratâfa*—from Malay, *erak*, and *tyla*, spirit distilled from molasses), a fine spirituous liquor, consisting of a brandy flavoured with the kernels of apricots and cherries, &c., and sweetened; in *France*, the generic name of liqueurs made of alcohol and sugar, and flavoured with the odoriferous principles of plants.

ratân, n. *râ-tân* (Malay, *rotan*; Javan, *rottang*), the long slender shoots or stems of the Indian cane; a cane; a walking-stick made from a *ratân*.

ratchet, n. *râch-ét*, also **rochet**, n. *rôch-ét*, and **ratch**, n. *râch* (so named from its resemblance to a watchman's rattle: It. *rochetto*, the cog-wheel of a mill: F. *rochet*, a ratchet; Eng. *rack*), in *clock* and *watch making*, a small arm or bar, one end of which abuts against a toothed wheel, called a *ratchet-wheel*, whose use is either to communicate motion or to prevent backward motion—in the former case being called a *click* or *pawl*, and in the latter a *detent*; in *mech.*, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops to prevent a machine being reversed when in motion: **ratchet-wheel**, a wheel with sharp saw-like teeth against which a ratchet abuts.

rate, n. *rât* (L. *ratius*, reckoned, calculated: It. *rato*), a calculated proportion; allowance settled; an assessment at a certain proportion; a tax; price or amount stated or fixed; degree in which anything is done; class or rank, as of a ship; comparative height or value: v. to compute; to estimate; to value; to determine the degree or proportion of; to be placed in a certain class or rank, as a ship: **ra'ting**, imp.: **adj.** setting at a certain value; laying on a tax: n. the act of one who rates or estimates: **ra'ted**, pp. set at a certain value; set in a certain order or rank: **ra'ter**, n. *-tér*, one who rates: **ratable**, a. *râ-tâ-bl*, set at a certain value; liable or subjected by law to taxation: **ra'tably**, ad. *-blî*: **ra'tability**, n. *-bil'î-tî*, the quality of being rated: **rate of chronometer**, the daily change in its error: **rate of sailing**, in *nav.*, the speed of a ship at sea, ascertained by heaving the log every hour: **pro rata**, *prô râ-tâ* (L. *pro*, according to, and *rata*, the calculated part, *parte* being understood), in proportion: **ratepayer**, one who is assessed, and pays a rate or tax.

rate, v. *rât* (Eng. *rate*, to tax, in the sense of "to impute or lay something to one's charge;" Sw. *rata*, to find fault with), to reprove; to chide; to censure severely: **ra'ting**, imp.: n. the act of chiding or scolding: **ra'ted**, pp. chid; reprov'd.

ratel, n. *râ-têl*, a carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in India and the Cape of Good Hope.

rath, n. *râth*, in *Ireland*, a hill or circular mound.

rath or **rathe**, a. *râth* (AS. *rathe* or *hrathe*, early, soon; *hrathian*, to be quick: Icel. *hraðr*, quick: Dut. *rad*, nimble: It. *ratto*, quick), coming before others; before the usual time; soon; early: **ad.** early; sometimes: **rather**, ad. *râth-ér*, more readily or willingly;

with better liking; somewhat; more so than otherwise; in some degree; more correctly speaking; sooner: **rather**, the sooner; the more so: **I had rather**, I would sooner: **rather deaf**, slightly or somewhat deaf.

ratify, v. *rát'í-fí* (It. *ratificare*; F. *ratifier*, to ratify—from *L. ratus*, fixed, settled, and *facio*, I make), to confirm; to approve and sanction: **ratifying**, imp.: **ratified**, pp. *-fíd*: **ratifier**, n. *-fí-ér*, one who ratifies: **ratification**, n. *-fí-ká'shún*, confirmation; act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another.

ratio, n. *rá'shí-ò*, plu. *ratios*, *rá'shí-òz* (L. *ratio*, a reckoning, a calculation—from *reor*, I reckon or think), the relation of two quantities of the same kind to one another; the rate in which one quantity exceeds or is less than another—thus, 3 is to 4 in the same ratio as 6 to 8; rate; degree; proportion.

rationate, v. *rash'k-òs-nát* (L. *rationatus*, computed, reasoned—from *ratio*, a computation), to offer a reason; to reason deductively: **rationating**, imp.: **rationated**, pp.: **rationation**, n. *-ná'shún*, the act or process of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises: **rationative**, a. *-ná-tív*, argumentative.

ration, n. *rá'shún* (It. *razione*; F. *ration*, a ration—from *L. ratio*, a proportion, a computation), the fixed quantity of provisions allowed to a soldier or sailor for his daily subsistence; a fixed allowance dealt out.

rational, a. *rash'ún-ál* (L. *rationalis*, belonging to reason—from *ratio*, reason; F. *rationnel*), endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; judicious; acting in conformity to reason; sane: **rationality**, ad. *-ít*: **rationalness**, n. *-nès*, also *rationality*, n. *-ál'tí-tí*, the power of reasoning; soundness or sanity of mind; in *arith.* and *alg.*, applied to definite quantities, or to those of which an exact root can be found: **rationalé**, n. *-ál'té*, a series of reasons assigned as the solution of the principles of an opinion, action, phenomena, &c.: **rationalise**, v. *-ál'té*, to convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist: **rationalising**, imp.: **rationalized**, pp.: **rationalism**, n. *-ál'tíst*, one whose opinions and arguments are grounded solely on human reason; one who denies the inspiration of Scripture, and the supernatural character of its recorded miracles: **rationalism**, n. *-íz-m*, a system of opinions deduced from reason, as opposed to inspiration, in the interpretation of Scripture: **rationalistic**, a. *-ál'tík*, also *rationalistic*, a. *-ál'tí-kál*, pert. to or resembling rationalism: **rationalistically**, ad. *-ít*: **rational horizon**, in *geog.*, the plane passing through the earth's centre parallel to the sensible horizon at the observer's station: **rational quantity**, in *alg.*, a quantity that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign—opposed to *irrational* or *radical* quantity.

ratlines, n. *rát'líns* (a corruption of *ratting lines*—see *rattle*), in ships, the small lines or cords which traverse the shrouds horizontally at regular distances, thus forming ascending-ladders to the mast-head; also called *ratting*.

rattoon, n. *rà-tón'* (Sp. *retono*, a rattoon; F. *rejeton*, a young shoot), a sprout from the root of the sugarcane, which has been cut: **v.** to sprout or spring up from the root, as the sugarcane of the previous year's planting: **rattoon**, imp.: **rattooned**, pp. *-tón'd*.

ratsbane—see *rat*.

rattening, n. *rát'tín-íng* (probably from *rat*, in allusion to its destructive propensities; or a word merely coined from the general idea of such syllables as *rat*, *tat*, *pat*, signifying a touching or handling), the form of organised terrorism of trades-unions, which consists in the secret injuring or destruction of the tools or property used in the workshops by those workmen who are non-unionists.

rattle, n. *rát'tíl* (Ger. *rasseln*; Dut. *rattelen*, to make a collection of sounds as might singly be represented by the syllable *ras* or *rat*: Low Ger. *rattern*, to speak quick and indistinct), a succession of short noisy sounds, quickly repeated; clattering sounds; loud, rapid, but empty talk; a child's toy, also an instr. possessed by a policeman, which produces a clattering noise when shaken: **v.** to produce a rapid and confused succession of sounds, not sonorous, by the shaking of bodies; to speak rapidly and noisily: **rattling**, imp. *-íng*: **adj.** sounding as a rattle: **n.** noise produced by a quick succession of small sounds not

musical, as the wheels of a carriage over a causeway: **rat tled**, pp. *-td*: **rat tler**, n. *-tér*, a giddy noisy person: **rat tlesnake**, n. *-snák*, a very poisonous Amer. snake, having bones in the tail, which produce a rattling noise when the creature is in motion.

raucous, a. *ráu'kús* (L. *raucus*, hoarse; It. *rauco*; F. *rauque*), hoarse; rough; harsh: **raucously**, ad. *-tí*: **raucity**, n. *ráu'kít-tí*, hoarseness; a loud rough sound.

ravage, n. *ráv'áj* (F. *ravage*, spoil—from *ravir*, to snatch, to seize—from *L. rapere*, to seize and carry off), destruction by violence or by decay; spoil; ruin; waste: **v.** to lay waste; to pillage; to destroy: **ravaging**, imp.: **ravaged**, pp. *-áj'd*: **ravager**, n. *-áj-ér*, one who ravages; a plunderer.

rave, v. *ráv* (F. *ravacher* or *ravasser*, to rave, to talk idly; Dut. *ravelen*, to rave, to dote; It. *rabulare*, to scold—akin to *L. rabies*, rage, madness), to act or talk senselessly; to talk irrationally; to wander in mind or intellect; to dote: **raving**, imp.: **adj.** delirious: **n.** delirium: **raved**, pp. *ráv'd*: **raver**, n. *-vér*, one who raves: **ravingly**, ad. *-tí*.

ravel, v. *ráv'íl* (F. *raveler*; It. *ravagliare*, to ravel out; Dut. *ravelen*, to ravel out, to talk confusedly), to become confused and entangled, as thread; to entangle; to involve; to untwist or unweave, followed by *out*: **ravelling**, imp.: **n.** the act of untwisting; that which is unravelled out: **ravelled**, pp. *-ld*.

ravelin, n. *ráv'ín* or *ráv'ín-lín* (F. *ravelin*; It. *ravellino*, a wicket or postern gate), in fort., a detached triangular work having two faces meeting in a salient angle towards the country; a half-moon battery.

raven, n. *ráv'én* (AS. *hræfen*; Icel. *hrofn*, a raven; Dut. *raven*, to croak: L. *ravus*, hoarse), the largest of the crow family: **raven's duck**, a kind of sailcloth.

raven, v. *ráv'én* (F. *ravine*; prov. F. *rabina*, violence, impetuosity—from *F. ravir*, to snatch—see *ravage*), to devour with great eagerness; to prey with great rapacity: **ravening**, imp. *ráv'én-íng*: **adj.** preying with violence: **n.** violence; propensity to plunder: **ravener**, n. *-én-ér*, one who or that which plunders: **raven or ravin**, n. *ráv'én*, prey; plunder: **ravenous**, a. *-én-ús* (prov. F. *ravineux*, impetuous, violent), eating with indecent haste and greediness; furiously voracious or eager: **ravenously**, ad. *-tí*: **ravenousness**, n. *-nès*, the state or quality of being ravenous; extreme voracity.

ravine, n. *ráv'én* (F. *ravin*, gutter caused by a flood; *ravine*, a great flood; It. *rovina*, ruin, decay; L. *ruina*, ruin), a deep hollow formed by violent floods; the narrow excavated channel of some mountain-stream; a gorge; a mountain-cleft.

ravish, v. *ráv'ish* (F. *ravir*, to snatch, to seize; L. *rapere*, to seize and carry off; It. *arappare*, to ravish—see *ravage*), to fill with great joy and delight; to entrance; to enrapture; to have sexual intercourse with a woman by force and against her consent; to violate: **ravishing**, imp.: **n.** rapture; transport: **ravished**, pp. *-ish't*: **adj.** delighted to rapture: **ravisher**, n. *-ér*, one who ravishes: **ravishment**, n. *-mènt*, forcible violation of chastity; transport of delight: **ravishly**, ad. *-tí*, with rapture.

raw, a. *ráv* (AS. *hreaw*; Dut. *rouw*, rough, raw; Ger. *rau*; It. *ruvido*, rough, raw; L. *rudis*, rough, unwrought), not roasted, boiled, or cooked; not altered from its natural state; not manufactured; bare, as flesh; immature; inexperienced; bleak; chilly; cold, with damp: **rawish**, a. *-ish*, rather raw: **rawly**, ad. *-tí*: **rawness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being raw; uncooked; state of being inexperienced; chilliness with dampness: **raw-boned**, a. having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned.

ray, n. *rá* (F. *ray*, a beam of the sun; L. *radius*; It. *ragio*, a ray; Sp. *rayo*, a beam of light; *raya*, the stroke or dash of a pen; Ger. *reihe*, a line, order), a line of light; something that shoots forth as from a centre; a gleam of intellectual light; in bot., the outer flowers in umbels, when differently formed from the inner; a flat fish, so named from the structure of the pectoral fins, which resemble the rays of a fan: **v.** to shoot forth in lines; to streak: **raying**, imp.: **rayed**, pp. *rád*: **rayless**, a. *-lès*, destitute of rays.

rayah, n. *ráy'ád*, in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan subject who pays the capitation tax.

raze, v. *ráz* (F. *ras*, cut close away; *rez*, level; L. *rasum*, to scrape—see *rase*), to lay level or even with the ground; to ruin utterly; to destroy: **razing**, imp.:

razed, pp. *razd*, overthrown; wholly ruined: **raze**, *n. rā-zē*, a large ship of war cut down to one of a smaller class, as a seventy-four to a frigate: **v.** to cut down to an inferior class, as a ship of war: **razee**, *imp.*: **razeed**, pp. *-sēd*: **razor**, *n. rā-zēr*, a knife with a keen edge and broad back, used for shaving: **razor-bill**, a bird, the common auk: **razor-fish**, a common shell-fish, having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor: **razor-strop**, a strop for sharpening razors on.

razzia, *n. rā'zī-ā* (Ar. *ṣarāḍ*, a razzia), a hostile incursion for plunder and destruction.

re, *re* or *rē* (L. *re* or *red*, back: Sans. *parā*, backwards), a prefix, signifying "back or again"; anew or a second time.

re, *rā*, in music, the second note of the scale in ascending according to the *sol-fa* system = D.

reabsorb, *v. rē-āb-sōrb* (*re*, again, and *absorb*), to absorb again; to draw or imbibe again what has passed off, said of fluids.

reach, *v. rēch* (Ger. *reichen*, to extend to: Dut. *reiken*, to reach: Low Ger. *raken*, to reach or touch: It. *recare*, to reach unto: Gr. *oregēn*: L. *porrigere*, to reach forward), to extend, or extend to; to stretch; to touch; to attain; to take by extending the arm: to strike from a distance, as with a weapon; to include or comprehend: *n.* extent; a stretching; act of touching or seizing by extending the hand; the power of extending to; power of attainment; limit of faculties; effort of mind; of a river, as far as it stretches in one direction: **reach'ing**, *imp.*: **reached**, *pp. rēcht*.

reach, *v. rēch*, **reaching**, other spellings of **retch** and **retching**—see **retch**.

react, *v. rē-ākt* (L. *re*, again, and *actus*, done or acted), to resist by an opposite force; to resist any influence or power; in *chem.*, to act mutually on each other, as two reagents: **reaction**, *n. rē-āk'shūn*, the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body; an action or force arising in opposition to another which has preceded: **reactive**, *a. -īve*, having power to react; able or tending to react: **reactionary**, *a. -shūn-ēr-ī*, implying reaction; in *politics* and *history*, applied to certain stages in the progress of events, when, after a decided movement in one direction, as, for example, towards democracy, the movement either remains stationary, or contrary sentiments begin to predominate.

read, *v. rēd* (AS. *radan*, to advise, to interpret: Icel. *rada*, to consult; *rada*, discourse: Ger. *reden*, to talk), to pronounce or give utterance to that which the written symbols placed before the eyes are meant to convey; to peruse, as a book, either silently or aloud; to discover by characters or marks; to study, as a student; to perform the act of reading; to be studious; to know by reading or observation: **read'ing**, *imp.*: **addicted** to reading; *n.* a perusal; a public recital; a lecture; a given word or passage as it reads in a particular MS. or printed book; a version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book, as conveying the true meaning of its author; the formal recital of a bill before Parliament, as *first reading*: **read**, *pp. rēd*: **reader**, *n. rēd-ēr*, one who reads; a corrector of the press; one whose office is to read prayers in a church; a lecturer before a university: **readership**, *n.* the office of a reader: **read'able**, *a. -ā-b*, that may be read; legible: **read'ably**, *ad. -ā-b*: **readableness**, *n. -ā-b*: **well-read**, *a. -rēd*, versed in books; learned: **reading-book**, a book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading: **reading-desk**, a desk at which the church service is read: **reading-room**, an apartment furnished with newspapers, &c., where persons are admitted to read for payment.

readily, &c.—see **ready**.

readjourn, *v. rē-ād-jēr'n* (*re*, back or again, and *ad-journ*), to adjourn a second time.

readjust, *v. rē-ād-jūst* (*re*, back or again, and *ad-just*), to put in order again what had been disarranged: **re'adjustment**, *n.* a second adjustment.

readmission, *n. rē-ād-mīsh'ūn* (*re*, back or again, and *admission*), state of being admitted again; the act of admitting again; also **re'admit'tance**, *n. -mī't-dns*: **re'admit'**, *v. -mī't*, to admit again.

readopt, *v. rē-ād-ōpt* (*re*, back or again, and *adopt*), to adopt again.

readorn, *v. rē-ād-dā-ōrn* (*re*, back or again, and *adorn*), to decorate a second time.

ready, *a. rēd'ī* (AS. *rad*; Low Ger. *reed*; Dut. *gereed*; Ger. *bereit*, ready; Dan. *rede*, plain, straight; Sw. *reda*,

to arrange), prepared; quick; prompt; not embarrassed; furnished with what is necessary; arranged; set in order; not hesitating; willing; disposed; being at the point; not distant; easy; expeditious; expert; skilful; in hand, as a weapon or money; next to hand: **ad.** in such a state of preparation as to need no delay: **read'ily**, *ad. -ī-ly*: **read'iness**, *n. -nēs*, quickness; freedom from reluctance; promptitude; willingness; fitness of condition; being in a state of preparation: **to make ready**, to prepare; to put in order: **ready-made**, *a.* made beforehand; kept on hand for sale or use; not made to order: **ready money**, cash; means of immediate payment; not credit: **ready-reckoner**, a book of tables and figures giving the calculated prices of articles in any number from a farthing each in value upwards: **ready-wit'ted**, *a.* having ready wit.

reaffirm, *v. rē-āf-fēr'm* (*re*, back or again, and *affirm*), to affirm a second time.

reagent, *n. rē-ā-jēt* (*re*, back or again, and *agent*), in *chem.*, a substance used to detect the presence of other bodies in compounds; a test.

reagravation, *n. rē-ā-grā-vā'shūn* (*re*, back or again, and *aggravation*), in the *eccles.* law of the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the last monitory or warning, published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

real, *a. rē-āl* (Sp. *real*, actual: F. *réel*, real: mid. L. *realis*, real—from L. *res*, a thing), not fictitious or imaginary; true; genuine; permanent or immovable, as *real estate*—that is, lands and tenements: **re'ally**, *ad. -ī-ly*: **reality**, *n. rē-āl'ī-tē*, actual being or existence of anything; fact; truth; not a mere appearance or show: **real action**, an action at law in regard to lands or tenements: **real estate**, lands, and all that appertain to them: **real presence**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the believed actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.

real, *n. rē-āl* (Sp. *real*—from L. *regalis*, royal), a Sp. coin of small value, from about 3d. to 6d. sterling; spelt also *rial*.

realgar, *n. rē-āl-gār* (F. *réalgar*—origin unknown—name used by the alchemists), a mineral, generally of a brilliant red colour, occurring native in various formations in the form of fine prismatic crystals, or massive and disseminated; a similar substance prepared artificially and used as a pigment; known also as *red orpiment* and *red sulphuret of arsenic*.

realise, *v. rē-āl-īz* (It. *realizzare*: F. *réaliser*; Sp. *realizar*, to realise—see **real**), to bring into being or act; to convert money into lands or tenements; to convert property of any kind into money; to consider or treat as real; to feel vividly and strongly; to come up to, as one's expectations: **realis'ing**, *imp.*: **real'ised**, *pp. -īz*: **realis'able**, *a. -īz-ā-b*, that may be realised: **realisation**, *n. rē-āl'ī-zā'shūn*, the act of making or believing as real; the act of bringing into being or act: **realists**, *n. plu. -īsts*, in the *scholastic phil.*, those who followed the doctrines of Aristotle with respect to universal ideas, who taught that previous to, and independent of, matter, there were no universal ideas or essences; opposed to *nominalists*: **realis'tic**, *a. -īk*, pert. to or characteristic of the realists: **realis'm**, *n. -izm*, the doctrines of the realists.

reality—see **real**.

reallege, *v. rē-āl-lēj* (*re*, back or again, and *allege*), to allege again.

realm, *n. rēm* (old F. *realme*: It. *reame*, a kingdom: L. *regnum*, dominion), the dominions of a king or sovereign; a royal jurisdiction.

ream, *n. rēm* (AS. *reama*, what binds up or covers: Dut. *riem*, a strap or thong, a bundle: Fin. *rihma*, a bundle of forty squirrels' skins: Sp. *reama*, a ream of paper), a quantity of paper consisting of twenty quires; among *printers*, twenty-one and a half quires.

ream, *v. rēm* (Ger. *räumen*, to remove, to clear away—from *raum*, room), in *block-making*, to level out or increase the size of a hole with an instrument: **ream'ing**, *imp.*: **reamed**, *pp. rēm'd*: **ream'er**, *n. -ēr*, an instrument for enlarging a hole in a bevelled form.

reanimate, *v. rē-ān'ī-māt* (*re*, back or again, and *animate*: F. *ranimer*), to revive; to restore to life, as a person apparently dead; to infuse new life or courage into: **rean'ima'tion**, *n. -shūn*, the act of reanimating.

reannex, *v. rē-ān-nēks* (*re*, back or again, and *annex*), to annex again; to reunite.

reap, *v. rēp* (AS. *ripa*, a handful of corn in the ear;

anāte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāto*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

ripen, to harvest the corn: Goth. *raupjan*; Ger. *raufen*; Dut. *roopen*; Low Ger. *ruppen*, to pluck; to cut with a sickle or machine, as grain at harvest; to obtain; to receive as a reward; to perform the operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or work: **reaping**, imp.: **reaped**, pp. **rept**: **reaper**, *n.* -*ér*, one who or that which reaps: **reaping-hook**, an instrument used in cutting down grain with the hand: **reaping-machine**, a machine propelled by horse-power for cutting and laying down grain, which has to a great extent superseded the labour of reaping with the hand.

reapparel, *v.* **ré-ap-pâr-êl** (*re*, back or again, and *apparel*), to clothe again.

reappear, *v.* **ré-ap-pêr** (*re*, back or again, and *appear*), to appear a second time: **reappearance**, *n.* -*ans*, a second appearance.

reapply, *v.* **ré-ap-pli** (*re*, back or again, and *apply*), to apply again: **reapplication**, *n.* a second application.

reappoint, *v.* **ré-ap-pôint** (*re*, back or again, and *appoint*), to appoint again: **reappointment**, *n.* a second appointment.

reapportion, *v.* **ré-ap-pôr-shûn** (*re*, back or again, and *apportion*), to apportion again.

rear, *n.* **rêr** (old *F. riere*, rear—from *L. retro*, behind: *It. dietro*, behind), the part behind the rest; the part of an army or fleet behind the other; the last class; the last in order: **rear-admiral**, an admiral of the third rank: **rear-guard**, the portion of an army marching behind to cover and protect the main body: **rear-line**, the last rank of a battalion, &c., when drawn up in open order: **rear-rank**, the hindmost rank of a body of troops: **rearward**, *n.* **rêr-wârd**, the last troops; the train behind: **ad. at** or towards the rear.

rear, *v.* **rêr** (another form of *raise*, which see: *AS. ræran*, to rear, to raise), to raise; to stir or rouse up; to breed and bring up to maturity, as cattle; to educate or instruct; to rise on the hind legs, as a horse: **rearing**, imp.: **reared**, pp. **rêrd**: **rear mouse**, the mouse that raises itself from the ground; the bat.

reascend, *v.* **ré-âs-sênd** (*re*, back or again, and *ascend*), to rise, mount, or climb again: **reascension**, *n.* -*sên-shûn*, a remounting: **re'ascent**, *n.* -*sênt*, a returning ascent.

reason, *n.* **rêzn** (*F. raison*; *Sp. razon*; *It. ragione*, reason—from *L. ratio*, judgment, understanding, a computation—see *read*), that power or faculty in man which eminently distinguishes him from the other animals, and the possession of which enables him to deduce inferences from facts or propositions, and to distinguish good from evil, and truth from falsehood; a thought or a consideration as bearing on a question; cause; ground; motive; that which justifies or supports a determination, or a plan, &c.; final cause; end or object sought; justice; moderation; purpose; design: *v.* to debate or discuss; to persuade by argument; to deduce inferences justly from premises: **rea'soning**, imp.: *n.* the act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; arguments employed: **rea'sonless**, *a.* -*lês*, destitute of reason; not warranted or supported by reason: **reasoned**, pp. **rêznd**: **rea'soner**, *n.* -*ér*, one who reasons; an arguer: **rea'sonable**, *a.* -*â-bl*, endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not excessive; sane: **rea'sonably**, *ad.* -*â-bli*: **rea'sonableness**, *n.* -*bl-nês*, the quality of being reasonable; the state or quality of a thing which justifies; moderation: **by reason of**, by means of; on account of: **in reason or in all reason**, in justice; on rational grounds.

reassemble, *v.* **ré-âs-sêm-bl** (*re*, back or again, and *assemble*), to assemble or convene again: **re'assemblage**, *n.* an assemblage a second time.

reassert, *v.* **ré-âs-sêrt** (*re*, back or again, and *assert*), to maintain after an interval of suspension or cessation.

reassign, *v.* **ré-âs-sîn** (*re*, back or again, and *assign*), to transfer back what has been assigned.

reassimilate, *v.* **ré-âs-sim-lât** (*re*, back or again, and *assimilate*), to change again into a like substance; to cause to resemble anew.

reassume, *v.* **ré-âs-sûm** (*re*, back or again, and *assume*), to assume or take again: **re'assumption**, *n.* -*sim-shûn*, a second assumption.

reassure, *v.* **ré-âs-shûr** (*re*, back or again, and *assure*), to restore courage to; to insure a second time against loss: **re'assurance**, *n.* -*âns*, an assurance of property by an underwriter to relieve himself from the risk he has undertaken.

reattach, *v.* **ré-ât-tâch** (*re*, back or again and *attach*), to attach a second time: **re'attach ment**, *n.* a second attachment of the same person or thing.

reattempt, *v.* **ré-ât-têmp** (*re*, back or again, and *attempt*), to attempt again.

Reaumur's thermometer, **raô'mêrs**, a thermometer, named after its inventor, in which the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 80°, the freezing-point being marked 0°—see **thermometer**.

reave, *v.* **rêv** (*AS. reaf*, spoil; *reafian*, to seize, to take hold of: *Ger. rauben*, to plunder: *L. rapio*, I seize), to take away by violence or stealth: **reav'er**, *n.* -*ér*, a robber; a riever.

reavow, *v.* **ré-â-vôw** (*re*, back or again, and *avow*), to vow again.

rebaptise, *v.* **ré-bâp-tîz** (*re*, back or again, and *baptise*), to baptise a second time: **rebap tism**, *n.* a second baptism.

rebatte, *v.* **ré-bât** (*F. rabattre*, to abate, to beat or press down), to blunt; to deprive of keenness; to deduct from: *n.* the deep groove or channel to receive the edge of a plank, or of a number of planks; a hard freestone used for paving: **reba'ting**, imp.: **reba'ted**, pp.: **rebate ment**, *n.* -*mênt*, a deduction from, as of discount or interest.

rebec, *n.* **rêbêk** (*F. rebec*; *It. ribecca*), a Spanish stringed instrument like a violin, having three strings tuned in fifths.

rebel, *n.* **rêbêl** (*F. rebeller*, to rebel, to revolt—from *L. rebellare*, to rebel—from *re*, back or again, and *bellare*, to make war), one who makes war against constituted authorities; one who takes up arms against the authority of a government to which he owes allegiance; in *feudal law*, one who disobeys his lord: **adj.** **rebellious**: *v.* **rê-bêl**, to take up arms and openly resist a constituted government to which allegiance is due; to revolt: **rebell'ing**, imp.: **rebelled**, pp. -*bêld*: **rebellion**, *n.* -*bêl-yûn*, open and avowed resistance to a government by force of arms: **rebel'ious**, *a.* -*yûs*, opposing a government by force of arms, to which allegiance or obedience is due; disobedient: **rebel'iously**, *ad.* -*li*: **rebell'ousness**, *n.* -*nês*, the quality or state of being rebellious.

rebiting, *n.* **rê-bî'ting** (*re*, back or again, and *biting*), the act of restoring worn lines on an engraved plate by means of the action of an acid.

rebound, *v.* **ré-bôund** (*re*, back or again, and *bound*), to start or spring back; to drive back: *n.* the act of starting or springing back; a recoil: **reb'ounding**, imp.: **adj.** **re-echoing**: **reb'ounded**, pp.: **adj.** produced by a rebound.

rebreath, *v.* **rê-brêth** (*re*, back or again, and *breathe*), to breathe again.

rebuff, *n.* **rê-bûf** (*L. re*, back or again, and *It. buffa*, a blunt or puff with the mouth made at one in scorn; *rabbuffare*, to check, to rebuke: old *F. rebouffer*, to drive away with contempt), a sudden check; refusal; a sudden and unexpected repulse: *v.* to refuse quickly and suddenly; to reject solicitation: **reb'uffing**, imp.: **rebuffed**, pp. -*bûft*.

rebuild, *v.* **ré-bîld** (*re*, back or again, and *build*), to build again; to renew a structure.

rebuke, *v.* **rê-bûk** (*F. rebecquer*, to answer saucily: *Bret. ribecha*, to reprove: *It. ribeccamento*, a check or rebuke; *rimbeccare*, to beat back, to retort back), to reprove or reprimand for a fault; to check by reproof; in *Scip.*, to afflict for correction: *n.* a reproof or reprimand for faults; a chiding into silence; in *Scip.*, chastisement; affliction for correction: **rebu'king**, imp.: **rebuked**, pp. -*bûkt*: **rebu'ker**, *n.* -*kêr*, one who rebukes: **rebu'kable**, *a.* -*kâ-bl*, deserving of rebuke: **rebu'kingly**, *ad.* -*li*.

rebury, *v.* **rê-bêr-î** (*re*, back or again, and *bury*), to inter again.

rebus, *n.* **rê-bûs** (*L. rebus*, to or from things), a riddle in which words and phrases are represented by pictures of things, whose names chance to bear some resemblance to them in sound, as the figure of an eye for the pron. *I*; common in former times as a family device or bearing, an example of which may be seen on one of the windows of a chapel in Gloucester Cathedral—the name *Compton* is represented by the picture of a *comb*, followed by the syllable *ton*; plu. *rebuses*, *rê-bûs-êz*.

rebut, *v.* **rê-bût** (*F. rebuter*, to put or thrust back: *It. buttare*, to throw or fling; *ributare*, to cast back, to reject), to oppose by argument; to repel; in *law*, to return an answer: **rebut'ing**, imp.: **rebut'ed**, pp.:

côw, bôy, fôot; pûre, bûd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

rebutter, *n.* *ér*, in *law*, a plaintiff's answer to a defender's rejoinder.

recall, *v.* *rè-kài' (re, back or again, and call)*, to call back or again; to revoke; to revive in the mind; *n.* the act or power of calling back; a revocation.

recant, *v.* *rè-kán' (L. recanto, I sound back, I recall, —from re, back or again, and canto, I sing; It. ricanzare, to sing again; F. deschanter, to recant, to unsay), to recall words; to retract former words or a former declaration; to unsay something formerly said: recant'ing, imp.: recant'ed, pp.: recant'er, *n.* *ér*, one who recants: recantation, *n.* *rè-kán-tá-shùn*, the act of recalling; a declaration that contradicts a former one.*

recapitulate, *v.* *rè-ká-pit'á-lát (F. recapituler; It. ricapitolare, to recapitulate —from L. re, back or again, and capitulum, a small head—from caput, the head), to go over again the principal things mentioned or written, as in a discourse or essay; to detail again: recapit'ulating, imp.: recapit'ulated, pp.: recapit'ulation, *n.* *lá-shùn*, a summary or concise statement of the principal heads or points in a discourse or essay: recapit'ulatory, *a.* *tér-t*, repeating a summary.*

recaption, *n.* *rè-káp-shùn (L. re, back or again, and captum, to lay hold of, to seize), reprisal; the act of retaking one's own goods, chattels, &c., from one wrongfully retaining them: recaptor, *n.* *tér*, one who takes a prize which had formerly been taken: recapture, *v.* *tár*, to retake; *n.* the act of retaking.*

recast, *v.* *rè-kás' (re, back or again, and cast), to cast again; to mould anew: to compute a second time: recast'ing, imp. moulding anew.*

recede, *v.* *rè-séd' (L. recedere, to fall back—from re, back, and cedo, I go or move; It. recedere), to retreat; to withdraw; to desist: reced'ing, imp.: reced'ed, pp.*

receipt, *n.* *rè-sét' (F. recette; It. ricetta, a receipt—from L. receptus, received or taken back—from re, back, and captus, taken), a written acknowledgment of having received goods or money, &c.; in *Script.*, place of receiving; written instructions for compounding certain ingredients, as for making a cake, pastry, a cordial, for tanning leather, &c.: *v.* to sign a written acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: receipt'ing, imp.: receipted, pp.: receipt-book, a book containing instructions or prescriptions; a book containing printed forms of receipts, to be filled up as may be required, in acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: receipt-stamp, a government stamp affixed to all accounts at settlement, or to any acknowledgment of the receipt of money, when such amount to £2 or upwards—see *recipe*.*

receive, *v.* *rè-séu' (F. recevoir; It. ricevere, to receive, to admit—from L. recipere, to receive or get back—from re, back or again, and capio, I take), to take or obtain from another in any manner; to accept; to take or obtain intellectually; to embrace; to admit; to welcome; to take in or on; in *Script.*, to believe: receiv'ing, imp.: received, pp.: ré-séud': receiver, *n.* *ér*, one who or that which receives; an officer appointed to receive the public money, or to hold money in trust; in *chem.*, a vessel or receptacle for receiving any product; the glass vessel of an air-pump; one who co-operates with a thief by taking possession for disposal of the goods which he steals: receiv'able, *a.* *á-bí*, that may be received: receiv'ably, *ad.* *á-bí*: receiv'ableness, *n.* *nès*, capability of being received: receiv'edness, *n.* *nès*, general allowance or belief: receiving-house, a store; a place where parcels or letters are left to be collected for transport.*

recelebrate, *v.* *rè-sél'é-brát' (re, back or again, and celebrate), to celebrate again.*

recency—see *recent*.

recension, *n.* *rè-sén'shün (L. recensio, a reviewing—from re, back, and censeo, I reckon), a review; a critical examination of the text of an ancient author; a revision.*

recent, *a.* *rè-sént (L. recens, that has not long existed, fresh—gen. recensitis; It. recente; F. récent), of late origin or existence; modern; fresh; lately received; not long parted from; not ancient; in *geol.*, that has taken place during the human epoch, or is still in progress: recent'ly, *ad.* *ít*: recentness, *n.* *nès*, also recency, *n.* *rè-sén'st*, late origin; lateness in time; freshness.*

receptacle, *n.* *rè-sép'tá-kí (L. receptaculum, a magazine or storehouse—from re, back, and capio, I take; F. réceptacle; Sp. receptáculo), a place or vessel into which a thing is received, or in which it may be con-*

tained; in *bot.*, that part of the fructification which bears or receives other parts, as the expanded top of the peduncle of a dandelion, the inner surface of a fig, &c.: **receptacular**, *a.* *rè-sép-ták'ú-lér*, in *bot.*, pert. to the receptacle, or growing on it.

reception, *n.* *rè-sép'shün (L. receptio, a receiving—gen. receptionis—from re, back, and capio, I take; F. réception), the act or the power of receiving; admission of anything sent or communicated; treatment at first coming; entertainment; a receiving officially: admission, *as of an opinion or doctrine: recept'ibility, n.* *ti-bí'á-tí*, possibility of receiving or being received: **recept'ive**, *a.* *ítu*, having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated: **receptivity**, *n.* *rè-sép-tiv'á-tí*, the state or quality of being receptive; the power or capacity of receiving, as the impressions of the external senses.*

recess, *n.* *rè-sés' (L. recessus, a going back, a retreat—from re, back or again, and cedo, I go or move; It. recesso; F. reces), a cavity in a wall made for use or ornament; suspension of business or procedure; the time or period during which public business is suspended; retreat; retirement; place of retirement; a secret part; a receding, as of the shore: **reces'ses**, *n.* *plu.* *séz*, in *bot.*, the bays or sinuses of lobed leaves: **recession**, *n.* *rè-sés'hün*, the act of receding—see *recede*.*

Rechabites, *n.* *plu.* *rèk'á-bítis*, in *Script.*, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of *Rechab*, who carefully followed their father's injunctions to abstain from all intoxicating liquors; a society of modern abstainers.

rechange, *v.* *rè-chán'j' (re, back or again, and change), to change again.*

recharge, *v.* *rè-chár'j' (re, back or again, and charge), to charge or accuse in return; to attack again.*

recharter, *n.* *rè-chár'tér' (re, back or again, and charter), a new charter or contract.*

recheat, *n.* *rè-chét' (F. requête, a note of the chase to recall the dogs—from requêter, to hunt anew), among hunters, a particular sounding on the horn to recall the hounds when they have lost the scent of the game: *v.* to sound the recall on the horn: **recheat'ing**, imp.: **recheat'ed**, pp.*

recherche, *a.* *rè-shér'shà (F. recherché, well finished), nice to an extreme; out of the common; rare; exquisite.*

rechoose, *v.* *rè-chós' (re, back or again, and choose), to choose a second time.*

recipe, *n.* *rè-si-pé, plu. rec'ipes, -pés (L. recipe, take or receive—from recipio, I receive or get back; F. recipe), the first word of a medical prescription written in Latin; a physician's written directions to a patient as to what medicines he shall take; a formula or prescription for making some combination or mixture of materials. —Note: It appears to be pretty well established, in the common usage of good society, that *receipt* should be restricted to acknowledgments for money, &c., received; and that when a prescription in medicine is meant, or, in general, any written directions for a mixture or combination of materials, *recipe* should be employed.*

recipient, *n.* *rè-sip't-ént (L. recipiens, receiving or getting back—from re, back or again, and capio, I take; It. recipiente; F. récipient), the person or thing that receives; a receiver: recip'ience, *n.* *énis*, also recip'ency, *n.* *én-sí*, the state or quality of being recipient; a receiving.*

reciprocate, *v.* *rè-sip-ró-kát (L. reciprocatum, to move backwards and forwards, to reciprocate—from reciprocus, alternating, reciprocal: It. reciprocare; F. réciproquer), to give and receive mutually; to interchange; to act alternately in any direction or manner: reciprocating, imp.: *adj.* acting interchangeably; alternating: recip'rocated, pp.: recip'rocation, *n.* *shí-shün*, a mutual giving and returning; interchange; alternation: **reciproc'ity**, *n.* *rè-sí-prós'á-tí*, interchange: equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed; mutual action and reaction: **reciprocal**, *a.* *rè-sip-ró-kál*, alternate; mutually interchangeable: *n.* in *arith.*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any given number: recip'rocally, *ad.* *ít*: recip'rocality, *n.* *nès*, the quality of being reciprocal; alternateness: **reciprocal proportion**, in *arith.*, the quotient arising from dividing unity or one by any quantity; a proportion in which the first term has to the second the same ratio as the fourth to the third: **reciprocating motion**, in *mech.*, motion alternately backward or forward, or up and down, as of a piston-rod: **reciprocity treaty**, a treaty between two countries*

which confers equal privileges, especially in regard to trade.

recision, *n.* *rě-sižh'ún* (L. *recisio*, a cutting off—gen. *recisionis*—from *re*, back, and *cazio*, I cut; It. *recisione*; F. *recision*), the act of cutting off.

recite, *v.* *rě-sit'* (L. *recito*, I repeat from memory—from *re*, back or again, and *cito*, I proclaim; It. *recitare*; F. *reciter*), to repeat, as the words of another; to relate; to go over particulars; to rehearse or repeat, as a lesson from memory: *recit' ing*, *imp.* *recit'ed*, *pp.* *recit'er*, *n.* *-tér*, one who recites: *recital*, *n.* *-tal*, the repetition of the words of another; rehearsal from memory; narration: *recitation*, *n.* *rě-si-tá-shún*, the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory; the composition or matter delivered or rehearsed: *rě-si-tá-shún*, a second citation: *recitative*, *n.* *rě-si-tá-těv'* (It. *recitativo*), a kind of speaking, more musical than ordinary speech; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; a kind of half-singing and half-speaking the words of a written composition: *adj.* *pert.* to the musical pronunciation of words: *recitativo*, *a.* *rě-si-tá-těv'ed* (It.), *recitative*.

reck, *v.* *rě-k* (AS. *reccan*; Low Ger. *rochen*; Dut. *roeken*), to reckon; to care for; to regard; to heed; to care for: *reck' ing*, *imp.* *reck'ed*, *pp.* *reck't*; *reck'less*, *a.* *-lěs*, careless; heedless: *reck'lessly*, *ad.* *-li*: *reck'lessness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; negligence.

reckon, *v.* *rě-k'n* (AS. *reccan*, to number, to reckon; old H. Ger. *rachon*, to say or tell; Low Ger. *reken*; Ger. *rechnen*, to reckon), to number; to compute; to set in the number or rank of; to regard; to esteem; to estimate; to take into calculation; to be answerable for; to depend on: *reckoning*, *imp.* *rek'n'ing*: *n.* a statement and comparison of accounts with another person; computation; an account of time; money charged for entertainment or refreshments; in *nav.*, the computation of a ship's way, usually by the log: *reckoned*, *pp.* *rě-k'nd*: *reck'oner*, *n.* *-nēr*, he or that which reckons or computes: *ready-reckoner*—see *ready*.

reclaim, *v.* *rě-k'lám'* (L. *reclamo*, I cry out against—from *re*, back or again, and *clamo*, I call; It. *reclamare*; F. *réclamer*), to claim back; to bring back from error or vicious habits; to reduce from a wild or uncultivated state, as land; to recover or regain: *reclaim' ing*, *imp.* *reclaim'ed*, *pp.* *rě-k'lám'd*: *reclaim'able*, *a.* *rě-k'lám'a-bl*, that may be brought from a wild state, or reformed: *reclaim'ably*, *ad.* *-blis*: *reclamation*, *n.* *rě-k'lá-má-shún*, state of being reclaimed; recovery: *reclaiming note*, in *Scots law*, a note of exceptions to the judgment of the Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session by a dissatisfied party, who appeals to a higher division of the same court.

recline, *v.* *rě-klín'* (L. *reclino*, I bend back—from *re*, back, and L. *clino*; Gr. *klino*, I bend; It. *reclinare*; F. *récliner*), to lean to one side; to lean; to rest or repose: *reclin' ing*, *imp.* *reclin'ed*, *pp.* *rě-klínd*: *reclinate*, *a.* *rě-klí-nát* (L. *reclinatum*, to recline), in *bot.*, curved downwards from the horizontal; bent down on some other part; applied to leaves which are folded longitudinally from apex to base in the bud: *reclination*, *n.* *rě-k'lí-ná-shún*, a leaning; in *surg.*, an operation for the cure of cataract; in *dialing*, the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane.

reclose, *v.* *rě-klóz'* (*re*, back or again, and *close*), to close again.

recluse, *n.* *rě-klós'* (F. *reclus*; Sp. *recluso*—from L. *re*, back or again, and *clausus*, shut), one who lives in retirement or seclusion from the world, as a hermit or monk; a religious devotee who lived in one of a series of isolated cells, usually attached to a monastery: *adj.* retired from the world or from public notice; solitary: *recluse'ly*, *ad.* *-li*: *recluse'ness*, *n.* *-nēs*, retirement from society: *recl'usion*, *n.* *-shún*, religious retirement; the life of a recluse: *recl'usive*, *a.* *-sív*, affording retirement or seclusion.

recognise, *v.* *rě-k'óg-niz* (L. *recognosco*, I know again, I recall to mind—from *re*, again, and *cognosco*, I know; It. *recognoscere*; old F. *recognistre*), to know again; to recollect or recover the knowledge of; to avow; to admit with a formal acknowledgment: *recognis'ing*, *imp.* *rec'ognised*, *pp.* *-niz'd*: *rec'ogniser*, *n.* *-zér*, one who recognises: *recognisable*, *a.* *-zá-bl*, that may be known again: *recognis'ably*, *ad.* *-blis*: *recognisance*, *n.* *rě-k'óg-ni-záns*, also *rě-k'ón-i-záns*, an acknowledgment of a person or thing; in *law*, an obligation of

record which an individual enters into before a court of record, or before a magistrate duly authorised, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear before the court again, or to keep the peace; the verdict of a jury upon assize: *recognisee*, *n.* *rě-k'óg-ni-zé'* or *rě-k'ón-i-zé'*, one to whom a recognisance is made: *recognis'or*, *n.* *-zér*, one who enters into a recognisance: *recognition*, *n.* *rě-k'óg-nish'ún* (L. *recognitum*, to know again), renewed or revived knowledge; knowledge confessed or avowed: *recognitor*, *n.* *rě-k'óg-ni-tér*, one of a jury upon assize: *recognit'ory*, *a.* *-tér-i*, *pert.* to or containing recognition.

recoll, *n.* *rě-k'ól'* (F. *reculer*, to draw back—from *cul*, the rump; L. *re*, back, and *culus*; It. *culo*, the posterior; formerly written *recule* or *recuili*), a starting or springing back; a rebound, particularly of firearms: *v.* to rebound; to fall back; to move or start back; to shrink or revolt; to feel abhorrence: *recoll' ing*, *imp.* *n.* *act* of shrinking back; revolt: *recoll'ed*, *pp.* *-k'óyld*: *recoll'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who recoils: *recoll'ement*, *n.* *-mēt*, the act of recoiling: *recoll'ingly*, *ad.* *-li*.

recoin, *v.* *rě-k'óyn'* (*re*, back or again, and *coín*), to coin again: *recoin'age*, *n.* *-áj*, that which is coined anew.

recollect, *v.* *rě-k'ól-lěkt'* (L. *re*, back or again, and *collectum*, to gather together—see *collect*), to bring back to the mind or memory; to call to mind; to remember; to recover composure or resolution of mind after temporary confusion or surprise: *rec'ollect'ing*, *imp.* *rec'ollect'ed*, *pp.* *rec'ollect'ion*, *n.* *-lěk-shún*, the act of recalling to the memory; the operation by which things of the past are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind; period within which things can be recalled to the mind: *rec'ollect'ive*, *a.* *-lěk-tív*, having the power of recollecting.

re-collect, *v.* *rě-k'ól-lěkt'* (*re*, again, and *collect*), to gather again what has been scattered.

recollet, *n.* *rě-k'ól-lét* (F. *récollet*, a Franciscan friar or nun; Sp. *recoleta*, belonging to a convent—from L. *re*, back, and *collectum*, to gather), a monk of a reformed branch of the order of Franciscans; also spelt *re-collect*, *n.* *-lěkt*.

colonise, *v.* *rě-k'ól'ó-niz* (*re*, again, and *colonise*), to colonise anew.

recombine, *v.* *rě-k'óm-bín'* (*re*, again, and *combine*), to combine again.

recommend, *v.* *rě-k'óm-měns'* (*re*, again, and *commence*), to begin anew.

recommend, *v.* *rě-k'óm-měnd'* (*re*, again, and *commend*), to praise or commend to another; to introduce to another's notice as worthy of some kindness or advancement; to advise to some particular course or act: *rec'ommend' ing*, *imp.* *rec'ommend'ed*, *pp.* *rec'ommend'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who recommends: *rec'ommend'able*, *a.* *-á-bl*, worthy of commendation or praise: *rec'ommend'ation*, *n.* *-měnd'á-shún*, the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the goodwill and confidence of another; anything which secures a kind or favourable reception: *rec'ommendatory*, *a.* *-dá-tér-i*, that commends to another.

recommission, *n.* *rě-k'óm-měsh'ún* (*re*, again, and *commission*—see *commit*), a new commission.

recommit, *v.* *rě-k'óm-nít'* (*re*, again, and *commit*), to give back into keeping; to refer again to a committee: *rec'ommit' ing*, *imp.* *rec'ommit'ed*, *pp.* *rec'ommit'al*, *n.* *-ál*, also *rec'ommit'ment*, *n.* *-mēt*, the act of giving back into keeping; a renewed reference to a committee.

recompact, *v.* *rě-k'óm-pákt'* (*re*, again, and *compact*), to join anew.

recompense, *v.* *rě-k'óm-pěns* (It. *ricompensare*; F. *récompenser*, to reward—from L. *re*, again, and *compensare*, to compensate), to reward; to return an equivalent for some service; to remunerate; to repay or requite: *n.* the equivalent returned for anything given or done; compensation: *rec'ompens'ing*, *imp.* *-sng*: *rec'ompens'ed*, *pp.* *-pěnst*.

recompile, *v.* *rě-k'óm-pít'* (*re*, again, and *compile*), to compile or digest anew: *recompilation*, *n.* *rě-k'óm-pít'á-shún*, a new compilation of what had been compiled before.

recompose, *v.* *rě-k'óm-páz'* (*re*, again, and *compose*), to compose or tranquillise anew; to form or adjust again: *rec'ompos'ing*, *imp.* *rec'ompos'ed*, *pp.* *-páz'd*: *recomposition*, *n.* *rě-k'óm-pó-zish'ún*, a new composition of matter that had previously been composed.

reconcile, *v.* *rě-k'ón-sí* (L. *reconciliare*, to reunite—

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, thēre, zeal.

from *re*, again, and *concilio*, I unite, I make friendly: *It. reconciliare*: *F. reconcilier*, to reunite in friendship and goodwill after estrangement; to restore to favour; to content; to bring to quiet submission; to bring to agreement seeming contradictions; to adjust; to compose, as differences: *re'conciling*, imp.: *re'conciled*, pp. *-s'id*: *re'conciler*, n. *-s'ler*, one who reconciles: *re'concilable*, a. *-la-bl*, capable of renewed kindness; that may be made to agree or be consistent: *re'concilably*, ad. *-bl*: *re'concilableness*, n. *-la-bl-nés*, the quality of being reconcilable; the possibility of being restored to friendship: *re'concilement*, n. *-m'nt*, renewal of friendship: *re'conciliation*, n. *-sil-i-a'sh'un*, renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; agreement of things apparently contradictory or inconsistent; in *Script.*, the divine method of bringing sinners into a state of favour with the Creator by Christ Jesus: *re'conciliatory*, a. *-sil-i-a-tér-i*, able or tending to reconcile.

recondense, v. *re'kón-dens'* (*re*, again, and *condense*), to condense again.

recondite, a. *re'kón-dít* or *re'kón-dít'ed* (*L. reconditus*, hidden, concealed: *It. recondito*: old *F. recondit*), secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse.

reconduct, v. *re'kón-dúkt'* (*re*, back or again, and *conduct*), to conduct back or again.

reconfirm, v. *re'kón-férm'* (*re*, again, and *confirm*), to confirm anew.

reconnaissance, n. *re'kón-ná-sans'* (*F.*), the examination of a tract of country for military or civil engineering operations: *reconnaissance in force*, a demonstration or attack with a large body of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of the enemy.

reconnoitre, v. *re'kón-nóy-tér* (*F. reconnoître*, to observe: *L. recognoscere*, to know again), to examine an enemy's position and movements, and the state of his army or camp, by as near an approach to them as can be attained; to examine or survey the line of country intended for military operations: *re'connoit'ring*, imp. *-tr'ing*; *re'connoit'ring*, pp. *-tr'ed*.

reconquer, v. *re'kón-q'kér* (*re*, again, and *conquer*), to recover by conquest: *re'conquest*, n. *-kwést* (*re*, again, and *conquest*), a second conquest.

reconsecrate, v. *re'kón-sé-krát'* (*re*, again, and *consecrate*), to consecrate anew.

reconsider, v. *re'kón-sid'é* (*re*, again, and *consider*), to turn over in the mind again; to take up for consideration again that which has already been acted upon, as a vote, a motion, &c.: *re'considera'tion*, n. *-á'sh'un*, renewed consideration or review.

reconstruct, v. *re'kón-strúkt'* (*re*, again, and *construct*), to construct anew; to rebuild: *re'construction*, n. *-strúkt-sh'un*, the act of constructing again: *re'constructive*, a. *-tív*, able or tending to reconstruct; *reconstructing*.

reconvene, v. *re'kón-vén'* (*re*, again, and *convene*), to call together again; to assemble or come together again.

reconversion, n. *re'kón-vér'sh'un* (*re*, again, and *conversion*), a second conversion.

reconvert, v. *re'kón-vért'* (*re*, again, and *convert*), to convert again.

reconvey, v. *re'kón-vá'* (*re*, back or again, and *convey*), to transfer back to a former owner: *re'conveyance*, n. *-vá-áns*, the act of transferring back to a former proprietor.

record, n. *re'kórd* (*L. recordor*, I am mindful of a thing, I remember—from *re*, back or again, and *cor*, the heart—gen. *cordis*: *It. ricordare*: *F. recorder*), a register; an authentic or official copy of any facts and proceedings which have been entered into a book for preservation; the book containing these: *v. re'kórd'*, to write or register any facts or proceedings in a book for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of them; to cause to be remembered; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: *re'cord'ing*, imp.: *re'cord'ed*, pp. *re'cord'ér*, n. *-ér*, one whose duty it is to enrol or write in a book facts and particulars of transactions for preservation; the chief judicial officer of a city or borough, so called from his court being a court of record; a registrar: *re'cordership*, n. the office of a recorder: in the phrase *court of record*, the accent is placed on the last syllable, thus, *re'kórd'*.

recount, v. *re'kóunt'* (*F. reconter*, to relate over again; *raconte*, to relate, to narrate: *L. re*, again, and *computo*, I sum up, I reckon—from *con*, together; *puto*, I reckon: *F. compter*), to go over in particulars;

to tell distinctly; to narrate; to describe: *recount'ing*, imp.: *recount'ed*, pp.

re-count, v. *re'kóunt'* (*re*, again, and *count*), to count or reckon over again.

recoup, v. *re'kóp'* (*F. recouper*, to cut again—from *re*, again, and *coup*, a blow, a stroke), to diminish a claim for damages by keeping back a part; to make good.

recourse, n. *re'kórs'* (*L. recursum*, to run back—from *re*, back, and *cursum*, to run: *It. ricorso*: *F. recours*), a going to with a request or application; resort; application of efforts, labour, or art.

recover, v. *re'kúv-ér* (*L. recupero*, I get or obtain again—from *re*, again, and *cupio*, I take: *It. ricoverare*: *F. recouvrer*, to recover, to retrieve), to get or obtain again; to get or regain that which was lost; to restore, as from sickness; to revive; to release, as in 2 Tim. ii. 26; to bring back to a former state or condition, often implying a better one; to grow well; in *law*, to obtain title to by judgment of a court: *re'cover'ing*, imp.: *re'covered*, pp. *-ér*: *re'cover'er*, n. *-ér-ér*, one who recovers: *re'cover'able*, a. *-á-bl*, that may be regained; that may be brought back to a former state or condition: *re'cover'ableness*, n. *-á-bl-nés*, the state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered: *re'cover'ee*, n. *-ér-é*, the person against whom a judgment is obtained in common *recovery*—the person who obtains it is called the *recovery*: *re'cover'y*, n. *-ér-i*, the act of regaining; the obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from sickness; in *law*, the obtaining a right to something from an opposing party by the judgment of a court.

recreant, a. *re'kré-ánt* (mid. *L. recredere*: *It. ricredere*: old *F. recroire*, to give up, to yield, as in a combat), cowardly; mean-spirited; craven: n. a cowardly wretch; a mean-spirited creature; a coward: *re'creantly*, ad. *-li*: *re'creancy*, n. *-án-si*, mean-spiritedness.

re-create, v. *re'kré-át'* (*re*, again, and *create*), to create anew: *re'-crea'ted*, a. created anew.

recreate, v. *re'kré-át* (*L. recreatum*, to make or create anew—from *re*, again, and *creo*, I make: *It. re-creare*: *F. récréer*), to revive or refresh after toil, as the spirits or strength; to amuse; to entertain; to cheer; to afford pleasurable occupation to weariness, or in depression of spirits; to enliven: *re'creat'ing*, imp.: *re'created*, pp.: *recreation*, n. *re'kré-á'sh'un*, refreshment of the strength or spirits; amusement; diversion: *re'creative*, a. *-á-tív*, enlivening after weariness of body or mind; amusing; diverting: *re'crea'tively*, ad. *-li*: *re'crea'tiveness*, n. *-á-tív-nés*, the quality of being recreating or diverting.

recrement, n. *re'kré-mént* (*L. recrementum*, the thing sifted away, refuse—from *re*, back or again, and *cerno*, I separate: *It. recremento*: *F. récrement*), useless parts separated or thrown off; refuse; dross: *re'crement'al*, a. *-m'én'tál*, also *re'crementitious*, a. *-tish'ús*, drossy; consisting of useless matter separated from that which is valuable.

recriminat, v. *re'krím-i-nát'* (*It. recriminare*: *F. récriminer*, to reprimand—from *L. re*, back or again, and *crimino*, I accuse one of a crime—from *crimen*, an accusation), to return one accusation for another; to accuse in return: *re'criminative*, a. *-ná-tív*, also *re'criminatory*, a. *-ná-tér-i*, retorting accusation: *re'criminat'ing*, imp.: *re'criminat'ed*, pp.: *re'criminator*, n. *-tér*, one who reprimands: *re'criminat'ion*, n. *-ná-sh'un*, the charge against an accuser of a like crime by the person accused.

recross, v. *re'krós'* (*re*, again, and *cross*), to cross a second time: *re'cross'ing*, imp.: *re'crossed*, pp. *re'krós't'*.

recruit, n. *re'krút'* (*F. recruiat*, a reinforcement, a new or second growth; *recroistre*, to grow or spring up again: *L. recrescere*, to grow again), a new supply of anything wasted or deficient; a newly-enlisted soldier: *v.* to supply or fill up; to reinforce; to raise new soldiers; to regain or recover, as one's strength: *re'crút'ing*, imp.: *adj.* enlisting recruits: *re'crút'ed*, pp.: *re'crút'er*, n. *-ér*, one who recruits: *re'crút'ing*, n., also *re'crút'ment*, n. *-m'nt*, the employment of raising new soldiers for an army.

rectalysise, v. *re'kré-tá-líz* (*re*, again, and *crystallise*), to crystallise a second time.

rectangle, n. *re'kt-áng-gl'* (*F. rectangle*, a rectangle—from *L. rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle: *Sp. rectángulo*), in *geom.*, a four-sided figure having all its angles right angles: *rectangular*, a. *re'kt-áng-gl-ér*, having right angles: *rectan'gularly*, ad. *-lér-lí*.

rectembrya, n. plu. *re'kt-ém-bri-é* (*L. rectus*,

straight, and Gr. *embryon*, the fetus), in bot., those leguminous plants which have the embryo straight in the axis of the seed.

rectify, v. *rĕk-tî-fî* (F. *rectifier*, to rectify—from L. *rectus*, straight, and *facio*, I make), to make or set right; to correct; to redress; in chem., to purify a substance by repeated distillation; to regulate or adjust: **recti-fying**, imp.: **rectified**, pp. *-fied*: adj. improved by re-distillation: **rectifier**, n. *-fî-er*, one who rectifies; that which rectifies or corrects; one licensed to refine and compound spirits: **recti-fiable**, a. *-fî-â-bl*, capable of being corrected or set right: **rectification**, n. *rĕk-tî-fî-kâ-shûn*, the act or operation of correcting or setting right; in chem., the repeated distillation of a spirit in order to make it finer and purer; in astron. and geog., putting the globe into a proper position for obtaining a correct answer to a problem; in geom., the determination of a straight line, the length of which is equal to a portion of a curve.

rectilineal, a. *rĕk-tî-lîn-ê-âl*, also **rectilînear**, a. *-ê-er* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *linea*, a line: Sp. *rectilîneo*, rectilinear), consisting of right lines, or bounded by them; straight.

rectinervis, a. *rĕk-tî-nĕr-vîs* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *nervus*, a nerve), in bot., straight and parallel-veined.

rectirostral, a. *rĕk-tî-rôs-trâl* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *rostrum*, a beak), having a straight beak.

rectiserial, a. *rĕk-tî-sĕr-î-âl* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row), in bot., disposed in a rectilinear or straight series—applied to leaves.

rectitude, n. *rĕk-tî-tûd* (F. *rectitude*, rectitude—from L. *rectus*, straight or upright), uprightness; rightness of principles and practice; integrity; right judgment.

rector, n. *rĕk-tĕr* (L. *rector*, a ruler, a master—from *rego*, I rule or govern; *rectum*, to rule or govern: F. *recteur*), in the Ch. of Eng., a clergyman of a parish who receives the large and small tithes, or the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not inappropiate; in Scot., the head-master of a higher-class school; the head of a convent or religious house: **rectorship**, n. the office of a rector; also **rectorate**, n. *-ât*: **rectory**, n. *rĕk-tĕr-î*, a rector's house; also, his church, benefice, or tithes: **rectoral**, a. *-âl*, also **rectorial**, a. *rĕk-tĕr-î-âl*, pert. to a rector.

rectrix, n. *rĕk-trîks*, plu. **rectrices**, *rĕk-trî-sĕz* (L. *rectrix*, she that leads or guides—see **rector**), the chief feathers in the tails of birds, which regulate the direction of their flight.

rectum, n. *rĕk-tûm* (L. *rectus*, straight), in anat., the last part of the large intestine, so called because formerly supposed to be straight: **rec-tus**, n. *-tûs*, in bot., applied to the stem and other straight parts of plants; in anat., a name for several muscles of the body, on account of the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

recumbent, a. *rĕ-kûm-bĕnt* (L. *recumbens*, lying down, reclining at table—from *re*, back, and *cumbens*, lying), leaning; reclining; prostrate; inactive: **recumbently**, ad. *-li*: **recumbence**, n. *-bĕns*, also **recumbency**, n. *-bĕn-sî*, the posture of lying or leaning; rest; repose.

recuperative, a. *rĕ-kû-pĕr-â-tîv*, also **recupĕratory**, a. *-â-tĕr-î* (L. *recuperatum*, to recover—from *re*, back, and *capio*, I take: It. *recuperare*; F. *recupĕrer*, to recover), tending or pert. to recovery: **recupĕration**, n. *-â-shûn*, recovery, as of anything lost.

recur, v. *rĕ-kĕr* (L. *recurere*, to return, to recur—from *re*, back, and *curvo*, I turn: Sp. *recurrir*; F. *recourir*, to return to the thoughts or mind; to have recourse to; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some established rule: **recurring**, imp. adj. applied to that portion of a decimal fraction which repeats itself in the same order of figures—more usually called **circulating decimals**: **recurred**, pp. *rĕ-kĕr-d*: **recurrent**, a. *rĕ-kĕr-rĕnt*, returning from time to time; reflected or running back again: **recurrently**, ad. *-li*: **recurŕence**, n. *-rĕns*, also **recurrence**, n. *-rĕn-sî*, return; resort.

recurvate, a. *rĕ-kĕr-vât* (L. *recurvatum*, to curve backwards—from *re*, back, and *curvus*, crooked), in bot., bent or curved downwards; bent backwards: v. to bend back; to recurve: **recurvating**, imp.: **recurvated**, pp.: **recurvaton**, n. *rĕ-kĕr-vâ-shûn*, also **recurvature**, n. *rĕ-kĕr-vâ-tûr*, the act of curving, or state of being recurved: **recurve**, v. *rĕ-kĕrv*, to bend or curve back: **recurving**, imp.: **recurved**, pp. *-kĕrv-d*, bent backwards: **recurvity**, n. *rĕ-kĕr-vĕ-tî*, a bending or flexure backwards.

recurvirostral, a. *rĕ-kĕr-vî-rôs-trâl* (L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak), having the beak curved or bending upwards—applied to the genus of birds, the *recur viros tra*, *-rôs-trâ*.

recusant, a. *rĕk-û-zânt* (L. *recusans*, rejecting, refusing—gen. *recusantis*: It. *recusare*; F. *recuser*, to except against, to refuse, refusing to conform, or to take certain oaths: n. in Eng. hist., one who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy as head of the Church, or to conform to the Church's rites: **rec-usancy**, n. *-zân-sî*, non-conformity.

red, n. *rĕd* (Goth. *rauds*; Icel. *raudr*; W. *rhedd*; L. *rutilus*; Gr. *eruthros*, red), one of the primary colours, having several varieties of shade, as scarlet, crimson, pink, &c.: adj. having a bright colour like that of arterial blood: **red-ly**, ad. *-li*: **red-ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being red: **reddish**, a. *-ish*, having some degree of redness: **red-dishness**, n. *-nĕs*, a moderate degree of redness: **red-ant**, a very small species of ant, of a red colour: **red antimony**, a crystalline mineral of a red colour: **red-bay**, a species of laurel: **red-book**, a name applied to a book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state: **redbreast**, a well-known bird—so called from the colour of its breast; the robin: **red-berried**, a. *-bĕr-rĕd*, having red berries, as a plant: **red-chalk**, a kind of clay ironstone:

red-dle, a familiar name for a soldier: **red coral**, a species of coral of a bright red colour: **red cross**, the cross of St George, the national emblem of England: **red deer**, the common stag, a native of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia: **red-fire**, a pyrotechnical compound, which burns with a beautiful red or pink flame: **red-haired**, a. having red hair, as on the head: **red-hand** or **red-handed**, ad. in the very act, as it were with red or bloody hands: **red-hot**, a. heated to redness: **red-iron ore**, a name applied to an ore of iron, including those varieties of hematite which have a non-metallic or sub-metallic lustre: **red-lead**, a fine scarlet pigment, the deutoxide of lead of the chemists—used for painting, and in the arts: **red-liquor**, a crude acetate of alumina employed in calico-printing: **red-man** or **red-skin**, one of the copper-coloured aboriginals of Amer., as distinguished from the white men: **red-marl**, a familiar name for the upper members of the New Red Sandstone or Trias, developed in England—known also by the name *variegated marls*: **red ochre**, a term comprehending a class of colours rather than an individual colour, as Indian red, scarlet ochre, &c.: **red ornament** or **realgar**, a pigment obtained from a native state, or prepared from yellow orpiment by burning it: **red-precipitate**, the red oxide of mercury obtained by calcining the nitrate: **red republican**, one prepared to maintain and enforce extreme republican doctrines, even at the expense of blood: **Red Sea**, the long, narrow, deep channel lying between Arabia and Africa, formerly separated from the Mediterranean Sea by the Isthmus of Suez, but now united to it by a canal admitting the passage of vessels of large burden from sea to sea: **red-short**, a breaking short when red-hot, as a metal: **red-tape**, the tape of a red colour—used for tying up loose documents in public offices; extreme official formality: **red-tapism**, *-tâp-izm*, strict adherence to official formalities: **red-tapist**, a public official who is stupidly tenacious of strict official formality and routine: **red-water**, a disease of cattle.

redaction, n. *rĕ-dâk-shûn* (F. *réaction*—from L. *re*, again, and *agere*, to act, to do), the act of digesting or arranging in order; the digest, so made: **redactor**, n. *rĕ-dâk-tĕr* (F.), one who digests and arranges matter for publication; an editor: **redactor**, n. *rĕ-dâk-tĕr*, one who puts anything into shape.

redan, n. *rĕ-dân* (F. *redan*; old F. *redent*, a redan—from L. *re*, back or again, and *dens*, a tooth), in fort., a field-work, consisting of two parapets of earth placed in the form of an inverted V, the angle being turned towards the enemy.

red-deer—see under **red**.

red-den, v. *rĕ-dĕn* (from **red**, which see), to make red; to become red; to blush: **reddening**, imp. *rĕd-nĕng*: adj. becoming red; **reddened**, pp. *rĕd-nĕd*.

reddendum, n. *rĕ-dĕn-dûm* (L. *reddendum*, to be returned—from *re*, back, and *dare*, to give), in law, the clause in a lease by which rent is reserved.

reddish, **reddishness**—see **red**.

red-dition, n. *rĕ-dîsh-ûn* (F. *red-dition*, *red-dition*—from L. *reddito*, a giving back, returning—from *re*, back, and *dare*, to give), a returning of anything;

côw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bîd; chair, game, jôg, shun, thing, there, zeal.

restitution; surrender; explanation: **red'ditive**, a. -*tiv*, returning: answering to an interrogative.

red'dle, n. *red'dl* (from *red*, which see), a red argillaceous ore of iron—called also *red-clay* or *red-chalk*, being simply decomposed hematite, and having a strong clayey odour when breathed on; the term *red'dle* in this country is generally applied to the kind used for marking sheep—also spelt *raddle* and *ruddle*.

reddeem, v. *re-dém'* (L. *redimere*, to buy back—from *re*, back, and *emo*, I buy; *emphum*, to buy: It. *redimere*: F. *redimer*), to deliver from captivity, or from any liability to suffer, by paying a price; to ransom; to recover; to repurchase; to save or improve, as time; to make good by performance; to regain a thing alienated by repaying the price of it to the possessor; to perform the work of redemption: **redeem'ing**, imp.: **redeemed'**, pp. *dém'd'*: **redeem'er**, n. -*ér*, one who ransoms; a title of the Lord Jesus: **redeem'able**, a. -*abl*, that may be redeemed: **redeem'ableness**, n. -*nés*, the state of being redeemable: **redemption**, n. -*dém'shún*, ransom; release; repurchase; deliverance from sin and misery by the death of Christ: **redemption'er**, n. -*ér*, an emigrant who sells his services for a certain time to pay his passage-money: **redemptive**, a. -*tiv*, pert. to redemption: **redemptorist**, n. -*ér-íst*, in R. Cath. Ch., one of a religious order founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732: **redempt'ory**, a. -*ér-i*, paid for ransom.

redeliberate, v. *re-dé-lí-bér-át* (*re*, again, and *deliberate*), to reconsider.

redeliver, v. *re-dé-lí-vér* (*re*, again, and *deliver*), to deliver again; to liberate a second time: **re'delivery**, n. -*ér-i*, a second delivery or liberation: **re'deliv'rance**, n. -*áns*, a second deliverance.

redemand, v. *re-dé-mánd'* (*re*, again, and *demand*), to demand back again: n. a demanding back again.

redemption—see **redem**.

redented, a. *re-dént-éd* (L. *re*, back or again, and *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), formed like the tooth of a saw; indented.

redescend, v. *re-dé-sénd'* (*re*, again, and *descend*), to descend again.

redigest, v. *re-dí-jést'* (*re*, again, and *digest*), to digest or reduce to form a second time.

redintegration, n. *re-dín'té-grá'shún* (L. *redintegratio*, a renewal—from *re*, again, and *integró*, I make whole: F. *réintégration*), renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.

redisburse, v. *re-dís-bérs'* (*re*, again, and *disburse*), to repay or refund.

rediscover, v. *re-dís-káv-ér* (*re*, again, and *discover*), to discover again.

redispose, v. *re-dís-póz'* (*re*, again, and *dispose*), to dispose or adjust again.

redissolve, v. *re-dís-zól-v'* (*re*, again, and *dissolve*), to dissolve a second time.

redistribute, v. *re-dís-tríbút'* (*re*, again, and *distribute*), to distribute again; to deal back again: **redistrib'ution**, n. -*bú'shún*, a dealing back; a second or new distribution.

redolent, a. *re-dó-lént* (L. *redolens*, diffusing an odour—from *re*, back or again, and *oleo*, I smell: It. *redolente*: old F. *redolent*), having a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance: **red'olently**, ad. -*ly*: **red'olence**, n. -*éns*, also **red'olency**, n. -*éns-sé*, fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

redouble, v. *re-dúb'l* (*re*, again, and *double*: F. *redoubler*), to repeat often; to increase by repeated additions; to become twice as much: **redoub'ling**, imp.: **redoub'led**, pp. *dúb'ld*.

redoubt, n. *re-dóút'* (F. *redoute*: It. *ridotto*; Sp. *reduto*, a redoubt: L. *reductus*, drawn back—from *re*, back, and *ducus*, led), a little fort within which soldiers may retire on occasion; a general name for field-works entirely enclosing a post.

redoubtable, a. *re-dóút-á-bl*, also **redoubt'ed**, a. -*éd* (F. *redoutable*, formidable; *redouter*, to fear or dread), terrible to foes; formidable; valiant.

redound, v. *re-dóünd'* (F. *redonder*, to rebound: L. *redundare*, to run or stream over—from *re*, back or again, and *unda*, a wave: It. *ridondare*), to be sent, rolled, or driven back; to conduce in the consequence or effect; to result; to contribute: **redound'ing**, imp.: **redound'ed**, pp.

redraft, n. *re-dráft'* (*re*, again, and *draft*), a second draft or copy; a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers: v. to draft or draw anew.

redraw, v. *re-dráw'* (*re*, again, and *draw*), to draw again; in *commerce*, to draw a new bill of exchange; to draw or write a second draft or copy.

redress, v. *re-drés'* (F. *redresser*; It. *ridrizzare*, to straighten, to redress—from L. *re*, again, and *dirigo*, I place or lay straight), to rectify; to amend; to repair; to remedy; to relieve: n. a rectifying; an adjusting; remedy; deliverance from injury or oppression: **redress'ing**, imp.: **redressed'**, pp. *-drést'*: **redress'er**, n. -*ér*, one who redresses: **redress'less**, a. -*lés*, without redress or relief: **redress'able**, a. -*á-bl*, that may be relieved or repaired: **redress'ive**, a. -*siv*, affording relief.

red-tape, **red-tapism**—see under **red**.

reduce, v. *re-dú's'* (L. *reducere*, to lead or bring back—from *re*, back, and *duco*, I lead: It. *reducere*; F. *réduire*), to bring into any state, particularly one made less or diminished; to degrade; to lessen; to subdue; to conquer; to class or arrange; to impoverish; to bring down; to make less in size, quantity, or value; in *arith.*, *alg.*, and *logic*, to bring from a form less fit, to one more fit, for the operation; in *metallurgy*, to convert an oxide or an ore into the metallic state, as by smelting; in *surg.*, to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated bone: **reduc'ing**, imp.: **reduced'**, pp. *-dúst'*: **reduc'er**, n. -*dú'sér*, he who or that which reduces: **reduc'ent**, a. -*sént*, tending to reduce: n. that which reduces: **reduc'ible**, a. -*é-bl*, that may be brought into another state: **reduc'ibleness**, n. -*bí-nés*, quality of being reducible: **reduced'**, n. -*dúst'*, in *arch.*, a small piece or place taken out of a larger to render it more uniform and regular, or for some other convenience: **reduc'tion**, n. -*dúk'shún* (L. *reductum*, to lead or bring back; *reductio*, a restoration), the act of reducing or being reduced; diminution; conquest; the operation of changing from one denomination into another without altering the value; in *alg.*, the operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity to the one side, and the known quantities to the other; the collection of observations to obtain a general result; the operation of separating a metal from the ore; the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place; a rule in arithmetic: **reduc'tive**, a. -*tiv*, having the power to reduce: n. that which reduces: **reduc'tively**, ad. -*ly*: to reduce to the ranks, to degrade, as a sergeant to the position of a common soldier, for misconduct.

redundant, a. *re-dúnd-ánt'* (L. *redundans*, running back or over—from *re*, back, and *unda*, a wave: F. *réondant*), overflowing; excessive; exceeding what is natural or necessary: **redun'dantly**, ad. -*ly*: **redun'dance**, n. -*dáns*, also **redun'dancy**, n. -*dán-sé*, the quality of being redundant; that which is redundant or in excess.

reduplicate, v. *re-dú-plí-kál'* (L. *reduplicatum*, to double again—from *re*, again, and *duplico*, I double: It. *reduplicare*), to double again: **adj.** double; in *bot.*, applied to a form of aestivation in the edges of the sepals or petals which are turned outwards: **redup'lica'tion**, n. -*ká'shún*, the act of doubling again: **redup'licative**, a. -*ká-tiv*, double.

ree, n. *ré*, also *rea* and *reil*, *ré*, a Portuguese copper coin, equal in value to about one-sixteenth of an English penny.

re-echo, v. *re-ék'é* (*re*, again, and *echo*), to echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.

reed, n. *réd* (Dut. *riet*; Ger. *ried*; AS. *hreed*, a reed—probably so called from their rustling or whispering sounds: Fin. *rytista*, to rustle; *ryti*, a reed: Sans. *ru*, to sound as shaken with the wind), a name common to many aquatic plants which have jointed hollow stems; the little mouthpiece of some musical instruments; and the tongue-pieces of certain wind instruments; certain stops in an organ; that part of a loom which keeps the threads apart in the operation of weaving: **reed'ed**, a. covered with reeds; formed with channels and ridges like reeds: **reed'y**, a. -*y*, abounding with reeds; sounding as a reed, that is, like a harsh thick voice: **reed'less**, a. -*lés*, without reeds: **reed-grass**, the plant bur-reed: **reed-mace**, the plant cat's-tail: **reed-pipe**, a musical pipe furnished with a reed: **reed-stop**, a set of pipes in an organ furnished with reeds.

re-edify, v. *re-édí-fy'* (*re*, again, and *edify*), to edify again; to rebuild.

reef, n. *réf* (Ger. *raufe*, a kind of fixed comb for dressing flax or hemp, a rack, a grate: Icel. *hrifa*, a rake: Dut. *rieve* or *rieffe*, a rake or comb: Sw. *ref*, a reef of rocks), a chain or ridge of rocks lying at or

near the surface of the water, or projecting but a little way above it, at full tide—improperly applied to a projecting sandbank or spit of sand, — a *shoal* or *bank* occupies a wider area than a *reef*, and is for the most part composed of soft material, as mud, sand, and gravel: *reefy*, *a. -i*, full of reefs: *coral-reef*—see *coral*.

reef, *n. rēf* (Dut. *reef* or *rif*, a reef—akin to *rieffe*, a rake or comb), a row of short ropes stretching across a sail for the purpose of tying the strip of sail above the *reef* up to the yard, and so diminishing the size of the sail—when loose they hang against the sail like the teeth of a comb, whence apparently the name: *v.* to reduce the exposed surface of a sail by tying together two parallel rows of short ropes which hang loosely on the sail: *reefing*, *imp.*: *reefed*, *pp.*: *reef er*, *n. -er*, one who reefs—a name often applied to midshipmen: *reef-band*, the cross piece of canvas in which the reef-holes are formed.

reek, *n. rēk* (AS. *rec*; Icel. *reykr*; Ger. *rauch*; Dut. *rook*, smoke), smoke; steam; vapour: *v.* to give out smoke; to steam; to exhale: *reeking*, *imp.*: *adj.* emitting vapour: *reeked*, *pp.*: *reeky*, *a. rēk-i*, smoky; soiled with smoke or vapour.

reel, *v. rēl* (Scot. *reile*, to roll the eyes; Swiss, *riegein*, to rattle, to wriggle: Sw. *ragla*, to reel, to stagger), to move unsteadily like a drunken man: *reeling*, *imp.*: *n.* a staggering; a vacillating walk: *reeled*, *pp.*: *rēld*.

reel, *n. rēl* (known in Norway and Denmark under the name of *ril* or *riol*: Gael. *rightá*, a reel—see *reel* 1 and 3), in *Scot.*, a dance in which three or four dancers in a row twist in and out and round each other.

reel, *n. rēl* (Scot. *reil*, a confused motion: Low Ger. *raiden*, to make a noise as children at play: Dan. *vræle*, to squall), a frame turning on an axis on which yarn, thread, &c., are wound: *v.* to gather yarn off the spindle: *reeling*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of winding thread, cotton, silk, &c., into a skein: *reeled*, *pp.*: *rēld*.

re-elect, *v. rē-ēl-ēkt* (*re*, again, and *elect*), to elect again: *re-election*, *n.* an election a second time.

re-eligible, *a. rē-ēl-i-jē-bl* (*re*, again, and *eligible*), capable of being elected again to the same office: *re-eligibility*, *n. -bi-l-i-tē*, the capacity of being elected again to the same office.

re-embark, *v. rē-ēm-bārk* (*re*, again, and *embark*), to embark or go on board ship again; to put on board again: *re-embarkation*, *n.* a putting on board or a going on board again.

re-embody, *v. rē-ēm-bōd-i* (*re*, again, and *embody*), to embody again.

re-embrace, *v. rē-ēm-brās* (*re*, again, and *embrace*), to embrace again.

re-emerge, *v. rē-ēm-ēj* (*re*, again, and *emerge*), to appear again after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

reeming, *n. rē-mīng* (AS. *ream*; Ger. *rahm*, cream), in a *ship*, the act of opening the seams between the planks by caulking-irons in order to recaulk them.

re-enact, *v. rē-ēn-akt* (*re*, again, and *enact*), to pass again, as a law: *re-enactment*, *n.* the enacting or passing a law a second time.

re-enforce—see *reinforce*.

re-engage, *v. rē-ēn-gāj* (*re*, again, and *engage*), to engage a second time: *re-engagement*, *n.* a second or renewed engagement.

re-enjoy, *v. rē-ēn-jōj* (*re*, again, and *enjoy*), to enjoy anew, or a second time.

re-enkindle, *v. rē-ēn-kin-dl* (*re*, again, and *enkindle*), to enkindle again.

re-enlist, *v. rē-ēn-līst* (*re*, again, and *enlist*), to enlist again: *re-enlistment*, *n.* a new or second enlistment.

re-enter, *v. rē-ēn-tēr* (*re*, again, and *enter*), to enter again or anew; to deepen lines with the graver: *re-entering*, *imp.*: *re-entered*, *pp.*: *re-entry*, *n. -trē*, an entering again; in *law*, the resuming or re-taking possession of lands lately lost: *re-entrance*, *n. -trāns*, the act of entering again: *re-entering-angle*, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

re-establish, *v. rē-es-tāb-lish* (*re*, again, and *establish*), to establish anew; to fix or confirm again: *re-establishing*, *imp.*: *re-established*, *pp.*: *-lish*: *re-establishment*, *n.* restoration; renewed confirmation.

reeve, *n. rēv* (AS. *gerefa*; Icel. *greif*, a governor: Dut. *graef*; Ger. *graf*, count), a steward or governor—now used only in composition, as *shire-reeve* or *sheriff*, *portreeve*, &c.

reeve, *v. rēv* (from *Eng. reive*; Icel. *rísta*, to tear asunder; Icel. *rífina*, ragged, torn: Dan. *rove*, to rob; *rive*, to rasp, to tear), to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as a block, through which it is to run: *reeving*, *imp.*: *reeved*, *pp.*: *rēvd*, also *rove*, *pp.*: *rōv*, did *reeve*.

reeve, *n. rēv*, a bird, the female of the *ruff*, which see.

re-examine, *v. rē-ēgz-ām-in* (*re*, again, and *examine*), to examine anew.

re-exchange, *v. rē-ēks-chānj* (*re*, again, and *exchange*), to exchange anew; in *commerce*, the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured in a foreign country.

re-exhibit, *v. rē-ēks-hīb-it* (*re*, again, and *exhibit*), to exhibit again.

re-expel, *v. rē-ēks-pēl* (*re*, again, and *expel*), to expel again.

re-experience, *v. rē-ēks-pē-rī-ēns* (*re*, again, and *experience*), to experience again, or a second time: *n.* a renewed or repeated experience.

re-export, *v. rē-ēks-pōrt* (*re*, again, and *export*), to export what has been imported; to export again: *re-export*, *n.* any commodity re-exported.

re-expulsion, *n. rē-ēks-pūl-shūn* (*re*, again, and *expulsion*), renewed or repeated expulsion.

refashion, *v. rē-fāsh-ān* (*re*, again, and *fashion*), to fashion or form a second time.

refasten, *v. rē-fās-n* (*re*, again, and *fasten*), to fasten anew.

refection, *n. rē-fēk-shūn* (F. *réfection*, a meal: L. *refectio*, refreshment—from *re*, again, and *facio*, I make), a restoring; a repairing; refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a spare meal or repast: *refective*, *a. -tīv*, refreshing; restoring: *n.* that which refreshes: *refectory*, *n. -tēr-i*, in a *monastery* or *convent*, a hall or apartment where refreshments are taken; an apartment for refreshments or meals.

refer, *v. rē-fēr* (F. *référer*, to refer: L. *referere*, to bear or give back—from *re*, back, and *fero*, I bear or carry: It. *riserire*), to direct or send to for information or judgment; to assign, as to a class or order; to point or have reference; to impute; to have recourse; to allude: *referring*, *imp.*: *referred*, *pp.*: *férd*: *referror*, *n. -ēr*, one who refers: *referrible*, *a. rē-fēr-ri-bl*, that may be referred: *referable*, *a. -ā-bl*, capable of being considered in relation to something else; that may be assigned: *referee*, *n. -ē*, one to whom anything is referred for hearing or decision: *reference*, *n. -ēns*, a sending or direction to another for information; allusion to; the submission of a matter in dispute to another for decision: *referendary*, *n. -ē-dēr-i*, in *early hist.*, an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions, and exercised certain duties in reference to decrees, diplomas, &c.: *referential*, *a. -ēn-shāl*, that points or refers to something else.

referment, *v. rē-fēr-mēnt* (*re*, again, and *ferment*), to ferment anew.

refine, *v. rē-fīn* (*re*, again, and *fine*: F. *raffiner*; Sp. *refinar*, to refine), to free from dross or extraneous matter; to purify; to polish or improve, as in language, manners, taste, &c.; to improve in accuracy or excellence; to become pure: *refining*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of purifying or improving: *refined*, *pp.*: *fīnd*: *adj.* made pure; polished; elegant; polite: *refiner*, *n. -nēr*, one who refines, particularly metals: *refinement*, *n. -fīn-mēnt*, state of being pure or refined; high polish; purity or elegance of language, manners, &c.; politeness; cultivation to a high degree; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvements; excess, as of cruelty: *refinedly*, *adv. -nēd-lī*: *refinedness*, *n. -nēs*, state of being refined: *refinery*, *n. -nēr-i*, a place where anything is purified, particularly metals.

refit, *v. rē-fīt* (*re*, again, and *fit*), to prepare again; to restore after damage or decay: *refitting*, *imp.*: *n.* the fitting afresh: *refitted*, *pp.*: *refitment*, *n. -mēnt*, a fitting out a second time.

refix, *v. rē-fīks* (*re*, again, and *fix*), to fix again; to establish anew.

reflect, *v. rē-flēkt* (L. *reflectere*, to bend or turn backwards—from *re*, back, and *flecto*, I bend or turn round), to throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams; to throw back; to revolve in the mind; to ponder; to meditate; to cast censure or reproach on or upon: *reflecting*, *imp.*: *adj.* throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface; given to attentive thought; thoughtful: *reflected*, *pp.*: *adj.* thrown

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

back; returned: **reflect**'edly, ad. -ly, in a manner bent or curved backward: **reflect**'ingly, ad. -ly, with reflection; with censure: **reflect** or, n. -er, a surface of polished metal, or any other suitable material, which throws rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction: **reflect**'ible, a. -ibl, that may be thrown back: **reflect**'ent, a. -ent, bending or flying back: **reflect**'ion, n. -flek'shūn, the act of reflecting or throwing back; the rebound of heat, light, or sound, or other body, from a surface against which it has struck; the action of the mind by which it views its own operations; attentive consideration; censure or reproach: **reflect**'ive, a. -tīv, throwing back images; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; pondering; musing: **reflect**'ively, ad. -lī: **reflect**'iveness, n. -nēs, the state or quality of being reflective: **reflecting**-circle, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances, being the same in principle with the sextant, but having its limb a complete circle: **reflecting**-telescope, a telescope which has a mirror or speculum as its magnifier. **reflex**, a. **refleks** (L. *reflexum*, to bend or turn back—from *re*, back, and *flexum*, to bend, to curve—see **reflect**), thrown or bent backwards; in bot., very much curved backwards; in phys., applied to a class of actions in which certain muscles act without the will of the individual; in paint., illuminated by a light reflected from another body in the same picture: n. reflection: **reflex**'ible, a. **refleks**'i-bl, capable of being reflected or thrown back: **reflex**'ibility, n. -bīl'i-tī, the quality of being reflexible; capability of being reflected: **reflexed**, a. **refleks**'t, bent backward: **reflex**'ive, a. -tīv, bending or turned backward; having respect to something past: **reflex**'ively, ad. -lī.

refluent, a. **reflūo**-ent (L. *refluens*, a flowing back—from *re*, back, and *fluo*, I flow: It. *refluire*; F. *refluer*, to flow again), flowing or running back; ebbing. **reflux**, n. **reflūks** (F. *reflux*, ebb—from *re*, back, and *fluxum*, to flow), a flowing or running back.

reforge, v. **reforj**' (re, again, and *forge*), to forge again or anew.

reform, v. **refōrm**' (L. *reformare*, to shape again, to change—from *re*, back, and *forma*, a shape: F. *réformer*: It. *reformare*), to change from bad to good, or from worse to better; to change or return to a former good state; to be amended or corrected; to amend; to correct; to reclaim: adj. advocating or supporting reform: n. a change from worse to better; amendment: **reform**'ing, imp.: **reformed**, pp. **reform**'ed: adj. restored to a good state; Protestant; applied to all those Christian bodies which have separated from the Church of Rome since the Reformation; a name often assumed by a dissatisfied body of individuals who have separated themselves from a parent religious society or association, as "Reformed Presbyterian Church": **reform**'edly, ad. **refōl**'ly: **reform**'er, n. -ēr, one who reforms; applied to one of those who engaged actively in the separation from the Church of Rome in the 14th century; one who professedly devotes himself to promote the correction of abuses in the state: **reform**'able, a. -abl, that may be reformed: **reformation**, n. **refōr**-mā'shūn, the act of changing from worse to better, as in life or manners; amendment: The Reformation, the great change in religious opinions in Europe, begun by Luther and others in 1517: **reformative**, a. **refōrm**'ā-tīv, forming again; having the quality of renewing form: **reform**'atory, n. -tēr-i, a house in which young offenders are placed and treated, with a view to make them good members of society: adj. tending to improve manner of life and character.

re-form, v. **refōrm**' (see preceding entry), to put into order or arrange anew, as a procession; to rearrange and put into military order a body of troops scattered or in confusion.

fortify, v. **refōr**'tī-fī (re, again, and *fortify*), to fortify anew.

refund, v. **refōund**' (re, again, and *found*), to found or cast anew; to re-establish.

refract, v. **refrākt**' (L. *refractum*, to break up or in pieces—from *re*, back, and *fractum*, to break: It. *rifrangere*, to deviate from: F. *réfracter*, to refract), to break, as the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct line, as rays of light: **refract**'ing, imp.: **refracted**, pp.: adj. bent back at an acute angle: **refractive**, a. -frākt'iv, allowing or favouring refraction: **refraction**, n. -shūn, the bending of a ray of light towards the perpendicular when it passes into a denser medium, as from air into

water, and from the perpendicular when it passes into a rarer medium, as from water into air; in mech., the incurvature or change of determination in the body moved; in astron., the apparent angular elevation of celestial bodies above their true places, caused by the refracting power of the atmosphere: **double refraction**, the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images.

refractory, a. **refrāktér-i** (L. *refractorius*, stubborn: F. *réfractaire*: Sp. *refractorio*), difficult to manage; obstinately unyielding; perverse; in chem., difficult of fusion: **refrac**'torily, ad. -lī: **refrac**'toriness, n. -nēs, perverse or sullen obstinacy.

refragable, a. **refrā**-gā-bl (L. *refrangor*, I oppose or resist—from *re*, back, and *frango*, I break), that may be opposed or resisted; capable of refutation.

refrain, v. **refrān**' (L. *refreno*, I hold back or in with a bridle, I check—from *re*, back, and *frenum*, a bridle: It. *refrenare*: F. *réfréner*), to restrain; to keep from action; to keep one's self from action or intereference; to forbear: **refrain**'ing, imp.: **refrained**, pp. **refrān**'t.

refrain, n. **refrān**' (F. *refrain*, a refrain: Sp. *refran*, a proverb), the burden of a song or piece of music; a kind of musical repetition.

reframe, v. **refrām**' (re, again, and *frame*), to frame anew.

refrangible, a. **refrān**'jī-bl (It. *refrangibile*; F. *réfrangible*, refrangible—from L. *re*, again, and *frango*, I break in pieces), capable of being turned out of a direct course when passing from one medium into another, as rays of light passing from air into water: **refran**'gibility, n. -bīl'i-tī, the disposition of rays of light to be turned out of their direct course in passing from one medium into another.

refresh, v. **refrēsh**' (L. *refrigescere*, I grow cold or cool: old F. *refreschir*; mod. F. *rafraichir*, to refresh), to relieve or revive after fatigue or depression; to give new strength to; to invigorate; to cool; to improve by new touches: **refresh**'ing, imp.: adj. reviving; reanimating: **refreshed**, pp. **refrēsh**'t: **refresh**'ingly, ad. -lī: **refresher**, n. -ēr, one who or that which refreshes; a fee to insure attention or expedition: **refresh**'ment, n. -mēt, new strength or vigour received after fatigue; that which strengthens or invigorates, as food or rest.

refrigerate, v. **refrījér**-at (L. *refrigeratum*, to make cool or cold—from *re*, again, and *frigus*, cold—gen. *frigoris*: It. *refrigerare*, to refrigerate: F. *refrigerant*, cooling), to make cold or colder; to lessen the heat of; to refresh: **refrigerate**'ing, imp.: **refrigerated**, pp.: **refrigerant**, a. -ant, cooling; allaying heat: n. a medicine which cools or abates heat: **refrigerator**, n. -ā-tēr, a vessel for cooling liquids, or for condensing hot vapours into liquids: **refrigera**'tory, a. -tēr-i, cooling: n. the vessel or apartment in which hot liquids are cooled, or hot vapours condensed into liquids—same as *refrigerator*: **refrigera**'tive, a. -tīv, cooling: n. a medicine that allays heat: **refrigera**'tion, n. -ā'shūn, act or state of being cooled; abatement of heat.

reft, v. **ref**'t, for *bereft*—see *bereave*.

refuge, n. **refūj**' (L. *refugium*, an escape, a place of refuge—from *re*, back, and *fugere*, to flee: It. *refugio*: F. *refuge*), that which shelters or protects from danger or calamity; an asylum or retreat; a covert; a strong hold; resource: v. to shelter: **refugee**, n. -lē, without shelter or protection: **refugee**'s, n. -jēz, one who seeks safety or shelter in another country from persecution in his own: cities of refuge, among the anc. Jews, certain cities in different parts of Palestine appointed for the retreat and safety, from the avenger of blood, of those who killed a person without design.

refulgent, a. **refūljēnt**' (L. *refulgens*, reflecting a shining light—from *re*, back, and *fulgeo*, I shine: It. *rifulgente*: Sp. *refulgente*), reflecting a shining light; casting a bright light; splendid; shining: **reful**'gently, ad. -lī: **refulgence**, n. -jēns, also **reful**'gancy, n. -jēn-sī, a flood of light; splendour.

refund, v. **refūnd**' (L. *refundere*, to restore, to replace—from *re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour: F. *refonder*: It. *rifondere*, to refund, to restore), to repay; to return, as money in compensation; to restore: **refund**'er, n. -ēr, one who refunds: **refund**'ing, imp.: **refund**'ed, pp.

furbish, v. **refērb**'ish (re, again, and *furbish*), to furbish a second time.

furnish, v. **refērn**'ish (re, again, and *furnish*), to supply or provide anew.

refuse, v. *rě-fűs'* (L. *refusum*, to pour back, also found in the sense of "reject": It. *refutare*; Sp. *refusar*; F. *refuser*, to refuse), to deny, as a request, an invitation, or a demand; to decline to do or accept; to reject: **refusing**, imp.: **refused**, pp. *rě-fűs'*: **refusal**, n. -*zăl*, the denial of anything solicited or offered for acceptance; choice of taking or refusing; option: **refuser**, n. -*zěr*, one who refuses: **refusable**, a. -*ză-bi*, that may be rejected.

refuse, n. *rě-fűs* (Eng. *refused*, rejected: F. *refus*, refusal), that which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter: **adj.** rejected; worthless; of no value.

refute, v. *rě-fűt* (L. *refutare*, to refute, to repel: It. *refutare*; F. *réfuter*), to overthrow or repel by argument or evidence; to prove to be false or erroneous; to disprove: **refuting**, imp.: **refuted**, pp. *rě-fűt*, n. -*zěr*, one who refutes: **refutable**, a. -*tă-bi*, that may be proved false or erroneous: **refutably**, ad. -*bil*: **refutability**, n. -*tă-bil-ti-ti*: **refutation**, n. *rě-fűt-ă-shűn*, the act of proving to be false or erroneous: **refutatory**, a. *rě-fűt-ă-těr-i*, tending to refute.

regain, v. *rě-găn* (re, back, and gain: F. *regagner*, to win back), to recover; to repossess: **regain'ing**, imp.: **regained**, pp. *rě-găn'd*.

regal, a. *rě-găl* (L. *regalis*, kingly—from *rex*, a king gen. *regis*: It. *regale*; F. *régat*), pert. to a king; kingly: **regally**, ad. -*ti*: **regalia**, n. plu. *rě-găl-ti-d* (L. plu. neut. of *regalis*, kingly), ensigns and insignia of royalty; the decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of freemasons: **regalian**, a. -*ti-dn*, belonging to a king; sovereign: **regality**, n. *rě-găl-ti-ti*, sovereignty; in *Scot.*, originally a territorial jurisdiction conferred by the king.

regale, v. *rě-găl* (F. *régaler*, to treat: Sp. *regalar*, to make good cheer, to entertain: It. *gala*, good cheer: F. *galler*, to entertain with sport and glee: L. *regalis*, kingly, becoming a king), to entertain with something that delights; to gratify; to feast royally: **regaling**, imp.: **regaled**, pp. *rě-găl'd*: **regaler**, n. -*zěr*, one who regales: **regalement**, n. *rě-găl-měnt*, refreshment; entertainment.

regard, v. *rě-găr'd* (F. *regarder*; It. *riguardare*, to look upon, to see—see *guard*), to notice with particular attention; to observe; to remark; to attend to with respect; to fix the mind on, as a matter of importance; to pay attention to; to respect; to esteem: **n.** attention of mind from a feeling of interest; attention as a matter of importance; notice; heed; respect; esteem; relation; reference to; look; aspect directed to another: **regard'ing**, imp.: **regarded**, pp.: **regard-er**, n. -*zěr*, one who regards; in *law*, an officer whose business is to inspect the forests, the inferior officers, &c.: **regardant**, a. -*ănt* (F.), in *her.*, looking behind; in *feudal law*, annexed to the manor or land: **regardful**, a. -*fűl*, attentive; taking notice: **regardlessly**, ad. -*zăl*, heedless, inconsiderate: **regardless**, a. -*zăl*, heedless; inattentive: **regardlessly**, ad. -*zăl*: **regardlessness**, n. -*zăl*, the state or quality of being regardless; heedlessness: **regards**, n. plu. -*găr'dz*, respects; good wishes.

regather, v. *rě-găt-hěr* (re, again, and gather), to collect a second time.

regatta, n. *rě-găt-tă* (It. *regata*, a boat-race at Venice; *rigattare*, to strive for the victory: Sp. *regatear*, to rival in sailing), a sailing or rowing match in which a number of boats and yachts contend for prizes.

regency—see *regent*.

regenerate, v. *rě-jěn-ěr-ăt* (L. *regeneratum*, to reproduce—from *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget: It. *regenerare*; F. *régénérer*), to form into a new and better state; to make to be born anew; to renew the old affections of man by a change of heart; to cause to be spiritually born: **adj.** born again; changed in heart: **regenerating**, imp.: **regenerated**, pp.: **adj.** renewed, as by grace; born again: **regenerateness**, n. -*zăl*, the state of being regenerated: **regeneration**, n. -*ă-shűn*, in *Christian theol.*, that change of nature produced in the heart of man through the working of the Holy Spirit, significantly called "a being born again," which enables him to walk "in newness of life"; in *phys.*, the renewal of a portion of lost or removed tissue: **regeneratory**, a. -*ă-těr-i*, tending to reproduce or renovate.

regent, n. *rě-jěnt* (L. *regens*, ruling, governing—gen. *regentis*—from *rego*, I rule: It. *reggente*; F. *régent*; Sp. *regente*, a regent), one who governs during the incapacity or minority of a sovereign; a governor: **regentship**, n. the office or dignity of a regent: **regency**,

n. *rě-jěnt-si*, the office or jurisdiction of a regent; the collective body intrusted with vicarious government.

regeminate, v. *rě-jěr-măn-ăt* (re, again, and *germinate*), to germinate anew.

regicide, n. *rě-jĩ-sĩd* (F. *régicide*; It. *regicida*, a regicide—from L. *rex*, a king—gen. *regis*, and *caedo*, I kill), one who murders a king or sovereign; the murderer of a king: **regicidal**, a. -*zďdăl*, pert. to a regicide, or to regicide.

regild, v. *rě-gĩld'* (re, again, and *gild*), to gild anew.

regime, n. *ră-zhem'* (F. *régime*; Sp. *regimen*, government), mode of living; form of government; rule; administration.

regimen, n. *rě-jĩ-měn* (L. *regimen*, direction—from *rego*, I rule: It. *regimine*; F. *régime*), in *med.*, regulation of diet and habit; in *gram.*, that part which treats of the regulation and dependence of words on each other.

regiment, n. *rě-jĩ-měnt* (F. *régiment*; It. *reggimento*, a regiment: L. *regimen*, a guiding or directing), a body of soldiers, consisting of a number of companies if infantry, and of squadrons if cavalry, under the command of an officer called a colonel; **v.** to form into regiments: **regimental**, a. *rě-jĩ-měntăl*, of or relating to a regiment: **regimentals**, n. plu. -*ătz*, all the articles of military dress.

region, n. *rě-jűn* (L. *regio*, a boundary-line, a territory—gen. *regionis*—from *rego*, I rule: It. *regione*; F. *région*), a portion or space of territory of indefinite extent; a country; a district; a tract of space; any large tract of sea or land characterised by some features not found in other areas or parts; in *anat.*, a part or division of the body.

register, n. *rě-jĩ-těr* (F. *registre*; It. *registro*, a register—from L. *re*, back, and *gestum*, to carry), a written account, or entries in a book, of acts or proceedings for preservation and for reference; a record; the book in which the record is kept; that which regulates or adjusts; a written document issued to captains of foreign-bound vessels as evidence of nationality; in *printing*, a regulation of the forms, by which the lines of pages on one side of a sheet are printed exactly on the back of those on the other side; one of the inner parts of the mould in which printing-types are cast; the compass of a voice or instrument; in *an organ*, a sliding piece of wood perforated with a number of holes for regulating the admission of wind into the pipes; a stopper or sliding-plate for regulating the heat of a fire: **v.** to enter, or cause to be entered, in the record-book; to enrol: **register'ing**, imp.: **registered**, pp. -*ătđ*: **adj.** recorded; enrolled: **registry**, n. -*trĩ*, enrolment; place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded: **registering pyrometer**, an instr. for measuring high temperatures by the expansion of bars of metal: **registering thermometer**, one which registers its own indications: **parish register**, a book for recording the baptisms, marriages, and burials of a parish: **registered company**, an association not possessing a charter, but only registered under the "Joint Stock Act": **registered letter**, a letter or parcel on which a special fee has been paid for insuring safe delivery: **register office**, a record office; in *Scot.*, a large building in Edinburgh set apart for the safe custody of the national archives, and for the recording of titles and burdens connected with real estate: the Lord Clerk Register, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the national archives: **registrár**, n. -*trăr*, one whose business it is to write or keep a register, as one of births, deaths, and marriages: **registrárship**, n. the office of a registrar: **registration**, n. -*tră-shűn*, the act of inserting into a register.

regius, a. *rě-jĩ-űs* (L. *regius*, kingly—from *rex*, a king), founded or appointed by a king, applied to certain professorships: **regium donum**, *rě-jĩ-űm dŏnűm* (L. a royal grant), an annual grant of public money formerly paid by the Legislature in aid of the incomes of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland.

regle, a. *rě-jĩ-tăl* (L. *regula*, a straight-edged ruler: F. *régle*, a rule; *reglet*, a ruler), in *arch.*, a flat narrow moulding employed to separate panels, &c., or to form ornaments, as frets or knots; among *printers*, strips of wood of various thicknesses.

regma, n. *rě-gmă* (Gr. *rhagma*, a rupture), in *bot.*, a seed-vessel, the two valves of which open by an elastic movement, as in *euphorbia*.

regnant, a. *rě-găn-ăt* (L. *regnans*, ruling or reigning: F. *régnant*; It. *regnante*), exercising regal authority; ruling; prevalent: **regnancy**, n. *rě-găn-ăt-si*, the condition or quality of being regnant.

coű, đŏy, fűđ; pűre, bűd; chair, game, joy, shun, thĩng, there, zeal.

regorge, v. *rê-gôrj'* (re, again, and gorge), to swallow again; to eject from the stomach.

regraft, v. *rê-grâft'* (re, again, and graft), to graft anew.

regrant, v. *rê-grânt'* (re, back, and grant), to grant back.

regrate, v. *rê-grât'* (F. *regrat*, sale of salt by retail; *regratter*, to exercise the trade of a broker: Sp. *regatero*, a haggler, a huckster: It. *rigattare*, to wrangle), to buy and sell again any wares or victuals in the same market, or within five miles thereof; to renovate old hewn stone by removing the outer surface (F. *gratter*, to scratch): **regrating**, imp.: n. forestalling the market; removing the surface of an old hewn stone: **regrated**, pp.: **regra'tor**, n. -*tér*, one who regrates; a huckster.

regress, n. *rê-grês* (L. *regressus*, a going back—from *re*, back, and *gressus*, a stepping: F. *regrès*: It. *regresso*), passage; power of returning: v. *rê-grês'*, to go back or backwards: **regress'ing**, imp.: **regressed**, pp. *rê-grêst'*: **regress'ive**, a. -*grêss'iv*, passing back; returning: **regress'ively**, ad. -*tis*: **regress'ion**, n. -*grêss'ion*, the act of passing back or returning.

regret, n. *rê-grêl'* (F. *regretter*, to lament: Icel. *gratr*, weeping: Scot. *greet*, to cry), a slight degree of grief or sorrow arising from some occurrence of the past; pain of conscience for some fault; slight remorse: v. to remember with pain of mind; to grieve at; to be sorry for; to repent of: **regret'ting**, imp.: **regret'ted**, pp.: **regret'less**, a. -*lès*, without regret: **regret'ful**, a. -*fool*, full of regret: **regret'fully**, ad. -*tis*: **regret'table**, a. -*id-bl*, admitting of or deserving regret.

regular, a. *rêg-û-lêr* (L. *regularis*, of or pert. to a straight-edged ruler or bar of wood—from *regula*, a rule: It. *regolare*, done according to rule: F. *régulier*, regular), done according to rule, order, or established practice; in accordance with the ordinary form or course of things; consistent; governed by rules; uniform in practice; pursued with uniformity or steadiness; straight; level; having the parts all symmetrical; in *bot.*, applied to an organ, the parts of which are of similar form and size: n. in the *Ch. of Rome*, a member of any religious order professing and following a certain rule of life; a soldier of the permanent army: **regularly**, ad. -*tis*: **regular'ity**, n. -*id-ti*, agreeableness or accordance with rule or established practice; certain order; method; steadiness in a course: **regular figures**, in *geom.*, applied to bodies the sides and angles of which are equal: **regulate**, v. -*id-t*, to put or keep in good order; to dispose; to arrange; to subject to rules or restrictions: **regulat'ing**, imp.: **regulated**, pp.: **regulator**, n. -*id-tér*, the small spring of a watch which regulates its motions; the part of any machine which regulates its movements: **regulation**, n. -*id-shûn*, a rule or order prescribed by a superior: **regulative**, a. -*id-tiv*, tending to regulate.

regulus, n. *rêg-û-lûs* (L. *regulus*, a petty king—from *rex*, a king), a name applied by the old chemists to several inferior metals when freed from impurities, as antimony, arsenic, bismuth, &c.; a fixed star of the first magnitude.

regur, n. *rê-gér*, the native name for the cotton soil of India, being of a bluish-black or greenish-grey colour, and of marvellous fertility.

regurgitate, v. *rê-gérjît-tâ* (It. *regurgitare*, to regurgitate—from L. *re*, again, and *gurgies*, a raging abyss, a whirlpool—gen. *gurgitis*), to throw or pour back from a deep or hollow place, as from a whirlpool; to throw back in great quantity: **regurgitat'ing**, imp.: **regurgitated**, pp.: **regurgita'tion**, n. -*id-shûn*, the act of flowing or pouring back by the same orifice or place of entrance; the act of swallowing again; the natural and easy vomiting of food by infants.

rehabilitate, v. *rê-hâ-bûl'it-tâ* (F. *réhabilité*: Sp. *rehabilitar*, to reinstate—from L. *re*, again, and *habeo*, I have), to restore to former rank or privileges, or to rights which had been lost or forfeited; a term of the civil and canon law: **rehabilitat'ing**, imp.: **rehabilitated**, pp.: **rehabilita'tion**, n. -*id-shûn*, restoration to former rights.

rehash, v. *rê-hâsh'* (re, again, and hash), to hash over again.

rehear, v. *rê-hêr'* (re, again, and hear), to hear again; to try a second time: **rehear'ing**, imp.: n. in *law*, a second hearing or trial: **reheard**, pt. pp. -*hêrd*, heard a second time.

rehearse, v. *rê-hêrs'* (F. *rehercer*, to repeat what one

has already said: Icel. *hrífa*, a rake, also iteration: Gael. *rác*, to rehearse), to relate in the hearing of others; to recite; to repeat; to recite in private preparatory to a public recital or delivery: **rehears'ing**, imp.: **rehearsed**, pp. -*hêrst'*: **rehears'er**, n. -*ér*, one who rehearses: **rehears'al**, n. -*al*, a recital; a telling, as of particulars in detail; the private recital, as of a dramatic piece before the public representation of it, or of a musical composition before its public performance.

Reichsrath, n. *rîth's-râth* (Ger. council of the empire), the imperial parliament of the Austrian empire.

reign, v. *rân* (L. *regnare*, to rule or govern—from *rex*, a king: It. *regnare*; F. *régner*, to reign), to rule as a king; to be king; to hold supreme power; to be predominant: n. supreme power; sovereignty; the time during which a king rules; empire; power; influence: **reign'ing**, imp.: **reigned**, pp. *rând*.

reilluminate, v. *rê-û-lûm'in-â-té* (re, again, and *illuminate*), to enlighten again; to reillumine.

reillumine, v. *rê-û-lûm'in* (re, again, and *illumine*), to enlighten again.

reimburse, v. *rê-im-bêrs'* (re, again, and *imburse*: F. *rembourser*: It. *rimborsare*: see *purse*), to refund; to repay or return what has been taken, lost, or expended: **reimburs'ing**, imp.: **reimbursed**, pp. -*bêrst'*: **reimburs'er**, n. -*bêrs-ér*, one who reimburses: **reimbursement**, n. -*mênt*, repayment of what has been taken, lost, or expended; the act of making good, as loss or expense.

reimplant, v. *rê-im-plânt'* (re, again, and *implant*), to implant again.

reimport, v. *rê-im-pôrt'* (re, again, and *import*), to import again; to reconvert: **reimporta'tion**, n. the act of importing what has been exported.

reimpose, v. *rê-im-pôz'* (re, again, and *impose*), to impose anew, as a tax.

reimpregnate, v. *rê-im-prêg'nâ-té* (re, again, and *impregnate*), to impregnate again.

reimpress, v. *rê-im-prêss'* (re, again, and *impress*), to impress anew: **reimpress'ion**, n. a second or repeated impression.

reimprint, v. *rê-im-prînt'* (re, again, and *imprint*), to imprint again.

reimprison, v. *rê-im-prîs'in* (re, again, and *imprison*), to imprison again, or after a release from prison: **reimpris'onnement**, n. the act of confining again in prison after a release from it.

rein, n. *rân*, plu. *reins*, *rânz* (F. *resne* or *reine*: It. *redina*, a rein or bridle: Bret. *réna*, to direct or govern: L. *retinere*, to hold in), the straps of a bridle which extend from the horse's mouth to the hands of the rider or driver, and by which the horse is restrained and guided; the instrument or power of curbing or restraining; government: v. to govern by a bridle or reins; to control; to restrain: **rein'ing**, imp.: **reined**, pp. *rând*: **reinless**, a. -*lès*, without restraint; unchecked: to **give the reins** to, to give licence; to allow to be without control: to **take the reins**, to assume control.

reincense, v. *rê-in-sêns'* (re, again, and *incense*), to incense again.

reincorporate, v. *rê-in-kôr'pô-râ-té* (re, again, and *incorporate*), to incorporate again; to embody anew.

reincure, v. *rê-in-kêr'* (re, again, and *incure*), to incur a second time.

reindeer, n. *rân-dêr* (Ger. *rennthier*: Icel. *Reyndyr*: Dan. *rendyr*, a reindeer), a large animal of the deer kind, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and America, domesticated by the Laplanders, &c., and driven in their sledges: **reindeer-moss**, a lichen which furnishes food for the reindeer.

reinduce, v. *rê-in-dûs'* (re, again, and *induce*), to induce again.

reinforce, v. *rê-in-fôrs'* (re, again, and *inforce*), to strengthen with new force, assistance, or support: **reinforc'ing**, imp.: **reinforced**, pp. -*fôrst'*: **reinforcement**, n. an additional force; fresh assistance; any augmentation of strength or force by adding something.

reinform, v. *rê-in-fâ-ûrm'* (re, again, and *inform*), to inform anew.

reinfuse, v. *rê-in-fûz'* (re, again, and *infuse*), to infuse again.

reinhabit, v. *rê-in-hâb'it* (re, again, and *inhabit*), to inhabit again.

reinquire, v. *rê-in-kwîr'* (re, again, and *inquire*), to inquire a second time.

reins, n. plu. *rânz* (L. *renes*; Gr. *phren*, plu. *phrenes*,

mâte, mât, fôr, laûw; mêle, mêt, hêr, pîn, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

the kidneys, the reins: *It. reni*; *F. reins*, the reins), the kidneys, or the parts about them; the loins, or lower part of the back; the inward parts; the affections and passions; the heart.

reins—see **rein**.

reinsart, *v. ré-in-sért* (*re*, again, and *insert*), to insert a second time: **reinsertion**, *n.* a second insertion.

reinspect, *v. ré-in-spèkt'* (*re*, again, and *inspect*), to inspect again: **reinspection**, *n.* the act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire, *v. ré-in-spir'* (*re*, again, and *inspire*), to inspire anew.

reinspirit, *v. ré-in-spir-it'* (*re*, again, and *inspirit*), to inspirit anew.

reinstall, *v. ré-in-staól'* (*re*, again, and *install*), to install again; to seat anew: **reinstalment**, *n.* a second instalment.

reinstale, *v. ré-in-stát'* (*re*, again, and *instale*), to place again in a former state; to restore: **reinstalling**, *imp.*: **reinstated**, *pp.*: **reinstatement**, *n.* the act of restoring to a state from which one had been removed.

re instruct, *v. ré-in-strúkt'* (*re*, again, and *instruct*), to instruct anew.

reinsure, *v. ré-in-shór'* (*re*, again, and *insure*), to insure the same property a second time: **reinsurance**, *n.* a contract in which the first insurer is relieved by another from the risks he had undertaken.

reinter, *v. ré-in-tér'* (*re*, again, and *inter*), to inter anew.

reinterrogate, *v. ré-in-tér-o-gát'* (*re*, again, and *interrogate*), to question again or repeatedly.

reintroduce, *v. ré-in-tró-dús'* (*re*, again, and *introduce*), to introduce again: **reintroduction**, *n.* a second introduction.

re inundate, *v. ré-in-un-dát'* (*re*, again, and *inundate*), to inundate again.

reinvest, *v. ré-in-vést'* (*re*, again, and *invest*), to invest anew: **reinvestment**, *n.* the act of investing anew.

reinvestigate, *v. ré-in-vès-tít-gát'* (*re*, again, and *investigate*), to investigate again.

reinvigorate, *v. ré-in-vi-ó-rát'* (*re*, again, and *invigorate*), to vivify; to reanimate.

reinvolve, *v. ré-in-vól-v'* (*re*, again, and *involve*), to involve anew.

reis, *rais*, or *ras*, *n. rás* (*Ar.* prince, chief, or head), a common title over the whole East for various persons in authority, as the captain of a ship: **Reis-Effendi**, *n. rás-é-fen-dí*, in *Turkey*, the chancellor of the empire, and minister for foreign affairs.

reissue, *v. ré-ísh-shú'* (*re*, again, and *issue*), to issue a second time: *n.* a second or repeated issue.

reiterate, *v. ré-í-tér-át'* (*F. réitérer*, to reiterate—from *L. re*, again, and *iteratum*, to repeat), to repeat again and again; to say again that which has already been said: **reiterating**, *imp. -á-tíng*: **reiterated**, *pp.*: **adj.** repeated again and again: **reiteration**, *n. -á-shún*, repetition again and again: **reiteratedly**, *ad. -lly*, repeatedly.

reiters, *n. plu. ré-í-térz* (*Ger. reiter*, a rider, a horseman), the German cavalry of the 14th and 15th centuries, especially in France during the religious wars.

reject, *v. ré-jékt'* (*L. rejectum*, to throw or cast back—from *re*, back, and *jacere*, I throw: *It. rigettare*; *F. rejeter*), to throw away or aside as anything useless or vile; to discard; to decline; to refuse to receive or accept: **rejecting**, *imp.*: **rejected**, *pp.*: **rejecter**, *n. -ér*, one who rejects: **rejection**, *n. ré-jékt-shún*, the act of throwing away or casting aside; refusal to accept or grant: **rejective**, *a. -ív*, that rejects; tending to reject: **rejectionment**, *n. -mént*, matter thrown away.

rejoice, *v. ré-jóys'* (*F. réjoir*, to rejoice: *L. re*, again, and *gaudere*, to rejoice: *Sp. regocijar*, to rejoice), to experience gladness in a high degree; to be glad; to exult; to delight or gladden: **rejoicing**, *imp. -adj.* displaying joy; animating with gladness: *n.* the act of expressing joy and gladness; the subject or experience of joy: **rejoiced**, *pp.*: **joyist**: **rejoicer**, *n. -ér*, one who rejoices: **rejoicingly**, *ad. -lly*.

rejoin, *v. ré-jóyn'* (*re*, again, and *join*: *F. rejoindre*, to rejoin), to unite after separation; to answer to a reply: **rejoining**, *imp.*: **rejoined**, *pp.*: **joynd**: **rejoiner**, *n. -jóyn-ér*, an answer to a reply; an answer or reply: *in law*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejoint, *v. ré-jóyn't* (*re*, again, and *joint*), to reunite the joints of; to joint anew.

rejudge, *v. ré-júj'* (*re*, again, and *judge*), to re-examine; to call to a new trial and decision.

juvenescent, *a. ré-jú-vén-sé-sént'* (*L. re*, again, and *juvenesco*, I become young again), growing young again: **rejuvenescence**, *n. -sént-sés*, also **rejuvenescency**, *n. -sént-sés*, a renewing of youth.

rekindle, *v. ré-kin-dí'* (*re*, again, and *kindle*), to set on fire anew; to rouse again: **rekindling**, *imp. -díng*: **rekindled**, *pp. -dd*.

reland, *v. ré-lánd'* (*re*, again, and *land*), to put on shore what had been shipped; to go on shore after having embarked.

relapse, *v. ré-láps'* (*L. relapsus*, sunk or fallen back—from *re*, back, and *labor*, I slide or glide onwards; *lapsus*, a slipping: *F. relaps*, a relapse), to slip or fall back into a former bad state; to fall back from a state of convalescence or recovery: *n.* a sliding or falling back into a former bad state: **relapsing**, *imp.*: **relapsed**, *pp. -láps't*: *n.* in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a term applied to a heretic who falls back into an error which he had abjured: **relapser**, *n. -sér*, one who relapses.

relate, *v. ré-lát'* (*L. relatum*, to repeat, to report; *relatio*, a report, a narration—from *re*, back, and *latum*, to carry: *F. relation*, a relation, a narrative), to report; to rehearse; to give particulars, either orally or in writing; to ally by connection or kindred; to have reference or respect to; to refer to: **relating**, *imp.*: **related**, *pp.*: **adj.** allied by kindred; connected by blood: **relater** or **relator**, *n. -tér*, one who relates: **relation**, *n. -lá-shún*, narrative; account; respect; reference; connection between things; connection by birth or marriage; kindred; a person connected by birth or marriage; direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other: **relationship**, *n. -ship*, state of being connected by birth or marriage, or other alliance: **relational**, *a. -ál*, having relation or kindred: **relationally**, *ad. -lly*.

relative, *a. ré-lá-tív* (*It. relativo*; *F. relatif*, relative—see **relate**), respecting; having reference to; not absolute or existing by itself; incident to man in society, as rights or duties; particular: *n.* one connected or allied by blood; that which has relation to something else; in *gram.*, one of the words *who*, *which*, *that*, because they relate or refer to some word or words going before: **relatively**, *ad. -lly*: **relativeness**, *n. -nés*, the state of being relative or bearing relation: **relative terms**, terms which imply relation, as servant and master, husband and wife.

relax, *v. ré-láks'* (*L. relaxare*, to relax, to unbend—from *re*, back, and *lazo*, I loose or slacken: *F. relâcher*: *It. rilassare*), to loosen; to make less rigid or tense, as sinews or strings; to make less rigorous or strict; to mitigate; to relieve from close attention; to unbend; to grow slack or feeble; to abate in severity: **relaxing**, *imp.*: **relaxed**, *pp. -láks't*: **relaxation**, *n. ré-láks-á-shún*, the act of slackening or remitting tension; abatement of rigour or severity; an opening or looseness: **relaxative**, *a. ré-láks-á-tív*, having the quality of relaxing.

relay, *n. ré-lá'* (*F. relayer*, to relieve another by undertaking his task: *It. rilasso*, a relay of horses, &c.), a supply of fresh horses in readiness to relieve others, that the traveller may proceed without delay; a supply of dogs at certain points for the pursuit of game.

relay, *v. ré-lá'* (*re*, and *lay*), to lay again or a second time.

relasse, *v. ré-lés'* (*L. relaxare*, to slacken: *It. rilasciare*, to release, to set at liberty: *F. relâsser*, to relinquish), to set free from restraint of any kind; to let go; to free from obligation or penalty: *n.* a setting free from any claim, obligation, or restraint; acquittance: **releasing**, *imp.*: **released**, *pp. -lést'*: **releaser**, *n. -ér*, one who releases: **release**, *n. -mént*, the act of releasing from restraint or obligation.

relegate, *v. ré-lé-gát'* (*L. relegatum*, to banish—from *re*, back or again, and *legare*, to send with a legal commission), to despatch; to send into exile; to banish: **relegating**, *imp.*: **relegated**, *pp.*: **relegation**, *n. -gá-shún*, exile; judicial banishment.

relent, *v. ré-lént'* (*L. relentesco*, I grow slack again—from *re*, again, and *lentescere*, I become pliant: *F. valentir*; *It. rallentare*, to slacken), to become less rigid or hard; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion: **relenting**, *imp.*: **relented**, *pp.*: **relentless**, *a. -lés*, destitute of pity or compassion; unmerciful; unforgiving; cruel: **relentlessly**, *ad. -lly*: **relentlessness**, *n. -nés*, the quality of being unmoved by pity.

relessee, *n. ré-lés-sé'* (*re*, again, and *lessee*), the per-

coól, böý, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shum, thíng, there, zeal.

son to whom a release is executed: **relessor**, *n.* -sôr', the person who executes a release.

relet, *v.* *rê-lê* (re, again, and left), to let again, as a house.

relevant, *a.* *rêl-vânt* (L. *relevans*, lifting or raising up, relieving: F. *relevant*, raising again—from *relever*, to raise again: *lt. rilevante*, important, material), applicable; pertinent; suitable: **relevance**, *n.* -vâns, also **relevancy**, *n.* -vân-si, state of being relevant; in *Scotch law*, sufficient to support the cause.

reliable, *a.* *rê-lî-â-bl* (re, back or again, and liable: see *rely*), that may be relied on or trusted: **reliably**, *ad.* -bli: **reliableness**, *n.* -bl-nês, the state or quality of being reliable: **reliance**, *n.* -âns, trust; confidence; dependence: **reliant**, *a.* -ânt, confident; trusting.

relic, *n.* *rê-lîk* (L. *reliquia*, the remains—from *re*, back or again, and *linguo*, I leave or forsake: *lt. reliquia*: F. *relique*), that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest: **relics**, *n.* plu. -îks, the body of a deceased person, or part of it, or their garments or parts of them; anything preserved in remembrance; in the R. Cath. and Gr. Churches, the remains of saints or martyrs, or parts of them, or of their garments, &c., preserved in their churches, which are enjoined to be held in veneration, and which are alleged to be endowed, in many instances, with miraculous powers.

relict, *n.* *rê-lîkt* (L. *relictum*, to leave behind—from *re*, back or again, and *linguo*, I leave: old F. *relicte*, a widow), a woman whose husband is dead: a widow: **relicted**, *a.* *rê-lîkt-êd*, in law, left bare, as land by the receding water: **reliction**, *n.* -shûn, land left bare by water.

relied—see *rely*.

relief, *n.* *rê-lîef* (F. *relief*, relief—from L. *relevare*, to lighten, to raise or lift up—from *re*, back or again, and *levo*, I make light: *lt. rilievo*: F. *reliever*, to raise again), removal in whole or in part of any evil, grievance, or affliction; that which mitigates; help; succour; remedy; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; in the *feudal law*, a payment made to the lord by the tenant on coming into possession of an estate to be held under him; in *fort.*, the projection or prominence of a work above the ground-plan; in the *fine arts*, the appearance of projection in painting; in *sculp.*, the projection of figures from the ground or plane on which they are formed, being of three kinds—*alto-relievo*, or high relief, *mezzo-relievo*, medium or middle relief, *basso-relievo*, or low relief: **relief-valve**, in a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot well when shut off from the boiler: **relieve**, *v.* *rê-lêv*, to set free in whole or in part, as from any pain of body or distress of mind; to mitigate; to alleviate; to help; to succour; to release, as from a post or duty: **relieving**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb, abating the violence of, as pain or distress; serving or tending to relieve: **relieved**, *pp.* *rê-lêv-êd*: **relievable**, *a.* *rê-lêv-â-bl*, capable of being relieved: **reliever**, *n.* -êr, one who or that which relieves: **relieving-officer**, an officer under a poor-law board, to whom paupers apply for assistance.

relievo, *n.* *rê-lê-vô* (It.), that part of sculpture in which designs are made to project from the ground or plane on which they are formed—see *relief*.

relight, *v.* *rê-lîf* (re, again, and light), to light anew; to rekindle.

religieux, *n.* *râ-lêch-ê-ô* (F.), a monk; a friar: **religious**, *n.* -ôz, a nun.

religion, *n.* *rê-lîj-ôn* (L. *religio*, reverence for the gods, piety—from *re*, again, and *ligo*, I bind: F. *religion*: *lt. religione*, religion), that obligation or sense of duty which rests on the minds of men, arising from the felt relation in which they stand to some superior power; belief in God, with a sincere desire to do His will; godliness; any system of faith or worship: **religionless**, *a.* -lêz, without religion: **religionist**, *n.* -îst, one who talks much on religious subjects, but has little devotional feeling; a sectarian bigot: **religionism**, *n.* -îz-m, adherence to religion, or practice of it; appearance of religion: **religious**, *a.* -ôz, of or relating to religion; loving and obeying God; pious; devout; teaching religion: **religiously**, *ad.* -ôz, religiousness, *n.* -nês, the quality or state of being religious.

relinquish, *v.* *rê-lîng-kuish* (L. *relinquo*, I leave behind—from *re*, back or again, and *linguo*, I leave: *lt. relinquere*: old F. *relinquir*), to give up; to leave without the intention of resuming; to forsake; to abandon; to quit: **relinquishing**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb, leaving off: **relinquishment**, *n.* -mênt, a leaving or

quitting without the intention of resuming; abandonment.

reliquary, *n.* *rê-lîk-kuê-ri* (F. *reliquaire*, a shrine for relics—from L. *reliquia*, the remains: see *relic*), a small chest or casket in which relics are kept.

relique, *n.* *rê-lîk* (F.), a relic.

reliquia, *n.* plu. *rê-lîk-â-ri* (L. *reliquia*, the remains), remains of the dead; in *bot.*, the remains of withered leaves attached to the plant; in *geol.*, all organic remains, whether animal or vegetable.

reliquidate, *v.* *rê-lîk-ut-dat* (re, again, and *liquidate*), to liquidate anew: **reliquidation**, *n.* a renewed liquidation or adjustment.

relish, *v.* *rê-lîsh* (prov. F. *relischer*, to lick: akin to Sans. *lîh*; Gr. *leicho*, I lick or lap up), to have a taste or liking for; to be gratified with the enjoyment or use of; to have a pleasing taste: *n.* enjoyment of food in taste and flavour; something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating; that which gives pleasure; the enjoyment given by anything; savour; zest; gusto: **relishing**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb, palatable; savoury: **relished**, *pp.* -îsh: **relishable**, *a.* -îsh-â-bl, having an agreeable taste.

relive, *v.* *rê-lîv* (re, again, and *live*), to live again; to revive.

reload, *v.* *rê-lôd* (re, again, and *load*), to load anew, as a gun: **reloading**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb, **reloaded**, *pp.*

reluctant, *a.* *rê-lûkt-ânt* (L. *reluctans*, opposing, resisting—from *re*, back or again, and *luctor*, I wrestle), much opposed in heart; unwilling; averse: **reluctantly**, *ad.* -âb: **reluctance**, *n.* -âns, also **reluctancy**, *n.* -tân-si, the state or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind.

relume, *v.* *rê-lôm* (L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light: F. *ralumer*, to light again), to light again; to rekindle: also **relumine**, *v.* -lôm-in: **reluming**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb: **relumed**, *pp.* -lôm-êd: also **relumining**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb: **relumined**, *pp.* -mînd.

rely, *v.* *rê-lî* (F. *relayer*, to ease another by undertaking his task), to rest or repose on; to have full confidence in; to depend on: **relying**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb: **relied**, *pp.* -îd: **relier**, *n.* -êr, one who relies: **reliable**, *a.* -â-bl, that may be depended on: see *reliable*.

remain, *v.* *rê-mân* (L. *remanere*, to stay or remain behind—from *re*, back or again, and *maneo*, I stay: *lt. rimanere*; Norm. F. *remaner*, to remain), to continue; to be left after; to stay; to last or endure: **remaining**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb: **remained**, *pp.* -mând: **remainder**, *n.* -êr, that which is left or remains; in *arith.*, the difference; remnant; residue; in *law*, an estate limited to lands and tenements after another estate in the same is determined: **remain's**, *n.* plu. -mân's, that which is left; a dead body; relics; remnants.

remake, *v.* *rê-mâk* (re, again, and *make*), to make anew.

remand, *v.* *rê-mând* (It. *rimandare*, to send back again: L. *re*, back or again, and *mando*, I commit to one's charge: F. *remander*, to send word again), to send back to custody or to jail an accused person for further examination on a future day: *n.* the being sent back to prison for further examination; the state or period of being remanded: **remanding**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb: **remanded**, *pp.*

remark, *v.* *rê-mârk* (F. *remarque*, remark, observation—from *re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark: *lt. rimarcare*, to observe, to remark), notice or observation expressed in words or writing; a comment: *v.* to notice; to observe; to regard; to express in words or writing thoughts about what is seen or heard; to express, as observations: **marking**, *imp.* *ad.* -âb: **remarked**, *pp.* -mârk: **remarker**, *n.* -êr, one who remarks: **remarkable**, *a.* -â-bl, worthy of particular notice; that may excite wonder; notable; extraordinary; distinguished; famous: **remarkably**, *ad.* -â-bl: **remarkableness**, *n.* -bl-nês, the state of being remarkable.

remarry, *v.* *rê-mâr-ri* (re, again, and *marry*), to marry a second time: **remarriage**, *n.* -rîj, a second marriage.

remast, *v.* *rê-mâst* (re, again, and *mast*), to furnish with masts a second time.

remasticate, *v.* *rê-mâst-îk-ât* (re, again, and *masticate*), to chew over and over.

remblai, *n.* *râng-bî-â* (F. *remblai*, the working for a bank or a causeway), in *fort.*, the mass of earth or rubbish brought to fill up a hollow or to raise a bank: *deblai*, its opposite, denotes the materials excavated.

remeasure, *v.* *rê-mêch-ôor* (re, again, and *measure*), to measure again.

remedial, **remediless**, &c.—see *remedy*.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; môte, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

remedy, *n.* *rēm'ē-dī* (L. *remedium*, a cure or remedy—from *re*, again, and *medeor*, I heal: It. *remedio*: F. *remède*), that which cures a disease or restores health; a cure; a reparation; that which counteracts or repairs an evil of any kind; relief; redress: *v.* to cure; to heal; to remove or repair an evil of any kind: **rem'edying**, *imp.*: **rem'edied**, *pp.*—*did*: **rem'ediable**, *a.* *rēm'ē-dī-ā-bl*, that may be removed or cured: **rem'ediably**, *ad.*—*blt*: **rem'ediableness**, *n.*—*bl-nēs*: **rem'edial**, *a.*—*āl*, tending to remedy or remove: **rem'edially**, *ad.*—*āl*: **rem'ediless**, *a.* *rēm'ē-dī-lēs*, not admitting a cure; incurable: **rem'edilessly**, *ad.*—*āl*: **rem'edilessness**, *n.*—*nēs*, the state of being without remedy.

remelt, *v.* *rēm'ēl't* (*re*, again, and *melt*), to melt a second time.

remember, *v.* *rēm'mē-bēr* (old F. *remembrer*; It. *rimembrare*, to remember—from L. *re*, back, and *memorare*, to make mindful of, to bring back to the memory; to recollect; to retain in the mind or memory; to bear in mind; not to forget: **remem'bering**, *imp.*: **remem'bered**, *pp.*—*berd*: **remem'berer**, *n.*—*bēr-ēr*, one who remembers: **remem'brance**, *n.*—*brāns*, the act or power of remembering; retention or revival in the mind or memory; a token by which to keep in memory; memorial: **remem'brancer**, *n.*—*brān-sēr*, something that reminds or recalls to memory; a memento; a recorder; one of certain officers of the Court of Exchequer, and of some corporations, as of the city of London.

remiges, *n.* plu. *rēm'ī-jēs* (L. *remigo*, I row, I glide through the air), the large quills of the wings of birds. **remind**, *v.* *rēm'mīnd'* (*re*, again, and *mind*), to cause to remember; to bring to notice: **remind'ing**, *imp.*: **remind'ed, *pp.*: **remind'er**, *n.*—*ēr*, one who or that which reminds.**

remembrance, *n.* *rēm'mīn's-ēns* (F. *remembrance*, reminiscence—from L. *reminiscor*, I recall to mind), the recalling to the mind, or the revival in the memory, of ideas or impressions formerly received but forgotten; a statement of what one recollects or remembers.

remiped, *n.* *rēm'ī-pēd* (L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars.

remise, *v.* *rēm'īs* (F. *remise*, remittance: L. *remisus*, sent back), in law, to give or grant back; to resign a claim by deed: *n.* in law, a surrender; a release, as of a claim: **remis'ing**, *imp.*: **remis'ed**, *pp.*—*mis'd*.

remiss, *a.* *rēm'īs* (L. *remissus*, slack, negligent—from *re*, back or again, and *missus*, sent: Sp. *remiso*, careless: It. *rimesso*, defective), careless; negligent; not attending to duty or engagements; slow; not intense: **remiss'ly**, *ad.*—*āl*: **remiss'ness**, *n.*—*nēs*, the state of being remiss; want of attention to business or duty; negligence: **remiss'able**, *a.*—*st-bl*, that may be remitted or forgiven: **remission**, *n.* *rēm'īs-ēn* (F. *remission*: It. *remissione*, remission, indulgence), abatement; release; cessation of intenseness; pardon; the sending of money to a distant place: **remiss'ive**, *a.*—*siv*, remitting; forgiving.

remit, *v.* *rēm'it* (L. *remitto*, I loosen, I resign—from *re*, back, and *mitto*, I send: It. *rimettere*: F. *remettre*), to relax; to surrender the right of punishment in whole or in part; to pardon; to absolve; to transmit to another to a distance, as money, bills, &c.: **remit'ting**, *imp.*: **remit'ted**, *pp.*: **remit'ter**, *n.*—*ēr*, one who remits: **remit'tment**, *n.*—*mēt*, forgiveness: **remit'tal**, *n.*—*āl*, a giving up; surrender: **remit'tance**, *n.*—*āns*, the sending of moneys, bills, &c., to a person at a distant place; the sum, bill, &c., remitted: **remit'tent**, *a.*—*ēt*, ceasing, applied to diseases whose symptoms alternately diminish and return.

remix, *v.* *rēm'miks'* (*re*, again, and *mix*), to mix again or repeatedly.

remnant, *n.* *rēm'nānt* (a contr. of old Eng. *remnant*, that which remains: L. *remanens*, remaining or staying behind—from *re*, back, and *maneo*, I remain: It. *rimanente*, a remnant, the part which is left; residue; that which is left of a piece of cloth, &c.).

remodel, *v.* *rēm'mōd'ēl* (*re*, again, and *model*), to model or fashion anew: **remod'elling**, *imp.*: **remod'elled**, *pp.*—*ēld*.

remonstrate, *v.* *rēm'mōn'strāt* (old F. *remonstrer*; F. *remontrer*, to remonstrate—from L. *re*, back or again, and *monstrare*, to show), to urge strong reasons against any measure or proceeding; to expostulate; to suggest urgent reasons in opposition to anything: **remon'strating**, *imp.*: **remon'strated**, *pp.*: **remon'strant**, *a.*—*strānt*, urging strong reasons against an act; expostulatory: *n.* one who remonstrates; in eccles. hist.,

one of the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, 1618: **remon'strator**, *n.*—*strā-tēr*, one who remonstrates: **remon'strance**, *n.*—*strāns*, strong representation against a measure or proceeding; reasons urged in opposition; expostulation. **remora**, *n.* *rēm'mōr-ā* (F. *remora*, an obstacle—from L. *remorari*, to delay, delay; a fish having an oval sucking-disc on the top of its head, fabled to delay a ship by attaching itself to its disc).

remorse, *n.* *rēm'mōrs'* (L. *remorsum*, to torment, to disturb—from *re*, back or again, and *mordeo*, I bite: It. *rimorso*: F. *remords*), the gnawing pains or reproach of conscience; the pain or anguish of conscience excited by the recollection of guilt: **remorse'ful**, *a.*—*fohl*, full of remorse: **remorse'fully**, *ad.*—*āl*: **remorse'less**, *a.*—*lēś*, un pitying; insensible to distress: **remorse'lessly**, *ad.*—*āl*: **remorse'lessness**, *n.*—*nēs*, the state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote, *a.* *rēm'mōt'* (L. *remotus*, afar off, distant—from *re*, back, and *motus*, moved: It. *remoto*: old F. *remot*), distant in any sense; not near; afar off; alien; not agreeing with; inconsiderable, as resemblance: **remote'ly**, *ad.*—*āl*: **remote'ness**, *n.*—*nēs*, distance in any sense; not nearness; slightness.

remould, *v.* *rēm'mōld'* (*re*, again, and *mould*), to mould or shape anew.

remount, *v.* *rēm'mōunt'* (*re*, again, and *mount*), to mount again; to reascend: *n.* a fresh horse with his equipments.

remove, *v.* *rēm'mōv'* (L. *removere*, to remove—from *re*, back, and *moveo*, I move: It. *rimovere*: old F. *remouvoir*), to take or put away; to put from its place; to change place in any manner: *n.* change of place; a step in any scale of gradation; an indefinite distance; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains: **remo'ving**, *imp.*: **remo'ved**, *pp.*—*mōvd'*: *adj.* **remote**; distinctly separate from others: **remo'vable**, *a.*—*vā-bl*, that may be removed from an office or station: **remo'vability**, *n.*—*bl'it-ē*, the capacity of being removed or displaced: **remo'val**, *n.*—*vāl*, state of being removed; dismissal from a post; change of place; act of putting an end to: **remo'vedness**, *n.*—*vēd-nēs*, the state of being removed.

remunerate, *v.* *rēm'mūn'ēr-āt* (L. *remuneratus*, rewarded or recompensed—from L. *re*, back, and *munus*, a gift: It. *rimunerare*: F. *rémunérer*), to reward or recompense for any service, loss, or expense; to repay or requite: **remun'erating**, *imp.*: **remun'erated**, *pp.*: **remun'erable**, *a.*—*ābl*, capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed: **remun'erability**, *n.*—*bl'it-ē*, the capability of being rewarded: **remun'er-ation**, *n.*—*d'shūn*, a payment or equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices; reward; recompense: **remun'erative**, *a.*—*ā-tīv*, yielding reward or recompense; profitable: **remun'eratory**, *a.*—*tēr-ē*, affording recompense; rewarding.

remurmur, *v.* *rēm'mūr'mēr* (*re*, again, and *murmur*), to return or echo in low hoarse sounds; to utter back in murmurs.

renal, *a.* *rē'nāl* (It. *renale*: F. *rénal*, renal—from L. *renes*, the kidneys, the reins), pert. to the reins or kidneys.

renard, *n.* *rē'nārd* (F. *renard*: Ger. *reincke*), a fox, usually so named in fables; written also *reynard*.

renascent, *a.* *rē-nās'sēnt* (L. *renascens*, being born again—from *re*, again, and *nascor*, I am born: It. *rinascete*: F. *renaissance*, new-born, born again), springing or rising into being again: **renas'cence**, *n.*—*sēs*, also **renas'cency**, *n.*—*sēs-ēn*, state of being produced again: **renas'cible**, *a.*—*st-bl*, that may spring again into being.

renavigate, *v.* *rēm'nāv'ī-gāt* (*re*, again, and *navigate*), to navigate again.

rencounter, *n.* *rēn'kōunt'ēr* (F. *rencontre*, an accidental meeting—from L. *re*, again, and *contra*, against), a meeting in opposition or contest; a dash or clash; a shock; a sudden contest: *v.* to meet unexpectedly, whether friend or foe; to fight hand to hand: **ren'coun-ter**, *imp.*: **ren'coun'tered**, *pp.*—*tēr-ē*—a very usual spelling is in the French form, *rencon'tre*, *rāng-kōng'tr*.

rend, *v.* *rēnd* (AS. *rendan*, to tear: Icel. *rena*, to plunder), to separate or part with violence; to lacerate; to force asunder; to sever; to split: **rend'ing**, *imp.*: **rent**, *pt.* *p.* *rēnt*, *did* *rend*: *n.* a tear; an opening caused by a forcible division: **ren'd'er**, *n.*—*dēr*, one who rends.

render, *v.* *rēn'dēr* (F. *rendre*: It. *rendere*, to render—from L. *reddere*, to give up, to yield—from *re*, back

or again, and *dare*, to give), to return; to restore; to surrender; to give up; to inflict, as retribution; to give in or deliver, as an account; to assign, as a reason; to cause to be; to translate; to give or afford, as assistance: **ren'dering**, *imp.*: **n.** a version or translation; a first coat of plaster on a wall: **ren'dered**, *pp.*: **ren'derer**, *n.* -*ér*, one who renders: **render'able**, *a.* -*bl*, that may be rendered.

rendezvous, *n.* **ren'dè-vò** or **ràng'dè-vò** (F. *rendez-vous*, a rendezvous—literally, give yourselves up or show yourselves), an appointed place of meeting or assembling, as for troops or ships; a place of meeting: **v.** to bring together at a particular place: **ren'dez-vousing**, *imp.* -*vò'ing*: **ren'dezvoused**, *pp.* -*vò'd*.

rendition, *n.* **ren'dish'ùn** (Sp. *rendicion*, rendition, yielding—from *L. redditió*, a giving back or up), the act of yielding possession; surrender.

renegade, *n.* **ren'é-gád**, also **ren'-ega'do**, *n.* -*gá'dò* (Sp. *renegado*; It. *rinnegato*; F. *renégat*, an apostate), an apostate; one who renounces his faith; a wicked perverse person; a deserter.

renerve, *v.* **re-nérv** (re, again, and *nerve*), to give new vigour to.

renew, *v.* **re-nú** (re, again, and *new*), to make to look as good as new; to restore to a former good state; to repair; to rebuild; to revive; to begin again, as a course; to grant again or repeat, as a loan or a bill; to transform to a new life: **renew'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** act of making new; renewal: **renew'ed**, *pp.* -*nú'd*: *adj.* repaired; re-established; repeated; revived: **renew'er**, *n.* -*ér*, one who renews: **renew'able**, *a.* -*á-bl*, that may be renewed: **renew'al**, *n.* -*ál*, act of forming anew; revival; restoration to a former good state; repetition of a loan, or the same bill: **renew'edness**, *n.* -*éd-nès*, the state of being renewed.

reniform, *a.* **ren'i-fa'orm** (*L. renes*, the kidneys or reins, and *forma*, a shape), kidney-shaped; in *geol.*, applied to concretions of ironstone, limestone, &c., which have a flattish, oblong, or kidney-shaped form; in *bot.*, resembling the longitudinal section through a kidney.

rennet, *n.* **ren'nèt**, also **runnet**, *n.* **rún'nèt** (Ger. *rennen*, to run; *renns*, *rennet*: AS. *gerunnen*, to run together, to coagulate: Dut. *runnen*, to curdle; *runsel*, *rennet*), a decoction of the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

rennet, *n.* **ren'nèt** (F. *reineille*, a little queen—from *reine*, a queen), a variety of apple from France.

renounce, *v.* **re-nò'ons** (*L. renunciare*, to retract, to renounce—from *re*, back or again, and *nuncio*, I make known: It. *renunziare*: F. *renoncer*), to disown; to repudiate; to reject; to give up; to refuse to acknowledge or own; to abandon; in *card-playing*, not to follow a suit when a person has a card of the same sort: **n.** act of renouncing: **renoun'cing**, *imp.*: **n.** act of disowning or rejecting: **renounced**, *pp.* **re-nò'unst**: **renoun'cer**, *n.* -*ser*, one who renounces: **renounce'ment**, *n.* -*mènt*, the act of disclaiming or rejecting.

renovate, *v.* **ren'ò-vát** (*L. renovatum*, to renew, to restore—from *re*, again, and *novus*, I make new: It. *rinovare*), to renew; to refresh; to restore to the first state, or one resembling it: **ren'ovating**, *imp.*: *adj.* renewing; restoring: **ren'ovated**, *pp.*: *adj.* made new, fresh, or vigorous: **ren'ovator**, *n.* -*ter*, he or that which renovates: **ren'ovation**, *n.* -*vá'shùn*, the act of renewing after decay; renewal.

renown, *n.* **re-nò'wn** (F. *renommée*, renown, fame: Sp. *renombre*, renown—from *L. re*, again, and *nomen*, a name), widespread reputation; fame; celebrity: **renown'ed**, *a.* -*nò'wmd*, famous; celebrated; remarkable: **renown'edly**, *ad.* -*éd-ly*.

rensselerite, *n.* **rens'sè-lè'rít** (after *Stephen Van Rensselaer*), a stæatitic mineral with a fine compact texture, and variously coloured, worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent, *pp.* of *rend*, which see.

rent, *n.* **rènt** (AS. *rent*; Dut. or Dan. *rente*; F. *rente*; Sp. *renta*; It. *rendita*, revenues, yearly rents: *L. redditus*, given back, restored), yearly income; annual payment; the yearly sum paid by an occupier or lessee to a proprietor: **v.** to hold or occupy by the payment of a yearly sum; to lease or let for an annual payment: **rent'ing**, *imp.*: **rent'ed**, *pp.*: **rent'er**, *n.* -*ér*, one who rents; a tenant: **rent'able**, *a.* -*á-bl*, that may be rented: **rent'al**, *n.* **ren'tál**, a list or account of rents; the whole rents of an estate: **rent-charge**, a yearly charge upon an estate, granted or secured by deed: **rent-roll**, a schedule or list of rents payable at stated times.

rente, *n.* **ràng't** (F.), yearly income; shares; public funds or stocks: **rentier**, *n.* **ràng'ti-á**, one who has an income from land or stocks; a proprietor.

reuter, *v.* **reút'ér** (F. *reutraire*, to fine-draw), to fine-draw; to sew together two edges of cloth so finely that the seam is scarcely visible; to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and so restore it: **reút'ering**, *imp.*: **reút'ered**, *pp.* -*érd*: **reút'er**, *n.* -*ér-ér*, a fine-drawer.

renumerate, *v.* **re-nú'mér-át** (re, again, and *numerate*), to recount.

renunciation, *n.* **re-nún'si-á'shùn** (see *renounce*), disavowal; denial; abandonment.

reverse, *a.* **rén-vèrs** (F. *renverser*, to throw down), in *her.*, reverse; set with the head downwards, or contrary to the natural position.

reobtain, *v.* **ré'ób-tán'** (re, again, and *obtain*), to obtain again: **re'obtain'able**, *a.* capable of being obtained again.

reoccupy, *v.* **ré'ók-á-pí** (re, again, and *occupy*), to occupy again.

reopen, *v.* **ré'ò-pn** (re, again, and *open*), to open again.

oppose, *v.* **ré'òp-pòz'** (re, again, and *oppose*), to oppose again.

reordain, *v.* **ré'òr-dán'** (re, again, and *ordain*), to ordain again.

reorder, *v.* **ré'òr-dér** (re, again, and *order*), to order a second time.

reorganise, *v.* **ré'òr-gán-íz** (re, and *organise*), to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system: **reor-ganisation**, *n.* the act of organising anew.

rep, *a.* **rép** (a corruption of *rib*), having the surface of a cord-like or ribbed appearance—applied to a certain style of fabrics: **n.** a fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

repacify, *v.* **ré-pás'í-fí** (re, again, and *pacify*), to pacify again.

repack, *v.* **ré-pák'** (re, again, and *pack*), to pack a second time.

repaid, *v.* **ré-pád'**, *pt.* and *pp.* of *repay*, which see.

repaint, *v.* **ré-pánt'** (re, again, and *paint*), to paint anew.

repair, *v.* **ré-pár'** (*L. reparare*, to restore, to renew—from *re*, again, and *paró*, I make or get ready: It. *riparare*: F. *réparer*), to restore to a good state after decay or injury; to mend; to make amends for, as for an injury: **n.** restoration after decay, waste, or injury; supply of loss: **repair'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of restoring after injury or dilapidation: **repair'ed**, *pp.* -*párd*:

repair'er, *n.* -*ér*, one who repairs: **repair'ment**, *n.* -*mènt*, act of repairing.

repair, *v.* **ré-pár'** (F. *répaire*, a lodging, a haunt; *repaire*, to haunt, to frequent: It. *riparo*, a defence, a place of refuge), to resort to; to betake one's self; to return, as to one's den; to resort: **n.** a haunt or resort: **repair'ing**, *imp.*: **repair'ed**, *pp.*

repand, *a.* **ré-pánd'** (*L. repandus*, bent backward, turned up—from *re*, back, and *pandus*, bent, crooked), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf when its margin is undulated, and unequally dilated; also **repán'dous**, *a.* -*pánd'ús*, bent or curved backwards.

reparation, *n.* **ré-pá-rá'shùn** (F. *réparation*; Sp. *reparación*, reparation: *L. reparare*, to restore, to renew—see *repair*), the act of restoring to a good state; supply of what is wasted; renewal; satisfaction or compensation for injury; amendment: **repar'able**, *a.* -*á-bl*, that may be repaired, amended, or restored: **repar'ably**, *ad.* -*á-bl*: **reparative**, *a.* **ré-pá-rá-tív**, that amends defects; that repairs or makes good: **n.** that which repairs.

repartee, *n.* **ré-pár-té'** (F. *repartie*, a reply—from *repartir*, to return quickly a thrust or a blow, to reply), a smart, ready, and witty reply; a retort.

repass, *v.* **ré-pás'** (re, back or again, and *pass*: F. *repasser*), to pass or travel back.

repast, *n.* **ré-pást'** (old F. *repast*; F. *repas*, a repast: *L. re*, again, and *pastum*, to feed), a meal; food taken; victuals.

repay, *v.* **ré-pá'** (re, back, and *pay*: F. *repayer*), to pay back, as money; to refund; to reimburse; to recompense: **repay'ing**, *imp.*: **repaid'**, *pp.* -*pád'*: **re-pay'able**, *a.* -*pá-á-bl*, that may be repaid; that is to be refunded: **repay'ment**, *n.* -*mènt*, the money repaid.

repeal, *v.* **ré-pèl'** (F. *rappeler*, to call back—from *L. re*, back, and *appello*, I call upon, I speak to), to revoke; to make void; to abolish; to abrogate: **n.** the act of annulling or making void; revocation: **repeal'ing**, *imp.*: **repealed**, *pp.* -*pèld*: **repeal'able**, *a.* -*á-bl*,

capable of being repealed or revoked: **repeal**'ableness, *n.* -ness, capability of being repealed: **repeal**'er, *n.* -er, one who agitates the repeal of a law, &c.

repeat, *v.* **rè-pèl'** (F. *répéter*, to repeat—from *L. repete*, to resume, to renew—from *re*, again, and *peto*, I seek; *It. ripetere*, to do or utter again; to rehearse; to quote or recite from memory: *n.* a mark in music which directs a part to be sung or performed again: **repeating**, *imp.*: **repeat**'ed, *pp.*: **adj.** done or spoken again; frequent: **repeat**'er, *n.* -er, that which repeats, applied to a watch that strikes the hours; in *arith.*, that number or figure of a decimal which may be repeated as often as wished: **repeat**'edly, *ad.* -ly: **repeating-circle**, an instrument for measuring the angular distance of two objects by repeating the measurement of the angle required without multiplying the single reading off.

repeal, *v.* **rè-pèl'** (F. *repeller*, to drive or thrust back—from *re*, back, and *pello*, I drive; *It. repeller*; *Sp. repeler*), to drive back; to repulse; to check the advance of; to act with force in opposition to force impressed: **repelling**, *imp.*: **adj.** driving back; resisting approach: **repelled**, *pp.*: **repel**'er, *n.* -er, he or that which repels: **repel**'lent, *a.* -ent, able or tending to repel: *n.* a medicine which drives back morbid humours: **repelency**, *n.* -en-sy, the principle of repulsion.

repent, *a.* **rè-pènt'** (F. *repens*, creeping—gen. *repentis*), in *bot.*, lying flat upon the ground, and emitting roots along the under surface.

repent, *v.* **rè-pènt'** (F. *repentir*, to repent—from *L. re*, again, and *penitere*, to cause to repent; *It. ripentere*, to repent), to feel sorrow or regret for something done or spoken; to express regret for something past; to change the mind; to remember with sorrow; to feel such sorrow for sin as to produce amendment of life; in *Script.*, as applied to God, to will a change in the course of His providence: **repenting**, *imp.*: **adj.** grieving for the past; feeling contrition for sins: *n.* act of repentance: **repent**'ed, *pp.*: **repentant**, *a.* -tant, sorrowful on account of past conduct or misdeeds; expressing or showing sorrow for the past: **repentantly**, *ad.* -ly: **repentance**, *n.* -tans, such sorrow for sin as to produce newness of life; sorrow for anything done or said: **repent** ingly, *ad.* -ly.

repeople, *v.* **rè-pè-pl'** (*re*, again, and *people*), to people anew; to furnish again with a stock of inhabitants: **repopulating**, *imp.*: **-pling**, *n.* the act of stocking with people anew: **repop**'led, *pp.*: **-pl**'ing, *pp.*

repercussion, *n.* **rè-pèr-kush'ùn** (F. *répercussion*, repercussion: *L. repercussio*, a rebounding—from *re*, back or again, and *percutio*, to strike or beat; *It. ripercussione*), the act of driving back; a rebound; reverberation; in *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound: **repercussive**, *a.* -kùs'siv, having the power of driving back; driven back; causing to reverberate.

repertory, *n.* **rè-pèr-tèr'è** (F. *répertoire*, a repertory: *L. repertio*, I find out or discover; *Sp. and It. repertorio*, a repertory), a place in which things are arranged in an orderly manner, so as to be easily found; a magazine; a treasury.

repetend, *n.* **rè-pè-tènd'** (*L. repetendus*, to be brought back—from *re*, again, and *peto*, I seek), in *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*.

repetition, *n.* **rè-pè-tish'ùn** (F. *répétition*, repetition: *L. repetitio*, a repetition—from *re*, again, and *peto*, I seek; *It. ripetizione*), the act of repeating; recital; rehearsal: **repetitional**, *a.* -al, containing repetition: **repetitive**, *a.* **rè-pè-tiv'**, containing repetition; repeating.

repine, *v.* **rè-pin'** (F. *repinâre*; *It. ripugnare*, to prick or sting again: *re*, again, and *pine*, which see), to feel a discontent which preys on the spirits; to fret one's self; to be discontented; to murmur: **repin**'ing, *imp.*: **adj.** disposed to murmur or complain: *n.* the act of fretting and brooding over a thing: **repined**, *pp.*: **repin**'er, *n.* -ner, one who repines: **repin**'ingly, *ad.* -ly.

replace, *v.* **rè-plàs'** (*re*, again, and *place*: *F. replacer*), to put again in a former position; to put in a new place; to refund; to put: **repla**'cing, *imp.*: **replaced**, *pp.*: **-plàst'**: **replace**'ment, *n.* -mènt, exchange of places; substitution.

replait, *v.* **rè-plàt'** (*re*, again, and *plait*), to plait or fold again.

replant, *v.* **rè-plànt'** (*re*, again, and *plant*: *F. replanter*), to plant again.

replead, *v.* **rè-plèd'** (*re*, again, and *plead*), to plead again: **replead**'er, *n.* -er, a second pleading.

replenish, *v.* **rè-plèn'ish** (old *F. replenir*, to replenish; *replenissant*, replenishing: *L. re*, again, and *plenus*, full, to fill; to stock with numbers or abundance: **replenishing**, *imp.*: **replenished**, *pp.* -ish, abundantly supplied: **replenisher**, *n.* -er, one who replenishes: **replenishment**, *n.* -mènt, act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.

replete, *a.* **rè-plèt'** (*L. repletus*, filled—from *re*, again, and *plere*, to fill; *It. repleto*: *F. replet*), completely filled; full: **replete**'ness, *n.* -ness, the state of being replete: **repletion**, *n.* **rè-plè-sh'ùn**, superabundant fullness; plethora: **reple**'tive, *a.* -tiv, tending to fill or replenish: **reple**'tively, *ad.* -ly.

replevin—see **replevy**.

replevy, *v.* **rè-plèv'is** (*L. re*, again, and *F. plevir*, to promise, to answer for: *F. plevine*, warranty: *mid. L. repiegare*, to redeem by surety—see **pledge**), to take back or reclaim, as cattle or goods, upon giving security to try the rights of distraint at law: **replev**'ing, *imp.*: **replevied**, *pp.* -plèv'ed: **repleviable**, *a.* -i-à-bl, that may be recovered from illegal distraint: **replev**'in, *n.* -in, in law, an action to recover possession of goods or cattle wrongfully distrained.

replica, *n.* **rè-pli-kà** (*It. replica*, a repetition), a copy of an original picture done by the same master.

replicate, *v.* **rè-pli-kàt'** (*L. replicatus*, to fold or roll back—from *re*, back, and *plico*, I fold), in *bot.*, doubled down, so that the upper part comes in contact with the lower.

replication, *n.* **rè-pli-kà'sh'ùn** (*L. replicatio*, a folding or bending back again—see **reply**), a response; an answer; in law, the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.

replied, **replier**, &c.—see **reply**.

replum, *n.* **rè-plùm** (*L. replum*, a door-cheek, the leaf of a door), in *bot.*, a longitudinal division in a pod formed by the placenta, as in cruciferæ; the persistent portion of some pericarps after the valves have fallen away.

reply, *v.* **rè-plv'** (*It. replicare*; *F. répliquer*, to reply—from *L. replicare*, to fold or roll back—from *re*, back, and *plico*, I fold), to make a return in words or in writing to something which has been said or written by another; to answer; to respond: *n.* an answer; that which is said or written in answer to another: **reply**'ing, *imp.*: **replied**, *pp.* -plid': **repli**'er, *n.* -er, one who replies.

repolish, *v.* **rè-pòl'ish** (*re*, again, and *polish*), to polish again.

repose, *v.* **rè-pòn'** (*L. reponere*, to replace, to restore—from *re*, back or again, and *ponere*, to put or place), in *Scotch law*, to restore to a situation formerly held: **repo**'ning, *imp.*: **reposed**, *pp.* -pònd'.

report, *v.* **rè-pòrt'** (*L. reportare*, to carry or bring back—from *re*, back or again, and *porto*, I carry; *It. riportare*: *F. rapporter*), to bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to relate; to make a statement of facts; to follow the business of a reporter: *n.* an account or statement circulated; that which is noised about respecting a thing; common fame; noise, as of a gun; an official statement of facts; a statement of proceedings, &c.: **reporting**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of giving an account of anything orally or in writing; the art or profession of a reporter: **reported**, *pp.*: **reporter**, *n.* -er, one who writes down in shorthand the proceedings of Parliament, of courts of law, and of public meetings, &c., with a view to publication: **reportable**, *a.* -à-bl, fit to be reported; to be reported, or to be reported of, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach: **to report one's self**, to present one's self before a superior, or at headquarters, for inspection or orders.

repose, *v.* **rè-pòz'** (*L. repositum*, to place back again—from *re*, back or again, and *pono*, I place: *It. riposare*: *F. reposer*), to lay or be at rest; to place or rest in, as confidence; to sleep; to recline; to rely, with *in* or *on*: *n.* state of sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; in *paint.*, certain parts in the composition of a picture which seem to tranquillise its aspect: **repo**'sing, *imp.*: **reposed**, *pp.* -pòzd': **repo**'sal, *n.* -zàl, the act of reposing or resting: **repo**'sedly, *ad.* -zèd-lì: **repo**'sedness, *n.* -zèd-nès, state of being at rest: **repo**'ser, *n.* -zèr, one who reposes: **repo**'sit, *v.* -pòz'it, to lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation: **repo**'siting, *imp.*: **reposit**'ed, *pp.*: **reposition**, *n.* **rè-pò-zish'ùn**, the act of replacing; the act of laying up in safety:

còw, bôy, fôot; pîre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

repository, *n.* *rě-pōz'it-ér'i* (L. *repositorium*, a cupboard), a place where things are deposited for safety or preservation; a place where articles are kept for sale.

repossess, *v.* *rě-pōz-zēs'* (*re*, again, and *possess*), to possess again: *re'possess'on*, *n.* the act of possessing again.

repour, *v.* *rě-pōr'* (*re*, again, and *pour*), to pour again.

repousse, *n.* *rě-pōs'* (F.), ornamented metal-work formed in relief by striking up the metal from behind until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface, being afterwards finished by the process of chasing.

reprehend, *v.* *rě-prě-hěnd'* (L. *reprehendere* or *reprehensum*, to check, to restrain—from *re*, again, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of: *It. riprendere*: F. *repandre*), to administer reproof or censure to; to chide; to rebuke; to censure: *reprehend'ing*, *imp.*: *reprehend'ed*, *pp.*: *reprehend'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who reprehends: *reprehens'ible*, *a.* *-st-bl*, deserving reproof or censure; blamable: *reprehens'ibly*, *ad.* *-bl*: *reprehens'ibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being reprehensible; culpableness: *reprehens'ion*, *n.* *-hěn-shūn* (F. *répension*), reproof; censure: *reprehens'ive*, *a.* *-siv*, also *re'ehen'sory*, *a.* *-sēr-i*, containing reproof or censure.

represent, *v.* *rě-prě-zěnt'* (L. *representare*, to represent—from *re*, again, and *presentare*, to place before: *It. rappresentare*: F. *représenter*), to show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to show by words and actions, as in a play on the stage; to personate; to act the character of another, as in a play; to act as a substitute for; to show by arguments or a statement of facts: *represent'ing*, *imp.*: *represent'ed*, *pp.*: *represent'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who represents: *represent'able*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be represented: *represent'ment*, *n.* *-měnt*, image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something: *represent'ation*, *n.* *-tā'shūn*, the act of describing or showing; a respectful declaration; that which exhibits by resemblance, as a picture or a statue; a plan; a map; a model; performance, as of a play on the stage: *represent'ative*, *n.* *-tā-tiv*, one who exhibits the likeness of another; an agent; a deputy; a substitute; one who represents another or others; in *nat. hist.*, that which presents the full character of the type of a group: *adj.* bearing the character or power of another; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people: *represent'atively*, *ad.* *-li*: *represent'ativeness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being representative.

repress, *v.* *rě-prēs'* (L. *repressum*, to check, to restrain—from *re*, back, and *pressum*, to press, to squeeze), to put or keep down; to crush; to restrain; to subdue: *repress'ing*, *imp.*: *repressed*, *pp.*: *-prēs'*: *repress'er*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who represses: *repress'ible*, *a.* *-st-bl*, that may be repressed: *repress'ibly*, *ad.* *-bl*: *repress'ion*, *n.* *-prěsh'ūn*, the act of subduing; check; restraint: *repress'ive*, *a.* *-prě'siv*, tending or able to repress: *repress'ively*, *ad.* *-li*.

reprise, *v.* *rě-prě'* (old Eng. *reprise* or *reprise*, to relieve; perhaps F. *reprise*, a retaking), to suspend or delay the execution of a criminal; to grant a respite to; to relieve from any suffering for a time: *n.* the temporary suspension of the execution of the sentence of death: *reprise'ing*, *imp.*: *retrieved*, *pp.*: *-prěd'*.

reprimand, *v.* *rě-pr'i-mānd'* (F. *réprimander*, to reprimand: L. *reprimendus*, to be curbed or restrained—from *re*, back, and *premo*, I press), to administer a severe reproof or rebuke to for a fault; to chide or reprove; to censure; to admonish: *n.* severe reproof or censure for a fault: *reprimand'ing*, *imp.*: *reprimand'ed*, *pp.*.

reprint, *v.* *rě-print'* (*re*, again, and *print*), to print a second or new edition: *n.* *rě-print*, a second or new edition of a book: *reprint'ing*, *imp.*: *reprinted*, *pp.*.

reprisal, *n.* *rě-pr'i-zāl'* (F. *représaille*, retaliation: L. *reprehensum* or *reprehensum*, to hold back, to seize), a taking or seizing in return; a seizure from an enemy by way of retaliation.

reprises, *n. plu.* *rě-prě-zēs'* (F. *reprise*, a retaking: L. *reprehensum*, to take or hold back), deductions and payments made annually out of lands, as rent, charges, annuities, &c.

reproach, *v.* *rě-prōch'* (F. *reprocher*; Sp. *reprochar*; *It. rimprocciare*, to reproach, to blame), to pass censure upon in contemptuous terms; to upbraid; to

charge with a fault in severe language: *n.* censure mingled with contemptuous language; severe reproof; shameful condition or treatment; infamy; object of contempt or scorn; that which is the cause of shame: *reproach'ing*, *imp.*: *reproach'ed*, *pp.*: *-prōch'*: *reproach'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who reproaches: *reproach'able*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, capable of being reproached: *reproach'ably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *reproach'ableness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the state of being reproachable: *reproach'ful*, *a.* *-fōl*, containing or expressing reproach; bringing or casting reproach; upbraiding; scurrilous; base: *reproach'fully*, *ad.* *-li*: *reproach'fulness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being reproachful: *reproach'less*, *a.* *-lēs*, without reproach.

reprobate, *a.* *rě-prō-bāt'* (L. *reprobatus*, to disapprove, to condemn: *It. reprobare*; F. *réprover*, to reject, to reprobate), wholly given up to sin; lost to virtue or grace; depraved; abandoned; rejected: *v.* to disapprove with marks of extreme dislike; to give up to destruction without hope of pardon: *n.* a person lost to virtue and religion: *reprob'ating*, *imp.*: *reprob'ated*, *pp.*: *adj.* rejected; abandoned: *reprob'ateness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being reprobate: *reprob'ation*, *n.* *-bā'shūn*, the act of disallowing, with expressions of extreme dislike; in *theol.*, state of being consigned or abandoned to destruction without hope of pardon—the opposite of election: *reprob'ation'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who holds that part of the human race were created for reprobation.

reproduce, *v.* *rě-prō-dūs'* (*re*, again, and *produce*: F. *reproduire*: Sp. *reproducir*), to form anew in whole or in part what has been cut off or lost: *reproducing*, *imp.*: *reproduced*, *pp.*: *-dūs'*: *reproducer*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who or that which reproduces: *reproduc'tive*, *a.* *-dūk'tiv*, pert. to or used in reproduction: *reproduction*, *n.* *-shūn*, the art or process of renewing that which has been lost or destroyed; that which is reproduced.

repromulgate, *v.* *rě-prō-mūl'gāt'* (*re*, and *promulgate*), to promulgate again.

reproof—see *reprove*.

reprove, *v.* *rě-prōv'* (F. *réprover*, to reject, to disallow: L. *reprobare*, to condemn—see *reprobate*), to reprimand; to chide; to charge with blame or censure; to rebuke: *repro'ving*, *imp.*: *reproved*, *pp.*: *-prōv'*: *repro'ver*, *n.* *-vēr*, one who reproves: *repro'vably*, *a.* *-prōv'ā-bl*, deserving censure; blamable: *repro'vably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *repro'vably*, *ad.* *-li*: *reproof*, *n.* *-prōf'*, blame expressed to the face; censure.

prune, *v.* *rě-prōn'* (*re*, again, and *prune*), to prune a second time.

repant, *a.* *rě-pānt'* (L. *repans*, creeping, crawling), in *bot.*, creeping and rooting: *reptation*, *n.* *rě-pā-t' shūn*, in *zool.*, the act of creeping or crawling.

reptile, *n.* *rě-pīl'* (F. *reptile*; Sp. *reptil*, a reptile: L. *reptilis*, a reptile—from *repare*, to creep along; to crawl), an animal that creeps on its belly, or moves along by means of short legs, as snakes, lizards, &c.; a grovelling mean creature: *adj.* moving on the belly, or by means of small feet or legs: *reptilia*, *n.* *rě-pīl'ā*, the systematic name for the cold-blooded vertebrate animals that breathe air but imperfectly: *reptilian*, *a.* *-ān*, belonging to the reptiles or reptilia.

republic, *n.* *rě-pūb'lik'* (L. *respublica*; *It. repubblica*, a republic—from *res*, a thing, and *publicus*, belonging to the people: F. *république*), a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in rulers elected periodically by the people; a commonwealth: *repub'lican*, *a.* *-li-kān*, pert. to a republic; consonant to the principles of a republic: *n.* one who favours or prefers the government of a republic: *republicanism*, *n.* *-izm*, a republican form of government, or the principles on which it is founded: *republic of letters*, a term applied to the whole body of literary and learned men.

republish, *n.* *rě-pūb'li-kā'shūn'* (*re*, again, and *publish*), a new publication of something before published.

republish, *v.* *rě-pūb'lish'* (*re*, again, and *publish*), to publish a new edition of a work: *republish'ing*, *imp.*: *republish'ed*, *pp.*: *-lish'*.

repudiate, *v.* *rě-pū-dāt'* (L. *repudiātum*, to repudiate—from *repudium*, a separation, a divorce: *It. repudiare*: F. *répudier*), to disclaim; to disavow; to discard; to divorce; to refuse to pay or acknowledge any longer, as a debt: *repudi'ating*, *imp.*: *repudi'ated*, *pp.*: *repudiator*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who repudiates: *repudi'able*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be rejected; fit or pro-

per to be put away: **repudiation**, *n.* **re-pu'di-ā-shūn**, disavowal; rejection; divorce.

repugnant, *a.* **re-pu-gnānt** (*L. repugnans*, fighting against, opposing—*gen. repugnantis*—from *re*, against, and *pugno*, I fight: *It. repugnante*; *F. repugnant*), characterised by opposition or contrariety; adverse, with to; inconsistent; inimical: **repugnantly**, *ad. -ly*: **repugnance**, *n.* **re-pu-nāns**, also **repugnancy**, *n.* **re-pu-nā-si**, opposition of mind; struggle of passions; resistance; inconsistency; aversion; dislike.

repulse, *v.* **re-pul'se** (*L. repulsus*, driven back: *repulsa*, a refusal, a denial—from *re*, back, and *pello*, I drive: *It. repulsa*; old *F. repulse*, a refusal), to drive back by force; to repel: *n.* a being checked or driven back by force; refusal; denial: **repulsing**, *imp.*: **repulsed**, *pp.* **re-pul'st**: **repulser**, *n.* **re-pul'ser**, one who repulses: **repulsion**, *n.* **re-pul'shūn**, the act of driving back; the power by which bodies or their particles, under certain circumstances, are made to recede from each other: **repulseless**, *a.* **re-pul'se-lēss**, that cannot be repelled: **repulsive**, *a.* **-siv**, tending to repulse; cold; reserved; forbidding: **repulsively**, *ad. -ly*: **repulsiveness**, *n.* **-nēs**, the quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

repurchase, *v.* **re-pēr'chās** (*re*, again, and *purchase*), to buy back: *n.* the act of buying again what has been sold.

repute, *v.* **re-pū't** (*L. reputare*, to compute, to calculate—from *re*, again, and *pulo*, I think: *It. reputare*; *F. réputer*), to estimate; to think; to hold; to reckon: *n.* character; established opinion; general estimation: **reputing**, *imp.*: **reputed**, *pp.*: *adj.* reckoned; accounted: **reputeless**, *a.* **-lēss**, disgraceful; without repute: **reputable**, *a.* **re-pū'tā-bl**, having the good opinion of men; held in esteem; respectable: **reputably**, *ad. -tā-bl*: **reputableness**, *n.* **-bl-nēs**, the quality of being reputable: **reputation**, *n.* **-tā-shūn**, good name; character by public opinion; credit: **reputedly**, *ad. re-pū'tēd-lī*.

request, *n.* **re-kwēst** (*L. requisitum*, to seek or search for—from *re*, again, and *quassum*, to seek: *F. requête*; old *F. requête*, a request), a desire expressed to another for something to be granted or done; the thing asked or solicited; petition; prayer; entreaty: *v.* to express a desire for; to solicit respectfully: **requesting**, *imp.*: **requested**, *pp.*: **requester**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who requests: *in request*, in demand; in credit or reputation.

requiem, *n.* **re-kwī-ēm** (*L. requiem*, rest, repose, as from labour, suffering, or care: *F. requiem*; *It. requie*), a grand musical composition performed in the E. Cath. Ch. in honour of a deceased person, so called from "requiem," the first of the Latin words of the hymn; a musical mass for the repose of the soul of the dead.

requin, *n.* **re-kwīn** (*F. requin*, a corruption of *requiem*, a hymn or mass for the dead), the white shark, so called by the French sailors from the danger to life from them if falling by accident into the water of the seas where they abound.

require, *v.* **re-kwī'r** (*L. requirere*, to want, to require—from *re*, back or again, and *quero*, I seek: *F. requérir*), to ask, as of right or by authority; to demand; to call for; to make necessary; to need: **requiring**, *imp.*: **required**, *pp.* **-kwīr'd**: **requirer**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who requires: **requirable**, *a.* **-rā-bl**, capable of being required: **requirement**, *n.* **-mēt**, demand; claim; in the plu., things for the supply of needs; necessities.

requisite, *a.* **re-kwī-zī** (*L. requisitus*, needed, being requisite—from *re*, back or again, and *quero*, I seek: *It. and Sp. requisito*, requisite), necessary; needful; essential: *n.* something required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; a want; a need: **requisitely**, *ad. -lī*: **requisiteness**, *n.* **-nēs**, the state of being requisite or necessary: **requisitor**, *n.* **-sīshūn**, written request or invitation; a demand: **regulative**, *a.* **re-kwī-tīv**, expressing or implying demand: **requite**, *v.* **re-kwīt** (*re*, again, and *quid*), to make a return for treatment, either good or evil; to repay; to recompense; to avenge: **requiting**, *imp.*: **requited**, *pp.*: **requiter**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who requites: **requital**, *n.* **-tāl**, the act of requiting; return for treatment, good or bad; retribution; recompense.

reredos, *n.* **re-rē-dōs** (*F. arrière*, away, and *dos*, back), in arch., the back of a fireplace; the carved ornamental screen at the back of the altar, in height from 3 to 6 feet above it; a screen; a partition-wall.

reremouse, *n.* **re-rēmōus** (*AS. hreremus*, a bat—from *AS. hræran*; *Icel. hræra*, to move), the bat.

re-resolve, *v.* **re-rē-zōlv** (*re*, again, and *resolve*), to resolve a second time.

rereward, *n.* **re-rē-wārd** (from *rear*, and *ward*), the part of an army which marches in the rear.

resail, *v.* **re-sāl** (*re*, again, and *sail*), to sail back.

resale, *n.* **re-sāl** (*re*, again, and *sale*), a second sale.

resalute, *v.* **re-sā-lōt** (*re*, again, and *salute*), to salute or greet anew.

rescind, *v.* **re-sīnd** (*L. rescindere*, to abolish, to rescind—from *re*, back or again, and *scindere*, to cut, to take; *It. rescindere*; *F. rescinder*), to render null or make void; to revoke; to repeal: **rescinding**, *imp.*: **rescinded**, *pp.*

rescission, *n.* **re-sīzh'ūn** (*L. rescissum*, to abolish: *It. rescissione*, rescission—see **rescind**), an act of abrogating or annulling: **rescissory**, *a.* **re-sīs'sēr-ē** (*It. rescissorio*), having power to rescind.

rescribe, *v.* **re-skrīb** (*L. rescribere*, to write in reply to—from *re*, again, and *scribo*, I write), to write back; to write over again: **rescribing**, *imp.*: **rescribed**, *pp.* **-skrib'd**.

rescript, *n.* **re-skrīpt** (*L. rescriptum*, to answer in reply to—from *re*, again, and *scriptum*, to write), an answer in writing; the answer of a pope or an emperor to any question of law to one consulting him, which answer has the force of law; an edict or decree: **rescription**, *n.* **re-skrīp-shūn**, the answering of a letter.

rescue, *v.* **re-sū** (old Eng. *rescous*, rescue—from old *F. rescouyr*, to recover: *It. riscuotere*, to fetch a thing out of pawn—from *L. re*, back or again, and *scutere*, to take away by force), to set free from danger or restraint; to deliver from evil in any way; to recapture; to liberate: *n.* deliverance from danger or restraint; release; liberation; recapture; in law, the forcible taking away against law of things lawfully distrained: **rescuing**, *imp.*: **rescued**, *pp.* **-kūd**: **rescuer**, *n.* **-kū-ēr**, one who rescues.

research, *n.* **re-sērč** (*re*, again, and *search*: *F. recherche*, inquiry, search), a laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation; examination.

reseat, *v.* **re-sē** (*re*, again, and *seat*), to seat anew.

resection, *n.* **re-sēk'shūn** (*re*, again, and *section*), the act of cutting or paring off; the surgical operation for the removal of a bone.

reseek, *v.* **re-sēk** (*re*, again, and *seek*), to seek again.

re seize, *v.* **re-sēs** (*re*, again, and *seize*), to seize a second time: **re seizure**, *n.* **re-sēzh'ōr**, the act of seizing again.

resell, *v.* **re-sē** (*re*, again, and *sell*), to sell again what has been bought or sold.

resemble, *v.* **re-sēml** (*L. re*, again, and *simulare*, to make like—from *similis*, like: *F. ressembler*, to seem; *rassembler*, to resemble), to be like; to possess similar external form or structure; to possess like or similar qualities: **resembling**, *imp.*: **resembled**, *pp.* **-bl'd**: **resemblance**, *n.* **-blāns**, likeness; state of having similar external form or structure; image; similarity.

resend, *v.* **re-sēnd** (*re*, again, and *send*), to send again.

resent, *v.* **re-sēnt** (*F. ressentir*; *It. risentire*, to resent—from *L. re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel), to take ill; to consider as an injury or an affront; to be somewhat provoked at: **resenting**, *imp.*: **resented**, *pp.*: **resenter**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who resents: **resentment**, *n.* **-mēt**, the feeling of anger or irritation caused by a deep sense of injury or insult; anger; prolonged anger: **resentful**, *a.* **-fōl**, easily provoked to anger, and retaining it long: **resentfully**, *ad. -lī*.

reserve, *n.* **re-zērv** (*L. reservare*, to reserve—from *re*, back, and *servo*, I keep: *It. riservare*; *F. réserver*), something kept in store for future use; in mil., a body of troops kept in the rear of an army in action to give support where required, or to meet any contingency; a laying up and keeping for a future time; reservation or exception, as, a sale by auction without reserve; caution in personal behaviour; shyness: *v.* to keep in store for future use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to retain; to keep: **reserving**, *imp.*: **reserved**, *pp.* **-zērv'd**: *adj.* restrained; shy: **reservedly**, *ad. -dē-lī*: **reservedness**, *n.* **-dē-nēs**, the state of being reserved; want of frankness: **reserver**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who reserves: **reservation**, *n.* **re-zērv-shūn**, the act of reserving or keeping back; concealment in the mind; exception in favour; something reserved: *in reserve*, in keeping for other or future use; in store.

reservoir, *n.* **re-zērv-wōi'ēr** (*F. réservoir*, a reservoir—from *L. re*, again, and *servo*, I keep or preserve), a

cōto, boy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

place where water is collected and stored for use; a mill-pond; a basin.

reset, *v. rē-sēt* (*re*, again, and *set*), to set again; in *Scotch law*, to receive stolen goods: *n.* the offence of receiving and keeping stolen goods: **resetter**, *n. -ēr*, one who receives stolen goods.

resettle, *v. rē-sēt-lē* (*re*, again, and *settle*), to settle again: **resettlement**, *n.* a second or new settlement.

reshape, *v. rē-shāp* (*re*, again, and *shape*), to shape again.

reship, *v. rē-shīp* (*re*, again, and *ship*), to ship a second time; to ship again what has been imported: **reshipment**, *n.* goods reloading and sent back again.

reside, *v. rē-zīd* (*L. residere*, to remain, to abide—from *re*, again, and *sedeo*, I sit: *It. risiedere*: *F. résider*), to continue in a place as an inhabitant; to abide; to live; to dwell: **residing**, *imp.*: **resided**, *pp.*: **resider**, *n. -ēr*, one who resides in a particular place: **resident**, *a. rēs-t-dēnt*, dwelling or abiding in a place: *n.* one who resides or dwells in a place; an inhabitant; a public minister residing at a foreign court: **residence**, *n. -dēns*, place where one resides; home; an abode; also **residency**, *n. -dēn-sī*, an abode; the official dwelling of a government officer in India: **residential**, *a. -dēn-shal*, having actual possession; constituted or connected with residence: **residential**, *a. -shēr-l*, residential: *n.* one who keeps a certain residence.

residue, *n. rēs-t-dū* (*L. residuum*, a remainder—from *re*, back, and *sedeo*, I sit: *It. residuo*: *F. résidu*), that which remains after the greater part has been taken or separated; the rest; the remainder; the remainder of an estate after payment of debts and legacies: **residual**, *a. rē-zī-dū-āl*, remaining after the greater part has been taken: **residuary**, *a. -ēr-l*, that takes the residue or remainder of an estate after paying debts and legacies; entitled to the residue, as a *residuary legatee*: **residuam, *n. -ūm*, the residue; the remainder; *plu. residu'a, -ā*.**

resign, *v. rē-sīn* (*re*, again, and *sign*), to sign again.

resign, *v. rē-sīn* (*L. resignare*, to resign—from *re*, back, and *signare*, to mark, to sign: *It. resignare*: *F. résigner*), to give up, as a claim or an office; to yield into the hands of another; to submit without resistance or murmuring; to submit; to quit; to forsake: **resigning**, *imp.*: **resigned**, *pp.*: **resignedly**, *adv.* calmly submitting to the will of God: **resignedly**, *adv.* **resigned**, *n. -ēr*, one who resigns: **resignation**, *n. rēs-īp-nā-shūn*, the act of yielding or giving up; habitual submission to the will of God; submission; patience.

resile, *v. rē-zīl* (*L. resiliere*, to leap or spring back—from *re*, back, and *salio*, I leap or spring), to start back; to recede: **resiling**, *imp.*: **resiled**, *pp.*: **resiled**, *pp.*: **resilient**, *a. rē-zī-l-ēnt*, leaping or starting back; rebounding: **resilience**, *n. -ēns*, the act of springing back or rebounding; also **resiliency**, *n. -ēn-sī*.

resin, *n. rēs-in* (*L. resina*, resin: *It. resina*: *F. résine*), a substance which exudes from many trees, especially from firs and pines, usually of a yellowish or amber colour, and more or less transparent; the commonest *resin*, forming the remains of the still after distilling turpentine, is usually called *rosin*; volatile oil rendered concrete by the oxygen of the atmosphere: **resiny**, *a. -ī*, partaking of the qualities of resin: **resinous**, *a. -ūs*, containing or yielding resin; possessing the properties of resin: **resinously**, *adv.*: **resinousness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being resinous: **mineral resins**, pitchy or resinous substances, as asphalt, amber, retinite, &c.: **resinous electricity**, electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind—called also *negative*, and opposed to *vitreous* or *positive electricity*: **resino-electric**, *a. exhibiting negative electricity*: **resiniferous**, *a. -ī-fēr-ūs* (*L. fero*, I produce), producing resin: **resiniform**, *a. -ī-fōrm* (*L. forma*, shape), having the form of resin.

resist, *v. rē-zīst* (*L. resistere*, to resist, to oppose—from *re*, back or again, and *sisto*, I stand: *It. resistere*: *F. résister*), to act in opposition to; to strive or act against; to withstand; to make opposition: *n.* a sort of paste or mixture to preserve portions of white colour in print-dyeing: **resisting**, *imp.*: **resisted**, *pp.*: **resister**, *n. -ēr*, one who resists: **resistible**, *a. -ī-bl*, that may be resisted: **resistibly**, *adv.*: **resistible**, *n. -bl-nēs*, also **resistibility**, *n. -bl-tī*, the quality of being resistible: **resistance**, *n. -āns*, opposition; hindrance; the powers by which motion in a body is diminished or destroyed: **resistant**, *a. -ānt*, making resistance: *n.* one who or that which resists: **resistless**, *a. -lēs*, that cannot be effectually opposed

or resisted: **resistlessly**, *adv.*: **resistlessness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being resistless.

resoluble, *a. rēs-ō-lū-bl* (*re*, back or again, and *soluble*: *F. résolvable*, resolvable), that may be melted or dissolved.

resolute, *a. rēs-ō-lūt* (*It. risoluto*: *F. résolu*: *Sp. resuelto*, resolute, bold: *re*, back, and *solutum*, to loose), determined; decided; characterised by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; undaunted: **resolutely**, *adv.*: **resolute**, *n. -lēs*, the quality of being resolute in a fixed purpose; unshaken firmness: **resolution**, *n. -lō-shūn*, fixed determination; steadiness or fixedness of purpose; constancy; firmness; the process of separating the component parts of bodies; analysis; a formal proposition brought before a public body for discussion and adoption; the dispersion or disappearance of a tumour or inflammatory part; in *dyn.*, the dividing any single force into two or more others.

resolve, *v. rē-zōlv* (*L. resolvere*, to separate, to unfasten—from *re*, back, and *solvo*, I loose: *It. risolvere*: *Sp. resolver*), to reduce to simple parts or first principles; to analyse; to clear of difficulties; to explain; to determine in one's own mind; to fix in a determination; to decide; to purpose; to constitute by vote or formal declaration; in *med.*, to disperse or scatter, as a tumour: *n.* fixed purpose of mind; determination: **resolving**, *imp.*: **resolved**, *pp.*: **resolvedly**, *adv.* fixed or determined in purpose: **resolver**, *n. -vēr*, one who resolves: **resolvable**, *a. -vā-bl*, capable of being resolved; that may be reduced to first principles: **resolvability**, *n. -bl-tī*, capability of being resolved: **resolvedly**, *adv.*: **resolvedness**, *n. -nēs*, fixedness of purpose; firmness: **resolvent**, *a. -vēnt*, in *med.*, having the power to dissolve or scatter, as a tumour: *n.* a medicine which dissolves a tumour: to **resolve a nebula**, in *astron.*, to cause a nebula by a powerful instrument to appear separated into distinct stars.

resonant, *a. rēs-ō-nānt* (*L. resonans*, resounding or re-echoing—from *re*, back, and *sono*, I sound: *It. risonante*: *F. résonnant*, resounding), returning sound; echoing back: **resonantly**, *adv.*: **resonance**, *n. -āns*, the returning or prolongation of sound, as by the air acting on the bodies of stringed instruments.

resort, *v. rē-zōrt* (*F. ressortir*, to go forth again, to repair; *ressort*, spring, elasticity, supply of needful power—akin to *L. surgere*, to rise), to repair or betake one's self to; to have recourse; to frequent: *n.* act of resorting; a place much frequented; concourse; tribunal, as in the phrase *last resort*: **resorting**, *imp.*: **resorted**, *pp.*: **resorter**, *n. -ēr*, one who resorts: **last resort**, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

resound, *v. rē-sōund* (*re*, again, and *sound*), to sound again.

resound, *v. rē-sōund* (*L. resonare*, to resound—from *re*, back, and *sonare*, to sound: *It. risonare*: *F. résonner*), to send back sound; to re-echo; to praise or celebrate by the sound of the voice or an instrument; to spread the fame of; to be sent back, as sound; to be much and loudly praised: *n.* the return of sound; an echo: **resounding**, *imp.*: **resound**, *n.* the act of sounding back: **resounded**, *pp.*

resource, *n. rēs-sōrs* (*F. ressource*, resource: *L. re*, again, and *surgere*, to rise—see *source*), any person or object which may be resorted to for aid, safety, or supply; an expedient; a contrivance: **resourceless**, *a. -lēs*, destitute of resources.

resow, *v. rē-sō* (*re*, again, and *sow*), to sow anew.

respect, *v. rē-spēkt* (*L. respectare*, to look back, to respect—from *re*, back or again, and *specio*, I look at, I behold: *It. rispettare*: *F. respecter*), to regard; to view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem for worth or superiority; to have relation to: *n.* that estimation or honour in which men hold the worth or good qualities of others; deference; partial regard; undue bias; in *Scrip.*, goodwill or favour: **respects**, *n. plu. -spēkts*, deferential good wishes; complimentary regards: **respecting**, *imp.*: **respected**, *pp.*: **respector**, *n. -ēr*, one who respects: **respectless**, *a. -lēs*, having no respect; without regard: **respectable**, *a. -ā-bl*, deserving respect; worthy of esteem and honour; moderately excellent; not mean; ordinary: **respectably**, *adv.*: **respectability**, *n. -bl-tī*, the qualities in character which deserve or command respect: **respectful**, *a. -fōol*, marked by outward civility; deferential; courteous; civil: **respectfully**, *adv.*: **respectfulness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being respectful: **respective**, *a. rē-spēk-tiv*, hav-

ing relation to a person or thing; not absolute; belonging to each, as *respective* abodes: *respectively*, ad. -li, as each belongs to each; particularly: *respecting*, prep. *rě-spěkt'ing*, with relation or regard to; regarding: *in respect of*, prep. in relation to; with regard to.

respire, v. *rě-spír'* (L. *respirare*, to respire—from *re*, back or again, and *spiro*, I breathe: It. *rispirare*: F. *respirer*), to breathe out; to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; to rest: *respiring*, imp.: *respired*, pp. *-spírd'*: *respirable*, a. *-rá-bl*, fit for breathing or for the support of animal life: *respirableness*, n. *-bl-nés*, also *respirability*, n. *-bírl'ti*, the state or quality of being respirable: *respiration*, n. *rěs'pí-rá-shún*, the act of breathing: relief from toil: *respirator*, n. *-rá-tér*, an apparatus for covering the mouth, which serves to warm the air before being inhaled into the lungs: *respirator'y*, a. *-tér'í*, pert. to or serving for respiration.

respite, n. *rě-spít'* (old F. *respit*, respite: It. *rispetto*, respite, pause—from L. *respicere*, regard, consideration), delay, as for breathing; pause; interval; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital sentence on a criminal; a reprieve: v. to suspend; to delay for a time; to relieve by an interval of rest: *respite*, imp.: *res pited*, pp.

resplendent, a. *rě-spén'-dént* (L. *resplendens*, shining brightly—from *re*, back or again, and *splendeo*, I shine), very bright; having a beautiful lustre; shining with brilliancy: *resplendently*, ad. -li: *resplendence*, n. *-dén-s*, also *resplendency*, n. *-dén-sí*, brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.

resplit, v. *rě-spít'* (*re*, again, and *split*), to split or rend a second time.

respond, v. *rě-spónd'* (L. *respondere*, to answer or reply—from *re*, back or again, and *spondeo*, I promise solemnly: It. *rispondere*: F. *répondre*), to answer; to rejoin; to reply: n. in *sacred music*, a short anthem interjected in some service: *responding*, imp.: *responded*, pp.: *respondent*, a. *-ént*, that answers to demand or expectation: n. one who answers, as in a suit at law; one who answers in reply: *respondentia*, n. *rěs'pón-dén'shi-dá*, a contract by which a loan is effected on the security of the freight of a ship.

response, n. *rě-spón's* (L. *responsum*, an answer or reply—from *re*, back, and *spondeo*, I promise solemnly: It. *risponso*; old F. *respons*, a response), a reply or answer; an oracular answer; the answer of the people in certain parts of divine service; rejoinder: *responsible*, a. *rě-spón'st-bl*, answerable; accountable; amenable: *responsibly*, ad. *-bli*: *responsibleness*, n. *-bl-nés*: *responsibility*, n. *-bírl'ti*, state of being accountable or answerable: *responsive*, a. *-siv*, making answer; correspondent: *responsively*, ad. -li: *responsiveness*, n. *-nés*, the state of being responsive: *responsion*, n. *-shún*, the first examination which students at Oxford undergo before they can take any degree—familiarily called "the little-go": *responsory*, a. *-sér'í*, containing or making answer.

rest, n. *rěst* (Ger. *rast*; Dut. *ruste*, ease, quiet, repose: AS. *rest* or *ræst*, repose), a state free from motion or disturbance; quiet; repose; sleep; final sleep; cessation from labour; that on which a thing leans for support; trust; peace; in *music*, a pause in sound, or the mark to indicate it: v. to lay or place at rest; to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be tranquil; to be at peace; to recline; to be in a state of repose or slumber; to sleep the final sleep; to lean on; to trust or rely: *resting*, imp.: *rested*, pp.: *restless*, a. *-lēs*, not still; unquiet; disturbed; sleepless; unsettled; roving: *restlessly*, ad. -li: *restlessness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; want of sleep: *rest-house*, in *East Indies*, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers: *rest-place*, a place to rest at: to *rest with*, to be in the power of; to depend upon.

rest, n. *rěst* (L. *restare*, to remain), to resist: F. *rester*, to remain: It. *restare*, to leave an overplus), that which remains, or may remain, after the separation of a part; overplus; residue; others: a surplus fund held in reserve by a bank or a public company in order to equalise the dividends, should the profits made in any one year fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to the shareholders: *resting owing* (F. *en reste*, in arrear), in *Scotch law*, remaining due.

restant, a. *rěstánt* (L. *restans*; F. *restant*, remaining), in *bot.*, remaining, as foot-stalks after the fructification has fallen off.

restate, v. *rě-stát'* (*re*, again, and *state*), to state anew.

restaurant, n. *rěst'ó-ráŋ* (F. *restaurant*, an eating-house; a place for the sale of refreshments: *restauranteur*, n. *rěst'ó-rá-tér'*, an eating-house keeper; one who keeps a place for the sale of refreshments).

restem, v. *rě-stém'* (*re*, back, and *stem*), to force back against the current.

restif, a. *rěstíf* (F.), another spelling of *restive*: *restifness*, n. *-nēs*, for *restiveness*—see *restive*.

restiform, a. *rěst'í-fórŋm* (L. *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, shape), like a cord; rope-shaped.

restipulate, v. *rě-stíp'ú-lát* (*re*, again, and *stipulate*), to stipulate anew: *restipulation*, n. a new or second stipulation.

restitution, n. *rěst'í-tú-shún* (F. *restitution*; Sp. *restitucion*, restitution—from L. *restituo*, a restoration—from *re*, back, and *statuo*, I put or place), the act of making good any loss, damage, or injury; the restoration of something lost or taken away; amends; reparation.

restive, a. *rěstív* (It. *restio*, drawing back, restive; F. *restif*, stubborn; L. *restare*, to stand still), restless and unwilling to stir, or only moving backwards, as a horse; obstinate in refusing to move forward; impatient under restraint or opposition; uneasy: *restively*, ad. -li: *restiveness*, n. *-nēs*, obstinacy or unwillingness to move forward; obstinate unwillingness or impatience—sometimes spelt *restiff*: *resty*, a. *rěstí*, restive.

restore, v. *rě-stór'* (L. *restaurare*, to make to stand again, to restore—from *re*, again, and *sto*, I stand: It. *ristaurare*: F. *restaurer*), to replace; to give or bring back that which has been lost or unjustly taken away; to bring back to its former state; to rebuild; to renew: *restoring*, imp.: *restored*, pp. *rě-stór'd'*: *restorable*, a. *-rá-bl*, capable of being brought to a former condition: *restorableness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality or state of being restorable: *restoration*, n. *rěst'ó-rá-shún*, the act of restoring or replacing; renewal; recovery; in *Eng. hist.*, the re-establishing of the monarchy under Charles II., 1660: *restorationist*, n. *-shún-íst*, one who believes in a final restoration of all to the favour of God, and that there is only a temporary future punishment; a universalist: *restorative*, a. *rě-stór'á-tív*, having power to restore or renew, as health and vigour: n. a medicine efficacious in recruiting the vital powers: *restoratively*, ad. -li: *restorer*, n. *-ér*, one who restores.

restrain, v. *rě-stráŋ'* (L. *restringere*, to check, to restrain—from *re*, back, and *stringo*, I draw tight: It. *restringere*: F. *restrindre*), to hold back; to bind fast; to curb; to repress; to limit; to abridge: *restraining*, imp.: *restrained*, pp. *rě-stráŋ'd'*: *restrainer*, n. *-ér*, one who restrains: *restrainable*, a. *-á-bl*, capable of being restrained: *restraintment*, n. *-mēt*, the act of restraining: *restrainedly*, ad. *-dál'i*: *restraint*, n. *-stráŋt'*, the act of restraining; abridgment of liberty; restriction; hindrance of will; repression; that which restrains.

strengthen, v. *rě-střęŋth'ŋ* (*re*, again, and *strengthen*), to strengthen anew.

restrict, v. *rě-stríkt'* (L. *restrictum*, to confine, to restrict—from *re*, back, and *stringere*, to draw tight—see *restrain*), to keep back within certain limits; to circumscribe; to limit: *restricting*, imp.: *restricted*, pp. limited; confined to bounds: *restriction*, n. *rě-stríkt'shún*, limitation; that which restricts: *restrictive*, a. *-tív*, having the quality of limiting or expressing limitation; imposing restraint: *restrictively*, ad. -li.

resty—see *restive*.

result, v. *rěs'úb-jěkt'* (*re*, again, and *subject*), to subject a second time: *re'ubjection*, n. a second subjection.

resublime, v. *rě-súb-lím'* (*re*, again, and *sublime*), to sublime again.

result, v. *rě-súll'* (L. *resultare*, to spring or leap back—from *re*, back, and *salio*, I leap: It. *resultare*: F. *résulter*), to follow or have origin, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, thought, &c.; to spring; to arise; to originate; to issue; to ensue: n. that which proceeds from a given state of facts, &c.; consequence; inference; decision; issue: *resulting*, imp.: *resulted*, pp.: *resultant*, n. *-ánt*, in *dyn.*, a force which results from the composition or putting together of two or more forces acting from different directions on the same point: adj. that arises from combination: *resultless*, a. *-lēs*, without result.

resume, v. *râ-sô-mâ* (F. *résumé*, a summary), a summing up; a condensed statement; a recapitulation.

resume, v. *rê-zûm'* (L. *resumere*, to resume—from *re*, again, and *sumo*, I take; F. *résumer*; Sp. *resumir*), to take back that which has been given or taken away; to proceed again after interruption; to begin again: **resu'ming**, imp.: **resu'med**, pp. *-zûm'd*: **resu'mable**, a. *-mâ-bî*, that may be taken back or up again: **resumption**, n. *-zûmp-shûn* (L. *resumptum*, to resume), the act of taking back or taking again: **resump'tive**, a. *-tîv*, taking back or again.

resummon, v. *rê-sûm-môn* (*re*, again, and *summon*), to summon or call again.

resupinate, a. *rê-sû-pî-nât* (L. *resupinatum*, to bend or turn back—from *re*, back or again, and *supino*, I bend backwards), in *bot.*, so turned or twisted that the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and *vice versâ*: **resupine**, a. *rê-sû-pî-n'*, lying on the back.

resupply, v. *rê-sûp-plî* (*re*, again, and *supply*), to supply again.

resurrection, n. *rê-sêr-rêk-shûn* (L. *resurrectum*, to rise or appear again—from *re*, again, and *surgere*, to rise; F. *résurrection*; It. *resurrezione*), a rising again from the dead; the rising of the dead from the grave at the general judgment; a moral revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation: **resurgent**, a. *rê-sêr-jênt*, rising again, as from the dead; swelling up.

resurvey, v. *rê-sêr-vâ* (*re*, again, and *survey*), to survey a second time.

resuscitate, v. *rê-sûs-tî-tât* (L. *resuscitatum*, to rouse again, to revive—from *re*, again, and *suscitare*, to raise; It. *resuscitare*; F. *ressusciter*), to recover from apparent death; to revivify; to revive; to come to life again: **resuscitating**, imp.: **resuscitated**, pp.: **resuscitator**, n. *-têr*, one who resuscitates: **resuscitable**, a. *-tâ-bî*, that may be recovered from apparent death: **resuscitation**, n. *-tâ-shûn*, the act of reviving from a state of apparent death: **resuscitative**, a. *-tâ-tîv*, revivifying.

ret, v. *rêt* (Ger. *rotten*; Dut. *rotten*, to rot, to putrefy), to destroy by rotting: **to ret**, *fax*, to steep it in water in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting: **retting**, imp.: **retted**, pp.: **rettery**, n. *-têr-î*, a place or factory for preparing flax.

retail, v. *rê-tâl'* (F. *retail*, a shred or small piece cut from a thing—from L. *re*, again, and F. *tailler*, to cut), to sell in small quantities; to sell at second-hand; to relate in broken parts: n. *rê-tâl*, the sale of goods in small quantities; opposite of *wholesale*: **retailing**, imp.: **retailed**, pp. *-tâld'*: **retailer**, n. *-êr*, one who retails: **retailment**, n. *-mênt*, the act of retailing.

retain, v. *rê-tân'* (L. *retinere*, to keep back, to restrain—from *re*, back, and *teneo*, I hold; It. *ritenere*; F. *retenir*), to hold or keep in possession; to keep; to keep back; to hold from escape; to keep in pay; to employ by a fee paid: **retaining**, imp.: **retained**, pp. *-tând'*: **retainer**, n. *-êr*, an attendant; a servant; a hanger-on; a retaining fee to counsel: **retainable**, a. *-â-bî*, capable of being retained: **retaining-wall**, a wall built to support a body of earth.

retake, v. *rê-tâk* (*re*, again, and *take*), to take again; to recapture.

retaliate, v. *rê-tâl-î-tât* (L. *re*, back, and F. *talion*, a pain or requital equal to the harm done; *retalio*, *requisit* or paid back with the like: L. *re*, back, and *talio*, suchlike), to return by giving like for like, in an ill sense; to requite or pay back with the like: **retaliating**, imp.: **retaliated**, pp.: **retaliation**, n. *-â-shûn*, the return of like for like; retribution: **retaliative**, a. *-â-tîv*, also **retaliatory**, a. *-â-têr-î*, returning like for like.

retard, v. *rê-târd'* (L. *retardare*, to impede, to retard—from *re*, back or again, and *tardare*, to make slow; *tardus*, slow; It. *retardare*; F. *retarder*), to impede; to hinder; to render slower: **retarding**, imp.: **retarded**, pp.: **retarder**, n. *-êr*, he or that which retards: **retardment**, n. *-mênt*, also **retardation**, n. *rê-târd-dâ-shûn*, the act of lessening the velocity of motion; hindrance: **retard of the tide**, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself: **retardation of mean solar time**, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution.

retch, v. *rêch* (It. *recere*, to vomit; AS. *hræcan*, to

retch; Norm. *rækja*, to hawk, to spit; Dut. *rachelen*, to cough), to make an effort to vomit; to strain; to heave at the stomach: **retch'ing**, imp.: **retched**, pp. *-rêcht*.

rete, n. *rê-tê* (L. *rete*, a net, a snare), a net; network: **retaceous**, a. *rê-tê-shûs*, resembling network; **reticle**, n. *rê-tî-kl'*, a small net: **rete mirabile**, *mîr-â-bî-tê* (L. a wonderful net), in *anat.*, an arrangement of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds: **rete mucosum**, *mû-kô-zûm* (L. a mucous net), in *anat.*, the soft under layer of the epidermis or scarfskin, which gives the colour to the skin.

retell, v. *rê-têl'* (*re*, again, and *tell*), to tell again.

retention, n. *rê-tên-shûn* (L. *retentio*, a holding back—from *re*, back, and *teneo*, I hold; It. *ritenzione*; F. *rétenion*), the act or power of retaining, as in the memory; the undue withholding of some natural discharge; restraint: **retentive**, a. *-tîv*, having power to retain: **retentively**, ad. *-tî*: **retentiveness**, n. *-nêss*, the quality of being retentive.

retepora, n. plu. *rê-tê-pôrd'* (L. *rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bryozoa or compound molluscs, which have their cell-pores arranged in net-like order: **retepore**, n. *rê-tê-pôr*, one of the retepora.

retinary, n. *rê-shî-êr-î* (L. *retarius*, one who fights by using a net—from *rete*, a net), one of the class of spiders which spin webs to catch their prey; adj. net-like: **retiaris**, n. plu. *rê-shî-â-rî-ê*, the systematic name for the class.

reticence, n. *rê-tî-sêns*, also **ret'icency**, n. *-sî* (L. *reticens*, keeping silence—from *re*, back or again, and *taceo*, I am silent; F. *reticence*; It. *reticenza*, concealment), the state of observing continued silence; concealment by silence: **reticent**, a. *-sênt*, silent; reserved; taciturn.

reticule, n. *rê-tî-kûl'* (L. *reticulum*, a small net—from *rete*, a net; F. *reticule*, a net), a lady's work-bag; a small bag for carrying in the hand; in a *telescope*, a network of five spiders' threads, or of wires crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares: **reticular**, a. *rê-tîk-û-lêr*, having the form of a small net; having interstices like network: **reticulate**, a. *-tât*, also **reticulated**, a. *-tâ-têd*, resembling network; in *arch.*, formed of diamond-shaped stones, or square stones laid diagonally; in *zool.* or *bot.*, having distinct veins or lines crossing like network: **reticulating**, imp. running into meshes: **reticulation**, n. *-tâ-shûn*, any organisation resembling network: **reticulum**, n. *-tûm*, the second or honeycombed cavity in the compound stomach of ruminant animals; in *bot.*, the debris of crossed fibres about the base of the petioles in palms.

retiform, a. *rê-tî-fôrm* (L. *rete*, a net, and *forma*, shape), having the structure of a net.

retina, n. *rê-tî-nâ* (L. *rete*, a net), one of the coats of the eye, resembling fine network, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision: **retinitis**, n. *-nî-tîs* (*itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the retina.

retinaculum, n. *rê-tî-nâk-û-tûm* (L. *retinaculum*, a holdfast, a band—from *retinere*, to keep back), in *bot.*, the viscid matter by which the pollen-masses in orchids, &c., adhere to a prolongation of the anther.

retinasphalt, n. *rê-tî-nâs-fâll'* (Gr. *rhétine*, resin, and *asphaltos*, bitumen), a mineral resin found in the coal strata: **retinite**.

retinervis, a. *rê-tî-nêr-êv-îs* (L. *rete*, a net, and *nervus*, a nerve), in *bot.*, having reticulated veins; also **retive'nus**, a. *-vê-nî-îs* (L. *rete*, and *vena*, a vein).

retinite, n. *rê-tî-nî* (Gr. *rhétine*, resin or rosin), one of the mineral resins, occurring in brown coal and peat formations in roundish irregular lumps, of a yellowish-brown colour, and slightly transparent; also called *resinite* or *retinasphalt*: **retinoid**, a. *-nôyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resin-like.

retinue, n. *rê-tî-nû* (F. *reténir*, to hold land of a superior; *reteneus*, a train of retainers: L. *retineo*, I retain), the attendants of a person of distinction, chiefly on a journey; a train of persons.

retire, v. *rê-tîr'* (F. *retirer*, to draw back; It. *tirare*, to draw, to pull; Goth. *tatran*, to tear, in the sense of any violent action), to depart; to withdraw; to go from company; to withdraw from business or active life; to fall back, as the tide from the shore; to take up and pay when due, as a bill of exchange: **retiring**, imp.: adj. *-tîr-îng*; modest; reserved: **retired**, pp. *-tîrd'*: adj. secluded from public notice; private: **retiredly**, ad. *-tîrd-îl'*: **retiredness**, n. *-nêss*, a state of retirement;

mâte, mât, fîr, lâû; mêle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

solitude; **retirement**, *n. rě-tř-měnt*, state of being withdrawn; act of withdrawing from active life or from public notice; private way of life; seclusion; departure; **retired-list**, a list of officers retired from the public service; **retiring pension or allowance**, a pension or annuity granted to a person on his withdrawal from office or service.

retold, *pp. of retell*, which see.

retort, *v. rě-tört* (*L. retortus*, twisted or bent back—from *re*, back or again, and *torqueo*, I twist), to return or throw back, as an argument, an accusation, or an incivility; to make a severe reply: *n. (F. retorte)*, the return of an argument, censure, or incivility; a severe reply; a round-shaped chemical vessel having a long bent neck; an iron or fire-clay cylinder in a gaswork for charging with coal to be converted into gas; a distilling apparatus; **retorting**, *imp. n.* the act of throwing back in the way of censure or incivility; **retort'ed**, *pp.* **retortive**, *a. -iv*, containing retort.

retouch, *v. rě-tich'* (*re*, again, and *touch*: *F. retoucher*), to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a work of art a second time in order to restore a faded part, or to add portions for its general improvement: *n. in paint and sculp.*, the finishing off, by some slight applications of the master's hands, of a completed work.

retrace, *v. rě-trás'* (*re*, back or again, and *trace*: *F. tracer*), to go back by the same path or course; to renew the defaced outline of a drawing: **retracing**, *imp.* **retraced**, *pp. rě-trást'*.

retract, *v. rě-trák't* (*L. retractum*, to withdraw—from *re*, back or again, and *tractum*, to draw: *F. retracter*: *Sp. retractar*), to recall, as something said or declared; to take back; to withdraw; to unsay; to recant; **retracting**, *imp.* **retracted**, *pp.* *adj. in bot.*, bent backwards; **retractable** or *-tible*, *a. rě-trák'ta-bl* or *-tí-bl*, that may be withdrawn or recalled; **retraction**, *n. -shún*, also **retraction**, *n. rě-trák'tá-shún*, act of withdrawing something advanced; a withdrawal; a declaration of change of opinion; recantation; **retractile**, *a. rě-trák'tíl*, that may be drawn back: **retractive**, *a. -tív*, withdrawing; taking from: *n.* that which withdraws or takes from: **retractively**, *ad. -lí*.

retransform, *v. rě-tráns-fáurm'* (*re*, back or again, and *transform*), to transform anew; to change back anew.

retranslate, *v. rě-tráns-lát'* (*re*, again, and *translate*), to translate anew.

retraxit, *n. rě-tráks't* (*L. retraxit*, he has withdrawn), *in law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court by the plaintiff.

retread, *v. rě-tréd'* (*re*, again, and *tread*), to tread again.

retreat, *v. rě-trě't* (*F. retraite*, retreat—from *L. tractum*, to withdraw), to withdraw for safety or seclusion; to retire from any position or place; *in mil.*, to retire before an enemy: *n.* retirement; seclusion; place of safety or privacy; the retiring of an army before an enemy, or from an advanced position: **retreating**, *imp.* *adj.* moving in retreat; going back: **retreated**, *pp.*

retrench, *v. rě-trěns'* (*re*, back or again, and *trench*: *F. retrancher*, to cut off), to pare away; to render less or smaller; to abridge; to diminish expenses: **retrenching**, *imp.* **retrenched**, *pp. -trěnsht'*; **retrenchment**, *n. -měnt*, the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; a lessening; diminution.

retribution, *n. rě-trí-búshún* (*F. retribution*; *Sp. retribucion*, retribution—from *L. retributum*, to give back, to restore—from *re*, back, and *tribuere*, to give or assign), requital; retaliation; reward or punishment suitable to the action; the rewards or punishment of the final judgment: **retributer**, *n. rě-trí-bú-šér*, one who makes retribution: **retributive**, *a. -tív*, rewarding or punishing according to action; repaying; also **retributory**, *a. -tér-s'*: **retributively**, *ad. -lí*.

retrieve, *v. rě-trěv'* (*F. retrouver*, to find again—from *L. re*, again, and *F. trouver*, to find; *Ger. treffen*, to hit; *It. trovare*, to find), to recover; to regain; to bring back from loss or injury to a former good state: **retrieving**, *imp.* **retrieved**, *pp. rě-trěv'd'*; **retriever**, *n. -ér*, one who retrieves; a kind of sporting-dog: **retrievable**, *a. -á-bl*, that may be recovered or regained: **retrievably**, *ad. -á-bl*; **retrievableness**, *n. -á-bl-nés*, the state of being retrievable: **retrieval**, *n. -ál*, also **retrievement**, *n. -měnt*, act of retrieving.

retrim, *v. rě-trím'* (*re*, again, and *trim*), to trim again.

retro, *rě-tró* or *rě-tró* (*L.*), a prefix, signifying "backward," "back."

retroact, *v. rě-tró-ákt'* (*L. retro*, back, and *actus*, done or acted: *F. rétroactif*, acting on the past), to act backward; to act on something past or preceding: **re'troac'tion**, *n. -ák'shún*, action on something past or preceding: **re'troac'tive**, *a. -ák'tív*, affecting what is past; retrospective.

retrocede, *v. rě-tró-séd'* (*It. retrocedere*, to retrocede: *F. rétroceder*, in law, to make over again—from *L. retro*, back, and *cedere*, to go or move), to go back; to cede or grant back: **re'troce'ding**, *imp.* **re'troce'ded**, *pp.* **re'troce'dent**, *a. -sě'děnt*, in *med.*, applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as gout.

retrocession, *n. rě-tró-sěsh'ún* (*L. retro*, back, and *cessus*, gone or moved: *F. retrocession*), the act of retroceding; a moving backwards.

retroduction, *n. rě-tró-dák'shún* (*L. retro*, back, and *ductum*, to lead), a leading or bringing back.

retroflex, *a. rě-tró-fleks'* (*L. retro*, backward, and *flecto*, I bend; *flexus*, bent), bent backwards; *in bot.*, bent this way and that.

retrofract, *a. rě-tró-frákt'*, also **retrofract'ed**, *a. (L. retro*, backward, and *fractus*, broken), *in bot.*, bent backwards, and appearing as if broken.

retrograde, *a. rě-tró-grád'* (*L. retrogradí*, to retrograde—from *retro*, backward, and *gradus*, a step: *It. retrogrado*: *F. retrograde*), going or moving backward; apparently moving from east to west, as a planet; declining from a better to a worse state; *in bot.*, applied to hairs when they are bent back or down: *v.* to go or move backward: **re'trogra'ding**, *imp.* **re'trogra'ded**, *pp.* **re'trogra'ding**, *n. -dák'shún*, the act of going or moving backward.

retrogression, *n. rě-tró-grěsh'ún* (*L. retrogressus*, gone back or backward—from *retro*, backward, and *gressus*, a stepping—see **retrograde**), the act of going backward: **re'trogress'ive**, *a. -grěs'ív*, moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state: **re'trogress'ively**, *ad. -lí*.

retromingent, *a. rě-tró-mín'jěnt* (*L. retro*, backward, and *mingens*, discharging urine), discharging the urine backward: *n.* an animal that discharges its urine backward: **re'tromin'gently**, *ad. -lí*: **re'tromin'gency**, *n. -jěns'*, the act or quality of being retromingent.

retropulsive, *a. rě-tró-púls'ív* (*L. retro*, backward, and *pulsum*, to drive), driving back; repelling.

retrore, *a. rě-trórs'* (*L. retrorsum*, backwards—from *retro*, backwards, and *versus*, turned), turned backwards: **retrore'sly**, *ad. -lí*.

retrospect, *n. rě-tró-spěkt'* (*L. retrospectum*, to look backward—from *retro*, backward, and *spectum*, to look at), a looking back on things past; review or contemplation of the past: **re'trosp'ec'tion**, *n. -spěk'shún*, the act or faculty of looking back on things past: **re'trosp'ec'tive**, *a. -spěk'tív*, having reference to what is past: **re'trosp'ec'tively**, *ad. -lí*.

retrovert, *v. rě-tró-věrt'* (*L. retro*, backwards, and *vertere*, to turn), to turn back: **re'trovert'ing**, *imp.* **re'trovert'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* turned back: **re'trover'sion**, *n. -shún* (*L. versus*, turned), a turning or falling backward.

rettery, **retting**—see **ret**.

return, *v. rě-těrn'* (*F. retourner*, to return—from *L. re*, again, and *F. tourner*, to turn: *It. ritornare*, to return or go back: *re*, again, and *turn*), to come or go back to the same place; to go back to the same state; to revert; to retort; to come again; to bring or send back; to give back; to reply or make answer; to restore; to render: *n.* the act of coming or going back to the same place; the act of coming back to a former state or condition; repayment; profit; requital; an official report: **return'ing**, *imp.* **return'ed**, *pp. rě-těrn'd'*; **return'er**, *n. -ér*, one who returns: **return'able**, *a. -á-bl*, that may be restored; legally to be returned, given, or rendered: **returns**, *n. plu. rě-těrnz'*, statistics in a tabulated form issued by Government for general information; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election: **return-chaise**, a carriage going back empty from a post-station: **return-days**, *in a court of law*, certain days on which writs are returnable, and on which defendants must appear in court: **return-ticket**, a ticket for a railway-journey and back, usually at a reduced rate; also a ticket for a journey by a coach or steamboat and back: **returning-officer**, the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.

retuse, a. *rè-tùs* (L. *retusus*, blunted—from *re*, back, and *tundere*, to beat: It. *retuso*: F. *réfusus*), in bot., having the extremity broad, blunt, and slightly depressed; appearing as if bitten off at the end.

reunite, v. *rè-ù-nít* (*re*, again, and *unite*), to join after separation; to become united again: **reuniting**, imp.: **reunited**, pp.: **adj.** reconciled: **reunion**, n. *rè-àn-yùn* (F. *réunion*, return to a state of union after separation or discord: Sp. *reunión*, reunion), cohesion of parts after separation, as the lips of a wound; an assembly of familiar friends or associates.

urge, v. *rè-èrj* (*re*, again, and *urges*), to urge again.

reussite, n. *ròs-sít* (*Rausz*, an Austrian mineralogist), a hydrous sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring in white, flat, six-sided crystals.

revaccinate, v. *rè-vák-sín-át* (*re*, again, and *vaccinate*), to vaccinate a second time.

revalue, v. *rè-vál-ú* (*re*, again, and *value*), to value a second time: **revaluation**, n. a second valuation.

reveal, v. *rè-vél* (L. *revelare*, to uncover—from *re*, back, and *velo*, I cover or veil: It. *rivelare*: F. *révéler*), to uncover; to lay bare or open; to make known something before concealed: **revealing**, imp.: **revealed**, pp. *rè-vèld*: **adj.** disclosed; made known: **revealer**, n. *-ér*, one who reveals: **revealingly**, ad. *-bly*, that can be revealed: **revealingly**, ad. *-bly*: **revealingness**, n. *-bi-nès*, the state of being revealing: **revelation**, n. *rè-vèl-à-shùn*, the act of disclosing to others what was formerly unknown to them; the communication of truth by God to men; the Apocalypse.

revels, n. plu. *rè-vèlts* (L. *revellere*, to pull or tear out—from *re*, back, and *vello*, I pluck or pull), the vertical sides of the aperture for a window-frame, a door-frame, &c.; also spelt **revels**, n. plu. *-vèlts*.

revellie, n. *rè-vèl-yà* (F. *réveiller*, to awake), in mil., the beat of drums or sound of trumpet at daybreak, after which the sentries do not challenge—pronounced in U. States service *rè-và-lè*.

revel, n. *rè-vèl* (Swiss, *ribèta*, to reveal a disturbance: Bret. *ribla*, to reveal: prov. F. *revel*, noise, disturbance: Dut. *revelen*, to be excited, to be restless), a feast with loose and noisy jollity: **v.** to feast with loose and noisy merriment; to enjoy with a feeling of unbounded freedom: **revelling**, imp.: **v.** a feasting with noisy merriment; enjoyment under the feeling of unbounded freedom: **revelled**, pp. *-èld*: **reveller**, n. *-èl-ér*, one who revels: **revellry**, n. *-rì*, loose and noisy festivity: playful jollity: **revel-roul**, n. *-ròwt*, a mob or rabble engaged in tumultuous festivity.

revels—see **revels**.

revenge, n. *rè-vènj* (F. *revanche*, requital, revenge: old F. *révenger*, to revenge: L. *re*, back or again, and *vindicare*, to make a claim upon), a malicious or spiteful infliction of injury in return for an injury; the passion for retaliation excited by an injury or an affront: **v.** to inflict pain or injury maliciously in return for injury done, or an affront received; to punish in return—an injury is *revenged*, a crime *avenged*: **revenging**, imp.: **revenged**, pp. *-vènjd*: **revenger**, n. *-jér*, one who revenges: **revengful**, a. *-fòl*, vindictive; prone to revenge: **revengfully**, ad. *-li*: **revengfulness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being revengeful: **revengingly**, ad. *-li*.

revenue, n. *rè-vèn-ù* (F. *revenu*, revenue—from *revenir*, to return—from L. *re*, back or again, and *venire*, to come), annual income from rents, &c.; the public income of a state derived from taxes, &c.: **revenue-cutter**, an armed vessel employed by the custom-house authorities to suppress smuggling: **revenue-officer**, an officer in the service of the customs; an exciseman.

reverberate, v. *rè-vèrb-ér-át* (L. *reverberatum*, to beat, cast, or drive back—from *re*, back or again, and *verbero*, I strike or beat: It. *riverberare*: F. *réverbérer*), to return or send back as a sound; to echo; to drive from side to side; to be repelled; to resound; to reflect, as rays of light: **reverberating**, imp.: **reverberated**, pp.: **reverberation**, n. *-à-shùn*, the act of reflecting light and heat, or of repelling sound: **reverberator**, n. *-à-tér*, that which reverberates: a reflecting-lamp: **reverberatory**, a. *-à-tér-à*, returning or driving back, as light or heat; applied to a furnace so constructed that the flame is thrown down upon a hearth or space beyond it.

revere, v. *rè-vèr* (F. *révéler*, to revere—from L. *revereri*, to stand in awe or fear of—from *re*, back or again, and *vereor*, I feel awe: It. *reverire*), to regard

with fear mingled with respect and affection; to honour in estimation: **revere**, imp.: **revered**, pp. *-vèrd*: **revere**, n. *-rér*, one who reveres: **reverence**, n. *rè-vèr-èns* (L. *reverens*, reverent), fear mingled with respect and affection, as for a parent or one in authority; an act of obeisance; a title given in addressing a clergyman: **v.** to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection: **reverencing**, imp.: **reverenced**, pp. *-ènt*: **reverencer**, n. *-sér*, one who reverences: **reverent**, a. *-ènt*, expressing reverence; humble submission: **reverential**, a. *-èn-shál*, proceeding from reverence, or expressing it: **reverentially**, ad. *-li*, in a reverential manner: **reverently**, ad. *-li*, in a reverent manner; respectfully.

reverend, a. *rè-vèr-ènd* (F. *révérend*; It. *reverendo*, reverend: L. *reverendus*, venerable—from *revereri*, to stand in awe or fear of), entitled to be or worthy of reverence; a title of honour applied to a clergyman: **Rev.**, a common contraction of *reverend*, usually prefixed to the name of a clergyman: **very reverend**, prefixed to that of a dean, the principal of a Scotch university when a clergyman, and the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: **right reverend**, prefixed to the name of a bishop: **most reverend**, prefixed to the name of an archbishop.

reverie, n. *rè-vèr-é*, also **rev'ery**, n. *-í*, plu. *rev'eries*, *-iz* (old F. *resverie*, ideas floating irregularly in the mind; *resver*, to speak idly: F. *réverie*), a loose irregular train of ideas floating in the mind; a fit of deep musing, during which the whole or greater part of the external senses remain unconscious of surrounding objects.

reverse, v. *rè-vèrs* (L. *reversus*, returned or come back—from *re*, back or again, and *verto*, I turn: It. *riversare*, to upset or overturn), to turn or put in the contrary direction, position, condition, or order; to turn upside down; to invert; in *law*, to change by a contrary decision; to annul: **adj.** having the contrary or opposite direction; opposite: **n.** a contrary; an opposite; a change for the worse; misfortune; the side or face of a coin or medal opposite to the side on which the head or principal figure is impressed—the latter being called the *obverse*: **reversing**, imp.: **reversed**, pp. *-vèrs*: **adj.** changed or turned to the contrary; annulled; in *conch.*, applied to a shell whose whorls run from right to left, or whose aperture is on the left when placed before a spectator with its apex upwards: **reversal**, n. *rè-vèr-sál*, a change; a contrary decision: **reversely**, ad. *-vèrs-ly*: **reverseness**, a. *-nès*, not to be reversed: **reversible**, a. *-bly*: **reversibly**, ad. *-bly*: **reversely**, ad. *-bly*: **reversion**, n. *-shùn*, a returning; right to future possession or enjoyment, as an estate or annuity after the death of a person now living; succession; the right which a person has to any inheritance or place of profit after the decease of another: **reversionary**, a. *-ér-à*, that may be enjoyed in succession: **reversioner**, n. *-ér*, one who holds a reversion: **to reverse an engine**, to cause it to perform its revolutions in an opposite direction with the view of quickly bringing it to a stand: **reverse curve**, on *railways*, a curve like the letter S, consisting of two curves lying in opposite directions: **reverse fire**, in *mil.*, a fire in the rear: **reversing-gear**, apparatus for causing a locomotive or marine engine to move backwards.

revert, v. *rè-vèrt* (L. *revertere*, to turn back—from *re*, back or again, and *verto*, I turn: It. *rivertere*), to fall back; to refer back to; to return to the original owner, or to his heirs: **reverting**, imp.: **reverted**, pp.: **revertible**, a. *rè-vèr-t-ì-bly*, that may revert or return: **revertive**, a. *-tiv*, changing; causing reversion: **revertively**, ad. *-li*.

revery—see **reverie**.

revetment, n. *rè-vèr-mènt* (F. *revêtement*, the lining of a ditch—from *revêtir*, to clothe), in *mil.*, the protection of a permanent work against all causes of destruction, by having its slopes and sides faced with masonry; in *field-works*, gabions, fascines, sods, &c., are used to form the revetments.

vibrate, v. *rè-vì-brát* (*re*, again, and *vibrate*), to vibrate back, or in return.

revictual, v. *rè-vì-tú* (*re*, again, and *victual*), to furnish with provisions anew.

review, n. *rè-vi-v'* (*re*, again, and *view*: F. *revue*, a review—from *revoir*, to see again, to revise), a second examination, as for improvement or amendment; a survey; critical remarks on a new publication; a periodical generally consisting of critical remarks or

essays; a public inspection of troops or ships by a superior officer: **v.** to view and examine again; to reconsider; to examine critically, as a new publication; to inspect, as troops: **reviewing**, **imp.**: **adj.** inspecting, as an army: **n.** the practice of writing and publishing criticisms of new publications; the business of a reviewer: **reviewed**, **pp.** *rê-vûd'*: **review'er**, **n.** -*er*, one who reviews; a literary critic: **review'al**, **n.** -*al*, the review of a book.

revile, **v.** *rê-vîl'* (L. *re*, again, and *vilis*, mean, worthless—see *vile*), to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to upbraid: **reviling**, **imp.**: **n.** the act of reproaching; the act of using contumelious language: **reviled**, **pp.** *-vîd'*: **reviler**, **n.** -*ler*, one who reviles: **revilingly**, **ad.** -*ly*.

revindicate, **v.** *rê-vîn-dî-kât* (*re*, again, and *vindicate*), to vindicate again; to demand and take back what has been lost.

revise, **v.** *rê-vîz'* (L. *revisere*, to come to see again—from *re*, again, and *visere*, to look at attentively: F. *réviser*; Sp. *revisar*, to revise), to look over with care for correction; to alter; to amend: **n.** a re-examination; a second proof-sheet in correcting for the press for examination by the first: **revising**, **imp.**: **revised**, **pp.** *-vîd'*: **adj.** re-examined for correction: **reviser**, **n.** -*er*, one who revises: **revis'al**, **n.** -*al*, the act of examining for correction and improvement: **revis'ion**, **n.** -*ish'ion*, the act of examining for correction: **revis'ional**, **a.** -*al*, **pert.** to revision: **revis'or**, **n.** -*ôr*, in *Russia*, one who takes the number of inhabitants: **revis'ory**, **a.** -*ôr-î*, able or tending to revise.

revisit, **v.** *rê-vîz'it* (*re*, again, and *visit*), to visit again.

revive, **v.** *rê-vîv'* (L. *revivere*, to live again—from *re*, again, and *vivo*, I live: It. *rivivere*: F. *revivre*), to recover new life or vigour; to restore or bring again to life; to be reanimated after depression; to reanimate; to quicken; to refresh; to bring back to the memory; to inspire anew with hope or joy; in *chem.*, to recover or reduce to its natural state, as a metal after calcination: **reviving**, **imp.**: **adj.** coming to life again; reanimating: **n.** the act of coming to life again: **revived**, **pp.** *-vîd'*: **reviver**, **n.** -*er*, he or that which revives: **revivingly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **reviv'al**, **n.** -*al*, recovery to life from death, or apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor; recovery from a state of neglect or depression; renewed and more active attention to the importance of religion: **reviv'alist**, **n.** -*al-ist*, one who endeavours to promote a greater earnestness in religion: **reviv'er**, **n.** -*er*, that which invigorates or revives; one who brings into notice again after neglect: **reviv'or**, **n.** -*or*, in *law*, the renewal of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties to it: **revivification**, **n.** *rê-vîvî-fî-kâ-shûn* (L. *facio*, I make), restoration of life; the act of recalling to life.

revivify, **v.** *rê-vîvî-fî* (*re*, and *vivify*), to give new life or vigour to; to reanimate.

reviviscent, **a.** *rê-vî-vî-sênt* (L. *reviviscens*, coming to life again—from *re*, again, and *vivesco*, I get life, regaining or restoring life: **reviviscence**, **n.** -*sêns*, also *reviviscency*, **n.** -*sên-si*, renewal of life).

revivor—see under *revive*.

revocable, **a.** *rê-vô-kâ-bl* (L. *revocabilis*, revocable—from *revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again, and *voco*, I call: It. *revocabile*: F. *révocable*), that may be recalled: that may be repealed or annulled: **revocably**, **ad.** -*ly*: **revocableness**, **n.** -*bl-nês*, also *revocability, **n.** -*bil-î-ti*, the quality of being revocable: **revoca'tion**, **n.** -*kâ-shûn* (F. *révocation*, revocation—from L. *revocatio*, a calling back), the calling back of a thing granted; repeal; reversal: **revocatory**, **a.** *rê-vô-kâ-tôr-î*, tending to revoke.*

revoke, **v.** *rê-vôk'* (L. *revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again, and *voco*, I call: It. *revocare*: F. *révoquer*), to repeal; to annul; to reverse, as a law; to declare void; to renounce at cards: **n.** the act of renouncing at cards: **revo'king**, **imp.**: **revoked**, **pp.** *-vôk'*: **revoke'ment**, **n.** -*mênt*, repeal; recall; revocation.

revolt, **v.** *rê-vôlt'* (F. *révolter*, to raise a rebellion: It. *rivoltare*, to revolt; *rivolta*, a revolt—from L. *revolutum*, to roll back—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll), to fall off or turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance to a sovereign or a state; to shock; to cause to turn away from with abhorrence or disgust: **n.** a change of sides; insurrection; rebellion: **revolting**, **imp.**: **adj.** doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence: **revolted**, **pp.**: **adj.** turned away from

allegiance or duty; shocked: **revolt'ingly**, **ad.** -*ly*: **revolt'er**, **n.** -*er*, one who revolts.

revolute, **a.** *rê-vô-lût* (L. *revolutum*, to revolve—from *re*, back or again, and *volvere*, to roll), in *bot.*, rolled backwards from the margins upon the under surface, usually applied to the edges of leaves; also **revolu'tive**, **a.** -*lôt-iv*.

revolution, **n.** *rê-vô-lô'shûn* (F. *révolution*, revolution—from L. *revolutum*, to revolve—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll), the motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; motion or course of anything which brings it back to the same state or point; change or alteration of system; a change in the constitution of a country; in *Eng. hist.*, that change which placed William and Mary on the throne, A.D. 1688; that of the U. States, beginning 1775; that of France, the first or great Revolution, 1789: **revolu'tionary**, **a.** -*ôr-î*, **pert.** to a revolution, or tending to produce one: **revolu'tionise**, **v.** -*îz*, to effect an extensive or entire change in the form or principles of a thing: **revolu'tionising**, **imp.**: **revolu'tionised**, **pp.** *-îz*: **revolu'tionist**, **n.** -*ist*, one engaged in endeavouring to effect a change in the government of a country.

revolve, **v.** *rê-vôlv'* (L. *revolvere*, to revolve—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll: It. *rivolvere*: old F. *revolver*), to roll in a circle; to turn round, as on an axis; to move round a centre; to turn over and over, as in the mind; to meditate on: **revolv'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.** rolling or turning round; performing a revolution: **revolved**, **pp.** *-vôlv'*: **revolv'ency**, **n.** -*vôlvên-si*, act, state, or principle of revolving: **revolv'er**, **n.** -*er*, a pistol having several chambers to one barrel, each containing a separate charge, and which can be discharged in rapid succession by giving the barrel a slight revolving motion: **revolving light**, the light of a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at certain intervals: **revolving storms** or **cyclones**, violent storms which, while advancing bodily in a definite direction, rotate about an axis with great rapidity.

revomit, **v.** *rê-vôm'it* (*re*, again, and *vomit*), to vomit or pour forth again.

revulsion, **n.** *rê-vûl'shûn* (F. *révulsion*, revulsion—from L. *revulsio*, a tearing off or away—from *re*, back or again, and *vellere*, to pull), the act of holding or drawing back; a violent separation; in *med.*, the act of turning or diverting a disease from one part of the body to another: **revul'sive**, **a.** -*siv*, tending to cause revulsion: **n.** a medicine to cause a revulsion: **revul'sively**, **ad.** -*ly*.

reward, **n.** *rê-wârd'* (*re*, again, and *award*: *prov.* F. *eswarder*, to inspect goods, to pronounce them good and marketable), a suitable return for kindness, or for services, and suchlike; the fruits of labour or industry; a sum of money offered for the apprehension of a criminal, or for the recovery of lost property; punishment: **v.** to recompense; to give in return, either good or evil; to remunerate; to punish; to repay evil: **reward'ing**, **imp.**: **reward'ed**, **pp.**: **reward'er**, **n.** -*er*, he or that which rewards: **reward'able**, **a.** -*abl*, that may be rewarded: **reward'ableness**, **n.** -*bl-nês*, the state of being worthy of reward: **reward'less**, **a.** -*lês*, without a reward; having no reward.

rewrite, **v.** *rê-rît'* (*re*, again, and *write*), to write a second time.

rex, **n.** *rêks* (L.), a king.

reynard, **n.** *rên-ârd*, another spelling of *renard*, a fox, which see.

rhabdology, **n.** *râb-dôlô-jî* (Gr. *rhabdos*, a staff, and *logos*, discourse), the art of computing or numbering by means of Napier's rods or bones: **rhabdologic**, **a.** *râb-dô-lô-jîk*, **pert.** to rhabdology, or performed by it.

rhabdomancy, **n.** *râb-dô-mân-si* (Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination), divination by a rod or wand, generally of hazel, to indicate where metals, minerals, or water may be stored within the crust of the earth—a superstitious practice not yet altogether abandoned; also called *met'allo's copy* or *hydros copy*.

Rhadamantine, **a.** *râd-â-mân-tîn* (Gr. *Radamantus*, a son of Jupiter), strictly just; severe as a judgment of Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in the infernal regions.

Rhætic-beds, **n.** *plu. rê-tîk-bêds*, in *geol.*, a term generally applied to the passage-beds which lie between the Trias and Lias, from their extensive development in the Rhætic Alps.

rhamine, **n.** *râm-nîn* (Gr. *rahmannos*, the white-thorn), a crystalline principle obtained from buck-thorn-berries.

rhaponticine, *n.* *rāpōn'ti-stā* (L. *rhaponticum*, rhubarb), the yellow substance which water extracts from rhubarb.

rhapsody, *n.* *rāp'sō-dī* (Gr. *rhapsodia*, the Greek title of each book of the Homeric poems, the chanting of poems—from *rhapso*, I put together, and *ode*, a poem or song), any number of parts joined together without necessary dependence or natural connection; a confused jumble of words or sentences without dependence or natural connection; any rambling composition: **rhapsodist**, *n.* *-dīst*, one in the Homeric age who recited in public his own or another's verses; one who speaks or writes in an unconnected way: **rhapsodical**, *a.* *rāp-sō-dī-kāl*, also **rhapsod'ic**, *a.* *-ik*, consisting of rhapsody; unconnected; rambling: **rhapsodically**, *ad.* *kāl-lī*: **rhapsodise**, *v.* *rāp-sō-dīz*, to write or utter rhapsodies: **rhap sodising**, *imp.*: **rhapsodised**, *pp.* *-dīzd*.

rhatany, *n.* *rā-tā-nī* (F. *rhatanie*; Peruvian, *ratana*), a highly-astringent root of a Peruvian plant, said to be clandestinely employed in the colouring of port wine—also spelt *ratany*.

Rhenish, *a.* *rēn'-ish*, *pert.* to the river Rhine: *n.* wine from the vineyards in the districts of the Rhine.

rhéometer, *n.* *rē-ōmē-tēr* (Gr. *rheos*, a current, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current: **rhéom'etry**, *n.* *-ē-trī*, the method of determining the force of galvanic currents: **rhéomotor**, *n.* *rē-ō-mō-tōr* (L. *motor*, a mover—from *moveo*, I move), the apparatus by which an electrical or galvanic current is originated: **rhéophore**, *n.* *-fōr* (Gr. *phoreo*, I bear along), the connecting-wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus: **rhéoscope**, *n.* *-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), an apparatus for ascertaining the pressure of a galvanic current, or merely its existence: **rhéostat**, *n.* *-stāt* (Gr. *statos*, that stands), an apparatus for enabling a galvanic needle to be kept at the same point during an experiment; an instr. for adjusting or regulating the circuit: **rhéotome**, *n.* *-tōm* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), an instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current: **rhéotrope**, *n.* *-trōp* (Gr. *trepo*, I turn), an instrument for reversing the direction of a voltaic current.

Rhetian, *a.* also spelt *Ratian*, *rē-shī-ān*, *pert.* to Rhætia, *-ā*; the modern Tyrol and Grisons.

rhetoric, *n.* *rētō-rīk* (F. *rhétorique*, rhetoric—from L. *rhētorica*; Gr. *rhētorikē*, oratory—from Gr. *rhēo*, I flow, I speak), the science of oratory; the art of speaking in public with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion and attraction in speech: **rhetorical**, *a.* *rētō-rīk-kāl*, *pert.* to rhetoric; persuasive; figurative: **rhetorically**, *ad.* *-lī*: **rhetorician**, *n.* *rētō-rīsh-ān*, one skilled in the art of rhetoric, or an instructor in it.

rheum, *n.* *rōm* (Gr. *rheuma*, that which flows—from *rhēo*, I flow; F. *rhume*), the increased action of the vessels of any organ of the body producing a flow of humours; the increased secretions of the mucous glands caused by a cold: **rheum'y**, *a.* *-ā*, *pert.* to or abounding in rheum; affected with rheum.

rheum, *n.* *rē-ūm* (*Rha*, old name of the river Volga, in Russia, from which first brought), in *bot.*, the systematic name of rhubarb.

rheumatism, *n.* *rō-mā-tizm* (L. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *rheumatismos*; It. *reumatismo*; F. *rhumatisme*, rheum, catarrh—from Gr. *rheuma*, a watery fluid), a painful disease affecting the muscles and joints, causing swelling and stiffness: **rheumatic**, *a.* *rō-māt'ik*, also **rheumat'ical**, *a.* *-ā-kāl*, *pert.* to or affected with rheumatism.

rhinencephalic, *a.* *rī-nēn-sēf-ā-līk* (Gr. *rhīs* or *rhīn'*, the nose, and *enkephalos*, the brain), belonging to the nose and brain, applied to the prolongation of brain substance which forms the olfactory nerves.

rhinoceros, *n.* *rī-nōsēr-ōs* (L. *rhinoceros*; Gr. *rhīnokeros*—from Gr. *rhīs* or *rhīn'*, the nose, and *keras*, a horn), a well-known large animal of Asia and Africa, allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, &c., deriving its name from the one or two solid fibrous horns which arm its snout: **rhinocerial**, *a.* *rī-nō-sēr-ī-āl*, *pert.* to a rhinoceros.

rhinoplastic, *a.* *rī-nō-plās'tīk* (Gr. *rhīs* or *rhīn'*, the nose, and *plasso*, I form), nose-forming, applied to an operation in surgery by which the nose is renewed.

rhiza, *n.* *rī-zā* (Gr.), a root.

rhizanth, *n.* *plu.* *rī-zānth* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower), a class of plants occupying a position between the flowering and non-flowering species.

rhizocarpos, *a.* *rī-zō-kār-pūs* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root,

and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, applied to plants whose roots last many years, but whose stems perish annually.

rhizodus, *n.* *rī-zō-dūs* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root, and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of carboniferous sauroid fishes: **rhizodont**, *n.* *-dōnt*, a reptile whose teeth are planted in sockets, as the crocodile.

rhizogen, *a.* *rī-zō-jēn* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root, and *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, producing roots: *plu.* a class of plants growing on the roots of other plants.

rhizome, *n.* *rī-zōm*, also **rhizoma**, *n.* *rī-zō'mā* (Gr. *rhizoma*, what has taken root), in *bot.*, a thick stem running along and partly under ground, and sending forth shoots above and roots below.

rhizophagus, *a.* *rī-zōf-ā-pūs* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root, and *phago*, I eat), feeding on roots.

rhizophorous, *a.* *rī-zōf-ō-rūs* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root, and *phero*, I bear), in *bot.*, root-bearing: **rhizoph'ora**, *n.* *plu.* *-ō-rā*, a genus of tropical plants which root in the mud, and send down from their branches stems and new roots, forming thus a dense thicket to the very verge of the water, as the mangrove.

rhizopods, *n.* *plu.* *rī-zō-pōds* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a class of simple beings, minute and gelatinous, generally covered by a shell, and provided with retractile filaments.

rhizotaxis, *n.* *rī-zō-tāks'is* (Gr. *rhīza*, a root, and *taxis*, a putting in order), in *bot.*, the arrangement of the roots.

rhodanic, *a.* *rō-dān'īk* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose), denoting an acid, also called sulphocyanic acid, producing a red colour with persalts of iron.

rhodanthe, *n.* *rō-dān'thē* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower), a beautiful flowering annual, much esteemed.

Rhodian, *a.* *rō-dī-ān*, *pert.* to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean: *n.* a native or inhabitant.

rhodium, *n.* *rō-dī-ēm* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose), a rare metal discovered by Wollaston in 1803, of a white or silver-grey colour, and extremely hard, so named from the colour of one of its solutions.

rhodocrinus, *n.* *rō-dōk'rīn-ūs* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *krinos*, a lily), in *geol.*, a genus of palaeozoic encrinites.

rhododendron, *n.* *rō-dō-dēn'drōn* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree), an ornamental plant, noted for the beauty of its evergreen leaves and its large brilliant flowers.

rhodonite, *n.* *rō-dō-nīt* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose), manganese spar—so named from its dark rose-red colour.

rhomb, *n.* *rōm*, usually written **rhombus**, *n.* *būs* (L. *rhombus*; Gr. *rhombos*, a magical wheel—from Gr. *rhombō*, I whirl round), a four-sided figure whose sides are equal, but whose angles are not right angles: **rhomb'ic**, *a.* *-bīk*, shaped like a rhombus: **rhomb'spar**, a variety of dolomite or crystallised magnesian limestone: **rhomb'oid**, *n.* *-bōyd* (Gr. *eidōs*, appearance), a four-sided figure having only its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: **rhomb'oid** or **rhomb'oid'al**, *a.* *-āl*, rhombus-like; lozenge-shaped: **rhomb'obovate**, between rhomboid and egg-shaped.

rhombohedron, *n.* *rōm'bō-hēdrōn* (Gr. *rhombos*, a magical wheel, and *hedra*, a base), a solid figure bounded by six planes in the form of rhombs: **rhomb'ed'al**, *a.* *-drāl*, *pert.* to a rhombus; presenting forms derived from a rhombus.

rhonchus, *n.* *rōng'hūs* (L. *rhonchus*; Gr. *rhongchos*, a snoring), in *med.*, an unnatural rattling or wheezing sound produced in the air-passages by obstructions.

rhopalodon, *n.* *rī-pālō-dōn* (Gr. *rhopalos*, a club, and *odous* or *odont*, a tooth), in *geol.*, the generic name applied to certain reptilian remains from the Permian deposits of Russia.

rhubarb, *n.* *rō-bārb* (*Rha*, old name of river Volga, in Russia, on whose banks first found, and L. *barbarus*, foreign: F. *rhubarbe*), a plant, now grown abundantly in this country, whose foot-stalks are used in making tarts, &c., the root being used in medicine.

rhum, *n.* *rūm*, also **rhum-line** (It. *rombo*; Port. *rumbo*; F. *rumb*, a point of the compass,—in old charts marked by large lozenges or rhombs, whence the name **rhum** is said to be given to a point of the compass), the curve on the earth's surface which cuts all the meridians at the same angle: **to sail on a rhumb**, to sail on a particular compass direction.

rhyme, *n.* *rīm* (It. *rima*; F. *rime*; Ger. *reim*, rhyme: AS. *rīm* or *gerim*, number, rhyme), the correspondence of sound in the terminations of words at the

māte, māt, fār, lōw; mēte, mēt, hēr; yne, yin; nōte, nōt, mōve;

end of successive or alternate lines of certain kinds of poetry; a word or sound to answer to another: **v.** to put into rhyme; to make verses or lines terminate in words or syllables similar in sound: **rhyming**, *imp.*: **rhymed**, *pp.* **rhym'd**: **adj.** put into rhyme: **rhymer**, *n.* -**mer**, also **rhyemster**, *n.* **rhym'ster**, a versifier; a poor poet, in contempt: **rhymeless**, *a.* -**les**, without rhyme: **without rhyme or reason**, not having the terminating syllables of the same sound, and without sense, as a poetical composition; undertaken or done recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.

rhynchonella, *n.* **rin'kō-nē'la** (Gr. *rhynchēchos*, a beak), in *geol.*, a genus of brachiopodous bivalves acutely beaked: **rhyncholites**, *n.* plu. **-litz** (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, fossil remains of the beaks of certain cephalopods: **rhynchosaurus**, *n.* **-saw'rās** (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a remarkable genus of saurians from the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, combining the lizard type of skull with toothless jaws.

rhythm, *n.* **rit'm** (Gr. *rhythmos*, measured motion, proportion: *L. rhythmus*: *F. rythme*), the agreement of measure and time in prose and poetry; also in music and in motion, as in dancing: **rhythmic**, *a.* **rit'h'mik**, also **rhythmical**, *a.* **-mī-kāl**, pert. to rhythm; having rhythm; harmonical: **rhythmically**, *ad. -li*.

rhythmometer, *n.* **rit'h-mōm-ē'ter** (Gr. *rhythmos*, measured motion, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for marking time to movements in music.

rib, *n.* **rib** (Dut. *ribbe*, a rib, a beam: Ger. *rippe*, a rib: AS. *hrif*, the intestine), one of the curved bony hoops or bars which protect the lungs, heart, &c.; one of the curved timbers in an arched roof to which the laths are nailed; in *bot.*, the central longitudinal nerve or vein of a leaf; in a *ship*, one of the curved timbers which give form and strength to its side; something long, thin, and narrow; a familiar term for a wife: **v.** to furnish or surround with ribs; to form with rising lines or ridges, as cloth: **ribbing**, *imp.*: **ribbed**, *pp.* **rib'd**: **adj.** furnished with ribs; in *bot.*, a leaf having strongly-marked nerves or veins: **rib-grass** or **rib-wort**, a species of plantain.

ribald, *a.* **rib'ald** (old *F. ribault* or *ribould*; It. *ribaldo*, any loose character: Dut. *raubaud*, a worthless fellow), low; base; filthy; obscene: *n.* a low, vulgar, foul-mouthed creature: **ribaldry**, *n.* **-al-dri**, mean, vulgar, or obscene language; lewdness: **ribaldrous**, *a.* **-drūs**, containing ribaldry. *Note*.—The American term *rowdy* is exactly synonymous with old *F. ribald*.

ribband, *n.* **rib'bānd** (compounded of *rib* and *band*: *F. ruban*, a ribbon: Dut. *rijghband*, a band or tie: from *rijghe*, a row or line), a long narrow, and thin piece of timber nailed upon the outside of the ribs of a ship from the stem to the stem-post, or nailed to the timbers of a square body under which shores are fixed.

ribbon, *n.* **rib'bōn** (*F. ruban*, a ribbon—see *ribband*), a narrow web of silk or other texture—generally used as trimming for some part of a lady's attire; a long narrow strip of anything: **ribbioned**, *a.* **-bōnd**, adorned with ribbons: **Ribbonism**, *n.* **-bōn-izm**, the principles of a secret association or combination in Ireland, avowedly unlawful, and having violent objects in view. *Note*.—*Ribbon*, in this sense, is probably a mere corruption of old Eng. *ribald*, a word used to designate the humblest class of foot-soldiers in the composition of the armies of former times, and thus applied to the soldiers of the army of James II. as an opprobrious epithet, or to his partisans: old *F. ribald*, a loose brutal character: Dut. *raubaud*, a rascal; the supposed origin from some distinguishing badge or piece of hunting is not so probable. **Ribbonman**, a member of the secret society in Ireland holding the principles of Ribbonism: **ribbon-jasper**, a variety of jasper, exhibiting green, red, and yellow colours of various shades, and arranged in stripes of parallel layers: **blue ribbon**, a term used to designate the highest order of British knighthood—viz., the order of the Garter—so called from the colour of the ribbon by which the badge is suspended; the symbol of the highest degree of excellence: **red ribbon**, the order of the Bath—so called from the colour of the ribbon which suspends the badge; a symbol or badge of the second degree of excellence.

rica, *n.* **ri'kā** (*L. rica*, a veil thrown over the head), the ceremonial veil worn by ladies in Greece and Rome on occasions of religious solemnity.

rice, *n.* **ris** (*F. riz* or *ris*; Ger. *reiss*; *L. oryza*; Gr.

oryza, rice), a well-known grain, only produced in warm climates and from a moist soil: **rice-flour**, ground rice for puddings, &c.: **rice-paper**, a paper prepared from the central portion of the stem of a certain plant, and brought from China,—it is not prepared from rice, as erroneously supposed.

rich, *a.* **rič** (*AS. rice*; prov. *F. ric*, noble, rich: *Sp. ricos*, grandees: Goth. *reiks*, ruler: Ger. *reich*, rich), wealthy; having ample means for the supply of wants; costly; yielding or producing largely; fertile; highly endowed; made with costly ingredients, as a rich cake; abundant; full of; perfect; having something precious: **rich'es**, *n.* -**ēz** (*F. richesse*, richness—originally a noun singular, but now used as a plural), abundance of lands, goods, or money; wealth; affluence; opulence; great plenty beyond wants: **richly**, *ad. -li*, with abundance; with ample means; amply; truly: **rich'ness**, *n.* -**nēs**, the state of being rich; any good quality existing in abundance; fertility; productiveness; pampering qualities, as in food: **the rich**, *n.* persons possessed of wealth.

ricinic, *a.* **ri-sin'ik** (*L. ricinus*, the castor-oil plant), applied to an acid, being one of the products obtained from the distillation of castor-oil at a high temperature.

rick, *n.* **rik** (*AS. hreac*; Icel. *hræukr*, applied to a heap of fuel: Norm. *royk* or *rauk*, a small heap, as of corn-sheaves, or of turf), a heap of corn or hay piled up in the field or open air, and usually covered with thatching: **v.** to pile up in a heap in the open air, as grain in the ear, or hay; **ricking**, *imp.*: **ricked**, *pp.* **rickt**; *rickle*, *n.* **rik'l**, in *Scot.*, a small heap.

rickets, *n.* plu. **rik'ēts** (Gr. *rachitis*, disease of the spine—from *rhachis*, the spine: *AS. hric*, the back, a ridge), a diseased state of the bones in infancy and childhood, resulting in general debility: **rick'ety**, *a.* -**ē-ti**, affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; imperfect and unstable.

ricochet, *n.* **rik'ō-shā'** or **rik'ō-shē't** (*F. ricochet*, 'a duck and drake', the projection of shot or shell in such a manner as to insure its striking the ground at a certain point, and afterwards bounding along the surface; the guns fired for *ricochet* are but slightly elevated, and have a diminished charge: **v.** to fire shot or shell from a gun so as to bound along the surface; to operate by *ricochet*: **ric'ochet'ing**, *imp.* -**shē't'ing**: **ric'ochet'ed**, *pp.* -**shē't'ēd**.

rid, *v.* **rid** (*AS. hreddan*; Icel. *hrioda*, to clear away: Dan. *rydde*, to grub up, to clear: Ger. *reuten*; Bav. *rieden*, to clear away: Scot. *red*, to set in order), to free; to deliver; to clear away; to disencumber; to remove by violence: **adj.** clear; delivered; freed: **riding**, *imp.*: **rid**, *pp.* **rid**, *did* deliver or free: **rid'dance**, *n.* **-dāns**, act of clearing away; deliverance; escape: to get rid of, to free one's self from.

ridden—see *ride*.

riddle, *n.* **rid'dl** (*AS. hriddel*; Ger. *reiter*; Bret. *ridel*; W. *rhidyll*; Gael. *rideal*, a corn-sieve), an instr. for separating grain from the chaff, or for separating larger from smaller particles; a sieve: **v.** to separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to make numerous holes or openings in, as with balls or shot; to make many little holes in: **rid'dling**, *imp.*: **rid'dled**, *pp.* **-dl'd**.

riddle, *n.* **rid'dl** (*AS. rædelse*, an imagination; old *H. Ger. ratsal* or *radisti*, a riddle: Bav. *ritzen*; Dan. *raade*, to divine, to imagine), something proposed for solution by guess or conjecture; a puzzling question; anything ambiguous or puzzling: **v.** to make riddles; to speak obscurely: **rid'dling**, *imp.*: **rid'dled**, *pp.* **-dl'd**: **rid'dler**, *n.* -**ler**, one who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

ride, *v.* **rid** (Icel. *reida*, to sway, to move up and down, as a ship at anchor; *rida*, to be borne in a ship or on a horse: Dut. *rijden*, to ride, to slide on the ice: *AS. ridan*, to ride), to be borne or carried along, as in a carriage or on horseback; to sit on a horse, and so be carried along; to be supported in motion; to sit or rest on so as to be carried; to be at anchor, as a ship: *n.* an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a drive; the course or road passed over in riding: **riding**, *imp.*: **adj.** employed for travelling on horseback; suitable for riding on, as a riding-horse: *n.* the act of one carried on a horse or in a carriage: **rode**, *pt.* **rod**, *did* ride: **ridden**, *pp.* **rid'n**, been carried or borne along, as on horseback: **rider**, *n.* **ri'dēr**, one who rides; as one who breaks or manages horses; an addition made to a MS., &c., and inserted after its completion; the matrix of an ore; anything added to strengthen:

cōlu, bōy, jōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

riders, *n.* *-dērz*, the interior ribs to strengthen and bind the parts of a ship together: **rideless**, *a.* *-lēz*, without a rider: **riding-habit**, *-həb'it*, the long upper garment worn by ladies on horseback: **riding-school**, a place where the art of riding is taught: **riding-master**, a teacher of the art of riding: to **ride rough-shod over** one, to be overbearing or oppressive; to act tyrannically.

ridge, *n.* *rij* (AS. *hrieg*; Low Ger. *rugge*; Dan. *ryg*; Ger. *racken*, the back), anything formed like the back of an animal; a long horizontal elevation from which the surface slopes down on each side; a strip of soil thrown up by the plough; the angular top of the roof of a building; a raised or elevated line: **v.** to cover with or form into ridges; to rib or wrinkle: **ridging**, *imp.* **ridged**, *pp.* *riġd*: **ridgy**, *a.* *riġ'it*, having ridges; rising in a ridge: **ridge-tiles**, tiles forming the ridge or apex of a roof: **ridge and furrow**, the alternate elevations and depressions of ploughed land.

ridgel, *n.* *riġ'el*, also **ridge-ling**, *n.* *-ling* (Norm. *rigla*, to rock or waver: Manx. *reagh*, ruttish, wanton—see *rig* 2), a ram imperfectly castrated, and consequently liable to excited movements under the sexual impulse.

ridicule, *n.* *riġ'kūl* (L. *ridiculus*, laughable, droll—from *ridere*, to laugh: It. *ridicolo*; F. *ridicule*, ridiculous), remarks designed to excite laughter, with some degree of contempt; mockery; satirical remarks: **v.** to treat with contemptuous merriment; to mock; to deride; to sneer at: **ridiculing**, *imp.* **ridiculed**, *pp.* *kāld*: **ridiculer**, *n.* *-kū'ler*, one who ridicules: **ridiculous**, *a.* *ri-dik'ū-lūs*, exciting ridicule; laughably absurd: **ridiculously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **ridiculousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being ridiculous.

Riding, *n.* *ri-ding* (a corruption of old Eng. *thrithing*; Icel. *thríðjungi*; Norm. *tridjunc*, a third part), one of the three divisions into which the county of York is broken up.

ridotto, *n.* *ri-dō'tō* (It.), among the *Italians*, an entertainment of music and dancing held on fast-eves.

rife, *a.* *rif* (AS. *ryf*; Ger. *reif*, mature: Dut. *rijf*, copious: Icel. *rifr*, liberal; *riřka*, to increase), prevalent, used of epidemic diseases; abounding; plentiful: **rifely**, *ad.* *-lī*: **rife-ness**, *n.* *-nēs*, abundance; prevalence.

riffraff, *n.* *rif'raf'* (*rif*, and *raf*: old F. *rif-ni-raf*, of everything, every atom: It. *raffola-ruffola*, by hook or by crook—see *raff*), refuse; dregs; scum of anything, as of society; the rabble.

rife, *v.* *riġ'it* (F. *riřer*, to ransack: Dut. *rijffelen*, to scrape: It. *raffa*, a rifling; AS. *reapian*, to rob, to spoil), to ransack; to sweep all away; to pillage; to plunder: **rifling**, *imp.* **rified**, *pp.* *řid*: **rifler**, *n.* *-řler*, a robber.

rife, *n.* *riřt* (Low Ger. *riřeln*, to streak, to furrow: Dan. *riřle*, to groove a column), a musket or hand-gun, the inside of the barrel of which is grooved or formed with spiral channels in order to make the bullet revolve: **v.** to channel or groove: **rifling**, *imp.* **rified**, *pp.* *řid*: **riflemen**, *n.* *-řmēn*, a body of sharpshooters or light infantry armed with rifles—called by the French *tirailleurs*: **rifle-pits**, *n.* *-pits*, in *mīl.*, holes or short trenches, about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, forming, with the earth thrown out of them, cover for two men.

rift, *n.* *riřt* (from *rive*, which see), a fissure or cleft; an opening made by splitting: **v.** to cleave; to split; to burst open: **rifting**, *imp.* **rifted**, *pp.*

rig, *v.* *rig* (Norm. *riřga*, to bandage, to rig a vessel: Icel. *riřa*, to be stiff; AS. *urigan*, to cover, to clothe), to clothe; to dress; to fit with tackling, to furnish with gear: *n.* dress; the peculiar manner of fitting the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards in a ship: **rigging**, *imp.* **rigged**, *pp.* *řid*: **rigger**, *n.* *-řer*, one who rigs; a wheel with a flat or slightly-curved rim, moved by a leather band: to **rig a ship**, to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their proper masts and yards.

rig, *n.* *rig* (Norm. *rugga* or *rigla*, to rock or waver—probably from the excited movements of animals under the sexual impulse: Manx. *reagh*, wanton, sportive—see *ridgel*), a wanton; a romping girl: to **rig about**, to be wanton; to romp: to **run a rig**, to act in an excited manner; to do something outrageous: to **rig the market**, literally, to play tricks with it,—a term applied to a dishonest combination among a number of merchants to buy up so extensively any

particular article or commodity as to be able to resell the same at greatly enhanced prices.

riggle, *v.* *riġ'gl*, another spelling of *wriggle*, which see.

right, *a.* *riġt* (AS. *riht*: Goth. *rahts*; Ger. *recht*: L. *rectus*, straight, stretched out: Gr. *orego*, I stretch), straight; not crooked; direct; true; not wrong; according to the standard of truth or of moral rectitude, or to the will of God; not erroneous or wrong; fit; proper; well performed; applied to one of the hands which it is most convenient or right to make use of, or which is naturally used in preference to the other, from some inherent physical power in itself—see *left*; on the right hand, as a leg or a part; applied to the side or bank of a river on the right hand when looking towards its mouth; denoting an angle of 90°; denoting the side of cloth designed to appear externally: **n.** not the wrong; perfect standard of truth and justice; justice; freedom from error; legal title; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; privilege: **v.** to relieve from wrong; to do justice to; to restore to its upright position, as a ship: **ad.** according to the standard of truth and justice; according to fact and truth; directly; in a direct line; very; thoroughly, as *right valiant*: *int.* an expression of approval: **righting**, *imp.* **righted**, *pp.* *riġ'tul*, *a.* *-řul*, consonant to justice; having a legal or just claim; equitable: **rightfully**, *ad.* *-lī*: **rightfulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being rightful; accordance with the rules of right: **rightly**, *ad.* *-lī*, according to justice; properly; fitly: **rightness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being right; conformity to truth: **right and left**, in all directions; on all sides: **right angle**, in *geom.*, an angle formed by one straight line standing on another when the adjacent angles are equal; an angle of 90°: **right-angled**, *a.* *-ang'gl*, in *geom.*, containing one or more right angles: **right ascension** and **declination**, the equinoctial co-ordinates for defining the position of points of the celestial concave, and indicating their positions relatively to each other, the former being measured on the equinoctial from the first point of Aries eastward, the latter on the secondaries of the equinoctial to the north and south poles of the heavens from 0° to 90°: **right away** or **off**, at once; without delay: **right-handed**, *a.* using the right hand more easily than the left: **right-handed screw**, a screw, the threads of which wind spirally from left to right: **right-hearted**, *a.* good-hearted: **right honourable**, a title used in addressing all noblemen below the rank of marquises, their wives, their eldest sons where there is a second title, and the daughters of those above the rank of viscount, all privy councillors, the lord mayors of London and Dublin, the provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and certain others: **right-minded**, *a.* *-mind'ed*, well-disposed: **right or left**, **extreme right**, **extreme left**, terms derived from the usage of the French Chamber of Deputies or legislative assembly, where the party on the side of the administration occupy the *right* side of the hall, and the opposition the *left* side: **right sphere**, that position of the sphere, being the appearance to a spectator on the equator, in which the circles apparently described by the heavenly bodies are at right angles to the horizon: at **right angles**, applied to a line which crosses or stands on another perpendicularly: **bill of rights**—see under *bill*: **by rights**, properly; correctly: **on the right**, on the same side with the right hand: to **right a vessel**, to restore her to an upright position: to **set or put to rights**, to arrange; to put into good order.

righteous, *a.* *riř'yūs* or *riř'chūs* (from Eng. *right*: old Eng. *riřtunys*; AS. *riřhtas*, righteous, pious—from AS. *riřt*, right, and *wis*, wise), agreeing with right; living, acting, or done according to the will of God; honest; just; equitable: **righteously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **righteousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, what is right; justice; uprightness; conformity of heart and life to the divine law; integrity; the perfection of God's nature.

rigid, *a.* *riġ'id* (L. *rigidus*, stiff, inflexible: It. *rigido*: F. *rigide*), not pliant or easily bent; stiff; severely just; strict; unyielding; inflexible; rigorous: **rigidly**, *ad.* *-lī*, severely; inflexibly: **rigidness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **rigidity**, *n.* *ri-řid'it*, inflexibility; stiffness; quality of resisting change of form; want of ease: **ridiculous**, *a.* *ri-řid'ū-lūs*, in *bot.*, rather stiff.

riglets, *n.* *plu.* *riġ'lets* (see *reglet*), in *printing*, slips of wood used in making up a form, or for tightening the pages.

rigmarole, *n.* *riġ'mā-rōl* (a corruption of *ragman-roll*, formerly a popular game consisting in drawing

characters from a roll by means of hanging strings, the amusement consisting in the application or misapplication of the characters to the persons who drew them: old Eng. *ragman*, a name applied to the devil, a succession of confused or nonsensical sentences or statements: *adj.* pert. to or consisting of *rigmarole*; nonsensical.

rigor, *n.* *rig'or* (L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity: It. *rigore*: F. *rigueur*), in *med.*, a sudden coldness with shivering, symptomatic of the beginning of a disease, especially of a fever: *rigor-morbus*, *-môr-bis* (L. stiffness of death), the stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death.

rigor, *n.* *rig'ér* (see *rigor*), stiffness or severity in opinion, temper, or manners; strictness; sternness; quality of being strict or exact; quality of being severe or very cold, as the weather; unabated exactness: **rigorous**, *a.* *rig'ér-ús*, allowing no abatement or relaxation; scrupulously exact or accurate; severe; harsh; very cold, as a winter: **rig'orously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **rig'orouslyness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being rigorous: **rigorist**, *n.* *rig'ér-ist*, one very severe and exact in matters of religion; a Jansenist.

rile, *v.* *ri-l*—see *roll*.

rillevo, *n.* *ri-lê-vô* (It.), see *relief*, a term in the fine arts.

rill, *n.* *ril* (Low Ger. *rille*, a little stream: Dut. *rillen*, to shiver: Icel. *rylla*, to tumble about), a very small brook; a streamlet: *v.* to run in very small streams: *ril'ing*, *imp.*: *ri'lled*, *pp.* *ri'lld*.

rim, *n.* *rim* (AS. *rima*, margin, edge: Dan. *bryn*, the surface of the sea, the brow or rim of the eye: W. *rhim*, the edge or rim), the edge or margin which surrounds a thing; the border; the lower part of the belly: *v.* to put a rim or hoop to: *rim'ming*, *imp.*: *rim'med*, *pp.* *rim'd*.

rime, *n.* *rim* (AS. *hrim*; Dut. *rijm*; Sw. *rim*, hoarfrost: Icel. *hrim*, soot, hoarfrost), hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapour: *rim'y*, *a.* *ri'mi*, abounding with rime; frosty.

rimose, *a.* *ri-môs*, also *rimous*, *a.* *ri-mûs* (L. *rimosus*, full of cracks: It. *rimoso*: F. *riméux*), in *bot.*, covered with cracks or fissures, mostly parallel, as the bark of a tree; chinky: **rimose'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **rimosity**, *n.* *ri-môs-â-tê*, the state of being rimous or chinky.

rimple, *v.* *rim'pl* (AS. *hrympelle*; Dut. *rimpel*, a wrinkle: Low Ger. *rumpeeln*, to rumble, to jolt), to wrinkle; to pucker; to corrugate: *n.* a fold or wrinkle: *rim'pling*, *imp.*: *rim'pled*, *pp.* *-pld*: *ad.* *pu'ckered*; wrinkled.

rimd, *n.* *rimd* (AS. *rind* or *hrinde*; Dut. and Ger. *rinde*, crust or bark), the skin or outer coat of fruit, &c.; the peel; the bark of trees.

rinderpest, *n.* *rin'dér-pést* (Ger. *rinderpest*—from *rinder*, black cattle, kind, and *pest*, a pestilence), cattle-plague; a peculiarly fatal disease of cattle and dairy stock, propagated by contagion, and consisting of poison generated in the blood, its usual course being seven days.

rinforzando, *n.* *rin'fôrt-sân-dô* (It.), in *music*, with increased volume of sound.

ring, *n.* *ring* (Icel. *hring*, a circle, a ring: Dan. *kringel*, crooked, twisted: W. *crych*, a curling), anything in the form of a circle; a small hoop of gold, variously ornamented, worn as on the finger; a hoop; a circular course; the betting arena on a race-course: *v.* to encircle; to fit or arm with a ring; to cut a ring of bark out of a tree: *ring'ing*, *imp.*: *ring'ed*, *pp.* *ring'd*: *ring'less*, *a.* *-lês*, without a ring: *ring-bolt*, an iron bolt having a ring at one end: *ring-bone*, a callous substance in the foot of a horse: *ring-dove*, a species of pigeon: *ring-fence*, a fence encircling an estate within one enclosure; an enclosing fence or line: *ring-finger*, the third finger of the left hand, on which the wedding ring is put: *ring-head*, an instrument used to stretch woollen cloth: *ring-ousel*, a kind of thrush: *ring-mail*, in *armour*, small rings of steel sewn edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth: *ring-sail*, a light sail set abaft the spanker: *ring-shaped*, *a.* having the shape of a ring: *ring-streaked*, *a.* having circular streaks or lines on the body: *ring-tail*, the female of the hen-barrier: *ring-worm*, in *med.*, a contagious eruptive disease, appearing on the skin in distinct circular patches, chiefly on the scalp, the forehead, and the neck: *fairy rings*—see *fairy*.

ring, *v.* *ring* (Icel. *hringja*, to ring bells: Dan. *ringte*, to ring or tinkle: an imitative word), to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to cause to sound; to

tinkle; to be spread abroad, as, the whole town *rang* with the news: *n.* the sound as of a bell or a metallic body; the loud repeated sounds, as of voices in acclamation; a peal or chime of bells: *ring'ing*, *imp.*: *rang*, *pt.* *rang*, *did ring*: *rang*, *pp.* *rang*: *ringer*, *n.* *ring'ér*, one who rings bells.

ringent, *a.* *rin'jênt* (L. *ringens*, opening wide the mouth), in *bot.*, applied to a labiate flower in which the upper lip is much arched, and the lips are separated by a distinct gap; gaping.

ringleader, *n.* *ring'li-der* (*ring*, and *leader*), the leader of a ring; the head of a society engaged in an illegal enterprise; the head or chief of a riotous body of persons.

ringlet, *n.* *ring'lêt* (dim. of *ring*), a small ring; a curl of hair: *ring'leted*, *a.* having ringlets.

rinse, *v.* *rins* (F. *rinçer*; Dan. *rense*, to cleanse: Icel. *hreinn*; Ger. *rein*; Dan. *reen*, pure, clean), to cleanse by the introduction of water; to give a final cleansing to after washing, as to linen: *rin'sing*, *imp.*: *n.* a cleansing with a second water: *rin'sed*, *pp.* *rin'st*: *rinser*, *n.* *rin'sér*, one who rinses.

riot, *n.* *ri-ô't* (AS. *wreotan*, to make a cracking noise: F. *rioter*, to chide, to brawl: Gael. *raoit*, indecent mirth: It. *riotta*, riot), a disturbance of the peace by a few or many persons; wild and noisy festivity; excessive and expensive feasting: *v.* to raise an uproar or disturbance of the peace; to feast with loose and noisy mirth; to run to excess in feasting or other sensual indulgence: *ri-ô'ting*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who riots; *reveling*: *ri-ô'ted*, *pp.* *ri-ô'ter*, *n.* *-ér*, one who disturbs by riots: *ri-ô'tous*, *a.* *-ûs*, partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; uproarious; noisy and licentious in festivity: *ri-ô'tously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ri-ô'tousness*, *n.* *-nês*, the state or quality of being riotous: *v.* to run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.

rip, *v.* *rip* (Icel. *hrifa*, to scrape, to snatch: Dut. *roopen*; Ger. *raufen*, to pluck: F. *friper*, to rub, to wear: AS. *rypan*, to spoil), to separate the parts of a thing by cutting or tearing; to cut or tear open or off; to tear up for disclosure or alteration: *n.* a place torn; a rent by part of a seam giving way: *rip'ping*, *imp.*: *ripped*, *pp.* *rip't*: *rip'per*, *n.* *-pér*, one who rips.

rip, *n.* *rip* (Low Ger. *rip* or *rîst*; Ger. *gerippe*, a skeleton), anything worthless or thoroughly vicious; a rip of a horse is a thin worn-out horse; a morally ill-conditioned person.

riparian, *a.* *ri-pâ-ri-ân* (L. *riparius*, that frequents the banks of rivers—from *ripa*, the bank of a stream), pert. to the bank of a stream.

ripe, *a.* *rip* (Dut. *rijp*; Ger. *reif*, ripe), brought to perfection or maturity; mature; mellow; fit for use; ready; prepared: *rip'e'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ripe'ness*, *n.* *-nês*, full growth; maturity; fitness for use; complete supuration, as of an abscess: *ripen*, *v.* *rip'n*, to become ripe; to mature; to grow ripe, as grain or fruit; to bring to completeness or perfection: *ri'pening*, *imp.*: *ri'pened*, *pp.* *-pnd*.

Riphean, *a.* *ri-fê-ân*, a term applied to certain mountains in the north of Asia.

ripidolite, *n.* *ri-pî-dô-lî't* (Gr. *rhapis*, a fan, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of an olive-green colour, occurring in tabular crystals, often united in comb-like or fan-like groups.

ripieno, *a.* *ri-pê-a-nô* (It.), in *music*, a term meaning full.

ripple, *n.* *rip'pl* (AS. *hrympelle*; Dut. *rimpel*, a wrinkle: Low Ger. *rumpeeln*, to rumble, to clatter: an imitative word), the little curling waves on the surface of water: *v.* to ruffle the surface of water; to curl on the surface: *rip'pling*, *imp.*: *n.* the breaking of ripples, or the noise of it: *rip'pled*, *pp.* *-pld*: *rip'plingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ripple-grass*, a species of plantain: *ripple-marks*, the marks on the sand of a sea-beach by the receding tide, in *geol.*, the ridgy or wavy marks on the surface of many sandstones.

ripple, *v.* *rip'pl* (Fris. *ribbel*; Dan. *ribbel*, a frame with iron teeth, through which thrashed straw is drawn, to save any remnants of corn: Ger. *rau/en*; Swiss, *rippe/ta*, to pluck), to pluck off the seed-capsules of flax by drawing the straw through a fixed iron comb: *n.* a kind of comb or frame with long wire teeth, through which flax-plants are passed, to remove the capsules containing the seeds.

rip-rap, *n.* *rip-râp*, in *civil engin.*, a foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ript, *v.* *ript*, another spelling of *ripped*—see *rip* 1.

côw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bîd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

rise, *v.* **rtz** (Icel. *risa*; Goth. *urrisan*; AS. *arisan*, to rise up; Dut. *risen*, to rise up; Bav. *reisen*, to fall), to ascend; to move upward; to get up, as from a recumbent position; to get up from rest or repose; to spring or grow; to begin to appear or to exist; to increase; to advance, as in price; to gain elevation in position; to break forth; to be elevated above the surface; to have its source in; to commence; to make insurrection; to be roused; to close a sitting, as a court of justice, or Parliament; in *Script.*, to be revived from death: *n.* act of rising; ascent; elevation; source; beginning; increase; advance, as in value: **ri'sing**, *imp.*: **adj.** mounting; advancing; appearing above the horizon; increasing, as in wealth or position; reviving from death: *n.* act of getting up from any recumbent posture; a tumour; ascent; act of reviving from the dead; an insurrection against government; sedition; prorogation of Parliament; the close of the sitting of a court: **rose**, *pt.* **rós**, did rise: **risen**, *pp.* **ri'sen**: **riser**, *n.* **ri'ser**, one who rises.

risible, *a.* **ri'si-bl** (F. and Sp. *risible*; It. *risibile*, risible—from L. *risum*, to laugh), having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; prone to laugh: **ri'sibly**, *ad.* **-bls**; **ri'sibility**, *n.* **-bil-ty**, the quality of being risible; proneness to laugh.

risk, *n.* **risk** (F. *risque*; It. *risico*; Sp. *riesgo*, risk; Bret. *riska*, to slip or slide), exposure to injury or loss; danger; hazard: *v.* to expose to the chance of injury or loss; to hazard; to peril: **risk'ing**, *imp.*: **risked**, *pp.* **risk't**; **risk'er**, *n.* **-er**, one who risks: **risk'ful**, *a.* **-ful**, also **risk'y**, *a.* **-y**, attended with danger; hazardous; to run a risk, to incur hazard; to encounter danger: to take a risk, to assume danger; to insure: **rissoles**, *n. plu.* **ri'sóls** (F. *rissole*, to fry meat till it is brown; Dan. *risle*, to purr, to murmur), a mince wrapped in a thin puff paste in the form of a sausage and fried.

risus, *n.* **ri'sús** (L. *risus*, laughter; It. *riso*; F. *risée*, laughter), a laugh; laughter: **risus sardonius**, *-sár-dón'i-ús*, in *med.*, a singularly convulsive grin or laugh, implying great hatred; the peculiarly horrible expression of countenance observed in cases of *tetanus*, so called because supposed to be produced by eating of a species of ranunculus growing in *Sardinia*.

rite, *n.* **rit** (L. *ritus*, a religious usage or ceremony; It. *rito*; F. *rit* or *rite*), a formal act of religious worship; external observance; form; ceremony: **ritual**, *a.* **rit'u-ál**, pert. to rites, or prescribed by them: *n.* a book of rites or services: **rit'u-álly**, *ad.* **-ly**; **rit'u-al-ism**, *n.* **-izm**, observance of prescribed forms in religious services; excessive or prominent observance of forms; sometimes opposed to *spiritual worship*: **rit'u-al-ist**, *n.* **-ist**, one who adheres to rituals, or to external forms in worship; one unduly devoted to mere external forms in worship: **rit'u-al-ists**, *n. plu.* **-ists**, the extreme party in the Ch. of Eng. which seeks both in doctrine and ritual to assimilate it to the R. Cath. Ch.

ritornelle, *n.* **rit'ór-nél**, also **ritornello**, *n.* **rit'ór-nél-lo** (It. dim. of *ritorno*, return), in *music*, a short introductory or concluding symphony to an air; a repeat or burden of an air or song.

rival, *n.* **ri-vál** (L. *rivalis*, one who uses a brook or small stream in common with another, a near neighbour—from *rivus*, a brook or small stream; It. *rivale*; F. *rival*), one who is in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor: **adj.** having the same pretensions or claims: *v.* to strive to gain the object which another is contending for; to stand in competition with; to emulate: **ri-valling**, *imp.*: **ri-valled**, *pp.* **-vald**: **ri-valry**, *n.* **-vá-ry**, a striving to obtain an object another is pursuing; competition: **ri-valship**, *n.* contention for superiority or for the same object.

rive, *v.* **riv** (Icel. *riða*, to tear asunder; AS. *reaf*, spoil; Scot. *reiver*, a robber; Dan. *rive*, to rend or tear; Dut. *rijsen*, to rake), to split; to rend or burst asunder; to be split: **ri-ving**, *imp.*: **rived**, *pp.* **ri-véd**, also **riven**, *pp.* **ri-vén**: **river**, *n.* **ri-vér**, one who rives.

river, *n.* **ri-vér** (F. *rivière*, a shore; It. *riviera*, a shore or bank; L. *rivus*, a river; It. *ri-vo*), a stream flowing in a channel into another river, into the ocean, or into a lake or sea; a copious flow; abundance: **ri-vu-let**, *n.* **-u-lét**, a small river or stream: **river-basin**, the whole extent of valley or basin-shaped country drained by any river and its tributaries: **river-craft**, small vessels or boats which do not put to sea: **river-bed**, the bottom of a river: **river-god**, a deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a river: **river-horse**, the hippopotamus—an animal living in

river: **river-water**, water of a river, as distinguished from spring, rain, or sea water.

rivet, *n.* **ri-vét** (F. *rive*, a strip along the edge of anything; *rivet*, the welt of a shoe, a rivet or clinch; F. *river*; Port. *rebitar*, to double back the edge or point of a thing, to clinch a nail), a metal pin inserted into a hole pierced through two plates overlapping each other, and hammered broad at both ends in order to fasten the plates firmly together: *v.* to fasten firmly; to clinch; to make firm or immovable: **ri-vét'ing**, *imp.*: **ri-véted**, *pp.*—*spelt often with tt.*

rivose, *a.* **ri-vós** (L. *rivus*, a small stream), applied to surfaces marked with irregular grooves or furrows: **ri-vu-let**—see *river*.

rix-dollar, *n.* **riks-dóllér** (Ger. *reichthaler*, literally, the dollar of the empire), a silver coin of Germany, Denmark, &c., varying in value from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

roach, *n.* **róch** (AS. *reochche*; Ger. *roche*), a freshwater fish of the carp family.

roach, *n.* **róch**, the curve or arch at the foot of a square sail.

road, *n.* **ród** (from Eng. *road*; AS. *rad*; Dut. *reede*; Dan. *ridt*, a riding, a ride; F. *rade*, an anchorage-ground for ships), a public way by which passengers, vehicles, and animals may pass from place to place; a highway; a journey: **road-metal**, stones broken small for covering and repairing roads: **roadstead**, *n.* **ród-stéd**, also the **roads**, a place where ships may safely ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore: **roadster**, *n.* **-stér**, a horse fitted for travelling; a ship at anchor: **road-surveyor**, an officer whose duty it is to see public roads kept in a good state of repair: **road-way**, *n.* **-way**, the part of a road travelled by vehicles: **roadmaking**, *n.* the making of roads: **road-side**, *a.* **-side**, the side of a road, as a roadside inn: on the road, travelling; to take to the road, to engage in robbery upon the highways.

roam, *v.* **róm** (old F. *ronier*; It. *romeo*, a pilgrim, one who makes a pilgrimage to Rome—from *Roma*, Rome; the derivation more likely in the following direction—AS. *ryman*, to make room; Icel. *ryma*; Ger. *räumen*; Dut. *ruimen*, to make or leave room), to range; to ramble; to wander over; to move about from place to place without any certain purpose: *n.* a ramble: **roam'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of wandering; a ramble: **roamed**, *pp.* **róm'd**: **roam'er**, *n.* **-er**, one who roams.

roan, *a.* **rón** (F. *rouan*; Sp. *ruano*; It. *roano*, roan), applied to a horse of a bay or dark colour, with spots of grey or white thickly interspersed; of a colour having a decided shade of red: *n.* grained sheepskin leather.

roan-tree or **rowan-tree**, *n.* **róan-tré** or **rów'-án-tré** (Icel. *runda*, a charm; Latham gives Dan. *rón* or *rónnetra*), a tree bearing small red berries in large clusters; the mountain-ash, the branches and other parts of which are famous among the superstitious as spells against witches and warlocks.

roar, *n.* **rór** (AS. *varian*, to roar, to cry out; Dut. *reeren*, to roar; an imitative word), the deep full cry of a large animal; any deep loud noise of some continuance; the howling of a tempest; the sound of stormy waves of the sea: *v.* to utter a deep loud cry, as a large animal; to give forth a loud and deep continuous noise; to cry aloud; to bawl: **roar'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** uttering a deep loud sound: *n.* a loud deep cry, as of a lion; a loud deep cry of distress: **roar'er**, *n.* **-er**, one who roars; a broken-winded horse: **roar'ingly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **roared**, *pp.* **rór'd**.

roast, *v.* **róst** (old F. *rostit*, to roast; It. *rosta*, a frying-pan; Ger. *rost*; Pol. *rosta*, a grate), to dress meat for the table by exposing it to the direct action of heat, as on a spit, in an oven, &c.; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by heat; to tease or banter; to burn broken ore in a heap to free it from some foreign matters: *n.* that which is prepared by heat, as meat: **adj.** prepared by heat: **roast'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who roasts; the process by which anything is roasted; a bantering: **roast'ed**, *pp.*: **roast'er**, *n.* **-er**, he who or that which roasts: to rule the roast, to govern; to manage; probably only a corruption of "to rule the roost," in allusion to the cock among his hens, or "to rule the rod," in allusion to the emblem of authority—that is, "to rule or wield the rod."

rob, *v.* **rób** (old F. *rober*; Sp. *robar*; It. *rubare*; Dut. *rooven*; Dan. *røbe*; AS. *reafian*, to take by violence, to plunder), to deprive of by force, or by secret theft; to steal; to plunder: **rob'bing**, *imp.*: **robbed**, *pp.* **rób'd**: **robber**, *n.* **-bér**, one who takes the goods of

another by force, by open violence, or by secret theft: **robbery**, *n.* -i, the forcible taking away of the goods or money of another; a plundering; theft.

rob, *n.* *rób* (It. *robbo*; F. *rob*; Ar. *robb*, *rob*), the extract or juice of ripe fruit prepared with honey or sugar.

robins, *n.* plu. *rób'ins* (a corruption of *rope-bands*; Ger. *raaben*—from Icel. *ra*, a sail-yard, and *band*, a tie), small ropes on board a ship that fasten sails to their yards.

robe, *n.* *rób* (It. *roba*, a long upper garment; F. *robe*, a gown or mantle; Sp. *ropa*, clothes), a long loose garment worn over the dress; a dress of dignity or state; an elegant dress: *v.* to put on a robe; to dress with magnificence or splendour; to array; to dress: *rób'ing*, *imp.*: *rób'ed*, *pp.* *rób'd*: *robbmaker*, one who makes the official robes or gowns of clergymen, barristers, aldermen, &c.: **master of the robes**, an officer of the royal household who orders the sovereign's robes: **mistress of the robes**, the lady highest in rank attending on the queen, and who has the care of her robes: **robing-room**, the apartment or apartments where noblemen and lawyers put on their official robes.

robert, *n.* *rób'ért*, or **herb-robert** (said to be in allusion to Robert, Duke of Normandy), an annual plant of the genus *geranium*, found in waste ground, among stones and debris of rocks, formerly esteemed as a medicine; the herb stork-bill.

robin, *n.* *rób'in* (from *Robin*, the familiar corruption of Robert), the most familiar of our wild birds, called *robin-redbreast*.

robust, *a.* *rób'úst* (L. *robustus*, hard, solid, strong—*from robur*, a very hard kind of oak; It. *robusto*; F. *robuste*), strong; stout; hardy; vigorous; possessing perfect strength and vigour: **robustly**, *ad.* -i: **robustness**, *n.* -né, strength; vigour.

rook, *n.* *rók*, also spelt *rukh*, *rók* (Ar. *rukh*), a fabled monstrous bird in Arabian mythology.

rocambole, *n.* *rók'am-ból* (F. *rocambole*; Ger. *rokamboln*), a sort of wild garlic; a kind of shallot.

roccelle, *a.* *rók-sél'lik* (It. *rocca*, a rock, because the plant grows on rocks), name for a fatty acid obtained from the herb archil, whose systematic name is *roccella tinctoria*, *rók-sél'id tink-tór'id*.

roche, *a.* *n.* *rósh* (F. *roche*, a rock), used in compounds, as **roche-alum**, alum deprived of part of its water of crystallisation by heat.

roche moutonnée, *n.* *rósh mó-tón'nd* (F. *roche*, rock, and *moutonnée*, frizzled, woolly—*from mouton*, a sheep), the name given by French geologists to the projecting eminences of Alpine rocks that have been rounded and smoothed by glacier action, so called from their resemblance to sheep at rest.

Rochelle, *a.* *ró-shél'*, of or from Rochelle, a town of France: **Rochelle salt**, the tartrate of soda and potassa.

rochet, *n.* *rók'hét* (It. *rochetto*, a garment of plaited lawn worn by bishops: F. *rochet*, a smock-frock; Ger. *rock*, a coat), the garment of a priest resembling the modern surplice, but shorter and open at the sides; a round frock; a linen habit, now peculiar to a bishop.

rock, *n.* *rók* (It. *rocca*; F. *roc* or *roche*; Sp. *roca*, a rock, a crag), a large mass of stone bedded in the earth's crust, or resting on its surface; *figuratively*, defence; protection; immovability; a hard stalk of sweetmeat: *adj.* hard like rock; resembling or composed of rocks: **rocks**, *n.* plu. *róks*, in *geol.*, the substances, less or more solid, which compose the crust of the earth: **rocky**, *a.* *rók'y*, full of rocks; very hard; stony: **rockiness**, *n.* -né, the state of being rocky:

rockless, *a.* -lès, without rocks: **rockery**, *n.* -ér'i, a hillock formed of stones and earth, &c., for plants: **rock-alum**, *roche-alum*, which see: **rock-bound**, hemmed in by rocks: **rock-basins**, curious basin-shaped cavities occurring in the granites of high and exposed regions, like that of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, from one to many feet in diameter: **rock-butter**, a soft yellowish admixture of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron, cozing out of rocks containing alum—the product of decomposition: **rock-cork**, a variety of asbestos whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork: **rock-crystal**, a familiar term for the transparent and colourless varieties of crystallised quartz,—but the name is extended to the coloured varieties: **rock-leather**, the same as **rock-cork**, which see: **rock-oil**, the familiar as well as commercial term for *petroleum* or *mineral oil*: **rock-pigeon**, the wild pigeon, building its

nest in rocky hollows—the original of the domestic pigeon: **rock-plant**, **rock-rose**, plants: **rock-ruby**, the red garnet, having a cast of blue: **rock-salt**, the familiar as well as the scientific term for common salt (chloride of sodium), when it occurs in the earth's crust as a solid rock-mass: **rock-soap**, one of the clays or silicates of alumina, of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour and slightly greasy feel: **rock-shells**, certain univalves, characterised by the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells: **rock-wood**, a variety of asbestos, of a brown colour, occurring in long compacted fibres, which give it the aspect and texture of wood: **rock-work**, in *gardening*, stones and earth built up in imitation of the asperities of rocks, among which plants adapted for the situation may grow; a rockery.

rock, *n.* *rók* (Icel. *rocker*; old H. Ger. *rocco*; It. *rocca*, a distaff), the staff or frame about which flax or wool is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

rock, *v.* *rók* (Dan. *rokke*; Norm. *rugya*, to rock, to shake: old F. *rocquer*, to rock a child; Ger. *ruck*, a shake or toss), to move backward and forward, as in a cradle, a chair, &c.; to lull; to quiet; to be moved backward and forward: **rock'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* action of one who rocks; state of being rocked: **rocked**, *pp.* *rókt*: **rock'er**, *n.* -ér, he who or that which rocks; the curved support of a cradle, &c.: **rocking-chair**, a chair mounted on rockers, so as to be easily moved backwards and forwards: **rocking-horse**, a wooden horse mounted on a frame, on which children may play at riding: a **rocking-stone**, a rock, often of large size, so poised that it can be slightly moved with but little force.

rocket, *n.* *rók'èt* (It. *rocca*, a rock or distaff; *roccetto*, a rocket or hobbin to wind silk on, any kind of rocket or squib of wildfire: Ger. *rakete*, a rocket), a cylindrical case of pasteboard or iron filled with a composition, the combustion of which produces a recoil so great as to project it rapidly through the air, its flight being guided by a rod attached.

rocket, *n.* *rók'èt* (F. *roquette*; It. *ruchetta*; Ger. *rauke*, the rocket), an ornamental garden-plant.

rocoa, *n.* *rók'kó-d* (F. *roucou*; Brazilian, *urucu*), the vegetable pulp which yields annotta.

rod, *n.* *ród* (Dut. *roede*; Ger. *ruthe*, a rod; Wal. *ruda*), the pole of a carriage, something long and slender; a staff or wand as a badge of authority; a shoot or long twig; an instrument of punishment or correction; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; in *Scrip.*, a sprout, hence race or family: **rod-iron**, long slender bars of iron for making nails.

rode, *v.* *ród*, past tense of *ride*, which see.

rodentia, *n.* plu. *ró-dén'shí-d* (L. *rodens*, gnawing—*gen. rodentis*), an extensive class of animals, so called from their habit of gnawing or nibbling their food, as the rat, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c.: **rodent**, *a.* *ró-dén't*, gnawing: *n.* one of the gnawers, as the rat, the squirrel, &c.

rodomontade, *n.* *ród'ó-món-tád'* (F. *rodomontade*—*from Rodomonte* or *Rodomont*, a brave but proud and insolent character in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso': It. *rodomonte*, a vapouring fellow), empty noisy bluster; empty vaunting or ranting: *v.* to boast or bluster: **rodomonta'ding**, *imp.*: **rodomonta'ded**, *pp.*: **rodomonta'dist**, *n.* -dist, or **rodomonta'dor**, *n.* -dér, one who indulges in boasting and bluster.

roe, *n.* *ró* (Icel. *ra*; Ar. *reh*, a small kind of deer: Dan. *raa*), a small species of deer, remarkable for its agility in leaping; the female of the *hart*; also **roe-buck**, *n.* *ró-búk*.

roe, *n.* *ró* (Icel. *hrogni*; Sw. *rog*; Dut. *roghe*, the eggs of a fish: Ger. *rogen*, spawn), the eggs or spawn of fish: **roed**, *a.* *ród*, filled or impregnated with roe: **hard roe**, familiarly applied to the spawn of the female; **soft roe**, to the milt of the male: **roestone**, a familiar term for *Oolite*, from its being composed of a mass of small rounded grains or spherules, presenting a considerable resemblance to the roe of a fish; larger-grained varieties are called *peastones* or *pisolites*, *peagrits*, &c.

rogation, *n.* *ró-gá'shún* (L. *rogatio*, a question or interrogation—*from rogo*, I ask: It. *rogazioni*; F. *rogations*, rogation-days), litany; supplication: **rogation-week**, the second week before Whitsunday, so called because of the extraordinary prayers offered up on the first three days for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotions of Holy Thursday—called specially *rogation-days*.

cōv, *boý*, *fōót*: *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

rogue, *n.* *rōg* (F. *roder*, to roam, to wander: Prov. *rodar* or *rogar*, to roll, to tramp about), an idle disreputable person; a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a dishonest person; a familiar term of slight endearment; a sly fellow: **rogue**, *n.* *rō-gēr-i*, cheating; dishonest practices; waggy: **roguish**, *a.* *-gish*, fraudulent; dishonest; waggy: **rogishly** *mischievous*; **rogishly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **rogishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or state of being rogish; mischievousness; sly cunning: **rogue's march**, an air played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment: **rogue's yarn**, yarn of different twist and colour to the rest inserted in the royal cordage to distinguish it from that used in the merchant service.

roll, *v.* *rōl* (Icel. *rugla*, to mingle together in confusion: Gael. *ruaimlich*, to agitate water), to render turbid, as wine or other liquor, by stirring up the sediment; to excite to anger or resentment; to vex and disturb: **rolling**, *imp.*: **rolled**, *pp.* *rōld*;—also spelt *rile*, *v.* *rīl*: **riling**, *imp.*: **riled**, *pp.* *rīld*.

rolster, *v.* *rōys-tēr* (F. *rustre*, a swaggerer: Bret. *rouestler*, a disturber: Gael. *riastair*, to become turbulent: Low Ger. *rastern*, to clatter), to behave turbulently; to bluster: **rolster**, *n.* also **rolsterer**, *n.* *-ēr*, a rude, blustering, turbulent fellow: **rolstering**, *a.* noisy; uproarious.

role, *n.* *rōl* (F. *rôle*, a roll, a scroll), a part or character in a play or other public performance.

roll, *v.* *rōl* (It. *rotolare*; F. *rouler*; Dut. and Ger. *rollen*; Icel. *rulla*; Dan. *rulle*, to roll: an imitative word, from the rattling sound characteristic of rolling bodies), to move by turning over and over; to move round, as a wheel; to revolve; to cause to revolve; to involve; to form or be formed into a round mass; to wrap round upon itself; to spread or flatten by means of a roller or cylinder; to drive with a circular motion, or forward, as in a stream; to perform a periodical revolution; to move, as waves; to sound as a drum, the strokes producing a continuation of sounds; to be tossed about, or to move from side to side, on rough water, as a ship; to run on wheels; to move tumultuously: *n.* act of rolling; the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; a mass made round (F. *rouleau*); a writing or paper rolled upon itself; a volume; a public writing; a register or catalogue; anything wound into a cylindrical form; a twist of tobacco; a small piece of baked bread: **rolling**, *imp.*: **adj.** revolving; movable: *n.* the motion of a ship from side to side: **rolled**, *pp.* *rōld*: **roller**, *n.* *rōll-ēr*, a long round body of wood, stone, or iron, used to press, crush, grind, or smooth; *in surg.*, a long broad bandage of cotton or linen: **rollers**, *n.* *plu.* *-lērz*, the tumbling heavy waves of a ground swell; huge rolling waves: **rolling-mill**, heavy steel rollers for reducing red-hot masses of iron, copper, &c., to bars or thin plates, or sheets: **rolling-pin**, a round piece of wood for pressing and shaping dough or paste; **rolling prairie**, undulating prairie-land in N. Amer.: **rolling-press**, a press consisting of two rollers: **rolling stock**, the locomotives, carriages, and wagons belonging to a railway company: **rolls**, *n.* *plu.* *rōlz*, a part of London between the City and Westminster enjoying certain liberties, so called from the court rolls or law records being deposited in its chapel; the office where the Chancery records are kept, hence "the master of the rolls"—that is, "the judge of the court": **long-roll**, *in mil.*, a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal for an attack, or for troops to fall into line: **master of the rolls**, a high officer of the Court of Chancery, ranking immediately after the chief justice of the Queen's Bench, who is intrusted with the custody of the public records, of the records of the law courts, and those of the Court of Exchequer: **rolls of court** or of Parliament, &c., the parchments, &c., on which the acts and proceedings are engrossed: to **call the roll**, to rectify a list or register of the names of persons, as of a school, college, or of any organised body of persons, to ascertain their presence or absence: **rollick**, *v.* *rōl-ik* (Scot. *rolloch*, lively, free-spoken: Prov. Eng. *rollick*, to romp; Sw. *rolig*, merry), to move or act with a careless swaggering air: **rollicking**, *imp.*: **adj.** careless; swaggering: **rollicked**, *pp.* *-līkt*.

rollocks, *rōl-lōks*, for *row-locks*—see **row**. **rolly-poly** or **rolly-poly**, *n.* *rōl-i-pō-lī* (said to be a compound of *roll*, and *pool*, a hollow), a game in which a ball rolling into a certain hollow place wins; a pudding formed of a sheet of paste on which a conserve of fruit is spread, then rolled up and cooked.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

Romale, *n.* *rō-mâ-ik* (F. *Romaïque*: mod. Gr. *Romaikos*), a term applied to the modern Greek tongue: *adj.* of or relating to modern Greece, or its language.

Roman, *a.* *rō-mân* (L. *Romanus*, a Roman), pert, to Rome or its people; pert, to the Pope; papal; the type commonly used in printing, as distinguished from the Italic: *n.* a native or citizen of Rome: **Romanic**, *a.* *rō-mân-ik*, derived from the Roman alphabet: **Romanism**, *n.* *rō-mân-izm*, the tenets of the Church of Rome: **Romanist**, *n.* *-ist*, an adherent of the Church of Rome: **Romanise**, *v.* *-iz*, to convert or to conform to the R. Cath. religion; to Latinise: **Romanising**, *imp.*: **adj.** tending towards the Church of Rome: **Romanised**, *pp.* *-izd*: **adj.** inclined towards the Roman language, or to the Ch. of Rome: **Roman Catholic**, *a.* applied to that form of the Christian religion of which the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the acknowledged chief or head: *n.* one who professes that form of Christianity: **Roman Catholicism**, the doctrines and practices of the R. Cath. Ch.: **Roman cement**, a cement or mortar used in the surface-fronting of brick and other buildings to imitate stone, which art was brought from Italy: **Roman candle**, a firework in form of a large candle, generally held in the hand: **Roman Indiction**—see **indiction**: **Roman law**, the name given to the laws founded on the laws and statutes of anc. Rome, and incorporated more or less into the laws of every country of Europe: **Roman order**, *in arch.*, the composite order.

romance, *n.* *rō-mâns* (Eng. *Roman*, the Latin or common language of Rome, or any language which grew out of it, as the Spanish, Italian, Provençal—from L. *Romæus*, a Roman: F. *Roman* or *Romance*, Romance; Sp. *Romance*; It. *Romanzo*, the common vulgar language; Prov. *romansar*; F. *romancier*, to write in the vulgar tongue), a name applied to those languages of southern Europe which grew out of the literary Latin of Rome, and the ordinary spoken dialects of anc. Italy, in the different provinces of Roman Europe, and which became the popular languages; in Sp., the term came to signify a ballad; in Eng., first applied to translations from the French, and subsequently a story of fiction, a sense the word had acquired in French; any tale of wild adventure in love or war resembling those of the middle ages: **adj.** sprung from the literary Latin and the dialects of anc. Italy: *v.* to lie; to deal in extravagant stories: **romancing**, *imp.* *rō-mân-sing*: **adj.** indulging in romance: **romanced**, *pp.* *-mânst*: **romancer**, *n.* *-sēr*, also **roman-cist**, *n.* *-sist*, one who writes romances; one who invents wild and extravagant stories of love or war: **romancero**, *n.* *rō-mân-sēr-ō* (Sp.), a collection of national ballads or romances: **Romanesque**, *n.* *-ēsk* (F.), the debased style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire; the common dialects of some of the southern districts of France, founded on the literary Latin and the dialects of anc. Italy; in *paint.*, that which is made up of fable and romance: **Romansh**, *n.* *-mânsh*, the romance, language of the Grisons of Switzerland.

Romanism, **Romanist**, **Romanise**—see **Roman**. **romantic**, *a.* *rō-mân-tik* (from *romance*, which see), pert, to romance, or resembling it; wild; extravagant; full of wild or fantastic scenery, with which the sublime and the beautiful are more or less blended: **romantically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **romanticness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being romantic: **romanticism**, *n.* *-tiz-izm*, a term used to express the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists.

romanzovite, *n.* *rō-mân-zō-vīt* (after Count *Romanzoff*), a brownish-black variety of lime-garnet.

Rome, *n.* *rōm* (L. *Romulus*, its founder; *Roma*, Rome), the chief city of anc. Italy, and now of the kingdom of Italy; the seat of the popedom; the R. Cath. religion: **Romish**, *a.* *rō-mish*, of or belonging to the Ch. of Rome; a term offensively applied to the adherents of the R. Cath. Ch.: **Romishly**, *ad.* *-ly*. **romp**, *v.* *rōmp* (another spelling of *ramp*, which see: Ger. *rammeln*, to sport in an excited manner: Dut. *rammelen*, to rattle, to romp), a young person of unrestrained spirits; a girl noisy and boisterous in play: *v.* to jump and throw about the limbs in play; to play in a rude and boisterous manner: **romping**, *imp.* *n.* act of one who romps: **adj.** boisterously playful: **romped**, *pp.* *rōmp*: **rompish**, *a.* *-ish*, given to boisterous play; inclined to romp: **rompishly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **rompishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being rompish; disposition to rude sport; rudeness.

ronde bosse, n. *rōngd'bos* (F. *ronde*, round, spherical, and *bosse*, a bunch, a swelling), in *arch.*, a term applied to sculptured objects in their full forms, in contradistinction to those which are in *relief*, or attached more or less to a plane or ground.

rondeau, n. *rōndō* (F. *rondeau*, a rondeau—from *round*, round), a poem, usually of thirteen verses, divided into three parts, parts of which are repeated; a musical composition in three strains, the second and third ending with the first part repeated; also split round.

rood, n. *rōd* (from Eng. *rod*, which see: Dut. *roede*, a measure of ten feet in land-surveying), the fourth part of an acre; 40 poles or perches.

rood, n. *rōd* (AS. *rod*, the cross: Fris. *rode*, gallows, cross; Ger. *ruthe*, a long transverse pole), a cross; an instrument of punishment, consisting of one rod laid at right angles over another; the figure of Christ on the cross, generally with a representation of the Father and Holy Spirit, formerly in most R. Cath. churches: **rood-loft**, a gallery, generally placed over the chancel-screen in parish churches, on which the cross or rood was set to view: **by the rood**, by the cross, a form of words formerly used in swearing.

roof, n. *rōf* (AS. *hrof*; old Dut. *roef*; Russ. *krov*, a roof: Serv. *krovat*, thatched), the top part or cover of a house or other building; the inner side of a vault or arch; the interior upper part; a house or dwelling: **v.** to cover or furnish with a roof; to shelter: **roof-ing**, imp.: **n.** the materials of a roof: **roofed**, pp. *rōft*: **roofy**, a. *rōf'ī*, having roofs: **roofless**, a. *-lēs*, having no house or home.

rook, n. *rōok* (AS. *hroc*: Dut. *roek*, a rook; Gael. *rōc*, to cry hoarsely: L. *raucius*, hoarse), a bird of the crow family, having the base of the bill bare of feathers, noted for its thievish propensities; a cheat; a thief: **v.** to cheat: **rook-ing**, imp.: **rooked**, pp. *rōokt*: **rookery**, n. *rōok-ēr-t*, a place where rooks congregate and build their nests; a close assemblage of poor mean buildings inhabited by the lowest poor; a place for thieves, &c.

rook, n. *rōok* (It. *rocco*; F. *roc*, the rook—from Pers. *rokh*, a camel), the castle at chess.

room, n. *rōm* (AS. *rum*; Ger. *raum*; Goth. *rums*, space: Icel. *ryma*; Ger. *raumen*; Dut. *ruimen*, to clear a space, to make room), space; place or space unoccupied; an apartment of a house; station; place of another; stead; scope; opportunity; possible admission or mode; latitude: **room'ful**, n. *-fōol*, as many as a room will hold: **room'y**, a. *-ī*, having ample room; spacious: **room'ily**, ad. *-ī*: **room'iness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being roomy; large extent of space; spaciousness: **v.** to give room, to withdraw, to allow others to pass or be seated: **to make room**, to open a space, way, or passage.

roost, n. *rōst* (AS. *hrost*; Dut. *roest*, the seat or perch of a bird, so called from the *rod* or perch: Ger. *ruste*, a roost), the pole or perch on which a bird settles itself to rest: **v.** to sit or sleep on the branch of a tree, or any other thing, as a bird at night: **roost-ing**, imp.: **roost'ed**, pp.: **roost'er**, n. *-ēr*, a cock, considered as the head of the roost: **at roost**, in a state of rest or sleep.

root, n. *rōt* (Icel. *rót*, a root: AS. *wrotan*; Dut. *wroeten*; Dan. *rode*, to root, as a pig or a mole: Norm. *rota*, to dig, to dabble), that part of a plant which descends into and fixes itself in the earth, and through which the plant is nourished; the part of anything resembling a root in manner of growth; the lower part of a thing; the original or cause of anything; first ancestor; impression; durable effect; in a language, that element which serves as a common basis to one or more words, the root being contained in the language itself, or in its older forms derived from a foreign language; in *alg.*, the value of an unknown quantity in an equation; in *arith.*, any number which multiplied by itself produces a square or power—that number is the *root* of the square or power: **v.** to plant or fix in the earth; to enter the earth; to impress deeply; to tear up from the ground; to tear up the earth with the snout, as swine; to extirpate: **root-ing**, imp. taking root; turning up the earth with the snout, as swine: **root'ed**, pp.: **adj.** fixed and grown by roots; deep; radical: **root'edly**, ad. *-ī*: **root'edness**, n. *-ēd-nēs*, the state or condition of being rooted: **root'y**, a. *-ī*, full of roots: **root'iness**, n. *-ī-nēs*, the state of being full of roots: **rootless**, a. *-lēs*, without a root: **root'let**, n. *-lēt*, a little root; a radicle: **root-leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf growing immediately from the root: **root-stock**, in

bot., a subterranean prostrate stem which emits roots from its lower surface: **root-crop**, a crop of esculent roots, as the potato or turnip, &c.: **to take root**, to become planted or fixed; to increase and spread: **to tear up by the root**, to eradicate; to extirpate.

ropalic, a. *rō-pal'īk* (Gr. *rhopalon*, a club), club-formed.

rope, n. *rōp* (Icel. *reip*, a rope: Dut. *reep* or *roop*, a cord or rope: AS. *rap*, a rope), a cord or line composed of several strands twisted together; a small cable; a row of things depending: **v.** to draw out or extend into a string or thread by means of a glutinous or adhesive quality: **ro'ping**, imp.: **n.** the state or quality of being glutinous and adhesive: **roped**, pp. *rōpt*: **ropy**, a. *rōpt*, stringy; adhesive: **ro'piness**, n. *-nēs*, aptness to draw out into strings or threads without breaking; the partial viscosity and roping of liquors: **ro'pery**, n. *-pēr-t*, a place where ropes are made: **ro'pish**, a. *-pish*, tending to ropiness: **ro'per**, n. *-pēr*, a ropemaker: **rope-dancer**, one who walks and performs feats on an extended rope: **rope-ladder**, a ladder made of ropes, hung over a ship's side, or otherwise used, as being easily portable: **ropemaker**, one who makes ropes: **ropemaking**, n. the making of ropes: **ropewalk**, a long covered walk where ropes are extended as they are spun: **rope-yarn**, yarn consisting of single threads for making ropes: **a rope of sand**, a band easily broken; anything worthless as a tie or bond of union.

roquelauze, n. *rōk-ē-lāur'* (after the Duke de Roquelauze), a short cloak or surcoat, made to button from top to bottom, much used in the beginning of last century.

rorqual, n. *rōr'kwāl* (Norwegian, *rorqualus*, a whale with folds), one of the whale kind, having a more slender body than the common whale.

rosalina, n. *rō-sā-līnā* (L. *rosa*, a rose), in *geol.*, a genus of many-celled foraminiferous organisms—so called from the circular or rose-like disposition of the chambers.

rosary, n. *rō-sā-rī* (L. *rosarius*, pert. to roses; *rosarium*, a rose-garden: F. *rosaire*; It. *rosario*, a rosary—from L. *rosa*, a rose), a title of many works, consisting of compendiums of flowers, as it were, culled from preceding authors,—latterly specially appropriated to a string of Paternosters and Ave Marias to be recited in a certain order,—now restricted to a string of beads used to keep count in the recitation of them.

rose, n. *rōz* (L. *rosa*; Gr. *rhodon*, a rose; It. *rosa*; Ger. *Dan.*, and *F. rose*), a well-known plant, or its universally-admired flower, having many species and varieties: **rosaceous**, a. *rō-sā-shūs*, belonging to the order of rose-plants, called *rosaceæ*, *-chit*; like a rose; in *bot.*, applied to corollas having separate sessile petals like the rose: **rosacic**, a. *rō-sā-sīk*, applied to a substance (rosacic acid) of a brick-like, rose, or red colour, deposited by the urine in gout and inflammatory fevers: **roseal**, a. *rō-sē-al*, like a rose in smell or colour: **ro'seate**, a. *-āt*, of a rose colour; resembling a rose: **ro'seay**, a. *-zī*, blooming; red; blushing; charming: **ro'siness**, n. *-zī-nēs*, the quality of being rosy; resemblance to the colour of the rose: **rose-coloured** or **rose-hued**, a. having the colour of a rose: **rosebud**, a rose before it expands: **rose-bush**, the shrub or plant which bears roses: **rose-diamond**, a diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes or facets: **rosedrop**, a confection or sweetmeat; a ruddy eruption upon the nose: **rose-engine**, an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines, presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose: **rose-gall**, a curious excrescence on the dog-rose: **rose-mallow**, the hollyhock: **rose-pink**, a pigment of a rose colour: **adj.** having a pink colour, like that of the rose: **rose-quartz**, a more or less transparent variety of quartz, of a fine rose-red or pink colour: **rose-water**, a perfume distilled from rose-leaves: **rose-window**, in *arch.*, a circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose: **rosewood**, a wood of Brazil, highly esteemed as a veneer, and which, when fresh, has a faint but agreeable smell of roses: **under the rose**, a translation of the Latin "sub rosa," which signifies, in a manner that forbids disclosure; in secrecy; privately: Latham connects this phrase with the practices of the secret sect of the Rosicrucians of the 17th century, who were popularly styled the brothers

of the *rosy cross*, from a mistaken notion of the real origin of the word: *ware of the Roses*, in *Eng. hist.*, the long and bloody feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster for the possession of the Eng. crown—the *white rose* being the badge of the house of York, and the *red rose* that of the house of Lancaster.

rose, *n.* *rôz*, also *rose-rash*, *n.* *rôz-râsh* (*rose*, and *rash*, an eruption), in *Scot.*, an eruption on the skin of small rose-coloured patches, very slightly elevated; erysipelas; St Anthony's fire.

rose, *pt.* of *rise*, which see.

roselite, *n.* *rôzêl-îf* (after *G. Rose* of Berlin), a deep rose-red-coloured variety of cobalt bloom.

rosemary, *n.* *rôz-mâr-î* (*L. rosmarinus*, rosemary—from *ros*, dew, and *marc*, the sea; *It. rosmarino*: *F. rosmarin*), a pretty, fragrant, evergreen shrub, employed in making Hungary-water—so named as being of a dewy nature, and thriving best near the sea; also *rose-marine*, *-mâ-rên'.*

rosella, *n.* *rô-zê-lâ* (mid. *L. rosella*, a little rose—from *L. rosa*, a rose—so called from its colour), in *med.*, a rose-coloured rash of several varieties.

roset, *n.* *rô-zê-t* (*F. rosette*, red ink or red chalk—from *F. rose*; *L. rosa*, a rose), a rose-coloured pigment.

Rosetta-stone, *n.* *rô-zê-tâ-stôn*, a stone discovered at *Rosetta*, in Egypt, bearing inscriptions, by the aid of which a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of anc. Egypt.

rosette, *n.* *rô-zê-t* (*F. rosette*; *It. rosetta*, a rosette—from *L. rosa*, a rose), ribbon arranged in a cluster somewhat like a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; in *arch.*, a rose-like ornament used in decorations.

rosatum, *n.* *rô-zê-tâm* (*L. rosetum*, a rose-garden or bed of roses—from *rosa*, a rose), a garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

Rosicrucians, *n. plu.* *rô-zî-krô-shî-âns* (*L. ros*, dew, and *crux*, a cross—gen. *crucis*), a secret sect of philosophers, or rather fanatic alchemists, who are said to have arisen in Germany in the beginning of the 17th century, making great pretensions to science, and asserting that they possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone—according to whom, *dew* was the most powerful dissolvent of gold,—their possession of light was signified by the figure of the cross on their crucibles: *rosicrucian*, *a.* *-shî-ân*, pert. to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

rosin, *n.* *rô-sîn* (another spelling of resin, which see), the residuum of turpentine after the oil is distilled off: *v.* to rub or cover with rosin: *ros'ining*, *imp.* *ros'ined*, *p.* *-înd*: *ros'iny*, *a.* *-în-î*, partaking of the qualities of rosin.

rostell, *n.* *rô-sêl*, also *rostellum*, *n.* *rô-sêl-lûm* (*L. rostellum*, a little beak—from *rostrum*, a beak, a bill), in *bot.*, that part of the heart of a seed which descends and becomes the root; an extension of the upper edge of the stigma in some orchids; in *anat.*, a beak-shaped process: *rostellate*, *a.* *-lât*, having a small beak: *rostelliform*, *a.* *rô-sêl-lî-fôr-m* (*L. forma*, shape), beak-shaped; having the form of a rostell.

roster, *n.* *rô-sê-ter* (a corruption of register, which see), a tabular form showing the order or rotation of officers, soldiers, or regiments for any service or duty; a list or muster-roll.

rostral, *a.* *rô-strâl* (*L. rostrum*, the bill, snout, or muzzle of animals, a ship's beak: *It. rostri*; *F. rostrés*, a rostrum), pert. to a beak; resembling the beak of a ship: *ros'trate*, *a.* *-trât*, also *ros'trated*, *a.* having a process resembling the beak of a bird; in *bot.*, furnished with beaks; having a long sharp point: *ros'trum*, *n.* *-trâm*, the beak or bill of a bird, or anything resembling it; the prow of a ship; in *anc. Rome*, an erection for speakers in the Forum—so called from being adorned with the beaks of an enemy's ships; a platform or pulpit from which a speaker may address an audience: *rostriform*, *a.* *rô-s'trî-fôr-m* (*L. forma*, a shape), beak-shaped.

rostrulum, *n.* *rô-s'trô-lûm* (*L. rostrum*, a beak), in *entom.*, the name of the oral instrument of the flea and suchlike insects.

rostrum—see under *rostral*.

rosy—see *rose*.

rot, *v.* *rôt* (*Ice. rotna*, to decay, to fall of: *Dut. rot*, rotten: *AS. rotian*, to putrefy), to putrefy or decay: to be decomposed; to make putrid; to bring to corruption: *n.* putrid decay; a fatal distemper peculiar to sheep—supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist

pastures: **rot'ting**, *imp.*: *adj.* decomposing wholly or partially: **rot'ted**, *pt.*: *adj.* decomposed wholly or partially; affected with rot: **rotten**, *pp.* *rot'n*: *adj.* putrid; corrupt; decomposed by the natural process of decay; having some defect in principle; treacherous: **rot'tenly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **rot'teness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness: **rotten-stone**, a soft earthy kind of stone, being decomposed silicious limestone, used in a state of powder for polishing brass, silver, &c.

rotalia, *n. plu.* *rô-tâ-lî-â*, also *rotalites*, *n. plu.* *rô-tâ-lî-ts* (*L. rota*, a wheel, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of foraminiferous shells—so called from their nautilus wheel-like contour.

rotary—see under *rotate*.

rotate, *v.* *rô-tâ'* (*L. rotatum*, to turn a thing round like a wheel—from *rota*, a wheel: *It. rotare*, to rotate), to move round a centre or axis, like a wheel: *adj.* in *bot.*, applied to a gamopetalous corolla, having a very short tube, and the limb spreading out more or less at right angles: wheel-shaped: **rotat'ing**, *imp.* **rotat'ed**, *pp.* **rotat'ion**, *n.* *-tâ-shûn*, the act of turning a wheel or other body on its axis; the state of being whirled round; in *bot.*, the internal circulation of the fluids in the cells of plants: **rotate-plane** or **rotato-plane**, *a.* in *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: **rotary**, *a.* *rô-tê-rî*, turning on an axis, as a wheel; whirling: **rotator**, *n.* *rô-tâ-ter*, that which gives a circular or rolling motion—applied to certain muscles of the body: **rotatory**, *a.* *rô-tâ-ter-î*, going in a circle; moving in succession: **rotatories**, *n. plu.* *-îz*, a section of infusorial animals or wheel animalcules—so called from their circles of cilia, which, under the microscope, appear like revolving wheels: **rotary engine**, a steam-engine in which is produced a continuous motion round an axis, by the direct action of steam.

rote, *n.* *rôt* (*L. rota*, a wheel, as being a mere round of words: *Flem. ruyter*, to chatter, to talk idly: old *F. roteuenge*, the burden of a song), the practice of impressing words on the memory by mere repetition without an effort of the understanding: **by rote**, by mere repetition, without the exercise of the understanding.

rotifer, *n.* *rô-tî-fêr* (*L. rota*, a wheel, and *ferre*, to carry), one of the *rotifera*, *rô-tî-fê-râ*, a class of infusorial animals—called also wheel animalcules—see *rotatories*, under *rotate*.

rotted, **rotten**, **rotten-stone**—see *rot*.

rotund, *a.* *rô-tûnd'* (*L. rotundus*, wheel-shaped—from *rota*, a wheel: *It. rotondo*), round; spherical; inclining to be round: **rotun'dity**, *n.* *-tûn-dî-tî*, roundness; sphericity: **rotun'd, *n.* *-dâ*, also **rotun'do**, *n.* *-dô*, a building that is round both on the outside and inside.**

rouble, *n.* *rô-bl*, a Russian silver coin, in value about 3*s.* 1*d.*; the bank rouble of account, value about 1*l.*

roue, *n.* *rô-â* (*F. roué*, one broken on the wheel—from *rouer*, to break on the wheel—from *L. rota*, a wheel), one devoted to a profligate life; a confirmed rake.

rouge, *n.* *rôzh* (*F. rouge*), a delicate red paint prepared from safflower, and used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks: *adj.* red: *v.* to tinge the cheeks with rouge; to tinge or paint with rouge: **roug'ing**, *imp.* **roug'ed**, *pp.* **rôzh'd**: *adj.* tinged with rouge, as the face: **rouge-et-noir**, *a.* *-nwa-tôr* (*F. red and black*), a notorious game at cards, and so called as the table on which it is played is divided into small red and white compartments, or from the colours on the cards.

rough, *a.* *rûf* (*Ger. rauch*; *Dut. ruych*; *AS. hrûh* or *ruh*; *Dan. rû*, rough, hairy), not smooth or plain; rugged; not wrought or polished; violently agitated, as the sea; harsh to the taste or ear; grating; rugged of temper; coarse in manners; crude; imperfect; hard-featured; hairy or shaggy: *v.* to put up with things in a rough way, followed by *it*: *n.* state of being coarse or unfinished, as articles in the rough: **rough'ing**, *imp.* **rough'ed**, *pp.* **rûf't**: **rough'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a rough manner: with uneven surface; harshly; severely: **rough'ness**, *n.* *-nês*, the quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; asperity; ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners: **roughish**, *a.* *-ish*, rather rough: **roughs**, *n. plu.* *rûfs*, coarse unmannerly men; rowdies: to **rough** a horse, to break him in, particularly for military service; to make its shoes rough: **rough'in**, in *arch.*, a plastering of three coats on brick or stone work: **rough-cast**, *n.* a rude or first model; fluid mortar mixed with

fine gravel, employed as a finishing-coat on outer walls: **v.** to mould in a rude unfinished state: **rough diamond**, a diamond uncut; a person possessing great worth, but rude and unpolished in manners: **rough draft or draught**, a first or unfinished sketch or representation: **to rough-draw**, to draw or delineate coarsely: **rough-drawn**, **pp.**: **rough-footed**, a feather-footed: **rough-hew**, **v.** -*hū*, to give the first form or shape to anything; to hew rudely: **rough-hewn**, **pp.**: **adj.** rugged; unpolished: **rough-rider**, in the army, a non-commissioned officer who assists the riding-master of a cavalry regiment; one who breaks horses: **rough-shod**, a. having shoes armed with points: **to ride rough-shod**, to pursue a course selfishly, regardless of the consequences to others: **to rough-work**, **v.** to work coarsely, or without regard to nicety of finish: **rough-wrought**, a. done coarsely: **roughings**, **n. plu.** *rūf'ingz*, grass that follows mowing or reaping: **in the rough**, in the original material; in an unwrought condition: **a rough customer**, in familiar language, a troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with: **roughen**, **v.** -*rūf'n*, to make rough; to become rough: **roughening**, **imp.** *rūf'ning*: **roughened**, **pp.** *rūf'nd*.

rouleau, **n.** *rō-lō'* (F. *rouleau*, a roll—from *rouler*, to roll), a little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper.

roulette, **n.** *rō-lēt'* (F. *roulette*, a little wheel—from *rouler*, to roll), a small instrument used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate; a game of chance played with a small ball on a circle divided into red and black spaces.

rounce, **n.** *rō'ns* (probably a mere corruption of *round*—that is, in and out again), the handle of a printing-press, by which the carriage with the form of type is run in under the platen and out again.

round, **a.** *rō'nd* (L. *rotundus*, round—from *rota*, a wheel; It. *ritondo*; Sp. *redondo*; old F. *reont*; F. *rond*; Ger. *rund*, circular), circular; globular; smooth or flowing; not defective or abrupt; not inconsiderable; large; quick, as to travel at a *round rate*; bold: **ad.** on all sides; every way; not in a direct line: **prep.** on every side of; about; all over: **n.** a circle; a globe; a sphere; an action or passage in a circle returning to the point of commencement; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentinels; a revolution or rotation; the step of a ladder; a volley, as of firearms by troops; a short song or catch in parts returning to the same point in the performance: **v.** to make circular; to become round; to encircle; to make protuberant; to make full, smooth, and flowing: **rounding**, **imp.**: **rounded**, **pp.**: **round'ly**, **ad.** -*lī*: **round'ness**, **n.** -*nēs*, the quality or state of being round; cylindrical form; fullness or smoothness of flow; boldness: **roundish**, **a.** -*ish*, nearly round: **round-shouldered**, a. having a round back or shoulders: **round-head**, a term of reproach given to Puritans and the adherents of Parliament during the wars of Charles I.: **round-house**, the cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck of a ship: **round number**, a number which ends in a cipher, or that is divisible by ten; a complete or full number; an approximate number: **at a round rate**, rapidly: **round-ridge**, to form round ridges by ploughing: **round-robin**, **n.** -*rōb'in* (said to be a corruption of F. *ruban ronde*, a round ribbon), a written petition or memorial signed with the names arranged in a circle so as not to show who signed first: **round table**, the table around which King Arthur and his knights sat: **round tower**, one of the lofty ancient towers, found chiefly in Ireland: **all round**, in every direction: **to bring round**, to restore; to revive: **to come round**, to revive; to become more placable: **to get round**, to recover; to wheedle; to become able to exercise undue influence over: **a round of cartridges**, one cartridge to each man: **a round of beef**, the thick fleshy part of the thigh cut through and across the bone at the top: **to round to**, among seamen, to turn the head of a ship towards the wind: **round about**, **a.** -*ō-bōūt*, indirect; circuitous; loose: **n.** a horizontal revolving-wheel at fairs on which children ride: **prep.** around: **round-hand**, in penmanship, a style in which the letters are formed round and full.

roundel, **n.** *rō'ndēl*, also **round delay**, **n.** -*dē-lā* (F. *rondeau*, a piece of poetry or music; *rondelet*, roundish—a dim. of *rond*, round), a song or dance in which the passages or parts are repeated.

roundish—see **round**.

roup, **n.** *rō'p* (AS. *hrepan*, to cry, to call out; *hreoþ*, cried, called out: Dut. *roepen*, to call; *roep*, a call, a cry, in Scot., a sale of goods by auction: **v.** to expose

to sale by auction: **roup'ing**, **imp.**: **rouped**, **pp.** *rō'lept*: **articles of roup**, conditions under which property is exposed to sale by auction.

roup, **n.** *rōp* (mid. L. *rupia*, foul scurf), a disease in poultry.

rouse, **v.** *rō'uz* (Low Ger. *ruse*, noise, disturbance; Ger. *rauschen*, to rustle; Gr. *roizo*, any rushing sound, as the whizzing of an arrow: the original sense is preserved in a *rousing fire*—viz., a roaring crackling fire; a *rousing lie*, a very great or astounding lie); to raise from sleep, or from dulness and inactivity; to excite to action; to drive, as a beast from its lair; to awake: **n.** noise; uproar; excess of drinking: **rousing**, **imp.**: **adj.** exciting; having power to rouse: **roused**, **pp.** *rō'uzd*, **ad.** -*lī*.

roust, **n.** *rō'ust* (Icel. *hríota*, to mutter, to grumble; Prov. *rota*, tumult: old F. *route*; Ger. *rotte*, a gang, a crowd), a tumultuous clamorous crowd; a rabble; a fashionable assembly or large evening-party.

roust, **n.** *rō'ust* (F. *route*, a discomfiture; It. *rotta*, the overthrow of an army: L. *ruptus*, broken), the defeat of an army or body of troops; the confusion and disorder attending a defeat: **v.** to break the ranks of a body of troops, and put them to a disorderly flight; to put to confusion by a repulse or a defeat: **rousting**, **imp.**: **roust'ed**, **pp.**

route, **n.** *rōt'* (F. *route*, a trace, a way: Wal. *rote*, a trace, footsteps—from L. *rota*, a wheel), the road or way which has been travelled or is to be passed; course; road; journey.

routine, **n.** *rō-tēn'* (F. *routine*, rote—from *route*, a road—from L. *rota*, a wheel), the round or daily course of business or official duties; any regular habit or practice which does not accommodate itself to circumstances.

rove, **v.** *rōv* (Eng. *roll*; Scot. *rove*, to roll, to revolve; Scot. *rove*, to card wool into flakes; *rove*, to roll wool for spinning; Icel. *rífa*, to tear asunder; connected with next entry), to draw through an aperture or eye, as wool or cotton; in Scot., to card wool or cotton into flakes; in *prov. Eng.*, to turn into thread, as "to rove a stocking": **n.** a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted: **roving**, **imp.**: **n.** the operation of giving the first twist to yarn by drawing it through an eye or aperture: **roved**, **pp.** *rōvd*: **roving-frame**, the machine employed in roving wool or cotton.

rove, **v.** *rōv* (Dut. *roover*, a robber; Icel. *rafa*, to wander about: Dan. *rave*; Sw. *raga*, to totter, to stagger; F. *roder*, to roll, to roam—from L. *rota*, a wheel), to move about without certain direction in any manner; to wander; to ramble: **roving**, **imp.**: **n.** act of one who roves; a rambling; a wandering: **roved**, **pp.** *rōvd*: **ro'ver**, **n.** -*ver*, one who wanders about; a pirate: **rovingly**, **ad.** -*lī*: **rovingness**, **n.** -*nēs*, the state of roving.

row, **v.** *rō* (Dut. *roede*, a rod, an oar; *roeden*, to row; Ger. *ruder*, an oar; AS. *rocan*, to row), to propel with oars, as a boat; to labour with the oar: **n.** an excursion in a boat with oars: **rowing**, **imp.**: **n.** the act or practice of one who rows: **rowed**, **pp.** *rōd*: **rower**, **n.** *rō-ēr*, one who rows: **row-lock**, **n.** *rōl'ok*, the part on which the oar rests in rowing: **row-port**, one of the little openings in small vessels of war for rowing in calms.

row, **n.** *rō* (AS. *rowa*; Ger. *reihe*; F. *raie*, a row or line; It. *ruga*; F. *rue*, a row of houses: L. *radius*, a rod, a spoke of a wheel), a line; a file; a series of persons or things placed in a straight line; a line of houses; a street.

row, **n.** *rōw* (Swiss, *rauen*, to make a dull, hollow, muttering sound: Low Ger. *ruse*, noise, tumult: *prov. Eng.* *rove*, to stir about, a noisy disturbance; a riotous noise; a broil; a tumult: **v.** to scold noisily: **rowing**, **imp.**: **rowed**, **pp.** *rōvd*: **rowdy**, **n.** *rōw'dī*, a riotous turbulent fellow: **rowdy-dow**, **n.** -*dōw*, a word expressive of continuous noise: **row'dyish**, **a.** -*ish*, characterised by the manners of a rowdy: **row'dyism**, **n.** -*izm*, the conduct of a rowdy; noisy riotous blackguardism.

rowan-tree—see **roan-tree**.

rowel, **n.** *rōw'el* (F. *rouelle*—dim. of *roue*, a wheel, any small hoop or ring movable in the place which holds it: Venetian, *rodela*, the rowel of a spur), the little star-like wheel of a spur; a little ring or wheel on a horse's bit; in *surg.*, a seton or roll of hair, silk, or lint put into a wound to keep it open: **v.** to insert a little ring or wheel in: **row'elling**, **imp.**: **row'elled**, **pp.** -*ēld*.

rowen, *n.* *rōw'en* (said to be a corruption of *rough-ings*), a field left untilled till after Michaelmas, that the grain left on the ground may sprout and produce green herbage for cattle or sheep; the grass on it.

royal, *a.* *roy'al* (*F. royal*, *royal* or *legal*—from *L. regalis*, kingly, —from *rex*, a king—*gen. regis*), becoming or like a king; kingly; majestic; illustrious; specially patronised by the sovereign, or in his service: *n.* a large kind of paper; in a *ship*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant sail; one of the shoots of a stag's head: **roy ally**, *ad. it.* *roy'alty*, *n.* -*ty*, the character, state, or office of a king; the sovereign; share or portion due to a king or to a superior, as to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to a landowner for the privilege of working mines on his estate: **plu.** emblems of royalty; rights of a king: **royalist**, *n.* -*ist*, an adherent of the king; one attached to a kingly government: **roy'alism**, *n.* -*ism*, attachment to the principles or cause of royalty: **Royal Academy**, the public school of art, where the annual exhibitions of paintings by living artists are held: **Royal Academician**, a member of the Royal Academy: **Royal Society**, the oldest incorporated scientific society in London, instituted for the promotion of science: **royal-yard**, the fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

royster, *roysterer*, another spelling of *roister*, which see.

rub, *v.* *rūb* (*Icel. rubba*, to move a thing from its place, to rub; *Sw. rubba*, to disorder; *Dan. rubbe*, to rub or scrub; *W. rhwibo*; *Gael. rub*, to rub; *Ger. reiben*, to grind), to move one body along the surface of another with pressure; to clean; to scour; to remove by friction; to erase; to fret: *n.* act of rubbing; friction; hindrance; difficulty; pinch; sarcasm: **rubbing**, *imp.* *n.* act of scouring or polishing: **rubbed**, *pp.* *rub'd*: **rubber**, *n.* *rub'ber*, he who or that which rubs; a polishing substance of various kinds; a coarse file, or a whetstone; two games out of three in whist, a game at cards; a contest, consisting of three games; the game deciding the contest; the cushion of an electrical machine; india-rubber: **rubstone**, a kind of sandstone used for scouring; to **rub down**, to clean by rubbing, as a horse; to **rub off**, to clean anything by rubbing; to **rub out**, to erase; to obliterate: to **rub up**, to polish; to clean; to refresh, as knowledge.

rubace, *n.* *rō'bas*, or *rubasse*, *n.* *rō'bas*, a name given by French jewellers and lapidaries to a variety of rock-crystal with rose-coloured cracks; cut and polished quartz slightly tinged with violet, and besprinkled internally with minute brown spangles of specular iron.

rubbish, *n.* *rūb'bish* (*F. rabascher*, to rumble, to rattle; *Low Ger. rabakken*, to rattle—the idea being a rattling, crashing, or falling down—same origin as *rubble*), the mixed materials of ruined or crumbling buildings; waste fragments; any mingled mass; anything valueless; nonsense; confusion: **rub'bishy**, *a.* -*ly*, abounding in or having the nature of rubbish.

rubble, *n.* *rūb'bl* (*Dut. rabbelen*; *Ger. rappeln*, to rattle; *F. rabatter*, to rumble or rattle), the upper fragmentary matter of rocks; coarse walling, constructed of rough stones irregular in size and shape: **rub'bly**, *a.* -*ly*, resembling or abounding in rubble: **rubble-work**, walls built of rubble-stones.

rubefacient, *n.* *rō'bē-fā'shē-ent* (*L. ruber*, red, and *facio*, I make), that which produces redness and heat, when applied to the skin, without blistering: *adj.* making red.

rubellite, *n.* *rō'bē-līt* (*L. rubellus*, reddish, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone), red tourmaline containing a considerable proportion of manganese, generally occurring in closely-aggregated crystals, varying from a slight tinge of red to a fine pink.

rubéola, *n.* *rō'bē-ō-lā* (*L. ruber*, red; *rubere*, to blush), a term often used for measles, but now restricted to an eruptive disease which presents the characters of both measles and scarlet fever: **rubeloid**, *a.* *rō'bē-lōyd* (*Gr. eidos*, resemblance), resembling the eruptive disease rubéola.

rubescant, *a.* *rō'bēs-sēnt* (*L. rubescens*, becoming red), becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubezahl, *n.* *rō'bē-zāl* (*Ger. rube*, a turnip, and *zahl*, a number), Number Nip, a famous mountain-spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous, corresponding to English *Puck*.

rubican, *a.* *rō'bi-kān* (*F. rubican*—from *L. rubere*, to grow red), of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with a

light-grey or white on the flanks; red predominating over grey in the colour of a horse.

rubicelle, *n.* *rō'bi-sel* (*F. rubicelle*—from *L. ruber*, red), a gem, a variety of ruby, of a yellow or orange red.

Rubicon, *n.* *rō'bi-kōn*, a small river which formed the boundary between ancient Gaul and Italy, by passing which, Julius Cæsar, the famous Roman general, declared war against his country—probably the modern Pisatello: to **pass the Rubicon**, to take a desperate step in an enterprise; to commit one's self to a difficult and hazardous enterprise by a decisive step.

rubicund, *a.* *rō'bi-kūnd* (*L. rubicundus*, very red—from *rubere*, red; *It. rubicondo*; *F. rubicouit*), inclining to redness; *rub'icundly*, *ad. -ly*: **rub'icundity**, *n.* -*ity*, inclination to redness; *rubicundness*.

rubied—see *ruby*.

rubiginous, *a.* *rō'bij'ī-nūs* (*L. rubiginosus*, abounding in rust—from *rubigo*, rust, mildew), in *bot.*, of a brownish-red tint; red, with much grey.

rubie—see *ruby*.

rubric, *n.* *rō'brīk* (*F. rubrique*, *rubric*—from *L. rubrica*, red earth: *It. rubrica*—from *L. ruber*, red), the directions printed in prayer-books which were formerly done in red letters; in *anc. canon-law books*, the part printed in red letters: **plu.** directions: **rub'rical**, *a.* -*ri-kal*, placed in a rubric: **rub'ricaire**, *n.* -*kar*, also *rub'ricist*, *n.* -*sist*, one versed in ancient rubrics: **rub'ricate**, *a.* -*kāt*, marked with red: *v.* to mark or distinguish with red: **rub'ricating**, *imp.*: **rub'ricated**, *pp.*

ruby, *n.* *rō'bī* (*L. ruber*, red; *F. rubis*; *It. rubino*), a precious stone, varying in colour between a bright scarlet and crimson, next in value to the diamond; among *printers*, a letter of a particular size: *adj.* of the colour of the ruby; red: *v.* to make red: **rub'ying**, *imp.*: **rub'ied**, *pp.* -*ied*: *adj.* red as a ruby.

rudd, *n.* *rūd* (*AS. rudd*, red), a river-fish of a reddish golden hue.

rudder, *n.* *rūd'dēr* (*Ger. ruder*, an oar—see *row* 1), in a *ship*, that part of a helm which consists of a piece of timber broad at the bottom where it enters the water, and which is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns; that which governs or directs the course of a ship or vessel; anything that guides or directs: **rud'derless**, *a.* -*les*, without a rudder.

ruddily, *ruddiness*—see *ruddy*.

ruddle, *n.* *rūd'dl* (*W. rhuddell*, a red colour: *AS. rudd*, red), a species of red earth; red chalk; red ochre: *v.* to mark with ruddle, as sheep: **rud'dling**, *imp.*: **rud'dled**, *pp.* -*led*; same as *redde*, which see.

ruddock, *n.* *rūd'dūk* (*AS. rudduc*, a ruddock—from *rud*, red), the robin-redbreast.

ruddy, *a.* *rūd'dī* (*Low Ger. rood*; *W. rhudd*; *AS. rudd*, redness—akin to *Gr. rhodon*, a rose), tinged with red; of the colour of the human skin in high health: **rud'dily**, *ad. -ly*: **rud'diness**, *n.* -*ness*, a lively flesh colour; that redness of the face which indicates perfect health.

rude, *a.* *rōd* (*L. rudis*, rough, raw, wild: *It. and F. rude*), unformed by art; shapeless; untaught; rough; inelegant; coarse in manners or behaviour; impertinent; not polished or refined; boisterous; harsh; inclement: **rude'ly**, *ad. -ly*, unskilfully; coarsely; violently: **rude'ness**, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being rude; coarseness; incivility; unskilfulness; inelegance; violence; impetuosity.

rudenture, *n.* *rō-dēn'tūr* (*F. rudement*, rudenture—from *L. rudens*, a rope or line—*gen. rudentis*), in *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled—also called *cabling*.

rudiment, *n.* *rō'di-mēnt* (*L. rudimentum*, a first attempt or trial—from *rudis*, unformed, unused: *It. rudimento*; *F. rudiment*), a first principle or element; anything in a rude imperfect state: **plu.** elementary instruction: **rudiment'al**, *a.* -*mēnt'al*, also **rudiment'ary**, *a.* -*ēr'y*, pert to first principles; in an original or simple state; in *bot.*, in an early stage of development, or in an imperfectly-developed condition.

rue, *v.* *rō* (*AS. hreowan* or *reowan*, to be sorry for, to lament; *Ger. reue*, mourning; *Icel. hrygg*, sorrowful), to lament; to grieve for; to repent: *n.* sorrow; repentance: **rue'ing**, *imp.*: **rue'd**, *pp.* *rō'd*: **rue'ful**, *a.* -*fool*, woeful; mournful; expressing sorrow: **rue'fully**, *ad. -ly*, mournfully; sorrowfully: **rue'fulness**, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being rueful; sorrowfulness.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

rue, *n.* *rô* (L. *ruta*; Gr. *rhute*, the herb rue: *F. rue*), a perennial plant which is used medicinally.

rufescent, *a.* *rô-fes-sènt* (L. *rufescens*, becoming red—from *rufus*, red), growing red; tinged with red.

ruff, *n.* *rûf* (Dut. *ruffelen*, to rumple; Port. *arrufarse*, to curl, as the surface of water: Lang. *rufo*, a wrinkle or rumple), a collar of plaited or rumpled linen; anything puckered or plaited; a species of shore-birds having long feathers on the neck which stand out as ruffs were formerly worn; a variety of pigeon.

ruff, *v.* *rûf* (Scot. *ruff*: Port. *rufa* or *rufta*, a roll on the drum), in *Scot.*, to beat with the hands or feet, or with both, in token of applause; to trump any other suit of the cards at whist: *n.* a beating with the hands and feet as expressive of approbation; a roll of the drum: *ruf-âng*, *imp.* *n.* applause by beating the hands and feet: *ruffed*, *pp.* *rûft*.

ruffian, *n.* *rûf-fi-ân* (F. *ruffier*, to snore, hence old Eng. *ruffler*, a bully: It. *ruffiano*; Sp. *rufian*, a swaggerer, a bully: *F. rufen*, a libertine, a brutal fellow; ready for any desperate enterprise or crime: *adj.* brutal; savage: *ruf-ân-ly*, *a.* *-ly*, also *ruf-ân-like*, *a.* like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent: *ruf-ân-ish*, *a.* *-ish*, having the qualities or manners of a ruffian: *ruf-fianism*, *n.* *-izm*, the act or conduct of a ruffian.

ruffle, *n.* *rûf-fl* (from *ruff* 1, which see), a strip of cambric or fine linen plaited or contracted into wrinkles, and sewed to the border of a garment, generally understood of ornaments at the wrist; disturbance; agitation: *v.* to wrinkle or plait a strip of fine cloth; to disturb a smooth surface, as water; to agitate; to decompose; to put out of temper: *ruffling*, *imp.* *-âng*: *adj.* growing turbulent; becoming rough: *n.* commotion; disturbance; agitation: *ruf-fled*, *pp.* *-fid*: *adj.* rough; disordered; agitated: *ruffleless*, *a.* *rûf-fl-ès*, having no ruffles.

ruffle, *n.* *rûf-fl* (Port. *rufa* or *rufta*, a roll on the drum: *F. ruffler*; Lang. *rufflar*, to snore, to growl), in *mil.*, a low roll of the drum, accompanied with the preting of arms; a kind of flourish upon a drum: *v.* to beat the ruffle.

rufin, *n.* *rô-fin* (L. *rufus*, red), a red substance formed by the action of heat on chloridized: *rufous*, *a.* *-fûs*, in *bot.*, reddish; orange-coloured; rusty.

rug, *n.* *rûg* (Sw. *rugg*, long coarse hair: Dan. *rage*, to project: Ger. *rau*, hairy, shaggy), a coarse, warm, woollen cloth or coverlet having a long shaggy nap; a soft woolly mat or hearth-rug.

ruge, *n.* *plu.* *rô-jê* (L. *rugæ*, plaits or folds—from *ruge*, a plait or wrinkle), in *anat.*, the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown by the contraction of the external coats: *ru-gate*, *a.* *-gât*, wrinkled: *ru-gose*, *a.* *-gôs*, full of wrinkles; rough with wrinkles: *rugosity*, *n.* *rô-gôs-î-tê*, the state of being wrinkled.

rugged, *a.* *rûg-gèd* (from Eng. *rug*: Norm. *rugga*, to rock, to jog: Sw. *ruggig*, rough, shaggy), rough; uneven; shaggy; full of irregular points or asperities; rough in temper; harsh; rocky; inhospitable, as a coast: *rug-ged-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *rug-gedness*, *n.* *-nès*, the quality or state of being rugged; roughness; harshness; coarseness; boisterousness.

rugose—see under *ruge*.

ruin, *n.* *rô-in* (L. *ruina*, a rushing or tumbling down, ruin—from *ruere*, to fall with violence: It. *ruina*: *F. ruine*), fall; destruction; overthrow; that change of a thing which destroys it, which entirely defeats its object, or which unfits it for use; subversion; that which destroys; loss of happiness or fortune; mischief: *plu.* the remains of any decayed or demolished place or thing, as a house or city: *v.* to demolish; to destroy; to subvert; to bring to an end in any manner; to impoverish; to bring to misery: *ru-î-nîng*, *imp.* *ru-î-ned*, *pp.* *ru-î-n-d*: *adj.* demolished; destroyed; reduced to poverty; undone: *ru-î-na-tion*, *n.* *-î-n-â-shîn*, in familiar language, destruction; ruin; overthrow: *ru-î-n-er*, *n.* *-n-er*, one who ruins: *ru-î-nous*, *a.* *-nûs*, entirely gone to decay; dilapidated; tending to ruin; pernicious; baneful: *ru-î-nously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ru-î-nousness*, *n.* *-nès*, the state or quality of being ruinous: *ruin-form*, *a.* *rô-î-n-â-fôr-m* (L. *forma*, a shape), in *geol.*, having the appearance of ruins: *ruin-marble*, marble whose polished surface presents the appearance of ruined buildings.

rule, *n.* *rôl* (L. *regula*; Prov. *regla*; *F. règle*, a straight piece of wood), an instrument by which straight lines are drawn, or short lengths measured; something established for guidance and direction; government; supreme command; control; a prescribed mode

of operation by which certain results may be obtained; in *gram.*, a statement by which some established order in the construction of words is expressed: *v.* to govern; to conduct; to direct; to determine, as a court of justice; to decide; to lay down and settle; to exercise supreme authority: *ru-î-ling*, *imp.* *adj.* having control or authority; marking with lines, as with a ruler; predominant; controlling; reigning: *ruled*, *pp.* *rôld*: *ruler*, *n.* *rô-l-er*, a governor; an instrument with a straight edge or side for drawing straight lines: *ru-ling-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *rule of three*, a rule in arithmetic which tells how to find a fourth term, when three are given, which shall bear the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first.

rum, *a.* *rûm* (rome or rum, in cant or slang language, signified good, noted: in the Gipsy tongue, *rome*, a man, hence *rome* or *rum*, what is good or excellent, odd; queer; curious; out of the way—all in a contemptible sense: *rum*, *n.* (in the Gipsy or slang tongue, *rum* booze, good drink, strong drink: Ger. *rahm*, cream: *F. rum*), spirits distilled from any of the produce of the sugar-cane, generally from the refuse, and molasses).

rumble, *v.* *rûm-bl* (Dut. *rommelen*; Ger. *rummeln*, to rumble: It. *rombare*, to make a clattering noise), to make a low, heavy, continued sound, as of wheels: *n.* a hoarse, low, continued sound; a revolving cask or shaking-machine in which small cast-iron articles are cleaned and rubbed bright by friction against one another; a seat for servants behind a carriage: *rum-b-ling*, *imp.* *adj.* making a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a heavy hoarse sound: *rum-bled*, *pp.* *-bl-d*: *rum-b-ling-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *rum-b-ler*, *n.* *-bl-er*, he who or that which rumbles.

ruminant, *n.* *rô-mî-nân-t* (L. *ruminans*, bringing up from the throat, chewing over again—from *rumen*, the throat or gullet: It. *ruminante*: *F. ruminant*), an animal that chews the cud, as the cow, sheep, camel, &c.: *adj.* having the property of chewing the food over again; chewing the cud: *ru-mi-nan-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ru-mi-nate*, *v.* *-nât*, to pass the food from the stomach in order to chew it over again; to meditate; to think again and again; to muse on; to ponder over: *ru-mi-nate*, *a.*, or *ru-mi-nated*, *a.* in *bot.*, applied to the hard albumen of some seeds presenting a mottled appearance, and full of chalky matter, like a nutmeg: *ru-mi-nating*, *imp.* *ru-mi-nat-d*, *pp.* *ru-mi-na-tor*, *n.* *-t-er*, one who ruminates or muses on any matter: *ru-mi-na-tion*, *n.* *-nâ-shîn*, the act or power of chewing the cud; a musing or continued thinking on a subject: *ru-mi-nan-tia*, *n.* *plu.* *-nâ-n-â-shî-d*, the division of mammals which ruminate, having four stomachs.

rummage, *v.* *rûm-mâj* (*F. remuag*, the act of moving or stirring—from *remuer*, to move, to stir: Dut. *ruim*; old *F. rum*, the hold of a ship: old Eng. spelling, *romage*), to search thoroughly among the things stowed in a given receptacle: *n.* the proper stowing of merchandise in a ship; a searching carefully by tumbling over things: *rum-mag-ing*, *imp.* *rum-mag-d*, *pp.* *-mâj-d*: *rummage-sale*, a clearance-sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of the remainders of a warehouse stock.

rummer, *n.* *rûm-m-er* (Sw. *remmer*; Dut. *roomer*; Ger. *riemer*, a large drinking-glass), a large drinking-glass standing on a foot; a drinking-cup.

rumour, *n.* *rô-m-er* (L. *rumor*, a repeated saying or telling, the talk of the many: It. *rumore*: *F. rumeur*), a story passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a flying report: *v.* to circulate by report: *ru-mour-ing*, *imp.* *ru-moured*, *pp.* *-m-er-d*, reported.

rump, *n.* *rûmp* (Ger. *rumpf*; Dut. *rompe*, trunk, body separate from the extremities: Sw. *rumpa*, the tail, rump), the end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the tag-end of anything; a name applied in contempt in Eng. hist. to the remnant of the Long Parliament, which met in May 1659: *rump-less*, *a.* *-l-ès*, destitute of a rump or tail: *rump-steak*, a choice slice or piece of beef cut from the thigh near the rump.

ruple, *v.* *rûm-pl* (Ger. *rummeln* or *rumpeln*, to rumble or rattle: Dut. *rompelen*, to wrinkle), to disorder clothes by rough usage; to pucker; to wrinkle; to crush together out of shape: *n.* a pucker; a fold or plait: *ru-m-pling*, *imp.* *-pling*, forming into irregular inequalities, as cloth: *ru-m-pl-d*, *pp.* *-pl-d*: *ru-m-pl-y*, *a.* *-pl-y*, having ruples.

rumpus, *n.* *rûm-pûs* (It. *rombazzo*, a clatter: Swiss, *rumpusen*, to pull one another about: Icel. *rumr*,

côw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

clash, noise), a great disturbance; noise and confusion.

run, *v. rûn* (AS. *riunnan*; to run: Dut. *rennen*, to run: Icel. *renna*, to flow: Dan. *rinde*, to flow; *rende*, a canal), to go, move, or pass on a surface in almost any manner; to cause to move swiftly; to move on the ground by long quick steps; to rush violently; to fuse or melt; to become liquid; to take a course at sea; to drive with violence, as a ship ashore; to ply or pass, as a coach or ship; to move or flow, as water; to pursue; to contend in a race; to have success; to strive at, followed by *after*; to contract, as a debt, followed by *into* or *in*; to pass from one state or condition to another; to fall; to pass; to make transition; to proceed; to discharge matter, as a sore; to extend to: **n.** flow; course; motion; a pleasure-trip; continued success; an unusual demand on a bank for payment of its notes, and for the return of deposits; distance sailed by a ship; a voyage: **run'-ing**, imp.: **adj.** in succession; kept for the race; being in motion; flowing; successive; continuous; easy; discharging matter, as a sore: **n.** act of moving on with celerity; the discharge of a wound or sore: **run**, *pt. rûn*: **ran**, *pt. rân*, did run: **runner**, *n. rûn'-er*, he who or that which runs; a messenger; a pulley; a wheel; the support of a sleigh; in *bot.*, a leafy shoot; a slender prostrate stem rooting at the joints: to let **run**, to allow to pass or move freely: to **run after**, to pursue or follow; to endeavour to obtain: to **run amuck**, to run wildly and madly; to act entirely without discrimination: to **run at**, to attack with sudden violence: to **run away**, to flee; to elope: to **run away with**, to carry off; to drag rapidly and with violence, as a horse running off: to **run down**, to chase to exhaustion, as a fox; to crush or overthrow; to traduce or censure: to **run down a coast**, to sail along it: to **run down a ship**, to run against her and sink her: to **run on**, to continue in the same line or course: to **run out**, to waste; to exhaust; to come to an end: to **run over**, to overflow; to recount cursorily; to go over, as by riding or driving; to examine: to **run riot**, to go to the utmost excess: to **run through**, to expend; to waste; to pierce, as with a sword: to **run up**, to build hastily, as a house; to swell or increase, as an account; to erect: in the long-run, at last; in the end or final result: the common run, the generality of people; ordinary course or kind: a sheep-run, a range or large extent of ground for feeding a flock: running-fight, a fight between a party pursuing and a party fleeing: running-fire, the fire of troops in rapid succession: running-knot, a kind of knot made to draw or slip easily, as on a snare for catching rabbits: running-rigging, those parts of a ship's rigging or ropes which pass through blocks: running-title, the title of a book continued from page to page on the upper margin—called also a *heading*.

runagate, *n. rûn'-â-gât* (Eng. *run*, and old Eng. *gate*, a way), a refugee or runaway; a fugitive; an apostate; a renegade.

runaway, *n. rûn'-â-wâ* (*run*, and *away*), a fugitive; one who flies from danger or restraint.

runcinate, *a. rûn'-st-nât* (L. *runcinatum*, to plane off; *runcina*, a large saw), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf having large marginal divisions directed in a curved and serrated manner towards the base.

rundle, *n. rûn'-dâl* (Ger. *rund*, circular: Eng. *round*), a round; a step of a ladder.

rundlet, *n. rûn'-dlet*, also *runlet*, *n. rûn'-let* (a dim. of Eng. *round*: old F. *rondelle*, a rundlet), a small cask or barrel.

Rune, *n. rûn* (Goth. *runa*, a mystery, a furrow or line: Icel. *run*, plu. *runir*. Runic letters: AS. *run*, a magical character), a Runic letter or character: plu. Runic letters or poetry: **Runic**, *a. rô-nîk*, pert. to the anc. Goths, or their language and letters: **n.** the letters of the alphabet of the anc. Scandinavians, principally formed of straight lines.

run, *pp.* of the verb *ring*, which see.

run, *n. rûng* (Goth. *rugga*, a staff: Gael. *rong*; Icel. *raung*, a staff, the rib of a boat), a staff; a spoke; a step of a ladder; a spar; a floor-timber in a ship.

runlet—see *rundlet*.

runner, *running*—see *run*.

runnet—see *rennet*.

run, *n. rint* (Scott. *runt*, a cabbage-stalk: prov. Eng. *runt*, dead stump of a tree: Ger. *rumpf*, a trunk), an old woman or withered hag; a poor, lean, and sorry animal below the usual size.

rupee, *n. rô-pé'* (Hind. *rupah*, a rupee—from Sans. *rupya*, silver), an East Indian current coin—the gold rupee value in sterling money about 29s., the silver rupee about 2s.

rupestria, *a. rô-pës'tris* (L. *rupes*, a rock), in *bot.*, growing naturally on rocks.

rupture, *n. rûp'tûr* or *-chôr* (F. *rupture*, a rupture—from L. *ruptum*, to burst, to rend), state of being broken or violently parted; a fracture; a breach; open hostility; a tumour caused by the protrusion of a part of the bowels; hernia: **v.** to part by violence; to burst; to suffer a breach or disruption: **rupt'uring**, imp.: **ruptured**, *pp. -tûrd*.

rural, *a. rô-râl* (F. *rural*, rural—from L. *ruralis*, belonging to the country—from *rus*, the country: It. *rusale*), pert. to the country, as distinguished from the city or town; pert. to farming: **ru'rally**, *ad. -li*: **ru'-ralness**, *n. -nès*, the state or quality of being rural: **ru'ralise**, *v. -is*, to ramble in the country; to lead a country life: **ru'râl'sing**, *imp. -zîng*: **ru'ralised**, *pp. -isd*: **ru'ralist**, *n. -ist*, one who leads a rural life: **rural dean**, one having, under the bishop, the special care and inspection of the clergy within a certain district.

ruise, *n. rôz* (F. *ruise*, cunning), means employed to deceive; a little artifice or stratagem; a clever trick or stratagem.

rush, *v. rûsh* (Ger. *russchen*, to rustle, to whisper, as the wind among bushes, to move swiftly: Dut. *russchen*, to roar, to groan: Norm. *rush*, noise, rattle), to tumble down with rapidity, as a stream; to move with force or violence; to enter with undue haste or eagerness: **n.** a violent motion or course; a driving forward with eagerness and haste: **rush'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** moving with impetuosity: **n.** a violent driving of anything; rapid course: **rushed**, *pp. rûsh't*: **rush'er**, *n. -er*, one who or that which rushes.

rush, *n. rûsh* (AS. *risc*; Low Ger. *rusk*, a rush—the rush being probably so called from its whispering sound when moved by the wind: AS. *riscian*, to make a rustling noise: Sw. *ruska*, to shake), a plant of many species growing on wet ground; anything worthless or of little value: **rush-like**, *a. weak*: **rushed**, *a. rûsh't*, covered with or made of rushes: **rushy**, *a. rûsh'î*, abounding with rushes: **rushiness**, *n. -nès*, the state of abounding with rushes: **rush-bottomed**, *a.* having a bottom made of rushes: **rush-light**, a night-light having a wick of rush-pith.

rusk, *n. rûsk* (probably only a corruption of Eng. *rasp*, in allusion to its surface having the appearance of the rasped crust of bread: Sp. *raspar*, to scrape: Scot. *rusk*, to scratch), bread or cake sliced and exposed in a slow oven until of a pale-brown colour, used as food for infants and invalids; a small light cake.

Russ, *a. ris*, pert. to Russia: **n.** the Russian language: **Russian**, *a. rûsh'-ân*, pert. to Russia: **n.** a native of Russia, or the language.

russet, *a. rûs'sét* (F. *roux*; It. *rosso*; L. *russum*, red), of a reddish-brown colour; home-spun: **n.** a country dress: **rus'sety**, *a. -î*, of a russet colour: **rus'set** or **rus'seting**, *n.* a variety of apple having a rough skin and russet colour.

rust, *n. rûst* (Ger. *rost*; Dut. *roest*, *rust*), the coating formed on most metals when exposed to the air or moisture; the reddish matter formed on iron or steel; loss of power or ability by inactivity or want of use; foul or extraneous matter; a disease in grain: **v.** to gather extraneous matter; to become rusty; to lose ability or power by want of use; to degenerate in idleness: **rust'ing**, *imp.*: **rust'ed**, *pp. -rusty*, *a. rust'î*, covered with rust or extraneous matter; surly; having a rusty appearance and rancid flavour, as bacon; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; rough: **rust'ily**, *ad. -î*: **rust'iness**, *n. -nès*, the state of being rusty.

rustic, *a. rûst'îk* (L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country, *rus*—from L. *rus*, the country: It. *rustico*; F. *rustique*), pert. to the country; rural; having the manners of those living in the country; plain; rude; untaught; awkward; honest; simple; unadorned: **n.** an inhabitant of the country; a peasant: **rust'ical**, *a. -î-kâl*, rough; rude: **rust'ically**, *ad. -î*: **rust'icalness**, *n. -nès*, the quality of being rustical: **rust'icity**, *n. rûs'tis'tî-tî*, rustic manners; simplicity: **rust'icate**, *v. rûs'tî-kât*, to dwell or reside in the country; to banish from a university or college for a time: **rust'icating**, *imp.*: **rust'icated**, *pp. -rust'ica'tion*, *n. -kâl'shûn*, residence in the country; state of being rusticated: **rustic chair**, a chair or seat made of the undressed branches or boughs of trees, or made to

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

resemble such: **rustic-work**, in *arch.*, roughly-constructed masonry, in which the surfaces of stones are left in a rough unheaven state nearly as they came from the quarry.

rustle, *v.* *rūs-l* (A.S. *hrístian*; Low Ger. *russeln*; Ger. *räscheln*, to rustle, to rattle; Sw. *ruskla*, to move with a slight noise—an imitative word), to make a low rattling noise, as the rubbing or movement of silk, dry leaves, &c.: **rustling**, *imp.* *rūs-ling*; *adj.* making a low slight sound, as of silk cloth when shaken or rubbed: **n.** a quick succession of low short sounds, as of a rubbing or moving among leaves or dry straw: **rustled**, *pp.* *-ld*: **rustler**, *n.* *-ler*, one who rustles.

rut, *n.* *rūt* (F. *ruit* or *rut*, the lust of deer or boars; Bret. *ruda*, to be on heat; Swiss, *ruden*, to bellow; Sp. *ruido*, noise, uproar), the engendering or copulation of deer or boars: **v.** to engender as deer: **rutting**, *imp.* *rut-ted*, *pp.* *rut-tish*, *a.* *-tish*, lustful; wanton.

rut, *n.* *rūt* (F. *route*; It. *rotaia*, the track of a wheel—from *L. rota*, a wheel; akin to Sans. *ratha*, a chariot), the track of a wheel; a line cut in the soil with a spade: **v.** to cut into ruts, as a road; to cut a line on the soil with a spade: **rutting**, *imp.* *rut-ted*, *pp.* *rut-ty*, *a.* *-ty*, full of ruts.

ruddy, *n.* *rūth* (A.S. *brœdan*, to be sorry for, to rue; Ger. *reue*; old Ger. *hrīueca*, mourning; Ice. *hyggja*, sorrowful—see *rue*), pitifulness; sorrow; regret;

mercy: **ruth'ful**, *a.* *-fōl*, pitiful; tender: **ruth'fully**, *ad.* *-ly*,—are used in poetry only: **ruth'less**, *a.* *-lēs*, cruel; pitiless; insensible to the miseries of others: **ruth'lessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **ruthlessness**, *n.* *-nēs*, want of compassion; insensibility to the miseries of others.

ruthenium, *n.* *rō-thē-ni-um*, a grey metal, very hard and brittle, and very fusible, extracted from the ore of platinum.

rutile, *n.* *rō-tīl* (L. *rutillus*, red, shining), titanic acid of a dark-red colour, or reddish brown, occurring in four or eight sided prisms, massive, and in crystals—a mineral found in many places in Scotland: **rut'ite**, *n.* *-it*, native titanate and silicate of lime, used in painting porcelain.

rutler, *n.* *rūt-ler* (Ger. *ritter*), a horse-soldier; a rider; a trooper.

ryacolite, *n.* *ri-ak'ō-lī-t* (Gr. *rhœax*, a lava-stream, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a white or grey colour, with a vitreous lustre, resembling glassy felspar.

ryder, *n.* *rī-der*, a clause added to a document; also spelt *rider*—see *rider*.

rye, *n.* *ri* (A.S. *rige*; Dut. *rogge*; Dan. *rug*; W. *rhyy*, rye), a cereal of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and hence much cultivated in northern countries.

rye-grass, one of the grasses cultivated for pasture and hay: *a.* kind of baggy.

ryot, *n.* *rī-ōt* (Hind.), in *Hindustan*, a farmer or cultivator of the soil.

S

Sabaism, *n.* *sā-bā-izm*, also **Sabaelism**, *sā-bē-izm*—see **Sabian**, &c.

Sabbath, *n.* *sā-bā-ōth* (Heb. *sebaath*, the plu. of *saba*, an army or host), armies; hosts; used only in the Scripture phrase of "Lord of Sabbath."

Sabbath, *n.* *sā-bāth* (Heb. *Shabbath*, the Sabbath—from *shabath*, to rest from labour: Gr. *Sabbaton*), the day or time of rest; the day of cessation from all ordinary labour or employment; among the *anc.* and *modern Jews*, the seventh day of the week; among *Christians*, the first day of the week; the Lord's Day; Sunday; among the *Jews*, the Sabbathical year. *Note*.—In strict propriety, the first day of the week is "the Lord's Day," or, as generally spoken of, "Sunday," the seventh day of the week is "the Sabbath," or, as generally spoken of, "Saturday." **Sabbathless**, *a.* *-lēs*, without repose from labour: **Sabbath-breaker**, one who profanes the Sabbath: **Sabbath-breaking**, the breaking or profaning of the Sabbath: **Sabbatarian**, *a.* *sā-bā-tā-ri-an*, pert. to the Sabbath: **n.** a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day: **Sabbatarianism**, *n.* *-ri-an-izm*, the tenets of the Sabbatarians: **Sabbatic**, *a.* *sā-bā-tīk*, also **Sabbatical**, *a.* *-kal*, pert. to or resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing rest: **Sabbath-day's journey**, a distance of nearly a mile, which the Jews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath: **Sabbatical year**, every seventh year, in which the Israelites did not till their fields or vineyards: **Sabbatism**, *n.* *-izm*, rest.

Sabellian, *n.* *sā-bēll'i-an*, a follower of Sabellius, a philosopher in the third century, who taught that there is only one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and Holy Spirit are only different attributes, emanations, or functions of God the Father: *adj.* pert. to Sabellius and his doctrines: **Sabellianism**, *n.* *-izm*, the tenets of Sabellius.

Sabian, *n.* *sā-bi-an*, also **Sabæan**, *n.* *sā-bē-ān* (Heb. *saba*, an army or host—applied particularly to the heavenly host of the angels, or to the celestial bodies), a worshipper of the host of heaven; one of an early sect of Christians, called also Christians of St John (*Sabiin*, or washers, a term applied by the Mohammedans to the professors of a mixed creed of Parsees and Gnostics, from their frequent ablutions): *adj.* pert. to the Sabians or their worship: **Sabianism**, *n.* *-izm*, also **Sabæanism**, *n.* *sā-bē-ān-izm*, the worship or doctrines of the Sabians.

sable, *n.* *sā-bl* (It. *zibellino*; Ger. *zobel*; Pol. *sobol*, the sable), an animal of the weasel kind, found in the northern parts of Asia, chiefly hunted for its black glossy fur; the fur of the animal: *adj.* black; very dark.

sabot, *n.* *sā-bō* (F. *sabot*), a wooden shoe worn by the lower classes in France and Belgium.

sabre, *n.* *sā-bēr* (F. *sabre*; Ger. *sabel*, a sword; Hung. *szabalya*, a sword—from *szabni*, to cut), a sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and having the edge a little curved backwards at the point: **v.** to wound or kill, as with a sabre: **sa'bring**, *imp.* *-ing*: **sa bred**, *pp.* *-berd*.

sabretasche or **sabretache**, *n.* *sā-bēr-tāsh* (F. *sabre*, a sword, and Ger. *tasche*, a pocket), a leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, and suspended from the sword-belt.

sabulous, *a.* *sā-bū-lūs* (L. *sabulosus*, sandy), sandy; gritty: **sā-bū-lority**, *n.* *-lōs'it*, sandiness; grittiness. **sac**, *n.* *sāk* (A.S. *sac*), in *Eng. law*, the ancient privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts. **sac**, *n.* *sāk* (A.S. *sacc*; F. *sac*; L. *succus*, a sack, a bag), a bag or membranous receptacle.

saccade, *n.* *sāk-kād* (F. *saccade*, a jerk), a sudden check or jerk with the bridle.

saccate, *a.* *sāk-kāt*, also **sac'cated**, *a.* (L. *saccus*, a bag), in *bot.*, furnished with a sac, or having the form of one; gibbous towards the summit.

saccharic, *a.* *sāk-kār'ik* (L. *saccharum*, sugar), applied to an acid formed during the action of nitric acid on sugar or gum: **sacchariferous**, *a.* *sāk-kā-rīfēr'ūs* (L. *fero*, I produce), yielding sugar: **saccharify**, *v.* *sāk-kār'ī-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to convert into sugar: **saccharifying**, *imp.* *sacchar'ified*, *pp.* *-fīd*: **saccharine**, *a.* *sāk-kā-rīn*, pert. to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sweet: **n.** the uncrystallised sugar of malt-wort: **saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting: **sac'charite**, *n.* *-rit*, a species of felspar, found in fine granular masses, of a white colour: **sac'charoid**, *a.* *-rōyd*, also **sac'charoid**, *a.* *-rōyd'ōid* (Gr. *sakchos*, resemblance), having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar: **sac'charom eter**, *n.* *-rīm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for indicating the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid, as in brewers' worts: **sac'charum**, *n.* *-rīm*, a species of plants, widely distributed through the tropical parts of the world, from which sugar is obtained, including the sugar-cane.

saccholate, *a.* *sāk-kō-lāk'īk* (L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk), applied to an acid obtained from the sugar of milk, or from gum—now called *mucic acid*.

saccule, *n.* *sāk'ul* (L. *sacculus*, a little bag—from *saccus*, a bag), a little sac; a satchel; a cyst or cell.

sacerdotal, *a.* *sā-sēr-dōtāl* (L. *sacerdotalis*, sacerdotal—from *sacerdos*, a priest—from *sacer*, sacred, and *do*, I give), pert. to priests or the priesthood; priestly: **sacerdo'tally**, *ad.* *-tāl-ty*: **sacerdo'talism**, *n.* *-izm*, the spirit of the priesthood.

sachel, *n.* *sāk'el*—see *satchel*.

sachem, *n.* *sā-chēm*, a chief among some of the Indian tribes of N. America.

sack, *n.* *sāk* (A.S. *sacc*; L. *saccus*; Gr. *sakkos*; Heb. *cōv*, *bōy*, *fōōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal).

sak, a bag, a large bag made of coarse cloth or canvas; a measure of 3 bushels; 280 lb. of corn, meal, or flour; 364 lb. of wool in Eng.; a rude coarse cloak of our ancestors; a loose upper garment: **sackful**, *n.* **fool**, as much as a sack will hold: **sack'ing**, *n.* the coarse cloth of which sacks or bags are made: **sackcloth**, *n.* **kloth** (*sack*, and *cloth*), coarse rough cloth worn for mortification, or as a mark of mourning or distress.

sack, *n.* **sak** [*F. sec*; old Eng. *seck*, *sack*—from *L. siccus*; *Sp. seco*, dry], a name given to different sorts of dry wine extensively used in England in the 16th century; a variety of sweet wine: **sack-posset**, a posset made of sack-wine, milk, and some other ingredients.

sack, *v.* **sák** [*Sp. saquear*; *F. saccager*, to sack a town, so called from the use of a *sack* in removing plunder—from *L. saccus*, a sack or bag: *Dut. sacken*, to put up in sacks, to plunder), to plunder or pillage, as a town or city: *n.* the pillage or plunder of a town or city, as by soldiery; devastation: **sack'ing**, *imp.*: **sacked**, *pp.* **sákt**: **sack'age**, *n.* **-áj**, the act of storming and plundering a place: **sack'er**, *n.* **-ér**, one who sacks: **to give the sack**, to dismiss from employment—that is, to send off bag and baggage.

sackbut, *n.* **sák-bút** [*L. saquebute*, a sackbut—from *Sp. sacabuche*, a sackbut, the tube of a pump—from *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, the stomach,—as if the breath, in using the instrument, were drawn up from the stomach), a kind of trombone; a kind of trumpet drawn out or shortened by means of sliders, used as a bass in concerts; a kind of harp or lyre.

sackcloth, **sacking**—see **sack 1**.

sacral—see **sacrum**.

sacrament, *n.* **sák-rá-mént** [*L. sacramentum*, a solemn obligation or engagement, an oath—from *sacer*, sacred: *It. sacramento*; *F. sacrement*], a solemn religious rite instituted by Christ to be observed by His followers; the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist; baptism; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; in the *R. Cath.* and *Gr. Ch.*, baptism, the Eucharist, marriage, penance, confirmation, orders, and extreme unction, are called sacraments: **sacramen'tal**, *a.* **-ment'ál**, *pert.* to a sacrament; constituting a sacrament: **sacrament ally**, *ad. -it*: **sacramen'tals**, *n. plu.* **-áls**, rites which are of a sacramental character, but are not sacraments: **sacramen'tarian**, *n.* **-tá-rí-an**, one who differs from the Church of Rome in regard to the sacraments: *adj.* *pert.* to the sacraments: **sacramentary**, *n.* **-tér-í**, an anc. book of the Church of Rome, containing the prayers and ceremonies used in the celebration of the Eucharist: *adj.* *pert.* to the Eucharist.

sacrarium, *n.* **sá-krá-ri-úm** [*L. sacrarium*, a shrine—from *sacer*, sacred], among the *anc. Romans*, a domestic chapel devoted to some particular divinity; the apdium of a temple.

sacred, *a.* **sá-k'réd** (old Eng. *sacre*, to set apart, to consecrate; *sacred*, set apart: *F. sacré*, sacred—from *sacer*, to consecrate, to swear—from *L. sacer*, sacred, accused), *pert.* to God, or to His worship; *pert.* to religious or religious uses; not profane; inviolable: **sa'credly**, *ad. -it*: **sa'credness**, *n.* **-nès**, the state of being sacred; the state of being consecrated to God, or to His worship; holiness.

sacrifice, *n.* **sák-ri-fis** [*L. sacrificium*, a sacrifice—from *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, I make], the act of offering and burning a victim on an altar in honour of God, or of a heathen deity; the thing offered in sacrifice; loss made or incurred to effect some object, or to oblige another: *v.* to offer to God in worship, or to a heathen deity, a slain victim on an altar; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to make offerings to God on an altar: **sacrific'ing**, *imp.*: **sacrificed**, *pp.* **-fist**: **sacrificer**, *n.* **-fí-sér**: **sacrific'ial**, *a.* **-fí-sál**, performing sacrifices; including or consisting in sacrifice: **sacrific'ially**, *ad. -it*: **sacrific**, *a.* **sák-ri-fík**, also **sacrific'al**, *a.* **-kál**, employed in sacrifice: **sacrificant**, *n.* **-kánt**, one who offers a sacrifice.

sacrilege, *n.* **sák-ri-léj** [*L. sacrilegium*, sacrilege—from *sacer*, sacred, and *legere*, to gather or take unjustly: *It. sacrilegio*; *F. sacrilège*], the profanation of anything, or any place, dedicated to the service of God; the crime of stealing sacred things, particularly out of churches: **sacrile'gious**, *a.* **-lé-jús**, violating sacred things; containing sacrilege: **sacrile'giously**, *ad. -it*: **sacrile'giousness**, *n.* **-nès**, the quality of being sacrilegious: **sacrile'gist**, *n.* **-jíst**, one guilty of sacrilege.

sacrist, *n.* **sák-rist** or **sák-rist** [*Sp. sacristan*; *It. sagrista*, a sacristan—from *L. sacer*, sacred], a person

employed in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and to take care of the books; in some places, a minor canon: **sacristan**, *n.* **sák-rist-tán**, one who has the care of the utensils and other movables of the church; one who prepares the graves for the dead, and keeps the church clean—usually written *section*: **sacrist'y**, *n.* **-tí**, an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept—now usually called *vestry*.

sacrum or **os-sacrum**, *n.* **ós-sá-k'rum** [*L. os*, a bone, and *sacrum*, sacred], in *anat.*, the bone which forms the termination or basis of the vertebral column: **sacral**, *a.* **sá-k'ral**, relating to the sacrum.

sad, *a.* **sád** [*W. sad*, wise, sober: Low Ger. *sade*, rest, quiet—from *setten*, to set or fix: *Dan. sad*, sedate), sorrowful; melancholy; gloomy; depressed by grief or affliction; serious or grave; calamitous, as an event; as a word of burlesque or familiar complaint, inconvenient; vexatious; bad: **sad'der**, *comp. -der*, more sad: **sad'dest**, *superl. -dest*, most sad: **sad'ly**, *ad. -it*: **sad'ness**, *n.* **-nès**, the state or quality of being sad; heaviness; sorrowfulness.

sadda—see **sadder**.

sadden, *v.* **sád'n** (from *sad*, which see), to make sad or sorrowful; to become sad: **saddening**, *imp.* **sád'ning**: **saddened**, *pp.* **sád'-nd**.

sadder, *n.* **sád-dér**, also **sád'da**, *n.* **-dd** [*Pers. sad-dar*, the hundred gates or ways—from *sad*, a hundred, and *dar*, a gate, a way], a summary or abridgment of the *Zenda-vesta* or sacred books of the *anc. Persians*, in modern Persian.

saddle, *n.* **sád-dl** [*Dut. sadel*; *Ger. sattel*, a saddle: *L. sedile*, a seat], a seat placed on the horse's back for the rider to sit on; among *seamen*, a block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms: *v.* to put a saddle on; to load; to burden: **sadd'ling**, *imp.* **-Áng**: **sadd'led**, *pp. -ld*: **sad'dler**, *n.* **-lér**, one who makes or sells saddles: **sad'dlery**, *n.* **-í**, materials for saddles; articles sold by saddlers: **saddle of mutton**, of *venison*, &c., two loins of mutton, venison, &c., cut together: **saddle-back**, in *geol.*, a familiar term for anticlinal strata, from their sloping or dipping right and left in saddle form; a hill constituting a ridge: **saddle-backed**, *a.* shaped like a saddle: **saddle-bags**, two bags of leather united by straps to be thrown across the horse's back, one hanging on each side: **saddle-bow**, the pieces which form the arched form of a saddle: **saddle-cloth**, a cloth under a saddle, and extending behind it: **saddle-girth**, the band or girth which passes under the horse's belly to fasten the saddle: **saddle-horse**, a horse suitable for riding, or trained for it: **saddle-shaped**, *a.* in *bot.*, bending down at the sides so that a rounded form is given to the upper part: **saddle-tree**, the framework of a saddle: **to put the saddle on the right horse**, to impute blame where it is really deserved: **well or firm in the saddle**, firmly seated or settled.

Sadducees, *n.* **sád-dú-séz**, (from *Sadoc*, the founder of the sect, about 250 B.C.), a sect among the *anc. Jews* who denied the resurrection of the dead, or the existence of angels or spirits, and who adhered to the written law alone: **Sad'duce'an**, *a.* **-sé-an**, or *pert.* to the Sadducees: **Sad'duce'ism**, *n.* **-tém**, the tenets of the Sadducees.

sadly, **sadness**—see **sad**.

safe, *a.* **sáf** [*F. sauf*; *It. salvo*; *L. salvus*, safe], free from danger or risk; secure; no longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; certain: *n.* a box or press, generally detached, and hung on a wall, usually covered with wire-cloth or perforated zinc, in which meats may be kept cool; a fireproof chest or closet for containing money, valuable documents, and the like: **safely**, *ad. -it*: **safe'ness**, *n.* **-nès**, also **safet'y**, *n.* **-tí**, the condition or quality of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; trustworthiness, as insuring against harm or loss; the quality of making safe or secure: **safe-conduct** (*F. sauf-conduit*), that which gives a safe passage in times of danger; convoy; passport: **safeguard**, a convoy or guard to protect a traveller, or a party, in times of war or danger; that which secures safety; defence; protection: **safe-keeping**, the act of keeping or preserving in safety: **safety-arch**, an arch formed in a wall, as over a door or window: **safety-belt**, a belt constructed of some light material, or capable of being inflated with air, for enabling a person to float in water; a life-preserver: **safety-buoy**, an article constructed of very light materials, generally in the form of a circle, to be thrown into water to enable persons to float till they are rescued: **safety-**

máte, mát, fár, láw; mète, mèt, hér; píne, pín; nôte, nót, móve;

lamp, a lamp covered with wire-gauze for use in mines: **safety-plug**, a plug of fusible metal placed in an orifice in a steam-boiler, so that should the temperature of its fusing-point be reached, danger is lessened by its melting and letting out water and steam: **safety-valve**, a valve in the boiler of a steam-engine which opens when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

safflower, *n. sáf'flōr* (from Eng. *saffron*, and *flower*), a kind of saffron; its dried flowers; a delicate and beautiful red colour obtained from it.

saffron, *n. sáf'rón* (F. *safra*; Dut. *saffraan*; Ger. *saffran*), the dried stigmata of bulbous-rooted plants allied to the crocus: **adj.** having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow.

sag, *v. ság* (Scot. *seg*, to sink, as liquids in a cask from absorption; Gael. *sug*, to imbibe; *sugh*, to drain, to dry up; Ger. *sickern*, to drain away, to ooze: AS. *sigan*, to suck in), to sink gradually down; to be depressed; to incline from an upright position; to cause to bend or give way: **sag'ing**, *imp.* sagged, *pp. ságd*: **adj.** overloaded; to **sag** to leeward, in *nav.*, to make a considerable leeway.

saga, *n. sá'gá*, plu. *sag'as*, *-gáz*, the heroic tales and myths of the races of northern Europe.

sagacious, *a. sá-gá'shūs* (L. *sagax*, wise, foreseeing—gen. *sagacis*: It. and F. *sagace*), acute; discerning; foreseeing; shrewd; intelligent: **sag'aciously**, *ad. -ti*: **sag'aciousness**, *n. -nēs*, also **sagacity**, *n. sá-gás'ti*, the quality of being sagacious; acuteness; penetration.

sagamore, *n. sá-gá-mór*, a chief among some tribes of Amer. Indians.

sagapenum, *n. sá-gá-pé'nūm* (Gr. *sagapenum*), a fetid gummy resin brought from the East, used in medicine.

sagathy, *n. sá-gá-thi* (Sp. *sagati*), a mixed fabric of silk and cotton; a kind of serge.

sage, *a. sáj* (F. *sage*; It. *savio* or *saggio*, wise, sage—from L. *sagius*, presaging, prophetic—from *sagis*, I perceive quickly), wise; prudent; proceeding from wisdom; grave; well-judged: **n.** a wise man; a man venerable in years, and renowned for wisdom and gravity; a grave philosopher: **sag'ely**, *ad. -ly*: **sag'eness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being sage; wisdom; prudence; sagacity.

sage, *n. sáj* (F. *sauge*, sage—from L. *salvia*, sage: It. *salvia*), an aromatic garden herb, employed in cookery as a condiment, and in medicine: **sagy**, *a. sá'y*, full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sagger, *n. sá-g'gér* (prov. Eng. *saggard*; a probable corruption of *safeguard*), a clay used to make the pots in which earthenware is baked; the pots are then called *saggers* or *saggers*.

sagitta, *n. sá-g'itá* (L. *sagitta*, an arrow or dart), an arrow; one of the old constellations: **sagittal**, *a. sá-g'it-tái*, pert. to or resembling an arrow: **sag'itarus**, *n. sá-g'it-rūs* (L. *sagittarius*, an archer), one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on 22d November: **sag'itary**, *a. -tér-á*, pert. to an arrow: **n.** a centaur, a fabled animal, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver: **sag'ittate**, *a. -tái*, in *bot.*, shaped like the head of an arrow: **sagittal suture**, in *anat.*, the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

sago, *n. sá-gó* (Malay, *sagu*, bread), a kind of starch granulated, obtained from the pith of several species of palms.

sagum, *n. sá-gūm* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the military cloak worn by common soldiers and inferior officers, made of wool, and open in front, and usually fastened across the shoulders.

sagy—see *sage* 2.

sahite, *n. sá-hit* (*Sahla*, in Sweden, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a massive variety of augite of a dingy-green colour.

sáic, *n. sá'íc* (Turk. *shaika*: F. *saïque*), a Turkish or Grecian sailing-vessel, common in the Levant.

said, *v. sēd* (from *say*, which see), *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *say*; uttered; declared; reported; before-mentioned.

sail, *n. sál* (Ger. *segel*; Icel. *segl*, a sail: W. *sglto*, to shake, to rock), a sheet of strong canvas which, when spread out in a ship, catches the wind to impel it through the water—there are many sails in a ship, and each one has a different name; a ship or ships; an excursion in a ship; in *poetry*, wings: **v.** to be moved or impelled by the force of the wind on sails, as a ship on water; to begin a voyage; to float or pass smoothly along; to fly without striking with

the wings, as a bird: **sail'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** art of directing a ship by means of a chart: **sailed**, *pp. sáld*: **sail'er**, *n. -ér*, a vessel with reference to her speed or sailing qualities: **sail'or**, *n. -ér*, a seaman; a mariner: **sail'less**, *a. -lēs*, without a sail: **sail-cloth**, cloth of which sails are made: **sailing-master**, the officer who directs the navigation of a ship of war: **sail-yard**, a yard or spar on which a sail is extended: to **loose sails**, to unfurl them: to **make sail**, to extend an additional quantity of sail: to **set sail**, to begin a voyage: to **shorten sail**, to take in a part of the sails: to **strike sail**, to lower the sails suddenly: **full sail**, with all sails set: **under sail**, having the sails spread.

sainfoin, *n. sán'fōin* (F. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay), a leguminous plant which grows luxuriously on calcareous mountains, cultivated for feeding cattle.

saint, *n. sánt* (F. *saint*; It. *santo*, a saint—from L. *sanctus*, holy), a holy person; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonised by the R. Cath. Ch.: **v.** to canonise; to act with a show of piety: **saint'ing**, *imp.*: **sainted**, *pp.* **adj.** sacred; holy; entered into everlasting happiness: **n.** sometimes used simply for 'the dead': **saint'ly**, *a. -li*, also **saint-like**, a resembling or becoming a saint: **sainthood**, *n.* the state of being a saint; the united body of saints: **sainthood**, *n.* the character or qualities of a saint: **saints-bell**, a small church bell rung to call attention to certain solemn parts of the service of the mass: **St Anthony's fire**, erysipelas, so called as supposed to have been cured by that saint: **St Cuthbert's beads**, a popular term for the detached bead-like joints of the encrinetes: **St George's ensign**, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-jack in the upper quarter next the mast: **St Peter's finger**, an old and familiar term for *belemnites*, many of which have a finger-like form: **St Vitus's dance**, a disease affecting the muscles of voluntary motion: **Saint Simonian**, *-st-mō'n-án*, a follower of Saint Simon, who recommended a community of property as a cure for all social evils, and who died 1852.

sake, *n. sák* (AS. *sacu*, contention, dispute: Low Ger. *sake*, suit at law; *saken*, to complain: Ger. *sache*, a complaint, an affair), final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; regard to any person or thing.

saker, *n. sá-kér* (F. *sacre*; It. *sagro*, a saker—from L. *sacer*, sacred), a hawk; a species of falcon; in *former times*, a small cannon: **sá'keret**, *n. -et*, the male of the saker hawk.

sal, *n. sál* (L. *sal*, salt), a word much used by the older chemists as a prefix, as *sal-volatile*, *n. sál-vó-lát-i*, popularly pronounced *vó-lá-tú* (L. volatile salt), the popular name for ammonia.

salam, *n. sá-lám*, same as *salām*, which see.

salacious, *a. sál-lá'shūs* (L. *salax*, lustful—gen. *salacis*), lustful: **salac'iously**, *ad. -ti*: **salac'iousness**, *n. -nēs*, also **salacity**, *n. sá-lás'ti*, lust.

salad, *n. sál'ád* (F. *salade*; It. *insalata*; Ger. *salat*, a salad), certain herbs, usually seasoned, eaten raw as a relish with other food: **sal'ading**, *n.* vegetables for making a salad: **salad-oil**, olive-oil used for dressing salads, and for culinary purposes.

saleratus, *n.*, also **saleratus**, *n. sál'é-rá'tūs* (L. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *aerated*), a prepared mixture of carbonate of soda and salt—used by bakers and house-keepers with cream of tartar and butter-milk for baking bread.

salam, *n. sá-lám* (Ar. *salām*, peace, safety), the Eastern form of salutation, or compliment of ceremony or respect; peace be with you.

salamander, *n. sál-lá-mán'dér* (L. or Gr. *salaman-dra*), a fabulous animal, said to have been able to live amongst fire; a reptile of the lizard kind: **sal'aman-drine**, *a. -drín*, pert. to a salamander; enduring fire: **salamander's hair**, amianthus and asbestos.

sal-ammoniac, *n. sál'am-mō'n-ák* (see *sal*, and *ammonia*), a salt of a sharp acid taste—much used in the mechanic arts, and in pharmacy.

salamstein, *n. sál'am-stén*, also **sal'am-stone**, *n. -stón* (Ger. *stein*, a stone), a name applied to the blue or Oriental sapphire from Ceylon.

salary, *n. sál-lá-ri* (F. *salair*; It. *salario*, salary—from L. *salarium*, salt-money—from *sal*, salt), a fixed sum paid to a person for his services, yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly; stipend; wages: **v.** to fix or pay a salary to: **sal'aried**, *a. -rid*, having a salary; receiving a salary.

sale, *n. sál* (Icel. *selja*; AS. *sellan*, to transfer, to

cōw, bōy, jōōt; pūre, būd; chair, gog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

sell: Icel. *salá*, delivery), the exchange of any sort of goods for money, or equivalent value; an auction: **saleable**, a. *sal-á-bil*, that may be sold; that finds a ready market: **saleably**, ad. *-bil*: **saleableness**, n. *-bil-nés*, the state of being saleable: **sale-work**, work made only for sale; work not executed with the usual care: **bill of sale**—see **bill**: **on sale** or **for sale**, that may be bought; offered to purchasers: **salesman**, n. *salz-mán*, one who attends to the sale of goods; a dealer in the way of selling; one who sells beasts at market; a commercial traveller: **sale room**, n. *-róm*, the room or department where sales are made; an auction-mart.

salep, n. *sal-ép* (Turk. *salleb*), the dried tubes of a plant reduced to a granular powder, imported from Persia and Asia Minor—semit also *saloop*, and sometimes *saleb* and *saloop*.

saleratus—see **saleratus**.

salesman—see **sale**.

salic, a. *sal-ik* (F. *salique*, *salic* law—derived from the laws of the anc. Salian Franks—called in Latin, the *leges salicæ*), applied to the law of France, which excludes females from the succession to the throne.

salicine, n. *sal-i-sin* (L. *salix*, a willow—gen. *salicis*: F. *salicine*), a bitter crystallisable substance extracted from the bark of the willow or the poplar: **salicylic acid**, *-sít-ik*, an acid obtained by the action of fused potassa on salicine.

salient, a. *sa-l-ént* (L. *salien*s, leaping—gen. *salientis*), leaping; beating; springing; projecting outwards, as an angle; forcing itself on the attention; conspicuous; noticeable: **saliently**, ad. *-it*—sometimes written **sal'iant** when used in heraldry.

saliferous, a. *sa-lí-fér-ús* (L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, I produce), yielding or bearing salt; an epithet applied to the New Red Sandstone system.

salify, v. *sal-i-fy* (L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, I make), to form into a salt: **salifying**, imp.: **salified**, pp.: **salifiable**, a. *-fí-a-bil*, capable of combining with an acid to form a salt: **salification**, n. *-fí-ká-shún*, the act of salifying.

saline, a. *sa-lín* or *sa-lín'* (It. *salino*; F. *salin*, saline—from L. *sal*, salt), consisting of salt, or constituting salt; partaking of the qualities of salt: n. a salt-spring: **salineness**, n. *sa-lín-nés*, the state of being saline: **salinas**, n. plu. *sa-lín-náz*, the name given in S. Amer. to those superficial deposits which often occupy extensive plains on the Pacific or rainless side of the Andes—usually covered with a white saline efflorescence: **salination**, n. *sa-lín-i-shún*, a washing or steeping in salt liquor: **saliniferous**, a. *-ní-fér-ús* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing salt: **salinom'eter**, n. *-nóm-é-ter* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the quantity of salt that may be in solution in the water of the boiler of a marine steam-engine, indicated by the specific gravity of the water.

salique, n. *sal-ik* or *sa-lék* (F.), same as **salic**, which see.

saliva, n. *sa-lí-vá* (L. *saliva*, spittle: It. *saliva*: F. *salive*), the frothy fluid which gathers in the mouth—discharged from the mouth, it is called spittle: **salival**, a. *-vál*, also **salivary**, a. *sal-i-vér-y*, pert. to saliva: secreting or conveying saliva: **salivate**, v. *-vát*, to produce an unusual secretion and flow of saliva—usually by administering mercury: **salivating**, imp.: **salivated**, pp.: **salivant**, a. *-vánt*, producing salivation: n. that which produces salivation: **saliva'tion**, n. *-vá-shún*, the act or process of producing an excessive flow of saliva—usually by mercury: **salivous**, a. *sa-lí-vús*, pert. to saliva, or resembling it.

sallow, a. *sal-ló* (AS. *salowig*, dark in colour: Bav. *sal*, discoloured: F. *saloir*, to dirty), of a pale sickly colour, tinged with dark yellow: **salowness**, n. *-nés*, paleness, tinged with a dark yellow.

sallow, n. *sal-ló* (AS. *salg*; Gael. *seilach*; L. *salix*, a willow), a small tree or shrub of the willow kind. **sally**, n. *sal-lí* (F. *salée*, a breaking out upon, a leap: *salir*, to leap—from L. *salire*, to leap, to spring), a sudden rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers: an excursion; sprightly exertion; wild gaiety; a flight of fancy: v. to rush out, as troops from a besieged town; to issue suddenly: **sal'ying**, imp.: **sal'ied**, pp.: **sal'ly-port**, n. the postern-gate in a fortified place.

salmagundi, n. *sal-má-gün-dí* (F. *salmigondis*, corrupted from Sp. *sapicon*, cold chopped meat seasoned and dressed), a mixture of various ingredients with seasoning; an olio or medley.

sal-mirabile, n. *sal-mí-ráb-i-lé* (L. wonderful salt), a

term of the older chemists for sulphate of soda, or *Glauber salts*.

salmon, n. *sal-món* (L. *salmo*, a salmon—gen. *salmonis*: It. *salmonce*: F. *saumon*), a sea-fish, having reddish flesh, which ascends rivers to deposit its spawn: **salmonet**, n. *-ín-ét*, also **samlet**, n. *sám-lét*, a young or little salmon: **salmonoid**, a. or n. *sal-món-óyd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), a fish of the salmon family: **salmonidae**, n. plu. *sal-món-i-dé*, the salmon family, including the salmon and the trout tribes: **salmon-fry**, the salmon when recently hatched from the spawn: **salmon-peel**, a young salmon: **salmon-trout**, a sea-trout, a migrating fish, next in value to the salmon.

saloon, n. *sa-lón'* (F. *salon*, a large hall: F. *salle*: It. *sala*, a hall: Icel. *salr*: AS. *saló*, a house, a hall), a hall or state-room; a spacious apartment for the reception of company.

saloop, n. *sa-lóop'*, a decoction of salep sweetened—see **salep**.

salop, n. *sal-ép*—see **salep**.

salpinx, n. *sal-pín-gks* (Gr. *salpingx*, a trumpet), in anat., the Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and ear.

sal-prunella, n. *sal-pró-nél-lá* (L. *sal*, salt, and Ger. *prunelle*—probably from L. *pruna*, a burning or live coal), a name commonly given to nitre when fused and cast into cakes or balls.

salses, n. plu. *sal-sés* (L. *salsus*, salted, briny—from *sal*, salt: It. *salso*, salt), eruptions of hot acidulated mud from small orifices, generally in volcanic districts, and often accompanied with the emission of steam and gases at a high temperature, sometimes inflammable.

salsify, n. *sal-sít-fi* (F. *salsifs*: Sp. *salsifí*), the purple goat's-beard or oyster-plant, a culinary and garden plant.

salsoda, n. *sal-só-dá* (L. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *soda*), in Amer., a commercial name for carbonate of soda.

salsola, n. *sal-só-lá* (L. *salsus*, salted, salt), a genus of plants found chiefly on the sea-shore, many yielding *kelp* and *barilla*: **salt-wort**.

salt, n. *sa-lt* (L. *sal*; Gael. *salann*, salt: W. *halen*, salt; *hallt*, salted: Gr. *hals*, the salt, the sea), a common culinary substance, obtained from sea-water, salt-springs, and from mines; in chem., called chloride of sodium; a term applied to a combination of an acid with an alkaline base; that which preserves from corruption; *figuratively*, wit; piquancy: **ad.** having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt: v. to season, sprinkle, or impregnate with salt: **salting**, imp.: n. the act of impregnating with salt: **salt'ed**, pp.: **salt'ern**, n. *-érn*, a salt-work; a salting-tub: **saltless**, a. *-lés*, without salt; insipid: **salt'ish**, a. *-ish*, a little salt: **salt'ishly**, ad. *-it*: **salt'ishness**, n. *-nés*, a moderate degree of saltiness: **salt'ly**, ad. *-it*: **salt'ness**, n. *-nés*, the quality of being salt; taste of salt: **salts**, n. plu., *familiarly*, Epsom salts: **salt-cellar**, n. *-sél-lér*, a vessel for holding salt: **salt junk**, hard salt beef for use at sea: **salt-marsh**, grass-land subject to be overflowed by sea-water: **salt-mine**, a place from which rock-salt is dug: **salt-pan**, the vessel in which salt is made from sea-water: **salt water**, sea-water, as opposed to spring or river water; water impregnated with salt: **salt-wort**, a plant—so called because it abounds in saline matter: **salt of lemons**, binoxalate of potassa: **salt of sorrel**, oxalate of potash: **salt of tartar**, carbonate of potash: **salt of vitriol**, sulphate of zinc: **salt of wormwood**, carbonate of potash.

saltant, a. *sa-lét-ánt* (L. *saltans*, dancing—gen. *saltantis*—from *salto*, I leap), leaping; jumping; in her-, in a leaping position: **saltation**, n. *sal-tá-shún* (L. *saltatio*, a leaping, a dancing), a leaping or dancing; **palpitation**: **salt tatory**, a. *-tér-i* (L. *saltator*, a dancer), leaping or dancing: **salt'atores**, n. plu. *-tó-réz*, those insects which possess great powers of leaping, as the grasshopper, the locust, &c.

salt'ern—see **salt**.

saltier, n. also **saltire**, *sal-tér* (F. *sautoir*, a stirrup—from *sauter*, to mount—from L. *salire*, to leap), in her-, an ordinary in the form of St Andrew's cross—that is, the form of an X.

saltigrades, n. plu. *sal-tí-grá-déz* (L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradior*, I walk), a family of spiders that seize their prey by leaping upon it from a distance: **saltigrade**, a. formed for leaping.

saltish, **saltishness**—see **salt**.

saltpetre, n. *sa-lút-pét-ér* (L. *sal* *petra*, the salt of rock—from *sal*, salt, and *petra*, a rock or stone, a

máte, mát, fár, láw; méte, mët, hér; plne, pün; nóte, nôt, móce;

salt stone: Ger. *salpeter*; F. *sal pêtre*, a salt formed by the combination of nitric acid with potassa; nitre, found native in loose stony soils, or exuding from walls.

salubrious, a. *sal-ū-brī-ūs* (L. *salubris*, health-bringing—from *salus*, health: It. and F. *salubre*), healthful; favourable to health; promoting health: **salu-briously**, ad. -ly; **salu-briousness**, n. -ness, also **salu-brity**, n. -brī-tī, healthfulness; favourableness to the preservation of health: **salutary**, a. *sal-ū-tēr-ī* (L. *salutaris*, healthful, promotive of health or safety; healthful; wholesome; contributing to some beneficial purpose: **salutarily**, ad. -tēr-ī-ly; **sal-utar-iness**, n. -ness, the quality of contributing to health.

salute, n. *sal-ūtē* (L. *salutare*, to wish health to—from *salus*, health, welfare: It. *salutare*), the expression of kind wishes or respects to any one present; a greeting; a kiss; in the army and navy, a mark of respect, signified by a discharge of firearms, lowering of the flag, &c.: v. to address with expressions of kind wishes and respect; to greet; to give a passing recognition to by a bow, &c.; to kiss; in the army or navy, to honour by a discharge of firearms, striking the colours, &c.: **saluting**, imp.; **saluted**, pp.; **salutation**, n. *sal-ūt-ā-shūn*, a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence in the usual style: **saluter**, n. *sal-ūt-ēr*, one who salutes: **salu-tatory**, a. -tēr-ī, speaking a welcome; greeting; a term applied in the U. S. of Amer. to the introductory lectures at colleges.

salvable, a. *sal-vā-bl* (L. *salvus*, safe, unharmed), that may be saved; admitting of salvation: **salvably**, ad. -bl-ly; **salvability**, n. -bl-ī-tī, the possibility of being admitted to everlasting life.

salvage, n. *sal-vāj* (F. *salvage* or *sauvage*, salvage—from *sauver*, to save—from L. *salvus*, saved, preserved), the allowance or compensation paid to those by whose exertions a ship, or goods therein, have been saved from loss at sea; the goods that have been saved: **sal vor**, n. -vēr, one who is entitled to salvage.

salvatella, n. *sal-vā-tē-lā* (mid. L. *salvatum*, to save—from L. *salvus*, safe, a vein in the arm terminating in the fingers, formerly regarded as having peculiar influence on the health when opened).

salvation, n. *sal-vā-shūn* (mid. L. *salvatio*, safety—from *salvatum*, to save—from L. *salvus*, saved: It. *salvazione*; Sp. *salvacion*), preservation; health; deliverance from enemies; the redemption of man from everlasting death, and the bestowal on him of everlasting happiness through the merits of Christ Jesus.

salve, n. *salv* (Goth. *salbon*; Ger. *salven*, to anoint: AS. *sealf*, salve), an ointment for healing: v. to heal by the external application of an ointment: **salving**, imp.; **salved**, pp. *salvd*.

salver, n. *sal-vēr* (Sp. *salva* or *savilla*, a salver), a plate or tray on which anything is presented.

salvo, n. *sal-vō* (contracted from L. *salvo jure*, saving the right—an expression used in reserving rights), an exception; a reservation; a military salute, as a *salvo* of artillery.

salvor—see *salvage*.

sal-volatile—see under *sal*.

samar, n. *sā-mār*, also **samara**, n. *sā-mā-rā* (L. *samara*, the seed of the elm), in bot., a compressed, few-seeded, coriaceous or membranaceous, indehiscent pericarp, with a membranaceous expansion at the end or edges, as in the ash, maple, and elm: **sa-maroid**, a. -ōyd (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), resembling a samara.

Samaritan, n. *sā-mār-ī-tān*, an inhabitant of Samaria; a descendant of the foreign race placed in Samaria after the captivity of Israel; the language; a charitable or benevolent person—in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable: **adj.** denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and thereafter the language of the Samaritans.

Sambo, n. *sām-bō* (Sp. *Zambo*), the offspring of a negro and a mulatto.

same, a. *sām* (Goth. *sama*, same: Slav. *sam*; Russ. *samŭ*, self: Pol. *sam*, alone: Sans. *sama*, alike, equal), not different or other; identical; equal; that was mentioned before: **same-ness**, n. -ness, near resemblance; similarity.

Samian, a. *sā-mī-ān*, from the Isle of Samos.

samiel, n. *sā-mī-ēl* (Turk. *sam-yeli*—from Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *yel*, wind), the hot and poisonous wind which often blows in Arabia; also called the *simoom*.

samlet—see *salmon*.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shum, thīng, there, zeal.

samp, n. *sāmp* (an Amer.-Indian word), in Amer., bruised maize boiled and eaten with milk.

sampan, n. *sām-pān*, in China, a canoe or boat.

sampshire, n. *sām-shīr* or *sām-shēr* (a supposed corruption of F. *Saint Pierre*, St Peter), the herb of St Peter, a marine plant whose leaves are used as a pickle.

sample, n. *sām-pl* (a corruption of Eng. *example* or *ensample*: L. *exemplum*, a model), a specimen; a part shown as evidence of the quality or character of the whole; example: v. to put up or take samples of: **sam-pling**, imp.; n. the taking small quantities of wines, spirits, &c., or of merchandise from the bulk, from the docks or bonded warehouses, to exhibit them for sale: **sam-pled**, pp. -pld; **sam-pler**, n. -plēr (L. *exemplar*, a pattern), a specimen; a piece of ornamental needlework done by girls for improvement.

Samson's post, n. *sām-sōn's pōst* (Samson, the ancient champion of Israel against the Philistines, renowned for his great strength, and *post*, in a ship, a strong, wooden, upright post or pillar in the centre of the hold, resting on the keelson).

sanable, a. *sān-ā-bl* (L. *sanabilis*, that can be healed, curable: *sanare*, to heal—from *sanus*, sound, healthy), that may be healed or cured: **san-ability**, n. -bī-lī-tī, also **san-ableness**, n. -bī-nēs, the state of being sanable; curableness: **san-ative**, a. -tīv, having the power to cure or heal: **san-ativeness**, n. -nēs, the power of healing: **san-atory**, a. -tēr-ī (It. *sanatorio*, sanatory, healing), healing; curing. *Note.*—The spelling *sanitary* is often used in the same sense, but improperly. Though both are derived from the Latin, *sanare*, to heal, *sanatory* properly signifies "conducive to health," while *sanitary* has the more general sense of "pertaining to health."—See *sanitary*.

sanctify, v. *sāngk-tī-fī* (F. *sanctifier*; It. *sanctificare*, to sanctify—from L. *sacntus*, holy, and *facio*, I make), to make pure or holy; to purify from sin; to set apart for sacred use; to hallow: **sanctifying**, imp.; **adj.** tending to increase holiness; purifying from sin; setting apart for sacred uses: **sanctified**, pp. -fīd; **adj.** set apart for sacred services; consecrated: **sanctification**, n. -fī-kā-shūn, the act of making holy; the work of God's grace, by which men are gradually purified from sin; the state of being purified or sanctified: **sanctifier**, n. -ēr, he that makes holy; the Holy Spirit: **sanctifyingly**, ad. -lī.

sanctimonious, a. *sāngk-tī-mō-nī-ūs* (L. *sanctimonia*, sacredness—from *sacntus*, holy; It. *sanctimonia*; old F. *sanctimonie*, sacredness), saintly; holy; devout; having the appearance of sanctity: **sanctimoniously**, ad. -lī; **sanctimoniousness**, n. -nēs, the appearance of sanctity or devoutness: **sanctimony**, n. -mō-nī, devoutness; holiness; the appearance of sanctity.

sanction, n. *sāngk-shūn* (L. *sanctio*, a decree, sanction—from *sacntus*, holy: F. *sanction*), a confirming or giving authority or validity to; ratification; authority; influence or custom: v. to ratify or confirm; to give authority to; to countenance or support: **sanctioning**, imp.; **sanctioned**, pp. -shīnd.

sanctity, n. *sāngk-tī-tī* (L. *sanctitas*, holiness—from *sacntus*, holy: old F. *sanctité*), the state of being sacred or holy; purity; holiness; the being inviolable or solemnly binding.

sanctuary, n. *sāngk-tī-ēr-ī* (It. *sanctuario*; F. *sanctuaire*, a sanctuary—from L. *sacntus*, holy), a holy place; a place consecrated for the worship of the Deity; in a R. Cath. Ch., the part around the altar enclosed by a balustrade; a sacred asylum beyond the reach of the civil power; shelter; protection.

sanctum, n. *sāngk-tūm* (L. *sacntus* or *sanctum*, holy), a sacred place; a private retreat or room, as an editor's *sanctum*: **sanctum sanctorum**, *sāngk-tō-rūm* (L. the holy of holies), the most holy place: **sanctus**, n. -tīs, an anthem, originally commencing with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

sand, n. *sānd* (Icel. *sandr*; Ger. *sand*; Gr. *psammos*, sand), various stones and other substances reduced to powder or fine particles, usually by the action of water, found in the beds of seas, rivers, and within the crust of the earth: v. to sprinkle with sand: **sanding**, imp.; **sanded**, pp.; **adj.** covered with sand; barren: **sands**, n. plu. *sānds*, a desert tract of land consisting mostly of sand; extensive tracts exposed by the ebb of the tide: **sandy**, a. *sānd-ī*, consisting of sand: **sandiness**, n. -ī-nēs, the state of being sandy: **sand-bag**, a bag filled with sand: **sand-bath**, a covering for vessels that are to be heated without coming into direct contact with the fire: **sand-box**, a box for

sand; an evergreen S. Amer. tree: **sand-drift**, a heap or hillock of sand formed by the force of the wind: **sand-eel**, a small fish that can dart into the sand: **sandpaper**, paper made rough with sand or pounded glass, for smoothing and polishing: **sand-pillars**, the sand-storms of desert tracts, like those of the Sahara and Mongolia, in allusion to their whirling and pillar-like form in their onward march: **sand-pipes** or **sand-galls**, the name given to the cylindrical or pipe-like hollows, often of considerable depth, which occur in chalk-rocks, and which are usually filled up with sand, gravel, and clay from above: **sandpiper**, a wading-bird: **sand-scratches**, in *geol.*, rocks or rock-surfaces worn smooth, or marked with scratches and furrows, by sand carried by the wind passing over them: **sandstone**, stone composed of consolidated sand: **sanderling**, n. *sán-dér-ling*, a small wading-bird, so called because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the sea-shores.

sandal, n. *sán-dál* (L. *sandalum*; Gr. *sandalion*, a sandal; It. *sandalo*; F. *sandale*), a kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, with a hollow part to embrace the ankle, and fastened by straps, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a loose low shoe or slipper: **sandal-daled**, a. *-dald*, wearing sandals: **sandaliform**, a. *sán-dál'-fór-m* (L. *formā*, a form), sandal-shaped.

sandal-wood, n. *sán-dál'-wóód* (Ar. *sandal*), a tree having a white wood, the inner wood of which, when old, becomes yellow and highly odiferous—highly valued for cabinet-work.

sandarac, n., also **sandarach**, n. *sán-dál-rák* (L. *sandaraca*; Gr. *sandarake*, a red pigment), a resin, slightly fragrant, used in making varnishes.

sanders, n., or **sanders-wood**, *sán-dér-s* (same as **sandal-wood**, which see), a red wood used as a dye-stuff; red sandal-wood.

sandiver, n. *sán-dí-vér* (corrupted from F. *sel de verre*, salt of glass), the whitish salt scum which forms on glass during its first fusion; glass-gall.

sandwich, n. *sán-dá-ích* (said to be after the Earl of Sandwich), two thin slices of bread with a thin slice of meat, seasoned with mustard, &c., between them.

sandstone, **sandy**—see **sand**.

sane, a. *sán* (L. *sanus*, sound in body, whole; It. *sano*; F. *sain*), sound; not disordered; healthy; not disordered in intellect; of sound reason; the opposite of *insane*: **sanelly**, ad. *-ly*: **saneless**, n. *-nés*, also **sanity**, n. *sán-í-ti* (L. *sanitas*), the condition or state of being of sound mind; soundness or healthiness of mind.

sang, pt. of **sing**, which see.

sangfroid, n. *sáng-fróid* (F. *sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold), coolness; indifference.

sangiac, n. *sán-jí-ák*, the Turkish governor of a district forming part of a pachalic: **sang giacate**, n. *-á-kát*, the government or district of a sangiac.

Sangreal, n. *sáng-gré-ál*, or **Saint Graal**, n. *sánt grál* (mid. L. *gradale*, a cup; or a corruption of the old F. *le Sang Real*, the true blood—i. e., of Christ), in *legendary hist.*, a sacred relic, the true blood of Christ preserved in an emerald cup, or, according to others, "the cup used at the Last Supper," said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, "the quest of the St Graal" being narrated at great length in the romantic story of King Arthur.

sanguiferous, a. *sáng-gwí-fér-ús* (It. *sanguifero*, sanguiferous—from *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, I bear), conveying blood.

sanguification—see **sanguify**.

sanguify, v. *sáng-gwí-ft* (It. *sanguificare*; F. *sanguifier*, to make or produce blood—from L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, I make), to form or produce blood; to convert chyle into blood: **sanguifying**, imp.: **sanguified**, pp. *-fid*: **sanguification**, n. *-ká-shún*, the conversion of chyle into blood.

sanguinary, a. *sáng-gwín-ér-í* (L. *sanguinarius*, bloodthirsty, cruel—from *sanguis*, blood—gen. *sanguinis*), attended with much bloodshedding, as a battle; eager to shed blood, applied to persons; bloody; bloodthirsty: **sanguinarily**, ad. *-ér-í-ly*.

sanguine, a. *sáng-gwín* (L. *sanguis*, blood), warm or ardent in temper; cheerful; confident; hopeful: **sanguinely**, ad. *-ly*: **sanguineness**, n. *-nés*, the condition or quality of being sanguine; heat or ardour of temperament: **sanguineous**, a. *-gwín-é-ús* (L. *sanguineus*, of blood), resembling blood; abounding with blood.

sanguinivorous, a. *sáng-gwín-vó-s-rús* (L. *sanguis*,

blood, and *voro*, I eat or devour), eating or subsisting on blood.

sanguisuge, n. *sáng-gwí-sáj* (L. *sanguis*, blood, and *sugere*, to suck), the blood-sucker; a leech.

Sanhedrim, n. *sán-é-drim* (Heb. *sanhedrin*; Gr. *sunedrion*, a council—from Gr. *sun*, together, and *hedra*, a seat), the great judicial council among the ancient Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high priest.

sanicle, n. *sán-í-kl* (It. *sanicula*; F. *sanicle*, sanicle—from L. *sano*, I heal), a plant called self-heal, of several species.

sanies, n. *sán-í-éz* (L. *sanies*, diseased or corrupted blood; It. and F. *sanie*), a thin redish discharge from wounds or sores: **sánious**, a. *-ús*, pert, to sanies.

sanitary, a. *sán-í-tér-í* (L. *sanitas*, healthy state or condition—from *sanus*, sound), preservative of health; tending to promote health—see **sanatory**, under **sanable**,—both are often used indifferently, but improperly: **sanita-rium**, n. *-dár-í-tún*, a hospital or retreat for convalescents; a health-station: **sanity**—see under **sane**.

sanjak, n. *sán-ják*, same as **sangiac**, which see.

sank, pt. of **sink**, which see.

Sanscrit, also **Sanskrit**, n. *sán-skrit* (Sans. *Sanskrita*, the polished or perfect language; Hind. *Sanskrit*), the ancient and still the sacred and learned language of Hindostan, and radically connected with its various dialects—also allied to the principal European languages, as well as to the Greek and Latin.

santaline, n. *sán-tá-lín* (F. *santalín*, sandal-wood), the colouring matter of red sandal or sanders wood.

santon, n. *sán-tón* (Sp. *santon*—from L. *santus*, holy), a Turkish dervise or priest, esteemed by the people as a saint.

santonine, n. *sán-tó-nín* (Gr. *santonion*, wormwood), the tincture or extract obtained from the seeds of the plant called southernwood, popularly known as the tasteless worm medicine, and known in pharmacy as *wormseed*.

sap, n. *sáp* (Low Ger. *sapp*, juice, wet; Ger. *saft*, juice), the vital juice or circulating fluid of plants: **sapless**, a. *-lés*, destitute of sap: **sapling**, n. *-líng*, a young tree: **sap'py**, a. *-pi*, full of sap: **sappiness**, n. *-pi-nés*, state or quality of being full of sap; juiciness: **sap-green**, a pigment obtained by evaporating to dryness the juice of the berries of the buckthorn mixed with lime: **sap-sago**, a green-coloured cheese from Switzerland of an agreeable flavour: **sap-tube**, the tube conveying the sap in trees: **sapwood**, the albumen or external part of the wood next the bark.

sap, v. *sáp* (F. *sapper*, to undermine; It. *zappare*, to dig; *zappa*, a spade; Wal. *sapare*, to dig), to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine or undermine; to proceed by mining; to proceed secretly; to undermine, as one's reputation: **sap**, n., also **sapping**, n. the art of approaching a fortress, when within range of fire, by excavating trenches in such a manner as to protect the men from fire: **sapping**, imp.: **sapped**, pp. *sápt*: **sappers**, n. plu. *sáp-pér-s*, also **sappers** and **miners**, in *milit.*, those specially-trained men in an army who are employed in making saps, in executing field-works, and building fortifications: **flying-sap**, a sap made under cover of night, or during a slackness of fire, by placing gabions simultaneously in a line: **full sap**, a trench commenced in the usual way under the cover of a large gabion.

sapajou, n. *sáp-á-jó* (Brazilian, *sajussu*), a S. Amer. variety of monkey.

sapan-wood, n. *sáp-pán'-wóód* (Sp. *sapan*; Malay, *sapang*), a dye-wood resembling Brazil-wood, the produce of a thorny tree of southern Asia.

saphena, n. *sá-fená* (Gr. *saphenes*, clear, manifest), in *anat.*, a name applied to two conspicuous veins of the lower extremities—the internal running along the inner side of the foot, leg, and thigh, and the external on the out border of the foot: **saphenous**, a. *-nús*, a name given to the superficial vessels and nerves of the thigh and leg.

sapid, a. *sáp-id* (It. *sapido*; F. *sapide*, having taste or flavour—from L. *sapio*, I taste), tasteful; palatable; that affects or stimulates the palate: **sap'iness**, n. *-nés*, also **sapidity**, n. *sáp-id-í-ti*, taste; the quality of affecting the organs of taste.

sapient, a. *sáp-í-ént* (L. *sapiens*, wise—from *sapio*, I taste, I have sense or discernment; It. *sapiente*), wise; sagacious; characterised by wisdom or discernment,—almost always used in an ironical sense: **sá-**

mâte, *mát*, *fár*, *lúto*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *móve*;

plently, ad. *-ñ*: *sa'pience*, n. *-éns*, wisdom; knowledge,—used in an ironical sense.

sapling, *sapless*—see *sap*.

sapodilla, n. *sáp-ô-dí-lá* (F. *sapotillier*: Sp. *sapodilla*), a name given to a tree and its fruit, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.

saponaceous, a. *sáp-ô-ná-shiús* (It. *saponaceo*; F. *saponacé*, *saponaceus*—from L. *sapo*, soap—gen. *sapónis*), soapy; having the qualities of soap; feeling like soap to the touch: *saponify*, v. *sáp-pón-i-fí* (L. *sapo*, soap, and *facio*, I make), to convert into soap; to combine to form soap: *saponifying*, imp.: *saponified*, pp. *-fid*: *saponification*, n. *-fi-ká-shiún*, conversion into soap: *saponine*, n. *sáp-ô-nín* (L. *sapo*, soap—gen. *sapónis*), a peculiar substance obtained from the plant soap-wort: *sap'onule*, n. *-núl*, an imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

sapor, n. *sáp'ôr* (L. *sapor*, taste, relish—from *sapio*, I taste), taste; savour; relish: *saporous*, a. *sáp-ô-rús*, having taste; savoury: *sap'orosity*, n. *-ós-i-ti*, the quality in a body by which it excites the sensation of taste: *sap'orific*, a. *-rif-i-k* (L. *facio*, I make), giving taste or flavour.

sappers—see under *sap* 2.

Sapphic, a. *sáp'fík*, pert. to Sappho, an anc. Grecian poetess; pert. to a certain kind of verse.

sapphire, n. *sáp'fêr* or *-fîr* (Gr. *sappheiros*; L. *saphirus*, a sapphire), a precious stone, a variety of corundum, of great hardness and beauty, found of various shades of blue: *sap'phirine*, a. *-ín*, resembling sapphire: n. a mineral resembling the sapphire.

sappiness, *sapwood*—see *sap* 1.

saraband, n. *sár'á-bánd* (Sp. *sarabanda*), a dance used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens.

Saracen, n. *sár'á-sén* (It. *Saraceno*; F. *Sarrasin*, a Saracen—from Ar. *Sharqin*, the Eastern people), an Arabian; a Mussulman: *Sar'acenic*, a. *-sén'ík*, also *Sar'acenic*, a. *-i-kál*, pert. to the inhabitants of Arabia: possessing the characters of that species of decorative art introduced into Europe by the Arabs or Saracens.

sarcasm, n. *sár-káz'm* (L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *sarkasmos*, a sarcasm—from Gr. *sarkazo*, I strip the flesh from the bones—from *sarks*, flesh: It. *sarcasmo*: F. *sarcasme*), a keen, reproachful, cutting expression; a taunt or gibe; irony: *sarcastic*, a. *sár-kás'tík*, also *sarcastical*, a. *-tík-kál*, bitterly satirical or ironical; taunting: *sarcastically*, ad. *-tí*.

saracenit, n. *sárs-nét* (It. *saracinetto*, Saracen's silk), a fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.: *sarcocarp*, n. *sár-kô-kárp* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *karpós*, fruit), in bot., a fleshy part of certain fruits, usually that eaten; also called *sarcoderm*, which see.

sarcocèle, n. *sár-kô-sél* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *kèle*, a tumour), a fleshy and firm tumour on a testicle.

sarcocol, n. *sár-kô-kól*, also *sar'cocol'la*, n. *-kól'tá* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *kolla*, glue), a semi-transparent solid substance resembling gum-arabic, imported from the east and northern part of Africa.

sarcodé, n. *sár-kód* (Gr. *sarkodes*, fleshy—from *sarks*, flesh, and *éidos*, resemblance), a term applied to the simple glutinous substance which constitutes the body or vital mass of the protozoa or lowest forms of animal life.

sarcoderm, n. *sár-kô-dér'm* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *derma*, skin), the fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the internal and external covering; also called *sarcocarp*.

sarcolemma, n. *sár-kô-lém'má* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *lemma*, skin, rind), in anat., the proper tubular sheath of muscular fibre.

sarcoline, a. *sár-kô-lín* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh), flesh-coloured.

sarcollite, n. *sár-kô-lít* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone), a stone of a rose-flesh colour.

sarcology, n. *sár-kô-lô-jí* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *logos*, a discourse), the division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body: *sarcological*, a. *sár-kô-lô-jí-kál*, pert. to sarcology: *sarcologist*, n. *-jíst*, one versed in sarcology.

sarcoma, n. *sár-kô-má* (Gr. *sarkoma*, a fleshy excrescence—from *sarks*, flesh), any firm fleshy tumour or excrescence not inflammatory: *sarcomatous*, a. *sár-kô-má-tús*, affected with, or disposed to having, firm fleshy tumours.

sarcophagus, n. *sár-kô-fá-gús* (L. *sarcophagus*; Gr. *sarkophagos*, flesh-devouring—from Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *phago*, I eat), a species of limestone called lapis Assiús, or Assian stone, of which coffins were made—

said to have the property of consuming or decomposing bodies in a short time; a stone coffin or tomb: *sarcophagous*, a. *-á-gús*, feeding on flesh: *sarcophagy*, n. *-jí*, the practice of eating flesh.

sarcosis, n. *sár-kó'sis* (Gr. *sarkosis*, the producing of flesh, a fleshy excrescence—from *sarks*, flesh), the generation of flesh: *sarcotic*, a. *sár-kó'tík*, that promotes the growth of flesh.

sard, n. *sárd* (Gr. *sardion*, the sard or cornelian—so called from the anc. *Sardis*, where originally found), a brownish-red variety of chalcedony, of a blood-red colour by transmitted light; cornelian: *sardachates*, n. plu. *sár-dá-kátz*, a name given by the ancients to varieties of agate, partaking of the nature of cornelian, or which contained layers of sard or cornelian; the flesh-coloured agate when clouded and spotted: *sar'del*, n. *-dél*, also *sar'dine*, n. *-dín*, and *sar'dius*, n. *-diús*, the sard; a precious stone mentioned in Scripture; one set in Aaron's breastplate.

sardine, n. *sár'dín* (F. *sardine*; It. and Sp. *sardina*—so called from the island of Sardinia, near which it is caught), a small fish of the herring tribe; a species of pilchard, potted as a delicacy.

Sardinian, a. *sár-dín'á-n*, pert. to the people or island of Sardinia: n. a native of Sardinia.

sardoniac, a. *sár-dón'ík*, also *sardónian*, a. *-dón'á-n* (supposed to be so called from the *herba sardonica*, a plant of Sardinia, which is said when eaten to produce convulsive motions of the cheeks and lips as in laughter; perhaps rather from Gr. *sardamios* (gelos), a forced bitter or scornful laugh), forced; heartless; fiendish—applied to laughter, smiles, or grins, as a *sardoniac laugh*: *sardoniac laugh*, a convulsively horrible grin, the forced result of a certain disease—see *risus sardonius*.

sardonix, n. *sár-dó-níks* (L. *sardonix*; Gr. *sardoniks*, a sardonix—from Gr. *Sardeis*, Sardis, in Asia Minor, or from *Sardo*, the island of Sardinia, and *óniks*, a nail—so named from its resemblance in colour to the flesh under the finger-nail), a precious stone, a variety of onyx, composed of alternate layers of sard and nearly opaque-white chalcedony, the most beautiful, the rarest, and the most valued form of onyx.

sargasso, n. *sár-gás'só*, also *sargas'sum*, n. *-süm* (Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed), the floating sea-weed of the north Atlantic, covering large areas, known by the name *Sargasso sea*.

sarigue, n. *sár-rég* (F. *sarigue*), a species of opossum found in Cayenne.

sark, n. *sárk* (AS. *syrc*: Scot. *sark*, Icel. *serkr*, a shirt), a kind of tunic; a shirt: *sarked*, a. *sárk't*, covered with thin deals: *sarking*, n. *sárk'ing*, thin boards for lining, to be placed under slates, and for similar purposes.

sariac, n. *sár'lák*, also *sar'lyk*, n. *-lík* (Mongolian, *sarlyk*), the grunting ox of Tartary—called also the yak.

Sarmatian, a. *sár-má'sh'á-n*, also *Sarmat'ic*, a. *-mát'ík*, pert. to Sarmatia (*-má'sh'á*) and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Poles and Russians, extending from the Vistula to the Don.

sarment, n. *sár-mén't*, also *sarmentum*, n. *sár-mén'tüm* (L. *sarmentum*, a twig: It. *sarmento*; F. *sarment*), in bot., a running stem which gives off leaves and roots at intervals, as the strawberry; also a twining stem which supports itself by means of others: *sarmento'sz*, n. plu. *-tósé*, applied to plants which have climbing stems and branches, as the vine: *sarmentous*, a. *sár-mén'tús*, applied to a running naked stem having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where it strikes the ground.

sarplax, n. *sár-pláx* (F. *serpillière*; Sp. *apillera*, sackcloth), a sack of wool containing 80 tops of 28 lb. each: *sar'plier*, n. *-plér*, coarse cloth of hemp, &c., used for packing goods.

sarsaparilla, n. *sár-sá-pá-rí-lá* (Sp. *sarsaparilla*; It. *salsaparilla*—from Sp. *sarsa*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine), the root of a plant of the W. and E. Indies and S. Amer., highly valued for its medicinal qualities.

sarsen-stones, *sár-sén-stónz*, in the S. of England, a name given to those large tabular blocks of sandstone which are scattered over the surface of the Chalk downs—known also as *Druid stones* and *grey wethers*.

sartorius, a. *sár-tó-rí-ús* (L. *sartor*, a tailor—gen. *sartoris*), in anat., applied to that muscle of the thigh which enables the legs to be thrown across each other, or to be bent inwards obliquely.

sash, n. *sásh* (old It. *sesa*, a Persian turban), a loose

cóiv, *böy*, *jóót*; *püre*, *büä*; *cháir*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

belt, generally of silk, worn for ornament round the waist or over the shoulders: *v.* to dress with a sash.

sash, *n.* *sāsh* (F. *chassis*, the sliding-frame of a window; *chasse*, a kind of frame: *L. capsā*, a chest), the framework in which the panes of a window are set, which is made to move up and down, generally on pulleys, or is hung as a door: *v.* to supply with sash-windows: **sash-ing**, *imp.*: **sashed**, *pp.* *sāsh-t*: **sash-frame**, the frame in which sashes are fitted: **sash-window**, a window fitted with sashes: **sash-line**, the line by which a sash is suspended in a frame.

sasine, *n.* *sā'sin* (F. *saisine*, possession of land—from *saisir*, to take possession—see *seize*), in Scotch law, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the written document by which that fact is proved; *seisin*.

sassafras, *n.* *sās'sā-frās* (F. *sassafras*; *It. sassafras*, *sassafras*—from *L. saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, I break), the root of a tree of like name, of the laurel family, having a fragrant odour and a sweetish aromatic taste.

sassoline, *n.* *sās'sō-līn* (from *Sasso*, near Sienna, where first known at the hot springs: F. *sassolin*), in *min.*, a term for *boracic acid*, which occurs in thin, scaly, irregular, six-sided crystals, of a whitish colour, pearly lustre, and less or more translucent, found with various impurities in many volcanic regions.

sastra, *n.* *sās'trā*, also **shastra**, *n.* *shās'trā*, and **shaster**, *n.* *shās'tēr* (Hind. *shastr* or *shastra*—from *shas*, to govern), among the *Hindoos*, the sacred books containing the institutes of their religion; the six great *sastras*, containing, according to the *Hindoos*, all knowledge human and divine, are the *Vedas*, the *Upavedas*, the *Verṅgas*, the *Upanṅas*, including the *Puranas* and the *Dharmashastra*.

sat, *pt.* cf. *set*, which see.

Satan, *n.* *sā'tān* (Heb. *Satan*, an adversary or enemy: Gr. *satan*), the evil one; the chief of the fallen angels; the devil: **satanic**, *a.* *sā'tān'ik*, also **satanical**, *a.* *-īkād*, *pt.* to or resembling *Satan*; **infernal**; **devilish**: **sataniel**, *ad.* *-ī*.

satchel, *n.* *sā'tchēl* (F. *sacchet*, a little sack: Dut. *sackel*; Ger. *säckel*, a purse—from *L. sacculus*, a small bag, a purse), a bag in which schoolboys and lawyers carry papers and books; also spelt *sackel*.

sate, *v.* *sāt* (L. *satiare*, to satisfy—from *satis*, enough—a contracted form of *satiare*), to satisfy the appetite; to glut; to surfeit; to feed beyond natural desires: **sat'ing**, *imp.*: **sat'ed**, *pp.*

satellite, *n.* *sā'tēl'it* (It. and F. *satellite*, a satellite—from *L. satelles*, an attendant—gen. *satellitēs*), a small planet which attends on or rolls round a large one, and accompanies it in its revolution round the sun; an obsequious attendant and hanger-on.

satiare, *v.* *sā'shāt* (L. *satiare*, to fill, to satiate—from *satis*, enough), to gratify fully, either appetite or desire; to fill beyond want or natural desire; to glut; to surfeit: **sat'iating**, *imp.*: **satiated**, *pp.* glutted: **satisfiable**, *a.* *-āb*, that may be appeased or gratified: **satisfiably**, *ad.* *-āb*: **satisfy**, *n.* *sā'tē-tī* (L. *satisficere*, satisfy), fullness of gratification beyond desire or pleasure; surfeit; repletion.

satin, *n.* *sāt'in* (F. *satin*; Port. *setim*, *satin*—said to be a Chinese word), a glossy silk cloth: **sat'inet**, *n.* *-tē*, a thin kind of satin; a particular kind of woollen cloth: **satin'y**, *a.* *-īn*, resembling satin: **satin-spar**, a mineral, a fibrous kind of carbonate of lime, having a silky appearance when polished: **satin-wood**, a tree, the wood of which is of a yellow colour and close grain, a native of the East Indies.

satiare, *n.* *sāt'ēr* or *-ēr* (F. *satiare*; *It. satira*, satire—from *L. satira*, a satire—from *satur*, full, rich), such witty keenness and severity of written composition on the vices and follies of the age as tend to bring them into contempt; keenness and severity of remark; irony; sarcasm: **satiric**, *a.* *sāt'ēr'ik*, also **satirical**, *a.* *-īkād*, conveying or containing satire; sarcastic or cutting in language: **satirically**, *ad.* *-ī*: **satirise**, *v.* *sāt'ēr-iz*, to censure with keenness or severity: **satirising**, *imp.*: **satirised**, *pp.* *sat'irist*, *n.* *-īst*, one who writes satire.

satisfy, *v.* *sā'tē-fī* (L. *satisficere*, to satisfy—from *satis*, enough, and *facio*, I make: F. *satisfaire*: Sp. *satisfacer*), to afford full gratification; to pay all claims to the full extent; to appease by punishment; to convince; to give content: **satisfying**, *imp.*: **satisfied**, *pp.* *-īd*: **satisfier**, *n.* *-fī-ēr*, one who gives satisfaction: **satisfaction**, *n.* *-fāk'shān*, the condition of mind resulting from full gratification of desire; re-

lease from suspense or doubt; amends; atonement; recompense; the settlement of a claim; payment: **satisfactory**, *a.* *-tēr-ī*, yielding content; gratifying; causing conviction: **satisfactorily**, *ad.* *-ī-ī*: **satisfactoriness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or condition of being satisfactory: **satisfyingly**, *ad.* *-ī*, in a manner tending to satisfy.

satrap, *n.* *sāt'rāp* (L. and Gr. *satrapes*, the governor of a province—originally a Persian word), in *anc. Persia*, the name of the governor of a province; a kind of viceroy: **satrapal**, *a.* *sāt'rā-pāl*, *pt.* to a satrap: **satrapy**, *n.* *-pī*, the government of a satrap.

saturate, *v.* *sāt'ū-rāt* (L. *saturare*, to glut, to satiate—from *satur*, full or filled; *It. saturare*: F. *saturer*), to supply or add to fullness; to impregnate with till no more can be received: **saturating**, *imp.*: **saturated**, *pp.* *sāt'urāb*, *a.* *-āb*, that may be saturated: **saturant**, *a.* *-rānt*, impregnating to the full: *n.* a substance which neutralises the acid in the stomach: **satur'ation**, *n.* *-rā'shān*, the condition of a body in which it has received as much of another substance as it can contain or dissolve.

Saturday, *n.* *sāt'ēr-dā* (AS. *Sater-dæg*, *Seter's day*, Saturday—from *Sater*, one of the Norse deities, and *dæg*, day), the seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn, *n.* *sāt'ēr-n* (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn), in *anc. myth.*, one of the oldest and chief gods, under whom the golden age existed, and the father of Jupiter; one of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter; in *her.*, the black colour in the arms of sovereign princes: **saturnalia**, *n.* *sāt'ēr-nā'lī-ā*, in *anc. Rome*, the annual festival of Saturn—a period of unrestrained enjoyment for all classes, even slaves: **saturnalian**, *a.* *-ān*, free; loose; dissolute: **saturnian**, *a.* *sāt'ēr-nī-ān*, *pt.* to Saturn or the golden age; happy; pure: **saturnine**, *n.* *sāt'ēr-nīn*, under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; gloomy; not light and cheerful: **phlegmatic**: **sat'urnist**, *n.* *-nīst*, a person of a dull grave temperament.

satyr, *n.* *sāt'ēr* (L. *satyrus*; Gr. *Saturos*, a faun, a monkey in *anc. myth.*, one of the sylvan or minor gods, attendants on Bacchus, the upper half of whose bodies is represented as a man, and the lower as a goat, and said to have been extremely wanton: **satyric**, *a.* *sāt'ēr'ik*, also **satyrian**, *a.* *-ī-ān*, of or relating to satyrs: **satyriasis**, *n.* *sāt'ēr-rā-sīs* (Gr.), a kind of madness in males; satyr-like lasciviousness.

sauce, *n.* *sā's* (F. *sauce*; *It. salsa*, a mixture of salt, any relishing addition to food: L. *salsus*, salted—from *satio*, I salt), a liquid mixture to be eaten as a condiment or seasoning for food; anything that stimulates the palate; insolence; pertness; petulance: *v.* to season or eat with sauce; to treat with pertness: **sau'cing**, *imp.*: **sauced**, *pp.* *sā'wēst*: **saucer**, *n.* *sā'wēr* (F. *saucière*, a saucer), a little dish to hold sauce; a shallow piece of earthenware in which a cup is set: **sau'cy**, *a.* *-sī*, rude; impertinent; disrespectful: **sau'cily**, *ad.* *-sī-ī*: **sau'ciness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being saucy; impertinent boldness: **sauce-pan**, an iron cooking utensil with projecting handle: *to serve one with the same sauce*, to retaliate one injury with another.

saucisse, *n.* *sā's-sēs*, also **sau'cisson**, *n.* *sā's-sōng* (F. *sau'cisse*, a sausage), in *mil.*, a long pipe or tube of pitched cloth or leather filled with gunpowder, and used for firing a mine; a long bundle of fagots, used for keeping up the earth in the erection of batteries and other purposes.

saucey—see *sauce*.

sauerkraut, *n.* *sō'ūr-k'rō'wēt* (Ger. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, a vegetable, cabbage), an article of diet much prized among the Germans, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pickled with salt, and allowed to ferment.

saunders-wood—see *sanders*.

saunter, *v.* *sā'wēn'tēr* (Ger. *schlendern*; Sw. *slantra*, to wander idly about: Ger. *schlendern*, to saunter: Dan. *slunte*, to idle), to wander or stroll about idly; to loiter: *n.* a stroll: **saun'tering**, *imp.*: *adj.* listlessly loitering: *n.* the act or habit of one who saunters: **saun'tered**, *pp.* *-tēr*: **saun'terer**, *n.* *-tēr-ēr*, one who wanders about idly.

saurian, *n.* *sā'ūr-ī-ān* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), one of the *saurians* or scaly reptiles of which the common lizard and the crocodile have been taken as the representatives: *adj.* of or pert. to the saurians: **saurians**, *n. plu.* *-ān*, an order of fossil reptiles of gigantic forms. **sauropscephalus**, *n.* *sā'ūr-sēf-a-tūs* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *kephale*, head), a genus of fossil fishes, so called from the peculiar formation of the head.

saurodon, *n.* *sā'ūrō-dōn* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and

edous, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a genus of fossil fishes, so called from their affinity to the saurians, and the character of their teeth.

sauroid, *a. saū-royd* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, likeness), having some of the characteristics of the saurians: **sauroidel**, *n. plu. saū-royd-dē-i*, an order of fossil fishes, so called from their exhibiting certain sauroid or reptilian characters.

sauropsis, *n. saū-roy-sis* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *opsis*, appearance), a genus of sauroid fishes, so called from the colour and arrangement of their teeth.

sauropterygia, *n. saū-roytēr-ijē-i* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *ptērux*, a wing or fin), the flying reptiles; one of the thirteen orders of the reptiles proposed by Professor Owen.

sausage, *n. saū-saj* (F. *saucisse*, a sausage; It. *salsiccia*, a sausage—from *salsa*, sauce, seasoning—from *L. salus*, salted), the entrail or gut of an animal stuffed with chopped meat seasoned.

sauzurite, *n. saū-sā-rī-ti* (after *Saussure*, the Swiss geologist), an impure variety of Labrador felspar, of a bluish or greenish-grey colour, forming the *jade* of the Swiss Alps.

savage, *n. sā-vāj* (F. *sauvage*; It. *silvatico*, savage, wild; *L. silvaticus*, living in the woods—from *silva*, a wood), an uncivilised human being; a fierce, merciless man; a barbarian: **adj.** wild; uncultivated; untamed; rude; unpolished; fierce; brutal: **savagely**, *ad. -li*: **savageness**, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being savage; cruelty: **savagery**, *n. -d-jēr-i*, a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism.

savannah, *n.*, also **savanna**, *n. sā-vān'nd* (Sp. *savana*, a sheet, a large plain), the great central plain of N. Amer.; any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

savant, *n. sā-vāng* (F. *savant*, a savant—from *savoir*, to know), a man of learning: **savants**, *n. plu. -vāngs*, the learned; the literati.

save, *v. sāv* (F. *sauver*; It. *salvare*, to save, to protect, to preserve from any evil; to rescue; to deliver; to bring out of danger; to preserve from everlasting misery; to hinder from being spent or lost; to prevent; to preserve or lay by; to spare: **prep.** except; not including: **saving**, *imp. adj.* frugal; not lavish; that secures everlasting salvation; incurring no loss; securing from loss or damage: **n.** something kept from being expended or used unnecessarily; that which is saved: **prep.** excepting: **saved**, *pp. sāv*: **saver**, *n. sāv-ēr*, one who saves: **savingly**, *ad. -li*: **savingness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being saving; frugality: **savings**, *n. plu. -vīngs*, things kept from being wasted or lost; money laid by from time to time: **saveall**, a small pan placed in a candlestick for burning out the ends of candles: **savings bank**, an institution in which small savings, up to a certain amount, are kept at interest: **to save appearances**, to preserve a decent outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.

savoley, *n. sāv-ē-lōy* (F. *cervelas*, a kind of sausage—from *cervelle*, brains), a kind of sausage, sold ready cooked.

savin, *n. sāv'in* (F. *savinier*; It. *sabina*), a tree or shrub having a dark-coloured foliage, and producing small berries with a glaucous bloom; a coniferous shrub of the juniper tribe.

Saviour, *n. sāv'yēr* (from Eng. *save*, which see: F. *salvateur*, a deliverer: *L. salvus*, saved), one who saves; a title of Christ Jesus, He who saves the world.

savour, *n. sāv-ēr* (old F. *saveur*; *L. sapor*, taste), taste; flavour; relish; that quality which renders anything valuable or agreeable; reputation: **v.** to have a particular taste or smell; to have the appearance of: **savouring**, *imp. sa'voured*, *pp. -vēr*: **savourless**, *a. -lēs*, destitute of smell or taste: **sa'voury**, *a. -i*, pleasing to the taste or smell; relishing: **n.** an aromatic pot-herb: **sa'vourily**, *ad. -li*: **sa'vouriness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality or condition of being savoury.

savoy, *n. sā-vōj* (so called because originally from Savoy, in France: Ger. *savoyer-kohl*, savoy-cabbage), a variety of the cabbage, cultivated for winter use.

saw, *n. sāf* (Ger. *säge*; It. *sega*; F. *scie*, a saw; Low Ger. *stegen*, to hack, to cut with a blunt knife), a cutting instrument with a toothed edge: **v.** to cut or separate with the saw; to use a saw: **sawing**, *imp. n.* the act of one who saws: **sawed**, *pp. sāfēd*, also **sawn**, *pp. sāwēn*: **sawyer**, *n. sāv'yēr*, one whose occupation it is to cut up timber: **sawdust**, the small fragments of wood separated by the working of a saw: **saw-fish**, so called from its long, bony, toothed

snout: **saw-fly**, a fly having a saw-like appendage: **saw-mill**, a place where timber is sawn by machinery: **saw-pit**, the place over which timber is sawn: **saw-gin**, a machine used in dressing raw cotton: **saw-wrest** or **-set**, an instrument used to turn the teeth of a saw a little outwards on both sides alternately: **saw-wort**, a plant: **circular saw**, a disc of steel with saw-teeth around the circumference.

saw, *n. sāf* (Dut. *saeg*, a narration; Icel. *saga*, a narrative), a saying; a proverb.

saw, *pt. of see*, which see.

saxatile, *a. sāks-ā-tīl* (*L. saxatilis*, that is found among rocks—from *saxum*, a rock), pert. to rocks, or living among them.

saxicavous, *a. sāks-i-kā-vūs* (*L. saxum*, a rock, and *cavus*, hollow), a term applied to animals that make holes in rocks and live in them.

saxifrage, *n. sāks-i-frāj* (*L. saxifragus*, stone-breaking—from *saxum*, a rock, and *frango*, I break), a plant or medicine supposed to have the power of dissolving stone in the bladder: a species of plants, natives of alpine regions: **saxifragous**, *a. -i-frā-gūs*, dissolving stone, especially in the bladder.

Saxon, *n. sāks'n* (AS. *Seaxa*, a Saxon; *Seaxan*, the Saxons—from *seax*, a short sword, a dagger), one of the people who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; the language: **adj.** pert. to the Saxons: **Sax'onism**, *n. -n-izm*, an idiom of the Saxon language: **Sax'onist**, *n. -ist*, one versed in the Saxon language: **Sax'ony**, *n. -i*, a country in Europe; a cloth made of wool produced there: **saxon-blue**, sulphate of indigo, used as a dye-stuff.

say, *v. sā* (*AS. secgan*; Icel. *seiga*; Ger. *sagen*, to say), to speak in words; to declare; to tell in any manner; to state; to answer or reply; to pronounce and not sing: **n.** speech; what one has to say: **impera**, tell me; speak: **saying**, *imp. n.* something said or declared; a proverbial expression: **said**, *pp. pt. sēd*, did say: **sayer**, *n. sāv-ēr*, one who says: it is said, also they say, it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain: he says -sē, his opinion is this; v. is reported by him: **that is to say**, in other words; otherwise.

scab, *n. skāb* (*L. scabies*; It. *scabbia*; Ger. *schabbe*, scab, scurf; Dut. *schabben*, to rub, to scratch; Bret. *skraba*, to scratch), a crust formed over a sore in healing; a disease in sheep resembling the mange: **v.** to become covered with a scab; to grow scabby: **scabbing**, *imp. scabbied*, *pp. skābd*: **adj.** abounding with scabs; mean; paltry: **scabbedness**, *n. skāb-bēd-nēs*, the state of being scabbed: **scabby**, *a. -bi*, covered or affected with scabs; vile; mean: **scabbiness**, *n. -bi-nēs*, the state or quality of being scabby: **scabbily**, *ad. -li*: **scabies**, *n. skā-bi-ēs* (L.), the scientific name for the itch: **scabious**, *a. -ūs*, also **scabiose**, *a. -ōs*, scabby; itchy; consisting of scabs: **n.** a plant of the genus *scabiosa*: *-ōs-i*.

scabbard, *n. skāb-bērd* (a corruption of *scale-board* or thin board—so called for being made of such a material), the sheath for a sword: **v.** to put into a scabbard or sheath: **scabarding**, *imp. scabbard*, *pp.*

scabrous, *a. skā-brūs* (F. *scabreux*, scabrous—from *L. scaber*, rough; It. *scabroso*, in *bol*, rough; having the surface rough to the touch, arising from a covering of very stiff short hairs scarcely visible; harsh: **scabrously**, *ad. -li*: **scabrouness**, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being scabrous; roughness).

scad, *n. skād* (Gael. *sgadan*, a herring), the horse-mackerel or shad.

scaffold, *n. skāf'fōld* (old F. *eschaffaut*; It. *catofalco*; Prov. *cadofalc*, a scaffold—from prov. and old Sp. *catar*, to look, to see, and It. *palco*, a planking), a gallery, stage, or platform of timber for a temporary purpose, as in building; an erection for an execution: **v.** to furnish as with a scaffold; to sustain; to support: **scaffolding**, *imp. n.* the erection of timber-work, usually supported on upright poles, for the use of workmen in carrying on building operations; the materials; that which sustains: **scaffolded**, *pp. brought to the scaffold*, put to death or executed.

scaglia, *n. skā'ya* (It. *scaglia*, a scale, a chip of marble or stone), a reddish variety of chalk, an Italian calcareous rock containing nodules and layers of flint: **scagliola**, *n. skā-yō'la* (It. *scagliuola*), a composition of gypsum, Flanders glue, isinglass, &c., made of a variety of colours, to resemble the natural *scaglia* limestone, and to imitate marble, used as a plaster for ornamental work, and admitting of a fine polish.

scalade, *n. skā-lād*, usual spelling *escalade*, which see.

cōw, dōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

scalariform, *n.* *skåláríft-förm* (L. *scala*, a ladder, and *forma*, a shape), ladder-shaped; in *bot.*, applied to vessels having bars like a ladder, as seen in ferns.

scald, *n.* *skáld* (L. *scaldare*; F. *chauder*, to heat, to warm — from L. *calidus*, hot; Dan. *skolde*; Sw. *skalla*, to scald), an injury to the body caused by hot water or other hot liquid; *v.* to painfully affect and injure the body by a hot liquid; to expose to the action of boiling water; **scalding**, *imp.*: *adj.* burning, as with a hot liquid; **scald'ed**, *pp.*: *scald'head*, *n.* *-hed*, a pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered: **scalding-hot**, a hot enough to scald: **scalded cream**, cream raised from milk by heat.

scald, *n.* *skald* (Icel. *skald*; Dan. *skald*; Ger. *skalde*), one of the anc. Scand. poets; among the *Norsemen*, a reciter and singer of poems, generally heroic—also spelt *scolder* or *skaldar*: **scald'ic**, *a.* *-ik*, pert. to the anc. Scand. scalds or poets.

scale, *n.* *skál* (AS. *scalu*, a balance; *scala*, scales, shells; Dut. *schaal*, a scale, a saucer; Ger. *schale*, a shell, a dish), the dish of a balance; one of the thin plates that form the covering of many fish; a thin piece that can be separated; a lamina; *v.* to take off in thin pieces or layers; to pare the surface from; to peel off in scales: **scaling**, *imp.*: **scaled**, *pp.*: **skald**: *adj.* having scales like fishes: **scaler**, *n.* *skál'tér*, one who scales: **scaly**, *a.* *-ly*, abounding with scales; composed of scales lying over one another: **scaleless**, *a.* *-less*, destitute of scales: **scale-board**, *n.* usually pronounced *skál'bórd*, in *printing*, a thin slip of wood used to extend a page to its true length, and for other purposes; a very thin board of wood used to protect articles of furniture and the like: **scales**, *n.* plu. *skáls*, a balance: **scale-fern**, a fern so called from the scales at the back of the fronds.

scale, *n.* *skál* (L. *scala*, a ladder; It. *scala*, a ladder; *scalare*, to mount with a ladder: old F. *scalte*, a ladder), a series of steps; anything marked in parts at equal distances; an instrument graduated or divided into parts, used for mathematical and philosophical purposes; a natural series of musical sounds; the natural order of progression on which any system of notation is based: *v.* to ascend or climb a rocky precipice, as by a ladder: **scaling**, *imp.*: **scaled**, *pp.*: **skald**: **scale-able**, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be scaled: **scaling-ladder**, a ladder used in time of war for mounting over the walls, &c., of a fortified place, made in parts $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 feet long, and joined by placing the end of one into the socket of the other: **the scale of an instrument**, its compass: **diatonic scale**, the musical ladder of graduated steps and half-steps, or tones and semitones, containing five of the former and two of the latter: **chromatic scale**, the musical ladder graduated by half-steps or semitones.

scalene, *a.* *skál'tén* (Gr. *skalenos*; L. *scalenus*, oblique, unequal), in *geom.*, applied to a triangle having three unequal sides.

scall, *n.* *skátol* (from *scald*, which see; Dut. *schelle*, bark, membrane; Dan. *skaldet*, bald, bare), scurf in the head; a scurfy head; scabbiness; leprosy: **scalled**, *a.* *skáld*, scabby.

scallion, *n.* *skál'yún* (It. *scalogno*, a shallot; L. *ascalonium*, or from *Ascalon*, in Palestine), a plant, a kind of onion; the eschalot.

scallop, *n.* *skállóp* (Dut. *schelp*, a cockle-shell; *schelpevis*, a shell-fish; L. *scalpere*, to scratch, to engrave: old F. *escallop*), a bivalve mollusc, ribbed and furrowed, diverging from the hinge to the margin, found abundantly on the shores of Palestine, and was wont to be worn by pilgrims as an emblem of the Holy Land; a kind of dish for baking oysters in: *v.* to mark or cut the border of a thing into segments of a circle: **scal'loping**, *imp.*: **scal'loped**, *pp.* *-lopt*: *adj.* having the edge or border marked with segments of circles: **scallop-oysters**, opened oysters cooked with crumbs of bread.

scalp, *n.* *skálp* (It. *scalpo*, the skin of the head; Dut. *schelp* or *schulp*, a shell; L. *scalpere*, to cut, to carve; *scalprum*, a surgeon's knife), the skin of the top of the head from which the hair grows; in *N. Amer.* *Indian warfare*, the skin and hair of the top of the head torn or cut off: *v.* to cut or tear the skin and hair from the top of the head: **scalping**, *imp.* and *a.* depriving of the skin and hair of the top of the head: **scalped**, *pp.* *skálp't*: **scalping-iron** or *scalper*, in *surg.*, an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones: **scalping-knife**, a sharp knife used by the *N. Amer.* Indians in scalping their enemies.

scalp, *n.* *skálp*—also *scaup*, *n.* *skáúp* (Dut. *schelp* or *schulp*, a shell), in *Scot.*, a bed of oysters or mussels in an estuary or sea.

scalpel, *n.* *skálp'el* (L. *scalpellum*, a scalpel—from *scalpo*, I scrape: It. *scalpello*; F. *scalpel*), a knife used in dissections and surgical operations.

scalpriform, *a.* *skálp'ri-förm* (L. *scalprum*, a chisel or knife, and *forma*, shape), knife-shaped; having a cutting edge on one side.

scaly—see *scale* 1.

scammony, *n.* *skám'mō-nē* (L. *scammonia*; Gr. *skammonia*, scammony), a plant of the genus *convolvulus*, from which a sort of gum-resin is obtained, of a blackish-grey colour and bitter acid taste, used in medicine: **scammoniate**, *a.* *skám-mō-nē-át*, made with or containing scammony.

scamp, *n.* *skámp* (Dut. *schampen*, to shave, to slip away; *scampig*, slippery), a cheat; a rascal; a rake; a worthless fellow: **scam'pish**, *a.* *-pish*, of or like a scamp. *Note*.—"A workman is said to *scamp* his work when he does it in a superficial dishonest manner"—Wedgwood.

scamp'per (Bav. *gampfern*, to sport, to spring about; Sw. *skumpa*, to jog; It. *scampare*, to escape), to run with speed; to hasten in flight: *n.* a run; a hasty flight: **scamp'ering**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who scampers: **scam'pered**, *pp.* *-pérd*.

scan, *v.* *skán* (L. *scandere*, to climb, to scan; It. *scandere*; F. *scander*), to examine with critical care; to critically examine poetry by counting the feet and telling of what kind they are: **scan'ning**, *imp.*: **scanned**, *pp.* *skánd*.

scandal, *n.* *skán'dál* (Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a cause of offence; It. *scandalo*; F. *scandale*, scandal), something uttered injurious to the reputation of others, which is either wholly or partially untrue; offence or injury occasioned by a wrong action; detraction; calumny: **scan'dalise**, *v.* *-is*, to disgrace; to shock; to offend by some supposed improper action: **scan'dalising**, *imp.*: **scan'dalised**, *pp.* *-isd*: **scan'dalous**, *a.* *-ús*, shameful; disgraceful to reputation; openly vile or infamous: **scan'dalously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **scan'dalousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being scandalous or disgraceful.

scandent, *a.* *skánd'ent* (L. *scandens*, climbing—*gen. scandentis*), *bot.*, climbing; climbing by means of supports, as on a wall or rock; performing the office of a tendril.

scansorial, *a.* *skán-só'ri-ál* (L. *scansum*, to climb), climbing, or formed for climbing; an epithet applied to the order of climbing birds, called the *scansores*, *n.* plu. *-rés*.

scant, *a.* *skánt* (Icel. *skammr*, short; *skamtr*, a measured portion; Norm. *skant*, a measured portion; *skanta*, to measure off), scarcely sufficient; neither large nor plentiful; barely fair; light, as the wind: *v.* to limit; to straiten; to become less: **scant'ing**, *imp.*: **scant'ed**, *pp.*: **scanty**, *a.* *-y*, not copious or full; hardly sufficient; sparing: **scant'ily**, *ad.* *-ily*, not fully; not plentifully; niggardly: **scant'ness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also *scantiness*, *a.* *-inēs*, the condition or quality of being scant or scanty; narrowness.

scantling, *n.* *skánt'ling* (F. *eschantel*, to cut off the corners or edges of—from *chantel*, a corner-piece; Ger. *kant*, edge; It. *canto*, side, corner), a small piece of anything; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut; a general name for small timbers; in *masonry*, the size of the stones in length, breadth, and thickness.

scape, *n.* *skáp* (L. *scapus*; Gr. *skapos*, a stem, a stalk; It. *scapo*), in *bot.*, a naked flower-stalk bearing one or more flowers arising from a short axis, and usually with radical leaves at the base, as in the cowslip or hyacinth; in *arch.*, part of the shaft of a column: **scapeless**, *a.* *-lēs*, destitute of a scape: **scape and escapement**, *contr.* for *escape* and *escapement*—see *escape*.

scapegoat, *n.* *skáp'gót* (from *escape*, and *goat*), among the *anc. Jews*, a goat on which the high priest solemnly laid the sins of the people, and which was afterwards driven into the wilderness; any person on whom the faults of another may be fixed: **scape'grace**, *n.* *-grás* (*escape*, and *grace*), a graceless, worthless, hare-brained creature.

scapheus, *n.* *skáf'ē-ús* (Gr. *skapheus*, a digger), in *geol.*, a genus of long-tailed crustaceans characterized by their spiny cephalo-thorax, and strong spiny limbs.

scaphite, *n.* *skáf'it* (L. *scapha*; Gr. *skaphe*, a light boat, a skiff), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family,

mäte, mät, fär, läto; mäte, mät, hér; päne, päne; nöf, möve;

peculiar to the Chalk formation, and so named from the boat-like contour of its shell.

scaphoid, *a. skáf-oid* (Gr. *skaphe*, a skiff, and *eidos*, resemblance), resembling a boat; applied to a bone which is flattish and hollow.

scapolite, *n. skáp-ó-lít* (L. *scapus*; Gr. *skapos*, a rod, a stem, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral consisting of alumina and lime, occurring in long prismatic or rod-like crystals of various colours.

scapula, *v. skáp-pl*, to rough-dress a stone preparatory to hewing: **scappling**, *imp.*: **scapped**, *pp.* -*pld*.

scapula, *n. skáp-ú-la* (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, the blade-bone of the shoulder; plu. *scapulae*, -*læ*: **scapular**, *a. -lér*, or **scapulary**, *a. -lér-t*, or *per*, to the shoulder, or to the scapula: *n.* (F. *scapulaire*: It. *scapolare*), an ornament worn by a R. Cath. clergyman when officiating, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff hanging down from the neck upon both the back and the breast: **scapulars**, *n. plu. -lér*s, the arteries near the shoulder-blade; the feathers which spring from the shoulders of wings.

scapus, *n. skáp-pús* (L. *scapus*, a stalk), the stem or trunk of a feather; the shaft of a column; a scape.

scar, *n. skár* (Bret. *skarr*, a crack, a chap; *skarra*, to crack: Dan. *skaar*, a notch: F. *escarre*, a scar: Gr. *eschara*, a fire-place, a scab made by cauterising), a mark left by a wound which has healed; any mark or blemish: also **scar**, *n. skár*, in *Scot.*, a bore and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a naked detached rock: *in bot.*, a mark upon a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or upon a seed after the separation of its stem: *v.* to mark as with a scar: to form a scar: **scarring**, *imp.*: **scarred**, *pp.* *skárd*: **scar limestone**, *in geol.*, a name applied to the lower group of the carboniferous limestone, as developed in bluff precipices or lofty scarps.

scar, *n. skár* (L. *scarus*; Gr. *skaros*, the scarus), a fish of the genus *scarus*—usually called parrot-fish.

scarab, *n. skár-ab*, or **scarabee**, *n. skár-á-bé*, also **scarabæus**, *n. skár-á-bé-us* (L. *scarabæus*; Gr. *skarabos*, a beetle: F. *scarabée*), a beetle; applied to such insects as the elephant and the Hercules beetles; the figure of a beetle, plain or inscribed with characters, habitually worn by the anc. Egyptians and Etruscans as an amulet: the use and meaning of the scarabæus as a sacred symbol are unknown.

scaramouch, *n. skár-á-móuch* (F. *scaramouche*: It. *scaramuccio*), a buffoon in masquerade, a personage in old Italian comedy; any poltroon and braggadocio.

scarce, *a. skárs* (old F. *eschars* or *escar*, sparing, niggardly; *eschancer*, to diminish: It. *scarsa*, scarce, scant; Bret. *skarv*, slender, little; *skarza*, to spare, to diminish), in small quantity compared to the demand; not common; few in number, and scattered; not often found or met with: **scarcely**, *adv. -li*, hardly; with difficulty: **scarce-ness**, *n. -nès*, also **scarcity**, *n. skár-sít-ti*, the condition of being scarce; deficiency.

scare, *v. skár* (Scot. *skair*, to take fright: Icel. *skjarr*, timid, shy: Norm. *skjerra*, to frighten, to scare: F. *escarre*, a breach, a bursting open with noise and violence), to terrify suddenly; to frighten: **scaring**, *imp.*: **scarred**, *pp. skárd*: **scarecrow**, anything set up in a field or garden to frighten away birds; any vain terror.

scarf, *n. skárf* (F. *écharpe*, a beggar's scrip or bag, a scarf: old H. Ger. *scherbé*, a scrip), a sort of oblong shawl thrown loosely over the shoulders; plu. *scarfs*, *skárfs*, or **scarves**, *skárves*.

scarf, *v. skáf* (Sw. *skarfa*, to piece out: Dan. *skarf*: Norm. *skarf*, to scarf timber: Sp. *escarpar*, to rasp, to slope down a bank, to scarf timber), to unite two pieces of timber at the ends by a sort of dovetailing; to join or piece: **scarfing**, *imp.*: *n.* the process of joining two pieces of timber by notching their ends into each other: **scarfed**, *pp. skáf-ft*.

scarfskin, *n. skárf-skin* (Bav. *schurffen*, to scratch or peck off the outside of a thing—see *scurf*), the outer thin integument of the skin; the cuticle.

scarify, *v. skár-í-fí* (L. *scarificare*, to scratch open: Gr. *skarifphomai*, I make a scratch with a sharp-pointed instrument—from *skariphos*, a pointed instrument: It. *scarificare*: F. *scarifier*), to scratch or cut slightly the skin of an animal by means of a lancet so as to draw blood from the minutest vessel only: **scarifying**, *imp.*: **scarified**, *pp. -fid*: **scarifier**, *n. -fí-ér*, one who scarifies; an instrument used for scarifying; *in agrí.*, an implement with prongs used for stirring the soil: **scarification**, *n. -fí-ká-shún*: **scarificator**, *n. -ká-ter*, an agricultural instr.

for stirring and loosening the soil without turning it over; an instr. containing lancets for cupping.

scarious, *a. skár-i-us*, also **scariose**, *a. -ós* (F. *scarieur*, membranous: Eng. *scar*), *in bot.*, having the consistence of a dry scale; membranous, dry, and shrivelled.

scarlatina, *n. skár-lát-é-nd* (It. *scarlattina*, scarlet fever—from *scarlato*, scarlet: F. *scarlatine*, scarlet fever), scarlet fever; a contagious febrile disease characterised by a scarlet eruption: **scarlatinous**, *a. skár-lát-é-nús*, of a scarlet colour; of or pert. to scarlet fever.

scarlet, *n. skár-lét* (F. *écarlate*: It. *scarlato*: Ger. *scharlach*, scarlet) a bright red colour, brighter than crimson: *adj.* of the colour of scarlet: **scarlet bean or runner**, a plant, so called from the colour of its flowers: **scarlet fever**, a dangerous and very contagious fever, especially to the young—so called from the crimson patches on the skin, which are characteristic of it; also called *scarlatina*: **scarlet oak**, **scarlet beech**, &c., applied to varieties of those trees having reddish leaves.

scarp, *n. skárp* (F. *escarpe*; Sp. *escarpa*: It. *scarpa*, the slope of a wall or steep front of a fortification), in a ditch before a fortified place, that side of the ditch which slopes towards it; *in her.*, the scarf worn by military commanders—see **scarf**: *v.* to cut it down so as to make it perpendicular, or nearly so, as to *scar* a rock or a ditch: **scarping**, *imp.*: **scarped**, *pp. skárp-t*: *adj.* having a steep face; worn or cut down like the scarp of a fortified place—see **escarpe**.

scatches, *n. plu. skách-éz* (F. *échasses*, stilts to go upon: *schatse* in Flanders signifies stilts, and in Holland, skates: Low Ger. *skake*, shank or leg), stilts for walking with along dirty places.

scath, *n.*, or **scathe**, *n. skáth* (Goth. *skathjan*; Ger. *schaden*, to injure: Icel. *skadi*: AS. *scatha*, damage, hurt), damage; injury; harm: **scathless**, *a. -lès*, without damage or injury.

scatter, *v. skát-ter* (Dut. *schetteren*, to resound, to scatter: It. *scalare*, to scatter), to throw loosely about; to strew; to disperse or dissipate; to be dispersed: **scat tering**, *imp.*: *adj.* divided among many: *n.* act of dispersing or distributing; something scattered: **scattered**, *pp. -tér-d*: *adj.* dispersed; thinly spread; dissipated; *in bot.*, without apparent symmetry in arrangement: **scat teringly**, *adv. -li*, in a scattered or dispersed manner.

scarp, *n. skárp* (prov. Eng. *scarp*, broken shell-fish, a sea-fowl—a species of duck which feeds on the smaller bivalves; also called a *poachard*).

scarp—see under **scar**.

scavenger, *n. skáv-én-jér* (old Eng. *scavage*, originally a duty on the inspection of customable goods brought to market within the city of London; *scavagers*, those who inspected the goods, afterwards applied to inspectors of the streets, then to the cleaners—from AS. *scavian*, to view, to inspect), *in Scot.*, one employed in cleaning streets; one engaged in a mean or dirty occupation: *v.* to clean streets or dirty places: **scavengering**, *imp.*: **scavengered**, *pp. -jér-d*.

scene, *n. sèn* (L. *scena*; Gr. *skene*, the stage, the scene of a theatre: It. *scena*: F. *scène*), many objects, forming one whole, displayed at one view; the place of action or occurrence; a part of a play; in a theatre, certain stage paintings, &c.; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons: *scena*, *n. ská-ná* (It.), a scene or portion of an opera: **scenery**, *n. sè-nér-í*, the general appearance of a district of country; the painted representation of places, &c., used on the stage: *scenic*, *a. sè-ník*, also *scenical*, *a. -ní-kál*, pert. to scenery; dramatic: **scenically**, *adv. -li*.

scenographic, *a. sè-nó-gráf-ík*, also **scenograph-ical**, *a. -í-kál* (Gr. *skene*, a scene, and *grapho*, I write), drawn in perspective: **scenographically**, *adv. -li*: **scenography**, *n. sè-nó-gráf-í*, the art of perspective.

scent, *n. sènt* (F. *senteur*, scent; *sentir*, to feel, to smell—from L. *sentire*, to discern by the senses), that which proceeds from a body and affects the olfactory nerves; smell, good or bad; perfume; odour; course of pursuit; track: *v.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves; to smell; to perfume: **scenting**, *imp.*: **scented**, *pp. -téd*: *adj.* perfumed; imbued with odour: **scentless**, *a. -lès*, without scent.

sceptic, *n. skép-tík* (F. *sceptique*, a sceptic: Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective, pert. to those who took nothing for granted—from Gr. *skeptomai*, I look about), one who doubts or denies the existence of God, of a revelation, or the truth of any system of princi-

ples or doctrines: **scep'tic**, *a. -tik*, also **scep'tical**, *a. -ti-kál*, doubting or hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; unbelieving: **scep'tically**, *ad. -ti*: **scep'ticalness**, *n. -nès*, the state of being sceptical: **scep'ticism**, *n. -sizm*, universal doubt; disbelief. *Notes*—*k* and not *c* in the first syllable should be the spelling in the above words, as being more agreeable to analogy—thus, *skeptik*, &c.

sceptre, *n. sèp'tér* (*L. sceptrum*, a royal staff, a sceptre—from *Gr. skeptron*, a staff to lean upon—from *skepto*, I lean: *F. sceptre*), an ornamental staff or baton carried by sovereigns on solemn occasions as an emblem of sovereignty; royal power or authority: **scep'tress**, *a. -tès*, without kingly power: **scep'tred**, *a. -tèrd*, invested with the ensigns of royalty; bearing a sceptre.

schako—see **shako**.

schedule, *n. shéd'ul* (*L. schedula*, a small leaf of paper—from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper: old *F. schedule*), a sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, inventory, or table; a list or inventory attached to another document: *v.* to catalogue; to put or place in a list: **shed'uling**, *imp.*: **shed'uled**, *pp. -uld*.

Scheele's green, *n. shèl's-grèn* (after *Scheele*, the celebrated Swedish chemist), a green pigment, consisting of an arsenite of copper, first prepared by Scheele, much used as an oil and water colour: **schee'tine**, *n. shèl'-tìn*, a mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead: **schee'lite**, *n. -it*, tungstate of lime, found in the veins of the older rocks in four-sided pyramidal crystals, or in granular crusts of a grey, white, yellow, or brownish colour: **schee'lum**, *n. -lùm*, a name sometimes applied to tungsten.

scheererite, *n. shèr'ér-it* (named after the discoverer, *Von Scheerer*), one of the mineral resins occurring in brown coal and peat.

schelk—see **sheik**.

scheme, *v. ském* (*L. and Gr. schema*, shape, fashion, outline), to plan; to contrive; to form a plan: *n.* a connected combination of things contrived towards some end; a plan; a project; a contrivance; a diagram to illustrate: **sche'ming**, *imp.*: **adj.** given to forming schemes; intriguing; artful: *n.* the act of one who schemes: **schemed**, *pp. ském'd*: **sche'mer**, *n. -mèr*, one who schemes; a contriver; a planner.

scheme, *n. skén* (*L. schœnos*; *Gr. schoinos*), a rush or reed, a measure of distance), an Egyptian measure of length about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

scherbet—see **sherbet**.

sherif, *n. shér'if* (*Ar. sherif*, lord or master) a title in the East given to the descendants of Mohammed through his son-in-law Ali and daughter Fatima; given also to the chiefs of Mecca and Medina; an emir.

scheroma, *n. shk-ró-má* (*Gr. skeros*, a form of *zeros*, dry), in *med.*, a dry inflammation of the eye, occasioned by the want of lachrymal secretions.

schiller-spar, *n. shil'ér-spár* (*Ger. schillern*, to change or vary colours), a mineral, being a hydrated silicate of magnesia, of a greyish-green or yellowish-brown colour, and exhibiting a slight play of colour.

schirrhous, **schirrhous**—see **scirrhous**.

schism, *n. sizm* (*Gr. schisma*, a division, a separation—from *schizo*, I split, I rend: *F. schisme*), a division or separation in a church, or amongst the same sect or religious body: **schismatic**, *a. siz-má'tik*, also **schismatical**, *a. -ikál*, pert. to or tending to a schism: **schismatic**, *n.* one who separates from a religious body owing to a difference of opinion, especially from an established church: **schismatically**, *ad. -ti*: **schismaticalness**, *n. -nès*, the state of being schismatical: **schismatise**, *v. siz-má-tíz*, to take part in a schism: **schis'mat'ising**, *imp.*: **schis'matised**, *pp. -tied*.

schist, *n. shist* (*Gr. schistos*, split, rent), a term applied to the varieties of slate or slate-rock which may easily be split; the term should be restricted to such rocks as mica-schist, gneiss, and the like, which have a foliated structure, and which split up into thin irregular plates, and not by regular cleavage, as in the clay-slate or flagstones: **schistic**, *a. shis'tik*, also **schistose**, *a. shis-tós*, slaty; having a slaty structure—applied to crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

schizopod, *n. skiz-ó-pód* (*Gr. schizo*, I split, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a crustacean whose legs have each an accessory jointed branch so as to appear double.

scholar, *n. shkól'ér* (*L. schola*; *Gr. schole*, leisure, given to learning, a school: *Dut. scholier*; *Ger. schüler*, a pupil: *Ger. schule*, a school), one who learns from a teacher; one who has attained a certain advanced proficiency, as in learning; a pupil; a student; a man eminent for learning; an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of his college: **scholarly**, *a. -li*, resembling or becoming a scholar: **scholarship**, *n.* learning; knowledge; the character and qualities of a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student.

scholastic, *a. shk-ás'tik*, also **scholastic**, *a. -ti-kál* (*L. scholasticus*, of or belonging to a school, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician—from *schola*, a school), of or pert. to a scholar, or to a school; pert. to the schoolmen; pedantic: **scholastically**, *ad. -ti*: **scholastic**, *n.* one who adheres to the methods and subtilties of the schools: **scholasticism**, *n. -tizm*, the methods or subtilties of the schools of philosophy of the middle ages: scholastic philosophy or formality: **scholastic philosophy**, that system of philosophy which arose in the schools and universities of the dark ages.

scholiast, *n. shkól'ást* (*Gr. scholion*, a short note, a comment; *scholastes*, a writer of explanatory notes), a commentator or annotator: **scholias'tic**, *a. -ás'tik*, pert. to a scholiast, or to his pursuits: **scholium**, *n. -úm*, plu. **scholia**, *-liá*, or to his pursuits: **scholiums**, *-úmz*, an explanatory note or criticism written on the margin of a MS. by one of the anc. critics; an explanatory remark appended as a footnote to the demonstration of a proposition, or to a train of reasoning.

school, *n. shkól* (*AS. scolu*; *L. schola*; *Gr. schole*, a school—see **scholar**), a place for the instruction of pupils or students; a sect or party in doctrines or philosophy; those who have or hold something in common, *old school*: the colleges in the middle ages for instructing in the various branches of speculative knowledge; shoal or compact body, as of whales: *v.* to instruct; to train; to tutor; to reprove: **schooling**, *imp.*: *n.* instruction in a school; reproof; reprimand: **schooled**, *pp. shkód*: **school'man**, *n.* one versed in the speculative philosophy and divinity of the middle ages: **schoolmen**, *n. plu.* the philosophers and divines of the middle ages, from about the ninth century, to the revival of learning, about the end of the fourteenth: **schoolmaster**, *n. shkól-más-tér*, one who teaches a school: **school'mistress**, *n. fem.* *-místrès*, a woman who teaches a school: **schoolboy**, a boy learning at school: **schoolgirl**, a girl at school: **school-days**, the time when at school: **schoolfellow** or **schoolmate**, a companion at school: **schoolhouse**, the building where the school is held: **school inspector**, a government officer appointed to make periodical examinations of elementary schools, and to report on their character and state of efficiency, with the condition of the school-buildings and suchlike: **school divinity**, that divinity which discusses nice points in doctrine: **normal school**, a school for the training of teachers: **parochial school**, in *Scot.*, a school established by law in each parish, and supported by the landholders, who, in Scotland, are called *heritors*: **primary school**, a school where children receive elementary instruction.

schooler, *n. shkón'ér* (*Dut. schooner*; *Ger. schoner*), a small sharp-built vessel with two masts, sometimes with three.

schorl, *n. shkórl* (*Sw. skorl*, brittle), a brittle mineral, occurring in black prismatic crystals, known also as black tourmaline: **schorlaceous**, *a. shkór-lás-shüs*, possessing the properties of schorl.

sciagraph, *n. sí-á-gráf* (*Gr. skia*, a shadow, and *grapho*, I write or describe), in *arch.*, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure: **sciagraphy**, *n. sí-á-gráf-í*, the art of sketching and delineating shadows as they fall in nature: **sciagraphical**, *a. -ikál*, pert. to sciagraphy: **sciagraphically**, *ad. -li*.

sciatica, *n. sí-át'í-ká* (*It. and mid. L. sciatica*, sciatica—from *Gr. ischia*, a pain in the hips—from *ischion*, the hip-joint: *F. sciaticque*), rheumatism of the hip; hip-gout: **sciatic**, *a. -ik*, also **sciatical**, *a. -ikál*, pert. to rheumatic affections of the hip: **sciatically**, *ad. -li*.

science, *n. sí-éns* (*L. scientia*, knowledge, science—from *scio*, I know: *It. scienza*; *F. science*), acknowledged truths and laws, in any department of mind or matter, digested and arranged into a system; profound or complete knowledge: **natural science**, the knowledge of causes and effects, and of the laws of nature: **abstract or pure science**, the knowledge of powers,

mâte, mât, fâr, laũ; mêle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pln; nôte, nôt, môve;

causes, or laws considered apart from all applications; the knowledge of reasons and their conclusions: **practical science**, knowledge derived from experiment and the classification of particular facts; that which depends on theory: **scientific**, *a. skén-tif'ik*, also **scientific**, *a. skén-tif'ik*, *scien*, knowing, and *facio*, I make), according to science, producing or containing certain knowledge: **scientifically**, *ad. -li*, the seven sciences, among *anc. authors*, these were grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.

scilicet, *conj. skil'et* (L. *scilicet*, evidently, certainly—from *scire* licet, it is permitted to know, you may know), namely; viz.; to wit.

scillitine, *n. skil'it-in* (L. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion or squill; F. *squille*), the bitter principle of the bulb of the squill or sea-onion, much used as a domestic medicine.

scimitar—see **cimeter**.

scincoids, *n. plu. sing-koydz*, also **scincoidians**, *sing-koydz-i-dnz* (L. *scincus*; Gr. *skingkos*, a species of lizard, and *eidōs*, resemblance), a family of saurian reptiles, of which the *scincus* or *skink* is the type.

scintillate, *v. skén-til-lat* (L. *scintilla*, a spark), to emit sparks; to sparkle, as the fixed stars: **scintillating**, *imp. acin tillat*, *pp. acin tillant*, *a. -tant*, sparkling; emitting sparks: **acin tillation**, *n. -la'shūn*, the act of emitting sparks, or sparkling.

sciography, *n. si-og'ra-fi*—see **sciagraphy**.
sciolism, *n. si-ol'izm* (L. *sciolus*, a smatterer—from *scio*, I know; It. *scio*, superficially knowing), superficial knowledge: **sciolist**, *n. -list*, one who has a smattering of many things.

sciomancy, *n. si-ō-mān'si* (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *manēia*, divination), divination by the shadow.

scion, *n. si-ōn* (F. *scion* or *sion*, a young and tender plant; Gr. *siphon*, a reed, a straw; It. *sione*, a quill to draw water through), a small twig or branch cut from one tree and grafted on another; a shoot of the first year; any young branch or member, applied to the families of the nobility.

scioptic, *n. si-ōp'tik*, also **scioptic**, *n. -trik* (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *optamai*, I see), a sphere or globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye: **adj. pert. to scioptics**, *n. plu. -tiks*, the science of exhibiting the images of external objects by means of the camera-obscura, or by means of lenses, in a darkened room.

sirocco, *n. si-rōk'kō*, also **siroc**, *si-rōk*, and **sirocco**—see **sirocco**.

scirrhus, *n. skir'ris* (L. *scirrhus*; Gr. *skirrhos*, a hard swelling; It. *scirroso*, cancerous—from Gr. *skirros*, a fragment or chip of marble), in *surg.*, a hard tumour on any part of the body, often terminating in a cancer: **scirrhous**, *a. -ris*, hard; knotty, as a gland; proceeding from a scirrhus: **scirrhosity**, *n. -rōs'a-ti*, a morbid hardness.

scissile, *a. si-s'il* (L. *scissilis*, that may easily be split or rent—from *scissum*, to cut, to rend; It. and F. *scissile*), that may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument: **scissil** or **scissel**, *n. si-s'il*, the waste clippings of metals; the slips or plates of metal out of which the blanks for coinage have been cut: **scission**, *n. skish'in*, the act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument: **scissors**, *n. si-s'ēz* (F. *ciseaux*, scissors; old Eng. *sisours*), a well-known cutting instrument consisting of two blades moving on a pivot: **scissure**, *n. skish'ur*, an opening made by cutting lengthwise.

sciurine, *n. si-ū-rin* (L. *sciurus*; Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel), a rodent animal of the squirrel tribe.

Slave, *n. sklāv* (mid. L. *Slavi* or *Slavi*, a people of the E. of Europe), a native of Slavonia; also the language: **Slavonian**, *a. sklāv-ōn'ān*, also **Slavonic**, *a. -ik*, *pert. to Slavonia*, its people, or its language; also spelt **Slave** and **Slavonian**.

scleretine, *n. skler'ē-tē-nit* (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *rhētinē*, resin), one of the mineral resins occurring in roundish drops and pellets of a black colour, nearly allied in composition to amber.

sclerodermous, *a. skler-ō-dēr-mūs* (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *derma*, skin), hard-skinned; *pert. to the scleroderma*, *-derma*, a family of fishes having skins covered with hard scales.

sclerogen, *n. skler-ō-jēn* (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *gennao*, I produce), the thickening or woody matter deposited in the cells of plants.

scleroma, *n. skler-ō-mā* (Gr. *scleroma*, an induration—from *skleros*, hard), in *med.*, hardness of texture; a hardened part or body: **sclerotical**, *n. skler-ō-tīk*, the

eye-capsule bone of a fish: **sclerotic**, *a. skler-ō-tīk*, hard; firm—applied to the external membrane of the eye: **n.** the outer membrane or tunic of the eye; in *med.*, a substance that hardens parts; also **sclerotica**, *n. -tīk*.

scobiform, *a. skōb'i-fōrm* (L. *scobis*, powder or dust produced by sawing or rasping, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, in the form of filings, or like fine sawdust.

scobina, *n. skō-bi-nā* (L. *scobina*, a rasp or file), in *bot.*, the immediate support to the spikelets of grasses.

scobs, *n. plu. skōbz* (L. *scobis*, sawdust—from *scabo*, I scrape), raspings or turnings of ivory, metals, &c.; sawdust.

scoff, *n. skōf* (Ice. *skaup*, derision: old Flem. *schop*, mockery), an expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery: **v.** to treat with ridicule, contempt, or mockery: **scoffing**, *imp. -n.* the act of treating with scorn: **adj.** treating with reproachful language: **scoffed**, *pp. skōft*: **scoffer**, *n. -fer*, one who scoffs: **scoffingly**, *ad. -li*.

scold, *n. skōld* (Dut. *schelden*, to scold, to revile; *scheldnaem*, a name of abuse; Ice. *skellr*, clang, crash; *skella*, to bang: Sw. *skalla*, to bark like a dog), a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman: **v.** to reprimand; to rebuke or reprove; to rail at with rude clamour: **scolding**, *imp. -n.* railing language; the act of rebuking or reproof: **adj.** given to the use of railing language, generally used in reference to women: **scolded**, *pp. skōld'er*, *n. -er*, one who scolds: **scoldingly**, *ad. -li*.

scolecite, *n. skōl'ē-tē* (Gr. *skolex*, a worm—in reference to the mineral's behaviour before the blow-pipe), a mineral found in whitish fibrous tufts in trap-rock and basalt.

scoliosis, *n. skōl'i-ō'sis* (Gr. *skolios*, crooked), in *med.*, crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column to one side.

scolithus, *n. skōl'i-thūs*, also **scolites**, *n. plu. skōl'itiz* (Gr. *skolios*, crooked, tortuous), in *geol.*, terms applied to those tortuous tube-like markings which occur in certain sandstones, and which appear to have been worm-burrows.

scallop, *skōl-lōp*—see **scallop**.

scolopendra, *n. skōl'ō-pēn-drā* (L. *scolopendra*; Gr. *skolios*, a sort of multitude), a genus of insects, wingless and venomous, and having many feet; a centipede.

scomberoids, *n. plu. skōm'bēr-ōydz* (L. *scomber*; Gr. *scombrōs*, a species of tunny, a mackerel, and *eidōs*, resemblance), a family of fishes of which the common mackerel is taken as the type: **scomberoidal**, *a. -ōy'd'al*, *pert. to the scomber family*.

sconce, *n. skons* (Dut. *schantse*, a rampart made of trees and branches; Ger. *schanzen*, to make a fence, to fortify; F. *esconser*, to hide, to conceal; mid. L. *absconsa*, a lantern—from L. *absconsum*, to conceal, to hide), a small fort, as to defend a river or a pass; that which covers or resembles a cover; the socket of a candlestick with a brim, in which the candle is inserted; in *arch.*, a branch to support a candlestick; the head or top of a thing; the head, in contempt: **sconce** or **ensconce**, *v.* to post one's self behind a screen of some kind.

scoop, *n. skōp* (Dut. *schoepe*, a shovel; *schoepen*, to draw water; Ger. *schuppe*, a scoop, a shovel; *schöpfen*, to draw water; F. *escaup*, a scoop), a hollow shovel or ladle; a hollow dish with a long handle for dipping amongst liquors; a surgical instrument: **v.** to hollow out; to excavate; to remove with a scoop: **scooping**, *imp. -scooped*, *pp. skōpt*: **scoop'er**, *n. -er*, one who scoops: **scoop-net**, a net so formed as to sweep the bed of a river.

scope, *n. skōp* (L. *scopus*; Gr. *skopos*, a mark or aim—from Gr. *skeptomai*, I view or survey; It. *scopo*, aim, scope), space; room; the limit of intellectual view; the end or ultimate object towards which the mind is directed; the intention; the aim or drift; unrestricted liberty; licence.

scopiform, *a. skōp'i-fōrm* (L. *scopa*, a broom or besom made of twigs, and *forma*, shape), having the form of a broom or besom: **scopiped**, *a. -pēd* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), broom-footed—applied to a tribe of insects that have a brush of hairs on the hind feet.

scorbutic, *a. skōr-bū'tik*, also **scorbutical**, *a. -tī-kāl* (mid. L. *scorbutus*, the scurvy; F. *scorbutique*, scorbutic), affected with the scurvy, or subject to it; resembling the scurvy: **scorbutically**, *ad. -li*.

scorch, *v. skōrch* (AS. *scorcned*, scorched: Low Ger.

cōto, bōy, fōt; pīre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

schroggen, to scorch, to singe: It. *scorciare*, to contract, to burn superficially; to affect painfully with heat; to be parched or dried up: **scorching**, imp.: **scorched**, pp. *skôrcht*: **scorch'ingly**, ad. -ly.

scordium, n. *skôr'di-um* (L. *scordium*; Gr. *skordion*, a plant that smells like garlic), a plant, the water-germander.

score, n. *skôr* (Icel. *skera*; AS. *sceran*; Dut. *scheren*, to shear or cut; Icel. *skor*; Dut. *schore*, a notch or score), a notch used to mark a number; a line drawn; an account or reckoning kept by marking in notches or lines; a tally mark; the number twenty, as being marked off by a recognised number of notches; an account run up; reason or motive: **v.** to mark by notches or lines; to set down, as a debt: **scoring**, imp.: **scored**, pp. *skôrd*: in **score**, in *music*, all the parts of a composition arranged to meet the eye at once—so called from the bar drawn through all its parts in its early use: to **quit scores**, to settle or balance accounts; to give satisfaction: **scor'er**, n. -rér, an instrument for marking numbers on timber-trees: **long score**, a heavy debt or reckoning: **short score**, a light debt, or one easily discharged.

scoria, n. *skôr'i-d*, plu. *scô'ria*, -ê (L. *scoria*; Gr. *skoria*, dross, slag: It. *scoria*; F. *scorie*), the scum, dross, or slag left from melted metals or ores; rejected matter; in *geol.*, applied to accumulations of dust, ashes, cinders, and loose fragments of rocks, discharged from active volcanoes: **scô'ria'ceous**, a. -d'shus, pert. to or resembling dross; drossy; in *geol.*, applied to loose cindery debris having the aspect or character of scoria: **scô'ri'form**, a. -fôr'm (L. *forma*, shape), dross-like; cindery; in *geol.*, applied to loose cindery accumulations which seem to owe their origin to igneous action.

scorify, v. *skôr'i-fy* (F. *scorifier*, to reduce to dross—*from* L. *scoria*, dross, and *facio*, I make), to reduce to scoria or dross: **scor'ifying**, imp.: **scor'ified**, pp. -f'id: **adj.** reduced to scoria or cindery dross: **scô'ri'f'ication**, n. -f'i-kâ'sh'n, the operation of reducing a metal wholly or partially into scoria or dross.

scorn, n. *skôr'n* (Sp. *escarnio*; old F. *eschern*; It. *scherno*, derision, mockery: It. *schernire*; old F. *escarnir*, to mock; Dan. *skarn*, ordure, dirt; prov. Eng. *scarn*, dung—the primary meaning seeming to be, to treat one as dirt), extreme contempt; the expression of disdain or contempt in look, gesture, or words, called forth by a sense of the meanness, baseness, or utter insignificance of the object of it, and by a belief of one's own superiority: **v.** to think or treat as unworthy or contemptible; to hold in extreme contempt; to despise or contemn: **scorning**, imp.: **scorned**, pp. *skôrnd*: **scorner**, n. *skôr'n-er*, one who scorns; one who scoffs at religion: **scorn'ful**, a. -fûl, contemptuous; disdainful: **scorn'fully**, ad. -ly: **scorn'fulness**, n. -nês, the quality of being scornful: to laugh to scorn, to make a mock of; to deride.

scorpio, n. *skôr'pi-ô* (L. *scorpio*; Gr. *skorpion*, a scorpion), the scorpion, a sign of the zodiac: **scor'pion**, n. -ôn, an insect shaped like a lobster, and having a very venomous sting: **scor'pion-fly**, an insect having a tail resembling that of the scorpion: **scor'pion's-tail**, a plant having trailing herbaceous stalks, and producing a pod resembling a caterpillar.

scorpidial, a. *skôr'pi-ôj-d'ial* (Gr. *skorpion*, a scorpion, and *eidôs*, resemblance), in *bot.*, applied to the main axis of inflorescence when curved in a circinate manner, like the tail of a scorpion.

scot, n. *skôt*, also *shot*, n. *shôt* (F. *escot*, payment of one's own share of a common expense: It. *scotto*, the reckoning at an inn: AS. *scotan*, to shoot, to throw down in payment; *scat*, a portion; *scot*, payment: Low Ger. *schetan*, to cast; *schott*, contribution), an assessed tax laid on according to ability to pay: **scot and lot**, parish payments according to ability: **scot-free**, without payment: to **pay one's shot**, to pay one's share of a common expense.

Scot, n. *skôt* (AS. *Scottas*, the Scotch, the Irish: L. *Scoti*, the Scots), a native of Scotland: **Scotch**, n. *skôch*, the inhabitants of Scotland; their language: **adj.** pert. to Scotland, its language, or its people: **Scotch'man**, n. a native of Scotland: **Scots**, n. plu. *skôts* same as *Scotch*: **Scots'man**, n. same as *Scotchman*: **Scotticism**, n. *skôt'i-izm*, an idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland: **Scot'tish**, a. -ish, pert. to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants: **Scotch mist**, a dense, mist-like, fine rain: **Scotch**

thistle, a variety of thistle—so called as being the national emblem of Scotland.

scotch, v. *skôch* (It. *coccare*, to snap, to click; *cocca*, the notch of an arrow; *scoccare*, to clack, to snap), to cut or wound slightly: **n.** a slight cut or shallow incision: **scotch'ing**, imp.: **scotched**, pp. *skôcht*: **adj.** cut with shallow incisions: **scotch or scotched collops**, veal cut into small pieces; scored or partially-cut collops.

scotch, v. *skôch* (Wal. *ascot*, anything used to support an unsteady object; *ascot*, to prop; F. *accoter*, to underprop; Lang. *acoute*, to support), to shoulder up; to prop; to stop, as a wheel, by putting a piece of stone or wood under it: **n.** a drag or brake applied to the wheel of a carriage in descending a declivity: **scotch'ing**, imp.: **scotched**, pp. *skôcht*.

scoter, n. *skô't-er*, the black duck or diver, visitants to various parts of our coasts in winter in great numbers.

Scotia, n. *skô'sh-i-d*, a poetic name for Scotland.

scotia, n. *skô'sh-i-d* (Gr. *skotia*, darkness), the hollow moulding in the base of a column—so called from the shadow formed by it.

Scotist, n. *skô'tist*, a follower of Duns Scotus, a celebrated divine of the 13th century.

scotodinos, n. *skôf-ô-din-i-d* (Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, giddiness), in *med.*, a disease exhibiting giddiness with imperfect vision.

scotograph, n. *skôf-ô-graf* (Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *grapho*, I write), an instrument to enable one to write in dark, or to enable one who is blind to write.

scotoma, n. *skô-tô-mâ* (Gr. *skotoma*, giddiness—from *skotio*, I darken), in *med.*, a fixed dark spot in the field of vision.

Scottish, **Scotticism**—*see* **Scot**.

scoundrel, n. *skô'n-drel* (possibly may be a corruption of an original form *scumbrel*—from old Eng. *scumber*, to dung; Dan. *skarn*, dung, dirt, a scoundrel), a low petty villain; a man without honour or virtue; an unprincipled fellow; a rascal: **adj.** low; base: **scoun'drelism**, n. -izm, the state of being a scoundrel; rascality.

scour, v. *skôur* (Dut. *scheuren*, to tear; Ger. *scharren*, to scrape, to rake; Dan. *skure*; It. *scurare*; F. *escurer*, to scour, to cleanse), to clean or brighten by rubbing; to clean from grease or dirt, as articles of dress; to search thoroughly in order to take or drive away; to pass swiftly over, as water; to be purged excessively; to clean thoroughly; to clear; to run with great eagerness and swiftness; to rove; to range: **n.** a kind of diarrhea or dysentery in cattle: **scour'ing**, imp.: **n.** excessive looseness; the business of a scourer: **scoured**, pp. *skôurd*: **scour'er**, n. -er, one who cleanses cloth, &c., as his trade; a footpad: **scour'ing-drops**, a mixture of oil of lemons with oil of turpentine for removing grease-spots from silks.

scourge, n. *skêrj* (F. *escourpée*, a thong, a scourge; It. *scoreggia*, a strap, a whip; *scurscio*, a switch; Bret. *skourjez*, a whip, a rod; Gael. *sguir*, to whip), a lash; an instrument of punishment or discipline; any severe national affliction or visitation, as a famine or a plague; the person or thing that afflicts: **v.** to punish with severity; to lash; to chastise; to afflict greatly: **scour'ing**, imp.: **n.** punishment with a scourge; chastisement: **scourged**, pp. *skêrjd*: **scour'ger**, n. -er, one who scourges.

scout, n. *skôut* (old F. *escoute*, a spy—from old F. *escouter*; It. *ascollare*; L. *auscultare*, to listen), one sent before an army, or in advance of settlers or explorers, to ascertain the presence or movements of an enemy.

scout, v. *skôut* (Scot. *scout*, to pour forth any liquid forcibly; Low Ger. *schudden*, to shake, to pour; Dut. *schutten*, to stop, to oppose), to sneer at; to reject disdainfully; to treat with contempt: **scout'ing**, imp.: **scouted**, pp.

scovel, n. *skôv'el* (W. *ysgubell*, mop—from *ysgub*, a broom: L. *scopa*, a broom), a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

scow, n. *skôw* (Dan. *schouw*, a ferry-boat), a large flat-bottomed boat. Used as a lighter.

scowl, n. *skôwl* (Dan. *skule*, to cast down the eyes; *skiul*, cover, shelter; Ger. *schielen*, to squint; AS. *sceoleage*, squint-eyed), a deep angry frown by depressing the brows; a look of sullenness or gloomy anger: **v.** to assume a severe angry look; to look gloomy and frowning: **scow'ing**, imp.: **adj.** sullen-looking; frowning: **scowled**, pp. *skôw'el*: **scow'ingly**, ad. -ly.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pâne, pân; nôle, nôl, môve;

scrag, *n.* *skrág* (Eris. *skrag*, a scrag; Dan. *skrog*, the hull of a ship, a carcass; Norm. *skrecka*, to parch, to shrink; Low Ger. *schrakel*, a stunted misshapen thing), a body which is nothing but skin and bones; anything lean and rough: **scrag of mutton**, the bony part of the neck of a sheep's carcass: **scragged**, *a.* *-géd*, also **scraggy**, *a.* *-gi*, lean and bony; rough; an irregular broken surface, as a **scraggy** hill; lean; rugged: **scraggedness**, *n.* *-géd-nés*, also **scragginess**, *n.* *-gí-nés*, the state or quality of being scragged or scraggy; leanness; roughness: **scrag gily**, *ad.* *-li*.

scramble, *v.* *skram-bú* (It. *scaramellare*, to move the hands rapidly to and fro as in juggling; Dan. *skramle*, to rumble; Sw. *skramla*, to clash), to climb by using the hands and feet; to strive to obtain eagerly and tumultuously in a competition with others; to contend with others in catching or seizing any desired object; *n.* an eager and tumultuous competition or contest with others for any desired object: **scrambling**, *imp.* *n.* act of one who scrambles: **scrambled**, *pp.* *skram-búdd*: **scrambler**, *n.* *-blér*, one who scrambles.

scrap, *n.* *skráp* (Sw. *skrap*, refuse, rubbish; Dan. *skrab*, scrapings), a small piece broken off or left over; a fragment; a short extract, as of poetry: **scrap-book**, a bound blank-paper book for the preservation of short literary extracts and prisms: **scrap-iron**, the cuttings and parings of iron work, and other old and waste malleable iron, collected together to be worked anew in the puddling furnaces.

scrape, *v.* *skráp* (Norm. *skrapa*, to make a harsh sound, to grate; *skraaba*, to creak; Icel. *skrapa*, to creak or grate; Dut. *schrapen*, to scratch or scrape: an imitative word), to rub or clean the surface of a thing with something rough, sharp, or edged; to collect or gather; to erase or rub out; to act on a surface so as to produce a grating noise; to make a noise by drawing the feet backwards and forwards upon the floor; to make an awkward bow: *n.* a rubbing over with something that roughens or removes the surface; the effect produced by rubbing: **scraping**, *imp.* *n.* *scraped*, *pp.* *skrápt*: **scraper**, *n.* *skrá-pér*, a raised flat piece of iron placed at a door on which to scrape shoes or boots in wet weather; any instrument for scraping; a sorry fiddler; a miser: **scrapings**, *n. plu.* *-píngz*, leavings gathered together: to **scrape together**, to collect by small gains or savings: to **scrape acquaintance**, to make one's self acquainted, as with a person; to **curry favour**,—a phrase which arose from the practice of **scraping** with the one foot on the floor when bowing.

scrape, *n.* *skráp* (see above; Sw. *skrapa*, to reprimand; Norm. *skrapa*, to get on with difficulty), a situation of difficulty, perplexity, or distress.

scratch, *n.* *skrách* (Dut. *krassen*, to scratch, to scrape; Icel. *krassa*, to scratch; F. *grater*, to scratch: an imitative word), a slight, rough, surface-wound by rubbing with anything pointed or ragged; laceration with the nails; a slight, rough, lined mark on anything; a line across a prize-ring up to which the combatants are brought when they begin to box—hence, in *familiar language*, test, trial, or proof: *v.* to slightly mark or tear the surface of anything, as by the nails or by claws; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase or rub out; to use nails or claws to tear or wound slightly; to rub with the nails: **scratching**, *imp.* *n.* *scratched*, *pp.* *skrácht*: **scratches**, *n. plu.* *skrácht-éz*, chaps or ulcers between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse: to **scratch out**, to erase; to rub out; to **bring to the scratch**, to bring to the test or proof of courage: to **come up to the scratch**, to fight or prepare to fight; to **come forward** in the time of danger or difficulty.

scrawl, *n.* *skrávót* (F. *grouiller*, to rumble, to move or stir; It. *scrollare*; Piedm. *scrolé*, to shake, to wag; Icel. *skríala*, to rustle like dry things), bad or hasty writing, as if it were a scramble or irregular movements on the paper: *v.* to write hastily or imperfectly; to draw or mark awkwardly: **scrawling**, *imp.* *ad.* *scrawled*, *pp.* *skrávódd*: **scrawler**, *n.* *-ér*, one who scrawls.

scray, *n.* *skrá* (W. *ysgrüen*, a sea-swallow), the sea-swallow or tern.

creak, *v.* *skrék* (another form of *creak*), synonymous with *creak*, which see.

scream, *n.* *skrém* (It. *scramare*, to cry out; W. *yscrarn*, outcry; *garm*, shout; AS. *hryman*, to cry out, to call), a shrill quick cry, indicating sudden terror or pain; a shriek; the shrill cry of some birds: *v.* to cry out shrilly from sudden terror or pain: **scream-**

ing, *imp.* *ad.* having the nature of a scream; shrill or sharp: *n.* the act of crying out with a shrill cry from fear or agony: **screamed**, *pp.* *skrémd*: **scream'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who screams.

screech, *n.* *skréch* (Dan. *skrige*; Sw. *skrika*, to cry, to scream; It. *scricciare*, to screech; W. *ysgrach*, a scream), a shrill loud cry, more acute and piercing than a scream: *v.* to utter a loud discordant and piercing cry, like that of the owl: **screeching**, *imp.* *n.* the act of one who screeches: **screeched**, *pp.* *skrécht*: **screech-owl**, the night-owl—so called from its peculiar, harsh, disagreeable cry.

screed, *n.* *skréd*, in *Scot.*, any loud shrill sound; a long harangue or tirade, generally of a disagreeable nature.

screeds, *n. plu.* *skrédz* (AS. *screade*, a shred, a leaf), in *plaster-work*, ledges of lime and hair, about 6 or 8 inches broad, dividing a surface about to be plastered into compartments, and forming gauges for the rest of the work; wooden rules for running mouldings.

screen, *n.* *skrén* (Pol. *schronie*, to shelter, to screen; Bohem. *schraniti*, to guard; *schrana*, a screen; F. *écran* and *écran*, a screen), a light movable partition for protecting from cold or light, or for partially intercepting the heat of a fire; anything that shelters or affords concealment; a sort of drapery for concealment; a long riddle or sieve which wards off the coarser particles, and prevents them passing through, as in coal, slaked lime-shell, and suchlike: *v.* to shelter; to conceal; to hide; to separate, as by a screen or riddle: **screening**, *imp.* *n.* *screened*, *pp.* *skrénd*: **screenings**, *n. plu.* *-íngz*, the refuse-matter left after sifting coals, ashes, &c.: **screened coal**, coal separated from the dust and dross.

screw, *n.* *skró* (old F. *escroue*; Ger. *schraube*; Sw. *skruf*; Dan. *skru*, a screw), a bolt or bar of metal or wood, generally of small size, with a spiral thread or ridge, called the exterior or *male screw*—a socket or tube with the spiral thread indented is called the interior or *female screw*—used for fastening; one of the mechanical powers, commonly called the *screw and nut*; a niggardly person: *v.* to turn or move by a screw; to press; to squeeze; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to oppress by exactions; to twist: **screwing**, *imp.* *n.* *screwed*, *pp.* *skródd*: **screw'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who screws: **screw-bolt**, a bolt or short rod of iron with a screw at one end, and a flat head at the other: **screw-driver**, an instrument resembling a blunt chisel for turning screws: **screw-jack**, a contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or by a combination of toothed wheels: **screw-nails**, screws with notched heads, much used by carpenters for fastening their work: **screw-piles**, piles held firmly in the ground by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremities, used for supporting lighthouses, &c.: **screw-plate**, a thin plate of steel having a series of holes with internal screws, used for forming small external or male screws on small bars of iron: **screw-press**, a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw: **screw-propeller**, a short shaft of iron furnished with a broad spiral wing fitted into the lower part of the stern of a ship, and made to revolve by steam, used in propelling a ship instead of paddles: **screw-steamer**, a steamer propelled by a screw and not by paddles: **screw-stones**, in *geol.*, a familiar name for the hollow silicious casts of encrinite stems, frequently occurring in the cherts and rotten-stones of the carboniferous limestones, resembling the threads of a screw: **screw-tap**, the cutter for forming internal screws: **screw-valve**, a stop-cock having a valve moved by a screw instead of a spigot: **screw-wrench**, a wrench or lever used for turning screws: **screwing-machine**, a machine for forming screws: **endless or perpetual screw**, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel: **lag-screw**, a bolt having a nut, a square shank, and a round head: **micrometer screw**, a screw with fine threads, used for the measurement of very small spaces: **right and left screw**, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions: to **screw down**, to fasten down by means of screws: to **screw in**, to force in by turning or twisting: to **screw out**, to press out; to extort: to **screw up**, to force; to bring by violent pressure: to **put under the screw**, to subject to a severe trial: a screw loose, something wrong or amiss.

scribble, *v.* *skrív-bí* (F. *escrivaille*, scribbled, badly written—from L. *scribere*, to scratch marks on, to write; Gael. *sgriob*, to scrape; Bret. *skraaba*, to

coño, böy, fööt; püre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

scratch), to write carelessly and illegibly; to scrawl: **n.** hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value: **scribbling**, **imp.** *scribble*, **n.** the act of writing hastily and badly: **scribble**, **pp.** *scribbled*; **scribler**, **n.** *scribbler*, one who scribbles; a petty writer or author: **scribblingly**, **ad.** *scribbingly*; **scribbling-paper**, damaged or inferior paper—also outsize.

scribble, **v.** *scribble* (Sw. *skrubba*, to scratch; *skrubba*, a wool-card; Ger. *schraubern*, to card wool), to card or tear wool coarsely with a wire comb: **scribbling**, **imp.** *scribble*; **n.** the tearing or separating of wool preliminary to the final carding: **scribble**, **pp.** *scribbled*.

scribe, **n.** *scriba* (L. *scriba*, a scribe or clerk—from *scribo*, I write; It. *scrivato*; F. *scribe*, a scribe), a clerk; a writer or secretary; an amanuensis; a copyist; among the *anc. Jews*, an expounder of the law, and a copyist of the same.

scribe, **v.** *scribo* (Gael. *scriob*, to scratch, to draw lines on any surface; *scriobair*, a graving-tool; L. *scribere*, to scratch marks on, to write), among *carpenters*, to mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit the edge of one board to that of another, so that the fibres of the one may be at right angles to those of the other: **scribing**, **imp.** *scribe*; **scribing**, **adj.** applied to the edge of a board when fitted upon any surface: **n.** the act of fitting one piece of wood upon another so that the fibres of both may be at right angles to each other: **scribed**, **pp.** *scribed*; **scriber**, **n.** *scriber*, a sharp-pointed tool used by joiners for drawing lines; a marking-awl: **scribing-iron**, an iron-pointed instr. for marking casks and logs.

scrimp, **v.** *scrimp* (Ger. *schrimpfen*; Dan. *krympe*, to shrink; W. *crimpio*, to pinch or crimp), to shorten; to limit or straiten; to make too small: **n.** a niggard; a miser: **adj.** short; scanty: **scrimping**, **imp.** *scrimp*; **scrimped**, **pp.** *scrimpt*.

scrip, **n.** *scrip* (Low Ger. *schrap*; Fris. *skrap*, a pocket; Icel. *skreppa*; F. *escarpe*, a wallet, a scrip), the receptacle of what the beggar scrapes together; a small bag or wallet.

scrip, **n.** *scrip* (L. *scriptum*, to write; *scriptum*, a writing), a piece of paper containing writing; a certificate of stock share in a railway or other public company, while partly paid up; a bond, share, or other marketable security: **script**, **n.** *script*, type in the form of current or running letters in imitation of handwriting: **scriptory**, **n.** *scriptorium*, written; not oral.

Scripture, **n.** *scriptura* or *chōr* (L. *scriptura*, a writing—from *scripsum*, to write), the sacred writings of the Bible; the Old and New Testaments; the Bible—used chiefly in the plural: **Scriptural**, **ad.** *Scripturalis*, contained in the Scriptures, or authorised by them: **Scripturally**, **ad.** *Scripturaliter*, **n.** *Scripturalist*, one versed in the Scriptures: **anti-Scriptural**, **ad.** opposed to the teachings of Scripture.

scrivener, **n.** *scribēnēr* (Bret. *skriwa*, to write; *skriwener*, one who teaches to write, or does writing for another; It. *scrivano*, a notary), formerly a professional writer; a money-lender; one whose business is to place money at interest.

scrobiculate, **ad.** *scrobiculatus* (L. *scrobiculus*, a little ditch or trench—from *scrobo*, a ditch), in *bot.*, pitted; having furrows or small depressions.

scrobiculus cordis, **n.** *scrobiculus cordis* (L. the little ditch of the heart), in *med.*, a name given to the epigastric region; the pit of the stomach.

scrofula, **n.** *scrofula* (L. and It. *scrofula*, a scrofula—from L. and It. *scrofa*, a breeding sow, from the supposition that swine were subject to a similar complaint; F. *scrofules*), a disease exhibiting itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, usually those about the neck, after a time degenerating into ulcers, from which a white curdled matter is discharged; king's evil: **scrofulous**, **ad.** *scrofulosus*, diseased or affected with scrofula, or pert to it: **scrofulously**, **ad.** *scrofulosus*.

scroll, **n.** *scroll* (old F. *escroule*, a register-roll of expenses; Icel. *skra*, a short writing; Low Ger. *schra*, by-laws), a roll of paper or parchment; a roll containing some writing; a name applied to a large class of ornaments, usually consisting of a narrow band formed into convolutions or undulations; a circular flourish of the pen attached to a signature: **scrolled**, **ad.** *scrollatus*, like a scroll.

scrotum, **n.** *scrotum* (L. *scrotum*, the scrotum), the sac or bag that contains the testicles: **scrotal**, **ad.** *scrotalis*, pert to the scrotum: **scrotoform**, **n.** *scrotoformis* (L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, formed like a double bag: **scrotocele**, **n.** *scrotocele* (Gr. *cele*, a tumour), hernia or rupture in the scrotum.

scrub, **n.** *skrub* (Sw. *skrubba*; Dan. *skrubbe*; Low Ger. *schrubben*, to rub, to scrub; Dut. *schrobben*, to rub or scrape; *schrabben*, to scratch), one that labours hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; anything small and mean; a well-worn brush or broom; dense underwood; stunted bushes; in *Scot.*, the jack-plane, or plane first used in smoothing wood: **v.** to rub hard with a coarse stiff brush: **scrubbing**, **imp.** *scrubbed*, **pp.** *scrubbed*; **adj.** dwarfed or stunted: **scrubby**, **ad.** *scrubby*, small and mean; stunted in growth; vile: **scrubbing-brush**, a brush for scrubbing, having the bristles short and coarse.

scruple, **n.** *scrupulus* (L. *scrupulus*, a small, sharp, or pointed stone; It. *scrupolo*; F. *scrupule*), doubt; hesitation to decide or act, arising from the difficulty of settling in the mind as to what is right or expedient; a small weight, equal to 20 grains; any small quantity: **v.** to hesitate to act or decide: **scrupling**, **imp.** *scrupled*, **pp.** *scrupled*; **n.** *scrupler*, **n.** *scrupler*, one who scruples: **scrupulous**, **ad.** *scrupulosus*, nicely doubtful; exact; careful; conscientious: **scrupulously**, **ad.** *scrupulosius*, **n.** *scrupulosity*, minute and nice doubtfulness, arising from the fear of doing over-nicely: **scrupulousness**, **n.** *scrupulosa*, the state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness or caution in determining or acting, from a regard to truth or propriety.

scrutiny, **n.** *scrutini* (It. *scrutinio*; F. *scrutin*, a scrutiny—from L. *scrutari*, to search carefully), close search or inquiry; careful investigation; an examination of votes given at an election by a committee appointed for the purpose: **scrutiner**, **n.** *scrutiner*, one appointed to examine into the votes given at an election: **scrutinise**, **v.** *scrutinise*, to examine or search into closely or critically: **scrutinising**, **imp.** *scrutinise*; **adj.** closely searching: **scrutinised**, **pp.** *scrutinised*; **n.** *scrutiniser*, **n.** *scrutiniser*, one who examines with critical care.

scutoire, **n.** *scutoire* (old F. *escritoire*), a case of drawers, or a cabinet with a folding-down lid, convenient for writing on—usually written *escritoire*.

scud, **v.** *scud* (Dut. *schudden*, to shake, to toss), among *seamen*, to run directly before the wind in a gale, as a ship, with little or no sail set; to run with precipitation: **n.** the act of scudding; loose thin clouds driven along swiftly by the wind: **scud ding**, **imp.** *scud*; **scud ding**, **pp.** *scudded*; **scudding under bare poles**, the state of a ship when driven before the wind without any sails set: **a scud of rain**, a rapid shower driving with the wind.

scudo, **n.** *scudo*, **pl.** *scudi*, *scoddi* (It. *scudo*, a shield, a crown or dollar—from L. *scutum*, a shield), an Italian silver coin of the value of about 4s.; in Rome the gold *scudo* is worth about 65s.

scuffle, **n.** *scuff* (Sw. *scuff*, a nudge, a blow of the fist; *skuffa*, to nudge, to push; Dut. *schuffelen*, to drive by kicks and shoves), a close struggle between two persons for the mastery; a confused contest; a fight: **v.** to strive or struggle blindly; to fight confusedly: **scuffling**, **imp.** *scuffle*; **scuffled**, **pp.** *scuffled*; **n.** *scuffer*, one who scuffles.

sculk—see *skulk*.

scull, **n.** *skul* (Norm. *skol*, a splash, a dash; Icel. *skola*, to wash), a cock-bat; an oar so short that a man can work it with a pair of light boats; a short oar placed over the stern of a boat, with the blade in the water, by which a boat may be rowed by one man moving the oar from side to side: **v.** to impel a boat by means of a scull; to impel a boat with a short oar over the stern: **sculling**, **imp.** *sculled*, **pp.** *sculled*; **sculler**, **n.** *skuller*, one who sculls.

scullery, **n.** *skuller* (Icel. *skola*; Sw. *skolja*; Dan. *skulle*, to rinse, to wash; Norm. *skol*, dish-water; old Eng. *squllery*; old F. *squllerie*, a scullery), in a house, a small room, generally on the ground floor, set apart for keeping kitchen utensils, and for cleaning them.

scullion, **n.** *skullion* (F. *escouillon*; Sp. *escobillon*, a dishclout; W. *ysgubo*, to sweep; L. *scope*, a besom), a servant whose duty it is to keep the kitchen utensils clean; a low mean drudge.

sculpture, **n.** *sculptura* or *chōr* (L. *sculptura*, a cutting out or carving—from *sculpere*, to carve; F. *sculpture*), the art of cutting or carving stone or other material objects as the figure of a man; any work of art produced by the chisel: **v.** to cut or carve with the chisel, as stone: **sculpturing**, **imp.** *sculptured*, **pp.** *sculptured*; **adj.** produced in stone by the chisel: **sculptural**, **ad.** *sculpturalis*, pert to sculpture: **sculptor**, **n.** *sculptor*, one whose occupation or profession is sculpture: **sculptress**, **n.** *sculptress*, a female who prac-

tises the art of sculpture: *sculpturesque*, a. -*ěsk*-, possessing the character of sculpture; denoting high relief.

scum, n. *sküm* (Icel. *skum*; Ger. *schaum*; old F. *escume*; It. *schiuma*; Gael. *sgum*, foam, froth), impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, particularly when boiled or fermented; the refuse; the portion which is worthless or vile: v. to clear off scum: **scumming**, imp.: **scummed**, pp. *skümd*: **scummer**, n. -*mer*, an instr. for taking off the scum of liquids: **scummings**, n. plu. -*mingz*, the matter skimmed from boiling liquids: **scum my**, a. -*mi*, covered with scum.

scumble, v. *sküm-bl* (dim. of *scum*, which see), to spread or rub colours very thinly over other colours in order to modify the effect: **scumbling**, imp. -*bling*: n. the act of spreading colours of a semi-transparent character over other colours to modify the effect: **scumbled**, pp. -*blid*.

scupper, a. *sküp-për* (Low Ger. *schuppen*, to cast with a scoop or shovel—perhaps rather from Wal. *scupire*; Bret. *skopa*, to spit: Sp. *scupir*, to spit, to dart), applied to holes in a ship's deck or side to carry off rain-water, or the water shipped—usually in the plu., **scupper-holes** or **scuppers**: **scupper-nail**, a nail with a very broad head, used on shipboard to secure the edge of the hose to the scupper.

scurf, n. *skërf* (Ger. *schorfe*; Dut. *schorfte*; Sw. *skorf*, scurf, scab: Dan. *skorpe*, crust: connected with L. *scabies*, scab, itch), the white flaky matter formed on, and thrown off by, the skin, particularly that formed on skin covered with hair, as the head; any matter loosely adherent: **scurfy**, a. -*f*, covered with scurf, or resembling it: **scurfiness**, n. -*f-nës*, the state of being scurfy.

scurrile, a. *skür-ül* (L. *scurrilis*, jeering, scurrilous—from *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester: It. and old F. *scurrile*), befitting a buffoon or jester; grossly opprobrious; low; mean; scurrilous: **scurrility**, n. *skür-ül-ü-ti*, vile or obscene jocularity; mean buffoonery; gross or obscene language: **scurrilous**, a. *skür-ül-üs*, grossly opprobrious in language; using gross vulgarities only befitting a buffoon; lewdly jocular: **scurrilously**, ad. -*ü*: **scurrilousness**, n. -*nës*, the quality of being scurrilous; indecent grossness of language.

scurvy, n. *skër-vi* (mid. L. *scorbutus*; F. *scorbut*; prov. Eng. *scorvy*; Ger. *scharbock*, scurvy), a disease characterised by livid spots of various sizes on the skin, and by a general debility, caused by confinement, want of fresh food and vegetables, and of exercise, chiefly affecting sailors on long voyages—formerly very fatal, but now generally prevented or cured by the use of lime-juice and similar substances: **scurvily**, n. -*vi-nës*, the state of being scurvy: **scurvy-grass**, a common name of several species of plants; a plant growing abundantly on the sea-side rocks, and on the banks of rivers near the sea, a remedy for scurvy.

scurvy, a. *skër-vi* (corruption of *scurfy*), scabby; thin, shabby, or mean: **scurvily**, ad. -*vi-ü*, in a scurvy manner; basely; meanly: **scurviness**, n. -*nës*, vileness; meanness.

scut, n. *sküt* (W. *cwt*, a little piece; *cutta*, bob-tailed: Scot. *cutti*, short: Gael. *cuf*, a piece, a bob-tail), the tail of a hare, or other animal having a short tail.

scutage, n. *skü-taj* (mid. L. *scutagium*, scutage—from L. *scutum*, a shield), in *anc. feudal law*, a tax levied upon those who held lands by knight-service, or for personal service due by a tenant to his superior—see *esnage*.

scutate, a. *skü-tät* (L. *scutatus*, armed with a long shield—from *scutum*, a shield), in *bot.*, shaped like an ancient round buckler; in *zool.*, having a surface protected by large scales.

scutch, v. *skich* (Gael. *spuidis*, to switch, to dress flax), to beat off or separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by means of an instrument called a **scutcher**—all the operations of dressing flax are now usually performed by a mill: **scutching**, imp.: n. the process of separating hemp or flax from the woody stalk: **scutched**, pp. *skücht*.

scutcheon, n. *sküch-ün* (an abbreviation of *escutcheon*, which see), the ornamental piece of brass plate round a keyhole; an escutcheon.

scute, n. *sküt* (L. *scutum*, a buckler), a small shield; a scale, as of a fish or reptile; the iron heel of a boot.

scutellum, n. *skü-tël-üm* (L. *scutellum*, a small shield—from *scutum*, a shield or buckler), in *bot.*, the

smaller cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat, placed lower down than the other more perfect cotyledon; a sort of rounded shield-like fructification of some lichens.

scutiform, a. *sküt-ü-förm* (L. *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, shape), shaped like a shield.

scuttle, n. *sküt-ü* (AS. *scutel*; Ger. *schüssel*; Dut. *schotel*, a dish, a bowl—from L. *scutella*, a dish), a broad shallow basket; a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

scuttle, n. *sküt-ü* (Sp. *escotilla*; F. *escoutilles*, the sculls or hatches of a ship—from Sp. *escotar*, to hollow a garment about the neck), in *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck; a square hole in a roof with a movable cover: v. to cut holes in the bottom, the sides, or deck of a ship or boat for any purpose, generally for sinking her: **scuttling**, imp. -*ting*: **scuttled**, pp. -*üd*: **scuttle butt** or **cask**, a cask of water, with a square hole, placed on the deck of a ship for use.

scuttle, v. *sküt-ü* (a corruption of *scuddle*, a dim. of *scud*, which see), to run with precipitation; to hurry furtively away: n. a running with affected haste; a quick bustling run: **scuttling**, imp.: **scuttled**, pp. -*üd*.

scuttle-fish, cuttle-fish, which see.

scutum, n. *sküt-üm* (L. *scutum*, a shield), a shield or buckler.

Scylla, n. *stü-lä* (L. *scylla*; Gr. *skulla*, Scylla), a rock between Italy and Sicily, formerly supposed to be dangerous to ships; and opposite to this is *Charybdis*, *kär-ü-dis*, a whirlpool, also formerly supposed to be dangerous vessels,—accordingly, in *anc. myth.*, ships passing between them are said to have been wrecked by the one when endeavouring to avoid the other.

scymetar—see *cimeter*.

scyphus, n. *stü-üs* (L. *scyphus*; Gr. *skuphos*, a cup or goblet), in *bot.*, the cup of a narcissus; a funnel-shaped corolla.

scythe, n. *stü* (Icel. *sigd*, a sickle: Low Ger. *seged*, a kind of sickle: L. *securis*, an axe: Bohem. *sekati*, to cut, to hew), a large slightly-curved steel blade fitted at right angles to a long pole, used in mowing grass or corn: **scythed**, a. *stüed*, armed with scythes, as a chariot: **scythe-man**, n. one who works with the scythe in mowing.

Scythian, a. *stü-ü-dn*, pert. to Scythia, a name applied in *anc. times* to those districts of northern Europe and Asia which are now embraced by the countries of Russia, in Europe, and Siberia, in Asia: n. a native of Scythia.

se, *së* (L. *se*, without, aside, by itself—the primary form of L. *sine*, without), a prefix signifying “aside”; a departing; a separating from, as in *secede*, to go aside.

sea, n. *së* (Icel. *sior*, the sea, salt water: Dan. *so*; Ger. *see*; Goth. *saivs*, a lake), a vast collection of water, smaller than that of an ocean; the ocean; a wave or large quantity of sea-water, as to ship a sea; the character of the surging and swelling of the waves, as a heavy sea; any large quantity of water or other liquid; in *Scrip.*, applied to a large basin or cistern: adj. of or relating to the sea, or connected with it: **sea-acorn**, another name for a *barnacle*, which see: **sea-adder**, a fish of the British seas, of a slender form: **sea-air**, the air above, near, or coming from the sea: **sea-anemone**, an animal common to our seas, having a pot-shaped body, and many rows of tentacula or feelers, which, when expanded, give the animal the appearance of a flower: **sea-beach**, the land lying along the margin of the sea: **sea-bear**, the white or polar bear: **sea-beaten**, a. lashed by the waves: **sea-blubber**, the jelly-fish: **sea-board**, n. the sea-shore; the coast; the nature and extent of the coast-line of a maritime country: adj. bordering upon the sea: ad. towards the sea: **sea-boat**, a term applied to a ship to designate her qualities in bad weather at sea: **sea-bound**, -*encircled*, or -*girt*, a. surrounded by the sea: **sea-breeze**, the wind blowing from the sea: **sea-babbage**, a culinary vegetable of several varieties: **sea-calf**, a name given to the common seal: **sea-captain**, the captain of a vessel sailing on the sea: **sea-coal**, coal that has been carried from a distant part by sea: **sea-coast**, the land immediately adjacent to the sea: **sea-cob**, the sea-gull: **sea-cow**, the popular name for the manatee, also for the walrus or sea-horse: **sea-cucumber**, a marine animal, one species of which is used, when salted and dried, in China, as a delicacy, under the name of *trepang*: **sea-devil**, a fish resembling a tad-

cöw, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

pole, and growing to a large size, having a head larger than the whole body; the fishing-frog: **sea-dog**, the common seal; an old sailor: **sea-ear**, a mollusc with a univalve shell: **sea-elephant**, a large seal having a proboscis somewhat like an elephant: **seafarer**, *n. sé-fà-rér* (*sea*, and *fare*; see *fare* 1), one taking a journey by sea; a mariner: **sea-faring**, *a. -ring*, following the occupation of a seaman: **sea-fennel**, a plant; the samphire: **sea-fight**, a battle or action at sea; **sea-fowl**, any fowl that lives on or near the sea, and obtains its food from it: **sea-gage**, the depth which a vessel sinks in the water: **sea-girkin**, *-gér-kin* (see *gherkin*), one of a group of radiate animals akin to the sea-cucumber: **sea-girt**, *a.* surrounded by the waters of the sea or ocean: **sea-god**, one of a fabulous class of beings supposed to preside over the sea: **seagoing**, *a.* applied to a vessel sailing upon the deep sea, as distinguished from a river or coasting vessel: **sea-grass**, a sea-plant, called also *sea-urack*: **sea-green**, *a.* of a faint green or sea colour: *n.* a plant: **sea-gudgeon**, the black gobby or rock-fish: **sea-hare**, a marine mollusc having a fancied resemblance to a hare: **sea-hedgehog**, the sea-urchin: **sea-hog**, the porpoise: **sea-horn**, the walrus; a species of pipe-fish: **sea-jelly**, one of the jelly-like animals of the genus *medusa*: **sea-kale**, a name applied to several plants of the cabbage tribe: **sea-kings**, the Northmen pirate-kings who infested the coasts of Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries: **sea-lark**, a bird of the sandpiper kind; the ringed dotterel or plover: **sea-legs**, ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching and rolling: **sea-leopard**, a marine animal of the seal family, spotted like a leopard: **sea-level**, the level of the surface of the sea; any part whose surface is on the same level as the sea; the surface of the open sea taken as the point from which to estimate or measure the perpendicular heights or depressions of other surfaces, as of hills and mountains: **sea-life**, the life of a seaman; naval life: **sea-lion**, a popular name for those earless seals that have manes like lions: **seaman**, *n. sé-mán*, a sailor or mariner; one who assists in the management of a ship at sea as his ordinary occupation: **able seaman**, one who thoroughly understands the duties of a seaman, and is able to perform them efficiently: **ordinary seaman**, one less competent than an able seaman; one fresh from the land is called a **landsmán**: **seamanship**, *n. -ship*, the extent of knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship: **sea-mark**, any elevated object on land which may serve for the direction of mariners: **sea-mew**, *-mú*, a sea-fowl, a species of gull: **sea-monster**, any huge animal whose habitat is the sea: **sea-mouse**, an annelid animal found on the sea-coast, remarkable for its splendid colours: **sea-needle**, a fish having a slender body, long pointed jaws, and a forked tail; the garfish: **sea-nymph**, a nymph or goddess of the sea: **sea-onion**, a seaside plant, also called the *squill*: **sea-ooze**, soft mud on the sea-bottom: **sea-otter**, a kind of otter found in the North Pacific, having fur extremely soft, and of a deep glossy black: **sea-pad**, a star-fish: **sea-pie**, a sea-fowl, the oyster-catcher; a dish of food consisting of butcher-meat covered or enclosed with a thick paste of flour—so called from being a common dish at sea: **sea-piece**, a representation of a scene at sea: **sea-pike**, the garfish: **sea-plants**, the plants or weeds growing in the sea: **seaport**, a city or town having a harbour on or near the sea: **sea-risk**, hazard at sea: **sea-rocket**, a plant growing among the sand on the sea-shore: **sea-room**, distance from land sufficient for a ship to avoid danger of shipwreck on the coast: **sea-salt**, common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation: **sea-serpent**, a huge serpent often reported to have been seen at sea, but believed to be fabulous: **sea-shell**, a shell found on the sea beach or shore: **sea-shore**—see *shore* 1: **sea-sick**, *a.* affected by the nausea caused by the rolling and pitching of a vessel at sea: **sea-sickness**, *n.* the nausea, accompanied by retching and vomiting, experienced on a vessel at sea: **sea-side**, the land or country adjacent to the sea: **sea-slug**, the trepang or sea-cucumber: **sea-snake**, one of the snake family, mostly small, which inhabit the sea: **sea-swallow**, the common tern; the stormy-petrel: **sea-tangle**, a common name for several species of seaweed: **sea-unicorn**, the narwhal, which see: **sea-tossed**, *a.* violently moved about by the waves of the sea: **sea-urchin**, a creature with a roundish body, of no large size, having a bony crust covered with spines or prickles: **sea-wall**, a strong wall built to resist the encroachments of the sea: **seaward**, *a.* or ad. to-

wards the sea, or directed towards it: **sea-ware**, the sea-weeds, and the like, thrown up upon the shore by the sea: **sea-water**, the natural water of the sea: **sea-weed**, the plants found growing in the sea: **sea-wolf**, a species of seal; a fish so named from its fierceness and ravenousness: **seaworthy**, *a.* applied to a ship in good condition, and fit in all respects for a sea voyage: **sea-wrack**, sea-grass, which see: **at sea**, away from land; upon the ocean; in a vague uncertain state: **beyond the sea**, out of a state or country, and in another which has been reached by sea: **cross-sea**, a sea when its waves move in different directions, also called a *chopping-sea*: **half-sea-over**, half drunk, from the unsteady walking of the person so affected: **heavy sea**, the sea when the waves run high: **on the high seas**, in the open ocean, as being the common highway of nations: **to go to sea**, to follow the occupation of a sailor.

seal, *n. sél* (Icei. *sélr*; Dan. *sæl*, a seal), a marine amphibious animal of various species, chiefly inhabiting the sea-coasts of the higher latitudes, much sought after for its skin and oil; the sea-calf; the sea-dog: **sealing**, *n.* the pursuit of seals for their skin and oil.

seal, *n. sél* (L. *sigillum*; It. *sigillo*; old F. *sæl*; Sp. *sello*, a signet, a seal), an engraved or inscribed piece of metal; a precious stone, a pebble, or a piece of metal, on which some image or device is engraved, used for impressing the wax that closes a letter, or that which is attached to a deed or other parchment or writing; that which ratifies or confirms; an act of confirmation; that which shuts or makes fast: *v.* to fasten with; to set or affix a seal to; to ratify; to make fast; to authenticate with a stamp; to enclose, hide, or conceal; to imprint on the mind: **sealing**, *imp.* sealed, *pp. séld*: **adj.** fastened or furnished with a seal; confirmed: **sealer**, *n. -ér*, one who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments: **seal-engraving**, the art of engraving precious stones for seals: **sealing-wax**, the wax used in sealing letters, &c., chiefly composed of shell-lac, Venice turpentine, Peruvian balsam, and cinnamon, and may be made of any colour: **Great Seal**, the state seal of the United Kingdom, impressions from which must be attached to royal charters, grants of land, commissions, &c., to render them valid, and this is called "passing the Great Seal": **Privy Seal**, the personal seal of the sovereign, used in rendering legal certain instruments of minor importance.

seam, *n. sém* (F. *saim*, a sewing; *saim*, a sewing-thread: Dut. *zoom*, a hem; Ger. *säum*, a hem or seam), the uniting or joining together of two pieces of cloth by sewing or stitching them with thread; the line where this junction is made; the line or space between planks when placed or fastened together; a vein or stratum of an ore, or of coal, &c.; in *geol.*, a thin layer between thicker strata: *v.* to unite by sewing with thread: **seaming**, *imp.* seamed, *pp. sémd*: **seamless**, *a. -lès*, woven throughout, and nowhere united by a seam: **seamstress**, *n. -strès*, a woman whose occupation is sewing, but the common spelling is now *sempstress*, which see.

seam, *n. sém* (A.S. *seam*; Ger. *säum*, a load or burden: F. *somme*, a sum, a load), a measure or quantity, as of corn, or of glass.

seam, *n. sém* (F. *saim*, the fat or grease of a hog: L. *sagina*, fatness produced by feeding: It. *saima*, grease or fat), tallow; grease; fat.

seance, *n. sé-áns* (F. *séance*, a seat—from L. *sedens*, sitting), session, as of some public body; a sitting of any kind for consideration or inquiry.

sear, *a. sér* (Dut. *soor*; Low Ger. *soor*, dry; AS. *searian*, to dry up; F. *soré*, to dry herrings in smoke; Gr. *zeros*, withered), no longer green; dry; withered, —applied to leaves: *v.* to burn to dryness and hardness at the surface; to cauterise; to render callous or insensible: **searing**, *imp.* seared, *pp. sérd*: **adj.** burned on the surface; hardened: **searedness**, *n. sérd-éd-nès*, the state of being seared: **sear leaves**, leaves withered or dead: **sear wood**, dead boughs: in the **sear and yellow leaf**, that period of life when the body begins to decay: **to sear up**, to close by searing or cauterising.

searce, *n. sérs* (F. *sasser*, to sift through a fine sieve: L. *seta*, a bristle, a horse-hair), a fine-wire sieve: *v.* to separate the fine part from the coarse, as of meal; to sift: **searing**, *imp.* seared, *pp. sérst*: **adj.** sifted: **search**, *n. sérch* (It. *cercare*; F. *chercher*; Norm. *sercher*—from Gr. *kirkos*, a circle), a seeking or looking, as for something lost or desired, or whose place

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pin; nôte, nôt, môve;

is unknown; quest; pursuit; an endeavour to obtain; inquiry; examination: **v.** to seek for the purpose of finding; to look through; to explore; to put to the test; to make inquiry: **searching**, **imp.** **adj.** minute and careful in the way of investigation; close; penetrating: **n.** examination; inquisition: **searched**, **pp.** **searcht**: **searcher**, **n.** *sr.*, one who or that which searches; an inquirer: **searchable**, *a. -bl.*, that may be searched or explored: **searchableness**, *n. -nes*, state of being searchable: **searchingly**, *ad. -ing-ly*: **searchiness**, *n. -nes*, the quality of being searching: **searchless**, *a. -less*, that cannot be searched; inscrutable: **search-warrant**, a written authority granted by a justice of the peace to search certain places for stolen goods, &c.: **to search out**, to find by seeking; to seek till found: **right of search**, in *international law*, the right of a belligerent in time of war to detain every vessel, except ships of war, which he meets with on the high seas, to examine and search for enemy's property, or for articles contraband of war.

season, *n. sē'son* (F. *saison*, due time, fit opportunity; Sp. *season*, time of maturity; *sezonar*, to ripen, to bring to maturity), **inhab.** **adj.** convenient time; any particular time, as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter: **v.** to mature; to become mature; to prepare for use; to inure; to render palatable; to temper; to qualify; to imbue; to become mature or fit for its proper use: **seasoning**, **imp.** *-ning*: **n.** anything added to impart relish: **seasoned**, **pp.** *-nd*: **adj.** dried and hardened; matured; rendered strong; flavoured with condiments or spices, as food: **sea-sonless**, *a. -n-less*, without the succession of the seasons: **seasonable**, *a. -bl.*, happening in due season; done at the proper time; timely: **seasonably**, *ad. -bly*: **seasonableness**, *n. -bl-ness*, the quality or condition of being seasonable: **seasonal**, *a. -n-dl.* **pert.** to the seasons: **in season**, at the right time; sufficiently early: **out of season**, too late; beyond the proper time: **season ticket**, a ticket or pass for travelling on a railway at pleasure, to a certain station named, for an extended period, obtained from the railway at a reduced rate, or a ticket of admission to a place of public amusement for an extended period, purchased at a reduced rate.

seat, *n. sēt* (AS. *settan*; Ger. *setzen*, to place; Ger. *sitzen*; L. *sedere*, to sit), a thing for sitting or resting on, as a chair, a bench, or a stool; a place at table; a post of authority; situation or position; site; a residence; a mansion: **v.** to cause to sit down; to place in a seat; to settle; to fix; to fit up with seats; to assign seats to: **seating**, **imp.** *ad.* the act of giving a seat: **n.** the material for making seats: **seated**, **pp.** placed in a chair or on a bench; settled: **seatless**, *a. -less*, without a seat.

sebaceous, *a. sē-bā'shūs* (L. *sebum*, tallow or suet), made of tallow; fatty; containing or secreting fatty matter: **pert.** to fat: **sebacie**, *a. sē-bā'shik*, derived from fat or oil, as *sebacic acid*; **pert.** to fat: **sebate**, *n. sē-bāt*, a salt of sebacic acid.

sebfiferous, *a. sē-bīfēr-ūs* (L. *sebum*, fat, and *fero*, I produce), producing vegetable wax.

secale, *n. sē-kā'le* (L. *secale*, a species of grain, rye), rye; ergot of rye; a genus of cereal grasses to which belongs the rye.

secant, *a. sē-kānt* (L. *secans*, cutting—gen. *secantis*; It. and Sp. *secante*, a secant), cutting; dividing into two parts: **n.** a line that cuts another; in *geom.*, a right line that divides another; a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; in *trig.*, a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circle, is produced till it meet another straight line, called a tangent, which merely touches the same circle.

secede, *v. sē-sēd'* (L. *secedere*, to go aside or apart, to separate—from *se*, aside, and *cedo*, I yield, I retreat), to separate one's self; to withdraw from fellowship or association: **seceding**, **imp.** *ad.* withdrawing from fellowship: **seceded**, **pp.** *der*: **seceder**, *n. -der*, one who secedes; in *Scot.*, a member of a religious body which seceded or separated from the Church of Scotland.

secrete, *v. sē-sēr'n* (L. *secreo*, I sever or separate), to secrete or separate in the animal body, as mucus: **secreting**, **imp.** *secrend*: **secrements**, *n. plu. -ents*, in *anat.*, those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body: **secrem-ment**, *n. -ment*, the process or act of secreting.

secession, *n. sē-sēsh'ūn* (L. *secessio*, a withdrawal

or separation—from *secedere*, to go aside), the act of withdrawing; in *Scot.*, the body of seceders from the Established Church, about 1733.

seclude, *v. sē-klood'* (L. *secludere*, to seclude—from *se*, aside, and *claudo*, I shut), to shut in a separate place; to separate or keep apart from company or society; to shut out: **secluding**, **imp.** *ad.* **secluded**, **pp.** **adj.** retired; living in retirement: **secludedly**, **ad.** *-ly*: **seclusion**, *n. -klō'shūn* (L. *seclusio*, to seclude), the act of separating from society; retirement; private or humble life: **seclusive**, *a. -siv*, that keeps separate or in retirement; that shuts out from society.

second, *a. sēk'and* (F. *second*; It. *secondo*, second—from L. *secundus*, the next after—from *sequi*, to follow), the next in order to the first; next in value, power, excellence, rank, or relationship; inferior: **n.** one who accompanies another in a duel to direct or support him; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or motion; in *music*, the interval between two succeeding sounds of a scale: **v.** to support or assist; to encourage; to promote: **seconding**, **imp.** *ad.* **seconded**, **pp.** *der*: **second**, *n. -er*, one who first supports a motion; a backer: **secondly**, **ad. -ly**, in the second place: **secondo**, *n. sē-kōn'dō* (It.), in *music*, the second part: **seconds**, *n. plu. sēk'ands*, an inferior and coarse flour remaining after the finest has been separated: **second cousin**, the son or daughter of a cousin: **second distance**, that part of a picture between the foreground and background: **second estate**, in the *United Kingdom*, the House of Peers: **second-hand**, *a.* that has been used or worn; not new; not original or primary: **at second-hand**, **ad.** not primarily; not originally: **second-rate**, *a.* of the second size, rank, quality, or value: *n.* the second order in size, &c.: **second-sight**, the supposed power of seeing things future or distant—a well-known superstition in the Highlands of Scotland: **second-sighted**, *a.* having the supposed power of seeing the future: **secondary**, *a. sēk'ūn-dēr'it*, coming after or succeeding the first; not of the first order or rate; not primary; subordinate: **n.** that which is secondary; a delegate or deputy: **secondarily**, **ad. -ly**: **sec'ondariness**, *n. -t-ness*, the state of being secondary: **sec'ondaries**, *n. plu. -ies*, the quills which rise from the second bone of the wings of a fowl: **secondary circles** or **sec'ondaries**, in *astron.*, great circles of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of another great circle, and passing through its poles, which latter is regarded as the *primary*: **secondary colour**, any two of the primary colours united in equal proportions: **secondary fever**, a fever arising after the crisis of another disease: **secondary qualities**, the qualities of bodies, such as colour, taste, and smell, which may be separated from them: **secondary rocks** or **strata**, in *geol.*, those stratified rocks, lying below the tertiary and above the primary, which contain distinct organic remains; applied also to the Mesozoic strata: **secondary planet**, a planet revolving about a primary planet, as the moon around the earth: **secondary tints**, those of a subdued kind, such as greys: applied to style in painting, the *phrase* denotes medium ability.

secret, *a. sēkr'et* (L. *secretus*, separate, apart—from *secreo*, I sever or separate; It. *secreto*; F. *secret*, secret), concealed; hidden; kept from the view or knowledge of all except those concerned; not revealed; secluded; private; not apparent; occult; obscure; known to God alone: *n.* something studiously concealed; something undiscovered or unknown: **secre-ly**, **ad. -ly**: **secrecy**, *n. sēkr'et-si*, state of being secret; solitude; retirement; privacy; concealment from all persons except those concerned; close silence: **in secret**, privately; in a state or place not seen.

secretary, *n. sēkr'et-ēr'it* (F. *secrétaire*; It. *segretario*, a secretary—from L. *secretum*, something secret), a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, in drawing out documents, &c.; the chief or head clerk of a man of business, or of a public company; a minister of state intrusted with the management of a particular department of public business; a bird living almost wholly on snakes, remarkable for its very long legs, found at the Cape of Good Hope—so called from the tuft of feathers behind the head bearing a fancied resemblance to a pen stuck behind a man's ear: **sec'retaryship**, *n. -ship*, the office of a secretary.

secrete, *v. sēkr'et'* (L. *secreto*, severed, separated—see *secret*), to conceal; to remove from observation, or from the knowledge of others; in *animals*, to separate or produce from the blood, or its constituents,

cōlo, bōy, fōot; pārc, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

substances different from the blood itself; in *plants*, to separate substances from the sap: **secreting**, imp.: **secreted**, pp.: **secretion**, n. *sê-kre'shün*, the process by which substances are separated from the blood or its constituents, different from the blood itself, as saliva, bile, urine, &c.; one of the substances thus separated: **secretitious**, a. *sê-kre'tish'üs*, formed by secretion: **secretive**, a. *sê-kre'tiv*, causing secretion; inducing secrecy or concealment: **secretively**, ad. *-li*: **secretiveness**, n. *-nês*, the quality of being secretive; in *phren*, that organ, the large development of which is said to impel the individual towards secrecy or concealment: **secretory**, a. *sê-kre'tér-i*, performing the office of secretion.

sect, n. *sêkt* (mid. L. *secta*; It. *setta*, a following: F. *secte*, a sect), a number of persons united by their attachment to some particular doctrines or tenets, usually in religion or philosophy; a body of persons dissenting from an established church: **sectarian**, a. *sêk-tér-i-an*, pert. to or peculiar to a sect: n. one of a sect; a dissenter: **sectarianise**, v. *-iz*, to imbue with sectarian principles or feelings: **sectarianising**, imp.: **sectarianised**, pp. *-izd*: **sectarianism**, n. *-izm*, dissent from an established church: **sectary**, n. *-tér-i*, one who dissents from an established church.

sectile, a. *sêkt'il* (L. *sectilis*, cleft, that may be cut—from *seco*, I cut), that may be cut or sliced, as with a knife—applied to such rocks and minerals as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut with a knife without causing the particles to fly about.

section, n. *sêk-shün* (L. *sectio*, a cutting—from *seco*, I cut: F. *section*), a part separated from the rest; a distinct part or portion; a division, as of a book, a country, &c.; the representation of any building or object as it would appear if cut or sliced through from top to bottom; in *geom*, the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane; in U.S., a tract of land of 640 acres: **sectional**, a. *-shün*, pert. to a section or distinct part: **sectionally**, ad. *-li*: **sector**, n. *-tér*, that which cuts or divides; a mathematical instr. to assist in laying down plans, for measuring zenith distances, &c.: **sector of a circle**, a part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between their extremities: **dip-sector**, an instr. used for measuring the dip of the horizon.

secular, a. *sêk'ü-lér* (L. *secularis*, of or belonging to a generation; mid. L. *secularis*, secular—from L. *seculum*, a generation, a hundred years: It. *secolare*; F. *seculaire*), pert. to things not spiritual or holy; temporal; worldly; in R. Cath. Ch., not bound by monastic vows—applied to certain of the clergy; opposed to spiritual or ecclesiastical power; in *geol*, applied to great natural processes, whose results become appreciable only after the lapse of ages: **secularist**, n. *-ist*, one who discards all forms of religious worship, and directs his attention solely to the objects of this life: **secularly**, ad. *-li*: **secularness**, n. *-nês*, the quality of being secular: **secularity**, a. *-rit'it*, worldliness; attention to the things of the present life: **secular equation**, in *astron*, the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality: **secular games**, in *anc. Rome*, games celebrated once in each *seculum*—that is, every 100 or 110 years: **secular inequality**, in *astron*, any deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body: **secular refrigeration**, in *geol*, the periodical cooling, and consequent consolidation, of the crust of the globe: **secularise**, v. *-lér-iz*, to convert from spiritual purposes to common use; to render secular: **secularising**, imp.: **secularised**, pp. *-izd*: **secularisation**, n. *-i-zê'shün*, the act of converting ecclesiastical property into secular.

second, a. *sêk'ünd* (L. *secundus*, next in the same rank, second), in *bot*, all turned to one side, as flowers or leaves on a stalk arranged on one side only: **secundine**, n. *-ün-dün*, in *bot*, the second coat of the ovule, lying within the primine; the fetal membranes collectively.

secure, v. *sê-kür'* (L. *securus*, free from danger, secure—from *sine*, without, and *cura*, care: It. *sicuro*), to protect; to render safe; to put beyond hazard or doubt; to make certain; to fasten, as a door: **adj.** free from danger, or the apprehension of it; protected; safe; confident; not vigilant; careless: **securing**, imp.: **secured**, pp. *-kürd*: **securer**, n. *-kürér*, one who secures: **securely**, ad. *-li*: **security**, n. *-rit'it*, that which protects or secures; anything given or done as a pledge or guarantee; one who becomes surety for another; protection; confidence of safety; assurance:

securities, n. plu. *-tiz*, bonds, certificates of stocks, and the like, as evidence of debt or property.

sedan, n. *sê-dän'* (from *Sedan*, in France, where first used), a covered portable chair for carrying a single person, borne on poles in the hands of two men.

sedate, a. *sê-dät'* (L. *sedatus*, composed, calm: It. *sedato*), staid; serious; calm; unimpassioned; composed; quiet: **sedately**, ad. *-li*: **sedateness**, n. *-nês*, calmness of manner or countenance; composure: **sedative**, a. *sê-dät'iv* (F. *sedatif*), composing; diminishing or allaying irritability or pain: n. a medicine which does so.

sedentary, a. *sê-dên-tér-i* (L. *sedentarius*, one who sits at his trade—from *sedens*, sitting: It. *sedentario*; F. *sedentaire*), accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; requiring much sitting or inactivity, as an employment or profession; inactive; sluggish: n. one of a tribe of spiders called the *sedentaria*, *-tér-i-d'*: **sedentarially**, ad. *-li*: **sedentariness**, n. *-i-nês*, the state or quality of being sedentary.

sederunt, n. *sê-dê-rünt*, in Scot. *sê-dä-rünt* (L. *sedere*, they sat—from *sedere*, to sit), a sitting; in Scot., the sitting of a court, or other regularly-constituted body; the recorded list of the names of the members present at the sitting or meeting.

sedge, n. *sêj* (AS. *secg*, sedge; Ir. *seisg*; W. *hesg*, sedges), the water-iris or river-grass; an extensive genus of flag-leaved plants, found growing in wet grounds and on the banks of rivers in the north temperate regions of the globe: **saged**, a. *sêjd*, composed of flags or sedge: **saged**, a. *sêjt*, overgrown with sedge: **sedge-bird**, a bird which visits England in April, and leaves again in September, frequenting the sedgy banks of rivers.

sediment, n. *sêd'i-mënt* (L. *sedimentum*, a settling down, a subsidence—from *sedere*, to sit, to settle: It. *sedimento*; F. *sediment*), the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs: **sedimentary**, a. *-mënt'ér-i*, pert. to sediment, or consisting of it: **sedimentary rocks**, rocks that have been formed from the deposition of materials that had been held in suspension by water.

sedition, n. *sê-dish'ün* (L. *seditio*, civil discord—from *se*, aside, and *ditio*, a going: It. *sedizione*; F. *sedition*), a tumultuous rising of men against law and order, of a local character, and less than an insurrection; in law, offences against the state, such as writing, publishing, or uttering words that might bring about or excite to treason or an insurrection: **seditious**, a. *-üs*, pert. to sedition; tending to excite opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious: **seditiously**, ad. *-li*: **seditiousness**, n. *-nês*, the quality of being seditious; the disposition to excite, or the act of exciting, popular disturbances in opposition to law.

seduce, v. *sê-düs'* (L. *seducere*, to lead aside, to separate—from *se*, aside, and *ducere*, to lead: It. *seducere*; Sp. *seducir*), to entice from the path of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, bribes, promises, or otherwise; to lead astray; to corrupt; to deprave: **seducing**, imp.: **seducingly**, ad. *-li*: **seduced**, pp. *-düst*: **seducer**, n. *-tér*, one who leads astray; one who leads a female from the path of virtue: **seducement**, n. *-düs'mënt*, the means or arts employed to seduce: **seduction**, n. *sê-dük'shün* (L. *seductio*, a leading aside; F. *séduction*), the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity; the means of leading astray: **seductive**, a. *-tiv*, tending to lead astray; enticing: **seductively**, ad. *-li*.

sedulous, a. *sê-dä-lüs* (L. *sedulus*, diligent, zealous—from *sedere*, to sit: It. *sedulo*), diligent and persevering in any pursuit; laborious; industrious; unremitted: **sedulously**, ad. *-li*: **sedulousness**, n. *-nês*, the quality of being sedulous; steady diligence; also **sedulity**, n. *sê-dä-lü'ti* (L. *sedulitas*), diligent and assiduous application.

see, n. *sê* (old F. *sê*, the seat or throne of a bishop—from L. *sedes*, a seat), the seat of episcopal power; the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a bishop; a diocese; the authority of the Pope or court of Rome.

see, v. *sê* (AS. *seon*; Goth. *saihan*; Ger. *sehen*, to see), to perceive by the eye; to have the power of sight; to behold; to observe; to discover; to view; to understand; to visit, as friends; to attend; to experience: **seeing**, imp. perceiving by the eye: **understanding**: n. sight; vision; conj. since; it being so; because that: **saw**, pt. *säw*, did see: **seen**, pp. *sên*, beheld; observed: **see**, int. *impera*. form of the verb

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

see; lo! look! behold; *seer*, n. *sêr*, one who sees, used in composition, as a *sight-seer*; a person who can foresee future events; a prophet; *seeress*, n. fem. *sêr-ês*, a prophetess; *see* to it, look well to it; let me see or let us see, expression of particular consideration of the subject under notice: to *see about a thing*, to pay attention to it; to consider it.

seed, n. *sêd* (AS. *sæd*; Ger. *saat*; Icel. *sad*, seed—from *L. satus*, sown), that part of a plant which contains the rudiment or embryo of the future plant; that peculiar secretion in animals by which the ova is vitalised; that from which anything springs; offspring; descendants; race; very much used in composition as an adjective: *v.* to grow to maturity and produce seed; to shed seed: *seedling*, imp.: *seeded*, pp.: adj. bearing seed; interspersed or covered with seed: *seed y*, a. -i, running to seed, or abounding in it; exhausted; poor; worn-out: *seediness*, n. -i-*nês*, the state of being seedy: *seed-bearing*, a. bearing or producing seeds: *seed-bud*, the germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo: *seedcake*, a sweet cake made with aromatic seeds: *seed-coat*, in bot., the aril or covering of a seed: *seed-corn*, grain or corn to be used for seed: *seed-down*, the down on vegetable seeds: *seed-lac*, lac in a granulated form: *seed-leaf*, in bot., the primary leaf: *seed-leaves*, the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation: *seedling*, n. -*ling*, a plant reared from a seed, and not from a layer or bud: *seed-lobe*, one of the two halves into which such seeds as the common pea or bean split when beginning to vegetate: *seed-pearl*, the smaller sort of pearls: *seed plot* or *plat*, a portion of ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting: *seedsman*, n. *sêd's-mân*, a merchant who deals in the seeds of plants: *seed-time*, the period of the year proper for sowing seed: *seed-vessel*, in bot., the pericarp which contains the seeds.

seek, v. *sêk* (Goth. *sokjan*; Icel. *sækja*; Low Ger. *sêken*; Ger. *suchen*, to seek), to look or search for; to endeavour to find or gain; to solicit; to resort or have recourse to: *seeking*, imp.: *sought*, pp. *sôut*, did seek: *seek'er*, n. -*er*, one who seeks: to *seek after*, to attempt to find or take: to *seek for*, to endeavour to find.

seel, v. *sêl* (It. *ciglio*; F. *vil*, an eyelid), in falconry, to close the eye, as a wild hawk in training; to hood-wink: *seeling*, imp.: *seeled*, pp. *sêld*.

seem, v. *sêm* (a secondary application of the old Eng. *seem*, to become: Bar. *zemen*; Ger. *ziemen*, to become, to beseech; also in the sense of "seeming good to one": F. *sembler*, to seem), to appear; to have a semblance; to have the appearance of truth or fact: *seeming*, imp.: adj. in appearance; specious: n. *show*; semblance; fair appearances: *seemingly*, ad. -*ly*: *seem-iness*, n. -*nês*, fair appearance; semblance: *seemly*, a. -*ly*, becoming; fit; proper; decent; comely: ad. in a decent or proper manner: *seem-iness*, n. -*nês*, the state or quality of being seemly: it *seems*, denoting an appearance, but not a reality; used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned; used as a slight affirmation; it appears to be.

seen, pp. of *see*, which see.
see—see under *see*.

seesaw, n. *sê'saw* (an imitative word, expressive of the sounds of the upward and downward motions of a saw), a motion backwards and forwards, or upwards and downwards; a reciprocating motion; a play of children, in which two are seated, one on each end of a board balanced on a log of wood, or similar elevation, the board being then made to move alternately up and down: *adj.* pert. to a motion up and down, or to and fro: *v.* to swing or move backwards and forwards, or to move upwards and downwards; to move with a vibratory or reciprocating motion: *see'sawing*, imp.: *see'sawed*, pp. *sê'sôd*.

seethe, v. *sêth* (Icel. *sjóda*, to cook by boiling; Ger. *sieden*; Low Ger. *suddern*, to boil; Scot. *soiter*, to simmer), to boil; to prepare for food among a hot liquor; to be hot, or very hot: *seething*, imp.: adj. boiling: n. state of boiling: *seethed*, pp. *sêth'd*, also *sodden*, pp. *sôd'd'n*.

seegar—see *sagger*.

seghol, n. *sêg'ôl*, a Hebrew vowel-point equal to *ê* in English: *segholate*, a. *sêg'ô-lât*, marked with a *seghol*.

segment, n. *sêgmênt* (L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off—from *seco*, I cut; It. *segmento*; F. *segment*), a part cut off or divided; in *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane: *segment of a circle*, in *geom.*,

the part of a circle cut off by a chord: *segment of a sphere*, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane: *segmental*, a. *sêgmênt'âl*, relating to or resembling a segment: *segmentation*, n. *sêgmênt-tâ'shûn*, a dividing or splitting into segments.

segno, n. *sên'yô* (It. *segno*—from *L. signum*, a mark), in music, a sign indicating a repeat: *al segno*, to the sign, being a direction to return to the sign: *dal segno*, from the sign—a direction to repeat from the sign.

segregate, v. *sêg'rê-gât* (L. *segregatum*, to set apart, to separate—from *se*, aside, and *gregare*, to collect into a flock: It. *segregare*), to separate from others; to set apart: *adj.* in bot., separated from each other: *segregating*, imp.: *segregated*, pp.: *segregation*, n. -*gâ'shûn*, separation from others; a parting.

seid, n. *sê'id* or *sâd* (Ar. a prince), a descendant of Mohammed; a schief or emir.

seidlitz, a. *sêd'litz*, denoting a saline water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia; applied to powders which effervesce among water, and form a gentle aperient.

seignior, n. *sên'yôr* (F. *seigneur*; It. *signore*; Port. *senhor*; Sp. *senor*, lord, sir, gentleman—from *L. senior*, elder), a title of honour, or simply a word of address, in the south of Europe—represented in England by Lord, Sir, or Mr. in France by Monsieur, and in Germany by Herr: *seigneurial*, a. *sê-nô'ri-âl*, also *seigniorial*, a. *sê-nô'ri-âl*, pert. to the lord of a manor; vested with large powers; independent; manorial: *seigniorage*, n. *sên'yôr-âj*, a charge levied on bullion brought by private individuals to the mint to be coined, which is effected by giving back rather less in coin than was received in bullion, only sufficient in amount to cover the expense—in England the coinage of bullion is generally done at the public expense, but there is a large seigniorage levied on silver and copper currencies; formerly a specific tax on bullion as well as on silver and copper coinage, forming a branch of the royal revenue; acknowledgment of power: *seigniorly*, n. -*ly*, a lordship; manorial power or authority; in *Lower Canada*, the right of feudal superiority.

seine, n. *sên* (F. *seine*, a fish-net—from Gr. *sagene*, a large net), a large fishing-net.

seismography, n. *sîs-mô'grâ-fî* (Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *grapho*, I describe), a writing about, or a description of, earthquakes: *seismograph*, n. -*sîs'mô-grâf*, an electro-magnetic apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of an earthquake: *seismographic*, a. -*grâf'ik*, a term applied to maps or charts constructed to indicate the centres of convulsions, lines of direction, areas of disturbance, and the like: *seismology*, n. *sîs-mô'lô'jî* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science of earthquakes: *seismometer*, n. *mô'mê'têr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the duration and force of an earthquake, and suchlike: *seismometry*, n. -*ê'trî*, the mensuration of certain phenomena of earthquakes: *seismoscope*, n. *sîs'mô-skôp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I see or spy), an instr. for rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of an earthquake.

seize, v. *sêz* (F. *saisir*, to seize; It. *sapina*; F. *saisine*, possession of land: mid. L. *sacire*, to put in possession), to take or lay hold on suddenly; to take possession of without right; to take forcible possession of by legal authority; to arrest or capture; to fasten on or upon: *seizing*, imp.: *seized*, pp. *sêz'd*: *seiz'er*, n. -*er*, one who seizes: *seiz'or*, n. -*ôr*, in law, one who seizes or takes possession: *seizable*, a. -*â-bl*, that may be seized; liable to be seized: *seizure*, n. *sêzh'ôor*, the act of taking forcible possession; the thing taken or seized; capture; act of taking by warrant; grasp; possession: to be *seized of*, to have possession: *seizin* or *seisin*, n. *sêz'in* (F. *saisine*, possession of land), in law, possession, or the act of taking possession, as of land: *seizin in fact* or *deed*, when there is actual possession: *seizin in law*, when something is done short of actual possession, but which the law considers possession.

sejant, a. also *sejant*, a. *sê'jânt* (Norm. F. *sejant*, sitting—from *L. sedere*, to sit), in her., sitting, like a cat, with the fore feet straight: *sejant rampant*, sitting with the fore feet lifted up.

selachia, n. *sê-lâ'shî-â* (Gr. *selachos*, a fish having cartilages instead of bones—from *selas*, a blaze, a flash), the cartilaginous order of fishes, as the sharks, rays, &c., because formerly supposed to emit a phosphorescent light: *selâ'chian*, n. -*ân*, one of the selachia.

côw, bôy, fôot; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

selah, *n. sē'lah*, a Heb. word used in the Psalms, and supposed to denote that there is to be a pause in the singing of the song.

seldom, *ad. sēl'dām* (Ger. *selten*; Icel. *sjaldan*, seldom: Goth. *sildadeiks*, wondrously, rarely; not often.

select, *a. sē'lekt'* (L. *selectum*, to select—from *se*, aside or apart, and *lego*, I choose: Sp. *selecto*, select), picked; nicely chosen: **v.** to take by preference from among a number; to choose; to pick out: **select'ing**, *imp.* **select'ed**, *pp.* **adj.** chosen from among a number; picked: **select'or**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who selects: **select'ly**, *ad. -ly*: **select'ness**, *n. -nēs*, state of being select or well chosen: **selection**, *n. sē'lek'shūn* (L. *selectio*), the act of choosing; things selected; a book with select pieces: **select'edly**, *ad. -ly*: **select'ive**, *a. -iv*, exercising choice in the way of selection: **select'man**, *n.* in *New England towns*, an officer chosen annually to manage its affairs, provide for the poor, &c.: **natural selection**, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear.

selenium, *n. sē'lē-n'ūm* (Gr. *selene*, the moon), an elementary substance, having somewhat the appearance of lead, but brittle, and of a dark reddish-brown colour, chemically allied to sulphur—so called in allusion to its analogies to *tellurium*: **selenic**, *a. sē'lē-n'ik*, *pert.* to or obtained from selenium—applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen: **seleniate**, *n. sē'lē-n'it-āt*, a salt of selenic acid: **selenide**, *n. sē'lē-n'it-īd*, a compound of selenium with a metal: **selenious, *a. sē'lē-n'it-ūs*, applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen: **selenite**, *n. sē'lē-n'it*, a crystallised sulphate of lime or gypsum—so called from its subdued lustre and transparency: **selenitic**, *a. -n'it'ik*, *pert.* to or resembling selenite: **seleniuret**, *n. sē'lē-n'it-rēt*, a compound of selenium with a metal or other elementary body.**

selenography, *n. sē'lē-n'ō-grā-fī* (Gr. *selene*, the moon, and *graphe*, a writing), a description of the moon: **selenographic**, *a. -n'ō-grā-f'ik*, *also* **selenographical**, *a. -f'ik*, *pert.* to a description of the moon: **selenographer**, *n. -n'ō-grā-f'ist*, one who studies the character of the moon, and describes it.

self, *n. sēlf*, *plu. selves*, *sēlvz* (Icel. *sjalfr*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selbst*, self; connected with L. *se*: Ger. *sich*, himself), one's own individual person; personality; identity, as, the fondness we have for *self*; one's self; selfishness: **adj.** particular; very, as *self-same* day: preceded by the pronouns *my*, *thy*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*, &c., *self* forms reciprocal pronouns, as *myself*; *self*, used as a common prefix, signifies by, in, of, to, or with, one's self or itself, as *self-acting*: **self'ish**, *a. -ish*, having chiefly or solely a view to one's own interest; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; without regard for others: **self'ishly**, *ad. -ly*: **self'ishness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being selfish; attention to one's own interests, regardless of the interests of others: **self'abatement**, humiliation from a sense of inferiority, guilt, or shame: **self-acting**, *a. acting* by or of itself: **self-action**, action by or originating in itself: **self-begotten**, *a.* begotten by one's own powers: **self-command**, that equanimity of mind which enables a man in trying situations to conduct himself with coolness and prudence: **self-complacency**, satisfaction with one's character, performances, and suchlike: **self-conceit**, high opinion of one's self; vanity: **self-conceited**, *a.* vain; having a high opinion of one's own importance or abilities: **self-conceitedness**, *n.* an overweening opinion of one's own importance or accomplishments: **self-condemned**, *a.* condemned by one's own conscience: **self-condemnation**, condemnation by one's own conscience: **self-confidence**, *n.* reliance on one's own judgment or ability: **self-confident**, *a.* relying on one's own judgment: **self-conscious**, *a.* conscious of one's own acts or states as belonging to one's self: **self-contradiction**, the act of contradicting itself or themselves; a proposition of two terms, one of which contradicts the other: **self-contradictory**, *a.* contradicting itself or themselves: **self-control**, restraint exercised over one's self: **self-convicted**, *a.* convicted by one's own consciousness or knowledge: **self-culture**, education or training of one's self: **self-deceit** or **self-deception**, deception that originates from one's own mistake: **self-defence**, the act of defending one's own reputation, person, or property: **self-degradation**, the act or the effect of lowering or debasing one's self: **self-**

delusion, a delusion respecting one's self: **self-denial**, forbearance to gratify one's appetites or desires: **self-destruction**, death by one's own hands; suicide: **self-determination**, determination of one's own acts by one's own powers: **self-devoted**, *a.* voluntarily devoted: **self-devotion**, willingness to sacrifice one's self for the sake of others: **self-distrust**, want of confidence in one's self or one's own powers: **self-educated**, *a.* educated by one's own independent efforts: **self-elected**, *a.* appointed or elected by one's own self: **self-enjoyment**, satisfaction or pleasure in one's self: **self-esteem**, high opinion of one's self; an organ so called by the phrenologists: **self-evident**, *a.* evident without proof or reasoning: **self-examination**, an inquiry into one's own conduct or motives: **self-existence**, existence by one's self—an attribute peculiar to Deity: **self-existent**, *a.* independent of any other being: **self-explaining**, *a.* capable of being understood without explanation: **self-explanatory**, *a.* that explains itself: **self-heal**, *a.* plant—also called *samile*: **self-importance**, exaggerated estimate of one's own merit, manifested in conduct or manner: **self-important**, *a.* manifesting an exaggerated estimate of one's own merits: **self-imposed**, *a.* voluntarily taken on one's self: **self-indulgence**, the unrestrained indulgence of one's passions, appetites, and desires: **self-interest**, regard to one's self only: **self-interested**, *a.* marked or prompted by personal motives: **self-love**, love of one's own person, interest, or happiness: **self-made**, *a.* raised in the world by one's own industry: **self-possessed**, *a.* calm; collected; having self-command: **self-possession**, calmness and equanimity of mind: **self-praise**, the praise or commendation of one's self: **self-preservation**, the preservation of one's self from injury or destruction—a powerful instinct possessed by all living creatures: **self-registering**, *a.* recording its own indications of phenomena, said of certain scientific instruments: **self-regulated**, *a.* regulated by one's self, or by itself: **self-reliance**, reliance on one's own powers: **self-reliant**, *a.* trusting to one's own powers: **self-reproach**, the act of reproaching or condemning one's self: **self-respect**, regard for one's own character: **self-restraint**, a restraint or command over one's self: **self-righteous**, *a.* righteous in one's own esteem: **self-righteousness**, confidence and reliance on one's own merit or virtue—always used in an equivocal sense, indicating a want rather than actual possession: **self-same**, *a.* precisely the same; the very same: **self-satisfying**, *a.* giving satisfaction to one's self: **self-seeking**, *a.* seeking one's own interest or happiness alone; selfish: **n.** the act or habit of seeking one's own interest and happiness: **self-sufficiency**, *a.* high or undue opinion of one's own strength or worth: **self-sufficient**, *a.* having full confidence in one's own powers; haughty: **self-taught**, *a.* educated and trained by one's self: **self-torture**, the act of inflicting pain on one's self: **self-will**, obstinacy: **self-willed**, *a.* not yielding to the expressed wishes or commands of those whom we are bound to obey; obstinate: **self-worship**, the idolising of one's self. *Note*.—The compounds of *self* are very numerous, and are mostly self-explanatory: the more common are given above.

self'ish, *self-same*—see under *self*.
sell, *v. sēl* (Icel. *selja*; AS. *sellan*, to transfer, to deliver: Icel. *sala*, delivery), to give or transfer to for a price; the opposite of *to buy*; to part with for an equivalent; to have traffic; to betray for a reward: **sell'ing**, *imp.* **sold**, *pt.* and *pp.* **sold**, *did sell*; given to for a price: **sell'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who sells: *to sell one's life dearly*, to cause great damage and loss to those who are taking or seeking one's life.

sellander, *n. sēl'ān-dēr* (F. *solandre*, an ulcer in the leg of a horse), a dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

Seltzer, *n. sēltz-ēr*, applied to the mineral water from Seltzer, in Germany.

selvage, *n. sēl'vāj*, also **selvedge**, *n. sēl'vōj* (Dut. *selfende* or *selfegge*, the selvage; properly a corruption of *self-edge*—that is, that which makes an edge of itself without hemming), the border or edge of cloth which is formed in weaving it: **selvages**, *n. -vāj-ēz*, in a ship, flexible rope composed of yarn not twisted together, but bound together by other yarn or marine: **selvaged**, *a. -vāj'd*, or **selvedged**, *a. -vōj'd*, having a selvage.

selves, *sēlvz*, *plu.* of *self*, which see.

semaphore, *n. sēm'ā-fōr* (Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *phero*, I bear), a kind of telegraph; that which conveys signs or signals.

semblance, *n. sēm'blāns* (F. *semblance*; It. *sem-*

mate, *māt*, *fār*, *laŭ*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pēn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

blanza, resemblance—from *L. similitis*, like), likeness; appearance; show; figure.

same, a. *sā-mā'* (F. *semé*, sown—from *semer*, to sow), in *her.*, strewn or powdered over with figures, as stars, crosses, and the like.

semeiology, n. *sēm'i-ō-jō'ī* (Gr. *semeion*, a mark, a sign, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of medical science which teaches how to judge of all the symptoms exhibited by the human body, whether they indicate health or disease: *sympmatology* is now used in the same sense: **semeliotic**, a. *ō-ī'ik*, also **semelological**, a. *-ō-jō'ī-kāl*, relating to the symptoms or signs of diseases.

semen, n. *sēm'mēn* (L. *semen*, seed—from *sero*, I sow; It. *seme*), the seed of animals: **seminal**, a. *sēm'i-nāl*, of or belonging to seed; radical; in *bot.*, applied to the cotyledons or seed-leaves: **seminaltion**, n. *-nā'shūn*, the act of sowing; in *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds.

semi, *sēm'i* (L. *semi*; Gr. *hemi*; F. *demi*, half), a common prefix, signifying half; half of; in part; partially: the compounds of *semi* are for the most part easily understood, if the meaning of the latter part is known: a hyphen is usually placed before *semi*.

semi-acid, a. *sēm'i-ā-sīd* (*semi*, and *acid*), half acid. **semi-amplexicaul**, a. *sēm'i-dāp-pleks'ī-kāul* (*semi*, and *amplexicaul*), in *bot.*, embracing the stem half round, as a leaf.

semi-Arian, n. *sēm'i-ā-rī-ān* (*semi*, and *Arian*), one who embraced some of the principles of the Arians, and disguised others under milder terms.

semi-barbarian, a. *sēm'i-bār-bā-rī-ān* (*semi*, and *barbarian*), only partially civilized.

semibreve, n. *sēm'i-brēv* (L. *semi*, half, and *brevis*, short), the longest note in modern music; half of a breve.

semicircle, n. *sēm'i-sēr-kī* (*semi*, and *circle*), half a circle.

semicolon, n. *sēm'i-kō-lōn* (*semi*, and *colon*), in written or printed composition, the point or character (;) used to mark a longer pause than a comma, or to mark off a clause or member of a sentence.

semi-columnar, a. *sēm'i-kō-lūm'nēr* (*semi*, and *columnar*), in *bot.*, flat on the one side and round on the other.

semi-conscious, a. *sēm'i-kōn'shūs* (*semi*, and *conscious*), imperfectly conscious.

semi-deistical, a. *sēm'i-dē-īst'ī-kāl* (*semi*, and *deistical*), bordering on deism.

semi-diameter, n. *sēm'i-dī-ām'ē-tēr* (*semi*, and *diameter*), half the diameter; the radius of a circle.

semi-diapason, n. *sēm'i-dī-ā-pā-zōn* (*semi*, and *diapason*), an octave lessened by a semitone.

semi-double, a. *sēm'i-dū-bī* (*semi*, and *double*), in *bot.*, having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the innermost stamens continue perfect.

semi-floscular, a. *sēm'i-flō'skū-lēr*, or **semi-floscular** (*semi*, and *floscular*), in *bot.*, having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion.

semi-fluid, a. *sēm'i-flō'id* (*semi*, and *fluid*), imperfectly fluid.

semi-lunar, a. *sēm'i-lō'nēr* (*semi*, and *lunar*), half-moon-shaped.

semi-membranous, a. *sēm'i-mēm'brā-nūs* (*semi*, and *membranous*), half membranous; in *anat.*, applied to one of the muscles of the thigh which bend the leg.

seminal and semination—see *semen*.

seminary, n. *sēm'i-nēr'ī* (L. *seminarium*, a nursery-garden—from *semen*, seed; It. *seminario*; F. *seminaire*), a seed-plot; a place of instruction or education; a school; a college: **seminarist**, n. *-ist*, a priest instructed in the tenets of the R. Cath. Ch. in a foreign seminary.

semi-nude, a. *sēm'i-nūd* (*semi*, and *nude*), in *bot.*, partially nude; half naked.

semeiology and semiotic, other spellings of *semeiology*, &c.

semi-ordinate, n. *sēm'i-ōr'dī-nāt* (*semi*, and *ordinate*), the half of an ordinate.

semi-palmate, a. *sēm'i-pāl'māt* (*semi*, and *palmate*), in *zool.*, having the feet webbed only partly down the toes.

semiped, n. *sēm'i-pēd* (L. *semi*, half, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), a half foot—applied to verse: **semipedal**, a. *sēm'i-pēdāl*, containing half a foot.

semi-quadrant, n. *sēm'i-kwōd'rāt* (*semi*, and *quadrant*), also **semi-quartile**, n. *-kwō'r'tīl* (*semi*, and *quartile*), in *astrol.*, the aspect of the planets when distant from each other 45°, or one sign and a half.

semiquaver, n. *sēm'i-kwō'vēr* (*semi*, and *quaver*), in *music*, a note, a sixteenth part of the semibreve in duration, or half a quaver, marked thus—♫: v. to sound or sing in semiquavers.

semi-quintile, n. *sēm'i-kwīn'tīl* (*semi*, and *quintile*), in *astrol.*, the aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 36°.

semi-savage, n. *sēm'i-sāv'ij* (*semi*, and *savage*), one who is half savage; one imperfectly civilised.

semi-sextile, n. *sēm'i-sēks'tīl* (*semi*, and *sextile*), in *astrol.*, the aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 30°.

semi-tendinous, a. *sēm'i-tēn'ā-nūs* (*semi*, and *tendinous*), half tendinous, a name given to a muscle of the thigh which bends the leg.

semi-terian, a. *sēm'i-tēr'shī-ān* (*semi*, and *terian*), compounded of a tertian and quotidian: n. a low fever; a kind of ague.

Semitic, a. *sēm'i-tīk* (from *Shem*, the son of Noah, because regarded as his descendants), a term applied to one of the great families of languages—see *shemitic*. **semitone**, n. *sēm'i-tōn* (*semi*, and *tone*), one of the smallest intervals of the musical scale; half a tone.

semi-transparent, a. *sēm'i-trāns-pā-rēnt* (*semi*, and *transparent*), half or imperfectly transparent.

semi-vocal, a. *sēm'i-vō-kāl* (*semi*, and *vocal*), half vocal; pert. to a semi-vowel.

semi-vowel, n. *sēm'i-vōū'ēl* (*semi*, and *vowel*), a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant.

semolina, n. *sēm'ō-lē-nā* (It. *semolino*, a kind of paste for soups—from *semola*, bran: F. *semoule*, sand-like wheat-meal), the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the millstones; in *France*, the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine parts have passed through.

semoule, n. *sā-mōl'* (F.), the same as *semolina*, which see.

sempiternal, a. *sēm'pī-tēr'nāl* (F. *sempiternel*, *sempiternal*—from L. *sempiternus*, perpetual, having beginning, but no end; everlasting: **sempiternity**, n. *-tēr'nī-tē*, endless duration in the future).

sempster, n. *sēm'stēr* (see *seam*), one who works with the needle: **sempstress**, n. *-strēs*, a woman who works with the needle: **sempstressy**, n. *-strēs-ī*, the occupation of a sempstress.

senary, a. *sēn'ēr-ī* (L. *senarius*, consisting of six each—from *sex*, six), belonging to or containing six.

senate, n. *sēn'āt* (L. *senatus*, the council of the elders, the senate—from *senex*, old, aged), the deliberative and legislative assembly of a state; in *U. S. of Amer.*, the Upper House of the legislature; the governing body of a university; a superior governing body: **senator**, n. *sēn'ā-tēr*, a member of a senate: **senatorship**, n. the office or dignity of a senator: **senatorial**, a. *-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to a senate or senator; in *U. S.*, entitled to elect a senator: **senatorially**, ad. *-lī*: **senate-house**, the place where a senate meets.

send, v. *sēnd* (Icel. *senda*; Goth. *sanjan*; Ger. *senden*, to send), to throw or cast; to thrust; to despatch; to direct to go and act; to grant, as from a distant place; to inflict, as famine or disease: **sending**, imp. *sent*, pt. and pp. *sēt*: **send'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who sends: **to send away**, to cause to depart; to dismiss: **to send for**, to request by message to come or to be brought: **to send forth**, to put or bring forth; to produce; to emit.

sendal, n. *sēn'dāl* (mid. L. *sendalum*; Sp. *sendal*, a light thin stuff), a sort of thin silk or thread stuff.

Seneca-oil, n. *sēn'ē-kā-ōil* (so named after the *Seneca Indians*, by whom the oil of Pennsylvania was discovered and used), the name given in parts of N. Amer. to a kind of petroleum which exudes from the rocks, or floats on the surface of springs.

senega, n. *sēn'ē-gā*, also **seneka**, n. *sēn'ē-kā* (probably so called from the *Seneca Indians*), the rattlesnake-root, or applied to it.

senescence, n. *sē-nēs'sēns* (L. *senescens*, growing old—from *senex*, old), the state of growing old; decay by time.

seneschal, n. *sēn'ē-shāl* (mid. L. *seniscalcus*, the steward—from Goth. *sinetags*, old, and *skalks*, a servant), in the *middle ages*, a high steward; an officer who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies in the houses of princes or high dignitaries; it afterwards came to signify other offices, as that of a judge, as the high *seneschal* of England: **seneschalship**, n. the office or dignity.

sengreen, n. *sēn'grēn* (Ger. *singrün*, the house-leek

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

—from *sin*, force, and *grün*, green), a plant, the house-leek.

senile, a. *sē-nīl* (L. *senilis*, aged—from *senex*, old: It. *senile*: F. *senile*), pert. to old age, or proceeding from it; old; aged: **senility**, n. *sē-nīl'i-tē*, old age; dotage.

senior, a. *sē-nī-ēr* (L. *senior*, older, more aged—from *senex*, old), older; elder; older in office or rank: n. one older than another; one having superiority, or precedence from office or rank; an aged person: **seniority**, n. *sē-nī-rē*, priority of birth or office.

senna, n. *sē-nā* (It. *sena*: F. *séné*, *senna*—from Ar. *sana* or *sene*, acute, in allusion to its sharp-pointed leaves), the leaves of several Eastern plants, much used in medicine as a purgative.

senlight, n. *sē-nīl't* (contracted from *seven-night*), a week; seven days.

senlit, n. *sē-nī-t* (from *seven*, *knit*), a flat plaited cord, formed of rope-yarns; plaited straw or palm-leaves for making hats.

sense, n. *sēns* (L. *sensus*, perception, feeling—from *sentio*, I discern by the senses: It. *senso*: F. *sens*, sense), that power or faculty by which animals obtain a knowledge of external objects, by these either coming into contact with certain organs of the body, or by making impressions on them; perception by the senses; discernment; understanding; strength of natural reason; meaning or import; consciousness: **the senses**, *sēn'sēz*, are five in number—hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch: **sensation**, n. *sēn-sā'shūn*, an impression made on the mind through any one of the senses; a state of interest or feeling excited or awakened in the mind by external objects, by the passions, by the internal condition of the body, or by the words of a speaker: **sensational**, a. *-āl*, pert. to sensation; fitted to excite great interest; expressed in words; thought, or direction of thought; a term applied to a certain school of novelists who seek popularity for their writings through the effects on the mind of their readers of startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation:

sensationalism, n. *-izm*, the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed: **sensationalist**, n. *-ist*, one who regards the phenomena of mind as having their origin in sensations: **senseless**, a. *sēn'slēz*, incapable of sensation; void of feeling; unconscious; stupid; foolish: **senselessly**, ad. *-lēz*: **senselessness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being senseless; folly; stupidity: **sensible**, a. *sēn-sē-bē*, capable of being perceived by the senses, or by the mind; perceiving by the mind or senses; liable to be easily and strongly affected; moved or affected by a very small weight, impulse, or change; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; intelligent; judicious: **sensibly**, ad. *-bē*, externally; by impression: **sensible**, n. *sēn-sē-bē-nēs*, also **sensibility**, n. *-bīl'i-tē*, acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; state of being easily affected or moved: **sensitive**, a. *-tīv*, quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; having keen sense or feeling; that affects the senses: **sensitively**, ad. *-tīv*: **sensitiveness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being sensitive; acute sensibility: **common sense**, the faculty of first principles; native practical intelligence—see **common**: **moral sense**—see **moral**: **the inner or internal sense**, the capacity of the mind to be aware of its own states; consciousness: **sensitive plant**, a plant, a species of mimosa, whose leaves shrink and fold up when touched: **sensorium**, n. *sēn-sō'rī-ūm*, the central seat of sensation or of consciousness, supposed to be situated in the brain; the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses: **sensorial**, a. *-āl*, pert. to the sensorium or sensory: **sensory**, n. *sēn-sēr'y*, a term applied by anatomists to those parts of the neural axis with which the sensory nerves are connected: adj. connected with the sensory or sensation: in his senses, possessed of reason and judgment; sane: out of his senses, destitute of the usual powers of reasoning and judging; insane.

sensual, a. *sēn-shōō-āl* (It. *sensuale*: F. *sensuel*, sensual—from L. *sensus*, perception, feeling), pert. to or affecting the senses only; not intellectual; carnal; not spiritual; given to the indulgence of the appetites; devoted to the pleasures of sense; voluptuous: **sensualise**, v. *-iz*, to make sensual; to debase by the indulgence of the appetites: **sensualising**, imp.: **sensualised**, pp. *-tēd*: **sensualisation**, n. *-tēd-shūn*, the act of sensualising, or the state of being sensualised: **sensualism**, n. *-izm*, a state of subjection to sensual

feelings or appetites; in *mental phil.*, the theory held by many that all our ideas, our mental acts, and our intellectual powers, are but mere modifications of former sensations, or originated in them; sensationalism; opposed to *intellectualism*: **sensualist**, n. *-ist*, one addicted to sensual pleasures; a voluptuary; one who holds the theory of sensualism: **sensually**, ad. *-lī*: **sensualness**, n. *-nēs*, also **sensuality**, n. *-dī-tē-tī*, the state or quality of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites: **sensuous**, a. *-ūs*, pert. to or addressed to the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion; pathetic.

sens, pp. of *send*, which see.

sentence, n. *sēn'tēns* (L. *sententia*, an opinion, a decision, a sentence—from *sentio*, I perceive or feel: It. *sentenza*: F. *sentence*), the decree or judgment of a criminal by a judge; the decree or judgment of a court; a maxim; an opinion; a series of words so arranged as to convey complete sense, and followed by a dot or full point, thus (.) : v. to pass judgment on, as a court; to doom; to condemn: **sentencing**, imp.: **sentence**, pp. *-tēnt*: **sentential**, a. *sēn'tēn-shāl*, pert. to a sentence or period; comprising sentences: **sententially**, ad. *-shāl-lī*: **sententious**, a. *-shūs*, abounding in axioms or maxims; short and pithy in expression; comprising sentences: **sententiousness**, n. *-nēs*, brevity and pithiness in expression: a **dark sentence**, a saying not easily understood.

sentient, a. *sēn'shē-tēnt* (L. *sentiens*, discerning or perceiving by the senses—gen. *sentientis*), that perceives or feels; having the faculty of perception: **sentiently**, ad. *-lī*.

sentiment, n. *sēn'tī-mēt* (It. *sentimento*: F. *sentiment*, understanding, sentiment—from L. *sentio*, I perceive or feel), opinion; the decision of the mind expressed in words; thought, or direction of thought; a sentence or passage, as the expression of a thought; a particular disposition of mind; tender susceptibility; an opinion expressed in striking words; feeling; emotion: **sentimental**, a. *-āl*, abounding with just opinions and reflections; affecting refined thoughts, and expressing them in appropriate language; in *contempt*, artificially or affectively tender: **sentimentally**, ad. *-lī*: **sentimentality**, n. *-dī-tē-tī*, affectation of sentiment or fine feeling: **sentimentalise**, v. *-āl-iz*, to affect refined thought and express it in suitable language: **sentimentalising**, imp.: **sentimentalised**, pp. *-tēd*: **sentimentalism**, n. *-tē-izm*, the character or behaviour of a sentimentalist: **sentimentalist**, n. *-āl-ist*, one who affects fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

sentinel, n. *sēn'tī-nēl* (It. *sentinella*: F. *sentinelle*, a sentinel—from old F. *sent*, a path), one who watches or keeps guard; a sentry: **sentinelled**, a. *-nēld*, furnished with sentinels: **sentry**, n. *-trī* (F. *sentier*; old F. *senté*, a path, the sentry being confined to a short path or beat), a soldier placed on guard to give notice of the approach of danger; a watch; the duty of one on guard: **sentry-box**, a stout portable shed for the occasional shelter of a soldier on guard.

sepal, n. *sē-pāl* (an invented term, supposed by changing the *pet* of Gr. *petalon* into *sep*—thus, *sepalon*: L. *sepal*, a hedge or fence: F. *sepalé*), in bot., one of the leaf-like divisions of the cup or calyx which encloses the corolla or blossom of a flower: **sepalled**, a. *-pāld*, having sepals: **sepaloid**, a. *sē-pāl-ōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), like or having the appearance of a sepal: **sepalous**, a. *-ūs*, resembling a sepal.

separate, v. *sē-pār-āt* (L. *separatum*, to disjoin, to separate: It. *separare*: F. *separer*), to part or disunite; to break or divide into parts; to sever from the rest; to withdraw, as persons; to withdraw from each other; to open; adj. divided from the rest; disunited; detached: **separating**, imp.: **separated**, pp.: **separator**, n. *-āt-ēr*, one who or that which separates: **separately**, ad. *-lī*: **separateness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being separate: **separation**, n. *-ā'shūn*, disjunction; disconnection; divorce: **separable**, a. *-ā-bē*, that may be disjoined: **separably**, ad. *-bē*: **separableness**, n. *-bē-nēs*, the quality of being separable, or capable of separation: **separability**, n. *-bē-tē-tī*, the quality of admitting disjunction: **separatist**, n. *-tīst*, one who withdraws himself from communion with an established church, or from a church to which he has belonged; a dissenter: **separatism**, n. *-tē-izm*, separation from a religious body; dissent: **separatory**, n. *-tēr'y*, in chem., a vessel for separating liquids; a surgical instrument.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

sepaun, *n.* *sē-pāun'*, also **sepon**, *n.* *sē-pōn'*, porridge made from maize-meal, used as food in N. Amer.

sepia, *n.* *sē-pī-ā*, plu. *sē-pī-ē*, *ē* (L. and Gr. *sepia*, the cuttle-fish), the cuttle-fish; in the fine arts, a fine, brown, colouring matter, prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish: **sepice**, *a.* *-tk*, pert. to *sepia*; done in *sepia*, as a drawing: **sepiade**, *n.* plu. *sē-pī-ā-dē*, the cuttle-fish tribe.

sepiement, *n.* *sē-pī-mēnt* (L. *sepiementum*, a hedge—from *sepio*, I hedge in), a hedge; a fence; a partition.

Seputy, *n.* *sē-pōy* (Hind. *sipahi* and *sipah*, a soldier), a native of India, employed as a soldier by the British Government for service in their Indian empire.

seps, *n.* *sēps* (L. and Gr. *seps*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused putrefaction), a genus of snake-like lizards found in the E. I. and in the S. and N. of Africa, having four very short legs, and whose scales cover their bodies like tiles.

sept, *n.* *sēpt* (AS. *sib*, companionship or relationship; a corruption of *sect*, which see: Prov. *cept*), a clan, a branch of a race, or a family.

sept, *sept* (L. *septem*, seven), a prefix signifying seven.

septa—see **septum**.

septangular, *a.* *sēpt-āng-gū-lēr* (L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, a corner), having seven angles.

septarium, *n.* *sēpt-ār-tū-ūm*, **septa**, *n.* plu. *-rī-ā* (L. *septum*, a fence or division), flattened nodules or masses of calcareous clay, ironstone, or other matter, whose internal structure exhibits numerous seams of some crystallised substance; when calcined and reduced to a powder they furnish the valuable cement called *Roman*, which has the property of hardening under water.

septe, *a.* *sēpt-ā* (L. *septum*, a fence or division), in *bot.*, separated or divided by partitions.

September, *n.* *sēpt-ēm-bēr* (L. *September*, the seventh month of the year—from *septem*, seven: F. *Septembre*), the ninth month of the year, formerly the seventh when the year commenced with March: **Septem'brist**, *n.* *-brīst*, in F. *hist.*, applied to one of those engaged in the massacre in Paris, 2d Sept. 1792.

septenary, *a.* *sēpt-ēn-ēr-ī* (L. *septenarius*, consisting of seven—from *septem*, seven: F. *septenaire*), consisting of seven: *n.* the number seven.

septenate, *a.* *sēpt-ēn-āt* (L. *septem*, seven), in *bot.*, having parts in sevens—applied to a compound leaf with seven leaflets coming off from one point.

septennial, *a.* *sēpt-ēn-nī-āl* (L. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year), lasting or continuing for seven years; returning once every seven years: **septennially**, *ad.* *-ly*.

septic, *a.* *sēpt-ik*, also **septic'al**, *a.* *-tī-kāl* (Gr. *septikos*, that causes putrefaction—from *sepo*, I putrefy), having the power to promote putrefaction: **septic'ally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **septicity**, *n.* *sēpt-ī-tī-tē*, tendency to promote putrefaction.

septicidal, *a.* *sēpt-ī-sī-dāl* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, I cut or divide), in *bot.*, applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing through the septa or partitions of the ovary.

septiferous, *a.* *sēpt-īf-ēr-ūs* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *fero*, I bear), bearing or containing septa; having partitions.

septiform, *a.* *sēpt-ī-fōrm* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *forma*, shape), resembling a septum or partition.

septifragal, *a.* *sēpt-īf-rā-gāl* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, I break), applied to a dehiscence which takes place along the lines of suture, the valves at the same time separating from the dissepiments, which are not subdivided.

septilateral, *a.* *sēpt-ī-lāt-ēr-āl* (L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, a side—gen. *lateralis*), having seven sides.

septillion, *n.* *sēpt-ī-lī-ōn* (L. *septem*, seven, and Eng. *million*), in *arith.*, a million raised to the seventh power; in Eng. *system of notation*, expressed by a unit followed by 42 ciphers—in the *It.* or *F.*, by a unit and 24 ciphers.

septuagenarian, *n.* *sēpt-ū-ā-jēn-ār-ī-ān* (L. *septuaginta*, seventy), a person seventy years of age: **septuagenary**, *a.* *-āj-ēn-ēr-ā*, consisting of seventy: *n.* the number seventy.

septuagesima, *n.* *sēpt-ū-ā-jēs-ī-mā* (L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth), the third Sunday before Lent—so called because seventy days before Easter: **septuagesimal**, *a.* *-ī-māl*, consisting of seventy; counted by seventies: **septuagesimally**, *ad.* *-ly*.

Septuagint, *n.* *sēpt-ū-ā-jīnt* (L. *septuaginta*, seventy), the Greek version of the Old Testament Scrip.,

made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus from the original Heb., about 275 years B.C., and so called because said to have been the work of 70 interpreters; usually expressed by the symbol LXX.: *adj.* pert. to the Septuagint, or contained in it.

septulate, *a.* *sēpt-ū-lāt* (L. *septum*, a partition), in *bot.*, applied to fruits having spurious transverse dissepiments or partitions.

septum, *n.* *sēpt-ūm*, **sep'ta**, plu. *-tā* (L. *septum*, a partition), in *bot.*, any partition separating a body, as a fruit into two or more cells in the direction of its length; separating partitions across or in the direction of its breadth are called *phragmata*; in *anat.*, the membrane or plate separating from each other two adjacent cavities or organs; one of the partitions or walls of a chambered shell.

septuple, *a.* *sēpt-ū-pl* (L. *septem*, seven, and *plico*, I fold: F. *septuple*), sevenfold: *v.* to make sevenfold: **septupling**, *imp.* *-pling*: **septupled**, *pp.* *-plid*.

sepulchre, *n.* *sēp-ūl-kēr* (L. *sepulchrum*, a tomb—from *sepelio*, I bury: It. *sepulcro*: F. *sepulchre*), a place of interment; a tomb: *v.* to bury; to inter: **sepulchring**, *imp.* *-kring*: **sepulchred**, *pp.* *-kērd*: **sepulchral**, *a.* *sēp-ūl-k'rāl*, pert. to burial, or to tombs or monuments; deep, grave, or disagreeably hollow, generally applied to a tone of voice: **sepulch'rally**, *ad.* *-lī*: **sepulture**, *n.* *sēp-ūl-tūr*, interment; burial.

sequacious, *a.* *sē-kwāc-shūs* (L. *sequax*, following or seeking after—gen. *sequacis*—from *sequi*, to follow), following; attendant; ductile; pliant: **sequaciousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being sequacious; a disposition to follow.

sequa, *n.* *sē-kwēl* (L. *sequela*, a result or consequence—from *sequor*, I follow: It. *sequela*: F. *séquelle*), that which follows; result; event; conclusion: **sequela**, *n.* *sē-kwē-lā*, in *med.*, a diseased state following on an attack of some other disease.

sequence, *n.* *sē-kwēns* (L. *sequens*, following—from *sequor*, I follow: It. *sequenza*: F. *séquence*), that which follows; order of succession; series; arrangement; a set of cards of the same suit in order; in *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days after the *gradual* or *introit*: **sequential**, *a.* *sē-kwēn-shāl*, being in succession: **sequentially**, *ad.* *-lī*.

sequester, *v.* *sē-kwēs'tēr* (L. *sequestrare*, to give up for safe-keeping—from *sequester*, a depository, a mediator: It. *sequestrare*: F. *séquestrer*), to separate from others; to withdraw or retire, as from society; to sequestrate: **sequestering**, *imp.*: **sequestered**, *pp.* *-tērd*: *adj.* secluded; retired: **sequester'able**, *a.* *-trā-b'l*, capable of being sequestered or separated: **to sequester**, *one's self*, to separate one's self from society; to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy: **sequesterate**, *v.* *-trāt* (L. *sequestratum*, to remove, to separate from anything), to appropriate by legal process the property and income of a debtor until the claims of certain creditors be satisfied; to set aside from the power of either party the matter at issue by order of a court of law; in *Scotch law*, to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent with the view of realising it, and distributing it equitably among the creditors: **sequestrating**, *imp.*: **sequestrated**, *pp.*: *adj.* taken possession of for behoof of creditors: **sequestration**, *n.* *sēk-wēs-trā-shūn*, the act or state of taking possession of a person's income or estate by legal process, in order to satisfy the claims of creditors: **sequestra'tor**, *n.* *-trā-tēr*, one who sequestrates.

sequestrum, *n.* *sē-kwēs'trīm* (L. *sequestratum*, to remove, to separate from anything—see *sequester*), in *surg.*, a flat portion of bone which separates from the sound part.

sequin, *n.* *sē-kwīn* (F. *sequin*—from It. *zecchino*, a sequin—from *zecca*, the mint), a gold coin of Italy, worth about 9s. 6d.; in Turkey, worth about 7s. 6d.; current in Algiers for about 8s. 6d.

seraglio, *n.* *sē-rā'yō* (It. *seraglio*, an enclosure of palisades, a place shut in—from *serrare*, to lock in; afterwards used for Pers. *serai*, a palace: F. *serail*, a seraglio), the palace of the Grand Seigneur or Emperor of Turkey; a place or house for keeping wives and concubines; a harem.

serai, *n.* *sē-rā-sē* (Pers. *serai*, a palace, an inn), in *India* and *Tartary*, a resting-place for the accommodation of travellers.

seralbumen, *n.* *sē-rāl-bū-mēn* (Eng. *serum*, and *albumen*), a name given to the albumen of the blood to

cōu, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

distinguish it from the albumen of the egg, called *ovalbumen*.

seraph, *n. sēr'af* (Heb. *seraph*, to burn: It. *serafino*: F. *seraphin*), an angel of the highest order: Heb. plu. *seraphim*, *-af'im*: Eng. plu. *seraphs*: sometimes the plu. is written *seraphims*, but improperly: **seraphic**, *a. sēr'afik*, also *seraphical*, *a. -i-kāl*, angelic; pure; sublime; inflamed with love or zeal: **seraphically**, *ad. -li*: **seraphine**, *n. sēr'af-in*, a musical instrument resembling a small harmonium.

Serapis, *n. sēr'ap'is* (Gr. *serapis*), a chief divinity of the anc. Egyptians, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility.

seraskier, *n. sēr-rās'kī-ēr* (F. *serasquier*: Pers. *ser*, head, and *Ar*, *asker*, an army), a Turkish commander of land forces.

seré, *a. sēr* (see *sear*), dry; withered.

serenade, *n. sēr'ē-nād* (F. *serenade*; It. *serenata*, a serenade—from It. *sereno*; L. *serenus*, open, fair, clear—applied to the weather or the open air, as opposed to in-doors), an entertainment of music given by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of his lady-love at night; in *Ger.*, a musical tribute given by students to a favourite professor under his window at night; music performed in the streets during the stillness of night; a musical piece suitable for such an occasion: *v.* to entertain with open-air music at night: **serenading**, *imp. n.* the act or practice of performing music in the open air at night: **serenaded**, *pp.*: **serenader**, *n. -der*, one who serenades: **serenatic**, *n. -nā-tic*, any piece of vocal music on the subject of love.

serene, *a. sēr'en* (L. *serenus*, fair, bright, serene: It. *sereno*: F. *serain*), clear and calm; still; peaceful; unruffled; even of mind or temper; a title or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families, as *serene highness*, *most serene*: **serenely**, *ad. -li*: **serenity**, *n. -rēn'i-tē*, clearness and calmness; peace.

serf, *n. sēr'f* (F. *serf*, a bondsman—from L. *servus*, a slave: It. *servo*), the lowest class of servants or slaves in the dark ages, who were attached to the soil and transferred with it: **serfage**, *n. -āj*, also **serf dom**, *n. -dōm*, serge or condition of a serf.

serge, *n. sēr'j* (F. *serge*—from Sp. *sarga*, *serge*), a woollen quilted stuff or cloth.

sergeant, *sār'jēnt*—see **serjeant**.

serges, *n. plu. sēr'jēz*, in *R. Cath. Ch.*, the great wax candles burnt before the altars.

sericeous, *a. sēr'ish'ūs* (L. *sericus*, silken—from *Seres*, a people of eastern Asia, the Chinese), in *bot.*, covered with fine close-pressed hairs; silky.

series, *n. sēr'i-ēz* (L. *series*, a succession, a series—from *serere*, to join or bind together: It. *serie*: F. *série*), a succession of things in the same order, and having the same mutual relation; course; train; in *arith.* or *alg.*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law: **serial**, *n. -al*, some light subject or subjects commenced and continued in successive numbers of a periodical work; a work appearing in a series or succession of parts: **adj.** consisting of a series: **serially**, *ad. -li*, in a series or regular order: **seriate**, *a. -at*, arranged in a series or succession: **seriately**, *ad. -li*, in a regular series: **seriatim**, *ad. -at'im* (L.), in regular order.

serio-comic, *a. sēr'io-kōm'ik*, also **ser'io-com'ical**, *a. -kāl* (from Eng. *serious*, and *comic*), combining the serious and sportive.

serious, *a. sēr'ius* (L. *serius*, grave, earnest: It. *serioso*: F. *sérieux*), grave in manner or disposition; deeply impressed with the importance of religion; not light or gay; being in earnest; weighty; not trifling: **seriously**, *ad. -li*: **seriousness**, *n. -nēs*, the condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind.

serjeant, *n. sār'jēnt* (It. *sergente*, a serjeant, a beadle: F. *sergent*, a beadle, an officer of court: mid. L. *serviens*, a serjeant), a police-officer of superior rank; in the army, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to see discipline observed, to assist young officers, &c.; in *Eng.*, a lawyer of the highest rank, called a *serjeant-at-law*; a title given to certain of the king's servants, as *serjeant-surgeon*: **serjeantship**, *n.* the office of a serjeant: **serjeant-major**, a non-commissioned officer who assists the adjutant: **colour-serjeants**, non-commissioned officers appointed to attend the officer having charge of the colours of the regiment: **king's serjeant**, one of the serjeants-at-law who conducts the public causes of the king: **common serjeant**,

in London, an officer who attends the lord mayor and the aldermen on court-days, &c.: **serjeant-at-arms**, an officer who preserves order, apprehends and punishes offenders, &c., particularly in connection with a legislative body. *Note*.—This word is often spelt *serjeant*; the spelling, however, should be *serjeant*, and in the army it is uniformly so spelt.

sermon, *n. sēr'mōn* (L. *sermo*, a speaking, discourse: It. *sermone*: F. *sermon*), a discourse delivered by a clergyman or licentiate from a pulpit, generally on a text selected from Scripture; any serious exhortation: **sermonise**, *v. -iz*, to inculcate rigid rules; to preach: **sermoni'zing**, *imp. n.* **sermonised**, *pp. -tēd*.

seron or **seroon**, *n. sēr-rōn'* (F. *seron*, a box containing foreign drugs: Sp. *seron*, a hamper) in *commerce*, a package of goods, variable in weight, and limited to certain kinds of goods, as almonds, drugs, Castile soap, &c.

serotine, *it. sēr'ō-tin* (F. *sérotine*—from L. *serotinus*, that comes or happens late), a species of bat: **serotinous**, *a. sēr-rōt'i-nūs*, in *bot.*, applied to a plant which flowers later in the year than others to which it is related.

serous, *a. sēr'ūs* (It. *seroso*; F. *séroux*, *serous*—from L. *serum*, whey), watery; thin; like whey: **serosity**, *n. sēr-rōs'i-tē*, in *med.*, the watery part of blood when coagulated: **serous membrane**, in *anat.*, a closed membranous bag having its internal surface moistened with serum, and lining the cavity of the body which has no outlet: **serum**, *n. -rūm* (L.), the thin watery substance like whey which separates from the blood when coagulated.

serpent, *n. sēr-pēnt* (L. *serpens*, a serpent—gen. *serpentis*—from *serpo*, I creep: It. *serpente*: F. *serpent*), a reptile having a very long body without feet, and which moves by undulations and contractions, noted for cunning; a subtle or malicious person; a musical instrument twisted somewhat like a serpent: **serpent-like**, *a.* acting like a serpent: **serpent-fish**, a fish of a red colour resembling a snake: **serpent-stones**, **serpent's-tongue**, popular names of certain fossil shells or teeth, the latter also the plant *adder's-tongue*: **serpēnt'aria**, *n. -pēn-tā-ri-d* (F. *serpēntaire*, dragon-wort), the Virginian plant snake-root; a name applied to many plants: **serpēnt'arius**, *n. -ri-ūs*, a northern constellation: **serpentry**, *n. -trī*, a winding or twisting like that of a serpent: **serpentiniform**, *n. sēr-pēnt'i-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), serpent-shaped.

serpentinous, *a. sēr-pēnt'i-nūs* (L. *serpentina*, one who is sprung from a serpent—from *serpens*, a serpent, and *pignō*, I beget), bred of a serpent.

serpentine, *a. sēr-pēn-tin* (It. *serpentino*: F. *serpentin*, serpentine—from L. *serpens*, a serpent), resembling a serpent in motion; winding; spiral; twisted: *n.* a very hard variety of magnesian rock of various colours, usually of an obscure-green colour, often beautifully spotted, like a serpent: **serpentinely**, *ad. -li*.

serpigo, *n. sēr-pi'gō* (Sp. *serpigo*: It. *serpignine*, ring-worm—from L. *serpere*, to creep), in *med.*, ringworm or tetter, so called from its creeping over the surface of the skin: **serpig'inous**, *a. -nūs*, diseased with serpigo.

serpula, *n. sēr-pū-lā*, plu. **ser'pula**, *-lā* (L. *serpula*, a little serpent—from *serpere*, to creep), a genus of annelids, deriving their name from the tortuous and twisted tubes they inhabit, found on every shore, in-crusting stones, rocks, shells, drift-wood, sea-weeds, &c.: **serpulidæ**, *n. plu. sēr-pū-lī-dē*, also **serpul'itæ**, *n. plu. -dānz*, animals of the genus *serpula*: **serpuli'tes**, *n. plu. sēr-pū-lī-tēs*, in *geol.*, the general term for all fossil tortuous tubes, and tube-like organisms, apparently allied to some of the existing serpulæ, and evidently the products of tube-forming annelids.

serrate, *a. sēr-rāt*, also **serrated**, *a. (L. serratus*, saw-shaped—from *serra*, a saw), in *bot.*, notched on the edge like a saw, as a leaf; where the teeth are themselves serrate, the term used is **biserrate**, which see: **serration**, *n. sēr-rā'shūn*, formation resembling a saw: **serrature**, *n. sēr-rā-tūr*, a saw-like notching on the edge of anything: **serrulate**, *a. -rū-lāt*, also **serr'ulated**, *a. (L. serrula*, a little saw), in *bot.*, the same sense as *serrate*; having very minute notches; having very fine serratures: **serrulation**, *n. -lā'shūn*, the state of being notched minutely like the teeth of a fine saw.

serried, *a. sēr-rīd* (F. *serré*, closely pressed—from *serrer*, to shut in, to press), crowded; compacted: **serrularia**, *n. sēr-tū-lā-ri-d* (L. *serturn*, a wreath of

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

flowers), a genus of hydroid polypes, so called from their cells being arranged on the opposite sides of a fleshy or horny axis, which gives to their stems a wreath-like appearance.

serum—see under **serous**.

serve, *v. serv* (L. *servire*, to be in service—from *servus*, a servant or slave; F. *servir*, to serve; It. *servo*; old F. *serve*, servile), to work for; to perform duties, as an officer in the army or navy; to assist; to attend at command; to yield obedience to; to supply with anything; to suffice for; to stand in place of something else; to officiate or minister; to be a servant or slave; to be subordinate to anything; to treat or requite, in an ill sense; to worship God; to present a writ; to attend or wait; to suit or be convenient: **ser'ving**, imp.; **n.** among *seamen*, the process of covering large ropes or cables with canvas or spun yarn to prevent friction or wearing in parts much exposed: **served**, pp. **served**: **server**, *n. sér'ver*, one who serves; a **saiver**: **servant**, *n. -vánt*, a person employed by another for labour, and to be at his command: **to serve in**, to belong to and do duty in, as in the army or navy; **to serve one out**, to retaliate upon; **to requite**; **to serve one's self**, to act as one's own servant; **to take or use without help**; **to avail one's self of**; **to serve out**, to distribute in portions: **to serve up**, to place on the table, as dressed food: **to serve a writ or summons**, to read it to the defendant, or more usually, to leave an attested copy at his residence: **to serve a warrant**, to show or read it to the person against whom it is issued, and to seize his person: **to serve an execution**, to seize or take possession of lands, goods, or person, according as the law requires in the case: **to serve an office**, to discharge the duties of a public office: **time-server**, one who regulates his actions by the requirements of the times instead of by duty; one who meanly complies: **a servant of servants**, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude: **your humble servant**, **your obedient servant**, &c., conventional phrases of civility at the close of a letter, coming immediately before the signature: **servant girl or maid**, also **serving-maid**, a female servant: **servant-man**, also **serving-man**, a male servant.

service, *n. sér'is* (L. *servitium*, the condition of a slave or servant—from *servus*, a slave or servant; It. *servizio*; F. *service*), labour, physical or mental, performed in course of duty, or for the benefit of another; obedience; religious rites or worship; public worship; employment; use; purpose; advantage; official duties of a clergyman; the performance of duty in the army or navy; a benefit conferred; a course, as of dishes at table; a collection of vessels used at table; among *seamen*, the layers of spun yarn fastened round a rope to protect it from friction: **serviceable**, *a. -á-bl*, useful; beneficial; capable of duty: **serviceably**, *ad. -á-bl*: **serviceableness**, *n. -bl-nés*, the state or quality of being serviceable: **service-book**, a prayer-book or missal: **service-pipe**, a pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas or water pipes.

servile, *a. sér-vil* (L. *servilis*, slavish, servile—from *servus*, a slave or servant; It. and F. *servile*), pert. to a servant or slave, or characteristic of one; cringing; fawning; meanly obsequious; in *gram.*, not belonging to the original root, as a *servile* letter: **servilely**, *ad. -li*: **servileness**, *n. -nés*, also **servility**, *n. sér-vi-lít-é*, the condition of a slave or bondman; mean submission; slavish deference: **servitor**, *n. sér-vi-tér*, a follower or adherent; an attendant; an Oxford undergraduate partly supported by the college funds: **servitorship**, *n.* office or position of a servitor: **servitude**, *n. -túd*, the condition of a servant or slave; slavish dependence; bondage.

sesame, *n. sés'-á-mé* (L. *sesamum*; Gr. *sesamon*, an Eastern oily grain: It. *sesamo*; F. *sesame*), a plant producing an oily grain, chiefly cultivated in the East and in Egypt: **ses'amum**, *n. -múm*, a genus of herbaceous plants whose seed is sometimes used as food, and furnishes oil: **open sesame** (from the well-known tale of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves'), a talisman or power in any form, used successfully to accomplish an object.

sesamoid, *a. sés'-á-móyd*, also **ses'amoid'al**, *a. -ál* (Gr. *sesamon*, sesame, and *eidos*, appearance), applied to the small bones formed at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs, and to small bodies in the valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

sesqui, prefix, *sés'kwi* or *sés'kwi* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half), a prefix in chemical terms which denotes

that 1½ equivalents of one constituent is united to one equivalent of another, or in the proportion of three to two; a whole and a half.

sesquialter, *a. sés'kwi-ál'tér*, also **ses'quial'ter**, *a. -ál* (L. *sesquialter*, once and a half—from *sesqui*, more by a half, and *alter*, other), denoting the relation of 1½ to 1: **sesquialtera**, *n. -tér-d*, a certain stop on the organ: **sesquialteral floret**, in *bot.*, a perfect floret accompanied with a small abortive one.

sesquicarbonate, *n. sés'kwi-kár'bó-nát* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *carbonate*), a salt composed of 1½ equivalents of carbonic acid, and 1 equivalent of any base, or in the proportion of three of the one and two of the other; also similarly of other salts.

sesquichloride, *n. sés'kwi-kló'ríd* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *chloride*), in *chem.*, a compound containing 1½ equivalents of chlorine and 1 equivalent of a metal or other base; and similarly of like compounds, as **ses quibromide**, **sesqui-iodide**, &c.

sesquipedal, *a. sés'kwi-péd'al* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *pedal*), containing a foot and a half; long-worded; using long words; also **ses quipedá'lian**, *a. -á-li-an*.

sesquiplicate, *a. sés'kwi-pí-kát* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *plicate*), a term applied to the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

sesquitertian, *a. sés'kwi-tér'shí-dn* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and *tertianus*, belonging to the third—from *tertius*, the third), having the ratio of one and one-third to one, as between 8 and 6.

sesquitone, *n. sés'kwi-tón* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and *tone*), in *music*, an interval of three semitones.

sessile, *a. sés'sil* (L. *sessilis*, of or belonging to sitting—from *sedeo*, I sit; It. and F. *sessile*), having a position as if sitting; in *bot.* and *zool.*, sitting directly upon the body to which it belongs without a support, as a *sessile leaf*; one that issues directly from the main stem or branch without a footstalk.

session, *n. sés'hún* (L. *sessio*, a sitting—gen. *sessionis*—from *sessum*, to sit; It. *sessione*; F. *session*), the actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business; the actual time during which they sit or meet, with only short adjournments; in *Eng.*, the period of time between the first meeting of Parliament and its prorogation; in *Scot.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian Church: **session-clerk**, in *Scot.*, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamations of banns for marriages: **sessi'onal**, *a. -ál*, pert. to a session or sitting, particularly of an ecclesiastical court: **Court of Session**, in *Scot.*, the supreme civil court: **quarter-sessions**—see under **quarter**.

seespool, *n. sés'pól*—see **cesspool**.

sesterce, *n. sés'ters* (L. *sestercius*, a sesterce—from *semis*, a half, and *tertius*, third; It. *sesterzio*; F. *sesterce*), in *anc. Rome*, a silver coin worth about 2d. sterling: **sestergium**, *n. sés-tér'shí-úm*, equal to 1000 sesterces (*sés'tér-séz*), or about £8 sterling.

set, *a. sét* (AS. *settan*; Ger. *setzen*, to place, to let down; Ger. *sitzen*; Ital. *sittia*, to sit; L. *sidere*, to seat one's self; *sedere*, to sit), regular; formal; determined; obstinate; established or fixed: **n.** a number or collection of things of the same kind, or of a similar form, intended to be used together; a number of things united in the formation of a whole; a complete assortment; a number of persons usually or officially united; a clique; a lot; a young plant for putting into the soil for growth; the descent of a heavenly body below the horizon: **v.** to put or place into any condition or state; to put, place, or fix; to cause to rest in a standing posture; to regulate or adjust, as a time-piece; to adapt to music, as words; to spread, as sails; to fix in metal; to bring to a fine edge, as a razor; to sink below the horizon, as the sun; to be fixed; to change fluidity for firmness; to plant; to begin a journey—always with *out*: **set'ting**, imp.; **adj.** falling below the horizon: **n.** the act of placing or fixing; the act of sinking or appearing to sink below the horizon; something inserted; that in which something is set; the direction of a current, as of a sea or a wind: **sét**, pt. and pp.: **set'ter**, *n. -tér*, one who sets; an *infir.* with *on*; a sporting dog that indicates by sitting or crouching the place where game lies hid: **to set about**, to begin; to apply one's self: **to set against**, to place in opposition: **to set agoing**, to cause to begin to move: **to set apart**, to separate to a particular use; to reserve: **to set a saw**, to bend every

ców, bōy, fōot; püre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

alternate tooth to one side, and the remainder to the other: to **set aside**, to reject for the present; to **annul**: to **set at defiance**, to defy; to dare the power and malice of an adversary or enemy: to **set at ease**, to quiet; to **tranquillise**: to **set at naught**, to despise; to **undervalue**: to **set a trap**, snare, or gin, to place it in a situation to catch prey; to lay a plan of deceit in order to draw into one's power: to **set before**, to present to view; to offer: to **set by**, to place on one side for convenience or safety: to **set down**, to place upon the ground; to put in writing: to **set eyes on**, to see; to behold: to **set forth**, to make appear; to manifest: to **set forward**, to begin to move on; to promote: to **set free**, to release from confinement or bondage: to **set in**, to begin; to enter upon a particular state, as the weather: to **set in order**, to adjust or arrange: to **set off**, to decorate; to place against, as an equivalent; to start, as for a race; among **printers**, to deface or soil, as a recently-printed sheet coming into contact with another not quite dry: to **set on** or **upon**, to incite; to assault or attack; to fix or place: to **set one's cap at** or **for**, to endeavour to catch the attention or affections of—familiarily applied to a woman supposed to be making approaches in love to a man: to **set one's self against**, to place one's self determinedly in opposition to: to **set on fire**, to communicate fire to; to fill with disorder; to inflame the passions of: to **set on foot**, to put in motion; to start: to **set out**, to begin a journey or course; to begin the world; to assign; to mark off; to adorn; to display; to state at large: to **set over**, to appoint or constitute, as a superior, ruler, or commander: to **set right**, to put in order; to correct: to **set sail**, to begin a voyage: to **set the fashion**, to determine what shall be the fashion: to **set the teeth on edge**, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when an acid or woollen cloth is brought into contact with them: to **set to**, to apply one's self; to affix: to **set up**, to found or establish; to raise; to exalt; to place on view; to utter loudly; to begin, as a business; to profess openly; to put in type: **dead-set**, n. a fixed state or condition precluding further progress; the act of a setter-dog when it discovers game: to **be at a dead-set**, to be in a fixed state or condition, precluding further progress: **set** or **sett** of a **burgh**, in *Scot. law*, the constitution of a burgh: **set-back**, a plain flat set off in a wall: **set-bolt**, an iron pin or bolt for fitting planks closely together: **set-down**, a rebuke that quiets or silences: **set-fair**, the coat of plaster used after roughing-in, levelled and smoothed by a flat wooden instr. called a float: a **set-off**, that which is used to improve the appearance; a decoration; a counter-claim; an equivalent: a **set speech**, a speech carefully prepared before delivery: **set-to**, a conflict in boxing or argument, or the like: an **offset**, that which branches off or projects; *familiarily*, a rebuff: **setting-coat**, the best sort of plastering used on walls or ceilings: **setting-dog**, a dog trained to crouch at the sight or scent of game.

seta, n. *sētā*, plu. **setae**, *sētē* (L. *seta*, a thick stiff hair: *It. seta*), in *bot.*, a bristle or sharp hair; the bristle-like stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses; the awn or beard of grasses when proceeding from the extreme of a husk or glume; the glandular points of the rose, &c.; in *zool.*, the stiff short hairs that cover many caterpillars and insects; the bristles or processes that cover the limbs and mandibles of many crustaceans: **setaceous**, a. *sēt-ā-shūs*, bristly; resembling a bristle; bristle-shaped: **setiferous**, a. *sēt-ifēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing or having bristles: **setiform**, a. *sēt-ifōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), bristle-shaped: **setigerous**, a. *sēt-ifēr-ūs* (L. *gero*, I bear), furnished with bristles for progressive motion; covered with bristles, or with sharp stiff processes resembling hair: **setiform**, a. *sēt-ifōrm* (L. *remis*, an oar), one of the legs of an aquatic insect when fringed with bristles, which enable it to move on the water.

seton, n. *sētōn* (It. *setone*: F. *seton*, a seton—from L. *seta*, a bristle), in *surg.*, an ulcer made for the discharge of humours, by passing a few horse-hairs or fine thread, or a twist of silk, under the skin by means of a needle called a *seton-needle*.

setose, *sēt-ōs*, also *se-tōs*, a. *tūs* (L. *setosus*, bristly—from *seta*, a bristle), in *bot.*, covered or set with bristles.

sett, n. *sēt* (from *set*, which see), a power, as a screw, used in bringing two pieces together; in *mining*, a run or lode; a number of mines taken on lease; a

piece placed upon the head of a pile, when too short, to enable the weight or hammer to reach it: *sett* of a *burgh*—see *set*.

settee, n. *sēt-tē* (from *set*, which see), a long seat with a back to it; a vessel with a long sharp prow and two or three masts, carrying lateen sails, common in the Mediterranean.

setter, *setting*—see under *set*.

settle, n. *sēt-tl* (from *set*, which see), a long seat or bench with a high back; a stool.

settle, v. *sēt-tl* (AS. *sett*, a seat or setting; Icel. *sett*; AS. *sahte*, agreement, peace), to fix or establish in business, or in any way of life; to establish; to confirm; to make close or compact; to tranquillise; to fix by gift or legal act, as an annuity; to colonise; to establish or ordain over a church or parish; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise, as a dispute; to balance or pay, as an account; to sink or fall to the bottom, as dregs or impurities; to become stationary or permanent; to quit an irregular for a methodical or regular life; to grow or become calm after agitation; to marry and establish a domestic state; to sink by its own weight, as a building; to subside; to rest or repose: **settling**, imp. *settling*; n. the act of making a settlement; a colonising; an adjustment of difference: **settlings**, n. plu. *-lings*, the sediment which falls to the bottom of a liquid; dregs: **settled**, pp. *sēt-tl*; adj. fixed; stable: **settler**, n. *sēt-ler*, one who inhabits a new country; a colonist: **settlement**, n. *sēt-tl-mēt*, the act of settling, or state of being settled; a jointure granted to a wife; the act of entering into a domestic state; the act of planting, as a colony; the colony itself; right to parochial relief, or the residence by which it is claimed; liquidation or payment; adjustment, as of differences or a claim: **settlements**, n. plu. *-ments*, in *arch.*, those parts in a building in which defects by sinking have occurred; places where colonies are established, or the colonies themselves, as *British settlements*: to **settle on** or **upon**, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to: **settling-day**, a day on which accounts are balanced and settled, as on the stock exchange; the prompt-day in the produce-market: **Act of Settlement**, in *Great Britain*, the Act of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to her present Majesty's house, or to the house of Orange.

seven, n. *sēv'n* (AS. *seofan*; Goth. *sibun*; L. *septem*; Sans. *saptan*, seven), six units and one more: adj. being or having seven: **seventh**, a. n. *sēv'nth*, that which follows the sixth; being one part in seven: n. in *music*, an interval which is a semitone less than an octave—called a *seventh major*: **seventhly**, ad. *-th*, in the seventh place: **seventy**, a. n. *-vn-th*, seven times ten: **seventieth**, a. *-th-ēth*, the ordinal of seventy: **seventh minor**, an interval of four tones and two major semitones: **defective** or **diminished seventh**, in *music*, an interval consisting of three whole major semitones: **sevenfold**, a. *-fold* (*seven*, and *fold*), repeated seven times: **sevennight**, *sēv-nit* (*seven*, and *night*), a period of seven days and seven nights; a week; now contracted into *sēv'night* or *sennight*: **seventeen**, a. *-tēn* (*seven*, and *ten*), seven and ten: **seventeenth**, a. n. *-tēnth*, the ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth; one part of seventeen.

sever, v. *sē-vēr* (F. *sevrer*, to wean: It. *severare*, to sever or sunder—from L. *separare*, to sever), to part forcibly from the rest; to rend asunder; to divide; to keep distinct or apart; to distinguish; to make a separation: **severing**, imp. *se-vēr-ed*, pp. *-ēd*: **several**, a. *-ēr-āl*, separate; different; consisting of a small number; more than two; distinct: n. each particular, or a small number taken singly: **severally**, ad. *-āl-ly*, a state of separation from the rest, or from all others: **severally**, ad. *-āl-ly*, separately; distinctly; apart from others: **severance**, n. *-āns*, the act of severing: a joint and several bond or obligation, one signed by two or more persons, who become unitedly and individually bound.

severe, a. *sē-vēr* (L. *severus*, strict, severe: It. *severo*: F. *sévère*), harsh; extremely strict or exact; apt to punish; earnest; rigid; stern; unyielding; austere; sober; sedate; intense; as cold; distressing; inclement, as the weather; searching, as a test or trial; excessive; rigidly adherent to a certain rule or standard, as applied to style in art; not employing unnecessary amplification or ornament, said of the style of a speaker or writer; close; concise: **severely**, ad. *-lly*, painfully; rigorously: **severity**, n. *sē-vēr-ē-ty*, cruel

mâte, mât, fâr, lâũ; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pln; nôte, nôit, môve;

treatment; harshness; rigour; extreme strictness; extreme degree.

sew, v. *só* (L. *suere*; Goth. *siujan*; AS. *siwian*, to sew), to join or fasten together by means of a needle and thread: **sewing**, imp.: **n.** the art or occupation of using the needle; needlework: **sewed**, pp. *sód*: **sewer**, n. *ér*, one who sews: to **sew up**, to enclose in anything sewed; to enclose by sewing: **sewing-machine**, a machine for sewing or stitching cloth, and making up articles of clothing by sewing them; now in extensive use, and largely superseding sewing by hand: **sewing-needle**, a needle used in sewing: **sewing silk or thread**, silk or thread used for sewing.

sewage, n. *só'aj* (Gael. *siag*, to imbibe; *siagh*, juice, moisture, and as a verb, to drink up, to drain: *It. suco*, juice: *F. essuer*, to dry: Norm. *F. essuier* or *seuwière*, a conduit, the drain of a pond), the used water and liquid filthy matter of a town or city: **sewer**, n. *ér*, a channel or pipe to carry off the used or surface water, and the liquid filthy matter, of a town or city: **sewerage**, n. *-aj*, drainage by sewers; sewage; the system of conduits or pipes laid under the earth for carrying off the used water and liquid filth of a town or city.

sewer, sewerage—see under **sewage**.

sex, n. *séks* (L. *sexus*, a sex, male or female—akin to Gr. *tekos*, offspring, progeny: *F. sexe*: Sp. *sexo*), the distinction between male and female; applied to women by way of emphasis; in *bot.*, the structure of parts corresponding to sex in animals: **sexless**, a. *sés*, without sex: **sexual**, a. *-dál*, pert. to the sex or the sexes: **sexually**, ad. *-dál*: **sexuality**, n. *-dál-ti*, the state or quality of being distinguished by sex: **sexual system**, in *bot.*, the system of the naturalist Linnaeus, founded upon the character of the organs of reproduction in plants, or their apparent absence: **sexualist**, n. *-íst*, one who adopts the Linnaean system of botany: **the sex**, women in general.

sex, prefix, *séks* (L. *sex*; Gr. *hex*, six: F. *six*), a prefix signifying six.

sexagenarian, a. *séks-á-jé-ná-rí-án* (L. *sexagenarius*, sixty years old—from *sexagint*, sixty each: F. *sexagénaire*), being sixty years old: **n.** a person aged sixty: **sexagenary**, a. *séks-á-jé-nér-í*, designating the number sixty: **n.** something composed of sixty.

sexagesima, n. *séks-á-jé-sí-má* (L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth—from *sexaginta*, sixty: F. *sexagésime*), the second Sunday before Lent, being about sixty days before Easter: **sexagesimal**, a. *-mál*, pert. to the number sixty: computed or proceeding by sixties: **sexagesimal fractions**, fractions having sixty, or some multiple of it, for their denominator.

sexennial, a. *séks-én-ní-ál* (L. *sexennis*, six years old—from *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year), happening once in six years, or lasting six years: **sexennially**, ad. *-lál*.

sextant, n. *séks-tánt* (L. *sextans*, a sixth part—from *sex*, six: F. *sextant*: Sp. *sextante*), in *math.*, the sixth part of a circle; an instrument like a quadrant, but having an arc of only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, used at sea and by astronomers for measuring angular distances, taking altitudes, &c., by reflection.

sextile, n. *séks-tíl* (L. *sextilis*, sixth—from *sex*, six), the aspect or position of two planets when 60 degrees or two signs apart.

sextillion, n. *séks-tíl-yún* (L. *sextus*, the sixth, and Eng. *million*), in Eng. notation, a million raised to the sixth power, or a number expressed by a unit followed by 36 ciphers—in Fr. notation, by 21 ciphers.

sexton, n. *séks-tún* (contr. from *sacristan*, which see: old Eng. *sekssteyn*; F. *sacristain*, the keeper of the sacristy, where the sacred vestments, &c., of a church are kept), an inferior officer of a church, who prepares graves, attends to the burials, cleans the church, &c.; a gravedigger: **sex-tonship**, n. the office of a sexton.

sextuple, a. *séks-tú-pl* (L. *sextus*, the sixth, and *duplus*, double), sixfold.

sexual, &c.—see under **sex**.

sforzato, ad. *sfor-zá'tó* (It. forced), in *music*, with force; louder than the rest.

sfumato, a. *sfoo-má'tó* (It. smoky), in *paint.*, having the tints so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty appearance.

sgrafito, a. *sgráf-jé'tó*, also *sgrafiato*, a. *sgráf-í-tó* (It. scratched), a kind of painting in which a ground of dark stucco is covered with a white coat, which last being partly scraped away in forming the design, the black ground appears and forms the shadows.

shabby, a. *sháb-bí* (prov. Eng. *shabby*, mangy: Dut. *schabben*, to scratch, to rub—from *schabbe*, a scab; *schabbig*, shabby), damaged or faded; torn or much worn, as a coat or other part of the attire; mean in appearance or conduct; contemptible; low; paltry; despicable: **shab bily**, ad. *-bí-lí*: **shab biness**, n. *-nès*, the quality of being shabby; raggedness.

shabrack, n. *sháb-rák* (Hung. *csabrag*: Turk. *tshap-rak*), the cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's charger.

shack, n. *shák* (Scot. *shag*, the refuse of barley: Manx, *shah*, to shake, to shed), shaken grain remaining on the ground after the gleanings is over; liberty of free winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time, according to ancient custom: **v.** to shed, as corn in the harvest-field; to feed in stubble: **shacking**, imp.: **shacked**, pp. *shák't*: to **go ashack**, to feed at large.

shackle, n. *shák'k* (Dut. *schackel*, the link of a chain; *schakelen*, to link together: Sw. *skakil*: Dan. *skagle*, the shaft of a cart), anything which confines or hinders the free use of the limbs, as fetters, chains, or handcuffs,—usually in the plu.; that which obstructs or embarrasses free action: **v.** to fetter; to bind: **shack'ling**, imp.: **shackled**, pp. *-ld*.

shad, n. *shád* (prov. Ger. *schade*), a fish inhabiting the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and plentiful off the coasts of Britain and the U. S., akin to the herring.

shaddock, n. *shád-dók* (after Capt. Shaddock, who introduced it into the West Indies), a large variety of orange, a native of China and Japan.

shade, n. *shád* (Goth. *skadus*: AS. *sceado*: Dut. *schade*, shade: W. *cyspod*, shadow, shelter: Gr. *skia*, shade), the obscurity or darkness resulting from the partial interruption of the rays of light; gloom; any obscure or partially-dark place; anything which intercepts light or heat; a glass cover for enclosing and protecting timepieces and valuable ornaments, &c.; a screen; shelter; protection; the varying dark parts of a picture; a very minute difference; a ghost; a disembodied spirit: **shades**, plu. *sháds*, the lower regions; deep obscurity: **v.** to screen from light or heat; to shelter; to protect; to paint with darker or more obscure colours; to darken; to obscure: **shading**, imp. *shá-ding*: **n.** the act or operation of obscuring or darkening; the style in which such is done: **shaded**, pp.: **sha'der**, n. *-der*, he who or that which shades: **sha'dy**, a. *-dí*, sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades: **sha'dily**, ad. *-dí-lí*: **sha'diness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being shady: **shadeless**, a. *shádlés*, having little or no shade.

shadow, n. *shád-ó* (AS. *scadu*, shadow: from *shade*, which see), the shade or partial darkness of a definite form made on one side of a body, caused by a bright light falling upon the opposite side; that portion of space or a surface from which light is intercepted by some opaque body; obscurity; shelter; a slight or faint appearance; something existing only in appearance; a close subservient companion or follower; type; a person or animal thin or emaciated to an extraordinary degree; likeness reflected from a mirror: **v.** to cloud or darken; to represent faintly or imperfectly: **shad'owing**, imp.: **adj.** representing by a faint or imperfect resemblance: **n.** a typifying: **shadowed**, pp. *-ód*: **adj.** covered; clouded: **shadow'owy**, a. *-ó-lí*, full of shade; dark; gloomy; faintly light; unsubstantial: **shadow'owness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being shadowy or unsubstantial: **shadow'owless**, a. *-lès*, having no shadow: **shadow of death**, the near and felt approach of death by a sick person; a dreadful darkness or trouble.

shaft, n. *sháft* (Dut. *schaf*, a stalk, a rod: AS. *scraft*, a shaft), anything long and straight; a missile weapon, as an arrow; the part of a column extending from the base to the capital; a pit or entrance to a mine when perpendicular or nearly so; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon: **shafted**, a. having a handle or shaft.

shag, n. *shág* (AS. *seacga*, a bush of hair, what is rough and shaggy: Scot. *shag*, the refuse of barley: Icel. *skaga*, to project, to jog out), coarse hair or nap; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse, woolly nap; tobacco-leaves cut into shreds: **shaggy**, a. *-gí*, also **shagged**, a. *-géd*, covered with long hair or wool; rough; rugged: **shag'giness**, n. *-gí-nès*, also **shag'giness**, n. *-éd-nès*, the state of being shaggy or shaggy.

shagreen, n. *shá-grén'* (F. *chagrin*, shagreen: Pers. *sagri*, the rump of a horse or ass, the rough skin of certain fish), the rough prickly skins of sharks and dog-fish prepared as leather, used in covering cases,

in polishing, &c.; the skins of various animals, as horses, asses, &c., made into coloured leather, and so prepared as to have round granulations on one side, similar to the skins of sharks: **shagreen**, a, also **shagreened**, a. -*grënd*, made of or covered with shagreen.

shah, n. *shā* (Per. *shāh*, a king, a prince), the name of the reigning king of Persia.

shake, n. *shāk* (Icel. *skaka*, to shake, to jog; Dut. *schokken*, to shake), a rapid motion one way and another; agitation; a trembling or shivering; motion of the hands when clasped in salutation; in *music*, the rapid up and down movement of the voice when dwelling on any particular note, but always within the compass of a tone; a fissure or rent in timber: **v.** to cause to move with short rapid vibrations; to give a wavering or trembling motion to; to throw or drive, followed by *down*, *from*, or *off*; to threaten to overthrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to lose firmness; to tremble; to totter; to shiver: **shaking**, imp.: **n.** the act of shaking or agitating; a vibratory motion; a brandishing; concussion: **shook**, pt. *shōok*, did shake: **shaken**, pp. *shāken*: **shaker**, n. -*ker*, one who shakes: **shaky**, a. -*k*, loosely put together; ready to come to pieces: **shake-down**, a temporary substitute for a bed, as on a sofa or the floor: **Shakers**, n. plu. -*kers*, a fanatical religious sect which arose in Eng. about 1747, but now confined to N. Amer., whose professors introduce into their devotional exercises jumping and singing, and profess celibacy: **Shakerism**, n. -*izm*, the principles of the Shakers: **to shake hands with**, to express pleasure or satisfaction at meeting or parting with a friend by shaking hands; to greet or bid farewell by the visible symbol of shaking hands; to become reconciled, as friends; to agree or contract with: **no great shakes**, *familiarly*, not worthy of attention; of no particular importance.

Shakespearean, a. *shaks-pē-ri-ān*, of or pert. to Shakespeare or his works, or in his style.

shako, n. *shāko* (Hung. *csako*), a military cap worn by the infantry of the line.

shale, n. *shāl* (Ger. *schale*, a shell; *schalen*, to peel or shell off), a shell or husk; in *geol.*, argillaceous strata that exhibit a laminated structure, and split into irregular plates—some varieties being bituminous, others calcareous, arenaceous, &c.

shall, v. *shāl* (the true origin seems to be Norm. *skil*, separation, difference: Icel. *skil*; Norm. *skiel*, right; Sw. *skal*, reason, ground, motive—whence Icel. *skat*; AS. *scēal*, I shall—fundamentally signifying, I have ground for, I have reason), an auxiliary and defective verb; one of the two signs employed to express futurity, will being the other; in the first person *shall* simply foretells or declares; in the second person (*shalt*) and third person (*shall*) it promises or expresses determination; *interrogatively*, *shall* either asks for permission or for direction; *shall*, like *will*, apart from its other senses, uniformly denotes futurity: **should**, pt. *shōd*, as an auxiliary, *should* expresses a conditional present, a contingent future, and obligation or duty.

shalloon, n. *shāl-lōn* (from *Chalons*, in France), a certain kind of worsted stuff.

shallop, n. *shāl-lōp* (It. *scialupa*; F. *chaloupe*; Dut. *sloep*, a boat), a small light boat; a large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner—now written *sloop*.

shallot, n. *shāl-tōt* (F. *echalotte*; It. *scalognio*), a species of onion; a bulbous plant resembling garlic; the eschalot.

shallow, a. *shāl-lō* (Swiss, *schalb*, slanting; Icel. *skjalgr*, oblique; Scot. *schald*, shallow), having little depth; not far to the bottom; superficial; trifling: **n.** any place where the water has but little depth: **shallowly**, ad. -*ly*: **shallowness**, n. -*ness*, the state of being shallow; want of depth: **shallow-brained**, a. silly; empty-headed.

shalt, second pers. sing. of *shall*, which see.

sham, n. *shām* (Low Ger. *schame*, shadow, image; Ger. *schäme*, a mask), something that deceives expectation; a pretence; an imposture: **adj.** false; pretended: **v.** to pretend in order to deceive; to counterfeit; to make false pretences: **sham'ing**, imp.: **shammed**, pp. *shāmd*: **sham'mer**, n. -*mēr*, one who shams.

shaman, n. *shām-ān* (Pers. *shaman*, an idolater), a priest or conjurer amongst the Ostiaks in Asiatic Russia, who teach the existence of a Supreme Being, but assign the immediate government of the world to

secondary gods, some of whom are benevolent and others malevolent, and who pretend by their aid to cure diseases, foretell events, &c.: **sham'anism**, n. -*izm*, the idolatrous worship and practices of the Ostiaks, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as far as the Pacific Ocean.

shamble, v. *shām-bl* (Dut. *schampelen*, to shamble: Swiss, *tšchimpelen*, to go about in a slack and trailing manner), to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak: **sham'bling**, imp. -*bling*: **adj.** moving awkwardly and irregularly; in an awkward, clumsy, irregular gait: **sham'bled**, pp. -*bl'd*.

shambles, n. plu. *shām-bl's* (L. *scannum*, a bench or stool; *scabellum*, a little bench: old F. *eschame*, a stool: AS. *scæmol*, a bench), a slaughter-house; a flesh-market; in *mining*, niches or shelves placed at suitable distances, so that the ore, being thrown from one to another, is thus gradually raised to the top of the mine.

shame, n. *shām* (Icel. *skamm*, shame, dishonour; *skamma*, to dishonour, to abuse: AS. *scæmu*, shame, disgrace), the uneasy sensation of mind produced by a consciousness of guilt or loss of reputation; the pain or emotion arising from the thought of another person behaving us, or something connected with us, with contempt, indignation, or disgust; that which brings reproach, and degrades in the estimation of others; reproach; dishonour; disgrace: **v.** to fill with shame; to cause to blush: **sham'ing**, imp.: **shamed**, pp. *shāmd*: **sham'er**, n. -*mēr*, one who makes ashamed: **shame-faced**, a. -*fast* (a corruption of AS. *scæmfast*; old Eng. *shamefast*, that is, one quick or fast in feeling shame), easily confused; bashful: **shame-facedly**, ad. -*fast-ly*: **shamefacedness**, n. -*ness*, excess of modesty; bashfulness: **shameful**, a. -*fool*, that brings shame; raising shame in others; disgraceful; unbecoming: **shamefully**, ad. -*ly*: **shamefulness**, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being shameful: **shameless**, a. -*less*, insensible to shame; done without shame; impudent; immodest: **shamelessly**, ad. -*ly*: **shamelessness**, n. -*ness*, want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; immodesty: **for shame**, you should be ashamed: **to put to shame**, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame on.

shammy, n. *shām-mī*, also *shamoy*, n. *shām-ōy*, and *sham'ois*, n. -*ōys* (F. *chamois*, a wild goat, the skin of it dressed; *chameau*, shammy or buff leather: It. *camoscio*, the chamois, chamois-leather), a kind of leather, much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and quality of bearing soap without damage—originally made from the skin of a species of antelope, but now also from other skins—see *chamois*.

shampoo, v. *shām-pō* (Hind. *tshampna*, to press, to squeeze), to rub and press the limbs and joints in connection with the hot or Turkish bath after the Eastern manner: **shampoo'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art or operation of rubbing and pressing the joints and limbs in connection with the hot or Turkish bath: **shampooed**, pp. -*pōd*: **shampoo'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who shampoos.

shamrock, n. *shām-rōk* (Ir. *scamrog*, trefoil), the three-leaved white clover, or wild trefoil—the national emblem of Ireland.

shank, n. *shāngk* (AS. *scanca*, the hollow bone of the leg, the shank: Dan. *skank*; Ger. *schenkel*, the shank: It. and Sp. *zanca*, a long thin leg, a shank), the leg from the knee to the ankle, or the large bone of that part; the handle or long part of any instrument; in *arch.*, the plain space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph: **v.** to sink or excavate a pit or shaft, as being the shank to the mine: **shank'ing**, imp.: **shanked**, pp. *shāntk*: **adj.** having a shank.

shan't, v. *shānt*, a familiar and common corruption of *shall* not.

shanty, n. *shām-tī* (said to be from the Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house), in *Ireland*, name for a hut or hovel; a mean temporary building.

shape, n. *shāp* (Icel. *skapa*; Dut. *schapen*, to form: Norm. *skap*, form, shape), form or figure of a thing; a mould or cast; pattern; form; external appearance; idea: **v.** to reduce to a particular form or figure; to fashion; to form; to adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to contrive; to direct; to suit: **shap'ing**, imp.: **shaped**, pp. *shāpt*: **shapen**, pp. *shāpn*: **shapeless**, a. -*less*, destitute of regular form: **shapelessness**, n. -*ness*, the state of being shapeless; want of any regular form: **to take shape**, to become embodied; to begin to take a definite form.

shard, n. *shārd* (Dut. *schærde*, a breach, a piece of broken pottery: Low Ger. *skaard*; Ger. *scharte*; Icel.

mäte, *mät*, *fär*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

skard, a notch, a cut; F. *escharde*, a splinter), a broken piece of tile, or of some earthen vessel: *shard'ed*, a sheath-winged, as a beetle.

share, n. *shār* (AS. *scir*, a share; *sceran*, to cut off, to divide: Low Ger. *scheren*, to separate, to tear away; Dut. *scheyren*, to tear, to cut), a part or portion of a thing owned by several individuals in common; one of the transferable parts of a joint-stock undertaking, as a bank, a railway, &c.; an allotment; a part contributed; the broad iron blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow into a slice and raises it up: *v.* to part or distribute among two or more; to partake of or enjoy with others; to have part, or a dividend: *sha'ring*, imp.: *shared*, pp. *shārd*: *sha'rer*, n. -*er*, one who shares or participates; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another; to go shares, to be equally concerned: *share-bone*, in *anat.*, a bone at the upper and fore part of the pelvis: *sharebroker*, a dealer in railway shares, and in other shares and securities: *shareholder*, one who holds one or more shares in a joint-stock company.

shark, n. *shārk* (Gr. *karcharias*, a shark—from *karcharos*, shark-pointed: Dut. *schrokken*, to eat greedily: It. *scroccare*, to shark or shift for, to live by wit; F. *escroquer*, to cheat, to swindle), a large voracious sea-fish of many species; a greedy and rapacious one; an artful fellow who lives by shifts and tricks; one ready to seize every advantage; a sharper: *v.* to clutch greedily after; to live by shifts and petty tricks: *shark'ing*, imp.: *n.* petty tricks or rapine; the seeking of a livelihood by petty tricks and devices: *sharked*, pp. *shārk't*: *sharker*, n. *shārk'ēr*, one who lives by sharking.

sharp, a. *shārp* (Icel. *skarp*; Ger. *scharf*, sharp: AS. *scarfan*, to cut in pieces: AS. *scarfe*; Dut. *scherve*, a fragment), having a keen edge or a fine point; bent at an angle less than a right angle; acute of mind; of quick or nice perceptions; acid; pungent; shrill; not flat, as sounds; biting or piercing, as the wind; harsh, fierce, or severe, as words; characterised by keenness or severity; keenly attentive to one's own interest; unfair; knavish; narrow; lean; hard, as sand: *n.* in music, a note raised by a certain figure, itself also termed a sharp: *v.* to mark with a sharp: *sharp'ing*, imp.: *sharped*, pp. *shārp't*: *sharps*, n. plu. meal from which the flour has been sifted: *sharpen*, *v.* *shārp'n*, to make sharp or keen; to render quick or eager; in music, to raise a note a semitone; to make sharp or acid; to become sharp: *sharpening*, imp.: *sharpened*, pp. *shārp'nd*: *sharply*, ad. -*ly*: *sharpness*, n. -*nēs*, keenness of an edge; acidity; severity of language; acuteness: *sharp-edged*, a. having a fine keen edge: *sharp-set*, eager in appetite or desire; affected by keen hunger: *sharpshooter*, n. a skilled marksman: *sharpshooting*, n. a shooting with great precision; a keen contest of wit or argument: *sharp-sighted*, a. shrewd; discerning: *sharp-visaged*, a. having a sharp or thin face: *sharp-witted*, a. having an acute and nicely-discerning mind.

sharper, n. *shārp'ēr* (Dut. *schraapen*, to scrape; *schraaper*, an avaricious unconscientious man), one who resorts to any means, however disreputable, of obtaining money; a tricky fellow; a cheat.

shasters, n. *shās'tēr*, also *shas'tras*, n. -*trāz* (Hind. *shas*, to govern), literally, ordinances; the sacred laws or institutes of the Hindoos—see *sastra*.

shatter, *v.* *shāt'tēr* (Dut. *schetteren*, to crack, to scatter with noise; Swiss, *schattern*, to rattle like a heavy fall of hail), to break into many pieces at once; to dash into fragments; to break up the unity or vigour of; to derange; to dissipate; to be broken into fragments: *shat'tering*, imp.: *shat'tered*, pp. *shāt'tēr'd*: broken or dashed to pieces: *shat'ters*, n. plu. -*tēr*, the fragments of anything broken or rent: *shat'tery*, a. -*tēr-i*, brittle; easily falling into many pieces: *shatter-brained*, a. wild; disordered or wandering in intellect.

shave, *v.* *shāv* (Dut. *schrabben*, to scrape, to shave: Sw. *skuba*, to rub: L. *scabere*; Ger. *schaben*, to scrape, to scratch), to cut or pare off something from a surface with any edged tool; to cut off close to the surface; to remove the growth of hair from the chin, &c., with a razor; to cut off thin slices; to strip; to oppress by extortion; to skim along a surface: *n.* an edged tool used for shaving wood, as hoops, &c.; *familiarly*, the act or process of removing the hair from the chin, &c.: *sha'ving*, imp.: *n.* the act of paring a surface; a thin slice pared off with an edged tool: *shaved*, pp. *shāv'd*, also *shaven*, pp. *shā'v'n*: *sha'ver*, n. -*vēr*, a barber;

one who is close and sharp in bargains; a sharp dealer: *shaveling*, n. *shāv'ling*, a monk, in contempt: *shaving-brush*, a brush used in lathering portions of the face before shaving them.

shawl, n. *shā'īl* (Pers. *shal*; F. *châle*, a shawl), a large piece of cloth of various textures and degrees of fineness, worn over the shoulders and around the person by females; an article of dress worn in the East by both sexes in various ways: *shawled*, a. *shā'īl'd*, wrapped up in, or covered with, a shawl.

she, pron. *shē* (AS. *seo*; Goth. *si*; Dut. *zij*; Ger. *sie*, she), the nom. fem. of the pron. of the third person, applied to females only, or things personified in the fem.; as a prefix—a female, as she-bear.

shea, n. *shē'd*, a tree of tropical Asia and Africa, from the nut of which a sort of butter or solid oil is obtained.

shedding, n. *shēd'ing* (AS. *sceadan*, to separate, to divide), one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man.

sheaf, n. *shēf*, plu. *sheaves*, *shēvs* (Dut. *schooft*; Ger. *schaub*, a bundle of straw; Gael. *sgath*; W. *ysgub*, a sheaf of corn), a quantity of grain in the stalk tied together in a bundle after it is cut in the field; any bundle or collection, as a *sheaf* of arrows: *v.* to collect and bind in sheaves: *sheafing*, imp.: *sheafed*, pp. *shēft*: *sheafy*, a. *shēft'i*: *sheaved*, a. *shēvd*, made of straw.

sheal, *v.* *shēl* (Dan. *skille*, to sever), to separate the parts; to shell: *shealed*, a. *shēld*, shelled: *sheal'ings*, n. plu. -*ings*, the outer husks; pods or shells.

sheat, n. *shēl*, also *shealing*, n. *shēl'ing* (Icel. *skjöl*, shelter, protection; *skjla*, shade; Gael. *sgail*, shade), a hut for shepherds, fishers, &c.; a shed for sheltering sheep; also spelt *sheel* and *shiel*.

shear, *v.* *shēr* (Low Ger. *schieren*, to tear asunder; Dut. *scheyren*, to tear; Icel. *skera*; Scot. *shear*, to cut, to reap corn—see *share*), to cut or clip from a surface with shears or scissors, as wool from sheep, or the nap upon cloth; in Scot., to reap: *shearing*, imp.: *n.* the act or operation of clipping or shearing by shears or by a machine: *sheared*, *shērd*, or *shore*, *pt.* *shōr*, did shear: *sheared* or *shorn*, pp. *shōrn*: *shear'er*, n. -*ēr*, one who shears: *shear'ing*, n. -*ing*, a sheep only once sheared: *shearman*, n. one whose occupation is to dress or shear cloth: *shears*, n. plu. *shērz*, a cutting instr. of two blades which move on a pivot and act against each other; anything in the form of shears, or which acts as shears; two or more long pieces of timber whose ends are fastened together at the top, but spread at the bottom, used when furnished with tackling to raise heavy weights: *shear-bill*, a certain fowl, called the black-skimmer or cut-water: *shear-steel*, a kind of steel made of welded bars drawn out and tempered.

sheath, n. *shēth* (Ger. *scheide*; Icel. *skéidtr*, a sheath; Sw. *skida*, a shell; Gael. *sgath*, a wing or pinion), a case for a sword or suchlike instrument; a scabbard; in bot., a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses; the wing-case of an insect: *v.* *shēth*, to put into a scabbard or case; to protect with any exterior covering or membrane; to cover with sheets of copper, &c., as a ship's bottom: *sheath'ing*, imp.: *n.* the casing or covering of a ship's bottom: *sheathed*, pp. *shēth'd*: *sheather*, n. *shēth'ēr*, one who sheathes: *sheath'y*, a. -*y*, forming a sheath or case: *sheathless*, a. -*lēs*, without a case or covering: *sheath-winged*, a. -*wing'd*, having cases for covering the wings, like the beetle.

sheave, n. *shēv* (Dut. *schijve*, a disc, a wheel; Low Ger. *schive*, anything round and flat; Icel. *skifa*, a slice—see *shiver*), the wheel or circular disc on which the rope works in a block: *sheave-hole*, a channel cut in a mast, a yard, &c., in which to fix a sheave.

shebeen, n. *shē-bēn* (Ir.), a place where spirits and other excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold.

shed, n. *shēd* (Dut. *schutten*, to ward off, to hedge; Norm. *skuta*, to project—from *skut*, a shed formed by the projecting roof of a house; Icel. *skut*, shelter given by a projecting rock), a temporary building of wood for shade or shelter; a hut; a penthouse or shelter of boards.

shed, *v.* *shēd* (Low Ger. *schudden*, to shake; Bav. *schütten*, to shake, to spill; Gr. *sked'*, to scatter, to shed), to spill; to let fall; to scatter; to diffuse; to throw off, as a natural covering: *shed'ing*, imp.: *n.* act of scattering; that which is cast off or out: *shed*, pp. *shēd*: *shed'der*, n. -*dēr*, one who or that which sheds.

cōu, *bōy*, *fōōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

sheel, *n.* *shēl*, and **sheeling**, *n.*—see **sheal**.
sheen, *n.* *shēn* (AS. *scyne*, bright, clear; Ger. *schön*, beautiful), brightness; splendour: **sheeny**, *a.* *shēn'ī*, bright; shining.

sheep, *n.* *shēp* (Ger. *schaaf*, sheep; Pol. *skop*; Bohem. *skeope*, a wether or castrated sheep—from Pol. *skopiti*, to castrate), a well-known animal covered with wool; familiarly, one who is foolishly modest and backward; in *Script.*, a term applied to God's people, indicating their relation to Him as their shepherd: **sheep'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, very bashful; over-modest; foolishly diffident: **sheepishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence: **sheep'ishly**, *ad.* *-ī*: **sheepcote**, a small enclosure or pen for sheep: **sheep-dog**, a valuable variety of dog, trained to watch and turn sheep: **sheep's-eye**, a diffident loving look: **sheepfold**, a place where sheep are confined: **sheephawk**, among *sailors*, a peculiar knot made to shorten a rope: **sheep-shearer**, one who shears sheep: **sheep-shearing**, the act of shearing sheep: **sheepskin**, the skin of a sheep, or the leather prepared from it: **sheep's-sorrel**, a herb, growing naturally on a poor gravelly soil: **sheep-tick**, an insect which infests sheep: **sheep-walk**, a place where sheep feed.

sheer, *a.* *shēr* (Dan. *skier*, a gleam; Scot. *skyrin*, shining; Goth. *skeirs*, clear; Icel. *skirr*, clean), pure; separate from anything else; mere; unmingled.

sheer, *a.* *shēr* (AS. *scyrrian*, to shear, to divide; Low Ger. *scheren*, to separate; Dut. *schuren*, to cut; Icel. *skera*, to cut), perpendicular; straight up and down: *n.* the longitudinal curve or line which a ship's deck or sides presents to the eye: *v.* among *seamen*, to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not well steered; to turn aside: **sheering**, *imp.*: **sheerad**, *pp.* *shērad*: to **sheer off**, to turn or move aside to a distance; to steal away: to **sheer up**, to turn and approach to a ship or place in nearly a parallel direction: **sheers** or **shears**, *n.* plu. *shērs*, in *ships*, two or more masts or pieces of timber having their lower ends secured to the sides of the vessel, and their upper or vertical ends, which slope to each other, fastened together, used for hoisting heavy weights: **sheer-hulk**, an old ship permanently fitted with sheers.

sheet, *n.* *shēt* (AS. *sceat*, a corner; Icel. *skaut*, the lap, the corner of a sail; Gael. *sgod*, corner of a garment, or of a sail; Lap. *skaut*, a point), any open piece of cloth not made up into a shaped garment; a broad large piece of anything made thin, as paper, linen, iron, &c.; in *bet-clothes*, a large piece of linen or cotton cloth placed next the body; any thin covering, as a *sheet* of ice or water; any flat expanse; a book or pamphlet; among *seamen*, a rope attached to one or both the lower corners of a sail in order to extend it to wind: *v.* to furnish with sheets; to cover as with sheets: **sheeting**, *n.* the linen or cotton cloth for bed-sheets: **sheets**, *n.* plu. a book, or the pages of a book; waggon-covers of oiled canvas: **sheet-anchor** (corrupted from *shoot*—that is, the anchor thrown out for security or preservation), the largest anchor of a ship; chief support; last refuge: **sheet-copper**, **lead**, **zinc**, or **iron**, any one of these metals rolled or formed into broad thin plates or sheets: **sheet-lightning**, lightning which appears in wide extended flashes, not forked: **sheet-pile**, a pile of thick planks: in *sheets*, lying flat or expanded; folded, but not bound, said of the printed pages of a book: to **sheet home**, to extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block.

sheik, *n.* *shēk* or *shāk* (Ar. *sheikh*, a venerable old man, a chief), in *Arabia*, the chief or lord of a tribe or clan; among *Mohammedans*, a title of persons of the higher order who preach in the mosques.

shēkel, *n.* *shēk'el* (Heb. *shakal*, to weigh; F. *sicle*; Ger. *seckel*), among the *anc. Jews*, a weight about half an ounce avoirdupois; a coin about 2½ *gd.* sterling.

Shekinah, also **Shechinah**, *n.* *shē-kt'nā* (Heb. *shekīnah*—from *shakan*, to dwell), among the *anc. Jews*, the symbol of the divine presence which rested over the mercy-seat, in the form of a cloud or visible light.

sheldafe, *n.* *shēld'af*, also **sheld apple**, *n.* *-apl* (old Eng. *sheld*, spotted, partly-coloured; Icel. *skiöldr*, a shield; Dan. *skiöldet*, partly-coloured; Norm. *skiöldel*, spotted), the chaffinch: **sheldrake**, *n.* *shēld'rak*, a partly-coloured fowl of the duck kind: **shelduck**, the hen or female:—**sheldrake** is sufficient to designate both sexes, *drake* being used as a common term.

shelf, *n.* *shēlf*, plu. *shelves*, *shēlvz* (AS. *scylfe*, a board, a shelf; Dut. *schelf*, the scaffold on which a

mason stands; Low Ger. *schelfen*, to raise on a scaffold or boarding; Scot. *skelve*, to separate in laminae), a flat board fixed horizontally against a wall, on which articles may be laid or stored; a shoal or sandbank in the sea; a ledge of rocks; a flat projecting rock: **shelvy**, *a.* *-ī*, full of shelves or hidden rocks: **shelve**, *v.* *shēlv*, to place on a shelf; to put aside or out of use or notice, principally used with respect to persons; to be sloping: **shelving**, *imp.*: *adj.* sloping: *n.* materials for shelves: **shelved**, *pp.* *shēlv'd*: **shelvy**, *a.* *shēlv'ī*, full of shelves or dangerous shoals: **shelviness**, *n.* *-ī-nēs*, the state of being shelvy.

shell, *n.* *shēl* (Dut. *schelle*, shell, scale; Ger. *schale*, a shell, bark of a tree: same as *scale* and *shade*), the hard or stony covering of some fruits and seeds, and of certain animals, as crabs; a pod or seed-case; the stony covering of a mollusc, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.; the hard outer coat or covering of anything; a husk; in *mil.*, a hollow shot filled with an explosive and destructive compound; a common coffin: *v.* to strip or break off the shell; to be freed from the husk; in *mil.*, to fire shells at: **shelling**, *imp.*: *n.* groats, in commercial language: **shelled**, *pp.* *shēld*: *adj.* separated from the shell; under fire of shells: **shelly**, *a.* *shēl'ī*, abounding with shells; consisting of shells: **shell-bark**, a species of hickory, or its bark: **shell-cameo**, an imitation of the antique cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone: **shell-fish**, a water animal encased with a hard and stony covering, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.: **shell-jacket**, an undress military jacket: **shell-line**, line made by burning the shells of shell-fish: **shell-mari**, in *geol.*, a deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shell remains, found valuable as a manure: **shell-mounds**, the mounds found in many places on the shores of northern Europe, and which are composed for the most part of the shells of the oyster, the cockle, the mussel, and other edible mollusca, pointing to an early and barbarous age when the inhabitants used to visit the sea-coast and feed upon the shell-fish found there: **shell-proof**, in *mil.*, parts of a fortified place made capable of resisting the explosive and destructive power of shells: **shell-sand**, on certain coasts, the sands composed in great measure of broken and worn shells: **shell-work**, ornamental work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

shellac or **shell-lac**, *n.* *shēl'lāk* (Ger. *schell-lack*), crude lac-resin formed into thin cakes after being melted and strained.

shelter, *n.* *shēl'tēr* (Swab. *schelter*, the guard for a stone; Dan. *skjul*, cover, shelter; Icel. *skyta*, to cover, to protect), that which covers or protects from external injury or attack; one who protects or defends; an asylum; a refuge; a temporary shed or hut: *v.* to cover or protect from injury or attack; to defend; to bestow a place of safety; to afford protection to: **sheltering**, *imp.*: **sheltered**, *pp.* *shēl'tērd*: **shelterless**, *a.* *-tēr-lēs*, without shelter or protection.

sheltie, *n.* *shēl'tī* (corruption of *Shetland*), a pony of a small breed from the Shetland or Orkney Islands; also called a *sholt*, *sholt*.

shelve, *shelvy*—see under **shelf**.

Shemitic, *a.* *shēm'it'ik*, pert. to *Shem*, the son of Noah, or to his age; the principal *Shemitic* or *Semitic* languages are the Chald., Syr., Ar., Heb., Sam., Ethiopian, and old Phœnician: *Shemite*, *n.* *shēm'it*, a descendant of *Shem*: **Shem'itism**, *n.* *-it-izm*, the peculiar forms of the *Shemitic* languages.

Sheol, *n.* *shē'ōl* (Heb.), Hades, or the abode of the dead; the abode of the spirits of the departed.

shepherd, *n.* *shēp'hēr* (from *sheep*, and *herd*), a man employed in tending sheep while pasturing; a swain; a pastor or minister of the Gospel: **shepherdess**, *n.* *-ēs*, a female who attends sheep while pasturing: **shepherd's crook** or **staff**, a rod staff armed with a blunt hook: **shepherd-kings**, the legendary race of kings who conquered Egypt, supposed about 2547 B.C., sometimes called *Hycsos*, supposed to be connected with the residence and subsequent bondage of the Israelites in Egypt: **shepherd's rod** or **staff**, a plant known as the *teasel*.

sherbet, *n.* *shēr'bēt* (Ar. *sharbat*, one drink or sip, a beverage—from *shariba*, to drink; It. *sorbetto*; F. *sorbet*), a favourite beverage in the East, composed of the juice of various fruits sweetened and flavoured.

sherd, *n.* *shērd* (see **shard**), a fragment, as of an earthenware vessel.

sheriff, *n.* *shēr'if* (AS. *scirgerefa*, the governor of a county—from *scir*, a county, and *gerefa*, a reeve or

māle, *māt*, *fār*, *lūw*; *mēte*, *mēl*, *hēr*: *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

sheriff), in *Eng.* and in the *U. S.*, the chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws; in *Scot.*, the chief civil officer of a county, and sometimes of a city or burgh which is itself a county, who has extensive jurisdiction as a judge within his own district, both in civil and criminal matters: **sheriffship**, *n.*, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; **also** **sheriffdom**, *n.*, and **sheriffalty**, *n.* **sheriff-depute**, in *Scot.*, formerly a sheriff who acted for the hereditary or high sheriff, whose office corresponded very nearly to the modern sheriff-substitute, but who is now, since the abolition of hereditary sheriffs, the principal sheriff of a county: **sheriff-officer**, in *Scot.*, one who is charged with arrests and the service of processes, &c.; a catch-poll: **sheriff-substitute**, in *Scot.*, a civil officer or judge under the sheriff-depute.

shereef, **sherif**, different spellings of **scherif**, which see.

sherry, *n.* **shër-rî** (from *Xeres*, in Spain, the Sp. *x* often representing the sound of *ch* or *sh*), a rich, dry, white wine from *Xeres*, in Spain: **sherry-cobbler**, **kobler**, sherry mixed with pounded ice, powdered sugar, and lemon, which is partaken of by being sucked through a straw or a small tube.

Shetland pony—see **sheltie**.

shew, *v.* **shô**, another spelling of **show**, which see: **shewing**, *imp.*: **shewed**, *pt.* **pp. **shôd**: **shewn**, *pp.* **shôn**: **shewer**, *n.* **er**, one who shews: **shewbread**, **shôbrêd**, among the *anc. Jews*, the twelve loaves placed every Sabbath on the golden table of the sanctuary before the Lord for the use of the priests.**

shibboleth, *n.* **shib'ô-lêth** (Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a flood), a word given by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could only pronounce it *shibboleth*, without the *h*; any test or watchword of a party.

shied—see **shy**: **shies**, *shs*, third pers. sing. pres. of the *v.* **shy**.

shiel, *n.* **shêl**, or **shiel'ing**, *n.* as if from **shield**, a shelter—see **sheal**.

shield, *n.* **shêld** (Ger. *schûld*; Icel. *skjöldr*, a shield—*from* Icel. *skjöl*, shelter, protection; *skýla*, to protect), in *former times*, a broad plate borne on the left arm as defensive armour in battle or single contest; defence; shelter: one who defends or protects; in *bot.*, one of the little cups or discs containing the fructification of lichens; in *geol.*, a shell or covering; in *her.*, the escutcheon or coat on which are blazoned the bearings in coats of arms: **v.** to cover as with a shield; to protect; to ward off; to defend: **shielding**, *imp.*: **shield'ed**, *pp.*: **shield less**, *a.* **lês**, defenceless.

shift, *n.* **shîft** (Low Ger. *schuft*; Dut. *schöft*, the division of the day's work into four parts: Dan. *skifte*, to shift or change: AS. *sceopan*, to form: Icel. *skipa*, to arrange; *skipta*, to distribute), an expedient; something tried when another fails; last resource; artifice; an evasion; a woman's under garment; the period during which the labourer works at a single stretch, hence the change of workmen at the expiration of the proper time: **v.** to alter; to change; to change clothes; to transfer from one to another; to remove; to resort to expedients for a livelihood, or to accomplish a purpose: **shifting**, *imp.*: **n. the act of changing; the act of putting by some expedient out of the way: **shift'ed**, *pp.*: **shift'er**, *n.* **er**, one who shifts; one who assists the cook on board a vessel: **shift'y**, *a.* **î**, given to change: **shiftiness**, *n.* **î-nês**, the quality of being shift'y or changeable: **shiftless**, *a.* **lês**, destitute of expedients to provide for one's self, or to use means requisite for success: **shift lessly**, *ad.* **î**: **shiftlessness**, *n.* **lês**, a state of being shiftless: **shift'ingly**, *ad.* **î**: **to shift about**, to turn quite round; to vacillate: **to shift off**, to defer by some expedient: **to make a shift**, to contrive to make a thing serve one's purpose; to manage: **a shift of linen**, the period during which a shirt could be worn without washing, then the linen itself.**

Shites, *n.* plu. **shê'îts** (Ar. *sh'î'î*, a follower of Ali—*from* *shâ'a*, to follow), the Persian Mohammedans, who consider Ali to have been the rightful successor of Mohammed, and reject the Sunna or body of traditions respecting him as being any part of the law, consequently they are regarded as heretics by the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans.

shillalah, *n.* **shil'âlâ**, also **shî'âl'y**, *n.* **î**, and **shill'elah**, *n.* **î-ê'îd**, among the *Irish*, a cudgel; a stout stick.

shilling, *n.* **shîl'îng** (Ger. *schilling*, a definite num-

ber of things, a piece of money: Sw. *skilling*, to divide) an English silver coin equal to twelve pence.

shilly-shally, *n.* **shî'lî-shâl'î** (a corruption of the reduplication, *shall I, shall I*), foolish trifling; irresolution: **ad.** in an irresolute or undecided manner: **shilly-shally'ing**, *n.* foolish trifling: **adj.** foolishly trifling; irresolute.

Shiloh, *n.* **shî'lô** (Heb. *Shiloh*, quiet, rest—from *shalah*, to rest), the Messiah; a name prophetically uttered by Jacob on his deathbed.

shin, *n.* **shîn** (Ger. *schiene*, a splint or thin piece of wood for a broken arm, tire of a wheel: akin to L. *scindere*, to split, to burst asunder: AS. *scin* or *scina*, the shin), the fore part of the leg, or the bone of the fore part of the leg: **shin-bone**, bone of the shin.

shine, *v.* **shîn** (Goth. *skeinan*; Icel. *skina*: Ger. *scheinen*, to shine; Bret. *skina*, to scatter: AS. *scinan*, to shine), to give light; to exhibit brightness or splendour; to be eminent or distinguished; in *Script.*, to manifest glorious excellences; to be manifest; to be propitious: **n. light; brightness: **shining**, *imp.*: **adj. bright; splendid; distinguished; in *bot.*, applied to a smooth and polished surface: **n. clearness of light; brightness: **shined**, *pp.* **shînd**: **shone**, *pt.* **shôn**, did shine: **shiny**, *a.* **shî'nî**, bright; luminous; unclouded.******

shingle, *n.* **shîng'gl** (Ger. *schindel*, a splint for a broken arm: It. *scandole*, laths: L. *scandula*, a shingle—from *scando*, I climb—so called from shingles resting on a roof like steps, one above the other), **shingles**, *n.* plu. **-glz**, slabs or boards of wood used in roofing instead of tiles or slates; in *geol.*, loose angular fragments of stone—*gravel* being rounded fragments:

shingle, *v.* to cover with shingles: **shing'ling**, *imp.* **-gling**: **n. act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles: **shingled**, *pp.* **-gl'd**: **adj.** covered with shingles: **shingling-hammer**, a ponderous hammer, moved by machinery, for hammering and shaping masses of iron while red-hot into oblong or square pieces: **shingling-mill**, a great workshop where cast or pig iron is changed into malleable iron.**

shingles, *n.* plu. **shîng'glz** (L. *cingulum*, a girdle), an eruptive disease spreading round the body like a girdle, called also *herpes* or *tetter*.

shiny—see **shine**.

ship, *n.* **shîp** (Goth. *skip*; Ger. *schiff*; F. *esquif*; It. *schifo*, a ship or boat: Gr. *skayphê*; L. *scapha*, any hollow vessel, a ship—from Gr. *skaptein*, to dig, to scoop out), any large vessel for conveying goods and passengers over the sea, or up and down a river: **v.** to put on board a ship; to convey by water; to engage for service in a ship; to fix in its place, as, to **ship** the tiller: **ship'ping**, *imp.*: **n. ships or vessels collectively; tonnage: **shipped**, *pp.* **shîp't**, put on board a ship, as goods: **ship'per**, *n.* **er**, one who puts goods on board a ship to be conveyed to a distant place: **ship'ment**, *n.* **ment**, the act of putting anything on board a ship for conveyance by sea: **ship'ful**, *n.* **-fûl**, enough to fill a ship: **ship-like**, *a.* like a ship: **shipless**, *a.* **lês**, without a ship: **ship-biscuit**, hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship: **shipboard**, aboard or in a ship: **ship-breaker**, one whose business is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea: **ship-breaker**, one who transacts business connected with ships, as insurances, sales, &c.: **ship-builder**, one who constructs ships: **shipbuilding**, the art of constructing ships: **ship-canal**, a canal connecting two seas, two navigable rivers, or two large pieces of water, and through which vessels of large burden can pass: **ship-carpenter**, a carpenter who works at the building of ships: **ship-chandler**, one who supplies ships with cordage, canvas, &c.: **shipholder** or **shipowner**, a proprietor of a ship or ships: **ship's husband**, one who looks after and provides stores, provisions, &c., for a ship while in port: **ship-load**, the load or cargo of a ship: **shipmaster**, the captain or commander of a ship: **shipmate**, a sailor serving in the same ship: **ship-money**, in *Eng. hist.*, a tax imposed without authority of Parliament for the providing and supporting of ships for the king's service, revived in the reign of Charles I. and became highly unpopular and odious,—now abolished: **shipowner**—see **shipholder**: **ship-shape**, in a seaman-like manner; well put; properly: **ship-worm**, the teredo, a burrowing worm, very destructive to the timber of ships, common, except in the coldest seas: **shipwreck**, *n.* the loss or destruction of a ship at sea by foundering, striking on rocks or shoals, or by other means; destruction; miscarriage: **v.** to destroy, as a ship; to throw, as into distress or difficulty: **ship-****

côo, *bôy*, *fôot*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

wrecked, a cast ashore on rocks or banks; destroyed: ship-wright, a ship-carpenter: **ship-yard**, a place adjoining a sea or tidal river where ships are built and repaired: **a ship of the line**, one of the large vessels of war of the royal navy: **shipping articles**, articles of agreement between a captain and his seamen: **ship's papers**, certain documents with which every sea-going vessel must be furnished, such as the register, the charter-party, bills of lading, log-book, bill of health, &c.: **to ship a sea**, to have a large quantity of sea-water thrown on board, as in a storm: **to ship off**, to send away by water in a ship.

shire, *n. shir*, but in composition *shir*, as in Hampshire, *hampshir* (AS. *scir*, a territorial division; *scyr-an*, to cut off, to divide: Low Ger. *schieren*, to separate: Dut. *scheuren*, to tear, to cut—connected with **share**, which see), a district or division of a country; a county; a territorial division under a sheriff: **shire-clerk**, *shir*, a certain officer appointed by the sheriff.

shirk, *v. shérk* (a modification of **shark**, which see), to avoid or escape from anything by underhand proceedings; to seek to avoid the performance of duty: **shirk'ing**, *imp.* **shirked**, *pp.* **shérkt**.

shirred, *a. shérd* (perhaps Ger. *schirr*, harness), having elastic lines or cords inserted between pieces of cloth, as the strings of india-rubber in men's braces. **shirt**, *n. shírt* (Icel. *skjorta*: Dan. *skjorte*: Sw. *skjorta*, a shirt: AS. *scort*: old H. Ger. *scurz*, short: Ger. *schurz*, an apron), a loose under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men: **shir'ting**, *n.* cloth for shirts: **shir'tless**, *a. lés*, without a shirt: **shirt-front**, the part of the shirt seen under the waist-coat.

shittim, *n. shít'tim* (Heb. *shittah*, plu. *shittim*), a species of wood of which the tables, altars, and boardings of the Jewish tabernacle were made.

shive, *n. shiv* (Sw. *skifva*: Icel. *skifa*: Dan. *skive*, a slice—see **sheave**), a slice or thin cut; a little piece or fragment.

shiver, *v. shiv'ér* (Dut. *scherven*, to break to pieces: Icel. *skifa*: Dan. *skive*, a thin slice: Dan. *skifa*, to cleave or split), to break into many pieces or splinters; to dash to pieces by a blow: **n.** a small piece or fragment of a thing broken by sudden violence; a species of blue slate: **shiv'ering**, *imp.* **shivered**, *pp. -ed*: **shiv'ery**, *a. -érk*, loosely coherent: **shiver-spar**, a carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure. **shiver**, *v. shiv'ér* (Dut. *schietren*, to chirp: Icel. *skjalfa*: Dan. *skjæbe*, to tremble), to quake; to shudder; to shake, as from cold or fear: **n.** a shaking fit; a tremor: **shiv'ering**, *imp.* **n.** a trembling; a shaking with cold or fear: **shivered**, *pp. -ed*: **shiv'eringly**, *ad. -ér'ing-ly*: **shivers**, *n. plu. -érz*, the ague.

shoad, *n. shód* (a corruption of *shed*, to shake off, to scatter: Ger. *schutt*, rubbish; *schutten*, to heap), broken ore mixed with rubbish, found by miners in searching for a lode, and which guides them to it: **shoading or shoding**, *n. shód'ing*, searching for fragments of ore in the gravel of a stream or valley with the view of tracing the vein from which they have been shed or dispersed: **shoadstone**, a detached fragment of ore.

shoal, *n. shól* (AS. *scolu*, a company or multitude: Dut. *school*, a shoal of fishes, a flock of birds: Fr. *gool*, a shore or shoal of fishes), a great multitude; a large crowd, applied to a vast number of fishes swimming together; (Dut. *scholde*, a clod, a mass: It. *solta*, a clod), a shoal in the sea or river; a sandbank: **v.** to swim in vast numbers; to grow more shallow, applied to depth of water: **shoaling**, *imp.* **ad. filling up with shoals; becoming filled up with shoals: **shoaled**, *pp. shóld*: **shoaly**, *a. shól't*, full of shallows: **shoalness**, *n. -t'nés*, the state of being shoaly; want of depth of water.**

shoar, *n. shór—see shore 2.*

shoat—see **shot 3.**

shock, *n. shók* (F. *choquer*: Sp. *chocar*: Dut. *schokken*; Ger. *schuckeln*, to jog, to knock against: Low Ger. *suk*, representing the jolt of a rough conveyance), a violent collision or onset; the concussion which it occasions; violence to the feelings; that which surprises or offends; impression of disgust; the sudden effect produced by the passage of electricity through an animal body: **v.** to cause surprise or offence; to strike with horror or disgust; to offend highly; to cause to recoil, as from something disgusting or horrible: **shocking**, *imp.* **adj.** causing surprise or offence; striking, as with horror; highly offensive; appalling; terrible: **shocked**, *pp. shók't*: **shock'ingly**, *ad. -ing-ly*.

shock, *n. shók* (a corruption of **shag**, which see), a dog with long hair or shag, also called a *shock-dog*; a thick mass of short hair.

shock, *n. shók* (Dut. *scholke*, a heap: Ger. *schock*, a collection of sixty things of certain kinds), a pile of sheaves of wheat, oats, &c., set up on end in the harvest-field.

shod, *v. shód*, *pt. pp.* of **shoe**, which see.

shoddy, *n. shód'dy*, an inferior woollen cloth, made from a material consisting of old woollen goods torn to fibres, and new wool in varying proportions.

shoe, *n. shó*, plu. **shoes**, *shó's* (Goth. *skohs*: Icel. *skor*: Ger. *schuh*, a shoe: akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover), a covering for the foot, made of leather, and consisting of a sole and an upper; a rim or plate of iron fastened on the bottom of a horse's hoof for protection; the bend or crook at the bottom of a water-pipe which discharges the water from a building; a sort of drag placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle on going down a steep part of a road; in *mech.*, a notched piece on which something rests; a kind of trough: **v.** to furnish with shoes; to cover at the bottom: **shoe'ing**, *imp.* **n.** the act of one who shoes; the putting on of shoes: **shod**, *pt. pp. shód*: **shoer**, *n. shó'er*, one who shoes horses: **shoeless**, *a. -lés*, without shoes: **shoeblack**, a boy in the street who cleans shoes: **shoe-leather**, leather for shoes: **shoemaker**, one who makes shoes: **shoe-tie**, also **shoelatchet**, that which fastens a shoe; a shoe-string.

shog, *v. shóg* (Swiss, *schappen*, to jog; W. *ysopoi*, to wag—see **shock 1**), to jog or joggle; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses; to shake: **n.** a violent concussion: **shog'ing**, *imp.* **shogged**, *pp. shóg'd*: **shoggle**, *v. shóg-gl*, to shake; to joggle: **shog'gling**, *imp. -gling*: **shog'gled**, *pp. -gld*.

shone, *v. shón*, *pt. pp.* of **shine**, which see.

shook, *v. shók*, *pt. of shake*, which see.

shook, *n. shók* (from **shock 2**, which see), a set of staves sufficient to make one cask or hogshead, or a set of boards sufficient to make a sugar-box, prepared or fitted for putting together.

shoot, *v. shót* (Icel. *skjuta*: Dut. *schieten*: Ger. *schiessen*, AS. *scotan*, to dart, to shoot), to let fly or discharge anything with such force as to cause it to pass through the air; to send off with sudden force; to dart; to discharge, as from a gun; to maim or kill by letting off a gun; to perform the act of shooting; to pass, as an arrow or bullet; to throw or send out, as a branch; to thrust forth; to bud or sprout; to grow rapidly; to discharge, as earth or rubbish from a cart, &c.: **n.** a young branch issuing from the main stock; an inclined plane down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to **shoot** or slide; a narrow passage in a river through which the water rushes rapidly; among miners, a vein running in the same direction as the strata in which it occurs: **shooting**, *imp.* **n.** the act or practice of killing game with firearms; sensation of a quick darting pain: **adj.** moving rapidly, as an arrow from a bow, or a ball from a gun; quick and darting: **shot**, *pt. pp. shót*: **shooter**, *n. shót'er*, one who shoots; an archer; a shot: **to shoot ahead**, to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing: **shooting-star**, a meteor in a state of combustion, seen suddenly darting across some part of the sky: **shooting-box**, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season: **shooting-stick**, among printers, a tapering piece of wood or iron used in driving up the galleys in the chase.

shop, *n. shóp* (F. *eschoppe*, a stall or little shop: Ger. *schoppen*, a shed: AS. *scypan*, a stall: Icel. *skappr*: Dan. and Sw. *skab*, a press or cupboard), a place in which goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work; **v.** to visit shops for the purchase of goods: **shop'ping**, *imp.* **n.** the act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods: **shopped**, *pp. shóp't*: **shop-like**, *a. vulgar*, savouring of petty dealing: **shop-bill**, a tradesman's business announcement: **shop-board**, a bench on which work is performed: **shop-book**, a book in which a tradesman enters his sales on credit: **shop-keeper**, a trader who sells goods by retail in a shop: **shoplifter**, one who, under a pretence of buying, steals from shops: **shoplifting**, *n.* stealing from a shop: **shopman**, one who serves in a shop: **shopwalker**, in a large shop, an attendant who directs customers to the proper department, and who sees that they are duly attended to: **to talk shop**, to use phrases and manner of speech peculiar to one's employment or profession.

shore, *n. shór* (Dut. *schore*, a tearing, a rent: Low Ger. *schoren*, to tear asunder: AS. *scora*, the shore), the land adjacent to a sea or ocean, or to a great lake

máte, má't, fár, lál; méte, mé't, hér; p'ne, pín; nóte, nó't, móve;

or river; the extremity where the land is broken off: **shored**, a *shôrd*, having a bank or shore: **shoreless**, *n. -lës*, of indefinite or unlimited extent: **sea-shore**, the space between high and low water marks; the beach.

shore, *n.*, also **shoar**, *n.* *shôr* (Norm. *skora*; Icel. *skorda*, a prop or shore; Bav. *schrot*, sometimes a length of timber; Dut. *schoor*, a prop), a support: one of the stocks by which a ship is supported on dry land, or by which a wall or building is temporarily supported: **v.** to support with a prop or buttress temporarily: **shô'ring**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of supporting with a prop or shore; a number or system of props: **shored**, *pp.* *shôrd*.

shore, *n.* *shôr* (Ger. *scharren*, to scrape: Swiss, *schoren*, to cleanse, to sweep out stables: Eng. *shore-ditch*, being the ditch which receives the scrapings of the streets: probably only a corruption of *sewer*), a public drain.—See *Wedgwood*.

shore, *v.* *shôr*, *pt.* of *shear*, which see.

shorl, *n.* *shôrl*, another spelling of *schorl*, which see.

shorling, *n.* *shôr'ling* (from *shore*, *pt.* of *shear*), in Eng., the skin of a living sheep after shearing: *morling*, the skin taken from a dead sheep.

shorn, *v.* *shôrn*, *pp.* of the verb *shear*, which see.

short, *a.* *shôrt* (AS. *sceort*; old H. Ger. *scurz*; Ger. *kurz*; *L. curtus*, short), not long; not long either in space or time; inadequate; insufficient; imperfect; breaking or crumbling readily: crisp, brittle; not bending; brief; concise; quick; sudden; not going so far as intended: **ad.** not long; quickly; insufficiently: **n.** a summary or concise account, as in the phrase, "the short and long of the matter is"; a word often given as a reply at the counter of a bank when the amount of a check is desired in a small compass: **shorts**, *n. plu.* the part of ground grain sifted out somewhat finer than bran: **shortly**, *ad.* *-ly*, soon; briefly: **shortness**, *n. -nës*, the quality of being short; conciseness; deficiency: **short-breathed**, *a.* *-brêtht*, having a short quick respiration: **short cake** or **bread**, bread baked of flour and butter that breaks easily and crisply: **shortcoming**, a failing of the usual produce or quantity; a failure in duty: **short-dated**, *a.* having little time to run, as a bill of exchange: **short-drawn**, *a.* being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired: **shorthand**, a rapid system of writing by means of contractions and simple characters: **short-hand-writer**, one who professionally takes notes in shorthand; a reporter: **short-head**, among sailors, a sucking whale less than a year old: **short-lived**, *a.* not living or lasting long: **short rib**, one of the lower ribs; a false rib: **short-sighted**, *a.* not able to see distant objects; not able to see far intellectually; imprudent: **short-sightedness**, *n.* a defect in vision; defective or limited intellectual sight: **short-spoken**, *a.* speaking in a quick short manner; gruff: **short-waisted**, *a.* short from the armpits to the waist: **short-winded**, *a.* affected with shortness of breath: **short-witted**, *a.* having but little wit; of scanty intellect: **at short notice**, in a brief time; promptly: **in short**, in a few words; briefly: **the long and short**, the whole: **the shorts**, on the *Stock Exchange*, the dealers who are deficient in those stocks at the time they have undertaken to deliver: **to cut short**, to abridge; to stop suddenly: **to fall or come short**, to fail; not to do or accomplish: **to sell short**, on the *Stock Exchange*, to sell for future delivery what the dealer has not in his possession at the time of contract, but which he hopes to purchase at a lower rate: **to stop short**, to stop at once, or without reaching the point aimed at.

shorten, *v.* *shôr't'n* (from *short*, which see), to make short; to lessen; to abridge; to contract; to become short: **short'ening**, *imp.* *-ning*: **n.** a making short or shorter; anything used, as butter or lard, to make pastry crisp: **short'ened**, *ad.* **to shorten a rope**, to take in the slack of it: **to shorten sail**, to reduce sail by taking the sails in.

shot, *n.* *shôt* (from *shoot*, which see), balls or bullets for firearms; globules of lead for killing birds or small animals; the flight of a missile, or the distance over which it passes; a marksmanship; in *Scot.* among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the draught of fishes made by a net; *familiarly*, the turn next in order; a stroke or move in play: **v.** to load with shot, as a gun: **shot'ing**, *imp.*: **shot'ed**, *pp.*: **ad.** loaded or charged with shot: **bar-shot**, a bar of metal with a round head at each end, formerly discharged as shot from guns: **case-shot** or canister, balls

packed in tin canisters in the form of cylinders, having wooden bottoms, and fitted to the calibre of guns: **chain-shot**, two half-balls united by a chain: **grape-shot**, a number of shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes, formerly used to load guns: **red-hot shot**, shot heated to redness in a furnace, and in this state fired from a gun: **round-shot**, a solid sphere of iron or other material as loading for a gun: **shot-hole**, the hole made by shot: **shot-locker**, a piece of wood pierced with holes for holding shot, or for shot resting on: **shot of a cable**, the splicing of two cables; the whole length of cables thus united: **shot-tower**, a lofty tower erected for making small shot, from the summit of which melted lead is allowed to drop through perforated plates into water or other liquid at the bottom, the drops assuming a globular form, and cooling in their descent.

shot, *n.* *shôt* (AS. *sceot*, a portion, money—see *scot* 1), reckoning; proportional share of expense incurred at a tavern: **shot-free**, but usually spelt *scot-free*, without payment; unpunished.

shot, *n.*, also **shoat**, *n.*, or **shott**, *n.* *shôt* (a corruption of *shoot*, a young branch), a young swine half grown, or less.

shotten, *a.* *shôt'n* (from *shoot*, which see), having thrown out the spawn, as herring; gutted or dried for keeping, as herrings; out of its socket.

shoud, *v.* *shô'd*, *pt.* of *shall*, which see.

shoulder, *n.* *shôld'r* (Ger. *schulder*, a shoulder—connected with Icel. *skoldr*, a shield—more probably from the shovel-like shape of the bones: prov. Eng. *shull*, a shovel; *shull-bane*, the shoulder-blade), the joint connecting the human arm to the body, or the fore leg of a quadruped; anything resembling the shoulder; a prominence; sustaining power; support; strength: **v.** to push or thrust with violence; to take upon the shoulder: **should'ering**, *imp.*: **should'ered**, *pp.* *-dêrd*: **shoulder-belt**, a belt that passes across the shoulder: **shoulder-blade**, the flat bone of the shoulder: **shoulder-knot**, an ornamental knot of ribbon, &c., worn on the shoulder: **shoulder-strap**, a strap worn on or over the shoulder; a distinctive badge worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating his rank: **shoulder of mutton**, the fore leg of a sheep; a triangular sail for a boat: **to put one's shoulder to the wheel**, to assist in bearing a burden, or overcoming a difficulty.

shoot, *n.* *shôut* (a form parallel with *hoot*: Low Ger. *schudern*, to shudder: *Fr. sçouire*, to cry "shoo" to frighten birds: mod. Gr. *skouzo*, I shout; a loud burst of voice; a violent and sudden outcry of a multitude of men, expressing applause, triumph, and the like: **v.** to utter a sudden and loud outcry, as of joy or exultation: **shoot'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of crying with sudden outburst of voice; a loud outcry, as of joy or exultation: **shoot'ed**, *pp.*: **shoot'er**, *n.* *-ër*, one who shouts: **to shout at**, to deride or revile with shouts.

shove, *v.* *shûv* (Dut. *schuiven*; Ger. *schieben*; Icel. *skufa*, to push, to draw: AS. *scufan*, to thrust), to thrust or push; to force or drive forward; to press against: **n.** the act of shoving; the act of pressing against by main strength; a push: **shoving**, *imp.*: **shoved**, *pp.* *shûvd*: **to shove by**, to push away; to reject: **to shove off**, to move away by a push or a thrust, as a boat from the shore.

shovel, *n.* *shûv'el* (Ger. *schaufel*; Dut. *schuffel*, a shovel, or similar implement—*allied to L. scabere*, to scratch or scrape), an instrument consisting of a broad iron or wooden blade, more or less hollow, with a long handle, used for shoving and raising loose earth, &c.: **v.** to take up and throw or heap together with a shovel; to gather roughly: **to use a shovel**: **shovelling**, *imp.* *shûv'ing*: **shovel'ed**, *pp.* *-êld*: **shovel'ful**, *n.* *-êl'fûl*, as much as a shovel will hold: **shovel'fuls**, *plu.*: **shoveller**, *n.* *-ër*, a species of duck, having a long spoon-like bill: **shovel-board**, a game played by sliding metal pieces at a mark along a board: **shovel-hat**, a broad-brimmed hat turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, worn by dignified clergymen.

show, *v.* *shô* (AS. *scawian*; Dut. *schouwen*, to look, to show; Ger. *schauen*, to look; Sw. *skada*, to behold, to view), to present to view; to make or enable to see or know; to reveal; to give proof of; to publish; to teach, instruct, or inform; to point out; to confer or bestow; to afford; to appear or be in appearance: **n.** a sight or spectacle; something exhibited for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; hypocritical pretence; public appearance: **show'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** demonstration; exhibition: **show'ed**, *pp.* *shôd*: **shown**,

côvô, dôj, fêôt; pâre, dûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pp. *shōn*: **showy**, *a. shō'ī*, gaudy; making a great show: **showily**, *ad. -lī*: **showiness**, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being showy; pomposness: **show-bill**, a printed advertisement in large letters, exhibited in a shop-window: **show-bread**, usually *shew*-, among the *anc. Jews*, the loaves of bread placed weekly on the golden table in the sanctuary: **show-case**, a case with a glass cover, in which articles of value are exhibited for sale: **showman**, one who exhibits a show: **show-room**, a room where a tradesman or manufacturer displays his goods: **to show forth**, to manifest: **to show off**, to exhibit ostentatiously; to set off; to display one's self: **to show up**, to expose: **show of hands**, in *public assemblies*, hands raised up to signify a vote.

shower, *n. shōw'ōr* (Goth. *scura*, a storm; Icel. *skur*, a shower of rain; Low Ger. *schuur*, a passing fit or attack, as of illness; Ger. *schauer*, a shivering fit, a shower), a fall of rain of short duration; a copious fall or supply of anything: **v.** to water copiously, as with rain; to scatter in abundance; to bestow liberally: **show'ing**, *imp.*: **show'ed**, *pp.* *shōw'ōrd*: **showery**, *a. shōw'ōrī*, abounding in frequent falls of rain: **show'erness**, *n. -t-nēs*, the state of being showery: **show'erness**, *a. -lēs*, without showers: **show'er-bath**, an apparatus for pouring upon the body a shower of water: **showily**, *showiness*, **showy**, **shown**—see **show**.

shrank, *v. shrāngk*, *pt.* of **shrink**, which see.

shrapnels, *n. plu.* *shrāp-nēls* (so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel), in *mil.*, spherical cases filled with musket-balls, and containing a bursting-charge of powder, most destructive either to cavalry or infantry.

shred, *n. shrēd* (Dut. *schroede*, a bit of paper; Low Ger. *schraden*, to gnaw, as a mouse; Ger. *schrot*, what is cut up into fragments; AS. *scradian*, to shred), a long narrow piece torn off; a fragment: **v.** a stripe: **v.** to tear or cut off into long narrow pieces, as cloth: **shred'ding**, *imp.*: **n. the act of cutting into shreds; that which is cut or torn off; a fragment: **shred**, *pt.* *pp.* *shrēd*: **shred'less**, *a. -lēs*, having no shreds: **shred'dy**, *ad. -dī*, consisting of shreds or fragments: **a thing of shreds and patches**, applied to a thing that is patched, unconnected, or not original.**

shrew, *n. shrō* (old Eng. *schrewid*, wicked; possibly a special application of Ger. *schraege*, sloping, wry, being synonymous with wrong; Ger. *schreien*, to cry out), a peevish, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold: **shrew'ish**, *a. -ish*, peevish; petulantly clamorous: **shrew'ishly**, *ad. -lī*: **shrew'ishness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being shrewish; forwardness; petulance.

shrewd, *a. shrōd* (from Eng. *shrew*: *shrewd*), in the sense of sharp, sagacious, arises from the same feeling which has applied the term *silly*, originally signifying innocent, blessed, to the sense *foolish*—the *wicked man* being regarded as intelligent and sharp-sighted, the *good* as simple and easily taken in—see *Wedgwood*), sagacious; acute; of nice discernment; sly; artful: **shrewd'ly**, *ad. -lī*: **shrewd'ness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality or state of being shrewd; discrimination; sagacity.

shrewmouse, *n. shrō-mōūs* (AS. *scrawa*, a shrew-mouse; akin to Eng. *shrewid*, wicked, as the bite of the animal was supposed to be fatal), an insectivorous animal, somewhat like a common mouse, which burrows in the ground, and is harmless.

shriek, *v. shrēk* (Dan. *skrige*; Sw. *skrika*, to cry, to scream; It. *scricciare*, to screech; W. *ysgrech*, a scream; Ger. *schreien*, to cry out), to utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream, as in sudden fright, or in anguish: **n.** a shrill piercing cry, as of sudden terror or anguish: **shriek'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** crying out with a shrill voice: **n.** a crying out with a shrill voice: **shrieked**, *pp.* *shrēkt*.

shrievalty, *n. shrēv'āl-tī* (see *sheriff*), another spelling of *sheriffalty*: the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

shrive—see **shrive**.

shrike, *n. shrīk* (Dan. *skrika*, a jay), a rapacious bird, feeding on small birds and insects, called also the butcher-bird.

shrill, *a. shrīl* (Scot. *shirl*, to cry with a sharp voice; Norm. *shryla*, to cry in a high note, as children; Low Ger. *schrell*, sharp in sound or taste), sharp and piercing, applied to sound: **shrill'ly**, *ad. -lī*: **shrill'ness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness of the voice.

shrimp, *n. shrīmp* (Dut. *krimpen*, to contract or diminish; AS. *scrymman*, to wither or dry up; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel; Scot. *scrimp*, to deal sparingly with one, scanty), anything very small of its kind; a small shell-fish, allied to the lobster; a little wrin-

kled man: **shrimp'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who catches shrimps with a dredge-net on a beach: **shrimp-net**, a net fastened upon a pole, used for catching shrimps.

shrine, *n. shrīn* (AS. *scrin*; Ger. *schrein*; F. *escrin*; L. *scrinium*, a cabinet or place to keep anything in), a case or place where sacred things are deposited; a reliquary; a decorated tomb; a sacred hallowed place; an altar: **v.** to enshrine; to place: **shri'ning**, *imp.*: **shrined**, *pp.* *shrīnd*.

shrink, *v. shrīngk* (AS. *scrinan*, to contract from drought; Sw. *skrynka*, a wrinkle, a pucker), to draw or be drawn into less size or bulk; to shrivel; to cause to contract; to contract spontaneously; to decline action; to recoil, as from fear or disgust: **n.** contraction; withdrawing from fear or disgust: **shrink'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** a drawing into less compass or bulk; act of drawing back through fear or disgust: **shrank**, *pt.* *shrāngk*, *did shrink*: **shrunk**, *pt. pp.* *shrīngk*: **shrunken**, *pp.* *shrīngk'n*: **shrinkingly**, *ad.* *shrīngk'ing-lī*: **shrink'age**, *n. -dġ*, a contraction into a less bulk or compass; loss by gradual evaporation or absorption, as a liquid in casks: **shrink'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who shrinks: **shrink-age cracks**, in *geol.*, rents in clayey beds caused by drying and shrinking.

shrive, *v. shrīv* (Icel. *skript*, reprimand, punishment; Low Ger. *schreve*, a line; AS. *scrifan*, to trace out a line of action, to enjoin), to make confession to a priest; to hear a confession, with the imposition of penance, and the giving of absolution following thereon: **shriv'ing**, *imp.*: **shrived**, *pt.* *shrīvd*, also *shrove*, *pt.* *shrōv*, *did shrive*: **shriven**, *pp.* *shrīv'n*: **shriv'er, *n. shrīv'ēr*, one who shrives; a confessor: **shrif't, *n. shrīft* (AS. *scrift*), confession made to a priest, generally applied to the confession of a dying person: **shriv'el**, *v. shrīv'ēl* (Gael. *sgreubh*, to rumple; Sw. *skrynka*, to wrinkle; Icel. *skrafa*, to creak like dry things; prov. Eng. *shravel*, dry fagot-wood), to cause to contract into wrinkles: to contract into wrinkles: **shriv'elling**, *imp.*: **shriv'elled**, *pp.* *-ēld*: **adj.** contracted into wrinkles.****

shroff, *n. shrōf* (Ar. *sarraf*), in *E. Indies*, a banker or money-changer.

shroud, *n. shrōwd* (AS. *scrud*, what is cut up, a garment, clothing; Icel. *skrub*, ornament, clothing; *skryda*, to adorn, to clothe), the dress of a corpse; a winding-sheet; that which clothes, covers, or shelters: **v.** to cover; to shelter from danger; to conceal; to envelop; to dress for the grave: **shroud'ing**, *imp.*: **shrouded**, *pp.* *shroud'less*, *a. -lēs*, without a shroud: **shrouds**, *n. plu.* (may only be a corruption of Eng. *shreds*: Ger. *schrot*, what is cut up into fragments; *schroten*, to shred), in a *ship*, a range of long ropes, partly forming a rope-ladder, extending from the head of a mast on each side, and fastened to the sides of the ship.

shrove, *a. shrōv* (from *shrive*, which see), a word only used in composition, as *Shrovetide*, *n. -tīd* (AS. *tīd*, time, season), also *Shrove Tuesday*, *n.* confession time; the day immediately preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday: **shroving**, *n. shrōv'ing*, the festivity of Shrovetide.

shrub, *n. shrūb* (AS. *scrob*; Gael. *crabh*, a tree; prov. Dan. *skrub*, a bush; *scrubbet*, rough, rugged; akin to Eng. *scrub*), a woody plant of less size than a tree; a low dwarf tree: **shrub'less**, *a. -lēs*, wanting in shrubs: **shrub'bery**, *n. -bēr-ī*, a plantation of shrubs: **shrub'by**, *a. -bī*, full of shrubs; consisting of shrubs: **shrub'biness**, *n. -bī-nēs*, the state or quality of being shrubby.

shrub, *n. shrūb* (Ar. *shurb*, drinking; akin to *sherbet*), a liquor composed of an acid, particularly lemon-juice, sweetened with sugar, and mixed with a certain proportion of spirit.

shrug, *n. shrīg* (Dan. *skrukke*, to stoop, to go hump-backed; Dut. *schrieken*, to tremble; Norm. *skrukka*, a wrinkle; or probably Dut. *schurken*, to shrug, to rub), a drawing up of the shoulders, expressive of doubt, dissatisfaction, or contempt: **v.** to contract or draw up the shoulders in order to express doubt, contempt, &c.: **shrug'ing**, *imp.*: **shrugged**, *pp.* *shrūgd*.

shrunk, *v. shrīngk*, also *shrunken*, *shrīngk'n*, *pp.* of **shrink**, which see.

shudder, *n. shūd'dēr* (Dut. *schudtern*; Ger. *schau-dern*, to shiver; Swiss, *tschadern*, to give a cracked sound), a cold tremor; a shaking with fear or horror: **v.** to feel a cold tremor from fear, horror, or aversion; to quake; to tremble: **shud'dering**, *imp.*: **n.** a quaking with terror or aversion: **shud'dered**, *pp.* *-dērd*: **shud'der'ingly**, *ad. -lī*.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

shude, *n.* *shód*, the husks of rice, and certain other refuse, employed in adulterating oilcake.

shuffle, *v.* *shúf'fl* (Bav. *schufeln*, to go along scraping the ground with one's feet—see *scuffle*), to shove one way and the other; to mix by rapidly changing one thing into the place of another; to throw or change a pack of cards into a new arrangement; to shift ground; to evade fair questions; to prevaricate; to quibble; to move with an irregular gait; to move the feet backwards and forwards with a scraping noise: *n.* the act of mixing by changing places; an evasion; an artifice: **shuf'ling**, *imp.* *fling*, *n.* act of one who shuffles; trick; artifice; an irregular gait: *adj.* evasive; moving with irregular gait: **shuffled**, *pp.* *flid*: **shufflingly**, *ad.* *fling-ly*: **shuffler**, *n.* *fler*, one who shuffles; one who prevaricates: **to shuffle off**, to put off trickishly; **to move off with irregular gait**: **to shuffle up**, to form or throw together hastily or confusedly.

shumac, *n.* *shó'mák*—see *sumach*.

shun, *v.* *shún* (AS. *scunian*, to avoid: Dut. *schutven*, to shove), to keep clear of; to avoid; to endeavour to escape; not to mix or associate with: **shun'ning**, *imp.*: **shunned**, *pp.* *shúnd*.

shunt, *v.* *shúnt* (a corruption of *shunned*, *pp.* of Eng. *shun*, in its provincial sense of, to shove on one side: Dut. *schutven*, to shove), in *railway management*, to remove a wagon, a carriage, or a train from one line of rails on to another: **shunting**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of removing wagons, &c., from one line of rails on to another: **shunted**, *pp.*: **shunt-gun**, a rifled firearm having two sets of grooves, the shot being passed down the one set, and passing out, when fired off, by the other.

shut, *v.* *shút* (Dut. *schieten*, to shoot, to drive forwards: *schutdeur*, a sluice-gate: Low Ger. *schott*, a bolt: Bav. *schutzen*, to fence round: Ger. *schutzen*, to protect), to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; to close or stop up for defence or security; to forbid entrance into; to contract; not to keep expanded; to close itself: **shut'ing**, *imp.*: **shut**, *pt.* *shút*: **shutter**, *n.* *tér*, a cover for a window or opening: **shut'tered**, *a.* *tér'd*, furnished with a shutter, or with shutters: **to shut in**, to confine; to enclose: **to shut off**, to exclude; to prevent the passage of, as steam: **to shut out**, to exclude; to deny admission to: **to shut up**, to close; to make fast the entrance of; to confine.

shuttle, *n.* *shút'tl* (AS. *scyttel*, a lock, a bar: Norm. *shut* or *skyt*, a shuttle), the implement by which the thread is shot to and fro in weaving: **shuttle-box**, the case at the end of the race of a weaver's loom to receive the shuttle after having passed through the thread: **shuttle-cock** (*cock*, corruption of *cork*), an ornamental cork stuck with feathers, beaten backwards and forwards by a battledore in play: **shuttle-race**, a sort of shelf or ledge in a loom along which the shuttle passes.

shwan-pan, *n.* *shwón'pán*, the calculating instr. of the Chinese, similar to the Roman abacus.

shy, *a.* *shí* (Ger. *scheu*, timidous; *scheuen*, to be afraid of: Dut. *schowu*, timid, wild: It. *schifare*, to loathe or abhor: F. *esquivar*, to shun: Sw. *skygga*, timid), that is fearful of near approach; reserved; not familiar; avoiding free intercourse; wary; cautious: *v.* to start suddenly aside, as a horse: **shy'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of starting suddenly aside, as a horse from fear: **shied**, *pp.* *shíd*: **shier**, *n.* *shí'er*, one who shies: **shyly**, *ad.* *shí'ly*: **shyness**, *n.* *nés*, fear of near approach; reserve.

si, *sc*, in *music*, a syllable applied to the seventh of the major diatonic scale in singing it.

sialagogue, *n.* *si-dí-á-góg* (F. *sialagogue*—from Gr. *síalon*, saliva, and *ago*, I lead), a medicine which increases the flow of saliva: **sialagóg'ic**, *a.* *-góg'ik*, promoting the flow of saliva.

si, *a.* *sib* (Goth. *siþja*, relationship: old H. Ger. *siþba*, affinity: AS. *sið*, kindred, peace), related; of kin.

Siberian, *a.* *si-bér'i-an*, pert. to Siberia or Asiatic Russia; bleak; northern.

sibilant, *a.* *si-bí-lánt* (L. *sibilans*, hissing—gen. *sibilantis*: F. *sibilant*), making a hissing sound: *n.* a name uttered with a hissing sound, as *s*: **si'bíl'a'tion**, *n.* *lú'shún*, utterance with a hissing sound; a hissing sound.

Sibyl, *n.* *si-bí'l* (Gr. *sibylla*: L. *sibylla*), in *anc. Greece* or *Rome*, a famous prophetess who pretended to declare the will of Jupiter, the king of the gods; a gipsy; a fortune-teller: **si'bý'líne**, *a.* *-lín*, uttered or com-

posed by sibyls; pert. to the sibyls: **Sibylline books**, certain prophetic books purchased from a sibyl by Tarquin the Proud, a Roman king, and supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire.

sic, *sik* (L.), thus; a word sometimes used in quoting from another author in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is rightly given.

siccative, *a.* *sik-dí-tiv* (L. *siccatus*, to dry up), drying; causing to dry: *n.* that which promotes drying.

sice, *n.* *siz* (F. *siz*, a six—from L. *sex*, six), the number six at dice.

Sicilian, *a.* *si-sí-lí-an*, of or relating to Sicily, *sis'í-lí*, an island south of Italy: **Sicilian Vespers**, *nés'pérs*, in *hist.*, the great massacre of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1282, on the eve of Easter Tuesday, hence the name: **siciliano**, *n.* *si-chí-lí-á-nó*, a musical composition in 6-4 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

sick, *a.* *sik* (AS. *seoc*; Ger. *siech*; Icel. *siukr*; Goth. *siuks*, sick; Low Ger. *sucht*, a sigh, sickness: Dut. *suchen*, to sigh), affected with disease of any kind; indisposed; not in health; inclined to vomit; weary of: **sick'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, inclined to be sick; exciting disgust: **sick'ishly**, *ad.* *-lí*: **sick'ishness**, *n.* *nés*, the quality of being sickish: **sick'ly**, *a.* *-lí*, not healthy; ailing; feeble: **sick'liness**, *n.* *-línés*, state of being habitually diseased, or in bad health: **sick'ness**, *n.* *nés*, state of being in bad health; illness: **sick-bed**, the bed to which one ailing is confined: **sick-berth**, in the *R. N.*, an apartment for the sick: **sick-headache**, headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea: **sick-list**, names of persons ailing: **sick-room**, the apartment where one lies ill: **sick**, those affected with disease: **sicken**, *v.* *sik'n*, to make sick or squeamish; to fall into disease; to be filled to disgust; to languish; to decay: **sick'ening**, *imp.* *ning*: *adj.* disgusting; making sick: **sick'ened**, *pp.* *-nd*.

sickle, *n.* *sik'kl* (AS. *sicel*; Ger. *sichel*; Sw. *sikel*, a scythe for mowing hay; Bohem. *sekal*, to cut—see *scythe*), an instr. for cutting down grass or grain; a reaping-hook: **sickled**, *a.* *sik'id*, furnished with a sickle.

sickly, **sickness**—see *sick*.

side, *n.* *síd* (Icel. *síða*; Ger. *seite*, a side), the part of a body lying between the extremity of the front and back throughout its entire length; the margin; edge; border; quarter; region; party; sect; branch of a family; any part or position viewed as opposite, or as contrasted with another; used to denote consanguinity, as, by the mother's side: *adj.* towards the side; lateral: *v.* to embrace the opinions of one party in opposition to another: **si'ding**, *imp.*: *n.* the attaching one's self to a party; a short line of rails turning off from the main line: **si'ded**, *pp.*: *adj.* having a side, as one-sided: **si'der**, *n.* *-der*, one on a particular side, as in out-side: **si'deling**, *ad.* *-ling*, with the side foremost; sloping: **side-arms**, weapons worn at or by the side, as a sword or bayonet: **sideboard**, a piece of furniture placed at the side of a room: **side-cut**, an indirect blow or attack: **side-dish**, a dish at the side of a table, as opposed to the top and the bottom: **side-glance**, a glance or brief look to one side: **si'delong**, *a.* oblique; not directly in front: *ad.* obliquely; in the direction of the side: **side-pocket**, a pocket at the side: **side-posts**, among *carpenters*, a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters, braces, &c.: **side-saddle**, a saddle for a lady: **sidesman**, *n.* *si'dé-mán*, an officer in a church; an assistant to the churchwarden: **side-table**, a table placed against a wall: **side-taking**, engagement with a sect or party: **side-view**, a view on or from one side: **side-walk**, the raised footway of a street: **side-ways**, *ad.* *-wáiz*, towards the side; on one side: **side-wind**, a wind blowing against the side; indirect means: **si'dé'-wise**, *ad.* *-wáiz*, toward one side; inclining: **by the side of**, close at hand; near to: **to choose sides**, to select for competition in exercises of any kind: **to take sides**, to embrace the opinions of a party in opposition to those of another, or to attach one's self to their interests: **side by side**, close together and abreast.

sideration, *n.* *si'dér-á'shún* (L. *sidus*, a star—gen. *sideris*), in *med.*, a name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from the idea of its being produced under the influence of the planets.

sideréal, *a.* *si-dér-é-al* (L. *sideralis*, of or belonging to the stars—from *sidus*, a star: It. *siderale*: F. *sideral*), relating to or containing stars; starry; measured by the apparent motions of the stars: **sideréal day**, the period in which the earth performs

ców, *bóy*, *fóot*; *páre*, *báid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *thére*, *zeal*.

one complete revolution round its axis: **sideréal year**, the space of time which the sun takes to move from any fixed star till it returns to it again, in its apparent motion, being the real time in which the earth performs one complete revolution, computed at 365 days, 6 hours, 10 min. nearly.

siderite, *n.* *sîd'êr-î* (Gr. *sideros*, iron or steel), a name given to sparry iron ore; cube ore; sometimes applied to a vitreous variety of quartz of an indigo colour.

siderography, *n.* *sîd'êr-ôg'râ-fi* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *grapho*, I write), the art of engraving on steel.

siderolites, *n. plu.* *sîd'êr-ô-lîtz* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone), meteoric stones, chiefly consisting of iron.

sideromancy, *n.* *sîd'êr-ô-mân'sî* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *mantheia*, divination), divination by burning straw, &c., upon red-hot iron.

sideroscope, *n.* *sîd'êr-ô-skôp* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *skopos*, I view or explore), an instr. for detecting small quantities of iron in substances.

side, *v.* *sîd* (from *side*), to go or move side-foremost: **sîding**, *imp.* *-ding*: **sîd'ed**, *pp.* *-ed*.

siege, *n.* *sêj* (F. *siege*; It. *sedia*, a seat or sitting; L. *obsidium*, a sitting down before a town in a hostile way—from *sedes*, a seat), the act or operation of attacking a fortress or fortified town under cover of earth thrown up from trenches, to compel its surrender; any continued endeavour to gain possession: **siege-train**, the cannon, mortars, &c., for carrying on a siege: to **raise a siege**, to abandon the attempt to take a fortified place by force, from necessity or by compulsion.

sienite—see **syenite**.

sierra, *n.* *sî-êr'â* (Sp. *sierra*, a saw, a ridge of mountains—from L. *serra*, a saw), a ridge or range of mountains, referring to their rugged saw-like outline.

siesta, *n.* *sî-ê'sîdâ* (Sp. *siesta*; L. *sexta* (hora), the sixth hour—that is, noon), the mid-day or after-dinner nap.

sieur, *n.* *sî-êr'* (F. *sieur*, lord of the manor), sir; a title of respect used by the French.

sieve, *n.* *sîv* (AS. *sife*; Low Ger. *seve*; Dnt. *zeef*; Ger. *sieb*, a sieve; Dan. *sigte*, to sift; Icel. *sif*; Dan. *siv*, sedge or rush, having been originally made of rushes), a utensil, generally in shape like the head of a drum, covered with hair or a material with open meshes, for separating flour from bran, or the smaller particles of anything from the large; a bolter; a basket used as a measure: **sift**, *v.* *sîft*, to separate by shaking a sieve; to pass through a sieve; to examine minutely or critically: **sifting**, *imp.* *n.* the act of one who sifts or uses a sieve: **sifted**, *pp.* *sîfter*, *n.* *-êr*, he or that which sifts.

sigaultian, *a.* *sî-gôl'shî-an* (from *Sigault*, a French surgeon who first performed the operation), applied to the surgical operation of enlarging the capacity of the pelvis in cases of impracticable labour.

sign, *n.* *sî* (AS. *sičan*; Sw. *sucka*; W. *sgio*, to sigh or sob; Ger. *seufzen*; Low Ger. *suckten*, to sigh; Scot. *souch*, the sound of the wind, or one breathing heavily; imitative words), a deep, long-drawn, and audible respiration, as in grief or pain: **v.** to express by sighs: to inhale and expire a long breath audibly, as in grief or pain: **sighing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of taking a long and audible breath; expression of grief: **sighingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

sign, *n.* *sî* (AS. *gesiht*, sight; Ger. *sehen*, to view), the act or faculty of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; a being within the limits of vision; that which is beheld; a spectacle; a small aperture through which a thing is seen; a small piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a gun to guide the eye in taking aim: **v.** to look at through a sight; to see accurately; to gain the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight: **sighting**, *imp.* *n.* **sight'ed**, a seeing in a particular way, as near-sighted: **sightless**, *a.* *-lès*, wanting sight; blind: **sightlessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sightlessness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state of being sightless; want of sight: **sightly**, *a.* *-ly*, pleasing to the eye; comely: **sightliness**, *n.* *-lî-nès*, the state of being sightly; comeliness: to come in **sight**, to obtain a view of, as land: at **sight** or after **sight**, on or after presentment for payment, said of commercial bills and notes of exchange: **sight-seeing**, *a.* given to seeing sights: **n. the act of seeing sights; eagerness for seeing novelties or curiosities: **sight-seer**, one given to seeing sights.**

sigillaria, *n.* *sîg'î-lâr'â* (L. *sigillaria*, in anc. Rome, a place where little images were sold, the image-

market—from *sigilla*, little figures or images: It. *sigillo*, a seal), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fluted tree-stems from the Coal-measures, having seal-like punctures or leaf-scars on the ridges; small images or ornaments made in a mould.

sigma, *n.* *sîg'mâ* (the Greek letter Σ or σ), the Greek letter = Eng. S: **sig'moid**, *a.* *-môyd*, also **sig'moid'-al, *a.* *-môyd'al* (Gr. *sigma*, the letter S, and *eidōs*, a form), curved like the Greek σ; in *anat.*, applied to several structures in the body; in *bot.*, curved in two directions like the letter S, or the Greek σ.**

sign, *n.* *sîn* (L. *signum*, a mark; It. *segno*; F. *signe* and *seing*; Dan. *sein*, a sign, a mark), that by which a thing is known; a token; a wonder; a miracle; a symbol; a gesture instead of words; any significant mark; something intended to serve as a proof or type; indication; something set up on a house to show the tenant's occupation; a visible representation; in *astron.*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic; in *alg.*, a character or symbol indicating the relation between quantities; in *med.*, anything by which the presence of disease is made known: **v.** to attach one's name to; to ratify by signature or seal; to indicate by a sign: **signing**, *imp.*: **signed**, *pp.* *sîgn'ed*; *n.* *-êr*, one who signs: **sign-board**, a board hung up with painted designs to indicate a man's calling: **sign-manual**, a royal signature, superscribed at the top of bills, of grants or letters patent: **sign-post**, a post or pillar on which a sign is hung: **signs of the zodiac**, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, each of which see: **natural signs**, pantomimic and other easily-understood signs to represent things.

signal, *n.* *sîgn'al* (F. *signal*, a signal—from L. *signum*, a sign—see **sign**), anything employed to attract the eye of others at a distance; notice given: **adj.** distinguished from what is ordinary; memorable; notable: **v.** to convey by signals: **signalling**, *imp.* *-galled*, *pp.* *-lled*: **signals**, *n. plu.* *-nâls*, a system of signs or tokens addressed to the eye, as flags, boards, lights, &c., for establishing communications at distances—now generally superseded on land by the electric telegraph: **signally**, *ad.* *-ly*, eminently; remarkably: **signalise**, *v.* *-nâ-lîz*, to make remarkable; to render distinguished above what is common: **signalising**, *imp.*: **signalised**, *pp.* *-lîz*: **signal-fire**, a fire intended for a signal: **signalman**, a man who has the charge of a signal or set of signals: **signal post** or **staff**, a long pole upon which a flag or suchlike may be displayed for conveying signals.

signature, *n.* *sîg'nâ-tûr* (F. *signature*; It. *segnatura*; Sp. *signatura*, a signature—from L. *signum*, to set a mark upon—see **sign**), the name of a person written or subscribed by himself: a sign or mark impressed; in *music*, the sharps or flats placed after the clef to indicate the key of the piece; among *printers*, the letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet to indicate the number and order.

signet, *n.* *sîgn'et* (F. *signet*, the tassel for a book; *signet*, to subscribe—from L. *signum*, a mark), the seal used by the sovereign to seal private letters and grants: **signet-ring**, a finger-ring having a stone engraved with a crest or monogram: **writers to the signet**, usually contracted into W.S., legal gentlemen in Scotland who formerly had charge of the king's signet, and who have the exclusive privilege of signing all summonses for citing parties to appear before the Court of Session, and other writs that pass the signet, conducting also general law business, and acting as agents in cases before the Court of Session—their business now corresponds pretty nearly to that of attorneys and solicitors in England.

significant, *a.* *sîg-nîf'î-kânt* (L. *significans*, showing, pointing out; *significatum*, to show or point out—from *signum*, a mark, a sign, and *facio*, I make; F. *significatif*, significant—from *signifier*, to signify; It. *significante*, significant), expressing something beyond the external mark; forcible to express the intended meaning: standing as a sign of something important: **significantly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **significance**, *n.* *-kâns*, also **significancy**, *n.* *-kân-sî*, meaning; import; power of impressing the mind; importance; moment: **signification**, *n.* *sîg'nîf'î-kâ'shîn*, meaning; sense; import: **significative**, *a.* *-kâ-tîv*, having signification or meaning; strongly expressive of a certain idea or thing: **significatively**, *ad.* *-ly*: **significativeness**, *n.* *-nès*, the quality of being significative: **significatory**,

mâte, mât, fâr, laïw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

a. -kã-tër-ã, having meaning: *signify*, *v. signifi-ã*, to have or contain a certain sense; to denote; to mean; to make known; to express or declare by a token; to have consequence: *signifying*, *imp. signified*, *pp. -fud*; it signifies nothing, also it does not signify, it is of no importance.

signor, also *signior*, *n. sên-yôr*—see *seignior*.

Sikhs, also *Seiks*, *n. plu. sêks* (Hind. fions), a warlike people of Hindostan, inhabiting the Punjab, subdued by the British arms, and now forming part of the British Indian Empire.

silence, *n. silêns* (L. *silentium*, stillness, silence; *silens*, still, silent—*gen. silents*: It. *silente*, silent: F. *silence*, silence), entire absence of sound or noise; temporary cessation of speech in man; stillness; quiet: *v. to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to appease; to stop; to put an end to: impera. or int.* let there be no speech or noise: *silencing*, *imp. silenced*, *pp. -lênt*; *silênt*, *a. têt*, quiet; still; habitually speaking little; not mentioning; not acting; having no sound, as a letter: *silently*, *ad. -tê*.

Silesian, *a. st-iê-shi-ân*, of or belonging to Silesia, a district of Prussia.

silex, *n. silêks*, also *silica*, *n. sil-i-kã* (L. *silex*, a pebble-stone, flint—*gen. silicis*: F. *siler*; It. *silice*), in *chem.*, the earth of flints; a substance constituting the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, such as rock-crystal, quartz, and flint which is almost pure *silex*: *silicate*, *n. -kãt*, a salt of silicic acid; *silicated*, *a.* combined or impregnated with silica: *siliceous*, *a.* also *silicious*, *a. sil-i-shi-ús*, resembling or containing silex; flinty: *silicious sinter*, an incrustation or deposit from springs holding silica in solution; *silicic*, *a. sil-i-shi-ik*, of or pert. to, or obtained from, flint or quartz: *silicic acid*, a name applied to *silica*, or a compound of silicon and oxygen, having certain of the properties of an acid: *silic-calcareous*, *a. -i-kã-kã-rê-ús*, consisting of silic and calcareous matter; *cherit*: *siliciferous*, *a. sil-i-shi-fê-rê-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing silex or flint: *silicify*, *v. sil-i-shi-fi* (L. *facio*, I make), to render silicious; to petrify by silex; to become flinty: *silicifying*, *imp. silicified*, *pp. -fid*: *adj.* converted into flinty or silicious matter: *silicification*, *n. -fi-kã-shi-ôn*, the conversion of any substance into stone by silicious matter, a common process in the neighbourhood of hot springs holding silica in solution: *silicium*, *n. sil-i-shi-ú-m*, more usually *silicon*, *n. sil-i-kôn*, the base of silica, an elementary substance of a dark nut-brown colour.

silhouette, *n. sil-i-ô-êl* (F., after a French minister of finance in 1759, who was niggardly economical), the outline of an object filled in with a black colour; a profile or side face represented as a solid black mass.

silicle, *n. sil-i-kê*, also *silicula*, *n. sil-i-kã-ú-lã* (L. *silicula*, a little pod—from *siliqua*, a pod or husk), in bot., a short pod formed like a silique, but about as broad as long, or broader: *siliculous*, *a. -lê-s*, or *siliculous*, *a. -lê-s*, bearing silicles; husky.

silique, *n. sil-i-kê*, also *siliqua*, *n. sil-i-kã-ú-lã* (L. *siliqua*, a pod or husk: F. *silique*), in bot., a pod-like fruit, consisting of two long cells, divided by a partition, having seeds attached to each side, as in the cabbage, the turnip, and wallflower seed-pods: *siliquose*, *a. -i-kê-ús*, also *siliquous*, *a. -kê-ús*, bearing siliques: *siliquiform*, *a. -kê-i-fô-rm* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like a silique.

silk, *n. silk* (Lith. *szilkot*, silk; *silka*, cotton: Gr. *serikon*; L. *sericum*, the produce of the Seres or Chinese: Dan. *silke*: AS. *seolc*), the fine glossy filament or thread produced by certain caterpillars; the thread or cloth made of it: *adj.* pert. to or consisting of silk: *silken*, *a. sil-kên*, made of silk; resembling silk: *silk'y*, *a. -t*, possessing the qualities of silk; soft; glossy; having the appearance of silk: *silkiness*, *n. -t-nês*, the state of being silky; softness and smoothness: *silk-cotton tree*, a very large Indian tree whose seed-capsules contain a downy substance like silk: *silk gown*, the dress or distinguishing badge of one who has been appointed queen's counsel: *silk-mercer*, a dealer in silks: *silk-mill*, a mill for manufacturing silk: *silk thrower* or *throwster*, one who prepares silk thread for weaving: *silk-weaver*, one who weaves silk stuffs: *silk-worm*, the caterpillar that produces the delicate silk filaments from which silk is manufactured: *raw silk*, silk as it is wound off from the cocoons.

sill, *n. sil* (Low Ger. *sull*; Gr. *schwellê*; F. *seuil*, a threshold: Sw. *syll*; Dan. *syld*, base of a framework, ground-sill: AS. *syll*), the timber or stone forming the

bottom of a door or window; the threshold of a door or window; in *mining*, flat-bedded strata of sandstone or similar hard rocks.

silbabub, *n. sil-lã-búb* (a corruption of Eng. *slap-up* or *slub-up*: Low Ger. *slabb'ut*; Swiss, *schlabutz*, watery food), a frothy food prepared by stirring up briskly, or by whipping up, a mixture of cream and wine, cider, or spirits, with spice, &c.—sometimes by milking from the cow on wine, &c.

silly, *a. sil-lê* (AS. *selig*; Gr. *selig*, blessed, happy—constantly used by older writers in the sense of "simple," "unknowing": N. Fris. *salig*, weak in mind), weak in intellect; simple; proceeding from want of understanding or judgment; imprudent; indiscreet: *sillyly*, *ad. -lê*: *sil'liness*, *n. -nês*, weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment.

silt, *n. sil-lê* (from the obsolete Eng. verb *sile*, to ooze through, to sink down: Sw. *sila*, to strain, to filter: Low Ger. *silen*, to drain off water: Norm. *sicka*, to trickle), properly, the fine mud which collects in lakes and estuaries, but now used to designate any calm and gradual deposit of mud, clay, or sand: *v. to become choked or obstructed with mud, sand, or other deposit*: *silting*, *imp. n.* the process by which a harbour, inlet, or estuary becomes choked or obstructed by the deposition of mud or sand, &c.: *silted*, *ed. pp.*

silure, *n. sil-lôr*, also *silurus*, *n. sil-lôr-ús* (L. *silurus*: Gr. *silouros*), a sheat-fish; a shad.

Silurian, *a. st-iê-ri-ân* (so called by Sir Roderick Murchison, because first worked out by him in the district between England and Wales anciently inhabited by the *Silures*), in *geol.*, the name given to the vast suite of fossiliferous strata lying between the partially-fossiliferous Cambrian schists beneath, and the Old Red Sandstone above.

silva, *sil-vã*, and *sil van*, *-vân*—see *sylva*.

silvas, *n. plu. sil-vãs*, also *selvas*, *n. plu. sil-vêds* (L. *silva*, a wood, the woodland region of the great Amazonian plain of South America, presenting the rankest luxuriance of primeval forest-growth).

silver, *n. sil-vêr* (Goth. *silber*; Slav. *srebro*; Lith. *sidabras*, AS. *seolfer*; Gr. *silber*, silver), a well-known metal of a peculiar white colour, having a brilliant lustre, malleable, ductile, and soft when pure; one of the perfect metals; money made of silver; anything having the lustre or soft splendour of silver: *adj.* white like silver; made of silver; soft and clear, as in the tones of the voice: *v. to cover or coat with silver; to cover with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; to adorn with mild or silver-like lustre; to make hoary*: *silvering*, *imp. n.* act or operation of covering a surface with a thin film of silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid on: *silvered*, *pp. -vêr*: *silvery*, *a. -vêr-i*, having the appearance of silver; of a mild or silver-like lustre; clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell; covered with silver: *silver-beater*, one who beats pieces of silver into thin leaves: *silver-fir*, a fir-tree, a native of middle and southern Europe: *silver-fish*, a fish of the size of a small carp, of a white colour, and striped with silvery lines: *silver-glance*, a mineral of a blackish lead-grey colour, being a sulphuret of silver: *silversmith*, one who works in silver: *fulminating silver*, an explosive compound prepared from the oxide of silver and ammonia: *German-silver*—see *German*: *to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*, to be born to good fortune; to be born under favourable auspices.

simia, *n. sim-i-ã* (L. *simia*, an ape—from L. *simus*; Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed: It. *simo*), an ape; the systematic name for apes and monkeys; *plu. sim-iã*, *-ê*: *sim'ious*, *a. -i-s*, pert. to or resembling a monkey or ape.

similar, *a. sim-i-lêr* (F. *similaire*; It. *similare*, similar—from L. *similis*, like), resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality: *similarly*, *ad. -lê*: *similar'ity*, *n. -lã-r-i-tê*, likeness; resemblance: *similar figures*, in *geom.*, figures that differ in magnitude, but are made up of the same number of like parts.

simile, *n. sim-i-lê* (L. *similis*, like: It. *simile*, like), a common figure of speech, in which two things which have some strong point or points of resemblance are compared: *similitude*, *n. si-mi-l-tûd*, likeness in qualities or appearance; comparison; resemblance: *similor*, *n. sim-i-lôr*, an alloy of red copper and zinc to imitate gold or silver.

similiter, *n. si-mi-lê-têr* (L. *similiter*, in like manner), a form in pleading in which either party accepts the issue tendered by the other.

cũu, bõy, fũt; pũre, bãd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal,

simmer, *v.* *sim-mér* (Pol. *szenmrac*, to ripple; Turk. *zemmene*, soft murmur of voices: an imitative word), to boil gently or with a suppressed hissing noise: **sim'mering**, *imp.*: **sim'mered**, *pp.* *mèrd*.

simony, *n.* *sim'ó-ni* (from *Simon Magus*, who offered to purchase the power of bestowing the gift of the Holy Ghost from the apostles with money), the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical offices: **simoniac**, *n.* *st-mó-ni-ák*, one who buys or sells preferment in the Church: **simoniacal**, *a.* *sim'ó-ni-ák-kál*, guilty of simony, or tainted with it: **sim'óni-cally**, *ad.* *-li*: **Simonian**, *n.* *si-mó-ni-án*, one of the followers of Simon Magus.

simoom, *n.* *st-móm* (Ar. *samám*—from *samma*, to poison), the hot suffocating wind which occurs in most countries bordering on sandy deserts, and which, laden with the minutest particles from the arid deserts, heralds its own approach by the reddish-dun colour which it gives to the atmosphere; in Turkey it is called *samiel*; in Egypt, *kham-sin*; on the western coast of Africa, *harmattan*.

simous, *a.* *st-mús* (L. *simus*; Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed), having a flat or snub nose, with the end turned up; snub-nosed.

simper, *v.* *sim'pér* (an imitative word, probably from a comparison of the movement creeping over the features to that which shows itself on the surface of water beginning to boil—akin to **simmer**, which see), to smile in a silly or affected manner: *n.* an affected smile: **sim'pering**, *imp.*: *adj.* smiling in an affected manner: *n.* act of one who simpers: **sim'pered**, *pp.* *pèrd*: **sim'perer**, *n.* *-ér*, one who simpers: **sim'pering-ly**, *ad.* *-li*.

simple, *a.* *sim'pl* (F. *simple*, simple—from L. *simplex*, plain, unmixed—from L. *sine*, without, and *plico*, I fold: It. *simplice*), consisting of one thing; not compounded; not compounded; not complicated; elementary; artless; harmless; unartificial; true to nature; unadorned; silly; shallow; in *bot.*, not branching; not divided into separate parts, as *simple fruits*, those formed by one flower: *n.* something not mixed or compounded; in *med.*, a single herb or plant, or its particular virtue: **sim'ply**, *ad.* *-pli*, in a simple manner; without art; plainly; of itself; merely: **sim'ple-ness**, *n.* *-pl-nès*, the state or quality of being simple: **sim'pleton**, *n.* *-tón*, a person of weak intellect; a silly person: **simplicity**, *n.* *sim-plis-i-ti*, state of being unmixed or uncompounded; reliance on natural grace; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; plainness; silliness: **simple-hearted**, *a.* single-hearted; guileless: **simple-minded**, *a.* artless; undesigning: **simple-mindedness**, *n.* artlessness: **simple equation**, in *alg.*, an equation which contains only the first power of the unknown quantity.

simplify, *v.* *sim'pl-i-f* (F. *simplifier*; It. *simplificare*, to simplify—from L. *simplex*, plain, unmixed, and *facio*, I make), to make plain or easy; to render less complex or difficult: **sim'plying**, *imp.*: **sim'plified**, *pp.* *-fid*: **sim'plication**, *n.* *-fi-ká-shún*, the act of simplifying or making simple.

simply—see **simple**.

simulate, *v.* *sim'ú-lát* (L. *simulatum*, to imitate, to pretend—from *similis*, like: It. *simulare*: F. *simuler*), to assume the appearance of without the reality; to feign; to pretend; to put on the guise of anything, as opposed to *disguise*, and also to *dissimulate*, which means to disguise or conceal what is true: *adj.* feigned; pretended: **sim'ulating**, *imp.*: **sim'ulated**, *pp.*: *adj.* pretended; feigned: **simulator**, *n.* *-tér*, one who feigns: **sim'ulation**, *n.* *-lá'shún*, the act of assuming to be that which one is not.

simultaneous, *a.* *sim'ú-lá-té-nè-ús* (It. *simultaneo*; F. *simultanée*, simultaneous—from L. *simul*, together, at once), existing or happening at the same time: **sim'ultaneously**, *ad.* *-li*: **sim'ultaneity**, *n.* *-nès*, the state or quality of being simultaneous.

sin, *n.* *sin* (Ger. *sünde*: old H. Ger. *sunta*; AS. *syn*; Icel. *sín*, *sin*—the radical meaning being probably breach: Norm. *syn*, *sin*, breach of right: L. *sons*, hurtful, guilty; Gr. *sinos*, hurt), any action, word, or thought contrary to the law of God; the habitual neglect of religion; transgression; the omission of duty; a wicked act: *v.* to violate any law of God; to do wrong: **sin'ning**, *imp.*: **sinned**, *pp.* *sín*: **sinner**, *n.* *sin'ner*, one who disobeys any divine law or precept; an unregenerate person; an offender: **sin'ful**, *a.* *-fól*, wicked; unholiness; contrary to the laws of God: **sin'fully**, *ad.* *-li*: **sin'fulness**, *n.* *-nès*, wickedness; depravity: **sin'less**, *a.* *-lès*, free from sin; in-

nocent: **sin'lessly**, *ad.* *-li*: **sin'lessness**, *n.* *-nès*, freedom from sin or guilt: **sin-born**, *a.* derived from sin: **sin-offering**, the sacrifice offered as an expiation for the sin of the people, considered different from the *trespass-offering*, which is thought to have been appointed for special cases of sin: **actual sin**, in *theol.*, the violation of a known rule of duty: **deadly or mortal sins**, in the R. Cath. Ch., the seven sins of murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness, which take away sanctifying grace: **venial sins**, in the R. Cath. Ch., those sins which weaken sanctifying grace, but do not take it away, and which it is not necessary to mention, though commendable, in confession: **original sin**, in *theol.*, the native depravity of the heart; the corruption of man's whole nature, resulting from Adam's transgression.

Sinaitic, *a.* *stná-i-tík*, pert. to Mount Sinai; made or given there, as the Mosaic law.

sinapisine, *n.* *stná-pá-sín* (L. and Gr. *sinapi*, mustard), a peculiar principle found in the seed of white mustard: **sin'apism**, *n.* *-pízem*, a mustard-poultice.

since, *conj.* *sins* (AS. *sith*, later; *sithmæst*, last: Scot. *syne*, since: Icel. *síð* or *síðar*, of late, later: Ger. *seit*, since), because that; from the time when: *ad.* ago; past; before this: **prep.** after; reckoning from; from the time of.

sincere, *a.* *sin-sér* (L. *sincerus*, pure, entire: It. *sincero*: F. *sincère*), unfeigned; being in reality what it appears to be; true; genuine; real: **sincerely**, *ad.* *-li*: **sincere-ness**, *n.* *-nès*, also **sincerity**, *n.* *-sér-i-ti*, honesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocrisy or false pretence.

sinciput, *n.* *sin'is-pút* (L. *sinciput*, the fore part of the head—from L. *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head: It. *sincipite*: F. *sinciput*), the fore part of the head; opposite of occiput, the back part of the head.

sine, *n.* *sin* (L. *sinus*, a curved surface, a curve: It. *seno*: F. *sein*), in *trig.*, a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity: **sin'ical**, *a.* *sin'í-kál*, pert. to a sine: **versed sine**, *vérs't*, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

sine, *sine* (L.), a prefix signifying without: **sine die**, *stné di'é* (L. without, a day), without any specified day for reassembling, or for resuming the subject: **sine qua non**, *kvád nó'n* (L. without, which, not), a phrase used to signify any indispensable condition.

sincure, *n.* *stné-kúr* (L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care), an office which has an income attached to it, but little or no employment; a benefice without cure of souls: **sincure'ism**, *n.* *-kú'r-izm*, the state of having a sincure: **sincure'ist**, *n.* *-rist*, one who has a sincure: **sine'w**, *n.* *sin'ú* (AS. *sinu*; Dut. *zenew*; Ger. *sehne*; Icel. *sín*, *shnew*), that which unites a muscle to a bone: *plu.* strength or whatever gives strength; muscle; nerve: *v.* to bind by sinews; to strengthen: **sin'ewing**, *imp.*: **sin'ewed**, *pp.* *-ú*: *adj.* strong; firm; vigorous: **sin'ewy**, *a.* *-ú-i*, consisting of sinews; strong; vigorous: **sin'ewiness**, *n.* *-i-nès*, the state or quality of being sinewy: **sin'ewless**, *a.* *-lès*, having no strength or vigour.

sinful, **sinfulness**—see **sin**.

sing, *v.* *sing* (Goth. *siggan*, to sing, to read aloud: Gael. *seinn*, to ring as a bell: Sans. *chinj*, to ring, to tingle: Icel. *sangra*, to murmur: AS. *singan*, to sing), to utter musical sounds; to send forth sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to chant; to celebrate in song: **sing'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* uttering musical sounds: *n.* the utterance of musical sounds: **sang**, *pt.* *sáng*: **sung**, *pp.* *sung*: **singer**, *n.* *-ér*, one whose profession is to sing; one skilled in uttering musical sounds: **singing-master**, *n.* one who teaches vocal music: **sing-song**, *n.* *sing'sóng*, a drawing half-singing tone in speaking.

singe, *v.* *sinj* (Dut. *senghen*, to burn superficially: Icel. *seinn*, to murmur; *sangr*, having a burnt taste: AS. *sangan*, to singe: an imitative word), to burn slightly or superficially; to scorch, as hair from the surface: *n.* a burning of the surface; a slight burn: **singe'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who singes; a superficial burning: **singed**, *pp.* *stnjá*: **singer**, *n.* *stn-fer*, one who singes.

single, *a.* *sin-gl* (L. *singuli*, one to each, separate: It. *singolo*: old F. *single*), consisting of one only; not double; separate; individual; uncompounded; alone; unmarried; done with one only; incorrupt: *v.* to choose one from others; to select, followed by *out*: **sing'ling**, *imp.* *-gling*: **singled**, *pp.* *-glá*: **singly**,

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *taú*; *méte*, *mèl*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

ad. -*glt*, individually; only; by himself: *sin'gleness*, n. -*glt-nés*, the being separate from all others; free from duplicity: *sin'gles*, n. plu. -*glt*, the reeled filaments of silk twisted to give them firmness: *single-bar*, the cross-piece of a carriage to which the traces of a single horse are fixed: *single entry*, in *book-keeping*, applied to the method of keeping business-books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit side of a single account: *single-handed*, a. by one's self; alone: *single-hearted*, a. having no duplicity: *single-minded*, a. having a single purpose; upright: *single state*, the state of being unmarried: celibacy: *single-stick*, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a certain game with cudgels.

singular, a. *sin'g-gù-ler* (from *single*, which see), not complex or compound; expressing only one person or thing; not plural; proper or individual, as a *singular* term; remarkable; unexampled; rare; unique; uncommon; peculiar; odd; strange: *sin'gularly*, ad. -*lt*: *sin'gularity*, n. -*lt*: *sin'g-ù-ti*, some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from others; peculiarity; particular privilege or distinction; eccentricity; oddity: *singular proposition*, in *logic*, one which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual: *singular term*, in *logic*, a term which stands for one individual.

sinical—see *sinic*.
sinister, a. *sin'is-tér* (L. *sinister*, on the left hand or side; It. *sinistro*: F. *sinistre*, on the left; evil; corrupt; dishonest; inauspicious; in *her.*, denoting the left side of the escutcheon: *sin'isterly*, ad. -*lt*: *sin'istral*, a. -*trál*, belonging to the left hand; having spiral turns towards the left: *sin'istrally*, ad. -*lt*: *sin'istror'al*, a. -*trór'al* (L. *sinistrorsus*, towards the left side—from *sinister*, on the left hand, and *versum*, to turn), rising from left to right: *sin'istrorse*, a. -*trors*, in *bot.*, applied to a spiral directed towards the left: *sin'istrous*, a. -*trús*, being on the left side, or inclined to it; wrong; absurd: *sin'istrously*, ad. -*lt*.

sink, v. *sin'gk* (Goth. *siggwian*; Icel. *súkkva*; Ger. *sinken*; Sw. *sunka*, to fall to the bottom: AS. *sencan*, to sink), to go or go downwards, as in water or mud; to go to the bottom; to subside; to penetrate into any body; to settle to a level; to fall or retire within the surface of anything; to decline; to droop; to decrease; to immerse in a fluid; to depress; to degrade; to crush; to reduce; to waste; to dissipate; to make by digging; to invest money permanently in any undertaking or scheme for the sake of interest: n. an open box of wood lined with lead, or one of stone, with a pipe in the bottom for carrying off superfluous or dirty water; that under which anything sinks or descends; that in which corruption, physical or moral, is gathered: *sinking*, imp.: *sank*, pt. *sángk*, did sink: *sunk*, pp. *súngk*, penetrated into; settled to a level; subsided: *sunken*, a. *súngk-én*, lying on the bottom of river or harbour, or other water: *sinker*, n. *sin'gk-ér*, he who or that which sinks: *sinking fund*—see *fund*.

sinless, *sinlessness*, *sinner*—see *sin*.
sinopere, n. *sin'ó-pér*, or *sin'óp*, n. -*pl* (L. *sinopsis*, a kind of red ochre found in Sinope), a ferruginous quartz or jasper, of a blood or brownish red colour: *sinopia*, n. *si-nó-pi-tá*, also *sinopite*, n. *sin'ó-pi-tá*, a fine red pigment, much used by the ancient.

sinter, n. *sin'tér* (Ger. *sintern*, to drop, to petrify; *sinter*, dross, *sinter*), compact incrustations from silicious or calcareous springs, as *silicious-sinter* and *calc-sinter*.—*sinter* is distinguished from *tuff* or *tufa*, which is open and porous, by having a hard ringing sound when struck by the hammer: *pearl-sinter*, a variety of opal of a pearly lustre.

sinuate, a. *sin'ú-át* (L. *sinuatum*, to swell out in curves—from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve: F. *sinué*, having sinuses or incisions), in *bot.*, cut so as to have a broken and wavy margin—applied to the margin of a leaf: v. to wind; to bend in and out: *sin'uating*, imp.: *sin'uated*, pp.: *sin'uation*, n. -*á-shún*, a winding or bending in and out: *sin'uous*, a. -*ús*, also *sin'uose*, a. -*ús*, wavy; bending in and out; undulating: *sin'uously*, ad. -*lt*: *sin'uousity*, n. -*ús-ít-té*, the quality of winding in and out; a series of bends and turns: *sinus*, n. *sin'ús*, a bend or recess in the coast; in *anat.*, a cavity in a bone, wider at the bottom; a dilated form of vein: in *surg.*, an elongated cavity containing pus; in *bot.*, the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves; a groove or cavity.

sip, v. *sip* (related to *sap*, *sop*, *sop*, representing the sound of a liquid in sucking or agitating in a confined space: Ger. *saufen*, to sup up: Dut. *sippen*, to take

small draughts: Gr. *siphon*, a hollow reed or tube), to drink or imbibe in small quantities with the lips; to drink or taste in small quantities; to drink out of: n. a small draught; as much as the mouth will hold, or the lips take up at one movement: *sipping*, imp.: *sipped*, pp. *sip'per*: *sip'per*, n. -*pér*, one who sips.

sipe, v. *sip* (AS. *sipan*, to distil: prov. Ger. *sippen*, to ooze out), to ooze or drain out slowly—prov. Eng.: *siping*, imp. *sip'ing*: n. act of oozing: *siped*, pp. *sip'it*.

siphilia—see *syphilis*.

siphon, n. *si-fón* (Gr. *siphon*; L. *sipho*, a hollow reed or tube: F. *siphon*; It. *si-fone*), a bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly used for drawing off liquids from casks, &c.: *siphonic*, a. *si-fón-í-k*, pert. to a siphon: *siphon-barometer*, a barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upwards like a siphon: *siphon-gauge*, a glass siphon, filled partly with mercury, used to indicate the degree of rarefaction produced in the receiver of an air-pump: *siphonia*, n. *si-fón-í-tá*, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil sponges, having a pear-shaped body mounted on a slender stalk, occurring abundantly in the chalks and greensands of Europe: *siphoniferous*, a. *si-fón-y-ér-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear), having a siphon within a polythalamous shell, as in the *siphonifera*, -*if-ér-á*.

siphonochantate, a. *si-fón-ó-brángk-kt-át* (Gr. *siphon*, a siphon, and *brangkhó*, calls), having a tube by which water is carried to the gills.

siphuncle, n. *si-fúng-kk* (L. *siphunculus*, a little pipe—from *sipho*, a small tube or tubular passage; the tube-like perforation which passes through the septa and chambers of such shells as the nautilus, the ammonite, &c.: *siphuncled*, a. -*kkd*, having a siphuncle: *siphuncular*, a. -*kk-ler*, pert. to a siphuncle: *siphunculated*, a. -*kk-téd*, furnished with a little siphon or spout.

siquis, *si-kwís* (L. if any one), a notice given of the intention of a candidate for holy orders to inquire whether there be any impediment in his way.

sir, n. *sér* (It. *ser* or *sere*, a title of doctors, priests, clerks, &c.: F. *sire*, sir or master: mod. Gr. *kur*, sir, master—from *kurios*, lord), a word of respect used in addressing any man; *madam* is the corresponding word in addressing women; a word prefixed to the name of a knight or baronet.

sircar, n. *sér-kár* (Hind. *sarkar*, a chief, a superintendent—from *sar*, the head, and *kar*, work), in *Hindostan*, a native clerk or writer.

sirdar, n. *sér-dár* (Hind. *sardar*, a chief—from *sar*, the head, and *dár*, holding), in *Hindostan*, a native chief or headman.

sire, n. *sir* (F. *sire*, sir or master, a title without addition given only to the king, but to others with some addition: mod. Gr. *kures*, the father), a word of respect, used only in addressing a king; in *poetry*, a father; the male parent of a beast, particularly of a horse: v. as applied to a beast, to beget; to affiliate: *sire'ing*, imp.: *sired*, pp. *sírd*: *sire'less*, a. -*lés*, not having a sire.

siren, n. *sí-rén* (L. *siren*; Gr. *seiren*; It. *sirena*; F. *sirène*, a siren), in *anc. myth.*, the sirens, birds with the faces of virgins, found on the southern coast of Italy, who, by their sweet voices, enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them; an enticing or alluring woman; an amphibious reptile nearly like an eel: adj. pert. to a siren; bewitching; fascinating: *sí'rene*, n. -*rén*, in *acoustics*, an instr. for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds: *sí'renia*, n. *sí-rén-á*, an order of mammalia containing animals akin to the manatee or sea cow, and the dugong, which, from their aquatic habits, and the formation of their hinder extremities, have been compared with the *sí'rens*: *sí're'nian*, a. -*ní-án*, relating to the order *sí'renia*.

siriasis, n. *si-rí-á-sis* (Gr. *siarasis*, sunstroke—from *seiros*, hot, scorching), in *med.*, a disease of childhood, consisting of inflammation of the brain or its membranes, caused by the excessive heat of the sun.

Sirius, n. *si-rí-ús* (L. *siurus*, the dog-star—from Gr. *seiros*, hot, scorching: It. *sirio*), the dog-star, so called because its heliacal rising followed close upon the summer solstice, the season of the greatest heats in the Mediterranean latitudes, during which dogs were liable to madness.

sirloin, n. *sér-lóin* (F. *surlonge*, a sirloin of beef—from *sur*, over, and *longe*, a loin—popularly said that the *loin* was sportively knighted by Charles II.), a loin of beef.

sirname—see *surname*.

cóir, *bóy*, *fóit*; *pière*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shuvé*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

sirocco, n. *si-ròk'kò* (It. *sirocco*; Sp. *siroco*, the sirocco—from Ar. *sharkî*, easterly), the hot parching wind which occasionally passes over the south of Italy, Malta, and Sicily in the latter part of summer and autumn, and which is supposed to originate in the Sahara or Great Desert of Africa.

sirrah, n. *si-rà'* (a supposed corruption of *sir*, *ha*, or *ho*), a word used in anger, contempt, or reproach, sometimes in familiarity, in addressing.

sirup, n., more usually spelt **syrup**, n. *si-rúp* (F. *sirup*, sweet juice: Ar. *shurba*, soup, gruel), the juice of vegetables or fruit sweetened with sugar: **sir'uped**, a. -*úp*, moistened with sirup or sweet juice: **sir'uppy**, a. -*úp*, like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

sirvente, n. *si-ràng'* (F. *sirvente*, ancient poetry), in the middle ages, a particular kind of poetry in common use among the troubadours.

siskin, n. *si-skin* (Sw. *siska*, a siskin: Dut. *sissen*, to twitter like small birds), a small singing-bird, of a yellowish hue.

sist, v. *sist* (L. *sistere*, to cause to stand, to stop), in Scot. civil and eccles. law, to stop; not to go further in the mean time: **sist'ing**, imp.: **sist'ed**, pp.: **to sist** **procedure**, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: **to sist one's self**, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be tried.

sister, n. *si-sis'ter* (Goth. *swistar*: Pol. *siostra*; Lith. *sesere*: Fin. *sisa*; Sans. *svastri*; L. *soror*, sister), a female born of the same parents—the male is called a **brother**; a woman of the same faith or of the same society: **sisterly**, a. -*li*, like a sister; affectionate: **sisterless**, a. -*less*, having no sister: **sister-in-law**, n. a husband's or a wife's sister: **sisterhood**, n. -*hood*, a society of females united in one faith or order.

sistrum, n. *si-strum* (L. *sistrum*; Gr. *sestron*, a sistrum, a metallic kind of rattle—from Gr. *seiein*, to shake: It. *sistro*: F. *sistre*), a musical instr. used by the anc. Egyptians in the worship of Isis, consisting of a thin oval metal frame, through which passed loosely a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle.

Sisyphus, n. *si-si-fis* (L. *Sisyphus*; Gr. *Sisyphos*, Sisyphus), in anc. myth., the son of Æolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies, and who was killed by Theseus—condemned by Pluto in the infernal regions to roll a stone up-hill, which constantly rolled back again, thus making his task incessant: **Sis'yphe'an**, a. -*ph'an*, relating to Sisyphus; incessantly recurring.

sit, v. *sit* (AS. *sittan*, to sit; Ger. *sitzen*; Icel. *sitja*, to sit; L. *sedere*, to seat one's self: Gr. *hizo*, I make to sit), to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; to be in a state of rest or idleness; to settle or abide; to be in any situation or condition; to cause to be seated; to brood; to be convened, as an assembly; to hold a session; to exercise authority; to place on a seat, followed by *him*, *himself*, *me*, &c.; to represent in Parliament, as he *sat* for Edinburgh; to rest on or bear, as weight: **sit'ting**, imp.: n. a seat or place, as in a church; the actual meeting of any body of men; the time for which one sits, as for a painter to take the likeness, at play, &c.: **sat** or **sate**, pt. *sát*: **sát**, pt. pp. *sát*, sometimes *sitten*, pp. *sit'n*: **sit'ter**, n. -*ter*, one who sits: **to sit down**, to place one's self on a chair or seat; to settle; to fix one's abode; to be seated; to begin a siege: **to sit for a portrait**, to assume, for a limited time, a proper position to allow one's portrait to be painted by an artist: **to sit out**, to remain till all is done: **to sit up**, to rise from a recumbent position; not to go to bed.

síte, n. *sít* (F. *assiette*, the situation of a house, a plot for building: L. *situs*, local position: It. *sito*: F. *síte*), the place where anything is fixed; local position; situation; spot; ground-plot.

sitfast, n. *si'tfast* (*sit*, and *fast*), an ulcerated horny sore growing on a horse's back under the saddle.

sithe, &c.—see **sythe**.

sitology, n. *si-tól'ó-jí*, also **sitology**, n. *si-tól'ó-jí* (Gr. *sitos* or *sition*, bread, food, and *logos*, a discourse), in phycs., the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietics.

situated, a. *si'tú-a-téd*, also **si'tuate**, a. -*té* (L. *situs*, situation, local position: It. *situato*: Sp. *situado*, situated), permanently fixed; placed with respect to any other object; being in any state or condition with respect to others: **si'tua'tion**, n. -*á-shin*, position; location in respect of something else; state or condition; place or office, as in a **situation**.

situs, n. *si'tús* (L. *situs*, situation), in bot., the pecu-

liar mode in which parts are disposed, as well as the position they occupy.

sitz-bath, n. *si'ts-báth* (Ger. *sitz*, a seat, and *bad*, a bath), a sort of tub for bathing in a sitting posture.

Siva, n. *si-vá*, in Hind. myth., the avenger or destroyer, one of the persons of their divine Trinity.

Siwalic, a. *si-wál'ik*, also **Siwalick**, a. *si-wál'ik*, a name applied to a range of minor mountains skirting the southern base of the Himalayas.

Sivan, n. *si-van*, the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, including parts of our May and June.

sivatherium, n. *si-vá-thér'ím* (*Siva*, an Indian goddess, and *Gr. therion*, a wild beast), a gigantic fossil mammal, larger than a rhinoceros, having four horns, and furnished with a proboscis.

six, n. *siks* (L. *sex*; Gr. *hex*; Goth. *saths*; Heb. *schesh*; Sans. *shasta*, six), the next in number after five; as a prefix, having six: **sixfold**, a. six times repeated: **sixpence**, an Eng. silver coin, in value six pennies; half a shilling: **sixpenny**, a. worth sixpence: **sixscore**, n. in number, 120; six times twenty: **sixteen**, n. -*tén* (AS. *sixten*, six + *ten*, sixteen), six and ten; the number after fifteen: **six'teenth**, a. -*ténth*, the ordinal of sixteen: n. one of sixteen equal parts: **sixth**, a. *siksth*, the ordinal of six: n. the sixth part; one of six equal parts; an interval in music: **sixthly**, ad. -*li*, in the sixth place: **sixty**, n. *siks'ti* (AS. *sixtig*, six x ten, sixty), six times ten; the next after fifty-nine: **six'tieth**, a. -*ti-éth*, the ordinal of sixty: n. one of sixty equal parts: **sixth-rate**, one of the smaller British war-vessels: **to be at sixes and sevens**, to be in a state of utter confusion and disorder.

sixteenmo, n. *siks-tén'mó*, also **sexto-decimo**, n. *séks'tó-dés'ímó* (L. *sextus-decimus*, the sixteenth—from *sextus*, the sixth, and *decimus*, the tenth), among printers, a sheet folded into sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, usually abbreviated into 16mo.

size, n. *siz* (contr. of old Eng. *assize*, a statute regulating the measure and price of commodities: It. *assisa*; F. *assise*, a sitting, a settlement, an arrangement), extent of bulk; magnitude; largeness: **size** or **sizing**, n. at Cambridge University, food and drink from the buttery aside from the regular dinner at commons: **v.** to arrange according to bulk or size; to have extra food from the buttery: **siz'ing**, imp.: **sized**, pp. *siz'd*: **adj.** having a particular magnitude, as large-sized, common-sized: **sizable**, a. *si-zá-b'l*, of large bulk; of suitable size: **siz'ar**, n. -*zér* (old Eng. *assize*, corrupted into *size*, settlement or arrangement, hence the ordinance for regulating the sale of bread or of fuel, an allowance), a student of the lowest class at the University of Cambridge who receives food and tuition at a reduced cost, and who formerly waited on the table at meals: **siz'zarship**, n. -*ship*, the condition of a sizar.

size, n. *siz* (It. *assisa*; Sp. *sisa*, a kind of glue that painters use: W. *syth*, glue), a weak soft glue used by painters; a gluey varnish used by gliders, paper-makers, and artists: **v.** to cover with size, or prepare with it: **siz'ing**, imp.: n. a kind of glue used in manufactures, &c.: **sized**, pp. *siz'd*: **siz'iness**, n. -*zi-nés*, the quality of being gluey or viscous: **siz'y**, a. -*zi*, thick and viscous.

sizel, n. *si-zél* (a corruption of *scissel*, which see), in coining, the residue of bars of silver after pieces are cut out for coins.

skate, n. *skát* (L. *squatrus* or *squatina*; It. *squadro*, a species of shark: Icel. *skata*, a skate, from its pointed tail: Norm. *skata*, to run to a point), a well-known flat sea-fish having spines or thorns.

skate, n. *skát* (Norm. *skata*, to run to a point), a piece of wood shaped for fitting on the sole of a boot or shoe, and furnished on its under side with a slip of iron, used for moving rapidly along the surface of ice: **v.** to move along the surface of ice by means of skates: **skat'ing**, imp.: n. the act or art of moving rapidly on ice by means of skates: **skat'ed**, pp.: **skater**, n. -*ter*, one who skates.

skean, n. *skén* (Gael. *sgian*, a knife), in Scot., a dirk or dagger: a knife.

skeddadle, v. *ské-dád'l* (Icel. *skyndigast*, signifying, in all haste; probably connected with Dut. *schud-den*, to shake, to jolt: old Eng. *scudde*, to run away all of a sudden), an Americanism—to act the coward in running away from the post of danger or duty; to betake one's self to flight in a hasty or secret manner; to flee: **skeddád'ling**, imp. -*ling*: **skeddád'led**, pp. -*dád'id*.

máte, māt, fār, lāw; mōte, mūt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

skeet, *n.* *skét* (a probable corruption of Eng. *scoop*: Ger. *schütten*, to send forth, to pour), in *ships*, a scoop with a long handle, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship to keep them cool and prevent the splitting of the wood by the heat of the sun.

skain, *n.* *skán* (F. *escaine*; W. *caine* or *ysgaine*, a branch: Gael. *spinnadh*, flax or hemp, thread), a quantity of thread or silk yarn coiled together after being taken off the reel—the *skain* containing 80 threads, each 54 inches long.

skeleton, *n.* *skél'è-tón* (Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy—from *skello*, I make dry: F. *squelette*), the bones of any animal dried and retained in their natural positions; the bones of an animal separate from its flesh; the outline or framework of anything; the heads or outline of a sermon or literary work; a person much emaciated: *adj.* consisting of mere framework; containing mere outlines or heads: **skeleton-key**, a thin light key with nearly the whole centre parts filed away.

skep, *n.* *skép*, also *skip*, *n.* *skip* (Gael. *sgeap*, a bee-hive: AS. *scep*, a basket), a coarse sort of basket, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom; in *Scot.*, a bee-hive made of twisted straw; honeycomb of a hive.

skeptic, **skepticism**, &c.—see **sceptic**.

skerry, *n.* *skér'it*, *skér'ies*, *n.* *plu.* *ritz* (Icel. *skær*, a rock, and *ey*, an island: Ger. *scher*, a rock, a cliff), a rocky isle; a reef.

sketch, *n.* *skéch* (F. *esquisse*; It. *schizzo*, a rough draught: Dut. *kladden*, to scribble; Low Ger. *kladde*, the sketch of a writing), a rough dash or outline; the rough or first draught of any plan or design; a slightly-executed picture, in which the general effect is attended to, but not the details: *v.* to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan; to delineate: **sketching**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of copying from nature for a finished work; the art or practice of copying in outline: **sketched**, *pp.* **skécht**: **sketcher**, *n.* *er*, one who sketches: **sketch'y**, *a.* *i.*, containing an outline only; slightly finished; incomplete: **sketch'ily**, *adv.* *-lly*: **sketch'iness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state of being sketchy; incompleteness: **sketch-book**, a book formed of drawing-paper used for sketching in.

skew, *a.* *skú* (Ger. *schief*; Dut. *schief*; Icel. *skéifr*; Dan. *skæve*, oblique, *vr.* Gr. *skaios*; L. *scævus*, left, *vr.* distorted; oblique; intersected at an angle greater or less than a right angle: *n.* in *masonry*, an oblique arch; anything sloping from another at an obtuse angle: **skew-back**, an abutment which slopes to receive the arch: **skew-bridge**, a bridge which does not carry a road or railway over and above another road, a canal, or a river at right angles to it, but at some other angle, in order better to maintain the continuity of the new track.

skewer, *n.* *skí'er* (Dan. *skæve*; Low Ger. *scheve*, a bit of straw, the stalk of hemp or flax: Icel. *skífa*, a shiver), a pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it together whilst roasting: *v.* to fasten with skewers: **skew'ering**, *imp.*: **skew'ered**, *pp.* *-èrd*.

skid, *n.* *skíd* (Ger. *scheit*, a splinter: Icel. *skídi*, a billet of wood), a piece of wood on which heavy weights are made to slide; a piece of timber placed or hung against a ship's side to preserve it from injury by the rubbing of heavy rough bodies against it; a sliding-wedge or a chain to stop the wheel of a carriage or wagon turning, in descending a steep: *v.* to check with a skid: **skídding**, *imp.*: **skídded**, *pp.*

skif, *n.* *skíf* (F. *esqui*; L. *schifo*; L. *scapha*; Gr. *skaphe*, a boat, a skiff), a small light boat: *v.* to pass over in a light boat: **skíf'ing**, *imp.*: **skífted**, *pp.* **skífti**.

skill, *n.* *skíl* (Icel. *skil*, separation, distinction: Dan. *skille*, to sever, to put asunder: AS. *scylan*, to distinguish), great readiness and ability in the practical application of any art, science, or handicraft; art; dexterity: **skilled**, *a.* *skíld*, having great readiness and ability; expert: **skilful**, *a.* *skílfúll*, well versed in any art, science, or handicraft; able in management; expert; discriminating: **skil'fully**, *adv.* *-lly*: **skil'fulness**, *n.* *-nès*, the quality of possessing skill; ability derived from experience.

skillet, *n.* *skí'let* (F. *escuelle*), a little dish: It. *squitta*, a little bell), a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for heating water.

skim, *v.* *skím* (from *scum*, which see), to take off the scum, thence to move lightly over the surface of a liquid; to clear of scum or floating matter; to pass very near the surface; to glide along; to pass lightly; to glide smoothly: **skim'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of

taking off that which floats upon a liquid: *plu.* that which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming: **skimmed**, *pp.* **skímd**: **skimmer**, *n.* *skím'mér*, one who or that which skims: **skim'mingly**, *adv.* *-lly*: **skimmed milk** or **skim-milk**, milk from which the cream has been taken.

skin, *n.* *skín* (Dut. *schinde*; W. *cenn*, skin, peel: Icel. *skinn*, skin, fur: AS. *scin*, skin), the external and natural covering of an animal's body; the bark of a plant; the husk or rind of fruits or seeds: *v.* to strip the hide or covering from; to flay; to cover with skin; to acquire a skin: **skins**, *n.* *plu.* **skín**, the pelts of small animals, as of sheep, goats, or seals: **skin'ning**, *imp.*: **skinned**, *pp.* **skínd**: *adv.* covered with a skin: **skinner**, *n.* *skím'mér*, one who deals in skins: **skin-deep**, superficial; slight: **skin'less**, *a.* *-lès*, having no skin: **skin flint**, a very niggardly person: **skin'ful**, *a.* *-fúll*, all that can be held by the skin: **skin'ny**, *a.* *-ní*, extremely thin; emaciated: **skin'iness**, *n.* *-ní-nès*, the quality of being skinny.

skink, *n.* *skíngk* (L. *scincus*; Gr. *skíngkos*; F. *scínque*, a skink), a small lizard of Egypt, and widely distributed in warm climates.

skip, *v.* *skíp* (W. *cip*, a sudden snatch or effort: Gael. *sgíab*, to start or move suddenly: Icel. *skopa*, to run about), to leap lightly; to spring or bound as a goat; to pass over, to omit: *n.* a light leap; a bound; in *sugar-making* in W. I., a charge or strike of syrup from the coppers: **skip'ping**, *imp.*: **skíped**, *pp.* **skípt**; **skipping**, *adv.* *-lly*: **skip'ingly**, *adv.* *-lly*: **skipped**, *pp.* **skípt**: **to skip over**, to pass without notice; to omit: **skip-jack**, an upstart; an interloper; a lackey: **skip'ing-rope**, a cord, generally mounted with handles, used by children in skipping in play.

skip—see **skep**.

skipper, *n.* *skíp'pér* (Dut. *schipper*, a sailor: Gael. *sgíobh*, a ship's company), the master of a trading or merchant vessel.

skirmish, *n.* *skér'mish* (F. *escarmouche*; Ger. *schar-mittel*; It. *scaramuccia*, a skirmish: AS. *hream*; W. *ysgarms*, outcry), an encounter of a few men when they fight in confusion; a slight combat between detachments and small parties from the main bodies: *v.* to fight slightly or loosely in small or detached parties: **skirm'ishing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of fighting lightly in small parties: *adj.* fighting in a loose desultory manner: *as* **skirm'ishing** parties: **skirm'ished**, *pp.* *-míshd*: **skirm'isher**, *n.* *-mísh'ér*, a shirt; one who skirmishes.

skirt, *n.* *skírt* (Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt: Dan. *skjort*; Sw. *skorte*, a skirt: AS. *scéort*, short: akin to **shirt**, which see), the loose part of a coat or garment below the waist; border; margin; among *butchers*, the midriff: *v.* to border; to form the border or edge of; to be on the border; to go along the edge of; to live near the extremity: **skirt'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* in *arch*, the narrow upright boarding placed round the margin of a floor; material for skirts: **skírted**, *pp.*

skittish, *a.* *skít'tish* (It. *schizinoso*, peevish, froward—from *schizzare*, to spirt and leap, as wine when poured into a cup), humoursome; frisking; wanton; volatile; shy; easily frightened: **skít'tishly**, *adv.* *-lly*: **skit'tishness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state of being skittish; wantonness.

skittles, *n.* *plu.* *skít'tiltz* (probably akin to It. *schizzare*; Scot. *skite*, to squirt or shoot forth), a game in which wooden pins set up in an upright position, usually four in a square, are knocked down with a large ball: **skittle-ball**, a ball for throwing at skittles.

skivers, *n.* *plu.* *skí'vers* (Dut. *schève*, a shive or slice: Dan. *skive*, a thin slice: Icel. *skífa*, to split—see *shiver*), split shew-skins tanned in sumac and dyed used for bookbinding, &c.

skorodite, *n.* *skór'ó-dít* (Gr. *skorodon*, garlic), a hydrous arseniate of iron of a leek-green colour, inclining to brown.

skreen, *skrén*, another spelling of **screen**, which see.

skulk, *v.* *skúlk* (Dan. *skulke*, to slink; to sneak: Low Ger. *schulken*, to shirk school; *schulden*, to conceal one's self, as from shame or fear), to get out of the way in a slinking, sneaking manner; to lurk: *n.* also **skulk'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who skulks; one who avoids or shirks duty: **skulking**, *imp.*: **skulked**, *pp.* **skúlkét**: **skulk'ingly**, *adv.* *-lly*.

skull, *n.* *skúl* (Dan. *skál*, shell: Icel. *skál*, a bowl: Sw. *skull* or *skoll*; old Eng. *schal*, a bowl or drinking-cup), the spherical bony covering of the brain, including the whole head, except the lower part of the face; the head: **skull-cap**, a close cap to fit the upper part of the head.

ców, bóy, fúot; púre, búid; chair, game, jog, shun, thíng, thère, zeal.

skunk, *n.* *skūņķ* (W. I. *seganku*), an Amer. animal, allied to the weasel, which has the power of ejecting an intolerably fetid liquor: **skunkish**, *a.* *-ish*, resembling the skunk, especially in its odour.

skurry, *n.* *skūrīr* (old Eng. *scur*, to move hastily; Gael. *sgiorr*, to stumble; Dan. *skurre*, to jar), confused haste, used in the familiar phrase **hurry-skurry**, *n.* *hūrīr-skūrīr*, impetuous haste.

sky, *n.* *skī* (Sw. *sky*, a cloud; *skyn*, the sky; Icel. *sky*, a cloud; connected with AS. *scwa*; Dut. *schade*; Gr. *skia*, shadow, shade), the region of clouds which surrounds the earth; the vault of the heavens; climate: **plu. skies**, *skitz*; **skyed**, *a.* *skid*, surrounded by skies: **skyeey**, *a.* *skīf*, resembling the sky; ethereal: **skyish**, *a.* *-ish*, like the sky: **sky-blue**, *azure*; **sky-colour**, a particular kind of blue colour; **azure**; **sky-high**, *a.* very high: **skylark**, a bird that mounts and sings as it flies: **skylarking**, among seamen, running sportively among the rigging; in *familiar language*, running and lurking about any place in a clandestine manner: **sky-light**, a window in the roof of a building: **sky-rocket**, *-rōk-ēt*, a rocket that burns as it ascends: **sky-sail**, a sail sometimes set above the royal: **sky-scraper**, a sky-sail of a triangular form: **skyward**, ad. towards the sky: **open sky**, a sky without clouds; with no covering or shelter from the sky.

slab, *n.* *slāb* (W. *llab*, a flag or thin strip—probably in the sense of a piece separated from the mass; F. *loppe*, a lump; Swab. *loppern*, to be loose and shaky), a thin flat piece of marble or other stone; a flat mass of metal; the outside plank of a log of timber.

slabber, *v.* *slāb-ēr* (Ger. *schlabbern*, to slabber one's clothes: Swiss, *schlabberte*, watery drink; Dut. *slabberen*, to lap), to spill liquid food in eating; to slaver; to drivel: **slab'bering**, *imp.*: **slabbered**, *pp.* *-bērd*: **slabberer**, *n.* *-bēr-ēr*, one who slabbers; an imbecile; an idiot: **slab'by**, *a.* *-bē*, thick; viscous; sloppy.

slack, *a.* *slāk* (Icel. *slak*; Flem. *slack*; Ger. *schlapp*; Dan. *slap*, not tight, loose: AS. *slac*, slack), loose; relaxed; not tightly extended; backward; not busy, as applied to business; not using due diligence: *n.* the part of a rope which has no strain upon it; a kind of small broken coal: **ad. partially**; not intensely: **slackly**, *ad. -ly*, not tightly: **slackness**, *n.* *-nēs*, looseness; inattention: **slack-drift**, *a.* partially or insufficiently dried: **slack-rope**, a rope having no strain upon it: **slack-water**, the interval between the ebb and flow of the tide, during which there is no tide-current: **slacken**, *v.* *slāk-n*, also *slak*, *v.* *slāk*, to loosen; to become less rigid; to make less tense or tight; to abate; to diminish in severity; to neglect; to deprive of the power of cohesion, as burnt limeshell—properly **slake**, which see; *n.* in *metallurgy*, spongy, sluggy materials mixed with ores to prevent their fusion whilst roasting: **slackening**, *imp.* *slāk-nīng*; **slackened**, *pp.* *slāk-nēd*; also **slacking**, *imp.*: **slacked**, *pp.* *slākt*.

slag, *n.* *slāg* (Ger. *schlacke*; Sw. *slagg*, dross of metals: Norm. *slagg*, spittle: Sw. *slagg*, slush, a mixture of snow and water), the dross or refuse from metallic ores after being smelted; vitrified cinders: **slag'gy**, *a.* *-gē*, pert, to or resembling slag.

slain, *v.* *slān*, *pp.* of the verb **slay**, which see.

slake, *v.* *slāk* (see under **slack**; Icel. *slak*, not tight; Dan. *slakte*, to extinguish), to quench, as thirst; to reduce to powder by adding water, as lime; to abate; to become extinct: **slak'ing**, *imp.*: **slaked**, *pp.* *slākt*; *adj.* mixed or besprinkled with water so as to be reduced to powder, as burnt limestone: **slaked lime**, lime reduced to powder by water thrown upon it.

slam, *v.* *slām* (Lap. *slam*, noise; Sw. *slamra*, to jingle, to clatter; It. *schiamo*, uproar, noise), to strike with force and noise; to shut with violence; to win all the tricks at cards: *n.* a stroke with much noise; the violent shutting of a door; the refuse from alum-works: **slam'ming**, *imp.*: **slammed**, *pp.* *slāmēd*: **slam-bang or **slap**, *familiarly*, with great violence.**

slander, *n.* *slān-dēr* (F. *escandire*; old Eng. *scalandr*, scandal, discredit—from Ger. *skandalon*, cause of offence, a snare), a false tale or report tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation: *v.* to injure by maliciously spreading a false report; to defame: **slan'dering**, *imp.*: **slan'dered**, *pp.* *-dērd*: **slan'derer**, *n.* *-dēr-ēr*, one who slanders: **slan'derous**, *a.* *-ūs*, that utters or contains defamatory words; calumnious: **slan'derously**, *ad. -ly*: **slan'derously**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being defamatory.

slang, *v.* *slāng*, *pt.* of **sling**, which see.

slang, *n.* *slāng* (Norm. *slengja*, to fling, to cast;

slengje-or, slang words, insulting words: connected with L. *lingua*, the tongue), literally, the language of the gipsies; a name applied to those familiar and pithy words and phrases, both coarse and refined, which have their origin by accident or caprice, in use by persons in every grade of life, rich and poor, and which float about and change with fashion and taste, but not without leaving permanent and recognised additions to the language.

slant, *a.* *slānt* (It. *schiancio*, oblique, sloping; W. *ysglentio*; Sw. *slinta*, to slide, to slip), sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line: *n.* an inclined plane: *v.* to turn from a direct line; to give a sloping direction to; to incline: **slant'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* inclining from a right line; having an oblique direction: **slanted**, *pp.*: **slant'ingly**, *ad. -ly*, in a slanting direction: **slant'wise**, *ad. -wīz*, also **slant'ly**, *ad. -ly*, obliquely; in an inclined direction.

slap, *n.* *slāp* (It. *schiaffo*, a slap; Dan. *slap*; Ger. *schlapp*, slack, loose; Ger. *schlappen*; Low Ger. *slabben*, to lap or suck up with a noise; an imitative word), a blow given with the open hand, or with anything broad and flat: *v.* to strike with the open hand, or with a broad flat thing; with an adverb, to give a violent blow: **slapping**, *imp.*: *adj.* *familiarly*, rapid; **slapped**, *pp.*: **slap-dash**, *ad.* all at once; with wild aim; precipitately: **slap-jack**, a kind of pancake: **slapper**, *a.* *slāp-ēr*, *familiarly*, very large; of great size.

slash, *v.* *slāsh* (a word imitative of a blow like a dash among a liquid; Dan. *slaske*, to dabble; Sw. *slaska*, to be sloppy; Icel. *slasa*, to strike and wound), to cut by striking violently at random; to strike at random with a sword or other edged instrument: *n.* a cut made at random with a sword or knife and suchlike; a long cut: **slash'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* cutting at random; cutting up; sarcastic: **slaashed**, *pp.* *slāshēd*: *adj.* having long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c., to show a brighter-coloured cloth beneath; in *bot.*, deeply gashed; divided by deep and very acute incisions.

slatch, *n.* *slāch* (from **slack**, which see), among seamen, the middle or slack part of a rope; an interval of fair weather.

slate, *n.* *slāt* (old Eng. *sciat*, stone used for roofing; F. *esclat*, splinter; Lang. *esclata*, to crack; AS. *slatan*; Icel. *slāt*, to break), any rock that can be split into thin laminae or plates; argillaceous rocks whose lamination is produced by cleavage; a thin plate of stone for roofing, or for writing on: **foliated rocks**, like gneiss and mica-schist, are termed **schists** and not **slates**; thinly-bedded sandstones are called **flagstones** or **tilestones**; *adj.* made or consisting of slate: *v.* to cover or roof with slates: **slat'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the cover of slates put on a roof; materials for covering a roof: **slat'ed**, *pp.*: **slat'er**, *n.* *-tēr*, one whose occupation is to cover roofs with slates, &c.: **slat'y**, *a.* *-y*, resembling slate; having the cleavable structure of clay-slate: **slatiness**, *n.* *-tī-nēs*, the state or quality of being slaty: **slate-coal**, a hard coal that can readily be split into pieces: **slate-grey**, blue with a large admixture of grey: **slate-pencil**, a pencil of soft slatestone for writing on school-slates: **slate-spar**, calcareous spar—so called from its occurring in thin slaty lamellae.

slattern, *n.* *slāt'tēr* (Ger. *schlottern*, to hang flapping about one, as clothes; Dut. *slodderen*, to hang and flap; Swiss, *schlotig*, negligent in dress; Bav. *schlütt*, a dirty person), a woman negligent of her dress: one who is not neat or nice: **slat'ternly**, *a.* *-ly*, not clean; slovenly; untidy; *adj.* negligently.

slaughter, *n.* *slaw'tēr* (Icel. *slā*, to strike; *slatr*, meat of slaughtered cattle: AS. *slaega*; Ger. *schlagen*, to strike—see **slay**), great destruction of life by violence; carnage; butchery; a killing of oxen, sheep, &c., for human food: *v.* to make great destruction of life by violence; to kill beasts for the market: **slaugh'tering**, *imp.*: **slaughtered**, *pp.* *-tērd*: **slaughter'er**, *n.* *-tēr-ēr*, one who slaughters: **slaughterous**, *a.* *-ūs*, murderous; destructive: **slaughterously**, *ad. -ly*: **slaughter-houses**, erections where beasts are killed for market: **slaughter-man**, one employed to kill beasts for human food.

slave, *n.* *slāv* (F. *esclave*; It. *schiaivo*; Ger. *sklave*, a slave: supposed to be taken from *Slavi*, the name of the Slavonian race, a common source for slaves in early times: old Dut. *slaven*, a slave), any one held as a bond-servant for life; a human being wholly the property of another; one who surrenders himself wholly to any power, as to an appetite, or to the influence of another; a drudge: *v.* to drudge; to toil unremit-

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

tingly: **slav'ing**, imp.: **slaved**, **slaver**, **n.** *slav'er*, a ship fitted for carrying slaves: **slavery**, **n.** *-t*, the state of being absolutely the property of another for life; bondage for life; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery; captivity: **slav'ish**, *a. -vish*, pert. to slaves; mean; servile; meanly laborious: **slav'ishly**, *ad. -t*: **slav'ishness**, **n.** *-nēs*, the state or quality of being slavish: **slave-born**, born in a state of slavery: **slave-catcher**, one whose occupation is to pursue and capture runaway slaves: **slave-catching**, the business of searching for and capturing runaway slaves: **slave-coast**, part of the western coast of Africa from which slaves were carried: **slave-coffe**, *-kōfī* (Ar. *kafala*, a caravan), a band of slaves to be sold: **slave-driver**, one who superintends slaves when at work: **slaveholder** or **owner**, one who possesses slaves: **slave-hunt**, a hostile incursion for the capture of persons to make slaves of them; a search after fugitive slaves: **slave-ship**, a ship employed in carrying slaves: **slave-trade**, the traffic in slaves; the purchasing or kidnapping of human beings for slaves, particularly on the coast of Africa, in order to carry them in ships to distant countries.

slaver, **n.** *slāv'er* (a variation of *slabber*: Icel. *slafra*, to lick; Norm. *slève*, slaver or drivel: L. *saliva*, spittle), saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel: **v.** to emit spittle; to smear or foul with saliva issuing from the mouth; to be smeared with spittle: **slav'ering**, imp.: **slav'ered**, pp. *-ērd*: **slav'erer**, **n.** *-ēr'er*, a driveller; an idiot.

Slavonic, *a. slāv-on'ik*, also **Slavonian**, *a. slāv-on'ik*, pert. to the anc. inhabitants of Poland or Slavonia; also spelt **Sclavonic** and **Sclavonian**—see **Sclav** and **slave**.

slay, **v.** *slā* (AS. *slēan*; Goth. *slahan*; Ger. *schlagen*, to smite), to put to death by a weapon; to kill; to murder: **slaying**, imp.: **slaw**, pt. *slō*, did slay: **slain**, pp. *slan*: **slay'er**, **n.** *-ēr*, one who slays.

slave, **n.** *slāv* (AS. *slāfan*, to cleave or split: prov. Dan. *sløve*, a twist in thread: Lap. *slawo*, confused), the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; the refuse of the cocoon which cannot be wound off, but only spun: **v.** to separate threads; to **slay**: **slaw'ing**, imp.: **slaw'ed**, pp. *slēd*: **adj.** raw; unwrought.

slazzy, *a. slē-zī* (Ger. *schleissig*, worn out, threadbare), wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy; weak.

sled, **n.** *slēd* (Dut. *sledde*; Ger. *schlitten*, a sledge; *schlittern*, to slide; It. *slisciare*, to slide or glide: Icel. *slēdi*, a sledge; Gael. *slao*, to trail along the ground, to drag), a carriage or wagon without wheels, and moving on slides, used for conveying loads over frozen snow and ice: **v.** to convey on sleds: **slēd'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of transporting on a sled; the means of conveying on sleds: **slēd'ed**, pp.

slēd'ge, **n.** *slēj* (from *slēd*, which see), a sort of carriage made to slide on ice or frozen snow, or to run on low wheels; a sleigh for riding on snow; same as *slēd*.

slēd'ge, **n.** *slēj*, also **sledge-hammer** (AS. *slēgge*; Dan. *slægge*; Sw. *slägga*, a large smith's hammer—from AS. *slēan*, to strike), a large heavy hammer used by blacksmiths in beating out iron: **v.** to beat: **slēd'ging**, imp.: **slēd'ged**, pp. *slējd*.

slēek, *a. slēk* (Icel. *slēkja*; Dan. *stikke*, to lick, to stroke with the hands; Gael. *slìoh*, to lick, to stroke: Dut. *stijpen*, to whet, to polish), having an even smooth surface; smooth and glossy: **v.** to make smooth; to render smooth: **slēek'ing**, imp.: **slēek'ed**, pp. *slēekit*: **a. slēk'it**, in *slēek*, flattering but deceitful: **slēek'ly**, *ad. -t*: **slēek'ness**, **n.** *-nēs*, the state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface: **slēek'y**, *a. -t*, of a sleek or smooth appearance.

sleep, **n.** *slēp* (Goth. *slēpan*; Ger. *schlafen*; Dut. *slapen*, to sleep—from old H. Ger. *slaf*, to lie relaxed, to be slothful; Icel. *slapa*, to hang loose), that state of the body in which the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind is suspended; slumber; repose; among *plants*, a peculiar vital effect produced on some expanded flowers, and the leaflets of some leaves, by which they are closed or folded together at certain times: **v.** to take rest in sleep; to slumber; to repose; in *Script.*, to rest in the grave; to be inattentive; to live thoughtlessly; to be unnoticed or unagitated, as a subject or question: **sleep'ing**, imp.: **adj.** reposing in sleep; resting; dormant, or not acting: **n.** state of being at rest: **slēpt**, pt. and pp. *slēpt*: **sleep'er**, **n.** *slēp'er*, one who sleeps;

a lazy person; one of the pieces of timber placed lengthwise on walls to support the joists of a floor; in *railways*, slabs of timber laid across the permanent way to support the rails, and to which the chairs are fastened: **sleep'y**, *a. -t*, drowsy; heavy: **sleep'ily**, *ad. -t*: **sleep'iness**, **n.** *-nēs*, drowsiness: **sleep'less**, *a. -lēs*, having no sleep; wakeful: **sleep'lessly**, *ad. -t*: **sleep'lessness**, **n.** *-nēs*, the state of being sleepless: **sleep-walker**, one who acts and walks in sleep: **sleep-walking**, the practice of walking in sleep; somnambulism: **sleeping partner**, one of two or more engaged in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part.

slēet, **n.** *slēt* (Icel. *slætta*, to splash: Dan. *slud*; Norm. *slætta*; Lap. *slatte*; Sw. *slagg*, sleet), rain mingled with snow or hail: **v.** to rain with mingled snow or hail: **slēet'ing**, imp.: **slēet'ed**, pp.: **slēet'y**, *a. -t*, consisting of sleet: **slēet'iness**, **n.** *-nēs*, the state of being sleety.

sleeve, **n.** *slēv* (AS. *slaf*; Fris. *stief*, what one slips the arm into: Bav. *schlaiffen*, to slip, as a bird its head under its wing: Dut. *sluop*; Fris. *slupe*, a pillow-slip), the part of a coat or other garment made to cover the arm: **v.** to furnish with sleeves: **slēv'ing**, imp.: **slēv'ed**, pp. *slēvd*: **adj.** having sleeves: **sleeveless**, *a. -lēs*, having no sleeves: **sleeve-link**, a clasp or fastener for sleeves: to **laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh privately or unperceived—that is, behind the sleeve, which was formerly worn long and pendent: to **hang on or pin to the sleeve**, to be, or to make dependent on others.

sleeveless, *a. slēv'lēs* (Icel. *slöftr*; Dan. *sløv*, dull, inactive, blunt), wanting reasonableness or pretext; bootless; fruitless; as *a sleeveless errand*. *Note*.—The terminal *less* would seem to have grown out of the negative meaning of a word, the radical sense of which had become obsolete.—See *Wedgwood* and *Latham*.

sleid, **v.** *slād* (from *sley*, which see), to prepare for use in the weaver's sley: **sleid'ing**, imp.: **sleid'ed**, pp.

sleigh, **n.** *slā* (a probable variation of *sled*, which see), in *N. Amer.*, a carriage or wagon on sliders for travelling over ice or frozen snow: **v.** to travel in a sleigh: **sleigh'ing**, imp. *slā'ing*: **n.** act of riding in a sleigh; the state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: **sleigh'ed**, pp. *slād*; also **sled** and **sledge**.

sleight, **n.** *slit* (Icel. *slagr*, crafty; Norm. and Sw. *slög*, dexterous, expert: Ger. *schlaw*, cunning, sly; AS. *slith*, baleful, cruel—allied to *sly*), a trick or feat performed dexterously performed that the manner of doing it escapes observation; dexterous practice: **sleight of hand**, legerdemain.

slender, *a. slēn'dēr* (old Dut. *slinder*, thin, small; Bav. *schlenderling*, something dangling), slim; thin; small in circumference compared with the length; slight; limited; inadequate: **slēn'derly**, *ad. -t*: **slēn'derness**, **n.** *-nēs*, the state or quality of being slender; weakness; slowness; sparseness; want of plenty; insufficiency.

slēpt, **v.** *slēpt*, pt. pp. of *sleep*, which see.

slēuth, **n.** *slōth* (Scot.—see *slot* 1), the track of a man or beast, as known by the scent: **slēuth-hound**, a bloodhound.

slēw, **v.** *slō*, pt. of *slay*, which see.

slēw, **v.**, also **slue**, *v. slō* (Scot. *slēwy*, slipped), to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place; to turn round about: **slēw'ing** or **slue'ing**, imp.: **n.** in *mil.*, the turning of a gun or mortar on its axis without moving it from the spot on which it rests; the turning a gun horizontally upon a pivot: **slēw'ed** or **slued**, pp. *slōd*.

slēy, **n.** *slā* (AS. *slā*, a sley), a weaver's reed: **v.** to part threads and arrange them in the reed or sley: **slēy'ing**, imp.: **slēy'ed**, pp. *slād*.

slice, **n.** *slīs* (of *F. esleche*, separation; *esclisse*, a splinter: Ger. *schleissen*, to split; Icel. *slita*, to tear asunder—see *slit*), a thin broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad plate with a handle for spreading plasters; a spatula: **v.** to cut into thin broad pieces; to cut into parts; to divide: **slīc'ing**, imp.: **slīc'ed**, pp. *slīst*: **adj.** cut into broad thin pieces: **slīc'er**, *a. slīc'er*, a broad flat knife: **slīc'es**, **n.** plu. *-sēz*, wedges of small angle driven immediately before launching under the shores, by which the ship is sustained on the shipway.

slīck, **n.** *slīk* (Dan. *stikke*, to lick; Icel. *slīkja*, to sleek, to polish; Dut. *stijpen*, to grind, to polish; Eng. *stick* or *sleek*, polished, smooth), the ore of a metal,

coū, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, thēre, zeal.

particularly of gold, crushed and pounded: slick-ings, *n. plu. -ings*, in mining, narrow veins of ore: slicken-slides, *n. plu. slick'n-slids* (Eng. *slick*, and *slide*), among *Derbyshire miners*, a variety of galena or sulphide of lead, which has acquired a smooth and shining striated surface; in *geol.*, the smooth striated surface of a fault or fissure of any kind of rock.

slid, *v.*, *slidden*, *v.*—see *slide*.

slide, *v.* *slid* (Dut. *slidderen*, to slip or fall: Dut. *slodderen*; Ger. *schlottern*, to waggle: Sw. *slidrig*, loose, flagging; It. *sliscio*, slippery), to move by slipping; to move along the surface without walking; to pass smoothly along; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another; to glide; to fall; to lapse; to pass along silently and easily, as on ice: *n.* an even smooth course; a smooth and easy passage; a miner's term for a minor slip or dislocation of the strata; in music, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees: *sliding*, *imp.*: *adj.* slipping along a smooth surface; passing smoothly and easily; falling gradually: *n.* act of one who slides over ice: *slided*, *pp.*: *slid*, *pt. pp. slid*: *slidden*, *pp. slid'n*: *slider*, *n.* *slider*, one who slides; the part of a machine or instr. that slides: *slide-rail*, a contrivance for connecting a siding with the main line of a railway: *slide-rest*, an all-important part of a planing-machine or lathe for insuring accuracy in the motion of the cutting-tool by holding and directing it: *slide-valve*, in locomotive engines, the regulating valve placed in the steam-chest to work over the steam-ports: *sliding-keel*, in a ship, a narrow oblong frame used to deepen the draught and sustain a ship against the force of a side wind: *sliding-rule*, a geometrical instr. consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other: *sliding-scale*, in *British taxation*, a variable tax upon grain according to its value or market price, now abolished; a sliding-rule: *sliding-ways*, in shipbuilding, two narrow inclined planes built strongly on the shipway, intended to form the tracks by which the cradle sustaining the vessel glides into the water.

slight, *a. slit* (Ger. *schlecht*; Dut. *slcht*, plain, simple; Goth. *slaihts*; Icel. *slættir*, even, smooth: Norm. *slæta*, to fling or cast), superficial; not thorough; not deep, as an impression; faint; small; inconsiderable; trifling; not done with effort; not forcible: *n.* a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect or indifference; disregard; disdain: *v.* to disregard, as of no importance or unworthy of consideration; to neglect: *slighting*, *imp.*: *slighted*, *pp.*: *slightly*, *ad. -ly*, in a small degree; weakly: *slightness*, *n. -ness*, the state or quality of being slight; want of force or strength; superficialness: *slightly*, *ad. -ly*, with neglect; without respect.

slily—see *slly*.

slim, *a. slm* (Dut. *slm* or *slim*, thin, slight: *slim-gast*, a slender; Bav. *schlamm*, wry; Icel. *slæmr*, vile, worthless), slender; unsubstantial; slight; of small diameter or thickness compared to the height: *slimly*, *ad. -ly*: *slimness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being slim; slenderness.

slime, *n. slm* (Ger. *schlamm*; Icel. *slm*; Dut. *sljm*, mud, slime: without the initial sibilant, AS. *lam*; Low Ger. *leem*; Ger. *lehm*, loam, clay: L. *limus*, mud), glutinous mud; soft earth having an adhesive or sticky quality: *slimy*, *a. sl'mi*, consisting of soft adhesive earth; viscous: *sliminess*, *n. -m'ness*, the quality of being slimy: *slimes*, *n. plu. slmz*, mud containing metallic ores.

sliness—see *slly*.

sling, *n. sling* (Sw. *slinga*, to twist: Dan. *slingre*, to reel, to roll like a ship: Dut. *slingern*, to dangle: Ger. *slingen*, to twist: AS. *slingan*, to sling), an instr. for throwing stones, consisting of a short strap to each end of which a string is fastened; something suspended from the neck or breast to support a wounded arm; a rope by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship: *v.* to throw; to cast; to hurl; to hang by a rope so as to be moved: *slinging*, *imp.*: *slang*, *pt. slng*, did sling: *slung*, *pt. pp. slng*: *slinger*, *n. -er*, one who slings; a soldier of former times armed with a sling.

slink, *v. slngk* (AS. *slincan*, to creep or crawl; Ger. *schleichen*; Dut. *sleyenken*, to sneak, to slink: Sw. *slinka*, to dangle; Swiss, *schlenken*, to sway to and fro), to creep away meanly; to steal away; to miscarry, as a female beast: *adj.* produced prematurely, as the young of a beast: *n.* the young of a beast brought forth prematurely: *slinking*, *imp.*: *slank*, *pt. slngk*, did slink: *slinked*, *pp. slngkt*, or *slunk*, *pp. slngkt*:

slinks, *n. plu.* the skins of prematurely-born lambs, calves, &c.

slip, *v. slpp* (Sw. *slapp*, lax, slack; Icel. *slappa*, to get loose from, to slip; Ger. *schlappen*; Low Ger. *slippen*, to slip away: AS. *slipan*, to slip), to move or glide involuntarily on the surface with one or both feet, so as to cause to stumble or fall; to cause to slide involuntarily; not to tread firmly; to slip or glide; to move or fall out of place; to creep by oversight, followed by *into*; to sneak or move meanly out of a place; to depart secretly; to escape; to fall into an error or fault; to lose by negligence; to leave slyly; to convey secretly; to separate twigs from a tree; to let loose; to miscarry; *n.* act of slipping; a twig cut from a tree; a long narrow piece; an unintentional error or fault; a secret or unexpected desertion; a kind of loose frock for females; a sloping bank or prepared place on which a ship may be built or repaired, and from which it may easily slide into the water; a leash or string in which a dog is held which slips or becomes loose by relaxing the hand; in *printing*, a portion of a column in type struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type; in *pottery*, a mixture of powdered clay and flint; in *geol.*, a familiar term for a fault or dislocation in strata, as if one portion had slipped or slid away from the other: *slip ping*, *imp.*: *slipped*, *pp. slppt*: *slip per*, *n. -per*, a loose easy shoe for indoor wear: *slipped*, *a. -per'd*, wearing a slipper; furnished with slippers: *slippery*, *a. -per'y*, not affording firm footing; not easily held; changeable; unstable: *slip periness*, *n. -iness*, the state or quality of being slippery; smoothness; want of firm footing: *slip-knot*, a knot which can slip along the line or rope around which it is made: *slip-shod*, a line or shoe down at the heels only slightly on; careless in manners or style; shuffling: to *slip on*, to put on rather hastily: to let slip, to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound: to slip a cable, to let go the end of it—*i.e.*, to loose it: *slip-slop*, familiarly, weak writing or talking: *n.* inferior, weak, or insipid liquor.

slit, *n. slt* (AS. *slitan*, to tear; Ger. *schleissen*, to slit, to split; Sw. and Icel. *slita*, to tear asunder, to separate), a long cut or narrow opening; a cleft: *v.* to cut lengthwise; to make a long cut in: *slitting*, *imp.*: *slit*, *pt. pp. slt*: *slit'er*, *n. -ter*, one who slits: *slitting-mill*, a mill where iron bars or plates are cut into narrow slips, as nail-rods and suchlike; a machine used by lapidaries for slicing stones.

sliver, *v. sl'vr* (Dut. *schijfer*, a splinter; Icel. *skjalfa*, to tremble: AS. *slifan*, to cleave, to split), to cut or divide into long thin pieces: *n.* a long piece cut or rent off; a long continuous lap or twist of wool or cotton: *slivering*, *imp.*: *slivered*, *pp. -ver'd*: it is *slivered*, *to leave* or a corruption of (it),

sloman, *n. slm* (akin to *loam*), a corruption of (it), in mining, layers of earth or clay between coal-strata: *slots*, *n. plu. slts* (Norm. *slate*, stem of a tree, a pole; Gael. *slat*, a rod or yard), the under-pieces of timber which keep the bottom of a cart together.

slobber, *v. slb'br* (Ger. *schlabbern*, to sllobber one's clothes, to slobber in speaking—see *slabber*), to spill upon; to sllobber: *slobbery*, *a. -y*, moist; wet.

sloe, *n. sl* (AS. *slæ*; Scot. *slæ*, the sloe: Dut. *sluurve*; Ger. *schlehe*, the sloe—from Dut. *slæ*: Bav. *schleh*, blunt, set on edge, as the teeth), a small wild plum; the fruit of the black-thorn.

slogan, *n. sl'gan* or *sl* (a corruption of Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, an army-cry: Ir. *sluag*, an army), in Scot., a Highland war-cry or gathering-cry; the watchword used by troops in the field.

sloop, *n. slp* (Dut. *sloep*, a light vessel or ship—from *slapen*, to slip: F. *chaloupe*), a one-masted ship, having the mainsail attached to a gaff above and to a long boom below; a class of ships of war below the rate of frigates.

slop, *n. slp* (Dut. *slabben*, to lap: Lap. *slabbot*, to sprinkle; Fris. *slabben*, to splash—a word imitative of the sound of dashing water), water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a dirty wet place; in the *plu.*, coarse or poor liquid food; the waste dirty water of the house: *v.* to soil by allowing water or other liquid to fall upon: *slopping*, *imp.*: *slopped*, *pp. slppt*: *sloppy*, *a. slp'y*, muddy; plashy: *sloppiness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being sloppy; muddiness: *slop-basin*, a basin or bowl for holding the dregs of cups.

slop, *n. slp* (Icel. *slöppr*, a wide outer dress: Fris. *slupe*, a pillow-slip: Dut. *slobbe*, a pair of loose bagging breeches), any loose outer dress; a smock-frock; in the *plu.*, large loose trousers; ready-made clothing; the clothing, &c., supplied to seamen from the ship's

mâte, mât, fâr, lûto; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

stores: **slop-shop**, a shop where ready-made clothes are sold: **slop-seller**, one who sells ready-made clothes: **slop-work**, the manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

slope, *n. sloop* (Dut. *slap*, slack: Icel. *slapa*; Norm. *slape*, to hang down), a surface inclining gradually downwards; a declivity: **v.** to form with a slope; to form or cut so as to have a downward direction; to be inclined: **sloping**, *imp.*: **adj.** inclining from a horizontal or level plane; oblique: **sloped**, *pp.* **slopt**: **slopingly**, *ad.* **-ly**.

sloppy—see **slop 1**.

sloth—see **slush**.

sloth, *n. slōt* (Icel. *slōd*, a track, a path: Gael. *slod*, to trail along the ground: Pol. *slad*, a trace: Scot. *slēuth*, a track by the scent), the print of a stag's foot on the ground; a depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit through it; in a *theatre*, a trap-door in the stage.

sloth, *n. slōt* (Dut. *slot*, a lock—see **sloats**), a piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a flat wooden bar; a mortise: **v.** to slit or groove: **slotting**, *imp.*: **slotted**, *pp.*: **slotting-machine**, a machine-tool for making mortises and the like.

sloth, *n. slōth* (AS. *slæw* or *slaw*, lazy, slow: Dut. *slœuw*, blunt—see **slow**), disinclination to action or labour; habitual indolence or laziness; idleness; a S. Amer. quadruped, so called from its slow and laborious motions: **slothful**, *a.* **-ful**, inactive; sluggish; lazy: **slothfully**, *ad.* **-ly**: **slothfulness**, *n.* **-ness**, the state or quality of being slothful; the habit of idleness.

slouch, *n. slōtch* (Icel. *slakr*, slack; *slokr*, a slouch or dull inactive person: Sw. *slaka*, to droop: Dan. *slukøret*, having hanging ears), a hanging down; a depression of the head or other part of the body; an ungainly clownish gait: **v.** to cause to hang down, as a hat; to hang down; to have a downcast clownish look or manner: **slouching**, *imp.*: **adj.** hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly: **slouched**, *pp.* **slōtcht**: **adj.** made to hang down; depressed.

slough, *n. slōw* (Dut. *slacken*; Gael. *sluig*, to swallow, to engulf: Gael. *slugaid*, a deep miry place), a deep muddy place in which one may be engulfed; a deep bog or marsh: **sloughy**, *a.* **slōwly**, boggy; miry.

slough, *n. slōf* (AS. *slag*, anything cast off, as the skin of a serpent: Icel. *slag*, what is thrown away in dressing fish), the cast-off skin of a serpent or similar reptile; the dead structure of flesh that separates from a wound, or during mortification: **v.** to separate from the living parts of flesh in a sore; to peel or fall off: **sloughing**, *imp.*: **sloughed**, *pp.* **slōft**: **sloughy**, *a.* **slōf**, resembling the dead matter which separates from flesh: **to slough off**, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

sloven, *n. slōv'n* (Ger. *schlaff*, slack, flagging: Dut. *slœf*: Low Ger. *shuf*, indolent, negligent: Swiss, *schluffen*, to lead an inactive thoughtless life), a man negligent of cleanliness and neatness in dress; a man who is habitually careless of neatness and order: **slut**, applied to a woman: **slovenly**, *a.* **-ly**, untidy; wanting in neatness and order of dress: **ad.** in a careless manner: **slovenliness**, *n.* **-ness**, negligence of dress; habitual want of order and neatness.

slow, *a. slō* (AS. *slæw*, lazy, slow: Dut. *slœuw*, blunt, ineffective: Bav. *schleu*, feeble, flat: Icel. *slōgr*; Dan. *slōv*; Sw. *slō*, blunt, dull), not quick in motion; less speedy than usual, or than what might be expected; not ready or prompt, as in speech; dilatory; inactive; dull; behind in time, as a clock: **slowly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **slowness**, *n.* **-ness**, the state or quality of being slow; want of speed or quick motion; want of readiness or promptness.

slow-worm, *n. slō-w'rm* (probably not from *slow*, from its motion; but from Ger. *schleichen*, to creep, or Norm. *slōg*, from its slime), the blind-worm, a small reptile resembling the viper, but not venomous.

slubber, *v. slūb-ber* (Icel. *slupra*; Dan. *slubre*, to sup up liquids: Low Ger. *slubbern*, to do a thing carelessly and superficially), to do lazily and coarsely; to stain; to daub: **slubbing**, *imp.*: **adj.** moving with hurry; acting imperfectly: **slubbed**, *pp.* **slūb**: **slubbery**, *ad.* **-ber**.

sludge, *n. slūj* (an imitative word—see **slush**), soft mud; mire; slush: **sludger**, *n.* **-er**, an instr. for boring in sludge or quicksand: **sludgy**, *a.* **-y**, mirey; slushy: **sludge-hole**, the mud-hole in boilers of steam-engines, by means of which the sediment can be removed.

slue, *v.*—see **slew 2**.

slug, *n. slūg* (Low Ger. *stukkern*, to shake to and fro:

Dan. *slugøret*, having flagging ears: Icel. *slækki*, a dull inactive person: Lith. *slunkis*, a slugard), one who indulges in sloth; a kind of snail without a shell, very destructive to plants; an oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun; in the plu. **slugs**, *slūgs*, half-roasted ore: **slug-gard**, *n.* **-g'rd**, a person habitually lazy: **adj.** lazy: **slug-gish**, *a.* **-gish**, idle; lazy; naturally given to indolence; having little or no power to move itself: **slug-gishly**, *ad.* **-ly**, lazily; slothfully: **slug-gishness**, *n.* **-ness**, the state of being sluggish; natural or habitual indolence; want of power to move; slowness.

sluice, *n. slōs* (Sw. *sluss*; Dut. *sluys*; Ger. *schleuse*; Swiss, *kluss*; F. *cluse*, a flood-gate: Dan. *sluse*, a lock in a canal), a gate for the purpose of excluding or regulating the flow of water in a river, a canal, &c.; a source of supply; that through which anything flows: **v.** to open, as a flood-gate; to overwhelm; to wet abundantly: **sluicing**, *imp.*: **sluiced**, *pp.* **slōst**: **sluicy**, *a.* **slōst**, falling in streams, as from a sluice.

slum, *n. slūm*, usually in plu. **slums**, *slūms* (connected with Scot. *slump*, a marsh: **v.** to sink in a mire or bog: originating in slang), a dark retreat; the low neighbourhood or back streets of a city, containing a poor, degraded, and vicious population.

slumber, *v. slūm-ber* (Ger. *schlummern*; Dut. *sluim-eren*, to slumber: N. Eng. *slloom* or *sloum*, a gentle sleep or slumber: Sw. *slumra*, to slumber; *slumrig*, indolent, lazy), to sleep lightly; to doze; to be in a state of supineness or inactivity: **n.** light sleep; sleep not deep or sound: **slumbering**, *imp.*: **n.** state of repose: **slumbered**, *pp.* **slūm-bered**: **slumberer**, *n.* **-ber-er**, one who slumbers: **slumberingly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **slumberous**, *a.* **-is**, inviting or causing sleep.

slump, *v. slūmp* (Low Ger. *slump*, a chance: Dan. *slumpe*, to light, to stumble; *slump*, a lot: Scot. *slump*, a marsh), in Scot., to fall suddenly down into any wet or dirty place; to throw things together into a single lot or mass: **slumping**, *imp.*: **slumped**, *pp.* **slūmpt**: **in the slump**, in the gross amount.

slung, *v. slūng*—see **sling**.

slunk, *v. slūngk*—see **slink**.

slur, *v. slēr* (Dut. *sluoren*, to trail along the ground, as a loose hanging garment: Swiss, *schlugg*, a spot of dirt: Low Ger. *slarven*, to shuffle, as the feet: Bav. *schlier*, mud: Icel. *slor*, slime of fish), to soil; to contaminate; to disgrace; to pass lightly; to do carelessly or imperfectly; to sing in a gliding style; to run notes into each other: **n.** a mark or stain; slight reproach or disgrace; in *music*, a mark thus, \smile , connecting notes of different pitch to be sung to the same word or syllable: **slurring**, *imp.*: **slurred**, *pp.* **slērd**: **adj.** marked with a slur; performed in a smooth gliding style; done imperfectly: **sluredly**, *ad.* **slērdly**.

slush, *n. slīsh*, also **slōsh**, *n. slōsh* (an imitative word: Sw. *slaska*, to dash or dabble; *slask*, dirty liquid: Bav. *schlutz*, mud or dirt), a familiar term for wet mud or dirty liquid, as melting snow; a greasy lubricating mixture; on *shipboard*, the grease of pork and beef skimmed from the ship's coppers, generally the cook's perquisite; a mixture of whitelead and lime: **v.** to smear with slush or grease: **slushing**, *imp.*: **slushed**, *pp.* **slūisht**: **slushy**, *a.* **slūshy**, consisting of soft mud or of melting snow.

slut, *n. slīt* (Low Ger. *slatte*, anything that hangs loose and flagging: Dut. *sladde*; Dan. *slatte*, a negligent slovenly woman: Bav. *schlitz*, dirt, a lazy person), an untidy dirty woman; a term of slight contempt applied to a woman: **slut-tery**, *n.* **-tēry**, the practice of an uncleanly and untidy woman; dirtiness: **slut-tish**, *a.* **-tish**, careless of dress and neatness: **dirty**: **slut-tishly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **slut-tishness**, *n.* **-ness**, untidiness; dirtiness.

sly, *a. slī* (Icel. *slýgr*, crafty: Ger. *schlau*; Low Ger. *slow*, cunning—see **sleight**), cunning; artful; crafty; clever in doing things secretly and escaping detection, usually implying meanness: **slyly**, *ad.* **also sily**, *ad.* **slīly**: **slyness**, *n.*, or **slyness**, *n.* **-ness**, the state or quality of being sly; artfulness: **on the sly**, in a secret manner.

smack, *n. smāk* (Dut. *smak*, noise made in eating: Ger. *schmatz*, a hearty kiss: Ger. *schmatzen*; Dan. *smaske*, to smack with the tongue and chops in eating: Pol. *smak*, taste, relish: AS. *smaccan*; Sw. *smaka*, to taste), a noise made with the tongue and lips in eating or drinking with relish; the noise made with the lips in kissing; a blow or slap given with the flat of the hand; savour; a small quantity; taste: **v.** to make a noise

cōte, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

with the lips after eating or drinking, or in kissing; to be tingured with any particular quality or flavour; to slap with the hand, as the face; to crack, as a whip: **smacking**, imp.: **n.** a sharp quick noise: **adj.** making a sharp brisk sound: **smacked**, pp. **smackt**.

smack, *n.* **smāk** (Low Ger. **smack**; F. **semaque**, a light vessel: AS. **snicke**; Sw. **snacka**, a small vessel, originally beaked), a small vessel with one mast, used chiefly in the coasting trade, or in fishing.

small, *a.* **smālō** (Dut. **smal**, thin, narrow: Icel. **smár**; Dan. **smal**; Fris. **smal**, small; Gael. **smad**, a particle), not great; slender; of little moment, weight, or importance; little; soft; not loud; trifling: **n.** the small or narrow part of anything: **smallish**, *a.* -ish, somewhat small: **smallness**, *n.* -ness, the state of being small; little in size, quantity, or value: **smallly**, *ad.* -ly, in little quantity; in low degree: **small-arms**, warlike weapons, as rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from great guns or cannon: **small-beer**, an inferior kind of table-beer: **small-clothes**, the nether garments of men, as breeches or trousers: **small-coal**, coal separated from the larger parts: **small-craft**, vessels in general of a small size: **small-debts' court**, a court for the recovery of debts of small amount: **small-hand**, the kind of writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text, or large-hand: **small-pica**, a kind of type used in printing: **small-pox**, a loathsome eruptive skin disease, highly contagious: **small-stuff**, spun yarn, and the smallest kinds of ropes: **small-talk**, prattle; gossip: **small-wares**, such textile articles as tapes, braids, bindings, fringes, &c.

smalt, *n.* **smālōit** (It. **smalto**, enamel, plaster of Paris, &c.: Ger. **schmelz**, enamel—from **schmelzen**, to melt), a glass coloured by cobalt, which, when finely ground, acquires a beautiful azure colour, used in water-colour painting as a pigment, and in printing upon earthenware: **smalto**, *n.* **smālōitō** (It.), the minute regular squares of coloured glass used in the modern Roman mosaic: **smaltine**, *n.* -tin, arsenide of cobalt, one of the most important ores of cobalt.

smaragd, *n.* **smār'āgd** (Gr. **smaragdos**; L. **smaragdus**, a transparent precious stone of a bright-green colour, including the emerald, the beryl, the jasper, the malachite, &c.), the emerald: **smaragdine**, *a.* **smār'āgdīn**, pert. to the emerald; resembling the emerald: **smaragdite**, *n.* -dit, a peculiar laminated variety of angite or hornblende, of a bright or emerald-green colour.

smart, *a.* **smārt** (Ger. **schmerz**; Dut. **smart**, pain, ache: Dan. **smert**, lash of a whip: Icel. **smirta**, to adorn: Fris. **snar**, quick, smart), pungent; severe; keen; sharp; quick; acute; witty; lively; trim; dressed in a showy manner: **n.** pungent lively pain; a pricking pain, as from nettles; severe or pungent grief: **v.** to feel a lively pungent pain; to experience a pricking pain, as from nettles; to experience pain of mind, as to **smart** under an injury; to bear the evil consequences of anything; to be punished: **smart'ing**, imp.: **smart'ed**, pp.: **smartly**, *ad.* -ly: **smartness**, *n.* -ness, the quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; severity: **smart-money**, money paid to relieve from some unpleasant engagement, particularly from military service; in **mil.**, money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received: **smart'en**, *v.* **smārt'n**, to make smart; to trim and dress in a showy manner: **smartening**, imp. **smārt-nīng**: **smartened**, pp. **smārt'nd**.

smash, *v.* **smāsh** (It. **smassare**, to crush flat: Gael. **smasais**, to break in pieces: Dan. **smaske**, to smack with the lips in eating), to dash to pieces; to break in pieces by violence; to crush: **n.** a breaking in pieces; utter destruction: **smashing**, imp.: **smashed**, pp. **smāsh't**: **smasher**, *n.* -ēr, familiarly, a thing very large or extraordinary; in **slang**, one who makes or passes false coin.

smatter, *v.* **smāt'tēr** (Ger. **schmatzen**; Swiss, **schmatzen**; Norm. **smatza**, to smack with the tongue in eating: Fris. **smatzen**, to taste, to try), to have a slight taste; to have a superficial and imperfect knowledge; to talk superficially: **smat'tering**, imp.: **n.** a slight or superficial knowledge: **smat'terer**, *n.* -ēr, one having only a slight or superficial knowledge.

smear, *v.* **smēr** (Dut. **smieren**; Ger. **schmieren**, to smear, to daub: AS. **smeru**; Icel. **smjör**, grease, butter), to overspread with greasy, fatty, or adhesive matter; to daub; to soil: **smear'ing**, imp.: **smear'd**, pp. **smēr'd**: **smear'er**, *n.* -ēr, one who smears.

smearh, *n.* **smēth**, a sea-fowl, also called the **smew**.

smectite, *n.* **smēk'tīt** (Gr. **smektris**, marl, fuller's earth), a kind of fuller's earth, having a greasy feel.

smell, *n.* **smēl** (Low Ger. **smelen**, to burn slow with a strong-smelling smoke: Dut. **smelden**, to burn or smoke in a hidden manner: Sw. **smokt**; Dan. **smul**, dust; the sense of the word seems originally to have been dust, smoke, then smell), the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose certain qualities of bodies; one of the five senses; scent; odour: **v.** to perceive by the nerves of the nose; to have a particular odour or scent; to exercise sagacity: **smel'ing**, imp.: **n.** the sense by which odours are perceived: **smelled**, pp. **smēld**, also **smelt**, pp. **smelt**: **smel'er**, *n.* -ēr, one who smells: to **smell a rat**, familiarly, to suspect strongly; to **smell out**, familiarly, to find out by superior sagacity: **smelling-bottle**, a bottle containing something to stimulate or refresh through the sense of smell: **smelling-salts**, a carbonate of ammonia.

smelt, pp. of **smell**, which see.

smelt, *n.* **smēlt** (AS. and Dut. **smelt**, a smelt: AS. **smel**, small), a small fish of the salmon family; a sparring.

smelt, *v.* **smēlt** (Ger. **schmelzen**; Dut. **smelten**, to melt, to dissolve), to melt or fuse an ore for separating the metal; to fuse a metal: **smel'ting**, imp.: **n.** the act or operation of fusing ores or metals: **smelt'ed**, pp.: **smelt'er**, *n.* -ēr, one who smelts: **smelt'ery**, *n.* -t, smelting-works.

smew, *n.* **smā**, also **smee**, *n.* **smē**, a migratory sea-fowl akin to the gulls, called also the **diver** or **white nodd**.

smicker, *v.* **smīk'tēr** (Sw. **smeka**, to caress; **smickra**, to flatter: Icel. **smeykligr**, smooth, sweet), to look amorously upon: **smick'ing**, imp.: **adj.** looking amorously upon: **n.** an affected smile or amorous look.

smiddy, *n.* **smīd'īd**, a familiar corruption of **smithy**, the workshop of a blacksmith.

smilacine, *n.* **smīl'ā-sīn** (Gr. **smilax**, the herb bindweed or rope-weed), a white crystalline substance found in the root of sarsaparilla.

smile, *v.* **smīl** (Norm. **smila**; Dan. **smile**, to smile: AS. **smærc**, a laugh: Dut. **smeylen**, to smile: Sans. **smi**, to laugh), to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness, by an expansion of the features of the face; opposite of frown; to look gay and joyous; to favour; to express slight contempt by a movement of the features of the face; to sneer: **n.** a natural expansion of the features of the face, expressive of pleasure, moderate joy, &c.; favour; propitiousness; a look resembling a smile, but expressing scorn or contempt: **smil'ing**, imp.: **adj.** looking joyous or gay: **smiled**, pp. **smīld**: **smilingly**, *ad.* -ly: **smil'er**, *n.* -ēr, one who smiles.

smirk, *v.* **smēr'k** (old Ger. **smirren**; Manx, **smoor**, to smile: Dut. **smieren**, to smoke: AS. **smærcian**, to smirk), to smile affectedly or pertly; to look affectedly soft or kind: **n.** an affected suppressed smile: **smirk'ing**, imp.: **adj.** smiling affectedly or pertly: **smirk'd**, pp. **smēr'kt**.

smite, *v.* for **smitten**—see **smite**.

smite, *v.* **smīt** (Low Ger. **smiten**; Ger. **schmetissen**; Bav. **schmitzen**, to strike: Sw. **smiska**, to lash: AS. **smitan**, to smite), to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; to kill or destroy; to punish; to afflict; to chasten; to clash together: **smī'ting**, imp.: **smote**, pt. **smōt**, did smite: **smitten**, pp. **smīt'n**, also **smit**, pp. **smīt**: **smite'r**, *n.* **smīt'ēr**, one who smites: to **smite with the tongue**, in **Script.**, to reproach; to upbraid; to revile.

smith, *n.* **smīth** (from Eng. **smite**: Icel. **smidr**, an artificer; **smid**, art, workmanship; **smida**, to construct), a worker of metal with the hammer; one who smites metal into shape; a worker in metals: **smith'ery**, *n.* -ēry, the workshop of a smith; **smith'y**, *n.* -t, the workshop of a smith: **smith'ing**, *n.* the act or art of working iron into its intended shape.

smithconite, *n.* **smīth'sōn-īt** (after the chemist **Smithson**), a silicate of zinc, occurring in attached crystals, granular, or in compact masses, and of various colours.

smitt, *n.* **smīt** (Scot. **smit**, a stain: AS. **smitta**, smut), very fine clayey ore, made into balls for marking sheep.

smitten, *v.* **smīt'n**—see **smite**.

smock, *n.* **smōk** (Icel. **smokkr**, a shirt without arms: in Heligoland, **smock**, a woman's shirt: AS. **smoc**, a garment), a woman's under garment; a shift: **smock-**

māte, **māt**, **fār**, **lāw**; **mēte**, **mēt**, **hēr**; **pīne**, **pīn**; **nōte**, **nōt**, **mōve**;

frock, *n.* -*f-rōk*, a loose, coarse, linen garment, worn above the dress by English farm-labourers and others.

smoke, *n.* *smōk* (AS. *smec*; Ger. *schmauch*; Dut. *smook*, *smoke*; Gr. *smucho*, I burn in a smouldering fire; W. *mug*, fume), the cloudy fumes or vapour arising from any burning substance; anything volatile or apt to melt away: *v.* to apply smoke to; to cure by hanging in smoke; to inhale and emit the fumes of tobacco; to throw off in the form of smoke; to ridicule; in *Script.*, to be kindled; to burn: **smoking**, *imp.*: *adj.* emitting smoke: *n.* the act of throwing off smoke; the act or habit of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar, and inhaling its fumes: **smoked**, *pp.* *smōkt*: *smōker*, *n.* -*kēr*, one who smokes tobacco: **smokeless**, *a.* -*lēs*, not throwing off any smoke: **smoky**, *a.* -*kī*, throwing out smoke; filled with smoke: **smokily**, *ad.* -*kī-lī*: **smokiness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the state of being smoky: **smoke-black**, a sooty substance obtained from the combustion of certain resinous bodies, especially of pitch, used in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.: **smoke-board**, a sliding or suspended board before the upper part of a fireplace to cause an increased draught, and prevent smoke coming into the room: **smoke-consuming**, *a.* applied to certain furnaces which consume their own smoke: **smoke-jack**, a contrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means of the current of ascending air in the chimney: **smoke-quartz**, a mineral having a brownish smoke-coloured tint, and comprising the wine-yellow and clove-brown crystals, which are the true cairngorms: **smoke-sail**, a small sail to protect the funnel of a ship's galley from the wind: **smoking-room**, a place set apart in a hotel or tavern for smoking tobacco in: *to end in smoke*, to become an utter failure; to fail in success after much show and parade.

smoky—see *smoke*.

smolt, *n.* *smōlt* (Scot. *smolt*, a smolt: AS. *smolt*, fat), a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales, being a little more than a year old.

smooth, *a.* *smōth* (AS. *smethe*, even, soft; the radical meaning is pliable—from Gr. *schmiden*, to forge: Low Ger. *smōdig*; Dut. *smedig*, pliant, *sm.* Dan. *smidig*, supple), having an even or level surface; not rough; sleek; glossy; that flows without stops or difficulty; bland; not harsh; insinuating: *v.* to make plain or even on the surface; to flatten; to make flowing; to soften; to ease; to calm: *n.* a part free from roughness: **smoothing**, *imp.*: **smoothed**, *pp.* *smōthd*: **smoothly**, *ad.* -*lī*: **smoothness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the quality or condition of being smooth; freedom from roughness; easy flow of words; blandness in address: **smooth-bore**, *n.* a gun not rifled: **smooth-bored**, *a.* having a smooth surface inside of a gun, as opposed to rifled: **smooth-chinned**, *a.* -*chind*, having a smooth chin; beardless: **smooth-faced**, *a.* having a soft or mild look: **smooth-paced**, *a.* that moves with even paces: **smoothing-iron**, a flat piece of iron, having a polished face and a handle, which, when heated, is used for smoothing linen: **smoothing-plane**, a carpenter's tool: **smooth-tongued**, *a.* flattering; plausible.

smorzato, *ad.* *smōrd-ātō* (It.), in music, a term denoting that the bow of a violin must be drawn its full length, but lightened gradually till the sound is nearly gone.

smote, *smōt*, *pt.* of *smite*, which see.

smother, *v.* *smōth-ēr* (Low Ger. *smadden*, to meddle with dirty things: Dut. *smodderen*, to dabble, to dirty; *smoeren*, to smoke, to suffocate: Gael. *smod*, dust, dirt: AS. *smorian*, to smother), to extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs, or by depriving the lungs of air; to extinguish fire by excluding air; to suffocate; to choke; to be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed: *n.* that which suffocates; smoke; thick dust: **smothering**, *imp.*: *adj.* wanting vent; suffocating: **smothered**, *pp.* -*ēr*d: **smotheringly**, *ad.* -*ēr-ing-lī*: **smothery**, *a.* -*ī*, tending to smother.

smoulder, *v.* *smōl-ēr* (Dan. *smul*, dust: Low Ger. *smōlen*; Dut. *smuulen*, to burn slowly with a thick smoke), to burn or smoke slowly without flame; to consume away without showing the fire: **smouldering**, *imp.* -*ēr-ing*: *adj.* burning in a smothered manner without flame: **smouldered**, *pp.* -*ēr-d*: **smouldry**, *a.* -*ērī*, same as smouldering; burning and smoking without flame.

smudge, *v.* *smūj* (from *smut*, which see), to stain with dirt; to stain or blot; to blacken with smoke:

n. a suffocating smoke: **smudging**, *imp.*: **smudged**, *pp.* *smūjd*: **smudge-coal**, an English miner's term for coal that has been partially converted into a sort of natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as *blind-coal*.

smuggle, *v.* *smūg-ēl* (Ger. *schmuggeln*; Dan. *smugle*; Dut. *smokkelen*, to smuggle: AS. *smugan*, to creep; Icel. *smeygja*, to slip into), to bring goods into, or carry goods out of, a country secretly in order to escape payment of the legal duties; to convey clandestinely: **smuggling**, *imp.* -*ēling*: *n.* the offence of passing goods into or out of a country without paying the legal duties; the act or practice of: **smuggled**, *pp.* -*ēld*: **smuggler**, *n.* -*ēler*, one who smuggles; a ship employed in smuggling.

smut, *n.* *smūt* (Low Ger. *smudden*, to dirty; Dan. *smadder*, a fragment or atom: Sw. *smuts*; Ger. *smuts*, dirt, mud: Dut. *smetten*, to stain), a spot or stain made with soot or other dirty substance; the dirty or foul matter itself; a disease in grain by which the grain is wholly or partially converted into a soot-like powder: *v.* to foul; to stain; to tarnish or blacken; to be attacked with the disease of smut, as grain: **smutting**, *imp.*: **smuted**, *pp.* *smūtty*, *a.* -*ty*, soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty: **smuttily**, *ad.* -*ty-lī*: **smuttiness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the quality or condition of being smutty: **smutch**, *n.* *smūch*, a foul stain; a dirty mark: *v.* to blacken; to mark with soot or coal: **smutching**, *imp.*: **smutched**, *pp.* *smūcht*.

snack, *n.* *snāk* (Low Ger. *snapps*; Ger. *schnapps*, interjections expressing "quickness": Sw. *snabb*, quick), a share; a slight hasty meal: *to go snacks*, familiarly, to go shares.

snaffle, *n.* *snāf-fl* (Low Ger. *snavel*; Ger. *schnabel*; Dut. *snabbe*, a snout or beak; Ger. *schnauben*, to snuff), a bridle crossing the nose, and having a slender mouth-bit without branches: *v.* to manage with a snaffle; to bridle: **snaffling**, *imp.* -*fling*: **snaffled**, *pp.* -*fld*.

snag, *n.* *snāg* (Gael. *snag*, a little audible knock: Manx, *snog*, a nod; prov. Ger. *schnacke*, to jerk the head about; Scot. *snog*, to cut with the sudden blow of a sharp instr.), a short rough branch; a knot; a sharp protuberance; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; a sunken tree, of which one end appears at or near the surface in a river, while the other is firmly fixed at the bottom: *v.* to hew roughly, as with an axe; to dislodge or pierce by means of the trunk of a tree floating end upwards in a river: **snagging**, *imp.*: **snagged**, *pp.* *snāgd*: *adj.* full of snags; full of sharp protuberances: **snaggy**, *a.* *snāg-gī*, abounding with snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; knotty.

snail, *n.* *snāl* (AS. *snægel*; Ger. *schnacke*; Icel. *snigil*, a snail; Swiss, *schnaken*; AS. *snican*, to creep), a small, slimy, slow-creeping creature, some species of which have shells; a drone; a slow-moving person: **snail-like**, *a.* resembling a snail; slow-moving: **snail-clover**, a plant, so called from its pods resembling the shells of snails; also called *snail-trefoil*: **snail-shell**, the shell that covers a snail.

snake, *n.* *snāk* (AS. *snaca*; Icel. *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sans. *naga*, a snake: AS. *snican*, to creep), a creeping reptile; a serpent: *v.* among *seamen*, to wind a small rope round a large one in the spaces betwixt the strands: **snaking**, *imp.*: **snaked**, *pp.* *snākt*: **snaky**, *a.* *snāk-ī*, resembling a snake, or pert, to one; winding; sly; insinuating; deceitful: **snakish**, *a.* -*kish*, having the qualities of a snake: **snake-head**, a railway bar curled up on the permanent way to such an extent as to endanger the traffic: **snake-root**, the familiar name of several plants: **snake-stones**, a familiar name for the fossils called ammonites; a mottled or spotted whetstone found in Scotland, and also called *Ayr-stone*, as found chiefly on the banks of the river Ayr: **snake-weed**, the plant bistort, found growing in British pastures: **snake-wood**, a wood of a red hazel colour, with numerous black spots and marks, very beautiful, and scarce; a wood, a supposed remedy for the bite of certain snakes.

snap, *v.* *snāp* (Ger. *schnappen*, to snap: Sw. *snabb*, quick), to catch at or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short or at once; to try to seize; to break without bending: *n.* a sudden eager bite; a breaking short without bending; a sharp noise, as from the sudden breaking of a body; a catch or small lock; a small, circular, thin, and crisp cake of gingerbread: **snapping**, *imp.*: **snapped**, *pp.* *snāpt*: **snapper**, *n.* -*pēr*, one who or that which snaps: **snappish**, *a.* -*pish*, eager to bite; peevish; apt to speak tartly or in anger:

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

snapp'ishly, ad. *-ly*: snapp'ishness, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being snappish; tartness: **snap-dragon**, a plant having several species; a Christmas game, the chief feature of which is snatching raisins from burning brandy: **snap-lock**, a lock shutting with a catch or snap: **to snap off**, to break suddenly; to bite off suddenly: **to snap one up**, to treat with sharp words suddenly.

snares, *n.* *snār* (Icel. *snara*; Dut. *snare*, a cord: Fris. *snar*, a noose: Ger. *schuur*; Sw. *snåre*, a string or lace), a line or string with a running noose to catch small animals, as hares or rabbits; a net; a trap; that which may entangle or bring into trouble: **v.** to entrap; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil: **snar'ing**, imp.: **snared**, pp. *snārd*: **snar'er**, *n.* *-rēr*, one who snares: **snar'y**, *a.* *-rē*, entangling; insidious.

snarl, *v.* *snārl* (Low Ger. *snarren*, to whirl like a spinning-wheel, to grumble: Ger. *schnarren*, to make a harsh noise like a rattle or a string jarring: Icel. *snara*, to whirl, to twist), to growl as an angry or surly dog; to utter grumbling sounds; to speak roughly or sharply: **n.** the suppressed noise made by an angry or surly dog; a low subdued growl: **snarling**, imp. *snārl'ing*: **adj.** growling; snappish; peevish: **snarled**, pp. *snārd*: **snarler**, *n.* *snār'lēr*, a surly grumbling fellow.

snatch, *v.* *snāsch* (from *snack*, which see), to catch at quickly and eagerly; to seize abruptly without permission or ceremony; to attempt to seize hastily or suddenly: **n.** a hasty catching or seizing; a short fit of vigorous action; a short fit or turn: **snatching**, imp.: **snatched**, pp. *snācht*: **snatcher**, *n.* *snāch'ēr*, one who snatches: **snatchingly**, ad. *-ly*: **snatch-block**, among seamen, a pulley having an opening in one side for receiving the bight of a rope.

snak, *v.* *snēk* (AS. *snacan*; Swiss, *schnaken*; Gael. *snait*), to creep, to crawl: Icel. *snaka*, to sniff about: Dan. *snage*, to rummage), to steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to act with meanness or servility; to truckle: **n.** a mean truckling fellow; a mean servile time-server: **snak'ing**, imp.: **adj.** mean; crouching; servile: **sneaked**, pp. *snēkt*: **sneak'ingly**, ad. *-ly*.

sneer, *v.* *snēr* (Low Ger. *snarren*, to mutter, to grumble; F. *ricaner*, to sneer), to show contempt by a particular expression of the countenance, as by turning up the nose; to speak or utter with grimace: **n.** the manifesting of contempt by turning up the nose; a look of disdain or ridicule: **sneering**, imp.: **adj.** manifesting contempt by turning up the nose, or by a significant look: **sneered**, pp. *snērd*: **sneer'ingly**, ad. *-ly*: **sneer'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who sneers.

sneeze, *v.* *snēz* (Dut. *niesen*; Ger. *niesen*, to sneeze: Icel. *hniosa*, to sneeze—said of cattle: Dan. *snuse*, to sniff: Gael. *snaois*; Scot. *sneshin*, snuff), to send forth a sudden and violent rush of air, chiefly through the nose, by a convulsive effort, caused by the irritation of the inner membrane of the nose: **n.** the act of throwing out from the nose and mouth, by a convulsive effort, a violent and sudden rush of air: **sneeze'ing**, imp.: **n.** a sudden and violent rush of air, chiefly from the nostrils: **sneezed**, pp. *snēzd*: **sneeze-word**, a plant having a strong pungent smell.

snicker, *v.* *snik'ēr* (Scot. *snocker*, to breathe high through the nostrils; *nicker*, to neigh, to laugh in a loud ridiculous manner—an imitative word), to laugh with broken half-suppressed catches of voice: **n.** a half-suppressed broken laugh: **snick'ering**, imp.: **snick'ered**, pp. *-ērd*.

sniff, *v.* *snif* (Dut. *snicken*, to sniff: Swiss, *schneicke*, a snout—see *snuff*), to draw air audibly up the nose; to scent or smell: **n.** perception by the nose: **snif'ing**, imp.: **sniffed**, pp. *snift*: **snift**, *v.* *snift*, to snort: **snift'ing**, imp.: **snifted**, pp.: **snifting-valve**, the escape-valve of a steam-engine: **sniffle**, *v.* *snif'fl*, to snuffle, as one does with a severe cold in the head affecting the nostrils.

snigger, *v.* *snig'gēr*, another form of *snicker*, which see.

sniggle, *v.* *snig'gl* (Ger. *schnecken*, to snap), to catch; to snare; to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes: **snig'gling**, imp.: **snig'gled**, pp. *-glā*: **snip**, *v.* *snip* (Dut. *snippen*, to snip or clip: Ger. *schneiden*, to snap the fingers—an imitative word, representing the sharp click of a pair of blades), to cut off at once, as with scissors; to clip; to cut into small pieces: **n.** a single cut; a bit cut off; a small shred: **snip'ping**, imp.: **snipped**, pp. *snipt*: **snip'per**, *n.* *-pēr*,

one who snips: **snip-snap**, a familiar term for a conversation carried on in a quick repartee.

snipe, *n.* *snip* (Dut. *snippe*; Ger. *schneipe*, a snipe: Low Ger. *snippe*, a beak: Dut. *snabben*, to peck or snap), a bird frequenting marshy places, and having a long slender bill; a fool.

snivel, *v.* *sniv'el* (Bav. *schnarkeln*, to snore: Icel. *snorkinn*, shrunk, contracted: Dan. *snørpe*, to contract or shrink), to draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; to run at the nose with mucus: **n.** mucus running from the nose: **sniv'elling**, imp. *-ling*: **adj.** running at the nose; crying; lamenting: **n.** a crying, as of children, with snuffling or whining: **sniv'elled**, pp. *-ld*: **sniv'eller**, *n.* *-lēr*, one who has a weakness in weeping from trivial causes: **snivelly**, *a.* *-lēr*, dirty at the nose; pitiful; whining.

snob, *n.* *snōb* (prov. Eng. *snob*, a journeyman shoemaker: Scot. *snab*, a cobbler: Ger. *knappe*, a servant), a vulgar person who apes gentility; one who is always pretending to be something better; one who works for lower wages than other workmen, especially one who works in a shop out on strike: **snob'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, pret. to or befitting a snob: **snob'ishly**, ad. *-ly*: **snob'ishness**, *n.* *-ness*, the character or habits of a snob.

snod, *a.* *snōd* (Scot. *snod*, to prune, to put in order: Dut. *snood*, cunning, subtle), trimmed; put in order; demure; cunning: **snood**, *n.* *snōd*, in Scot., the fillet which binds up the hair.

snooze, *v.* *snōz* (Lith. *snusiu*, to doze: Scot. *souff*, sleep: Bav. *pfrausen*, to breathe deep through the nose: Icel. *snudda*, to sniff or scent out), to slumber; to nap; to doze: **n.** a comfortable sleep: **snoozing**, imp.: **snoozed**, pp. *snōzd*.

snore, *v.* *snōr* (Swiss, *schnodern*, to snore: Low Ger. *snurre*, the nose; *snurren*, to whirl like a spinning-wheel, to snore in sleep: Ger. *schnarchen*; Lap. *snoret*, to snore: Sw. *snor*, mucus of the nose), to breathe through the nose and open mouth in sleep with a rough hoarse noise: **n.** a hoarse rough breathing through the nose and mouth in sleep: **snoring**, imp.: **snored**, pp. *snōrd*: **snor'er**, *n.* *-rēr*, one who snores.

snort, *v.* *snōrt* (from *snuck*, which see), to force the breath through the nose with violence and noise, as a horse in prancing and playfulness: **n.** a forcible blowing of air through extended nostrils, as a horse: **snorting**, imp.: **n.** act of forcing air through the nose with noise: **snorted**, pp.: **snort'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who snorts.

snout, *n.* *snōt* (Gael. *snót*, to sniff the wind: Low Ger. *snotte*; Dan. *snat*; Icel. *snytta*, mucus of the nose), the mucus discharged from the nose: **v.** to blow the nose: **snoting**, imp.: **snotted**, pp.: **snotty**, *a.* *-tē*, foul with mucus from the nose: **snott'er**, *v.* *-tēr*, to snivel: **snottiness**, *n.* *-tēness*, the state of being snotty.

snout, *n.* *snōt* (Sw. *snor*, mucus of the nose: Icel. *snudr*; Bav. *schnud*; Low Ger. *snute*; Dut. *snuite*, the snout), the projecting nose of a beast; the human nose, in contempt; the nozzle of a pipe: **v.** to furnish with a nozzle: **snouting**, imp.: **snout'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having a snout: **snout'y**, *a.* *-y*, resembling a snout.

snow, *n.* *snō* (Ger. *schnee*; Icel. *snjör*; Goth. *snaiw*; Gael. *snacach*; Gr. *snēpha*, snow), the congealed moisture or vapour of the atmosphere in the form of light white flakes, of very beautiful and perfect forms: **v.** to fall in snow; to scatter like snow: **snow'ing**, imp.: **snowed**, pp. *snōd*: **snow'y**, *a.* *snō'y*, abounding with snow: white like snow; spotless; unblemished: **snow'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, resembling snow: **snowless**, *a.* *-lēs*, without snow: **snowball**, a round mass of compressed snow: **v.** to throw snowballs; to pelt with snowballs: **snow-blanket**, the name given by farmers and others to any considerable thickness of snow which covers the ground during winter: **snow-blindness**, an affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow: **snow-blink**—see *snow-light*: **snow-broth**, a mixture of snow and water: **snow-capped**, *a.* covered with snow, as a hill or mountain: **snowdrift**, a bank formed of snow driven together by the wind: **snowdrop**, an early spring plant, having white bell-like flowers: **snow-light** or **blink**, the name given by voyagers and travelers in the arctic regions to the peculiar reflection which arises from fields of snow: **snow-line**, that line or limit of elevation, at and above which the surface is perpetually covered with snow and ice, having its limits lower in winter and higher in summer—being highest towards the equator, and gradually descending till it reaches the natural land-surface and sea-level, in the direction of the N. and S. poles: **snow-plough**, a machine for clearing railways and roads

māle, māt, fār, lāō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

from accumulations of snow: **snow-shoe**, a boat-like framework fastened on the foot to prevent sinking among deep snow while travelling over it: **snow-slip**, a mass of snow which slips down the side of a hill or mountain: **snow-storm**, a heavy, drifting fall of snow: **snow-white**, a very white: **snow-wreath**, an accumulation of snow of some length.

snub, *v.* **snub** (Icel. *snappa*, a snout; *snubba*, to cut short: Sw. *snubba*; Fris. *snubbe*, to give a sharp reproof, to check; to reprimand; to rebuke, particularly in a sarcastic manner: **snubbing**, *imp.* *n.* a sarcastic reprimand or rebuke: **snubbed**, *pp.* **snubd**: **snub nose**, a short or flat nose.

snuff, *v.* **snuff** (Dut. *snuffen* or *snuffen*, to breathe through the nose, to trace by scent: Ger. *schmaufen*, to snuff, to puff and blow: Low Ger. *snuffe*, the nose), to draw in with the breath through the nose; to inhale; to perceive by the nose; to take off the burnt top of a candle; to inhale breath audibly; to draw up into the nostrils the powder of tobacco-leaf; to snuff, in contempt: *n.* that which is inhaled or drawn up through the nostrils; the charred end of a wick; tobacco-leaf reduced to powder for drawing up into the nostrils: **snuffing**, *imp.* **snuffed**, *pp.* **snufft**: **snuffer**, *n.* *fer*, one who snuffs: **snuffy**, *a.* *-ft*, soiled with snuff, or smelling of it: **snuffers**, *n.* *plu.* *-fers*, an instr. for taking off the charred top of a candle: **snuff-box**, a small box or case for holding snuff intended for daily use: **up to snuff**, familiarly, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute.

snuffle, *v.* **snuffle** (from **snuff**, which see: Dut. *snuffelen*, to breathe through the nose: Ger. *schnuffeln*, to speak through the nose, to snuffle), to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when obstructed by mucus: **snuffling**, *imp.* **snuffing**, *n.* a speaking through the nose: **snuffled**, *pp.* **snuffed**: **snuffler**, *n.* *fer*, one who snuffles: **snuffles**, *n.* *plu.* *-fers*, obstruction of the nose by mucus.

snug, *a.* **snug** (the origin is that of an infant pressing itself to its mother's bosom *sniffing* after food: Sw. *snoka*; Dan. *snage*; Icel. *snaka*, to snuff about, to rummage), warm and close; sheltered; concealed; not exposed to view; being in good order; neat and comfortable: *v.* to lie close or concealed: **snugging**, *imp.* **snugged**, *pp.* **snugd**: **snugly**, *ad.* **snugly**: **snugness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being snug: **snuggery**, *n.* *-gēr-i*, a neat comfortable place; to be snug, to be close; to be snug and comfortably concealed.

snying, *n.* **snying**, among ship-carpenters, a term for a circular plank worked edgewise into the bow of a ship.

so, *ad.* **conj.** **so** (Icel. and Goth. *sva*; AS. *swa*; Ger. *so*; F. and It. *si*; L. *sic*, so; Gael. *so*, this or these), in like manner, when preceded or followed by *as*; in such manner, when followed by *that*; in this way, when followed by *as*; for this reason; thus; thus it is; provided that; in a high degree, as, he was so good; so forth, more of a like kind: **so**, *so*, a familiar exclamatory phrase; well, well, implying discovery or observation; moderately or tolerably well: **so that**, the end that; **so then**, therefore; the consequence is: **so called**, thus named. *Note.*—so sometimes repeats the sense of a word or sentence going before, as, "to make men happy, and to keep them so"—that is, happy.

soak, *v.* **soak** (AS. *socian*; W. *sgilio*, to soak: Manx, *soo*, to suck up; Gael. *sag*, to suck; Ger. *sogen*, to drip), to cause to suck in wet or moisture; to steep; to wet thoroughly; to lie steeped in a liquor; to enter gradually into pores or interstices: **soaking**, *imp.* **adj.** that wets thoroughly; drinking intemperately: *n.* a thorough wetting: **soaked**, *pp.* **sokt**: **soaker**, *n.* *-ēr*, a hard drinker: **soakage**, *n.* *-dji*, state of being soaked: **soaky**, *a.* *-i*, moist on the surface; full of moisture.

soap, *n.* **sop** (Dut. *zeep*; Ger. *seife*; L. *sapo*; Gr. *sapōn*; It. *sapone*; W. *sebon*; F. *savon*, soap: W. *swif*, scum, froth: Bret. *soav*, tallow), an important article of household use, manufactured from oils or fats, and an alkali, as soda or potash: *v.* to rub with soap: **soaping**, *imp.* **soaped**, *pp.* **sopd**: **soapy**, *a.* *sopd*, smeared with soap; resembling soap: **soapiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being soapy: **soap-boiler**, one whose trade is to make soap: **soap-boiling**, the trade of making soap: **soap-bubble**, a spherical film or air-bubble which floats in the air for a brief space, produced by blowing soapy water through a tube, as a tobacco-pipe: **soapstone**, *n.* a soft variety of magnesian rock having a soapy feel—also called *steatite*: **soap-suds**, in domestic economy, water well impreg-

nated with soap: **soft-soap**, a semi-fluid soap of a dirty brownish-yellow colour, made with potash instead of soda.

soar, *v.* **sōr** (It. *sorare*, to hover in the air like a hawk: F. *essorer*, to expose to the air, to mount or soar up—from L. *aura*, air), to mount up on the wing; to fly aloft; to rise high in thought or imagination; to be sublime, as the poet or orator: *n.* a lofty flight: **soaring**, *imp.* **adj.** rising aloft: *n.* act of towering in thought or mind: **soared**, *pp.* **sōrd**: **soaringly**, *ad.* *-it*, **soave**, *a.* *sō-ā-va*, also **soavemente**, *sō-ā-va-mēn-tā* (It.), in music, sweet; with sweetness.

sob, *v.* **sōb** (an imitative word: AS. *soegend*, sobbing: Ger. *seufzen*, to sigh), to sigh with a sudden and convulsive heaving of the breast: *n.* a short convulsive sigh: **sobbing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of sighing with convulsive heavings of the breast; lamentation: **sobbed**, *pp.* **sōbd**.

sobber, *a.* **sō-bēr** (F. *sobre*; It. *sobrio*; L. *sobrius*, not drunk), temperate; not under the influence of strong drink; possessing habits of temperance; right in mind; not visionary or heated with passion; grave; serious: *v.* to free from intoxication; to become sober: to bring to a right frame of mind: **so'bering**, *imp.* **so'bered**, *pp.* **-bērd**: **so'berly**, *ad.* **-bēr-it**, **so'berness**, *n.* *-nēs*, freedom from intoxication; freedom from heat and passion; temperance: **sobriety**, *n.* *sō-brī-ē-ti*, the state or quality of being habitually free from the influence of strong drink; habitual freedom from heat and passion; gravity; calmness: **sober-minded**, *a.* habitually calm and temperate: **sober-mindedness**, *n.* the state of being free from inordinate passion; calmness.

soboles, *n.* **sōb'ō-lēs** (L. *soboles*, a sprout, a shoot), in bot., a creeping underground stem: **sō'oliferous**, *a.* *-tī-fer-rūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing young plants from the roots.

sobriquet, *n.* **sō-brī-kā** or **sō'** (F. *sobriquet*, a nickname: Norm. *brucket*, the bole of the throat; properly a chuck under the chin, then a quip or cut given, hence a nickname), a burlesque name; a nickname.

soccage, *n.* **sōk-kāj** (F. *soc*, the cover or share of a plough: A. plough: G. snout, or head: a ploughshare: W. *suck*, a snout), a tenure of land by inferior services in husbandry—that is, by the plough, to be rendered to the lord of the fee; tenure by any certain or determinate service.

social, *a.* **sō-shāl** (L. *socialis*, social—from *socius*, a companion: It. *sociale*; F. *sociat*), pert. to men as living in society; ready to engage in friendly and familiar intercourse; companionable; disposed to mix in society; festive: **so'cially**, *ad.* *-it*: **so'cialness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **so'ciality**, *n.* *-shi-āl-ē-ti*, quality of being social; fellowship: **so'ciable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, disposed to mix in society in friendly intercourse; inclined to familiar and easy conversation in company; friendly; companionable: **so'ciably**, *ad.* *-bli*: **so'ciableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also **so'ciability**, *n.* *-bi-lī-ti*, disposition to associate in familiar intercourse: **so'cialise**, *v.* *-āl-iz*, to reduce to a social condition: **so'cial'ising**, *imp.* **so'cialised**, *pp.* **-tēd**: **so'cialism**, *n.* *-shāl-izm*, that system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the basis of a community of property, and association instead of competition in every branch of human industry; communism: **so'cialist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who advocates the system of socialism: **so'cialistic**, *a.* *-is-tīk*, relating to or like socialism: **society**, *n.* *sō-siē-ti* (L. *societas*, society), a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; fellowship; the civilised body of mankind; the public; those persons in any community who usually associate together; a religious body: **social plants**, in bot., such plants as grow naturally in groups or masses: **social science**—see **sociology**.

Socinian, *n.* **sō-sin-i-an** (from *Socinus*, the founder of the sect in the 16th century), one of the followers of Socinus, who taught that Jesus Christ was a mere man, and who denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the original depravity of man, the atonement, and the eternity of future punishments: *adj.* pert. to Socinus or his doctrines: **Socinianism**, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrines of Socinus.

sociology, *n.* **sō-shi-ō-lō-jī** (L. *socius*, a companion, an associate, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of man in his social capacity, including politics, political economy, and such subjects; social science: **so'ciological**, *a.* *-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, connected with or related to sociology.

sock, *n.* **sōk** (Dut. *socke*, a sock: Icel. *sockr*; F. *soque*; It. *socko*; Sp. *zoco*, a wooden shoe: L. *soccus*,

cōtē, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

a kind of shoe worn by the anc. Greeks), a covering for the feet; a kind of half stocking; the shoe of the anc. comic actors: **sockless**, *a. -lēs*, without a sock.

socket, *n. sōk-kēt* (dim. of *sock*: It. *zocco*; F. *souche*), a stock or stump of a tree: F. *souchet*, a little stock or stump; *soche*, the base of a pedestal, the hollow base upon which a candle is fixed, like a tree upon its stump; any small hollow to receive and hold something; the receptacle of the eye: **socle**, *n. sō-kēl*, in *arch.*, a plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, a statue, &c.; a plinth or plain face at the foot of a wall: **socket-chisel**, a strong chisel used by carpenters in mortising.

socle—see under **socket**.

Socratic, *a. sō-kra-tīk*, also **Socrati'cal**, *a. -i-kāl*, pert. to the philosophy of Socrates, or to his method of teaching: **Socratically**, *ad. -i-kāl*; **Socratist**, *n. sōk-rā-tist*, a disciple of Socrates, a celebrated anc. Greek philosopher: **Socratism**, *n. -izm*, the philosophy of Socrates.

sod, *n. sōd* (Low Ger. and Dut. *sode*; Fris. *satha*, a turf; Gael. *sod*, turf, a clumsy person), turf; sward; a piece of turf: **sodded**, *a. covered with sod*: **soddy**, *a. -dī*, *turfy*.

sod, *v. sōd*, did seethe, pt. of *seethe*, which see.

soda, *n. sō-dā* (Ger., It., Sp. *soda*: F. *soude*), a substance obtained from the ashes of certain sea-plants, or from sea-salt; the familiar name for carbonate of soda: **sodalite**, *n. -līt* (Eng. *soda*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral found of a white, grey, yellowish, greenish, or blue colour, and of a vitreous lustre: **sodium**, *n. -dī-ūm*, the metallic base of soda, soft, of a silvery lustre, and lighter than water: **soda-water**, a water supposed to contain a little soda, and highly charged with carbonic acid: **carbonate of soda**, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda.

sodden, *v. sō-dēn*, pp. of *seethe*, which see, boiled; seethed; applied to bread not well baked; doughy.

Sodomite, *n. sō-dō-mīt*, an inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of an unnatural crime, attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom: **sodomism**, *n. -mīm*, the sin of Sodom: **sodomitical**, *-mīt-i-kāl*, pert. to sodomy: **sodomist**, *n. -mīst*, one guilty of sodomy.

soever, *ad. sō-ēv-ēr* (*so*, and *ever*), only used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of who, what, where, when, &c.

sofa, *n. sō-fā* (F., It., Sp. *sofa*: Ar. *sofah*, a sofa—from *saffa*, to dispose in order), a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and ends: **sofa-bed**, a sofa so contrived as to include a bed.

soffit, *n. sōf-īt* (F. *soffite*; It. *soffitta*), a soffit—from *L. sufficium*, to fasten beneath or below), in *arch.*, the under side of an arch or cornice, presenting a flat surface.

sofi, *n. sō-fi* (Pers. *sofi*), a priest or monk of Persia; a religious person: **sofism**, *n. -fizm*, the mystical doctrines of the sofis, *-fiz*.

soft, *a. sōft* (Dut. and Ger. *sacht*: Low Ger. *sagt*; AS. *seft*, soft), not hard; easily yielding to pressure; not rough; not violent; smooth to the touch; flowing; easily yielding to persuasion or any influence; impression; gentle; mild; delicate; weak; simple; not unfeeling; not strong or glaring; pleasing to any sense: **softly**, *ad. -lī*, without hardness; not forcibly; not loudly; gently; mildly: **softness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being soft; smoothness; softness; delicacy; mildness; effeminacy: **soft**, for *be soft*, int. hold; not so fast: **softish**, *a. -ish*, somewhat soft: **soften**, *v. sōf-n*, to make soft; to grow soft; to mollify; to make less harsh or severe; to make less glaring; to grow less obdurate or cruel: **softening**, *imp. -ning*: **adj.** making less hard or fierce: *n.* act of making less hard or cruel; in *paint.*, the blending of colours into each other: **softened**, *pp. -nd*: **adj.** made less hard or harsh: **softener**, *n. -nēr*, one who or that which softens: **soft-headed**, *a.* of weak intellect: **soft-hearted**, *a.* susceptible of pity; meek; gentle: **soft-sawder**, *-saw-dēr* (corruption of Eng. *soldier*), flattery; something that easily pleases and tickles: **soft-spoken**, *a.* having a mild or gentle voice; affable.

soho, int. *sō-hō*, an exclamation used to attract the attention of a person at a distance.

sol-disant, *a. sō-lō-dī-sānt* (F.), would-be; pretended; self-styled.

soil, *n. sō-īl* (F. *sol*; It. *suolo*; L. *solum*, the ground, soil), the upper stratum of the earth; mould; land.

soil, *n. sō-īl* (F. *soil*, the mire wherein a wild boar wallows: Dan. *sōl*, mire, mud; Sw. *sōla*, to wallow: Dan. *sōle*, to daub, to dirty), filth; any foul matter

upon another substance; a stain; dung; tarnish: *v.* to defile; to pollute; to dirty; to besmear; to debase: **soiling**, *imp. soiled, *pp. sojld*: **adj.** stained; tarnished: **soil-pipe**, the pipe that conveys from a dwelling-house foul or waste water: to *take soil*, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.*

soil, *v. sōjī* (prov. Eng. *soil*, to satisfy: F. *souiller*, to glut: F. *soul*; L. *satur*, full, sated), in *agri.*, to feed cattle with green food in the stall: **soiling**, *imp.*: *n.* the practice of feeding cattle in stalls with fresh-cut grass or clover: **soiled**, *pp. sojld*.

soiree, *n. suō-īr-ā* (F. *soirée*, evening—from F. *soir*, night: L. *serus*, late), a polite evening-party for conversation; a public meeting in the evening at which refreshments are distributed.

sojourn, *v. sō-jēr* (F. *séjourner*; It. *soggiornare*; old F. *sojornier*, to sojourn—from F. *séjour*, stay, abode—from *four*, a day; connected with *L. sub*, and *diurnus*, daily), to dwell for a time; to tarry: *n.* a temporary residence: **sojourn**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of dwelling in a place for a time: **sojourned**, *pp. -jērnd*: **sojourner**, *n. -ēr*, one who sojourns or dwells in a place for a time; a temporary resident.

sol, *sōl*, in *music*, the fifth of the seven syllables employed in singing the diatonic scale; the fifth tone of the diatonic scale: **sol-fa**, *v. sōl-fā*, to sing or vocalise the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*; to sing, as a learner, a musical composition with these syllables: **sol-fa'ing**, *imp. -ing*: *n.* the act or practice of singing the diatonic scale, or a musical composition, to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*: **sol-faed**, *pp. -fād*.

solace, *n. sōl-ās* (L. *solor*, I console: L. *solatum*; It. *solazzo*; F. *soulas*, solace, recreation), that which cheers, comforts, or consoles; that which alleviates grief or anxiety; that which relieves in distress: *v.* to cheer; to comfort; to console; to comfort in solitude; to relieve in affliction; to soothe; to allay: **sol-ac'ing**, *imp. sol-aced*, *pp. -dēt*, cheered in affliction: **sol'acement**, *n. -mēt*, the act of solacing; comfort.

solander, *n. sō-lān-dēr* (F. *solandre*), a disease in horses.

solan-goose, *n. sō-lān-gōs*, also **soland**, *n. sō-lānd* (Icel. *sula*, a solan-goose, a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.; the gannet).

solano, *n. sō-lānō* (Sp. *solano*—from *L. sol*, the sun), a hot south-west wind which occasionally visits the Spanish peninsula, from the direction of the African deserts.

solanum, *n. sō-lā-nūm* (L. *solanum*, nightshade: It. *solano*: F. *solanum*), the nightshade; the systematic name of several plants, of which some are edible, as the potato, and others poisonous: **solanine**, *n. sō-lā-nīn*, a highly-poisonous substance obtained from several species of solanum: **solanaceous**, *a. -nā-shūs*, belonging to the order of plants which includes the nightshade and the potato.

solar, *a. sō-lēr* (L. *solaris*, belonging to the sun—from *sol*, the sun: F. *solaire*), pert. to the sun, or proceeding from it; measured by the apparent revolution of the sun; sunny: **solar day**, **solar month**, portions of time marked by the apparent motion of the sun: **solar flowers**, flowers that open and close at particular hours of each day: **solar spots**, dark spots that appear on the sun's disc when viewed through a telescope: **solar system**, the sun and the celestial bodies which move round it, including the comets: **solar year**, the space of time measured by a complete revolution of the sun, being 365 d., 5 h., 48 m., 51.6 s.

sold, *v. sōld*, *pp. pt. of sell*, which see: **sold-note**, a note or memorandum of sale given by the seller to the buyer.

solder, *n. sōl-dēr* or *saw-dēr* (F. *souder*, to consolidate, to close or fasten together: It. *saldò*, solid, firm: L. *solidus*, solid), a metallic composition for uniting or cementing metals: *v.* to unite metals by the fusion of a metallic cement; to mend; to unite anything broken: **soldering**, *imp.*: *n.* the process of uniting metals by fusing a metallic composition: **soldered**, *pp. -dērd*, united or cemented by a metallic composition: **solderer**, *n. -ēr-dēr*, one who solders: **hard solder**, solder which only fuses at a red heat: **soft solder**, a solder which fuses at a comparatively low heat.

soldier, *n. sō-jēr* (old F. *souldart*; F. *soldat*; Norm. *soldar*, a soldier, one who receives pay: It. *soldo*; F. *solde*, pay, hire: L. *solidus* or *soldus*, military pay), a man engaged in military service; a warrior; one engaged in war: **soldierly**, *a. -lī*, also **soldier-like**, *a.*

mâte, mât, fâr, laŭ; mêle, mêt, hēr; pine, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

becoming a real soldier; brave: **soldiership**, *n.* martial skill; military qualities or character; conduct becoming a soldier: **soldiering**, *n.* -ing, the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier: **soldiery**, *n.* -s, soldiers collectively; the body of military men: **soldier-crab**, a crustacean which, having part of its body unprotected, occupies the empty shell of a shell-fish: the hermit-crab.

sole, *n.* **söl** (Ger. *söhle*; *F. sole*; *L. solea*; *It. suola*; *Sw. sola*, the sole of the foot or of a shoe: *W. sail*, foundation, groundwork: *L. solum*, the ground or earth), the bottom of the foot or of a shoe; the part of a thing which forms the bottom; a certain flat sea-fish: *v.* to furnish with a sole: **so'ling**, *imp.* **soled**, *pp.* **sold**: **sole-leather**, the thick leather to form soles to shoes.

sole, *a.* **söl** (*F. seul*; *L. solus*, alone), single; individual; being or acting without another; alone: **solely**, *ad.* -ly: **soleness**, *n.* -ness, the state of being alone.

solecism, *n.* **söl'é-stsm** (Gr. *solekismos*, said to be from *Soli*, a town of Cilicia, whose Greek inhabitants corrupted the Greek language and used a mixed dialect), any glaring deviation from the established usage of a language in speaking or writing; any impropriety or barbarism of speech extending beyond single words; any absurdity or impropriety: **solecist**, *n.* -sist, one guilty of an impropriety in language: **solecistic**, *a.* -tic, also **solecistical**, *a.* -tical, incorrect or incongruous in language: **solecistically**, *ad.* -ly: **solecise**, *v.* -siz, to commit a solecism: **solecising**, *imp.* **solecised**, *pp.* -sized.

solemn, *n.* **söl'ém** (*L. solennis* or *solemnis*, religious, solemn: *Sp. solemne*; *F. solennel*; *It. solenne*, solemn), marked with religious gravity; affecting with seriousness; adapted to impress seriousness or reverence; having the appearance of seriousness or gravity; serious; reverential; devotional: **solemnness**, *n.* -ness, the state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner: **solemnly**, *ad.* -ly: **solemnity**, *n.* **söl'ém-ni-ti**, an impressive religious ceremony; manner of acting adapted to impress awe; gravity; steady seriousness: **solemnise**, *v.* **söl'ém-niz**, to celebrate or perform with religious ceremonies; to perform religiously at stated times; to render serious or reverential: **solemnising**, *imp.* **solemnised**, *pp.* -nized: **solemniser**, *n.* -zer, one who solemnises: **solemnisation**, *n.* **söl'ém-ni-shün**, the act of solemnising; celebration: **solemn-breathing**, *a.* impressing with seriousness.

soleaceans, *n.* plu. **söl'é-nä-shé-anz** (Gr. *solen*, a tube or pipe), a family of molluscs, of which the razor-shell is the type, distinguished by the great length of their respiratory tubes: **soleites**, *n.* -nits, fossil stems or leaves, so called from their tubular appearance, not unlike the common quill-wort in general aspect.

so'la—see under **sol**.

solfatara, *n.* **söl'fa-lä-rä** (*It. solfata*, sulphur, brimstone), a volcanic fissure or vent from which sulphurous vapours, hot mud, and steam are erupted: **solfatarite**, *n.* **söl'fä-rä-ti**, a name applied to the soda-alum found at Solfatara, near Naples.

solfeggiare, *v.* **söl'fëj-ä-rä** (*It.*), to sol-fa: **solfeggio**, *n.* **söl'fëj-i-ó** (*It.*), the system of marking the notes of the scale with the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, instead of the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, intended to give greater facility to learners to sing at sight.

solicit, *v.* **söl'is-i** (*F. sollicitare*, to request; *L. sollicito*, I stir up, I urge: *It. sollecitare*), to ask with some degree of earnestness; to entreat; to beseech; to invite, as the attention; to try to obtain: **soliciting**, *imp.* **solicited**, *pp.* **solicitant**, *n.* -ant, one who solicits: **solicitation**, *n.* **söl'is-shün**, urgent or earnest request; entreaty; importunity; invitation: **solicitor**, *n.* -ter, one who asks with earnestness; one who solicits for another; in law, one legally qualified to act for another in courts of law; in Scot., an attorney; in Amer., a counsel who acts as attorney-general: **solicitorship**, *n.* the office of a solicitor: **solicitor-general**, the second law-officer of the Crown in point of dignity who, besides his ordinary public duties, maintains the right of the Crown in cases affecting the revenue, &c.: **solicitous**, *a.* -tüs, careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something: **solicitously**, *ad.* -ly: **solicitude**, *n.* -tüd, uneasiness of mind; concern; anxiety.

solid, *a.* **söl'id** (*L. solidus*, whole, complete, solid: *It. solido*; *F. solide*), hard; firm; compact; impenetrable; not liquid or fluid; not hollow; healthy; strong; valid; just; not light or superficial: *n.* a

firm compact body; a body not liquid or fluid; in geom., a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness: **solidly**, *ad.* -ly: **solidity**, *n.* **söl'id-i-ti**, compactness; density; the quality of bodies which resists impressions; firmness; strength: **solidness**, *n.* -ness, the quality of being firm or dense; moral firmness; soundness; validity; weight: **solidify**, *v.* **söl'id-i-fä** (*F. solidifier*, to solidify—from *L. solidus*, firm, and *facio*, I make), to make solid or compact; to grow solid: **solidifying**, *imp.* **solidified**, *pp.* **-fid**: **solidification**, *n.* **söl'id-shün**, the state assumed by certain liquid bodies on cooling, or on parting from their heat: the **solids**, as applied to the body, the bones, flesh, &c., as distinguished from the fluids: **solid angle**, an angle made by more than two plane angles meeting in a point: **solid measure**, a measure in which each of the units is a cube: **solid square**, a body of troops in the form of a square in which the ranks and files are equal.

solidarity, *n.* **söl'id-ä-rä-ti** (*F. solidarité*, being bound —from *F. solide*, *L. solidus*, solid), an entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; international stability or strength.

solidungulates, *n.* **söl'id-üng-gü-lätz** (*L. solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof), a tribe of mammals, including those which have the hoofs whole or undivided: **solidungulous**, *a.* -tüs, having the hoof entire or not cloven, as in the horse.

solidifidian, *n.* **söl'i-fid-i-än** (*L. solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith), one who holds that faith alone is necessary to justification: *ad.* **pert.** to: **solidifidianism**, *n.* -ism, the tenets of solidifidians.

soliloquy, *n.* **söl'ü-ö-kwé** (*It. soliloquio*; *F. sitloque*, a soliloquy—from *L. solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak), a talking to one's self alone; a discourse not addressed to any one, even though others be present; a written composition containing such discourse: **soliloquise**, *v.* -kwiz, to speak to one's self alone: **soliloquising**, *imp.* **soliloquised**, *pp.* -kwized.

soliped, *n.* **söl'ipéd** (*L. solus*, alone, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an animal having only a single uncloven hoof on each foot, as the horse: **solipedous**, *a.* **söl'ip-i-é-düs**, having single uncloven hoofs.

solitary, *a.* **söl'i-tér-i** (*F. solitaire*; *L. solitarius*, solitary—from *L. solus*, alone: *It. solitario*), living alone; lonely; remote from society; not much frequented; gloomy; dismal; occurring singly: *n.* one who lives alone; a hermit: **solitarily**, *ad.* -ly: **solitariness**, *n.* -ness, state of being alone; retirement; solitude: **solitaire**, *n.* -tar' (*F.*), a hermit; an ornament for the neck; a game that can be played alone.

solitude, *n.* **söl'itüd** (*L. solitudo*, loneliness—from *L. solus*, alone: *It. solitudine*; *F. solitude*), loneliness; remoteness from society; a lonely place.

solimisation, *n.* **söl'mi-zä-shün** (from the vocalising of the syllables *söl mi*), the act of sol-faing.

solo, *n.* **söl'ö**, plu. **söl'ös**, löz (*It. solo*, a solo—from *L. solus*, alone), an air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

solstice, *n.* **söl'stäs** (*L. solstitium*, a standing still of the sun—from *sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, I make to stand: *F. solstice*), the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution, arrives at its furthest point north or south from the equator, and seems to stand still—in the northern hemisphere the **summer solstice** being about 22d June, and the **winter solstice** about 22d December: **solstitial**, *a.* **söl'stish-i-äl**, *pert.* to or happening at a solstice, usually the summer one: **solstitial points**, the furthest north and south points of the ecliptic at which the sun arrives—the north being called Cancer, the south Capricorn: **solstitial colure**, the hour-circle which passes through the solstitial points.

soluble, *a.* **söl'ü-bi** (*L. solubilis*, soluble—from *L. solvo*, I loose, I dissolve; *solutum*, to loose: *It. solubile*; *F. soluble*), that may be dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution: **solubleness**, *n.* -ness, also **solubility**, *n.* **-biliti**, the quality of being able to be dissolved in a fluid; in bot., the property of separating into distinct portions by a kind of spurious articulation: **solution**, *n.* **söl'ü-shün**, the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; a liquid which contains one or more solid substances diffused throughout it; explanation; the explanation or removal of a doubt or difficulty; the worked-out answer to a problem, or of an equation: **solutive**, *a.* **söl'ü-tiv**, tending to dissolve; laxative.

solve, *v.* **söl'v** (*L. solvo*, I loose—see under **soluble**), to give an explanation of; to clear up; to unfold; to dissipate, as doubts: **solving**, *imp.* **söl'v-üng**; **solved**, *pp.* **söl'väd**: **solver**, *n.* **söl'v-ér**, one who solves: **solvable**,

cöu, böy, fööt; päre, bäd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

a. *-vā-bl*, that may be solved or explained: **sol'vā-
ness**, n. *-bl-nēs*, also **sol'vābīl-ty**, n. *-bīl-
tī*, capability of being dissolved; ability to pay all just debts:
sol'vent, a. *-vēnt*, having the power of loosening or
dissolving; able or sufficient to pay all just debts,
applied to a person or an estate: n. anything that
dissolves another; a fluid in which a solid may be
dissolved: **sol'vency**, n. *-vēn-sī*, ability to pay all just
debts.

solus, n. *sō'lūs* (L. *solus*, alone), alone,—used in stage directions.

somatic, a. *sō-māt'ik* (Gr. *somatikos*, pert. to a body—from *soma*, the body), belonging to the body: **sō-matist**, n. *mā-tist*, one who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only.

somatology, n. sō'mā-tō'lō-jē (Gr. *soma*, a body—gen. *somatos*, and *logos*, a description), the doctrine of bodies or material substances.

sombre, a. *sôm'bër* (F. *sombre*, dark—from *L. subumbrā*, under shade or shadow), dark; dusky; gloomy: **som'breness**, *n.* *-nēs*, darkness; gloominess: **som'brous**, a. *-brūs*, dark; gloomy: **som'brously**, *ad. -lī*: **som'broustness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being sombre; darkness.

sombrero, n. *sŏm-bră'rō* (Sp. *sombrero*—from *som-bra*, shade), a kind of broad-brimmed hat.

some, *sum* (Goth. *sums*; Swiss and Sw. *some*; AS. *sum*) expressing an indeterminate number or quantity, more or less; denoting one person or thing; about, as *some* two dozen; a portion greater or less; certain; moderate; used improperly for *somehow*, as he is *some* better: **somebody**, *n.* *bōd-ſ*, a person unknown or uncertain; a person of consideration: **somehow**, *ad.* *hōw*, in some way not yet known; one way or another: **such**, *adj.* denoting a person or thing of that kind: **sometimes**, *ad.* at intervals; at a time: **something**, *n.* a thing unknown or not specified; *adj.* *ſom*, in some degree: **somewhat**, *adj.* somewhat: **somewhat**, *n.* something, though somewhat: **some**, *ad.* in some place: **some**, *ad.* in one place or other; in some place: **some**, *ad.* to some indeterminate place.

somersault, *n.* *sūm'ēr-sōlt'*, also *som'erset*, *n.* -*sēt* (old F. *soubresault*, a *somersault*—from L. *supra*, above, and *saltus*, a leap), a leap or spring in which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet.

somnambulation, *n.* *sóm-nám-bú-lá-shún* (L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, I walk), act of walking in sleep: **somnam'bulic**, *a.* *-bú-lík*, pert. to **somnambulism**; that walks in sleep: **somnam'bulism**, *n.* *-bú-lizm*, the act or practice of walking in sleep: **somnam'bulist**, *n.* *-bú-líst*, a sleep-walker.

somniferous, a. *sŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, I bring), causing or inducing sleep.

somnific, a. *sŏm-nif'ik* (L. *somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, I make), causing sleep: tending to induce sleep.

somniloquism, n. *sóm-níl'ô-kwízm* (L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, I speak), talking in one's sleep : **somniloquist**, n. *-kwíst*, one who talks in his sleep : **somniloquous**, a. *-kwús*, apt to talk in sleep.

somniphathy, n. *sôm-nîp'ă-thî* (L. *somnus*, sleep, and Gr. *pathos*, feeling), sleep from sympathy or some external influence, as mesmerism: **somnîp'athîst**, n. *-thîst*, a person in a state of sleep from sympathy.

somnolent, a. *sóm-nō-lěnt* (F. *somnolence*, light sleep — from L. *somnus*, sleep), inclined to sleep; drowsy.
som'nolence, n. *-lěns*, inclination to sleep; also *som'nolency*, n. *-lěn-si*: *som'nolently*, ad. *-lě*.

son, n. *sūn* (Goth., Lith. *sunus*; Russ. *sūin*; Bohem. *syn*; Sans. *sūnu*; AS. *sunu*; Ger. *sohn*, a son: Fin. *sündua*, to be born), a male child or male descendant; a term of affection and familiar endearment; a native

a term of affection and familiar endearment; a native; the produce of anything, or denoting some quality, as "son of pride," "sons of light"; the second person of the Trinity: **son-in-law**, n. the husband of a daughter: **sonless**, a. -*lês*, without a son: **sonship**, n. state of having the relation of a son: **Son of God**, **Son of Man**, titles of Jesus Christ.

sonata, n. *sō-nā'tā* (It. *sonata*, a sonato—from *L. sono*, I sound), a short piece of music intended for an instrument only—*cantata*, a piece for the voice.

song, n. *sōng* (AS. *sang*; Dut. *zang*; Ger. *sang*, a song; Icel. *sangra*, to whine, to murmur), a short poem intended or fit to be sung; a ballad; a lay; a strain; the notes of birds; poetry; a mere trifle: *song's* *ster*, less, a, -*lēs*, destitute of the power of song: *song's* *ster*, n. -*ster* (AS. *sang*, and *steora*, a guide), one who sings

or is skilled in singing; a bird that sings: song'stress, n. -strēs, a female singer: old song, a trifle.

soniferous, a. sō-nīf-ēr-ūs (L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, I bear), that gives or conveys sound.

sonnet, n. sòn'nět (F. *sonnet*; It. *sonetto*, 'a sonnet —from L. *sonus*, sound: Sans. *svan*, to sound, to sing).

a short poem or song of fourteen lines, having two stanzas of four lines each, and two of three each, arranged and rhymed in a particular order: *son'net-éer'*, n. -*ér'*, a composer of sonnets or small poems—usually in contempt.

sonometer, n. *so-nóm'è-tér* (F. *sonomètre*—from L. *sonus*, a sound, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. consisting of one or more cords or musical strings stretched along a box or table, weighted at one end and fixed at the other, and divided at pleasure by a bridge, used to exhibit the relations between musical notes; an instr. for testing the efficacy of the treatment for the cure of deafness.

sonorific, a. sō'nō-rĭf'ĭk (L. *sonus*, sound, and *facio*, I make), producing sounds.

sonorous, a. *só-nó-rús* (L. *sonorus*, sounding, sonorous—from *sono*, I sound; It. *sonoro*: F. *sonore*), yielding a clear sound when struck; being of a clear, loud sound; high-sounding; rich and full in sound: **sonorously**, ad. *-ly*: **sonorousness**, n. *-rús-nés*, quality of yielding sound when struck.

soon, ad. *sōn* (Goth. *sunis*, immediately; *sunsei*, as soon as: AS. *sona*, soon: Dut. *saen*, immediately), in a short time; without delay; early; quickly; promptly; readily; willingly: **as soon as** or **so soon as**, immediately at or after another event.

soot, n. *soot* (Dut. *soet*; Sw. *sof*; Dan. *sod*; Gael. *soith*, *soot*—probably from Dut. *soetelen*; Low Ger. *suddeln*, to dabble, to dirty), condensed smoke: **v.** to cover or foul with soot: **sooting**, imp.: **soot'ed**, pp.: **sooty**, a. -*ly*, producing, containing, or resembling soot; foul with soot; dusky; dark: **sootily**, ad. -*ly*: **sootiness**, n. -*ness*, the quality of being foul with soot.

sooth, *a.* *sóth* (Icel. *sannr*, true, in accordance with the fact: Sans. *sat*, being: AS. *sóth*, truth), true; faithful: *n.* truth: reality.

soothie, v. *soth* (Goth. *suthjan*, to tickle the ears: AS. *gasothian*, to flatter: Icel. *suda*, to hum: Ger. *sausen*; Dan. *suse*, to buzz), the radical meaning is, to lull or calm by a monotonous sound; to please with blandishments or soft words; to calm; to tranquillise; to gratify, as one's vanity: *soothing*, imp.: adj. flattering; softening: *soothed*, pp. *sothēd*: *soothingly*, ad.-ly: *sooth'er*, n. *-er*, one who soothes.

soothsay, *v.* *sóth-sá* (Eng. *sooth*, and *say*), to utter predictions without inspiration; to prophesy: **sooth'-saying**, *imp.*: **n.** the foretelling future events without being inspired: **sooth'sayer**, *n.* *-ér*, one who undertakes to foretell future events.

sooty—see soot.

sop, *n.* *sōp* (Norm. *sabba*, to dabble; *subben*, soaked, wet; Goth. *supon*; Sw. *soppa*, broth: Norm. *soppa*, bread and milk), anything dipped and softened in a liquid and intended to be eaten; anything offered to pacify: *v.* to steep or dip in a liquid for food: *sop* ping, imp.: *sopped*, pp. *sōpt*: *sop* per, *n.* *pēr*, one who dips something in liquor that is to be eaten: *soppy*, *a. -ph*, soaked or saturated with liquid: *sops* in wine, a popular name for the flower called pink.

soph, n. *sóf* (Gr. *sophos*, wise, clever), a young man who has been two years at the university.

sophi, n. sō'fī (Ar. *sufī*), a title of the King of Persia.

sophism, n. *sō'fiz'm* (F. *sophisme*, a sophism: Gr. and L. *sophisma*, a device, a quibble, a fallacy—from Gr. *sophos*, wise, clever), a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy or subtlety in reasoning: **soph'ist**, n. *-ist*, one of a body of men who arose in Greece in

In the fifth century B.C. and taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics, but who, by the use of vain subtleties and false axioms, incurred general hatred and contempt; a captious or fallacious reasoner: **sophistic**, *a. sō-fis'tik*, also **sophist'ical**, *a. tī-kāl*, deceitful or unsound in argument; fallaciously subtle: **sophistically**, *ad. tī-sō-phis'ticate*, *v. tī-kāl*, to adulate; to debase; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign: **sophisticating**, *imp.* **sophisticated**, *pp.* *adj.*, also **sophisticate**, *a.* not pure or genuine; adulterated: **sophisticator**, *n. -kātēr*, one who sophisticates; **sophistical**, *a.* not sound, *adv.* **sophistically**; **sophistry**, *n.* a matter added; **sophister**, *n. sō-fis'tēr*, usually **soph.**, which see, in the universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin, a student during his second and third years.

măte, măt, făr, laŭ; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

years: *sophistry*, *n.* -*tri*, specious but fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

soporiferous, *a.* *sô-pô-rî-fê-rûs* (L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *fero*, I bring), tending to produce sleep; narcotic: *sô-pô-rî-fê-rûs*, *ad.* -*ti*: *sô-pô-rî-fê-rûsness*, *n.* -*nês*, the quality of causing sleep.

soporific, *a.* *sô-pô-rî-fî-k* (L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facio*, I make), tending to cause sleep: *n.* a medicine or other substance that has the quality of inducing sleep.

soppy, *sopped*—see *sop*.

sopra, *n.* *sô-prâ* (It. *sopra*—from L. *super*, above), in *music*, the upper or higher part: *soprano*, *n.* *sô-prâ-nô* (It.), in *music*, the highest female voice; the treble; plu. *sô-prâ-ni*, -*nî*: *sô-prâ-nist*, *n.* -*nîst*, a treble-singer.

sorb, *n.* *sô-rb* (L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree), the European mountain-ash or service-tree, and its fruit: *sorbic*, *a.* *sô-rbîk*, of or from the sorb or service-tree, or its fruit.

sorbefacient, *a.* *sô-rbê-fâ-shî-ênt* (L. *sorbeo*, I suck up, and *facio*, I make), producing absorption: *n.* a medicine that produces absorption.

Sorbonist, *n.* *sô-rôn-îst*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, a famous theological college in the University of Paris: *sorbonical*, *a.* *sô-rôn-î-kal*, pert. to the Sorbonists.

sorcerer, *n.* *sô-rê-rê-r* (F. *sorcier*, one who divines by casting lots: L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*: Alb. *short*, *loic*), a wizard; a magician: *sorceress*, *n.* fem. -*ês*, a woman who divines by the aid of magic or evil spirits: *sorcery*, *n.* -*i*, divination by the aid of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.

sordes, *n.* *sô-rêz* (L. *sordes*, dirt), foul or effete matter; dregs.

sordet, *n.* *sô-rê-t*, a sordine, which see.

sordid, *a.* *sô-rîd* (L. *sordidus*, dirty, unclean—*from* L. *sordes*, dirt, filth: It. *sordido*: F. *sordide*), mean; base; vile; meanly avaricious; very niggardly: *sordidly*, *ad.* -*ti*: *sô-rîdness*, *n.* -*nês*, the state of being sordid; baseness; meanness.

sordine, *n.* *sô-rî-din* (It. *sordina*, a sordine—*from* It. *sordo*: F. *sourd*: L. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding), a damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to muffle or soften the sound.

sore, *a.* *sôr* (Icel. *sar*, wound, sore: Norm. *saar*, wounded: Bav. *sér*: Swab. *seir*: Scot. *sair*, a sore), tender to the touch; affected with pain; painful; distressing; tender; as the mind: *n.* a part in an animal body where the skin is ruptured or bruised; an ulcer; a wound; grief; affliction: *ad.* intensely; severely: *sorely*, *ad.* *sô-rê-lî*: *sô-rê-ness*, *n.* -*nês*, the tenderness of any part of an animal body; tenderness of mind.

soredia, *n.* plu. *sô-rê-dî-â* (Gr. *soros*, a heap or pile), in bot., powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of some lichens.

sorel, *n.* *sô-rêl* (old Eng. *sore*, a buck of the fourth year: F. *saure*, yellowish-brown), a buck of the third year.

sori, *n.* plu. *sô-rî* (Gr. *soros*, a heap or pile), in bot., the patches of fructification on the back of the fronds of ferns—see *sorus*.

sortes, *n.* plu. *sô-rî-têz* (L. *sortes*, a sortes—*from* Gr. *soresites*, a heap: It. and F. *sortie*), in logic, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the conclusion of each becoming the premiss of the one following.

sorricide, *n.* *sô-rô-rî-sîd* (L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, I kill), the murder or murderer of a sister.

sorosis, *n.* *sô-rô-sîs* (Gr. *soros*, a heap), in bot., a kind of fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation together of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles, as the pine-apple, the bread-fruit, &c.

sorrel, *n.* *sô-rêl* (F. *sorèl*, the herb sorrel or sourdock: AS. *sar*, sour), a plant like a dock, but having small leaves, which are sour or acid to the taste.

sorrel, *a.* *sô-rêl* (It. *sauro*, the sorrel colour of a horse: F. *saure*, a yellowish-brown), of the colour of the sorrel: of an obscure or faint reddish colour: *n.* a sort of yellowish-brown: *salt of sorrel*, so called because contained in the juice of the wood-sorrel.

sorribly and *sorriously*—see *sorry*.

sorrow, *n.* *sô-rô-rô* (Goth. *sauragan*, to sorrow: *to* sorrow: Ger. *sorge*; Icel. *sorg*, care, sorrow: Fin. *suru*, grief), mental pain or uneasiness, caused by some loss or by a disappointment; grief; regret: *v.* to grieve; to be sad: *sorrowing*, *imp.*: *adj.* feeling grief or regret: *n.* the feeling or expression of sorrow: *sor-rowed*, *pp.* -*ôd*: *sôr-rowful*, *a.* -*ôol*, sad; mournful; grieving for some loss or disappointment; depressed; dejected: *sôr-*

rowfully, *ad.* -*ti*: *sôr-rowfulness*, *n.* -*nês*, the state of being sorrowful; grief: *sôr-rowless*, *a.* -*lês*, free from sorrow: *sôr-row-stricken*, *a.* exceedingly depressed by grief for some loss.

sorry, *a.* *sô-rî-rî* (old H. Ger. *sêrig*, painful, sad: Scot. *sary*, sad—from *sore*, which see: *sorry* is not the adj. of *sorrow*, with which it has no etymological connection), grieved for something past; poor; mean; worthless: *sôr-ri-ly*, *ad.* -*ri-ly*: *sôr-ri-ness*, *n.* -*nês*, the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.

sort, *n.* *sô-rt* (F. and Ger. *sorte*: Dut. *soorte*, a lot: L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*: *sortior*, I draw or cast lots), a kind or species; any number or collection of persons or things more or less resembling each other in qualities or appearance; class; order; rank; degree of any quality: *v.* to reduce to order; to separate into classes; to choose from a number; to be joined with others of the same species: *sort-ing*, *imp.*: *n.* arrangement: *sort-ed*, *pp.* arranged; put in order: *sort-er*, *n.* -*er*, one who sorts: *sort-able*, *a.* -*â-bl*, that may be sorted; suitable: *sorts*, *n.* plu. varieties: *out of sorts*, out of order; unwell.

sortie, *n.* *sô-rî-tê* (F. *sortie*, a going out—from *sortir*, to go or come out), a sudden attack made by troops besieged in a place upon the besiegers.

sortilege, *n.* *sô-rî-tê-lêj* (F. *sortilège*, sorcery—from L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*, and *lego*, I choose), divination by drawing lots: *sôr-tîlê-gi-ous*, *a.* *lê-jûs*, pert. to sortilege.

sorus, *n.* *sô-rûs*, plu. *sô-rî*, -*ri* (Gr. *soros*, a heap—see *sori*), in bot., a cluster of sporangia in ferns.

sostenuto, *a.* *ad.* *sô-tê-tê-nô-tô* (It. sustained), in music, a term denoting that a note or a movement is to be somewhat prolonged or sustained to the utmost of the value of the time.

sot, *n.* *sôt* (F. *sot*, dull, gross, sottish: Bret. *sod*, stupid: Gael. *sod*, noise of boiling water: Lith. *sotus*; Ger. *satt*, full, satiated), a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard: *v.* to stupefy; to tipple to stupidity: *sôt-ting*, *imp.*: *sôt-ted*, *pp.*: *sôt-tish*, *a.* -*ish*, dull; stupid with drink: *sôt-tishly*, *ad.* -*ti*: *sôt-tishness*, *n.* -*nês*, the state or quality of being sottish.

Sothic, *a.* *sô-thîk*, of or pert. to *Sothis*, the Egyptian name for the dog-star: *Sothic year*, the anc. Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours.

sotto, *sô-tô* (It. *sotto*, under, below, beneath), in music, a term denoting below, or more moderate: *sotto-voce*, -*vô-châ* (It. *voce*, a voice), with a restrained or moderate voice.

sou, -*u*, plu. *sous*, *sô* (F.), a French coin; the 1-20th of a franc.

soubahdar, *n.* *sô-bâ-dâr* (Hind. *subahdar*—*from* *subah*, a province, and *dâr*, holding), in India, the chief native commissioned officer in a Sepoy company.

souchong, *n.* *sô-shông* (Chin.), a finer sort of black tea.

sough, *n.* *sûf* or *sôf* (AS. *sweg*, a sound: Scot. *sough* or *souch*, a deep sigh), a hollow murmuring, as of distant waves; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind; a small underground drain: *v.* to murmur, as the winds or distant waves; to emit a rushing or whistling sound: *sough-ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* sounding; sighing: *soughed*, *pp.* *sûft*.—In Scot., pronounced *sôch*, with *ch* guttural.

sought, *v.* *sô-ut*, *pt. pp.* of *seek*, which see.

soul, *n.* *sôl* (Goth. *saivala*; AS. *sawil*; Icel. *sál*; Ger. *seele*, soul; Gael. *sawil*, to think), the thinking, spiritual, and immortal being in man; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which distinguishes him from the brutes; heart; vital principle; essence or chief part; internal power; a living intellectual creature; spirit; energy or grandeur of mind; disposition or appetite; the inspirer of any action, or leader of an enterprise; used as a familiar appellation for a person, as a poor soul, a good soul: *souled*, *a.* *sôid*, instinct with soul or feeling: *soul-less*, *a.* -*lês*, mean; spiritless: *soul-destroying*, *a.* pernicious; tending to destroy the soul: *soul-felt*, *a.* deeply felt: *soul-stirring*, *a.* exciting the deep feelings of the heart: *soul-subduing*, *a.* calming or tempering the deep feeling of the heart.

sound, *n.* *sôund* (W. *sôn*, noise, report: Bret. *son* or *soun*, sound, tune: F. *son*: L. *sonus*, sound), anything perceptible to the ear; that which strikes the ear; noise; report; noise without significance: *v.* to make a noise; to utter audibly; to play on; to celebrate or extol: *sounding*, *imp.*: *adj.* sonorous; making a

côu, *bôy*, *jôit*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

noise: **n.** the act of one who or that which sounds: **sound'ed**, pp.: **soundless**, *a. -lës*, without sound: **sound-board** or **sounding-board**, the thin plate of metal or wood which increases the sound of a musical instr.; the structure over a pulpit: **sounding-post** or **sound-post**, a small post in a violin or similar instr. set under the bridge for support, and for propagating the sound.

sound, *n. söund* (AS. and Icel. *sund*, swimming: Icel. *sund*, a sound or strait: Ger. *sund*, a strait), a narrow passage of water which may be crossed by swimming, or whose depth may be ascertained; a narrow arm of the sea: **sounds** (in Shetland, those of the cod dried for food are called *sounds*), the swimming-bladders of fish.

sound, *a. söund* (Ger. *gesund*; Dut. *zond*; L. *sanus*, sound, whole: AS. *sund*), healthy; not diseased; strong; healthy in mind; unbroken; not defective; not decayed; unhurt; correct; free from error; orthodox; not enfeebled: **ad. soundly**; heartily: **sound-ly**, *ad. -lës*, healthily; heartily: **sound'ness**, *n. -nës*, the state of being sound or firm; entireness; strength; solidity; orthodoxy.

sound, *v. söund* (F. *souder*, to measure the depth with a plummet: Bret. *sounn*, stiff, steep: W. *syth*, stiff, erect), to try, as the depth of water and the quality of the bottom, by sinking a plummet attached to a line; to use the line and lead to ascertain the depth of water; to try; to examine; to discover or endeavour to discover, as one's thoughts or opinions: **n.** in *surp.*, a probe or other instr. used to examine the bladder or a wound: **sound'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of throwing the lead to try the depth of water; the act of endeavouring to discover opinions or desires: **sound'ed**, pp.: **sound'able**, *a. -ä-b*, capable of being sounded: **sound'ings**, *n. plu. -ingz*, parts of water where the bottom may be reached; the parts brought up from the bottom to show the nature of the ground: **soundless**, *a. -lës*, unfathomable: **sounding-line**, a line used to take soundings: **sounding-rod**, a rod to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

soup, *n. sôp* (F. *soupe*; It. *sopa*, broth, with bread soaked in it: Icel. *supa*, to sup up liquids), a kind of rich broth with flesh as an ingredient: **soup-kitchen**, an establishment supported by voluntary contributions for preparing and supplying soup to the poor: **soup-plate**, a deep plate in which soup is served at table: **soupe-maigre**, *n. sôp-ma'gr* (F. *soupe*, soup, and *maigre*, thin, lean), soup made with vegetables, with a little butter and condiments; herb or fish soup.

sour, *a. söer* (Ger. *sauer*; Icel. *súrr*; W. *sâr*, sour), acid; having a pungent taste; harsh of temper or disposition; morose; turned, as milk: **v.** to make or become acid; to cause to have a sharp taste; to acquire the quality of tartness; to make harsh in temper; to become crabbed or peevish: **sour'ing**, *imp.*: **soured**, pp. *söürd*: **sour'ly**, *ad. -lës*: **sour'ness**, *n. -nës*, acidity; sharpness to the taste: **sour'ish**, *a. -lës*, somewhat sour: **sour-dock**, sorrel: **sour-kraut**, -*krôut*, sauerkraut, which see.

source, *n. sörs* (F. *source*; Prov. *sourer*; It. *sorgere*, to rise, to bubble up as water: L. *surger*, to rise), the spring or fountain from which a stream of water flows; first cause; original; that which gives rise to anything.

sous, *sô* (F.), the plu. of *sou*, which see.
souse, *v. söüs* (prov. Eng. *soss*, a place wet and dirty: Scot. *soss*, the flat sound of a heavy soft body falling on the ground: Norm. *sussla*, to dabble in the mud: It. *sossare*, to sully), to plunge suddenly, or make a sudden plunge, into water: **ad.** all at once; on a sudden: **sous'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** a plunge over head and ears among water: **soused**, pp. *söüst*.

souse, *n. söüs* (F. *salsue* or *sauce*, sauce: Scot. *soss*, a mixture of incongruous kinds of food: L. *salsus*, salted), pickle made with salt; something kept in pickle; the pickled ears, feet, &c., of swine: **v.** to soak or steep in pickle: **sous'ing**, *imp.*: **soused**, pp. *söüst*.

souter, *n. sö'tër* (F. *savetter*, a cobbler: Lan. *sutar*; L. *sutor*, a shoemaker), a cobbler; a shoemaker.

south, *n. söuth* (F. *sud*; Dut. *zuid*; Ger. *süd*; Icel. *súðr*; Sw. *söder*; Dan. *sönden*, south), the direction in which the sun always appears at noon in the northern hemisphere north of the tropic; one of the four cardinal points; the direction opposite to the north: **ad.** being in the south: **ad.** towards the south: **south-east**, *n.* the direction between south and east: **ad.** in the direction of or coming from the south-east:

south-easterly, *a.* proceeding from or going to the south-east: **south-eastern**, *a.* towards the south-east: **southerly**, *a. süth-ër-lë*, coming from or going to the south, or to a point nearly south: **south-ern**, *a. -ërn*, lying towards the south: **southern**, *n. -ër*, also **south'ron**, *n. -ron*, an inhabitant of the more southern parts of a country: **south'ermost**, *a. -ërn-möst*, furthest towards the south: **southing, *a. söuth'ing*, going toward the south: **n.** tendency to the south; the distance a ship makes good in a south direction: **south-most**, *a. söuth'möst*, furthest towards the south: **south'ness**, *n. -nës*, the tendency in the south end of a magnetic needle to point towards the south pole: **south-ward**, *ad.*, colloquially, *süth-ërd*, toward the south: **n.** the southern regions: **south'wardly**, *ad. -lës*: **south-west**, *n. söuth'west*, the point equidistant from the south or west, or the point between them: **ad.** coming from the south-west: **south-west'ly**, *a. -ër-lë*, in the direction of south-west, or nearly so; coming from the south-west: **south-west'ern**, *n. -ër*, among seamen, a storm or gale from the south-west; a painted-canvas hat with round top and a broad flap for falling over the neck, for use at sea in coarse weather, also worn by coal-heavers—usually pronounced *sou'wester*, *sö'to*: **south-west'ern**, *a. -ërn*, in the direction of south-west: **south frigid zone**, the zone of the earth contained between the south pole and the antarctic circle: **south temperate zone**, the zone of the earth contained between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle: **south pole**, that pole of the earth farthest from Europe: **southern cross**, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, having the appearance of the figure of a cross: **southern hemisphere**, one of the two hemispheres of the earth in which Europe is not situated: **southernwood**, *n. süth-ërn-wood*, a common aromatic plant, allied to the wormwood.**

sou'wester—see *south-wester*, under *south*.
souvenir, *n. söv-ër* (F. *souvenir*, remembrance), a gift of affection; a keepsake.

sovereign, *n. söv-ër-ä* (F. *souverain*; It. *sovrano*, uppermost, supreme—from L. *supra*, above), an emperor; a king; a monarch; a supreme ruler; an English gold coin of the value of 20*s.*; **ad.** supreme in power or efficacy; chief; having no superior: **sov'er-ignity**, *n. -lës*, supreme power; highest place: **sover-ign state**, a country or state which administers its own government, and which is not subject to or controlled by another power.

sow, *n. söw* (Dut. *souwe*; Low Ger. *söge*; Sw. *sugga*; Ger. *sau*, a sow: W. *soga*, wallowing), a female pig or swine; the principal bar in the cast run off from a smelting-furnace, the numerous small bars branching off from it on the right and left being called *pigs*.

sow, *v. sö* (Goth. *saijan*; AS. *sawan*; Ger. *säen*; Sw. *sada*; L. *sativum*; W. *hau*, to sow), to scatter on the ground for the purpose of growth; to spread seed over tilled soil, as a field or garden; to spread; to scatter; to propagate: **sow'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of scattering seed on the ground for propagation: **sowed**, pp. *söd*: **sower**, *n. -ër*, one who sows: **sown**, pp. *sôn*.

sowans, *n. plu. sö'dnz*, also **sowens**, *n. plu. -ënz*, in Scot., a thick soup or jelly made from the husks or millings of oats—a very nutritious food, called in England *flummary*.

soy, *n. söy* (Japanese, *soyja*), a sauce or liquid condiment, originally prepared in the East, imported chiefly from China.

spa, *n. spä*, a general name for springs of mineral water, so called from Spaa, in Belgium.

space, *n. spä*s (L. *spatium*, space: F. *espace*: It. *spazio*), extension, as in length, breadth, and thickness; room; distance; interval; as between lines: a quantity of time: **v.** among *printers*, to make intervals between lines or between words: **spa'cing**, *imp.*: **n.** among *printers*, the adjustment of the distances between the words in a line: **spaced**, pp. *späst*: **spacious**, *a. spä'shüs*, having ample space or room; roomy; vast in extent; ample: **spä'ciously**, *ad. -lës*: **spä'ciousness**, *n. -nës*, the quality of being spacious; largeness of extent.

spade, *n. späd* (Ger. *spaten*; Dut. *spade*, a spade: Norm. *spode*, a small shovel: *a. spathe*: L. *spatha*, a blade: It. *spada*, a sword), a common instrument for digging in the ground; a suit of cards: **v.** to work with a spade: **spa'ding**, *imp.*: **n.** the operation of digging or paring off with a spade: **spade'ful**, *n. -fööl*, as much as a spade will hold: **spaddle**, *n. spä'däl*, a small spade; a weed-hook: to call a **spade a spade**, to call things by their right names; to be plain-spoken.

mäte, mä't, fär, laü; mä'te, mët, hër; pine, pîn; nô'te, nô't, mö've;

spadille, *n.* *spá-díl'* (F.), the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

spadix, *n.* *spá-diks*, plu. *spadices*, *spá-di-séz* (L. and Gr. *spadix*, a palm-branch broken off together with its fruit, of a date or nut-brown colour—gen. *spadicis*), in bot., a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged around a thick fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a large leaf, called a spathe, as in the arum: *spadiceous*, *a.* *spá-dish'-ús*, of a clear reddish-brown colour; red, with a small admixture of grey; resembling a spadix.

spahi, *n.* *spá'hé* or *spá'é* (Pers. *spáhi*—see Sepoy), formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry.

spake, *v.* *spák*, did speak, pt. of *speak*, but now nearly obsolete—see *speak*.

spalacotherium, *n.* *spál'-kó-thér'-i-úm* (Gr. *spalax*, a mole, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a mole-like insectivorous marsupial.

spale, *n.* *spál* (Dut. *spelle*, a splinter: Icel. *spjall*, a lath, a thin board: AS. *speld*, a chip for lighting: Gael. *spealt*, a splinter—from *spealt*, to cleave), in *Scot.*, a lath; a chip; a shaving of wood.

span, *n.* *spán* (Ger. *spanne*: It. *spanna*; F. *espan*, a span: Fris. *sponne*, a peg or nail: Icel. *spáta*, to stretch out a skin to dry by means of pegs), the space between the end of the thumb and the fingers when extended are usually reckoned 9 in.; the spread of an arch; short duration; a yoke of oxen: *v.* to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or by encompassing the object; to spread from one side to another, as an arch; to letter, as a horse: *spanning*, *imp.* *spanned*, *pp.* *spanned*: *span'ner*, *n.* *-ér*, one who or that which spans: *span-new*, *a.* (Ger. *span*, a chip, and Eng. *new*), quite new; as new as a fresh chip: *span-roof*, in *arch.*, a common roof having two inclined planes.

span, *v.* *spán*, pt. of *spin*, which see.

spancel, *v.* *spán-sél* (Ger. *spannen*, to tie, and *seil*, a rope), to tie the hind legs, as of a horse or cow, with a rope: *n.* the rope so used: *span-celling*, *imp.* *span-celled*, *pp.* *-seld*.

spandrels, *n.* plu. *spán'-dréls* (It. *spandere*, to spread: Eng. *span*, the spread of an arch), in *arch.*, the triangular spaces on each side of an arch left by the gradual departure of the sides from the perpendicular.

spangle, *n.* *spáng-gl* (Gael. *spang*, anything shining or sparkling: Slav. *spangeln*, to sparkle: Dut. *spang*; Icel. *spinga*, a clasp, a plate of metal), a small plate or scale of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and glittering: *v.* to adorn with spangles; to glitter: *spang'ling*, *imp.* *spangled*, *pp.* *-gl'd*: *adj.* adorned or beset with spangles.

Spaniard, *n.* *spán'-yér'd*, a native of Spain: *Span'-ish*, *a.* *-ish*, of or from Spain: *n.* the language of Spain: *Spanish-fly*, a winged beetle, collected in large quantities, and used for raising blisters; cantharides: *Spanish-juice*, liquorice.

spaniel, *n.* *spán'-yél* (F. *espagnel*; old F. *espagnel*—from *Hispaniola*, now Hayti, where was the best breed), a Spanish dog; a sporting-dog remarkable for sagacity and fawning; a mean cringing person.

spank, *n.* *spánk* (W. *ysponc*, a smack, a skip or quick bound: Low Ger. *spenker*, to run and spring about: Scot. *spunk*, a splinter of wood for lighting), a sounding blow with the open hand: *v.* to strike with the open hand: *spank'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* dashing; free-going: *spanked*, *pp.* *spánk't*: *spanker*, *n.* *spánk'ér*, something very large, or larger than common; one of the large sails of a ship, the lower part being extended by a boom: *spanking breeze*, a strong forcible breeze.

spanner, *n.* *spán'-nér* (see *span*), an iron tool used to tighten the nuts of screws.

span-new—see under *span*.

spar, *n.* *spár* (AS. *spæren*, gypsum: Gr. *spath*, a kind of leafy stone), a term applied to those crystals or minerals which break up into rhombs, cubes, plates, prisms, &c., with smooth cleavage faces, as in calc-spar, felspar, brown-spar, Iceland-spar, and the like: *spar-ry*, *a.* *-rý*, resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

spar, *n.* *spár* (Dut. *sperre*, a rod: Ger. *sparren*, a rafter: It. *sbarra*, a bar: Gael. *sparr*, a joist), any long round piece of timber, as a mast, a yard, a boom, &c.: *spar-deck*, the upper deck of a vessel, especially a frigate, on which spare spars are usually placed.

spar, *v.* *spár* (AS. *sparran*, to shut: Ger. *sperrén*, to force apart), to close or fasten with a spar; to bar: *spar'ing*, *imp.* *sparréd*, *pp.* *spárd*.

spar, *v.* *spár* (a metaphor from cock-fighting, when the cock has its spurs covered to embolden it to fight:

F. *esparer*, to fling or jerk out with the heels), to fight in show, or as preparatory to a real contest, as a pugilist; to box in gloves; to wrangle; to quarrel in words: *n.* a feigned blow; a contention with the fists: *spar'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of fighting in show, as a pugilist: *sparréd*, *pp.* *spárd*: *spar'ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who spars.

sparable, *n.* *spár'-á-bl* (corruption of *sparrow-bill*, so called from their shape), a small nail used by shoemakers for putting into the soles and heels of shoes to make them wear longer.

spare, *a.* *spár* (Icel. *spara*; Ger. *sparen*; L. *parcere*: It. *sparagnare*; F. *épargner*, to spare), scanty; frugal; held in reserve; not abundant; not required for present use; lean: *v.* to refrain from using, taking, or doing something; to part with willingly; to treat with tenderness or forbearance; to live frugally; to save from any particular use; to exercise forbearance: *spar'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* scanty; frugal: *spared*, *pp.* *spárd*: *spar'ely*, *ad.* *-ly*, also *spar'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*, moderately; not lavishly: *spar'ingness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being sparing; parsimony: *spare-rib*, a piece of the side of a pig, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

sparge, *v.* *spá-rj* (L. *spargere*, to scatter, to throw about), in *brewing*, to throw water upon in a shower of small drops, that it may percolate equally through a mass: *spar'ing*, *imp.* *spargéd*, *pp.* *spárd*: *spar'ger*, *n.* *spá-rj-ér*, a vessel with a perforated bottom, used for dashing or sprinkling water.

spark, *n.* *spárk* (lith. *sprageti*, to crackle, as fire-wood on the fire: Dan. *sprage*; Sw. *spraka*, to crackle), a small piece of ignited matter which flies off from a body during combustion; a small portion in a state of activity; a brisk showy man; a lover: *sparkle*, *v.* *spár-kl*, to fly off in sparks; to glitter; to exhibit an appearance of animation, as the eyes; to emit little bright bubbles, as liquors: *spar'k'ing*, *imp.* *-k'ing*: *adj.* glittering; lively: *sparkled*, *pp.* *-k'd*: *spar'k'ler*, *n.* *-k'ler*, he or that which sparkles: *spar'k'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

sparrow, *n.* *spár'-ró* (Goth. *sparva*; Icel. *spörr*; Dan. *spurre*; Ger. *sperling*, a sparrow), a well-known bird of several species: *sparrow-grass*, a corruption of *asparagus*, which see: *sparrow-hawk*, a small species of short-winged hawk.

sparry—see *spar* 1.

sparse, *a.* *spár* (L. *sparsus*, scattered: It. *sperso*: F. *spars*), thinly scattered; not dense: *sparse-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *sparse-ness*, *n.* *-ness*, state of being sparse; thinness.

Spartan, *a.* *spár'-tán*, pert. to anc. Sparta; hardy; brave.

spasm, *n.* *spáz'm* (F. *spasme*, spasm: L. *spasmus*; Gr. *spasmos*, a cramp, spasm), a sudden contraction of muscles of the body, of short duration, generally attended with pain: *spasmodic*, *a.* *spás-mód'-ik*, relating to spasms; convulsive: *spasmodically*, *ad.* *-ly*.

spastic, *a.* *spás'-tik* (L. *spasticus*; Gr. *spastikos*, afflicted with cramp or spasms), relating to spasms; having the power to draw to or from—applied to muscular contractions in disease: *spastically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *spasticity*, *n.* *spás-tis'-i-té*, tendency to suffer spasms.

spat, *v.* *spát*, pt. of *split* 2, which see.

spat, *n.* *spát* (Icel. *spytta*; Dan. *spytte*, to spit—see *split* 2), the spawn or young ejected by shell-fish.

spatangidae, *n.* plu. *spát'-tán'-jí-dé* (Gr. *spatangos*, a kind of sea-urchin), in *geol.*, a tribe of fossil echinites or sea-urchins peculiar to the chalk and greensand: *spatangus*, *n.* *spát-táng'-ús*, a genus of existing sea-urchins.

spatha, *n.* *spáth'-á*, also *spathe*, *n.* *spáth* (L. *spatha*; Gr. *spathe*, a broad blade), in bot., a large membranous bract or kind of leaf forming a sheath to cover a spadix; a calyx like a sheath, found as a covering in numerous flowers: *spathed*, *a.* *spáth'd*, having a spathe or calyx like a sheath: *spathal*, *a.* *spáth'-ál*, furnished with a spathe: *spath'ose*, *a.* *-ós*, having a spathe; resembling a spathe.

spathic, *a.* *spáth'-ik* (F. and Ger. *spath*, a leafy stone, spar—connected with preceding), in leaves or plates; applied to minerals having an even, lamellar, or flatly-foliated structure: *spath'ose*, *a.* *-ós*, in *min.*, having the characters of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellae; foliated in texture: *spathiform*, *a.* *-i-fór'm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling spar in form.

spathulate, *a.* *spáth'-á-lát*, another spelling of *spatulate*—see under *spatula*.

spatter, *v.* *spát'-ér* (Dut. *bespatten*, to splash: F.

cōw, dōj, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pétiller, to crackle), to scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with some dirty matter; to asperse; to defame: *spat'tering*, imp.: *spat'tered*, pp. *-téréd*: *spat'terdashes*, n. plu. *-dashés* (Eng. *dash*, to scatter), coverings for the legs to keep them clean from mud and wet.

spatula, n. *spát'-ú-lá*, sometimes *spat'tle*, n. *spát'-tíl* (L. *spatula*, a spoon—dim. of *spatha*, a broad blade: It. *spatola*: F. *spatule*), a flat sort of knife used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.: *spat'ulate*, a. *-ú-lát*, in bot., shaped like a spatula or a battledore; more or less rounded towards the summit and narrowed towards the base—applied to a leaf.

spavin, n. *spá'-vín* (It. *spavana*: old F. *espavent*, a cramp or convulsion of sinews in horses: Dut. *spat*, a cramp), among horses, a hard tumour or swelling in or near a joint, particularly in the hough, causing lameness: *spav'ined*, a. *-índ*, affected with spavin.

spawn, n. *spá'-vón* (Bav. *span*: Dut. *spenne*, milk drawn from the breast), the eggs of fish or frogs when cast forth: the spores of fungi; any product or offspring, in contempt: v. to produce or deposit eggs, as fish; to bring forth or to issue, as offspring, in contempt: *spaw'ing*, imp.: *spawned*, pp. *spá'-vóned*: *spaw'ner*, n. *-ér*, a female fish.

spay, v. *spá* (Gael. *spoth*: Bret. *spaza*, to castrate: L. *spado*, a eunuch), to extirpate the ovaries of; to castrate, said of a female animal: *spaying*, imp.: *spayed*, pp. *spád*.

speak, v. *spék* (AS. *spæcan*; Ger. *sprechen*; Fris. *spekja*, to speak: Icel. *spekja*, speech), to utter articulate sounds, applied to human beings; to make known thoughts by words; to talk; to converse with; to discourse; to make a speech; to address; to accost: *speak'ing*, imp.: n. act of uttering words; discourse: *spoke*, pt. *spók*, did speak: *spoken*, pp. *spók'en*: *speaker*, n. *spék'-ér*, one who speaks; the chairman of the House of Commons: *speaker'ship*, n. his office: *speak'able*, a. *-á-bl*, that can be spoken: *speaking-trumpet*, an instr. resembling a trumpet, by which the human voice can be carried to a great distance, as at sea: *speaking-tube*, a tube inserted in the wall of a building, and carried from one apartment to another, used by men of business to convey instantly their wishes by the voice to persons in another apartment: to *speak a ship*, to hail or speak to, as the captain or commander of one ship to another while their ships are passing near each other at sea.

spear, n. *spér* (Ger. *speer*: W. *ysper*, a spear, a lance), a sharp-pointed weapon, variously shaped, with a long wooden shaft; a lance: v. to pierce or kill with a spear: *spear'ing*, imp.: *spear'ed*, pp. *spér'ed*: *spear-head*, the bone, stone, or metallic point of a spear: *spear'man*, n. a man armed with a spear: *spear'mint*, n. *-mínt*, a plant; a species of mint having spear-shaped leaves.

special, a. *spesh'-ál* (L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular sort or kind, not general—from *species*, a particular sort: It. *speciale*: F. *spécial*), pert. to a species or sort; particular; designed for a particular purpose; confined to some particular department or subject; extraordinary: *specialise*, v. *-íz*, to particularise; to determine in a special manner: *specialising*, imp.: *specialised*, pp. *-ízéd*: *specialisation*, n. *-íz-é-shún*, the act of making special: special determination: *specialty*, ad. *-ít*: *speciality*, n. *-ít-é-té*, the special or particular mark of a person or thing; an object of special attention: *specialty*, n. *-ál-té*, an object of special case; an obligation or bond; that for which a person is distinguished: *special case*, in law, the statement, in a compendious form, of the facts upon which any question of law or equity arises, in order to obtain a judicial decision thereon: *special constable*, one appointed for a particular occasion: *special jury*, a jury consisting of persons of a certain superior station in society: *special pleader*, in law, one who draws common-law pleadings: *special pleading*, in law, special or new matter; the whole science of pleading; the specious but unsound arguments of one whose object is victory and not truth: *special verdict*, in law, a finding of the naked facts of the case by a jury, leaving to the court the application of the law to them.

specie, n. *spé'sh't* or *spé'sh'-á* (a contr. of *species*, which see), gold and silver coin, as distinguished from paper money or bank-notes.

species, n. *spé'sh'éz* (L. *species*, a particular sort—from *specto*, I look at, I behold: It. *specie*, form, appearance), a sort; a kind; a race; a group of indi-

viduals or objects sufficiently identical in all their natural qualities to justify the conclusion that they may have sprung from a common stock; a collection of like individuals produced by other individuals equally like them; a rank subordinate to a *genus*; a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes, and designated by a common name; in *med.*, the component part of a compound medicine.

specify, v. *spé'st'-fí* (It. *specificare*: F. *spécifier*, to specify—from L. *species*, a particular sort, and *facio*, I make), to mention or name in words; to designate so as to distinguish from every other; to determine by a particular mark or limit: *specifying*, imp.: *specified*, pp. *-fíd*: *specific*, a. *spé'st'-fík*, also *specific'al*, a. *-í-kál*, that designates the species, or constitutes it; definite or particular; infallible, as a remedy: n. a remedy which infallibly cures certain particular diseases; that which is peculiar to a thing: *specifically*, ad. *-ít*: *specification*, n. *spé'st'-fí-kát*: *shún*, a designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; a written enumeration of the particulars of a contract, &c.: *specific centre*, in *nat. hist.*, a term used to express that single point upon which each species had its origin, and from which its individuals became diffused: *specific character*, circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus: *specific gravity*, the ratio which the weight of any substance bears to the weight of an equal bulk of pure water: *specific name*, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.

specimen, n. *spé'st'-mén* (L. *specimen*, an example—from *specto*, I look at), a part exhibited in order that the nature and quality of the body or substance may be known; a sample; an instance.

specious, a. *spé'sh'ús* (L. *speciosus*, full of beauty, handsome—from *species*, show, appearance: It. *specioso*: F. *spécieux*, showy; plausible; apparently right; appearing well at first view: *spec'iously*, ad. *-ít*: *spec'iousness*, n. *-nès*, the quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.

speck, n. *spék* (Iith. *spakus*, a drop, a speck: Swiss, *speckig*, dirty: Ger. *spucken*; Dut. *spicken*, to spit: Sw. *spot*, spittle), a stain; a spot; a blemish; anything very small: v. to stain in spots or drops: *speck'ing*, imp.: *speck'ed*, pp. *spék't*: *speckle*, n. *spék'-kí* (dim. of *speck*), a small speck; a spot or stain of a colour different from that of the object: v. to mark with small spots of a different colour: *speck'ling*, imp. *-kling*: *speck'led*, pp. *-kíd*: *adj.* marked with speckles; variegated with spots of a colour different from that of the object: *speck and span*, *speck for spick—see spick and span*.

spectacle, n. *spék'-tá-kí* (L. *spectaculum*, a spectacle—from *specto*, I look at, I behold: F. *spectacle*), something exhibited to view, as a thing unusual; a sight; a pageant; a gazing-stock: *spec'tacles*, n. plu. *-tá-kí*, glasses mounted on a light frame to assist or correct vision: *spec'tacled*, a. *-tá-kíd*, furnished with spectacles: *spectacular*, a. *spék'-tá-k'ú-lér*, of or relating to shows: *spec'tac'ularly*, ad. *-ít*.

spectator, n. *spék'-tá-tér* (L. *spectator*, a beholder—from *specto*, I look at, I behold: F. *spectateur*), a looker-on; an observer; a witness: *spec'tatress*, n. fem. *-très*, a woman who looks on or at.

spectre, n. *spék'-tér* (L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition—from *specto*, I look at: F. *spectre*), the imaginary appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost; an apparition: *spec'tral*, a. *-trál*, pert. to a spectre; ghostly: *spectrology*, n. *-tról'-ó-jí* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science of chemical analysis by means of the lines of spectra as modified by the volatilisation of different elements: *spectroscope*, n. *spék'-tró-skóp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), one of the most important instrs. of modern scientific research, in which the analysis of light coming from various bodies as light sources is conducted by means of prisms, the object being to determine, from the position of the spectral lines, the composition of the bodies: *spectrum*, n. *-trám*, plu. *spec'tra*, *-trá* (L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image), the image of something seen after the eyes have been closed; the figure of the prismatic colours formed in a darkened chamber by permitting a ray of sunlight to pass into it through a prism—a *spectrum* may be formed by a ray from any luminous body, as from a star, a planet, &c., or from any body in a state of combustion: *solar spectrum*, a spectrum formed by solar light, especially as thrown by a prism on a screen in a darkened room: *spectrum*

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láu*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

analysis, the act or art of ascertaining the character and composition of luminous bodies, or of non-luminous bodies when in a state of combustion, by causing a ray of light from the body desired to be so analysed to pass through a prism, each substance in the spectrum having its own characteristic system of lines.

speculate, *v.* spēk'ù-lăt (L. *speculatus*, spied out, observed—from *specio*, I look at: It. *speculare*: F. *spéculer*), to study a subject in its various aspects and relations; to meditate; to purchase land, stock, goods, &c., in expectation of realising large profits by their future sale: **speculating**, *imp.*: **speculated**, *pp.*: **speculator**, *n.* -lă-tēr, one who purchases goods, &c., in expectation of being able to sell them again at a large profit; one who forms theories: **speculation**, *n.* -lăt-shùn, a train of thoughts arising in the mind from viewing a thing in various aspects and relations; a theory: the act or practice of purchasing goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade, in expectation of being able to sell them at a large advance in price: **speculative**, *a.* -lăt-iv, given to speculation; ideal; theoretical: **speculatively**, *ad.* -lăt: **speculatory**, *a.* -lăt-iv, exercising speculation.

speculum, *n.* spēk'ù-ti-um (L. *speculum*, a mirror—from *specio*, I look at: It. *speculo*: F. *speculum*), a metallic reflector; a mirror or looking-glass; in *surg.*, an instr. for keeping open certain parts of the body that they may be attentively examined: **specular**, *a.* -lăr, resembling a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface: **speculum metal**, an alloy of copper and tin with a little arsenic: **specular iron**, an ore of iron, occurring frequently in crystals, of a brilliant metallic lustre.

sped, *v.* spēd, *pt. pp.* of the *v.* speed, which see.

speech, *n.* spēch (Icel. *spekja*, speech: Ger. *sprechen*, to speak: Bav. *spächten*, to speak; *spacht*, speech, see **speak**), the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; language; an oration; a formal discourse: **speechless**, *a.* -lēs, without power of speech; dumb; silent: **speechlessness**, *n.* -nēs, the state of being speechless: **speech-maker**, *n.* one who makes speeches; one accustomed to speak in public: **speechify**, *v.* spēch'ì-ft (Eng. *speech*, and L. *facio*, I make), to harangue, generally used in contempt: **speechifying**, *imp.*: **speechified**, *pp.* -f'id: **speechification**, *n.* -f'ì-kă-shùn, the act of speechifying.

speed, *n.* spēd (AS. *spedan*, to succeed, to prosper: Low Ger. *spoden*, to haste: Bohem. *spech*, haste: *Spurdo*, I hasten), quickness of motion; haste; rapid action; swiftness; success: **v.** to hasten; to accelerate; to have success; to assist; to prosper; to fare: **speeding**, *imp.*: **sped**, *pt. pp.* **sped**, did speed: **speedy**, *a.* spēd'ì, quick; prompt; not dilatory or slow: **speedily**, *ad.* -lăt: **speediness**, *n.* -nēs, the quality of being speedy; quickness; haste: **Good speed you or good speed**, may you have good success: **speedwell**, a plant, the native name of several species of the genus *Veronica*.

speiss, *n.* spēs (Ger. *speise*, food, mixed metal), an impure arsenide of nickel, obtained from the ores of cobalt and nickel in small works.

speldings, *n.* spēl'dingz, in *Scot.*, haddocks or whiting cured and dried in a particular way.

spell, *n.* spēl (Icel. *spílda*, a piece of anything: Low Ger. *spall*, a certain portion of land), a turn; a job: **v.** to take another's place, as in labour.

spell, *v.* spēl (Dut. *spell*, a splinter of wood; *spellen*, to spell, pointing out the letters with a *spill* or splinter of wood), to tell the letters of a word one by one; to write or print words with their proper letters: **spelling**, *imp.*: **n. the act of naming the letters of a word; orthography: **spelled**, *pp.* **speld**, or **spelt**, *pp.* **spelt**: **spelling-book**, a book for teaching children to read and spell.**

spell, *n.* spēl (AS. *speltian*, to recite), any form of words which, when recited, were supposed to possess magical power; a charm: **v.** to charm by reciting a form of words: **spellbound**, *a.* arrested or locked up by a spell or charm.

spelt, *v.*—see under **spell 2**.

spelter, *n.* spēltēr (Dut. *spijnter*, spelter), zinc in thick plates or masses, usually unrefined.

spencer, *n.* spēn'sēr (said to be after Lord Spencer, who first wore it), a short over-jacket, worn either by men or women.

spend, *v.* spēnd (AS. *spendan*, to spend, to consume: Ger. *spenden*, to dispense: L. *expendere*, to weigh out: It. *spendere*, to spend), to lay out; to dispose of; to consume; to waste; to squander; to ex-

haust; to fatigue; to pass, as time; to exert or exhaust, as force or strength; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed: **spending**, *imp.*: **n. act of laying out or expending: **spent**, *pt. pp.* **spēt**: **adj.** consumed; deprived of its original force or qualities: **spender**, *n.* -ēr, one who spends: **spendthrift**, *n.* -thrift (Eng. *spend*, and Icel. *thrifa*, to seize, to lay hold of), one who is improvident or reckless in the use of his means: **spent ball**, a ball from a firearm which reaches an object so distant as to be deprived of sufficient force to penetrate it.**

sperm, *n.* spērm (Gr. *sperma*, seed of any kind—gen. *spermatoos*—from *speiro*, I sow), animal seed, particularly of the male; the spawn of fishes; a contracted form of *spermaceti*: **sperm-cell**, a cell which impregnates, as opposed to a *germ-cell*, which is impregnated: **sperm-oil**, the oil obtained from the spermæti whale, chiefly from the head: **spermaceti**, *n.* spēr'mă-sēt'it (L. *cetus*; Gr. *ketos*, any large fish, a whale), a white, brittle, semi-transparent substance obtained from sperm-oil: **spermatic**, *a.* spēr'măt'ik, also **spermatical**, *a.* -t'ikăl, pert. to or consisting of seed or semen; seminal: **spermătia**, *n.* plu. **mă'sh'it-d**, in *bot.*, motionless spermatozooids in the conceptacles of fungi: **spermatoa**, *n.* plu. spēr'mă-tō'ă (Gr. *ōon*, an egg), the cells which stand in the relation of nuclei to the sperm-cells, and of developmental cells to the spermatozoa: **spermatology**, *n.* -tōl'ō-j'ì (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise on sperm, or the fecundating fluid: **spermatophora**, *n.* plu. -tōf'ō-ră (Gr. *phero*, I bear), in *anat.*, cases of albuminous matter in which the bundles of the spermatozoa are packed: **spermatophorous**, *a.* -ō-r'is, producing or bearing seed or sperm: **spermatozooids**, *n.* plu. -tō-zō'idz (Gr. *eidōs*, form), in *anat.*, same as *spermatozoa*; in *bot.*, moving filaments contained in the antheridia of spermatogams: **spermatozoon**, *n.* -tō-zō'ōn, plu. spēr'mătō-zō'ă, -tō'ă (Gr. *zōon*, an animal), in *anat.*, the filamentary bodies developed in the semen, consisting of an enlarged extremity called *body*, and a vibratile filamentary appendage called *tail*, and which are essential to impregnation: **spermidium**, *n.* spēr'mid'it-ūm (Gr. *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, a kind of small seed-vessel resembling a seed, commonly called an *achenium*, *a-kē'n'it-ūm*: **spermoderm**, *n.* spēr'mō-dēr'm (Gr. *derma*, skin), in *bot.*, the general coverings of the seed.

spew, *v.* spū (AS. *spiwun*; Dut. *spouwen*; Ger. *spien*; L. *spuere*, to spit), to vomit; to eject from the stomach: **spewing**, *imp.*: **n. act of vomiting: **spewed**, *pp.* **spūd**.**

spacelate, *v.* sfās'ē-lăt (Gr. *spakelos*, mortification, gangrene), to affect with gangrene; to mortify; to decay and become carious, as a bone: **spacelating**, *imp.*: **spacelated**, *pp.* **adj.** affected with gangrene; mortified: **spacelation**, *n.* -lăt-shùn, the process of becoming gangrenous; mortification: **spacelus**, *n.* -lăt, in *med.*, complete mortification, as distinguished from gangrene, the incomplete state.

sphæreda, *n.* plu. sfēr'ē-dă (Gr. *sphaîra*, a sphere or globe), in *geol.*, the name given to certain vegetable organisms from the oolite, whose numerous branches are terminated by globular berry-like bodies: **sphærenchyma**, *n.* sfēr'ēng'k'i-mă (Gr. *engchyma*, an infusion; *engchumos*, juicy), in *bot.*, vegetable tissue composed of spherical cells: **sphærodon**, *n.* sfēr'ō-dŭs (Gr. *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of oolitic fishes having globular-shaped teeth: **sphæroside**, *n.* -sid'ēr'it (Gr. *sideros*, iron), a term applied to grape-like or kidney-shaped concretions of sparry carbonate of iron: **sphærolites**, *n.* plu. -rŭ-l'itiz (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of thick subconical chalk-shells, having opercular-looking upper valves; a variety of obsidians or pearl-stones, found in small rounded grains.

sphene, *n.* sfēn (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge: F. *sphène*), a mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime, found crystallised, and in granular or foliated masses, of a brown, grey, and yellow colour.

sphenoid, *a.* sfē-nō'id, also **sphenoidal**, *a.* sfē-nō'id'ăl (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge—gen. *sphenos* and *eidōs*, likeness: F. *sphénoïde*), wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which wedges in and locks together most of the other bones: **sphenoid** is often contracted into **spheno**, *sfēnō*, and signifies, belonging both to the sphenoid bone and to the part indicated by the other constituent of the compound, as *spheno-maxillary*.

sphenophyllum, *n.* sfē-nō-fil'li-um (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge, and *phyllon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, a genus of Coal-measure plants having whorled wedge-shaped leaves.

sphenopteris, *n.* sfē-nōp'tēr'is (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge,

cōw, bōy, fōot; pŭre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

and *pteris*, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns, so named from the prevailing form of the leaflets.

sphere, *n.* *sfer* (L. *sphaera*; Gr. *sphaîra*, a ball, a globe; F. *sphère*), the vast concave or expanse of the heavens; a globe; a celestial orb; any round solid body; employment; rank; circuit of action, knowledge, or influence: **spherical**, *a.* *sfer-â-kul*, round; globular; relating to a sphere: **spherically**, *ad.* *-lî*: **sphericalness**, *n.* *-nês*, also *sphericity*, *n.* *sfer-â-sî-tî*, state or quality of being round; roundness: **sphericle**, *n.* *sfer-â-kl*, a little sphere: **spherics**, *n.* plu. *-iks*, the sphere as a geometrical body, in relation to the different circles, lines, angles, &c., which may be described on its surface: **spherical angle**, *in trig.*, an angle formed by the intersection of two great circles on the surface of a sphere or spheroid: **spherical geometry**, that branch of geometry that treats of spherical bodies and their various properties: **spherical trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which treats of spherical angles and triangles: **music of the spheres**, in the *anc. astron.*, the music supposed to result from the motions of the spheres: **spherograph**, *n.* *sfer-â-grâf* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an instr. designed for the practical application of spherics to navigation: **spheroid**, *n.* *-ôjd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a round body or figure not perfectly spherical & a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis: **spheroidal**, *a.* *sfer-ôjd-al*, having the form of a spheroid: **spheroidality**, *n.* *-lî*: **spheroidicity**, *n.* *-ôjd-â-sî-tî*, state or quality of being spheroidal: **oblate spheroid**—see **oblate 1**: **spherometer**, *n.* *sfer-ôm-ê-têr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring with great precision the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c.: **spherule**, *n.* *sfer-ûl* (Gr. *sphaîra*, a sphere), a little sphere.

sphaerosiderite—see **sphaerosiderite**, under **sphaerida**.

spherulite—see **spherulites**, under **sphaerida**.
sphincter, *n.* *sfin-ktêr* (Gr. *sphinkter*, that binds tightly or contracts—from *sphinggo*, I bind tight), in *anat.*, a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds.

sphinx, *n.* *sfin-gks* (L. *sphinx*; Gr. *sphîngx*, the sphinx, the throttler—from Gr. *sphînggo*, I bind fast), a fabulous monster common to the *anc. myth.* of the Aryan, Grecian, and Egyptian nations, the so-called Egyptian sphinx being represented as a winged lion with a human head and bust, always in a lying attitude, the Greek sphinx being represented in any attitude which might suit the fancy of the poet; a fabulous creature near Thebes that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear to pieces those who could not solve them, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman; the generic name of the hawk-moths, so called because the attitude of the caterpillar resembles that of the Egyptian sphinx.

sphragistics, *n.* *sfr-â-jîs-tîks* (Gr. *sphragistikos*, of or for sealing—from *sphragis*, a seal), the science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions.

sphythmic, *a.* *sft-â-mîk* (Gr. *sphugmos*, the pulse), of or pert. to the pulse: **sphythmograph**, *n.* *-mô-grâf* (Gr. *grapho*, I describe), a contrivance for indicating the character of the pulse: **sphythmographic**, *a.* *-grâf-îk*, connected with or relating to a sphythmograph: **sphythmometer**, *n.* *sft-â-mô-mê-têr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for rendering visible arterial pulsations, or for counting them; a sphythmograph.

spicate, *a.* *spt-â-t* (L. *spicatum*, to furnish with spikes—from *spica*, an ear of corn, a spike), in *bot.*, having the form of a spike or ear of corn; arranged in a spike.

spice, *n.* *spîs* (F. *épice*; It. *spezie*, spices; L. *species*, kinds), any aromatic vegetable substance used as a condiment or for seasoning; a thing that imparts pungency or flavour to food; a small quantity giving a flavour to a greater: **v. to season or flavour with spice; to render agreeable to the palate; to tincture: **spicing**, *imp.* *spiced*, *pp.* *spist*: **adj.** seasoned with spice; having an agreeable taste or flavour: **spicy**, *a.* *spt-âsk*, fragrant; aromatic; smart; showy; piquant: **spicer**, *n.* *-sêr*, one who deals in spice: **spicery**, *n.* *-î*, fragrant and aromatic substances used in seasoning food: **spicily**, *ad.* *-sî-lî*: **spiciness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state or quality of being spicy: **spice-nut**, small round pieces of gingerbread spiced: **spice-wood**, the wild allspice.**

spick and span, *a.* *spt-âk dnd spân* (Norm. *spîk*; Icel. *spann*; Ger. *span*, a chip, a splinter), bright as a spike

just made, and a *chip* just split; bright; shining; quite new.

spicula, *n.* *spt-â-lâ* (L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point, a dart—dim. of *spicium*, a spike, an ear of corn), in *bot.*, a little spike: **spicular**, *a.* *-lêr*, resembling a dart or spike; having sharp points: **spiculate**, *a.* *-lât*, in *bot.*, covered with fine-pointed fleshy appendages; having a spike composed of several smaller spikes: **spicule**, *n.* *-kûl*, a minute slender granule or point: **spiculum**, *n.* *-kû-lum*, *spicula*, *n.* plu. *-â*, in *surg.*, a small-pointed piece of bone or other hard matter; in *zool.*, a term applied to those minute, needle-shaped, silicious or calcareous particles which are embedded in the fibrous mass of sponges, recent and fossil.

spicy—see **spice**.

spider, *n.* *spt-îder* (Dut. and Ger. *spinne*; Sw. *spindel*, a spider; a corruption of old Eng. *spinder*—from *spin*, so named from spinning its web), a well-known insect that spins webs to ensnare its prey: **spider-like**, *a.* small-bodied and long-legged.

spigot, *n.* *spt-ô-t* (It. *spigo*, a spigot or quill; W. *yspig*, a spine; Bav. *spickel*, a wedge), a peg to stop the vent-hole of a cask, or the pipe of a faucet.

spike, *n.* *sptk* (Sw. *spik*, a nail; Low Ger. *speke*; Ger. *speiche*; It. *spica*, the spoke of a wheel; L. *spica*, an ear of corn; *spiculum*, a point), a large nail; a pointed bar of iron, sometimes of wood; in *bot.*, an inflorescence consisting of numerous flowers, sessile, on an axis or single stem, as in the wheat and lavender: **v. to fasten with spikes or large nails; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of a cannon with a spike or long nail: **spiking**, *imp.* *spiked*, *pp.* *spt-âkt*: **adj.** having spikes; formed as a spike; terminating in a sharp point: **spiky**, *a.* *spt-âk*, sharp-pointed: **spikelet**, *n.* *spt-â-lêf*, a small spike; in *bot.*, a small cluster of flowers, as in grasses.**

spikenard, *n.* *sptk-nârd* (Ger. *spieke*, spikenard; Eng. *spike*, and *nard*), the spike or ear of the *nardus*, which is highly aromatic; the plant itself, or an oil extracted from it.

spill, *n.* *sptl* (It. *spillo*, a pin, a thorn), the vent-peg of a cask.

spill, *v.* *sptl* (Low Ger. *spillen*, to shed, to waste; Ger. *spülen*; Sw. *spola*, to wash or rinse), to suffer a liquid to run over, or to fall out of a vessel; to shed; to be lost or wasted; to waste; to injure: **spilling**, *imp.* *spilled*, *pp.* *sptl*, also *sptlt*, *pp.* *sptlt*: **adj.** poured out or wasted: **spiller**, *n.* *-er*, one who spills a kind of fishing-line: **spilling-lines**, in a ship, certain ropes used to dislodge the wind from a sail in order to furl it the more easily.

spill, *n.* *sptl* (Icel. *spjald*, a thin piece of board; F. *esquille*, a splint), a splinter; a chip; a small bar or pin of iron pointed; a small roll of paper, or thin slip of wood, for lighting a lamp.

sptlt, *v.* *sptlt*—see **spilt 2**.

spin, *v.* *spîn* (Icel. *spinna*; Dan. *spinde*; Ger. *spinnen*, to spin), to draw out and twist into threads; to extend to a great length; to draw out to a tedious length; to whirl or turn rapidly as by means of thread—applied to the motion of any body on its axis, as a top; to exercise the art or trade of drawing out into threads; to issue in a very small current: **spinning**, *imp.* *n.* the art or practice of drawing out into threads, as wool, cotton, flax, &c.: **spun**, *spun*, or *span*, *pt.* *spân*, did spin: **spun**, *pp.* *spûn*: **spinner**, *n.* *spî-nêr*, one who spins: **spinnet**, *n.* *-êl*, in *insects*, an organ with which they form their silk or webs: **spinster**, *n.* *-stêr*, one who spins; a maiden or unmarried female: **spinning-jenny**, a machine for spinning wool or cotton, consisting essentially of a large number of spindles made to revolve simultaneously: **spinning-mill**, a factory where spinning is carried on: **spinning-wheel**, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, driven by the hand, or by the foot acting on a treadle: to **spin** a yarn, among *sailors*, to tell a tale: to **spin** out the time, to take means to occupy as much of it as possible, but improperly and to serve a purpose; to protract.

spinach, *n.* also **spinage**, *spîn-âj* (It. *spinace*; Sp. *espinaca*; F. *épinards*, spinach), a garden plant whose leaves are used as a table vegetable: **spinaceous**, *a.* *spt-nâ-shûs*, pert. to spinach.

spinal—see **spine**.

spindle, *n.* *sptn-âl* (Ger. *spindel*, the pointed lime-twigs of the fowler; Low Ger. *spindel*, a knitting-needle; Ger. *schindel*, a splint—connected with L. *spina*, a thorn), the pin or thin rod, formerly used in spinning, for twisting the fibres drawn from the dis-

mâte, mâl, fâr, laûw; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

taff; any axis of revolution, as the axis of a wheel, of a capstan, &c.; anything long and slender; a yarn-measure: *v.* among *gardeners*, to put forth a long and slender stalk: **spin dling**, *imp.*: **spin died**, *pp.* *-died*: **spindle-legged** or **-shanked**, *a.* having long slender legs.

spine, *n.* **spin** (Bav. *speidel*, a splinter: *L. spina*, a thorn, *n.* **spin**: *Ger. span*, a chip: *It. spina*; *F. épine*, the spine), a spike or thorn; any thin sharp-pointed thing; the vertebral column or backbone, so called from its series of thorn-like processes; in *bot.*, an abortive branch with a hard sharp point: **spiny**, *a.* *spini*, full of spines; thorny: **spininess**, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of having spines: **spinal**, *a.* *-nal*, of or relating to the backbone: **spinal column**, the connected vertebrae of the back, or its cartilaginous substitute, forming the sheath for the spinal cord; the backbone: **spinescent**, *a.* *spini-scent*, in *bot.*, terminating in a spine; tapering to a rigid leafless point; tipped with a spine: **spiniform**, *a.* *spini-form* (*L. forma*, shape), like a spine or thorn: **spinose**, *a.* *-nos*, also **spinous**, *a.* *-nus*, full of spines; thorny: **spinule**, *n.* *-nule*, a minute spine: **spinulose**, *a.* *-nulos*, also **spinulous**, *a.* *-ilus*, covered with or bearing minute spines: **spinal cord** or **chord**, also **spinal marrow**, the greyish-white matter lodged in the interior of the spinal column or backbone.

spinel, *n.* *spini-til* (*F. spinelle* : *It. spinella*, the spinel ruby), a precious stone of various tints: **spinel ruby**, a name applied to the scarlet varieties of spinel.

spinet, *n.* *spini-tet* (*It. spinetta*; *F. épinette*), a musical instr. resembling the harpsichord, not now in use.

spiniferous, *a.* *spini-fer-us* (*L. spinifer*, thorn-bearing, prickly—from *spina*, a thorn, and *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, producing or bearing spines or thorns; thorny: **spiniferites**, *n.* *plu.* *-ites*, in *geol.*, a term applied to those minute spherical bodies beset with spines which occur in the chalk and flint.

spinneret, **spinning**, &c.—see **spin**.

spinose, **spinous**, &c.—see **spine**.

Spinozism, *n.* *spini-zism*, the doctrines of Spinoza, *spini-zist*, a Dutch Jew, born A.D. 1634, who taught that God is not only the Creator, but also the original matter of the universe; that there can be no substance but God; whatever is, is in God, and nothing can be conceived without God: **Spinozist**, *n.* *-zist*, one who believes in the doctrines of Spinoza.

spinst—see **spin**.

spinule, **spiny**, &c.—see **spine**.

spiracle, *n.* *spira-kl* (*L. spiraculum*, an air-hole—from *spiro*, I breathe), a breathing-pore; a vent; a minute passage by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled.

spire, *n.* *spir* (Sw. *spira*, a rod, a pointed steeple: Dan. *spire*, a germ, a sprout: Norm. *spir*, ray of a crown, a spurt of water shooting forth: *It.* and *L. spira*; *Gr. spira*; *F. spire*, a coil, a fold, a spire), anything wreathed or twisted; anything twisted and tapering to a point; a coil; a curl; the part of a body tapering to a point, as in a tower or steeple; the whorls of a shell except the lowest; a stalk or blade of grass: *v.* to shoot up to a point; to sprout: **spiring**, *imp.*: **spired**, *pp.* *spird*: **adj.** having a spire: **spiry**, *a.* *spiri*, curled; coiled; wreathed: **spiral**, *a.* *-ral*, winding like a screw: *n.* in *geom.*, a curve or curved line receding continually from the centre about which it revolves: **spirally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **spiral vessels**, in *bot.*, transparent tubes having one or more spiral fibres coiled up in their interior.

spirifer, *n.* *spiri-fer* (*It. spira*, a spire or coil, and *fero*, I bear), in *geol.*, a genus of brachiopods whose broad-hinged deeply-ribbed bivalves occur in Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous strata.

spirit, *n.* *spiri-t* (*L. spiritus*, breath, the breath of life, a spirit—from *spiro*, I breathe: *It. spirito*: *F. esprit*), an intelligent being imperceptible to the senses; an immaterial substance; the soul of man; a spectre or ghost; ardour; courage; temper or disposition of mind; the intellectual powers of man, as distinct from the body; a man of life, fire, and enterprise; purest part of a body; essential quality; a liquid, as brandy, whisky, or rum, obtained by distilling a fermented vegetable extract; real meaning, as opposed to the letter; in *Scip.*, sometimes the renewed nature of man; the immortal part of man; pre-eminently the *Holy Spirit*: *v.* to convey away rapidly and secretly, as by a spirit: **spiriting**, *imp.*: **spirited**, *pp.* *adj.* full of animation and life; ardent; vivacious; courageous; in *composition*, denoting the

state of the mind or the character of the disposition, as high-spirited, low-spirited: **spiritedly**, *ad.* *-ed-ly*: **spiritedness**, *n.* *-ness*, state of being spirited; animation; disposition of mind: **spirits**, *n.* *plu.* *-its*, excitement of mind; natural vivacity; the powers of mind; fluids containing more than half their bulk of absolute alcohol; such alcoholic liquids as are intended for drinking: **spiritless**, *a.* *-less*, wanting in vigour; dull; dejected: **spiritlessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **spiritlessness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being spiritless; want of life or vigour: **spirito-so**, *ad.* *-i-to-so* (*It.*), in *music*, with spirit: **spirit-dealer** or **-merchant**, one who has a licence to sell spirituous liquors: **spirit-lamp**, a lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil: **spirit-level**, a glass tube nearly filled with spirits of wine or distilled water, hermetically sealed, and fixed on a case of wood or other substance, used to ascertain whether a surface be horizontal or perfectly flat: **spirit-rapper**, one who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, and who alleges that they manifest their presence and convey intelligence by means of audible raps or knocks: **spirit-rapping**, the alleged manifestations of the presence of spirits by audible or visible signs; the belief in such: **spirit of salt**, a familiar name for muriatic acid: **spirits of wine**, a familiar name for alcohol—so called because formerly only extracted from wine: **animal spirits**, the fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion; the nervous fluid or nervous principle: **The Spirit**, the third person of the Holy Trinity: **the spirit**, the life or soul of man; the immortal part of man: **rectified spirit**, proof-spirit made purer by further distillation: **spirits of hartshorn**, an impure carbonate of ammonia: **spirits of turpentine**, a volatile and very inflammable oil distilled from turpentine.

spiritual, *a.* *spiri-tu-ál* (*It. spirituale*; *F. spirituel*, spiritual—from *L. spiritus*, breath, spirit—see **spirit**), not material; not gross; possessing the nature or qualities of a spiritual being; not lay or temporal; pert. to sacred things; pure; holy: **spiritually**, *ad.* *-ly*: **spirituality**, *n.* *-al-ty*, essence, as distinct from matter; spiritual nature; that which belongs to the Church, or to religion: **spiritualise**, *v.* *-al-ize*, to refine; to free from grossness or sensuality; to purify; to convert to a spiritual meaning: **spiritualising**, *imp.*: **spiritualised**, *pp.* *-ized*: **spiritualiser**, *n.* *-izer*, one who spiritualises: **spiritualisation**, *n.* *-i-zation*, the act of spiritualising: **spiritualism**, *n.* *-izm*, the system which teaches that all that is real is spirit, soul, or self; that system which regards the external world as either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else the mere educt of the mind itself; the doctrines opposed to materialism; the belief in the frequent communications from the world of spirits, as manifested by visible or audible signs; spirit-rapping and its allied manifestations: **spiritualist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who professes a regard for spiritual things only, or a belief in them; one who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits: **spiritualistic**, *a.* *-istic*, relating to spiritualism: **spiritualness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being spiritual: **spiritual court**, an ecclesiastical court: **spiritual-mindedness**, the state of having devout and holy affections: **spirituous**, *a.* *-uis* (*L. spiritus*, breath, spirit), containing spirit, or possessing its qualities; light; volatile: **spirituousness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being spirituous.

spirits asper, *n.* *spiri-tus asper* (*L. spiritus*, a breathing and asper, rough), in *Gr. gram.*, a mark thus (´) placed before certain words beginning with a vowel, to indicate that such should be pronounced like words beginning with vocal *h* in Eng.; also placed over *Gr. þ*, Eng. *þ*: **spiritus lenis**, *n.* *-lenis* (*L. lenis*, soft), the mark (´) denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

spiroline, *n.* *spiri-ro-lin-ít* (*L. spira*, a coil, a twist), in *geol.*, a genus of minute, many-chambered, foraminiferous organisms—so called from the spiral or whorl-like terminations of their cross-like forms.

spirometer, *n.* *spiri-rom'e-ter* (*L. spiro*, I breathe, and *Gr. metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the quantity of air an individual can expire after a forced inspiration.

spirit, *v.* *spért* (Bav. *sprutzen*, to sprinkle: Dut. *spruta*, to spirit—see **spurt**), to throw out in a jet or stream, as a liquid; to gush out in a small stream, as a liquid from a cask; to shoot scatteringly: *n.* a sudden rushing of a liquid substance from a small tube or

cōw, bōy, fōt; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thīng, there, zeal.

orifice; a jet: **spirt'ing**, imp.: **spirt'ed**, pp.: **spirtle**, v. **spirt'ed**; **spirt'ing**, imp.: **spirt'ed**, pp.: **spirtle**, in the same sense.

spiry—see **spire**.

spit, n. **spit** (Dut. *spet*, a spit; Icel. *spita*, a peg, a skewer: Sw. *speta*, a little rod: It. *spito*, a spear: Ger. *spieß*, a slender-pointed object), a long thin bar of wood or metal, pointed at one or both ends, on which meat, &c., is roasted; a narrow pointed object; a small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal from the shore into the sea, as a *spit* of sand: v. to put on a spit; to thrust through, as meat by a spit: **spit'ing**, imp.: **spit'ed**, pp.

spit, v. **spit** (AS. *spetan*; Icel. *spyta*; Dan. *spytte*; Ger. *spützen*; L. *sputare*, to spit), to throw out, as saliva from the mouth; to eject from the mouth; to rain slightly: n. **spittle**; saliva: **spat**, pt. **spat**, did **spit**: **spitten**, pp. **spit-n**, also **spit**, pp. **spit**: **spittle**, n. **spit'le**, saliva; the moisture thrown out from the mouth: **spittoon**, n. **spit-tōn**, a shallow box to receive the spittle thrown out of the mouth by smokers: **spit'fire**, n. **sp'fir**, a violent passionate person: to **spit upon**, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spitch-cock, v. **spitch'kōk** (Eng. *spit*, and *cock*), to dress an eel with condiments, &c., after splitting it longwise, then broiling it: n. an eel so dressed and cooked: **spitch-cooked**, a. **-kōkt**, split and cooked, as an eel.

spite, n. **spit** (Dut. *spijt*: Low Ger. *spiet*, vexation: Dan. *spydig*, sharp, caustic: Ger. *spitzig*, pointed, satirical), sudden or fitful ill-will; hatred accompanied with active annoyance or injury: v. to do with a desire to vex or annoy; to annoy; to thwart: **spit'ing**, imp.: **spit'ed**, pp.: **spite'ful**, a. **-fōl**, having a desire to annoy or injure: **spite'fully**, ad. **-tē**: **spite'fulness**, n. **-nēs**, the state or quality of being spiteful; malice: in **spite of**, in defiance of; notwithstanding.

spittle, **spittoon**—see **spit** 2.

splanchnic, a. **splangk'nik** (Gr. *splanchnon*, an entrail), in anat., belonging to the viscera or intestines: **splanchno**, **-nō**, in anat., a prefix, implying relation to viscera, as **splanchno-skeleton**, the osseous structure of particular organs: **splanchnography**, n. **splangk'nōgrā'fī** (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an anatomical description of the viscera: **splanchnology**, n. **-nōlō'jī** (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a description of the viscera.

plash, n. **plash** (Ger. *pladdern*: Sw. *plaska*, to paddle or dabble: Dan. *pladsse*, to shower down), water or slush thrown upon anything, particularly from a puddle: v. to bespatter with water or mud, or suchlike; to strike or dash about water or slush: **plash'ing**, imp.: **plash'ed**, pp. **plash't**: **plashy**, a. **plash't**, wet and muddy; full of muddy or dirty water: **plash-board**, a board in front of a vehicle to prevent the mud in wet weather being scattered upon it: **plash'ers**, n. plu. **-ērs**, guards placed over the wheels of a locomotive engine to prevent any person on the engine coming in contact with the wheels, and also to protect the machinery from wet or dirt thrown up by the wheels; the same contrivances placed over the wheels of an ordinary carriage drawn by horses.

platter, v. **platt'ēr** (another spelling of **splutter**, which see): **splitter**—**splatter**, n. **split'tēr**—**platt'ēr**, splashy dirt, expressive of the sound made by dashing water: **splatterdashes** or **spatterdashes**, coverings for the legs to keep off the splashes of mud.

play, a. **spla** (an abbreviation of *display*), broad; turned outwards: n. in arch., the slanting or bevelled expansion given to the sides of doors or windows: **play-foot**, a foot having the plantar surface flattened instead of concave; flat foot: **play-mouth**, a wide mouth; a mouth widened in derision.

spleen, n. **splēn** (F. *spleen*, spleen: Gr. and L. *splen*, the milt or spleen: It. *splene*), the milt; a spongy viscus near the large extremity of the stomach, formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; ill-humour; a fit of anger; latent spite; melancholy: **spleened**, a. **splēnd**, deprived of the spleen: **spleen'ful**, a. **-fōl**, angry; peevish: **spleen'ish**, a. **-ish**, affected with spleen: **spleen'ishly**, ad. **-tē**: **spleen'ishness**, n. **-nēs**, the state of being spleenish: **spleen'y**, a. **-tē**, angry; peevish.

splendent, a. **splēnd'ēt** (L. *splendens*, shining: It. *splendente*, splendid, bright), shining; glossy; beaming with light; illustrious.

splendid, a. **splēnd'id** (L. *splendidus*, bright, shining: It. *splendido*: F. *splendide*, very bright; showy; magnificent; glittering; brilliant; heroic; famous: **splēnd'idly**, ad. **-tē**).

splendour, n. **splēnd'ēr** (L. *splendor*, brightness, lustre: It. *splendore*: F. *splendeur*), great brightness; brilliance; magnificent display; grandeur; eminence: **splenic**, a. **splēn'ēk** (It. *splenicco*: F. *splénétique*, splenic—*splēn'ēk* from Gr. and L. *splen*, the milt or spleen—see **spleen**), troubled with spleen; fretful; peevish; gloomy: n. a person affected with spleen: **splēn'ēal**, a. **-ēkal**, same as splenic: **splēn'ēal'y**, ad. **-tē**: **splēn'ic**, a. **splēn'ēk**, belonging to the spleen: **splēnitis**, n. **splēn'itis**, inflammation of the spleen: **splēnisation**, n. **splēn'izā'shōn**, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, so that they resemble the substance of the spleen.

sploit—see **sploit**.

splice, v. **spits** (Dut. *spissen*; Sw. *spissa*; Ger. *spissen*, to join together so that the two ends shall interlace or overlap), to unite or join together the two ends of a rope by interlacing or twisting together the strands; to connect pieces of wood or metal, as beams or railway-bars, by means of overlapping parts fastened or bolted to them: n. a piece added to a rope by splicing: **splic'ing**, imp.: **spliced**, pp. **spist**: to **splice the main brace**, in naval phrase, to give out an extra allowance of spirits after special exposure to cold or wet.

split, n. **split**, also **splēt**, n. **splēt** (a nasalised form of *splitter*: Ger. *spint*, a pin or peg: Dut. *splitter*, a splinter), a small piece split off from a larger: in *surg.*, a thin piece of wood used to confine in its proper position a broken bone after being set; a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bone of a horse; a hard laminated coal, intermediate between cannel and common pit coal: v. to confine or supply with splints: **split'ing**, imp.: **split'ed**, pp.: **split'ter**, n. **split'tēr**, a small piece split off a larger; an irregular fragment rent from a body: v. to shiver; to break or rend into thin small fragments: **split'ter'ing**, imp.: **split'tered**, pp. **-tērd**: ad. broken into fragments: **split'tery**, a. **-tē-rē**, consisting of or resembling splinters; having splinters or scales adhering, as in a fracture: **split'ter-bar** (a corruption of *spangter-bar*—from Ger. *spannen*, to fasten), the cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs: **split'ter-proof**, capable of resisting the fragments or splinters of bursting shells.

split, v. **spilt** (Dut. *spitten*; Ger. *spießen*, to split: Low Ger. *splittern*, to shiver to pieces), to divide or separate lengthwise; to rive; to rend; to throw into discord, as a party; to burst or part asunder; to be broken, as a ship: n. a rent; a crack; a fissure or crack lengthwise; a breach or division in a party: **split'ting**, imp.: n. act of one who splits or divides: **split**, pt. and pp. **split**: **split'tēr**, n. **-tēr**, one who splits: v. same as **split'ter**, which see: **split'ter'ing**, imp.: **split'tered**, pp. **-tērd**: **split'ter-peace**, peace deprived of their husks and split, used for making soup: to **split one's sides with laughter**, to laugh excessively under strong incitement; to burst with laughter.

spit'ter, v. **split'tēr** (Low Ger. *splittern*, to shiver to pieces: Sw. *spittra*, to shiver: Ger. *plätzen*, to snap, to break to pieces), to scatter about drops of saliva while speaking; to scatter drops about the paper in writing with an ill-made pen: **split'ter'ing**, imp.: **split'tered**, pp. **-tērd**.

spodomancy, n. **spōd'ō-mān'is** (Gr. *spodos*, ashes, and *manteia*, divination), divination by means of ashes.

spodumene, n. **spōd'ū-mēn** (Gr. *spodos*, ashes), a mineral of a pale greyish-green colour.

spoil, n. **spoil** (F. *spolier*, to plunder: L. *spoliare*, to deprive of covering, to plunder—from *spolium*, the spoil of an animal—that is, its skin stripped off), that which is taken by force, especially in war; pillage; plunder: v. to plunder; to rob: **spoil'ing**, imp.: **spoiled**, pp. **spoyld**: **spoiler**, n. **-ēr**, one who spoils or plunders.

spoil, v. **spoyl** (a broad pronunciation of *spill*, to shed liquids, and hence, to waste: Ger. *spülen*; Sw. *spola*, to wash or rinse), to waste; to render useless; to mar; to taint; to go to ruin: **spoil'ing**, imp.: **spoiled**, pp. **spoyld**, also **spoilt**, pt. **spoylt**: ad. rendered useless; wasted; over-indulged: **spoiler**, n. **-ēr**, one who mars or corrupts.

spoke, pt. **spōk**, also **spoken**, pp. **spōkn**, from *speak*, which see: **spokesman**, n. **spōks'mān**, one who speaks for one or more persons.

spoke, n. **spōk** (from *spike*, which see: Ger. *speiche*; It. *spica*, the spoke of a wheel), one of the bars of a wheel passing from the nave or centre to the felly or rim; the spar or round of a ladder: **spoke-shave**, a kind of plane used for dressing curved wood-work.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

spoliate, *v.* *spó-lí-át* (L. *spoliatum*, to rob, to plunder—see *spoli* 1), to pillage; to plunder; to rob; **spoliating**, *imp.* *spó-li-át*, *pp.* *spó-li-át*, *n.* *-át-shún*, the act of plundering; **spoliator**, *n.* *-tér*, one who spoliates; **spoliatory**, *a.* *-tér-i*, tending to spoli; destructive.

spondee, *n.* *spón-dé* (L. *spondeus*, a spondee; Gr. *spondeios*, a spondee; as an adj., or of belonging to libations—from *sponde*, a libation, referring to its prolonged solemn character), a poetic foot consisting of two long syllables; **spondaic**, *a.* *spón-dé-ák*, pert. to a spondee.

sponge, *n.* *spúnj* (L. *spongia*; Gr. *spongia*, a sponge; F. *éponge*), a well-known porous substance much used for domestic purposes, being the skeleton of marine protozoa; a soft sponge-like substance for cleaning and wiping, &c.; one who pertinaciously lives upon others; bakers' dough before it is finally kneaded and shaped to be baked into bread; **v.** to wipe or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out completely; to imbibe or suck in; to gain by mean arts; to harass by extortion; **sponging**, *imp.* *n.* the act of wiping with a sponge; the act of living meanly upon others; **sponged**, *pp.* *spúnj-d*; **sponger**, *n.* *spún-jér*, one who sponges; a hanger-on for maintenance, &c.; **spongy**, *a.* *-jí*, soft, open, and porous; full of small cavities; having the quality of imbibing moisture readily; **sponginess**, *n.* *-jé-nés*, state of being soft and porous; **sponge-cake**, a light sweet cake; **sponging-house**, a prison-officer's house in which debtors committed to his custody were formerly lodged; **to set a sponge**, to mix a mass of flour with yeast, and set it in a position favourable for fermenting; **spongiform**, *a.* *-fá-írm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a sponge; soft and porous.

spongioles, *n.* *spún-jí-ó-les* (L. *spongia*, a sponge, and *ole*, a dim. termination), in bot., the extremities of roots, composed of loose spongy tissue, through which nourishment is absorbed from the earth; also **spongiola**, *n.* *-lé-les*; **spongites**, *n.* *spún-jít-és*, also **spongiaria**, *n.* *spún-jí-á-ri-á*, in geol., fossil sponges, found abundantly as flints in the chalk formation.

sponsal, *a.* *spón-sál* (L. *sponsalis*, belonging to betrothal or espousal—from *sponsus*, promised solemnly; L. *sponsale*, *sponsus*, of relating to marriage, or to a spouse; **sponsor**, *n.* *-sér*, one who undertakes to answer for another; a godfather or godmother at baptism; **sponsorial**, *a.* *spón-só-ri-ál*, pert. to a sponsor; **sponsorship**, *n.* the duty or office of a sponsor.

sponsion, *n.* *spón-shún* (L. *sponsio*, a solemn promise or engagement—from *spondeo*, I promise solemnly), the act of becoming security; a solemn act or engagement on behalf of another.

spontaneous, *a.* *spón-tá-né-ús* (L. *spontaneus*, of his own accord—from *sponte*, freely or voluntarily; L. *spontaneo*; F. *spontané*), acting of one's own accord; done without compulsion; acting from its own impulse or energy; happening or produced of itself; **spontaneously**, *ad.* *-lí*; **spontaneity**, *n.* *-ús-nés*, the state or quality of being spontaneous; **spontaneity**, *n.* *spón-tá-né-í-té*, quality of acting or proceeding without compulsion or external force; voluntariness; **spontaneous combustion**, the act of a body taking fire of itself through the chemical action of its own elements; **spontaneous generation**, the production of the lowest forms of life without visible means.

spool, *n.* *spól* (Ger. *spule*, a quill, a bobbin; Dut. *spoel*, a channel, a spool), a cane or reed with a knob at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood surrounded by a ridge at each end, on which thread or yarn is wound; **v.** to wind on a spool; **spooling**, *imp.* *spóol-d*, *pp.* *spóol-d*.

spoon, *n.* *spón* (AS. *spón*; Ger. *span*; Sw. *span*, a chip; Dut. *spoen*, a chip, a spoon), a well-known instr. of domestic use, consisting of a handle and a broad hollow at one end; an implement for removing earth, &c., from deep holes; **v.** to take up with a spoon; **spooning**, *imp.* *spóoned*, *pp.* *spón-d*; **spooney**, *n.* also **spoony**, *n.* *spón-í*, a half-witted foolish person; **adj.** weak-minded; silly; **spoonful**, *n.* *-fól*, as much as a spoon will hold; a small quantity; **spoonily**, *ad.* *-lí*, in a weak and foolish manner; **spoon-bill**, a wading-bird of several species, so named from its long flattened bill; **spoon-drift**, the water of billows at sea scattered in a heavy shower of spray by the violence and intensity of the tempest; **spoon-meat**, food eaten with a spoon; **to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth**, to be born to wealth or good fortune; **wooden spoon**, in Cambridge, the last on the list of mathematical honours.

spoor, *n.* *spór* (Dut. *spoor*, a trace, a track), the track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued as game.

sporadic, *a.* *spó-rád-ík* (Gr. *sporadikos*, dispersed, scattered—from *speiro*, I sow seed), scattered—applied to diseases which occur in single and scattered cases; opposed to epidemic and endemic.

sporangium, *n.* *spó-rán-jí-úm*, *plu.* *sporan-gia*, *-jí-át* (Gr. *spora*, seed, and *angos*, a vessel), in bot., the immediate case or covering to the spores of some cryptogamic plants.

spore, *n.* *spór*, also **sporule**, *n.* *spór-ál* (Gr. *spora*, a seed), one of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the functions of seeds, as in the ferns and club-mosses; **sporidium**, *n.* *spó-rí-dí-úm* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), the membranous case containing spores; a cellular germinating body in flowerless plants containing two or more cells in its interior; **sporocarp**, *n.* *spó-ró-kárp* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), the ovoid sac containing the organs of reproduction in certain plants; **sporophore**, *n.* *spó-ró-fór* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), a stalk supporting a spore; **sporozooid**, *a.* *spó-ró-zó-íd* (Gr. *zoön*, an animal), a moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.

sporrán, *n.* *spór-rán* (Gael. *sporan*), a pouch made of undressed skin with the hair outwards, often highly ornamented, placed in front of the kilt by a Highlander in full dress.

sport, *n.* *spórt* (old F. *desport*, diversion; It. *disporto* or *diporto*, solace, recreation), diversion; anything which makes merry; the mirth or pleasure thus produced; play; frolic; mockery; fowling, hunting, or fishing; **v.** to divert; to make merry; to frolic; to jest; to trifle; in familiar language, to exhibit or wear, as an article of dress; **sporting**, *imp.* *adj.* practising the diversions of the field in hunting, fishing, &c.; given to racing, betting, and gambling; **n. practice or pursuit of a sportsman; **sport'ed**, *pp.* *spórt-ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who sports; **sportful**, *a.* *-fól*, frolicsome; full of jesting; **sport fully**, *ad.* *-lí*; **sportfulness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being sportful; a playful disposition; **sportive**, *a.* *-ív*, inclined to mirth; playful; gay; merry; frolicsome; **sportively**, *ad.* *-lí*; **sportiveness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being sportive; playfulness; **sportingly**, *ad.* *-lí*; **sportsman**, *n.* *spórt-smán*, one who indulges in the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, or fishing, &c.; **sportsmanship**, *n.* skill in field-sports; **in sport**, in jest; for play or diversion; **to sport one's oak** (Ger. *spörte*, a door), in Eng. universities, to shut the outer door of one's room.**

sporule—see **spore**.

spot, *n.* *spót* (Dut. *spatten*, to bespatter or splash; *spat*, a drop of what is splashed), a mark; a place discoloured; a stain; reproach; blemish; a small extent of place; any particular spot; **v.** to make a mark or marks on; to stain; to discolour; to blemish; to disgrace; **spotting**, *imp.* *spó-ted*, *pp.* *spót*, marked with spots; **spotless**, *a.* *-lés*, free from spots; pure; blameless; **spotlessness**, *n.* *-nés*, freedom from spots or stains; **spot-tedness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being spotted; **spotty**, *a.* *-ít*, full of spots, or characterised by them; **spottiness**, *n.* *-nés*, state or quality of being spotted; **upon the spot**, immediately; before moving; **spotted fever**, typhus fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots; **to live upon the spot**, to reside; not to be an absentee.

spouse, *n.* *spó-ús* (old F. *épouse*; F. *épouse*, a consort; It. *sposa*, a wife; *sposo*, a husband; L. *sponsum*, to promise solemnly), a married person, husband or wife; **spouseless**, *a.* *-lés*, destitute of a married partner; **spousal**, *a.* *spó-ús-ál*, pert. to marriage; connubial; **nuptial**; **spou'sals**, *n.* *plu.* *-záls*, marriage; nuptials.

spout, *n.* *spówt* (Norm. *sputra*, to keep spitting, to spit; Dut. *spuyten*, to spit, to spout), the projecting mouth of a vessel, by which a liquid may be poured out without spilling; a pipe or conductor of water; **v.** to throw or pour out water forcibly, as from a pipe; to issue with much force; to speechify, in contempt; **spouting**, *imp.* *adj.* throwing or issuing in a stream from a pipe; haranguing; **n. a speech, in contempt; **spout'ed**, *pp.* *spóut-ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who or that which spouts.**

sprag, *n.* *sp-rág* (Dan. *sprække*, to crack, to burst; Sw. *spricka*, to split, to prout; connected with *sp-rig*, which see), a young salmon; a rough stout bar of wood; **v.** to stop a waggon by putting a strong bar of wood between two spokes of a wheel; **spragging**,

cōw, bōj, fōt, pūre, būd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

imp.: **spragged**, pp. *spragd*; adj. having the motion arrested by a sprag.

sprain, n. *sprân* (F. *spreindre*, to press, to strain: probably a mere corruption of Eng. *strain*, to squeeze), an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, causing much pain: v. to overstrain the ligaments of a joint without dislocation: **spraining**, imp.: **sprained**, pp. *sprând*.

sprang, pt. of **spring**, which see.

sprat, n. *sprat* (Dut. *sprot*, a young animal, a sprout), a small fish of the herring family, caught in immense quantities on the British and other coasts, formerly considered the fry of the herring.

srawl, v. *srawl* (Fris. *srawle*, to toss about the limbs: Dut. *spartelen*, to frisk, to wag one's legs: Icel. *sprokja*, to throw about the limbs), to stretch the body and limbs widely and carelessly while lying; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling: **srawling**, imp.: adj. tumbling with agitation or contortion of the limbs: **srawled**, pp. *srawlêd*.

spray, n. *sprâ* (It. *sprazzare*, to shower down, as water upon stones: Ger. *spritzen*, to spatter: Sw. *spratta*, to scatter: old H. Ger. *sprad*, a bush), a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; scattered drops of water dashed into the air.

spread, v. *sprêd* (Dut. *spreeden*; Ger. *spreiten*; Sw. *sprida*; Dan. *sprede*, to spread, to scatter), to stretch or expand to a broader surface; to extend; to cover; to expand itself in all directions; to be extended or stretched; to circulate, as news or fame; to cause to be extensively diffuse; to diffuse; to scatter over a surface; to fill or cover a wide space: n. extent; compass: **spreading**, imp.: adj. extending over a large space; wide: n. act of extending or expanding: **spread**, pt. and pp.: **spread'er**, n. -*er*, he who or that which spreads; a divulger; a disseminator.

spre, n. *sprê* (Icel. *sprækr*, brisk, lively: Scot. *spre*, merriment: F. *esprit*, spirit, vivacity), a merry frolic; in Scot., a wild ebullition of spirits, especially in a disorderly and thoughtless indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

sprig, n. *sprig* (Swiss, *spriggen*, to splinter: W. *briggyn*, a twig, a shoot of a tree), a small shoot or twig; offspring; a scion; a small nail without a head: v. to mark or adorn with sprigs; to work or strengthen with sprigs: **sprigging**, imp.: **sprigged**, pp. *sprigd*: **spriggy**, a. *sprig-gt*, full of sprigs.

spright, n., also **sprite**, n. *sprît* (corrupted from *spirit*, which see), a spirit; a shade: **sprightly**, a. -ly, spirit-like; brisk; lively; animated; full of life and activity: **sprightliness**, n. -*ness*, the quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness.

spring, n. *sprung* (Sw. *spraka*; Dan. *sprage*, to crackle: Sw. *springa*, to burst, to spring forth: Ger. *springen*, to burst open), a leap; a bound; elastic power or force; the start, as of a plank; an elastic body, as a steel rod, a coil of wire, india-rubber, &c., used for various mechanical purposes; a source; a fountain of water; rise; beginning; the time when plants begin to vegetate and grow; one of the four seasons of the year; the lower part of an arch: v. to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to start; to cause to explode, as a mine; to burst; to bound or leap; to proceed or issue, as from a source; to begin to grow; to germinate; to arise; to proceed, as from a cause; to move by elastic force: **springing**, imp.: adj. gushing from, as a spring: n. the act or process of leaping, issuing, or proceeding; growth; in *arch*., the first course of stones of the arch resting on the side walls: **sprang**, pt. *sprâng*, did *sprung*; burst; proceeded from: **sprung**, pt. pp. *sprung*, arisen; begun to grow: **spring**, n. plu. *spring*, outflows of water or other liquid from the earth: **springy**, a. *spring-gt*, having great elastic force or power; spongy; abounding with springs: **springiness**, n. -*ness*, the power of springing: **spring'er**, n. -*er*, one who or that which springs; the point at which an arch unites with its support: **spring-balance**, a contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel: **spring-board**, an elastic board secured at the ends, used in performing feats of agility, or for exercise: **springbok**, n. -*bok* (Dut. *springbok*—from *springen*, to spring, and *bok*, a he-goat), a species of antelope: **spring-gun**, a firearm discharged by a spring when trodden upon: **spring-head**, a fountain or source: **spring-tides**, the high tides which happen about the time of new and full moon: **spring-time**, the season of spring: **spring-wheat**, a species of wheat sown in spring: **intermittent springs**, springs whose

waters generally come with an alternate rush and a pause: **mineral springs**, outflows of water from the earth, which are impregnated with various mineral substances: **oil-springs**, outflows of oil from large natural deposits in the bowels of the earth, arising from organic matter, either vegetable or animal: **to spring a fence**, to leap a fence: **to spring a leak**, in a *ship*, to open in the seams of the planking to the extent of becoming leaky: **to spring a mast**, said of a mast when it is bent or strained, or started from its fastenings: **to spring a mine**, to cause it to explode: **to spring a rattle**, to put the rattle of a policeman in motion: **to spring at**, to leap towards: **to spring forth**, to leap out; to rush out: **to spring in**, to enter with a leap, or in haste: **to spring upon**, to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

spring, n. *sprîng* (from Eng. *spring*: Dut. *spring-net*, a noose or net), a noose to catch birds with; a spring-noose; a snare: v. to catch in a spring; to ensnare: **spring'ing**, imp.: **springed**, pp. *sprîngd*.

sprinkle, v. *sprîng'ikl* (Dut. *spreukelen*, to sprinkle: Ger. *spreukeln*, to mark with scattered spots: Sw. *sprackla*, speckled, freckled), to scatter; to disperse; to scatter a liquid; to cleanse or purify by sprinkling: n. a small quantity scattered: **sprinkling**, imp. -*king*: adj. scattering in small drops: n. a small quantity scattered in drops; a small number distributed among a large: **sprinkled**, pp. *sprîng'ikld*.

sprit, v. *sprît* (Norm. *spretto*, to split, to spring asunder or shoot like leaves: Dut. *sprict*, a piece of cleft wood, a spear, a bowsprit), to throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to sprout: n. a sprout; a shoot; a yard or spar which crosses the sail of a boat: **bowsprit**, n. *bô-sprît*, a large boom or spar which projects over the stem of a ship or boat to carry sail forward: **sprit-sail**, a sail extended over the stem of a ship or boat.

sprite, n. *sprît* (a corruption of *spirit*: F. *esprit*; Sw. *sprît*, spirit, mind), a spirit; a shade.

sprod, n. *sprôd* (Gael. *bradan*, a salmon; perhaps only a corruption of *sprout*), a salmon in its second year.

sprout, v. *sprôut* (akin to *spurt*, *sputter*, and *spirt*: Dut. *spruiten*, to sprout: Dan. *sprulte*; Ger. *sprudeln*, to spurt, to spout), to bud or germinate; to grow like buds or shoots of plants: n. the shoot or bud of a plant: **sprouting**, imp.: adj. germinating: n. the act of shooting or germinating: **sprout'ed**, pp. -*sprouts*, n. plu. young coleworts: **Brussels sprouts**, coleworts whose prominent leaf-buds as young plants are used for culinary purposes—so called because the best seed is obtained from Belgium.

spruce, a. *sprûs* (Icel. *sprækr*, brisk, lively: Sw. *spricka*, to shoot: Swiss, *sprützen*, to spring with elastic force), neat or fine in dress; trim; topish: v. to dress with affected neatness: **sprucing**, imp.: **spruced**, pp. *sprûst*: **spruce'ly**, ad. -ly: **spruce'ness**, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being spruce; trimness: **to spruce up**, to dress neatly; to trim.

spruce, n. *sprûs* (Ger. *sprossen*, to shoot, to germinate, the sprouts of a species of fir, a decoction of which was formerly much in use on the shores of the Baltic as a remedy for scorbatic and other complaints), a name given to several kinds of fir-trees: **spruce-beer**, a liquor flavoured with spruce-fir, sometimes called black-beer.

sprung, v. *sprung*, pt. and pp. of **spring**, which see.

spry, a. *sprî* (a softened pronunciation of *sprag* or *spruck*: Ger. *spruken*, to spurt), nimble; active; alert.

spud, n. *spûd* (Dan. *spyd*, a spear: Sw. *spode*, a rod; perhaps a mere corruption of *spade*), a narrow spade used for destroying weeds; a short thick thing, in contempt.

spuller, n. *spûll'er* (a corruption of *spooler*), one employed to inspect yarn.

spume, n. *spûm* (L. and It. *spuma*, foam, froth), froth; foam; scum: v. to froth; to foam: **spuming**, imp.: **spumed**, pp. *spûmd*: **spummy**, a. *spûm'us*, also *spû'mous*, a. -*mus*, consisting of froth or scum; frothy: **spumescence**, n. *spû-mês-sens*, frothiness: **spumiferous**, a. -*mî-fêr-us* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing foam.

spun, v. *spûn*, pt. of **spin**, which see: **spun-hay**, hay twisted into ropes: **spun-yarn**, rope-yarn twisted into a rope.

spunk, n. *spûngk* (W. *ysponcio*, to smack, to bound sharply: Dut. *voncke*, a spark, tinder), wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; a match; spirit; mettle; in Scot., a spark: **to spunk out**, to come to light; to be discovered: **spunk'y**, a. -*ki*, quick; spirited.

mâte, mât, fûr, lât; mête, mét, hêr; pine, pîn; môte, nô, môve;

spur, *n.* *spër* (AS. *spura*, a spur—from *spurnan*, to kick: Ger. *sporn*; Sw. *sporre*; Gael. *spor*, a spur), an instr. having a small wheel with sharp points, worn on the heels of boots, for inciting horses to further speed; any incitement or stimulus to increase effort; the sharp horny projection on a cock's leg; the largest and leading root of a tree; any projecting appendage of a flower or blossom having the appearance of a spur; anything standing out; a mountain branching from a range; anything resembling a spur: **v.** to incite or urge forwards with a spur; to urge to more vigorous action; to incite; to impel; to press forward: **spurring**, *imp.*: **spurred**, *pp.*: **spërd**: **adj.** wearing or having spurs; affected with spur or ergot, as *spurred rye*: **spur-wheel**, a wheel having cogs around the rim, but pointing towards its centre: **spur-gall**, *v.* to gall or wound with a spur: **spurless**, *a.* *-lës*, without a spur.

spurge, *n.* *spërg* (F. *espurger*, to purge, to cleanse: L. *purgo*, I purge), a plant, the juice of which is very hot and corroding; a name applied to various plants.

spurious, *a.* *spü-ri-üs* (L. *spurius*, spurious: It. *spurio*), not real or genuine; not proceeding from the true source; counterfeit; false: **spuriously**, *ad.* *-it*: **spurioussness**, *n.* *-nës*, the state or quality of being spurious or not genuine.

spurn, *v.* *spërn* (AS. *spurnan*, to kick: F. *esparer*, to kick: L. *spernere*, to despise—see *spur*), to drive back, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection: **spurning**, *imp.*: **spurned**, *pp.*

spërner, *v.* *spërn-er*, *one who spurns*.

spurt, *n.* *spërt* (see *spout*): Dut. *spuiten*, to sprout: Sw. *spjuda*, to spirt), a forcible ejection, suddenly or repeated at intervals, of a liquid substance from a tube or small opening; a jet; a sudden effort: **v.** to throw out forcibly in a stream, as water; to rush or issue out, as a jet, suddenly or at intervals: **spurting**, *imp.*: **spurt ed**, *pp.*: **spurtle**, *v.* *spërtl*, to issue out in a scattering manner: **spurting**, *imp.* *-it*: **spurtled**, *pp.* *spërtl-it*; also *spirt* and *spirtle* in the same sense—see *spirt*.

sputter, *v.* *spüt-ter* (imitative of the sound of a mixture of air and water driven from an orifice: Low Ger. *spütern*; Norm. *sputura*, to sputter, to spurt), to spit in scattered drops, as in rapid speaking; to throw out liquid matter in scattered portions; to utter with hasty indistinctness: *n.* moist matter thrown out in particles or drops: **sputtered**, *imp.*: **sputtered**, *pp.* *-terd*: **sputterer**, *n.* *-ter-er*, one who sputters.

sputum, *n.* *spüt-üm* (L. *sputum*, spittle), in med., the matter discharged from the mouth in disorders of the breathing organs; spittle.

spy, *n.* *spä* (F. *espier*; It. *spicare*; Ger. *spähen*; Dut. *spieden*, to examine narrowly, to explore), one who secretly watches the conduct, condition, actions, &c., of a person, in order to report them to another; a secret agent; one who secretly conveys the transactions of others: **v.** to discover at a distance; to gain sight of; to inspect or examine secretly; to find out by artifice; to play the spy: **spying**, *imp.*: **spied**, *pp.* *spid*: **spy-glass**, a small telescope.

squab, *a.* *skwöb* (imitative of the sound made by the fall of a soft lump: Ger. *quabbelig*, fat, plump), fat; plump; bulky: **n.** anything thick and soft; a soft stuffed cushion; a thick fat person; an unfledged bird or nestling: **ad.** with a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat: **squab by**, *a.* *-bi*, thick; fat; heavy: **squab-pie**, a pie made of squabs or young pigeons, or one made of meat, apples, and onions.

squabble, *n.* *skwöb-bl* (imitative of noisy talk taken from the dashing of water: Sw. *kabbla*, to wrangle: Norm. *suabba*, to splash), a low quarrel; a scuffle; a brawl: **v.** to contend; to scuffle; to wrangle: **squabbling**, *imp.* *-it*: **bl**, *n.* the act of one who engages in a wrangling debate or petty quarrel: **squabbled**, *pp.* *skwöb-bl-d*: **squabbler**, *n.* *-bl-er*, one who squabbles.

squad, *n.* *skwöd* (F. *escouade*, a small body of men: Sp. *escuadra*; It. *squadra*, a troop or square of soldiers: L. *quadratus*, squared), a group; a company; a small party of soldiers assembled for drill.

squadron, *n.* *skwöd-rön* (It. *squadrone*; Sp. *escuadron*; F. *escadron*, a squadron—see *squad*), a body of troops drawn up in a square, or in any form; the chief division of a regiment of cavalry, consisting of two troops, each of about eighty men; a detachment of ships of war: **squadroned**, *a.* *-rönd*, formed into squadrons.

squalid, *a.* *skwöl'id* (L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy: It.

squalido: F. *squalide*), poverty-stricken; extremely dirty: **squalidly**, *ad.* *-it*: **squalidness**, *n.* *-nës*, the state or quality of being squalid: **squalor**, *n.* *-er* (L. *squalor*, dirtiness), foulness; filthiness.

squall, *v.* *skwöl* (Icel. *squala*, to scream: Dan. *squaller*, noisy talk: Sw. *squallra*, to tattle), to cry out; to scream: **n. a loud scream or cry: **squalling**, *imp.*: **adj.** crying out harshly; screaming: **squalled**, *pp.* *skwöl-d*.**

squall, *n.* *skwöl* (Sw. *squala*, expressing the sound of gushing water; It. *squallare*, to sound shrill and clear), a sudden storm of wind and rain: **squally**, *a.* *-it*, abounding in sudden and violent gusts of wind: **black squall**, sudden and violent gusts of wind accompanied with rain and dark heavy clouds: **white squall**, a squall without rain and dark clouds: to look out for squalls, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch.

squaloid, *a.* *skwölöyd* (L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. *eidös*, resemblance), resembling or pert. to the shark family.

squalor—see *squalid*.

squama, *n.* *skwä-mä*, *plu.* *squä-mæ*, *-më* (L. *squama*, a scale of a fish or serpent), in bot., a scale; a part arranged like a scale: **squa mose**, *a.* *-mös*, also *squä-mous*, *a.* *-mös*, scaly; covered with scales; having a scale-like aspect, structure, or arrangement: **squä-mi-form**, *a.* *-mifälterm* (L. *forma*, a shape), having the form of scales: **squamigerous**, *a.* *skwä-mij-er-üs* (L. *gero*, I bear), bearing or having scales.

squander, *v.* *skwön-der* (a nasalised form of old Eng. *scwætan*, to splash or spill a liquid, to disperse: Dan. *sqvætte*, to splash, to spurt: Sw. *squatträ*, to squander; to spend profusely or wastefully; to spend without economy or judgment: **squandering**, *imp.*: **adj.** prodigal; wasteful: **squandered**, *pp.* *-derd*: **adj.** scattered; spent lavishly and wastefully: **squanderer**, *n.* *-der-er*, one who squanders (old F. *esquarré*, *It.* *squadro*, square—from L. *quadratus*, square), having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; not curved or round; fitting; that does equal justice; suitable; even; not leaving a balance; stout; well set; right or honest, as on the square, *square-dealing*: **n. a figure having four equal sides and four right angles; a space of ground having four straight sides, with houses fronting inwards erected on at least three sides; the product of a number multiplied by itself; an instr. for drawing straight lines and tracing right angles; a body of troops in the form of a square; level; regularity; rule; conformity: **v.** to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a given standard; to adjust or regulate; to balance to make even; to multiply into itself, as a number; to suit; to determine the exact contents of in square measure, as the area of a circle; to take up the attitude of a boxer: **squaring**, *imp.*: **squared**, *pp.* *skwärd*: **adj.** made in the form of a square; adjusted; regulated: **squarely**, *ad.* *-it*: **squareness**, *n.* *-nës*, the state of being square: **squarish**, *a.* *-rish*, nearly square: **square measure**, a measure having length and breadth: **square number**, the product resulting from any number multiplied into itself; the second power of a number: **square root**, that part of a number which, when multiplied into itself, produces the number: **square-rigged**, *a.* having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards instead of stays: **square-sail**, a four-sided sail extended to a yard: **square-toes**, an old-fashioned formal person: **hollow square**, a body of infantry drawn up in the form of a square, with a space in the centre for the officers, staff, &c. *Note.*—In such expressions as, *four square yards*, and *four yards square*, the former signifies an area or space containing four spaces, each a yard long and a yard broad; the latter signifies four yards long multiplied by four yards broad, producing 16 square yards.**

When the expressions are restricted to *unity or one*, the results are the same—thus, *one square yard* is identical in result with *one yard square*, *all square*, all settled; all right: **on the square**, in an open fair manner; honestly.

squarrose, *a.* *skwör-rös*, also *squar'rous*, *a.* *-ris*, (mid. L. *squarra*, roughness of the skin; *squarrosus*, covered with scurf or scab), in bot., covered with projecting parts or jags, as leaves; having scales, small leaves, or projections spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded: **squar'rouse**, *a.* *-ü-lës*, slightly squarrose.

squash, *v.* *skwōsh* (Low Ger. *quasken*, expressing the sound of dabbling in a wet material, or walking with water in the shoes; Ger. *quatschen*, to make the sound of wet things; *F. esquacher*, to crush something soft), to bear or press into pulp; to crush into a flat mass; *n.* anything soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a heavy soft body: **squash** *ing*, *imp.*: **squashed**, *pp.* *skwōsh*: **squashy**, *a.* *skwōsh'ī*, like a squash; **muddy**: **squashiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being squashy or soft: **squish-squash**, the noise made by the feet in walking over a swampy piece of ground.

squash, *n.* *skwōsh* (N. Amer. Indians, *asq.* raw, green, immature—*plu. asquash*), a plant, and its fruit, of the gourd kind; an Amer. animal allied to the weasel—properly *musquash*.

squat, *v.* *skwōt* (imitative of a drop of liquid falling to the ground, then used to signify lying close and flat like a liquid mass: *prov.* Dan. *squat*, a blot, a drop: *prov.* Eng. *squat*, to spot with dirt; *It. quattare*, to cower down), to bruise or make flat by letting fall; to sit or cower down; to stoop or lie close to escape observation; to settle on new lands without a title: **adj.** sitting on the hands or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like an animal cowering: **squatting**, *imp.*: **adj.** used for sitting or squatting upon: *n.* the act of settling upon new lands without a title: **squatted**, *pp.*: **squat-ter**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who squats; a settler on new lands without title; in the *Australian colonies*, a name applied to sheep-farmers and cattle-breeders who occupy extensive tracts of land from Government at a very small rental.

squaw, *n.* *skwōw* (an Amer. Indian word), a female; a wife.

squeak, *v.* *skwēk* (imitative of a short cry, as *squeal* of a prolonged sound: Ger. *quicken*, to squeak like a pig), to utter a short shrill cry; to make a sharp disagreeable noise: *n.* a short acute cry: **squeaking**, *imp.*: **adj.** crying with a sharp voice; making sharp disagreeable sounds: **squeaked**, *pp.* *skwēkt*: **squeaker**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who squeaks.

squeal, *v.* *skwēl* (Icel. *squala*, to scream, to cry: Dan. *squæler*, noisy talk—see *squeak*), to cry with a sharp, shrill, continuous sound; *n.* a sharp shrill sound less momentary than a squeak: **squealing**, *imp.*: **adj.** uttering sharp shrill sounds: **squealed**, *pp.* *skwēld*.

squeamish, *a.* *skwēm'ish* (imitative of a certain degree of choking or oppression: Dan. *quæle*, to choke, to oppress; Sw. *quäla*, to make sick; *quæm*, oppressive suffocating weather), sickish at stomach; nice; scrupulous; easily disgusted: **squeamishly**, *ad.* *-li*: **squeamishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being squeamish; fastidiousness.

squeeze, *v.* *skwēs* (AS. *cweysan*, to squeeze, to crush: Low Ger. *quetsen*; Ger. *quetschen*, to squeeze), to press between two bodies; to embrace closely; to oppress by extortion; to crowd closely together; to press: *n.* the act of one who squeezes; pressure between bodies: **squeezing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of compressing; oppression; in *plu.*, the produce of squeezing; **deggs**: **squeezed**, *pp.* *skwēd*: **squeeze-able**, *a.* *-d-ib*, admitting of being squeezed: to **squeeze out**, to force out by pressure, as a liquid: to **squeeze through**, to pass through by pressing.

squelch, *v.* *skwēlch* (imitative of the sound produced by the fall of soft bodies), to crush: *n.* a flat heavy fall: **squelching**, *imp.*: **squelched**, *pp.* *skwēlcht*.

squib, *n.* *skwīb* (a corruption of *squirt*, to throw out water in a thin scattering stream: Norm. *svabba*, to splash), a firework spouting fire, as a squirt does water; a light witty expression reflecting on another, less sarcastic than a lampoon: *v.* to utter sarcastic expressions: **squibbing**, *imp.*: **squibbed**, *pp.* *skwōbd*.

squid, *n.* *skwid* (a corruption of *squirt*), another name for the cuttle-fish—so called from its squirting out a brownish-black liquor.

squill, *n.* *skwōl* (F. *squille*; Sp. *esculla*; L. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion), a lily-like plant having a root like an onion—used in medicine; a shrimp; an insect having its body covered with a crust like a shrimp.

squint, *v.* *skwint* (F. *guigner*, to wink or look with one eye; Dut. *schuine*, a sloped eye *wink*), to look or see obliquely; to have the eyes differently directed: *n.* a defect of vision in which only one eye appears to be directed to the object looked at: **adj.** looking obliquely; not having the eyes both turned in the same direction: **squinting**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely: **squinted**, *pp.*: **squintingly**, *ad.*

-li: **squint-eyed**, *a.* having eyes that squint; indirect; malignant.

squire, *n.* *skwīr* (abbreviated form of *esquire*, which see), a popular abbreviation of *esquire*, usually applied to a landed gentleman by his tenantry and others; an attendant on a noble warrior: **squirearchy**, *n.* *-ār-kī* (Gr. *arche*, sovereignty, rule), a term applied to country gentlemen collectively.

squirrel, *n.* *skwīr-rēl* (F. *écureuil*, a squirrel—from L. *sciurus*; Gr. *skiuours*, a squirrel, a shadow-tail—from Gr. *skia*, shade, and *oura*, a tail), a small quadruped having a long bushy tail, remarkable for its agility.

squirt, *v.* *skwērt* (Norm. *squittra*, to spout, to splash), to eject from a narrow pipe or orifice, as water; to throw out in a stream with sudden jerks: *n.* a small instr. by which a liquid may be thrown out in sudden streams: **squirting**, *imp.*: **squirted**, *pp.*: **squirting cucumber**, a plant, the fruit of which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same time ejects its juice and seeds.

stab, *v.* *stāb* (Gael. *stob*, to thrust, to drive into the ground; Icel. *stappa*, to pound, to stamp; L. *stipare*, to stuff, to cram; Gr. *staibo*, to stamp, to tread), to give a sharp abrupt thrust with a pointed weapon; to injure secretly by malicious falsehoods: *n.* the thrust of a pointed weapon; an injury done secretly: **stabbing**, *imp.*: **stabbed**, *pp.*: **stab'd**: **stabber**, *n.* *-bēr*, one who or that which stabs: to **stab at**, to thrust a pointed weapon at.

Stabat Mater, *n.* *stā-bāt māt-ēr* (L. *mater*, the mother; *stabat*, stood), the (weeping) mother stood, the first words of a celebrated Latin hymn composed in the 14th century, set to music by nearly all the great composers, performed in the services of R. Cath. Ch. during Holy Week.

stable, *a.* *stā-bl* (F. *stable*, stable—from L. *stabilis*, that stands fast or firm—from *sto*, I stand; *It. stabile*), firmly established; fixed; durable; not fickle: **stably**, *ad.* *-bi*: **stableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also **stability**, *n.* *stā-bil-ī-tē* (L. *stabilitas*; F. *stabilité*), strength to stand with; being moved; firmness; immovability; strength of resolution or purpose: **stable equilibrium**, the property of a body of returning to its original position when disturbed.

stable, *n.* *stā-bl* (old F. *estable*, a stable—from L. *stabulum*, a standing-place—from *sto*, I stand), a stand or house for horses: *v.* to put into or keep in a stable; to dwell in a stable: **stabling**, *imp.*: **-bling**: *n.* accommodation or houses for the shelter of horses: **stabled**, *pp.* *stā-bl'd*: **stableman**, *n.* one who attends to stables and the horses in them: **stable-boy**, a boy who waits on horses in a stable.

stablish, *v.* *stāb'lish*, for **establish**, which see.

staccato, *ad.* *stāk-kā'tō* (It.), in music, with a short, distinct, halting sound on each note.

stack, *n.* *stāk* (Icel. *stakka*, a stump; *stakkr*, a stack or projecting heap; Gael. *stac*, a steep and high cliff; Ger. *stock*, stock of a tree), a large conical heap of corn in the straw, thatched on the top; a large pile of hay, straw, or wood; a number of chimneys standing together; in *geol.*, a pillar-like rock separated from the mainland; a needle: *v.* to lay up in a large pile or heap: **stacking**, *imp.*: **stacked**, *pp.* *stākt*: **stackyard**, the space of ground where grain in the straw is piled in large heaps or stacks: **stack of arms**, firearms placed together so as to form a conical heap, with their ends resting on the ground.

stacte, *n.* *stāk'tē* (L. *stacta*; Ger. *stakte*, myrrh-oil), a fatty and very odiferous liquid, being a kind of myrrh.

staddle, *n.* *stād'dl* (AS. *stæthel*, a foundation; Icel. *stada*, standing; Dan. *stade*, station, a standing), a support; the support or platform of a stack; a young tree left standing when the underwood is cut down: *v.* to leave saddles when a wood is cut down: **staddling**, *imp.*: **-dling**: **staddled**, *pp.* *stād'-dl'd*: **staddle-roof**, the roof or covering of a stack.

stadium, *n.* *stād-i-ūm* (L. *stadium*; Gr. *stadion*), an anc. measure of length, consisting of 125 anc. paces or 625 Roman feet, equal to 608 feet, 9 inches English; the eighth part of a Roman mile; a space of ground for foot-races and other gymnastic contests.

stadholder, *n.* *stād'hōld-ēr* (Dut. *stadhouder*—from *stad*, a city, and *houder*, a keeper), formerly, the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland.

staff, *n.* *staf*, *plu.* *staf's*, *staf's*, or *staves*, *stāv's* (Icel. *staf*; Ger. *stab*, a staff; Scot. or Gael. *stob*, a stake:

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lūō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

L. stipes, a stake or stock), a stick or club carried in the hand for support or defence; a pole; a long handle; a badge of authority or office: that which upholds; a prop: **staff**, plu. **stafis**, a body of officers attached to an army, or to its commander, whose duty is to assist the commander in carrying his plans into execution, and in maintaining the army in a state of efficiency; a number of persons engaged to act together in any undertaking or work, as a *staff* of clerks, a *staff* of reporters: **staff**, plu. **staves**, step or round of a ladder: **staff-angle**, in *arch.*, a square rod of wood or other material standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on each side at the external angles of the plastering: **Jacob-staff**, a rod or pointed staff shod with iron for fixing in the ground, having a socket at the top for a compass, used in surveying: **cross-staff**, a staff with sights at right angles, used in surveying: **stag**, *n. stág* (a name applied to very different animals, but chiefly to males: Icel. *steggr*, a gander or drake; Scot. *staig*, a stallion or young horse), the male deer; fem. *hind*, a reindeer in his fifth year; an unlicensed or unrecognised dealer in shares: **stag-gard**, *n. -gárd*, a stag four years old: **stag-beetle**, the largest of the beetle tribe in Britain: **stag-evil**, a kind of palsy in the jaws of horses: **stag-worm**, a worm troublesome to deer: **stag-hound**, a hound for hunting deer.

stage, *n. stáj* (F. *estage*, a story, height of a house: **L. stare**, to stand still), a framework of timber on which anything is made to stand; a floor; a story; one degree of elevation; a landing-quay or pier; the theatre or theatrical representations; also the actual part where the performance takes place; any place of action; a resting-place on a journey; the distance travelled over without resting; degree of progress or advance: **stager**, *n. stáj-er*, an old person, as having long acted on the stage of life—used generally in the compound, *old stager*; a person practised in cunning: **staging**, *n. -jng*, a temporary structure of boards and posts for support: **stage-box**, a box close to the stage in a theatre: **stage-coach**, a coach running between two places with certain points of rest: **stage-play**, a theatrical entertainment: **stage-player**, an actor on the stage.

stagger, *v. stag-er* (Scot. *stacker*; prov. Dan. *staggere*; prov. Ger. *staggern*, to stagger: Icel. *stakra*, to totter), to totter; to reel; to walk with a series of abrupt movements while swaying from side to side; to cause to totter; to begin to give way; to cause to hesitate; to shock; to alarm: *n.* a sudden swing of the body as if the person were about to fall: **stag-gering**, *imp.* *adj.* reeling; unsteady: *n.* the swinging unsteady motion of the body as if about to fall: **stag-gered**, *pp.* *-gér*: **stag-geringly**, *ad.* *-gér-ly*: *stagg-ers*, *n. -gér-s*, a disease in horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness.

staging—see *stage*.
Stagirite, *n.*, or **Stagyrite**, *n. stáj-í-rít*, a name often applied to Aristotle, the great philosopher of antiquity, from the place of his birth, Stagira, *stá-jí-ra*, in Macedonia.

stagnate, *v. stág-nát* (L. *stagnum*, a piece of standing water—probably compounded of *sto*, I stand, and *gigno*, I produce; It. *stagno*, standing water), to be or become motionless; to stand still; to cease to flow; to grow dull: **stag-nating**, *imp.* *stagnated*, *pp.* *stag-nant*, *a. -nant*, not flowing; motionless; still; inactive; dull: **stag-nantly**, *ad.* *-l*: **stag-nancy**, *n. -nán-sí*, also *stagnation*, *n. stág-ná-shún*, the state of being without motion; the cessation of action; state of being dull.

staid, *a. stáí* (a corruption of *stayed*, the *pp.* of *stay*: see *stay* 2), not vacillating; grave; sober; not wild or flighty: **staidly**, *ad.* *-l*: **staidness**, *n. -nès*, steadiness; regularity; gravity.

stain, *v. stán* (old F. *desteindre*, to deaden or take away the colour of: L. *tingere*, to tinge), to discolour; to tinge of a different colour; to blot; to render foul; to tarnish; to bring reproach; to mark with guilt or infamy; to impress or mark with a variety of colours: *n.* a blot; a foul spot; a spot of colour; taint of guilt; infamy; disgrace: **staining**, *imp.* *n.* the process of making stains or tints, as on glass or paper: **stained**, *pp. stánd*: **stain-er**, *n. -ér*, one who stains: **stainless**, *a. -lès*, free from imperfections or blots; pure; free from guilt or sin: **stained glass**, glass variously coloured: **paper-stainer**, one who marks or stains paper with many colours.

stair, *n. stár* (AS. *stager*, a ladder, steps—from

stigan, to step up: Dut. *steiger*, a mason's scaffold: Sw. *step*, a step), a step: **stairs**, plu. *stárs*, a series of steps leading upwards or downwards: **staircase**, an enclosed series of steps leading from one part of a building to another: **below-stairs**, in the basement or lower part of a house: **up-stairs**, in the higher or better rooms; the bedrooms.

staith, *n. státh* (Icel. *stod*, a landing-place: Ger. *gestade*, a shore: Dan. *støde*, to strike against), a landing-place for merchandise; a place where coals are shipped; a line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, laid on a stage or platform.

stake, *n. stak* (same as *stack*, representing effort abruptly checked: Gael. *stac*; Icel. *staka*, to stumble: old F. *estac*, a stake, a tie: Sp. *estaca*; Ger. *staken*: Dut. *stak*, a stake, a post), a post or slab of wood sharpened at one end and firmly set in the ground, to which anything may be fastened; a piece of rough wood forming one of the uprights of a fence; martyrdom, because martyrs were bound to stakes when burnt; anything placed in the hands of another, particularly money, to wait the result of a wager: *v.* to mark the limits off by stakes; to wager; to pledge; to hazard: **sta'king**, *imp.* putting to hazard upon a contingency: **staked**, *pp. stákt*: **stake-head**, in *rope-making*, the slab or post with wooden pins to keep the strands apart: **stake-holder**, one who holds the stakes or money intrusted to him by parties to a wager till the result be determined: **stake-net**, a net secured and outstretched by means of stakes: **at stake**, in danger; hazarded; pledged.

stalactites, *n. plu. stál-lák-títs* (Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping—from *stallasso*, I drop), icicle-like incrustations of lime, chalcodene, &c., which often cover the roofs of caverns and fissures, and which arise from the dripping water holding these rock-matter in solution: **stalactic**, *a. -tík*, or **stalactical**, *a. -tík-al*, also **stalactitic**, *a. stál-ák-tít-ík*, pert. to or resembling a stalactite: **stalactiform**, *a. stál-lák-tí-fór-m* (L. *forma*, a shape), resembling or shaped like a stalactite.

stalagmite, *n. stál-lág-mít* (Gr. *stalagma*, a drop), the same mineral matter as *stalactites*, but applied to the incrustations that cover the floor of the cavern: the stalactites and stalagmites frequently meet one another, and form pillar-like masses: **stalagmitic**, *a. stál-lág-mít-ík*, having the texture or structure of stalagmite—applied to limestones which have an open, porous, and somewhat concretionary structure.

stale, *a. stál* (Dut. *stelle*, position, place: Ger. *stellen*, to place: Dut. *stel*, old), having lost its freshness; rapid or tasteless from age; worn out by age or use; common; no longer pleasing: **stalely**, *ad.* *-l*: **staleness**, *n. -nès*, the state of being stale; vapidity: **stale demand**, a claim which has not been pressed or claimed for a very long time: **stale-mate**, a fixed state; in chess, the position of a king when he cannot move but into check.

stale, *n. stál* (It. *stallare*; old F. *estaler*: Dut. *stalten*, to stale), to urinate or pass water, as horses or cattle: **staling**, *imp.* *staled*, *pp. stáld*.

stalk, *v. stáwk* (imitative of the sound of setting down the foot: AS. *stalcian*, to step: Dan. *stálke*, to go with high and long steps: Norm. *stauka*, to stump along like an old man with a stick), to walk with high and affected steps; to creep along softly and warily: *n.* a proud stately step or walk: **stalking**, *imp.* *adj.* walking with stately steps: **stalked**, *pp. stáwkét*: **stalk-er**, *n. -ér*, one who stalks: **stalking-horse**, a real or sham horse behind which the fowler or hunter warily approaches his game to snare or shoot it; any mask or pretence: **deer-stalking**, the act of approaching deer warily and stealthily.

stalk, *n. stáwk* (Icel. *stíkr*, a stalk: Dan. *stilk*, a stem, a handle: Gr. *stelechos*, a stem, a stump), the stem or main prop of a plant; the stem or support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything resembling a stalk; a very long chimney attached to a public work: **stalky**, *a. -í*, resembling a stalk; full of stalks: **stalk-less**, *a. -lès*, destitute of a stalk.

stall, *n. stáwl* (Icel. *stallr*, that on which anything stands or is placed: AS. *stéal*, a place, a stall: Ger. *stelle*; It. *stallo*; old F. *estal*, a place, a seat), a place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a division of a stable allotted to a single horse; a small area partially enclosed, either in the open air or within a large building, where articles are exposed to sale; a small workshop; a reserved seat in a theatre; the raised seat of a dignitary of a cathedral, situated in its choir or

сѡу, дѡй, сѡѡт; пѡре, бѡд; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

chancel: **v.** to place or keep in a stall; **stalling**, **imp.** stalled, pp. *stalled*; stallage, *n.* *stallage*, the right of erecting stalls at fairs; dung from a horse's stall; **stall-feeding**, the practice of keeping and feeding cattle in separate stalls in stables, or small enclosed and covered courts, where they are supplied with food; **stall-fed**, a. fed in a stall, as an ox.

stallion, *n.* *stallion* (F. *étalon*; It. *stallone*, a horse long kept in stable, a stallion), a horse kept for breeding; a stock-horse.

stalwart, a. *stalwart*, also **stal'worth**, a. -*wérth* (Scot. *stahwart*, strong, brave; AS. *stalwyrth*, worth taking), large and strong in frame; tall and strong; brave.

stamen, *n.* *stámén*, plu. *stamens*, *stámén's*, or *stamina*, *stámíná* (L. *stamen*, the standing thing, a thread as hanging from the distaff, the warp in the upright looms of the ancients—from *sto*, I stand), the solid or firm part of a body; the male organs of flowers, situated within the petals, and consisting of stalks or filaments, and anthers containing pollen; basis; foundation: **stamen**, a. *stámén*, furnished with stamens: *stámén*, plu. that which constitutes the principal strength and support of a thing: **staminal**, a. -*nál*, pert. to stamens or stamina: **stamineous**, a. *stámíné-ús*, consisting of or having stamens: **staminate**, a. *stámínát*, also **stam'iferous**, a. -*ifér-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing stamens—applied to a male flower, or to plants bearing male flowers: **stamino'dium**, *n.* *stámínó-dí-üm* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in bot., an abortive stamen; an organ bearing a resemblance to an abortive stamen.

stammer, **v.** *stám-mér* (Goth. *stammis*; Icel. *stamr*; AS. *stamer*, stammering; Scot. *stammer*, to stagger), to utter words with hesitation, and imperfectly; to speak hesitatingly and with difficulty from an impediment in speech; to stutter: **stammering**, **imp.** adj. speaking with difficulty: **n.** a stuttering or imperfect utterance in speech: **stammered**, pp. *stammered*: **stammerer**, *n.* -*mér-ér*, one who speaks with difficulty: **stammeringly**, ad. -*ly*.

stamp, *n.* *stámp* (Icel. *stappa*, to stamp, to thrust with a pole; Norm. *stampa*, to tramp in mud; Dut. *stampen*, to ram to pound; Ger. *stampeln*, to mark with a stamp), a tool or instr. for making impressions or marks on substances, generally of figures or devices; the mark impressed; a thing marked or stamped; a small piece of paper having a certain figure impressed by Government, and sold to the public, used for attaching to a paper, letter, or document liable to duty, to show that such has been paid; an instr. for cutting material into any required form by a blow or pressure; authority; make; cast; character; current value: **v.** to strike or beat forcibly, as with the bottom of the foot; to strike the foot downwards; to impress with a mark or figure; to fix deeply; to coin; to cut into forms by a stamp; to crush by downward pressure, as ore in a stamping-mill: **stamping**, **imp.** *n.* the act of one who or that which stamps: **stamped**, pp. *stámped*: **stamper**, *n.* -*ér*, one who or that which stamps: **stamp-duty**, a tax imposed on paper or parchments when used to contain certain writings: **stamp-office**, an office for the issuing of stamps, and the reception of the revenue derived from them: **stamping-mill**, a mill for crushing and pounding ores.

stamped, *n.* *stámp-péd* (Sp. *estampeda*, a crackling; Low Ger. and Dut. *stampen*, to stamp the ground with the feet), a sudden fright seizing large bodies of horses or cattle, and causing them to run furiously for a number of miles, many often dying of exhaustion and terror; any sudden flight arising from a panic.

stance, *n.* *stáns* (L. *stans*, standing), in Scot., a site; an area for the erection of a building.

stanch, *v.* *stánsh* (F. *estancher*, to stop the flow of a liquid; Sp. *estancar*, to stop a leak; Bret. *stanka*, to stop a hole; *estanc*, firm, stable), to stop the flowing of blood; to cease to flow: **adj.** sound; firm; steady; sound and strong; strong and firm in principle: **stanching**, **imp.** *stánched*, pp. *stáncht*, stopped, as the flow of blood: **stanchless**, a. -*lés*, that cannot be stopped or stanch: **stancher**, *n.* -*ér*, one who or that which stanches: **stanchly**, ad. -*ly*, firm: **stanchness**, *n.* -*nés*, firmness; steadiness; soundness.

stanchel, *n.* *stán'shel*, the same as **stanchion**, which see.

stanchion, *n.* *stán'shün* (F. *estanson*, a prop; W. *ystanc*, a holdfast), a prop or upright support.

stand, *n.* *stánd* (Goth. *standan*; Icel. *standa*, to

stand; Dan. *stade*, stand, station; L. *stans*, standing; Sans. *sthá*, to stand), a point beyond which a person does not, or cannot, proceed; a place in which to remain for any particular purpose; a station; a difficulty or perplexity; a stop; a halt; that on which a thing rests or is laid; a building or scaffolding placed to command a view, as of a procession or horse-race; a state of cessation from action or business: **v.** to be in an upright position, as on the feet; to be erect; to become erect; to be placed or situated; to depend; to rest; to stop; to halt; to continue; to remain; to endure; to insist; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; not to yield or fly; to offer one's self as a candidate; to place one's self; to stagnate: **standing**, **imp.** adj. settled; fixed; established; not transitory; not flowing; not cast down: **n.** rank or station, as a man of *standing*; continuance; long possession; place: **stood**, pt. and pp. *stóod*: **stand'er**, *n.* -*ér*, one who stands: **to stand against**, to oppose; to resist: **to stand by**, to be near; to defend; to support: **to stand fast**, to be unshaken or immovable: **to stand fire**, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way: **to stand for**, to offer one's self as a candidate; to side with; to maintain; to be in the place of; to sail towards: **to stand from**, to sail away from: **to stand it**, stoutly to endure; to maintain one's ground: **to stand off**, to keep at a distance: **to stand off and on**, to sail toward land and then from it, as a ship: **to stand on**, to continue on the same tack or course: **to stand one**, to cost, as "how did it *stand you*?" **to stand one's ground**, to maintain one's station or position: **to stand out**, to project, as from a wall; to resist; to sail from land: **to stand to**, to persevere; to abide by; to be consistent with, as *it stands to reason*: **to stand together**, to be consistent; to agree: **to stand to sea**, to direct the course from land: **to stand up**, to rise from a sitting position: **to stand up for**, to justify; to support: **to stand upon**, to value; to pride one's self on: **to stand with**, to be consistent: *it stands to reason*, a familiar phrase, meaning, "it could not truly be otherwise": **to make a stand**, to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to an enemy, or in a matter of duty or principle: **to put to a stand**, to embarrass; to perplex: **stand of arms**, a firearm with its appendages: **stand-point**, a fixed point or station; a position from which a matter may be viewed: **stand-still**, standing without moving forward: **stand-up**, a manfully contested, as a *stand-up fight*: **bystander**, one standing near.

standard, *n.* *stánd'érd* (from *stand*, which see), that which is established as a rule, measure, or model; a criterion; a test; that which is of undoubted excellence; a standing tree or stem, as distinguished from a wall-tree, in *mil.*, an ensign; a staff and flag, or colours; in *carpentry*, an upright support; in *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it; in *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority: **adj.** having a fixed and permanent value; not of the dwarf kind, as a tree: **standard-bearer**, in *mil.*, an officer who bears a standard.

standish, *n.* *stánd'ish* (from *stand*, which see), a case for pens and ink; an inkstand.

stang, *n.* *stáng* (Icel. *stang*; It. *stanga*, a bar, a staff; Icel. *stanga*, to thrust or strike with the horns), an instr. of thrusting; a long bar or wooden pole; an old measure of land: **to ride the stang**, to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place—a kind of lynch law formerly inflicted on wife-beaters, henpecked husbands, scolds, &c.

stank, *v.* *stángk*, pt. of *stink*, which see: **n.** a ditch containing water.

stannery, a. *stán'nér-í* (L. *stannum*, tin), pert. to tin mines or works: **n.** a tin-mine: **stannate**, *n.* -*nát*, a salt of stannic acid: **stannic**, a. -*ník*, pert. to or procured from tin: **stanniferous**, a. *stán-ní'fér-ús* (L. *fero*, I produce), containing or yielding tin.

stanza, *n.* *stán-zá* (It. *stanza*; F. *stance*, a staff or stave of verses having a pause in the versification at the close: Sp. *estancia*, stay, a stanza), in *poetry*, a number of lines or verses regularly connected and adjusted to each other, and usually ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem: **stanzaic**, a. *stán-zá'ík*, consisting of stanzas.

staphyloma, *n.* *stá'fí-ló-má* (Gr. *staphyloma*, a small tumour in the corner of the eye—from *staphyle*, a grape), a disease of the eye in which the cornea

loses its transparency and forms a pearl-coloured projection.

staphyloraphy, *n.* *staf-i-lór-á-fi* (Gr. *staphule*, a grape, and *raphé*, a seam—from *rhapto*, I sew), a surgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided palate.

staple, *n.* *stá-pil* (AS. *stapel*, a prop; Dut. *stapel*, a support; Gael. *stapul*, a bolt), a hook or loop of iron; an iron loop stuck into the door-post in order to hold the bolt of the lock.

staple, *n.* *stá-pil* (Dut. and Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a place where goods are stored up; F. *etaple*, a public storehouse where stranger merchants lodge their goods), a market or emporium; the merchandise brought to be sold; the principal commodities or productions of a country or district; original material; raw material; main element; *adj.* settled; established in commerce: **stapler**, *n.* *-plér*, a dealer in principal commodities, as a wool-stapler.

star, *n.* *stár* (Gr. *aster*; L. *astrum*; Gael. *stairno*, a star; Dut. *sterren*, to twinkle), one of the many twinkling luminous bodies seen in the firmament on a clear night; any luminous body, particularly when it appears in the sky; an ornamental figure rayed like a star, as a badge of knighthood; a person or thing unusually attractive or brilliant; a mark of reference, also called an *asterisk*; in the *plu.*, a configuration of the planets as supposed to affect destiny; *v.* to adorn or stud with stars; to bespangle; in *familiar language*, to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players: **star'ing**, *imp.* **starred**, *pp.* *stárd*; *adj.* decorated or studded with stars; influenced by the stars with respect to fortune, as *ill-starred*: **starry**, *a.* *stárrí*, adorned with or resembling stars: **star-iness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being starry: **star-like**, resembling a star: **star-less**, *a.* *-lés*, without stars: **star-APPLE**, an Amer. fruit, a kind of apple whose seeds, when the fruit is cut across, present a star-like figure: **star-chamber**, a civil and criminal court in the reign of Henry VIII. and several of his successors, so called from the roof of the chamber in which it was held being ornamented with figures of stars, notorious for its despotic and unjust acts, abolished in the reign of Charles I.: **star-fish**, a sea animal of many species, having three or more arms or limbs branching from a centre like a star: **star-gazer**, in a *humorous sense*, an astronomer; one who studies the stars: **starlight**, lighted by the stars only: **Star of India**, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 when she formally assumed the direct government of India, of which the insignia are, a collar, investiture, badge, and star, with the motto, "Heaven's light our guide": **star-stone**, a stone having a radiated texture; a variety of sapphire which, when cut in a certain way, reflects the light in a star-like form: **star-spangled**, *a.* studded with stars: **falling or shooting star**, a luminous meteor seen shooting athwart the sky, often in great numbers: **fixed stars**, stars as distinguished from the *planets*, the former so called because they constantly maintain the same, or nearly the same, relative positions in the heavens.

starboard, *n.* *stár-bórd* (Icel. *stjornbordi*; Dan. *stjrbord*, the starboard—from Icel. *stjorn*, the rudder; Dan. *styre*, to steer, because the rudder consisted of an oar on the right side of the ship where the steersman stood), the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the head or stem, the left side being called the *larboard*: *adj.* lying on the right side of a ship.

starch, *n.* *stárch* (Ger. *stärke*, strength, stiffness; Sw. *stärkelse*, starch; Gael. *stáicéir*, starch—from *stáic*, to stiffen), a white farinaceous matter obtained from grain, potatoes, and other vegetable substances, used in the form of a jelly for stiffening articles of dress, &c.: *v.* to stiffen with starch: **starch'ing**, *imp.* **starched**, *pp.* *stárchí*; *adj.* stiffened with starch; precise; stiff: **starcher**, *n.* *-ér*, one who starches: **starchy**, *a.* *-í*, of or like starch: **starch-like**, *a.* resembling starch: **starch'edly**, *ad.* *-éd-ly*: **starch'edness**, *n.* *-nés*, stiffness in manners; formality.

stare, *v.* *stár* (Icel. *stara*; Sw. *stirra*; Dut. *staren*, to look fixedly; Norm. *star*, eyes, sight; Ger. *starr*, stiff, rigid), to look fixedly with wide-open eyes; to fix an earnest look on an object: *n.* a fixed look with eyes wide open: **star'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* gazing with a stare: **stared**, *pp.* *stárd*: **star'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who stares: **star'ingly**, *ad.* *-ing-ly*: **to stare in the face**, to be plainly before the eyes.

stark, *a.* *stárk* (Icel. *sterk*; old H. Ger. *stara'h*; Ger. *stark*, rigid, stiff; Icel. *storkna*, to congeal, to

stiffen—see starch), stiff; strong; gross: *ad.* wholly; entirely: **stark'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

starling, *n.* *stár-ling*, also called a stare, *stár* (AS. *star*, a starling; L. *sturnus*; It. *storno*, a starling), a bird of the thrush kind, which can be taught to sing, and even to speak; one of the large piles placed before the foundation of a pier of a bridge to break the force of the water.

starred, **starry**, **starriness**—see *star*.

start, *n.* *stárt* (Ger. *sturz*, a fall; *stürzen*, to do things with a quick sudden motion; Dut. *storten*, to hurl or throw headlong), a sudden and momentary twitching motion of the body; a sudden motion of the body caused by fear; a sudden rousing to action; a sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion from a place; act of setting out; advantage in the outset: *v.* to disturb suddenly, as by fear or ill news; to bring or put into motion; to move suddenly; to shift from its place; to set out; to commence; to bring into view or notice: **start'ing**, *imp.* *n.* act of one who starts: **start'ed**, *pp.* *start'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who starts: **to start after**, to set out after; to follow: **to start against**, to act as a rival candidate against: **to start for**, to be a candidate for, as an office: **to start up**, to rise suddenly; to bring into motion: **to get the start**, to begin before another: **an upstart**, one who has suddenly come into notice from an inferior state: **starting-point**, the point from which motion begins, or from which a thing moves: **starting-post**, the point from which race-horses begin to run in a race.

startle, *v.* *stár-ll* (from *start*, which see), to excite with sudden fear or apprehension; to excite by extreme surprise; to shock; to move suddenly in alarm: **start'ing**, *imp.* *-ling*; *adj.* suddenly impressing with fear; dreadfully surprising: **start'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **start'led**, *pp.* *-ld*; *adj.* caused to start; surprised.

starve, *v.* *stárv* (Icel. *starf*, labour, trouble; Norm. *starva*, to go slow and tottering, as a sick or wearied beast; Dut. *sterven*; Ger. *sterben*, to die), to kill with hunger; to perish or die with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme hunger; to be very indigent: **starv'ing**, *imp.* *starved*, *pp.* *stárvd*: **starvation**, *n.* *stár-vá-shún*, extreme hunger or want; state of being starved: **starve-ling**, *a.* *stárv-ling*, hungry; pining with want: *n.* an animal or plant made thin or weak from want of nutriment.

stasis, *n.* *stá-sis* (Gr. *stasis*, a stationary posture), in *med.*, a stagnation of the blood or animal humors.

state, *n.* *stát* (old F. *estat*; It. *stato*, state, condition—from L. *statum*, to stand; *status*, standing), circumstances in which a person or thing is placed at any particular time; position; condition; solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; the whole body of people included under one government; the community; the body politic; the constituents thereof; polity; one of the orders or classes of men existing in a country, as the nobles, the clergy; civil power, as distinguished from ecclesiastical: *v.* to express the particulars of; to set down fully; to repeat with all the attending circumstances; to set forth: *adj.* of or belonging to the state; public: **stat'ing**, *imp.* **stat'ed**, *pp.* *stat'ed*; *adj.* settled; established; occurring regularly: **stat'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who states: **stat'edly**, *ad.* *-ly*, at stated or appointed times: **statement**, *n.* *stát'mént*, the act of representing verbally or in writing; the recital of the circumstances attendant on a transaction: **stat'e-ly**, *a.* *-ly*, lofty; dignified; grand; elevated in sentiment: *ad.* majestically: **stat'e-iness**, *n.* *-nés*, majestic appearance; grandeur in men or manner: affected dignity: **statesman**, *n.* *státs'mán*, one who is versed in public affairs and the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; a politician; one who occupies his own estate; a small landholder: **states'manlike**, *a.* having the qualities of a statesman: **states'manship**, *n.* the qualifications or skill of a statesman: **states-general**, in *French hist.*, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, the nobles, the clergy, and the people; in the *Netherlands*, the legislative body, consisting of two chambers: **state-paper**, a public official document: **state-prisoner**, one charged with political offences: **state-room**, one of the principal apartments, of great magnificence, in a palace or princely mansion; the principal cabin in a ship: **state-trial**, a trial for political offences.

statics, *n.* *plu.* *stát-iks* (Gr. *statos*, standing still), the branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, weight, pressure, &c., of bodies when at rest: **static**, *a.* *-ik*, also *stat'ic*, *a.* *-kal*, pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.

ców, döy, jööt; püre, düd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

station, *n.* *stá'shún* (F. *station*, a station—from L. *statio*, a standing still, a station, a post: in mid. L., and even in classical times, *statio* was applied to a stall or shop), the spot or place where a person stands; post assigned; position; rank or condition of life; office; a halting or starting place on a railway; a police-office; in *bot.*, the region occupied by any particular plant, being the locality which presents the conditions most favourable for its growth and development; in *mil.*, the quarters of a regiment, or the place where located: *v.* to place; to appoint to the occupation of a certain post or point: **stationing**, *imp.*: **stationed**, *pp.* -*shánd*: **stational**, *a.* -*shán-ál*, pert. to a station: **stationary**, *a.* -*ér-í*, fixed; not moving; not advancing; not improving: **stationer**, *n.* -*ér*, originally, a bookseller; *now*, a dealer chiefly in paper, pens, ink, and other materials employed in writing: **stationery**, *n.* -*ér-í*, articles sold by stationers: **adj.** of or belonging to a stationer: **stations**, *n. plu.* the places where ecclesiastical processions rest, or which are visited in rotation by individuals, for the performance of any act of devotion: **station-master**, an officer in charge of a railway station: **stationary engine**, a fixed steam-engine for drawing carriages on railways by means of a rope.

statistics, *n. plu.* *stá-tis-tíks* (F. *statistique*; It. *statistica*; Ger. *statistik*, statistics—from L. *status*, situation, circumstances), a collection of facts regarding the condition of a country, or any society, in its domestic economy, in the health and longevity of its people, in its population, wealth, &c.; the science of collecting and arranging all the numerical facts relating to any subject: **statistic**, *a.* -*tík*, also **statistical**, *a.* -*tí-kál*, of or relating to the state or condition of a people or nation with respect to extent, population, wealth, &c.: **statistically**, *ad.* -*tík*: **statistician**, *n.* *stá-tis-tísh-án*, one who is skilled in the matter of statistics.

statue, *n.* *stát-ú* (L. *statua*, a statue, an image—from *statuo*, I make or cause to stand, I place: It. *statua*; F. *statue*, a statue), the representation of a living being made with some solid substance, as marble, stone, bronze, &c.; an image: **statuary**, *n.* -*ér-í*, one who carves images or statues; the art of carving figures out of stone, marble, &c., to represent human beings or animals; a collection of statues, or statues considered collectively: **statued**, *a.* -*ád*, furnished with statues: **statuesque**, *a.* -*ú-ésk*, having the character of a statue: **statuette**, *n.* -*é-ú*, a small statue: **stature**, *n.* *stá-tú-r* (L. *statura*, an upright posture, height or size of the body—from *sto*, I stand: It. *statura*; F. *stature*, stature), the height or size of any one standing: **statured**, *a.* -*árd*, arrived at full stature.

status, *n.* *stá-tís* (L. *statum*, to stand), standing or place; condition; rank.

statute, *n.* *stát-út* (L. *statutum*, to fix or settle, to appoint: F. *statut*, a statute), an act of the legislature or supreme power of a state commanding or prohibiting a thing; an enactment; a law; an act of a corporation or of its founder: **statutable**, *a.* -*ú-tá-bl*, according to statute or law; made or being in conformity to statute: **statutably**, *ad.* -*bl*: **statutory**, *a.* -*tér-í*, enacted by statute: **statute of limitations**, a law which prescribes the time within which any action at law must be commenced: **statute-book**, a book containing statutes or laws; the whole body of the laws of a nation: **statute-labour**, a certain amount of labour exacted for the public service in making roads, bridges, and the like, usually commuted into a money payment.

staunch, *a.* *stá-unsh* (see *stanch*), sound; firm in principles, or in the support of a cause; trusty; zealous: **staunchly**, *ad.* -*sh*: **staunchness**, *n.* -*nés*.

staurolite, *n.* *stá-ú-ról-ít* (Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a dull or reddish-brown colour whose crystals often intersect each other—occurs embedded in mica, talc, or clay-slate.

stave, *n.* *stáv* (a different pronunciation of *staff*: Icel. *stafir*; Norm. *stav*, a stick, a pole), a pole of some length; one of the bars of which a cask is made up: *v.* to break a hole in; to burst; to furnish with staves: **staving**, *imp.*: **staved**, *pp.* *stávd*: **adj.** furnished with staves.

stave, *n.* *stáv* (Low Ger. *staven*, to recite the words of a formula which are to be repeated by another, to administer an oath: Norm. *stava*, to set up the staves in a cask: Eng. *staff*, which see), a metrical portion; the five parallel lines, and the four contained spaces, on and within which musical notes are written; a verse,

or so much of the psalm as is given out at once by the precursor, to be repeated by the congregation: **staves**, *n. plu.* *stávs*.

staw, *v.* *stáw* (Ger. *stauchen*, to stow or cram into a cask or vessel: Low Ger. *staufen*, to pack, to dam), *prov. Eng.* and *Scot.*, to glut; to clog; to surfeit; to disgust: **stawing**, *imp.*: **stawed**, *pp.* *stáwd*.

stay, *n.* *stá* (Dut. *stag*; F. *étayé*, the stay of a ship: Icel. *staga*, to bind, to fasten), in a ship, a strong rope extended from the head of a mast down to some part of the vessel in order to give it support—the stays of a ship are distinguished by different names: **stay-sail**, a sail extended on a stay: **to miss stays**, to fall in tacking, said of a ship.

stay, *n.* *stád* (Icel. *stód*; Norm. *styd*, a stake, a support: Dut. *staede*; F. *étayé*, a prop or supporter: Lang. *estaia*, residence: connected with preceding), continuance or abode in a place; a prop or support; in *engin.*, a part in tension to hold parts together: *v.* to delay; to obstruct; to keep from departure; to repress; to remain or continue in a place; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to rely; to prop or hold up: **stay ing**, *imp.*: **stayed** or **staid**, *pp.* *stád*: **staid**, *a.* *stád*, sober; steady; grave; not volatile: **stays**, *n. plu.* *stáz*, a stout inner waistcoat, usually stiffened with whalebone, worn by females: **stay-bolt**, in *mech.*, a rod connecting opposite plates to prevent them being bulged out: **stay-lace**, a lace or string for fastening stays: **stay-maker**, one whose occupation is to make stays.

stead, *n.* *stéd* (Goth. *stathis*; Dut. *stede*, a place: Icel. *stada*, standing: Sw. *stadd*, situated, placed), place or room which another has or might have—preceded by *in*; denoting the replacing, or filling the place of another; the frame of a bed, as *bedstead*; a place or locality, as *homestead*: **to stand in stead**, to be of great advantage.

steadfast, *a.* *stéd-fast* (Sw. *stadig*, fixed, stable: Dut. *stadig*, constant: Icel. *stadfastur*, steadfast), firm; constant: firmly fixed or established; not fickle: **steadfastly**, *ad.* -*sh*: **steadfastness**, *n.* -*nés*, firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

steady, *a.* *stéd-i* (from *stead*: Dut. *staede*, support, a prop), not tottering or shaking; constant in mind or purpose; not fickle or changeable; regular; not fluctuating; uniform: *v.* to keep from tottering or falling; to make firm or steady; to support: **steadying**, *imp.*: **ting**: **steadied**, *pp.* *stéd*: **steadily**, *ad.* -*sh*: **steadiness**, *n.* -*nés*, state of being not easily moved or shaken; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy.

steak, *n.* *sták* (Icel. *steikja*; Dan. *stege*, to roast, to fry: Fris. *stajcken*, to roast in the ashes: Sw. *stek*, roast meat), a slice of beef to fry or broil.

steal, *v.* *stél* (Goth. *stilan*; Icel. *stela*, to steal), to take or carry away the property of another unlawfully; to pilfer; to gain or win by gradual and imperceptible means; to slip away unperceived: **stealing**, *imp.*: **stole**, *pt.* *stól*, did steal: **stolen**, *pp.* *stól-n*: **adj.** carried away unlawfully and secretly: **stealer**, *n.* -*ér*, one who steals: **stealth**, *n.* *stélth*, the act of stealing; secret act; secret means employed to accomplish an object; a way not perceived: **stealth'y**, *a.* -*í*, done by stealth; unperceived: **stealthily**, *ad.* -*sh*: **stealthful**, *a.* *stél-ful*, given to stealth; to steal a march, to gain an advantage unobserved: *by stealth*, by secret act; clandestinely; with desire of concealment—often in a good sense.

steam, *n.* *stém* (AS. *stem*, vapour, smoke: Dut. *stoom*, vapour, steam: Bohem. *dyim*, smoke), the vapour of water produced by heating it to the boiling-point; the vapour of water employed as a motive power: *v.* to apply steam to; to expose to steam; to give off vapour: **steaming**, *imp.*: **adj.** giving forth steam; being propelled by steam; rising in the form of steam: **steamed**, *pp.* *stém-d*: **adj.** exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam: **steam'er**, *n.* -*ér*, a ship propelled by steam instead of by sails: **steam-boat**, **steam-packet**, **steam-ship**, **steam-tug**, **steam-vessel**, ships propelled by means of steam: **steam-hammer**, **steam-plough**, **steam-press**, &c., implements worked by steam: **steam-boiler**, a vessel for containing water to be generated into steam: **steam-engine**, an engine worked by steam: **steam-whistle**, a whistle attached to a steam-engine and sounded by steam.

stearine, *n.* *sté-a-rín* (Gr. *stear*, suet, tallow: F. *stearine*), the fatty principle of animal fat: **stearic**, *a.* *sté-drík*, pert. to stearine, or obtained from it, as **stearic acid**: **stearate**, *n.* *sté-d-rát*, a salt of stearic acid: **stéatite**, *n.* -*ít*, a soft magnesite or talcose

mäte, mät, flär, löw; mäte, möt, hër; pñe, pñn; möt, nöl, möv;

mineral having a smooth, soapy, or greasy feel; soapstone: **steatitic**, a. -*tē-tik*, pert. to soapstone: **steatocoele**, n. *stē-at-ō-sel* (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a tumour seated in the scrotum, consisting of a suety substance.

steatoma, n. *stē-at-ō-mā* (Gr. and L. *steatoma*, fat, a kind of fatty tumour), a tumour containing a substance resembling fat: **steatomatous**, a. -*tis*, of the nature of a steatoma or fatty tumour.

steadfast, *stēd-fast*, another spelling of **steadfast**, which see.

steed, n. *stēd* (AS. *stēda*, a horse or stallion: Gael. *stēud*, to run: a horse from the *stud*), a horse of high mettle for state or war: **steedless**, a. -*lēś*, without a horse.

steel, n. *stēl* (old H. Ger. *stahal*; Ger. *stahl*, steel—from Ger. *stechen*, to stick; *stachel*, a point, a sting), iron refined and combined with carbon, used in making edge-tools, &c.; weapons made of steel, as swords; an instr. used by butchers and others for sharpening their knives: **v.** to point or overlay with steel; to make very hard; to make insensible or obdurate: **steeling**, imp.: **n.** among cutlers, the act or process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instr. which is to receive the edge: **steeled**, pp. *stēld*: **adj.** hardened; made insensible: **steely**, a. *stē-lē*, having the character or qualities of steel: **steel-clad**, a. covered or armed with steel: **steel-hearted**, a. *figural-tēdy*, having the heart as hard as steel: **steel-pen**, a pen-nib made of metal, now in general use for writing with: **Bessemer steel** (named after the inventor), steel made from cast-iron as it comes in a liquid state from the smelting-furnace: **blister-steel**, steel made by interlaying wrought-iron with charcoal, and keeping it for some days at a high temperature: **cast-steel**, steel made by mixing iron or steel with powdered charcoal and then melting it, which, when cast into bars, may be rolled or hammered.

steelyard, n. *stē-l-yārd* (a corruption of *staple-yard*—that is, the authorised standard at the *staple* or public market—see **staple** 1, 2), a balance for weighing bodies, consisting of a single weight shifted backwards and forwards on a graduated beam.

steen, v. *stēn* (AS. *stann*, a stone), in *arch.*, to line with brick, stone, or other material, as a well: **n.** a brick or stone wall, or the lining of a well: **steening**, imp.: **steened**, pp. *stēnd*.

steep, v. *stēp* (Dut. *stippen*, to stick into, to steep: Icel. *steypa*, to throw down, to pour out: Fris. *stiepen*, to dip candles), to soak in a liquid; to imbue: **n.** the liquid in which a thing may be soaked; that which is soaked in a liquid: **steeping**, imp.: **n.** the process by which anything is soaked in a liquid: **steeped**, pp. *stēpt*: **adj.** soaked in a liquid: **steep'er**, n. -*er*, one who or that which steeps.

steep, a. *stēp* (Icel. *steypa*, to cast or throw down: Sw. *stupa*, to incline, to lower: Norm. *stup*, a steep cliff), ascending or descending with a great inclination or slope; precipitous: **n.** a hill, mountain, or rock having a great inclination or slope: **steeply**, ad. -*lē*, in a steep manner: **steepness**, n. -*nēs*, the state of being steep or precipitous: **steep'y**, a. -*y*, having a steep or precipitous declivity: **steep-down**, a. deep and precipitous: **steepen**, v. *stēp-n*, to become steep: **steepening**, imp. *stēp-n-ing*: **steepened**, pp. *stēp-n-d*. **Note**.—The two preceding entries are closely connected. "The sense of *soaking* is incidental to that of *dipping*, and from the idea of *dipping* or *tumbling* to that of *steepness* or *abrupt inclination* is an easy step."

steepie, n. *stē-pē* (AS. *stēpel*, a tower: Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a pile: Low Ger. *stapel*, a prop, a support), the tower of a church or other public building; a spire: **steepled**, a. *stē-plēd*, furnished with a steepie: **steepie-chase**, a race on horseback, over all obstacles, in order to reach some visible distant object in a straight course, originally a steepie.

steer, v. *stēr* (AS. *styrān*, to move, to stir: Icel. *stýra*, to guide, to steer; *staurr*, a stake or pole: Dut. *stieren*, to drive forwards), to direct; to guide; to direct and govern the course of a ship by the helm: to be directed and governed; to pursue a course: **steering**, imp.: **n.** the act of directing a ship in its course by the helm: **steered**, pp. *stērd*: **steerage**, n. *stēr-ōj*, the steering of a ship; the manner in which a ship answers to the helm; the fore part of a ship, and the cabin there situated, for passengers paying a lower rate of fares: **steer'er**, n. -*er*, one who steers: **steerage-way**, that degree of forward movement which renders a ship governable by the helm: **steering-wheel**, the wheel by which the rudder of a

ship is turned, and the ship steered: **steersman**, n. *stēr-z-mān*, one who steers a ship.

steer, n. *stēr*, also *stirk*, a stērk (Bav. *ster*, the male sheep or hog; Gael. *stuir*, a male calf: Ger. *stier*, a bull: AS. *styrice*; Dut. *stierick*, a heifer), a young castrated male of the ox kind.

steeve, n. *stēv* (probably a corruption of **staff** or **stave**, which see: old Dut. *stewe*, a staff), among seamen, the angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon or with the line of the vessel's keel; a long heavy spar with a place to fit a block at one end: **v.** to elevate at an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel: to make such an angle: **steev'ing**, imp.: **n.** the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon: **steewed**, pp. *stēvd*. **steganography**, n. *stēg-ā-nō-grā-fē* (Gr. *steganos*, covered, concealed, and *grapho*, I write), a mode of writing by a choice of characters, known only to the initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of writing in cipher.

stegnosis, n. *stēg-nō'sis* (Gr. *stegnō*, I make thick, I make costive), constipation: **stegnotic**, a. -*nō-tik*, binding; constipating: **n.** an astringent.

stela, n. *stē-lā* (L. *stela*, a pillar—from Gr. *stela*, a post or slab), a small column or pillar without base or capital, used as a monument, a milestone, and such-like: **stē-le**, n. -*lē*, a sepulchral slab or column: **stē-lene**, a. -*lēn*, columnar.

stellar, a. *stē-lēr*, also **stellary**, a. -*ī* (L. *stella*, a star: It. *stellare*, stellar), starry; relating to stars; full of stars: **stē-late**, a. -*lāt*, or **stelliform**, a. -*ī-fōrmis* (L. *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, resembling a star; arranged like a star: **stē-lated**, a. -*lāt-ed*, radiated; resembling a star; having the fibres, crystals, or members diverging in all directions from a common centre: **stellē-idæ**, n. plu. *stē-lēr-ī-dē*, also **stellēridans**, n. plu. -*dans*, a family of fishes, of which the star-fish is the type: **stelliferous**, a. -*ī-fēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I produce), having or abounding with stars: **stellite**, n. *stē-līt-ut*, a white translucent mineral of a silky appearance, occurring in stellar groups in greenstone: **stellular**, a. -*ū-lēr*, shaped like little stars; having marks resembling stars.

stem, n. *stēm* (AS. *stēmn*; Ger. *stamm*, the stem or trunk of a tree: prov. Eng. *stems*, shoots that grow from an old stock), the body of a tree or plant from which the branches or offshoots grow; the stalk; the stock of a family; race; progeny; in *music*, the line joined to the body of a note: **stemless**, a. -*lēś*, without a stem.

stem, n. *stēm* (Norm. *stēmn*, the stem or prow of a vessel: old Dut. *stewe*, staff; *veursstewe*, the stem or prow of a ship), the strong curved timber to which the two sides of a ship are united in front, the whole having a wedge-like appearance; the prow: **from stem to stern**, from the front to the back of a ship.

stem, v. *stēm* (Icel. *stemma*, to stop, to close: Ger. *stammen*, to stick something on or against an object with a sudden thrust: Sw. *stamma*, to stop, to stanch), to put a stop to; to resist; to make progress against, as a current: **stemming**, imp.: **stemmed**, pp. *stēmd*.

stemples, n. *stēm-plz* (a probable dim. of *stems* or *steps*), in certain mining districts, pieces of wood fixed in the sides of the shaft by which an ascent or descent can be made.

stench, n. *stēnsh* (old H. Ger. *stinchān*, to smell sweet or bad: AS. *stenc*, smell: Sw. *stinka*, to spring, to stink), a strong bad smell; offensive odour: **stench'y**, a. -*y*, having an offensive smell.

stencil, n. *stēn-sil* (prov. Eng. *stencil*, the post of a door: AS. *stenge*, a bar of wood), a thin piece of pasteboard, leather, or metal, in which the outlines of any figures are cut out, used to paint or mark in colours by passing a brush of colour over it while lying on paper: **v.** to paint or ornament by means of a stencil: **stencil'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art; the work done: **stencil'ed**, pp. *stēn-cil'ed*: **stencil'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who stencils.

steneosaurus, n. *stēn-ē-sāv-ō-rōs* (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a genus of narrow-snouted crocodilians, found in the chalk and green-sands.

stenography, n. *stēn-ō-grā-fē* (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *grapho*, I write), the art of writing very expeditiously by using simple signs and abbreviations; shorthand: **stenographic**, a. *stēn-ō-grā-f'ik*, also **stenographical**, a. -*ī-kāl*, of or relating to stenography: **stenographically**, ad. -*ī*: **stenographer**, n. *stēn-ō-grā-fēr*, also **stenographer**, n. -*rā-fist*, one who is skilled in stenography; a shorthand-writer.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair; game, jōg, skun, tīng, thēre, zeal.

stentorian, *a. stēn-tō-rī-ān* (*Stentor*, a herald mentioned by Homer who had a voice like thunder), exceedingly loud and powerful—applied to the voice of lungs.

step, *n. stēp* (Dut. *stap*, to step; Icel. *stappa*, to stamp; Pol. *stopa*, sole of the foot), a forward movement made by one removal of the foot; the space so passed over; one rise of a stair or ladder; a print or impression of the foot; any small space or distance; degree; progression; manner of walking; proceeding; action; **v.** to make one pace, as in walking; to advance or recede by one movement of the foot; to walk: **stepping**, *imp.*: **n.** movement by steps: **stepped**, *pp.*: **stept**: **steps**, *n. plu.* a portable flight of stairs, or a self-supporting ladder with flat steps: **stepping-stone**, a raised stone in a swampy place or in a stream to save the feet in walking; any means of progress: **to step aside**, to walk to a little distance; to remove but a little way: **to step into**, to walk or advance into a place or state: **to take a step**, to make a movement in a given direction, either actually, or as beginning any business: **step by step**, by a gradual and regular process.

step-father, *n. stēp* (Icel. *stufur*, a stump; *stufa*, to cut short; old Sw. *stufbe*, a stump; *stufbo*, to cut short), a father coming in place of one's own father by the remarriage of one's mother: **step-mother**, not one's own mother; a mother by marriage of one's father: **step-brother**, a son of a step-father or mother: **step-child**, also **step-daughter** and **step-son**, the child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage: **step-sister**, the daughter of a step-father or mother, &c.

stephanite, *n. stēf-an-ī-tē* (after *Archduke Stephen* of Austria), a valuable ore of silver of a dark or lead-grey colour, occurring in prismatic or tabular crystals in veins in the older rocks.

steppe, *n. stēp*, *plu. steppes*, *stēps* (Ger. *steppe*, a heath, a desert: Russ. *step*, a steppe), one of the vast flats or plains of Europe and Asia, corresponding to the prairies, savannahs, and pampas of America.

stercoraceous, *a. stēr-kō-rā-shūs* (L. *stercorarius*, full of filth—from *stercus*, dung), pert. to dung; resembling dung: **ster'corarium**, *n. -rī-ūm* (L.), a privy; a dunghill: **ster'corarian**, *n. -ān*, also **ster'coranist**, *n. -rān-īst*, in the *Ch. of Rome*, one who held that the host is liable to digestion and all its consequences like other food: **ster'corarianism**, *n. -rā-rī-an-ī-tem*, the doctrine the host is digested like other food, contemptuously applied.

stereography, *n. stēr-ē-ō-grā-fī* (Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *grapho*, I write), the act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane: **stereographic**, *a. -grāf-īk*, also **stereographical**, *a. -ī-kāl*, done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane: **stereographically**, *ad. -īk*: **ster'eometer**, *n. -ōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the specific gravities of various substances, solid as well as liquid: **ster'eometry**, *n. -ē-trī*, the art of measuring solid bodies: **ster'eometrical**, *a. -ō-mē-trī-kāl*, pert. to or performed by stereometry: **ster'eometrically**, *ad. -kāl-īk*: **ster'eoscope**, *n. -skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), an optical instr. through which two objects or views that have been photographed at a certain angle appear as one, and standing out in a solid form as in nature: **ster'eoscopic**, *a. -skōp-īk*, pert. to the stereoscope, or adapted to it: **ster'eoscopist**, *n. -ōskō-pīst*, one skilled in the use or construction of the stereoscope: **ster'eoscopy**, *n. -pī*, the art or science of using the stereoscope, or of constructing it: **ster'eotomy**, *n. -ōt-ō-mī* (Gr. *tomo*, I cut), the art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections: **ster'eotomy**, *a. -tōm-īk*, pert. to: **ster'eotype**, *n. -ō-tīp* (Gr. *typos*, type, form), a metal plate of the size of a page cast from a mould, which represents in every particular the form of movable types as set up by the compositor: **v.** to print from metal plates cast from the original movable types; to cast fixed metal plates from the forms of movable types: **adj.** done from fixed types: **ster'eotyping**, *imp.*: **n.** the act or art of taking casts from movable types: **ster'eotyped**, *pp. -tīpt*: **adj.** fixed; unchangeable, as opinions: **ster'eotyper**, *n. -ēr*, one who makes stereotype plates, or prints from them: **ster'eotypic**, *a. -tīp-īk*, pert. to: **ster'eotypography**, *n. -tī-pō-grā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art or business of stereotype printing: **ster'eotypographer**, *n. -rā-fēr*, a stereotype printer.

sterile, *a. stēr-īl* (L. *sterilis*, barren: It. *sterile*: F. *stérile*), barren; unfruitful; unproductive; barren of

ideas: **sterility**, *n. stēr-īl-ī-tī*, barrenness; unfruitfulness; state of not producing young, as animals.

sterling, *a. stēr-līng* (originally the name of the English penny, the standard coin; subsequently applied to the coinage of England in general—from the *Easterlings* or North Germans who first made money in England), of standard value; genuine; sound; of excellent quality.

stern, *a. stēr-n* (Scot. *stourne*, stern: Icel. *stjura*, sorrow: Norm. *sturen*, sorrowful, cast down), severe in countenance, in manners, or in feelings; harsh; unrelenting: **sternly**, *ad. -lī*: **sternness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality or state of being stern; rigour; severity.

stern, *n. stēr-n* (Icel. *stjra*, to steer; to direct: old H. Ger. *stjura*; Dut. *stuur*, rudder), the after-part of a ship: **stern-board**, the backward motion of a vessel: **stern-chaser**, a cannon in the stern: **stern-fast**, a rope to hold the stern of a ship: **stern-port**, a port or opening in the stern: **stern-post**, a straight piece of timber which terminates the ship behind and supports the rudder: **stern-sheets**, the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers where the passengers sit: **stern-way**, the movement of a ship backwards: **by the stern**, deeply laden at the stern: **stern-most**, a. furthest astern.

sternbergia, *n. stēr-bēr-ī-tē* (after *Sternberg*), in *geol.*, an assemblage of singular stems occurring in the sandstones of the Coal-measures, having short joints held together by a central axis.

sternum, *n. stēr-nūm* (Gr. *sternon*, the breast, the chest), the flat bone of the breast to which the ribs are joined in front; the breast-bone: **sternal**, *a. -nāl*, pert. to the sternum: **stern-costal**, *a.* belonging to the region of the ribs; attached to the sternum: **ster'no**, *-nō*, a prefix to some scientific terms, denoting relation to the sternum or breast-bone.

sternutation, *n. stēr-nū-tā-shūn* (L. *sternuo*, I sneeze), the act of sneezing: **sternutative**, *a. -nū-tā-tīv*, provocative of sneezing: **sternutatory**, *a. -tēr-ī*, having the quality of provoking sneezing.

stertorous, *a. stēr-tō-rīus* (L. *sterto*, I snore), in *med.*, applied to deep snoring, occurring in apoplexy, compression of the brain, &c.

stethometer, *n. stēth-ōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *stethos*, the breast, and *metron*, a measure), in *med.*, an instr. for measuring the capacity, and determining the form, of the chest: **stethoscope**, *n. stēth-ō-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), a tube of light wood or gutta-percha, with one end funnel-shaped, used by medical men for listening to the sounds produced in the chest or other cavities of the body: **stethoscopic**, *a. -skōp-īk*, pert. to the stethoscope, or made by means of it: **stethoscopy**, *n. stēth-ō-skō-pī*, the art of stethoscopic examination.

steward, *n. stē-vē-dōr*, also **stivadore**, *n. stīv-a-dōr* (Icel. *stivardi*, a superintendent: L. *stipator*, an attendant), in *merchant shipping*, the officer appointed to superintend the stowage of ships.

stew, *v. stū* (It. *stuvā*, a heated confined place; *stufare*, to glut or satiate: Icel. *stufa*; Sw. *stufva*; Ger. *stube*, a heated confined space, a hot bath: Low Ger. *staven*, to stew), to boil slowly with a little water; to be boiled in a slow gentle manner with but little water: **n.** a vapour-bath; a brothel; meat slowly boiled with but little water; a state of anxiety or confusion: **stewing**, *imp.*: **stewed**, *pp. stūd*: **stew-pan**, a kitchen utensil in which meat is stewed: **in a stew**, in common language, perspiring from fear and confused exertion: *Irish stew*, a kind of soup, consisting of potatoes and meat stewed together with only a little water.

steward, *n. stū-ērd* (Icel. *stivardi*, the person who looks to the daily work of an establishment—from *stja*, domestic occupation: AS. *stivard*), one who manages the affairs of a landed estate; one who regulates the domestic concerns of a great family; a director of a public dinner, a charitable festival, and such-like; an officer of the royal household, called the *Lord Steward*; in a large ship, the person who superintends the meals, &c.; a manager; in *Script.*, a minister of Christ: **stewardess**, *n. -ēs*, a woman who attends females travelling by sea: **stewardship**, *n. -shīp*, the office of a steward; management.

sthenic, *a. sthē-nīk* (Gr. *sthenos*, strength), in *med.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital action—applied to diseases; opposed to *asthenic*, or diseases of debility.

stibial, *a. stīb-ī-āl* (L. *stibium*; Gr. *stimmī*, antimony), having the qualities of antimony; antimonial: **stibiated**, *a. -tīb-ēd*, impregnated with antimony:

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

stib'conise, n. *kōn-tz* (Gr. *konis*, powder), a mineral of a yellow, grey, or brownish colour, occurring in earthy masses, soft and friable: **stib'bite**, n. *nīt*, the principal ore of antimony, occurring in very long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in a fibrous form—this ore has been in use among Oriental nations from a very remote period for staining the eyelids: **stib'ium**, n. *-ūm*, antimony; **stib'nite**.

stich, n. *stik* (Gr. *stichos*, a row), a verse or line in poetry; a stow of trees: **stichomancy**, n. *stik-ō-mān'st* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination from the assumed meaning of a line or verse, taken at hazard, as from Scripture.

stichidia, n. plu. *stik-id'i-d* (Gr. *stichidion*, a little bladder), in bot., case-like receptacles for the spores of some algae.

stick, n. *stik* (Pol. *stuk*, noise made by striking with something hard; Dut. *steken*, Ger. *stecken*, to stick into, to come to a stand: Icel. *stika*, to dam; Dan. *stikke*, to prick, to stab), a long, small, piece of wood; a stem or branch of a tree cut for fuel; a rod; a stab; a thrust or sharp blow with a pointed instr.: **v.** to pierce; to stab; to fix in or on; to hold or cleave to; to adhere closely; to remain, as in the memory; to be hindered from proceeding; to be constant or firm; to resist efforts to remove; to scruple; to hesitate: **stick'ing**, imp.: **adj.** adhering: **n.** act of one who or that which sticks: **stuck**, pt. pp. *stūk*, hindered from proceeding; fixed in: **sticky**, a. *stik'i*, having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey: **stick'iness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; tenacity: **stick-lac**, lac in its natural state: **to stick at**, to hesitate; **to stick by**, to adhere closely; to be firm in supporting; **to stick out**, to project; to be prominent: **to stick to**, to adhere closely: **stick-ing-plaster**, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds or for covering a part.

stickle, v. *stik'old* Eng. *sticklers*, persons appointed to see that the parties in combat had fair play; proper form *sticklers*—from AS. *stichian*, to govern, to dispose), to take part with a side; to contend; to wrangle; to go from side to side: **stick'ling**, imp.: **adj.** *stickle'd*: **stick'ler**, n. *-lēr*, one who obstinately contends about a thing; **to stickle for**, to maintain one's rights to a thing.

stickle-back, n. *stik'l-bak* (Ger. *stachel*, a thorn, and Eng. *back*: Norm. *stikka*, a point), a small spiny-backed river-fish.

sticky—see **stick**.

stiff, a. *stif* (Ger. *stief*; Dan. *stiv*, what stands abruptly out: Gr. *stiphos*, anything pressed firm: L. *stipare*, to pack close: Dut. *stijven*, to stiffen), not easily bent; not pliant; rigid; rather hard than soft; strong; not giving way; stubborn; firm in perseverance or resistance; not natural and easy, as manners; affected; constrained; not written with ease; formal; impetuous in motion, as a breeze: **stiff'ly**, ad. *-li*: **stiff'ness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being stiff; want of flexibility; stubbornness; the state of being harsh and constrained: **stiff-hearted**, a. obstinate; stubborn: **stiff-necked**, a. stubborn; inflexibly obstinate: **stiffen**, v. *stif-n*, to make stiff; to become stiff; to grow hard; to become less susceptible of impressions: **stiffen-ing**, imp. *stif-n'ing*: **adj.** becoming or growing stiff: **n.** something used to make a substance more stiff: **stiffened**, pp. *stif-n'd*: **stiffener**, n. *stif-nēr*, that which stiffens: **stiff'ish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat stiff.

stifle, v. *stif'i* (Icel. *stifla*, to stop, to dam: Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff, to stop: Gr. *stophō*, I draw together), to stop the breath; to suffocate; to choke; to smother; to suppress; to hinder from spreading, as a report: **stif'ling**, imp. *-ing*: **adj.** causing a feeling of suffocation: **stif'led**, pp. *-stif'ld*, suppressed; suffocated.

stigma, n. *stig'mā*, plu. *stig'mas*, *-mās*, or *stig-mata*, *-mā-tā* (L. and Gr. *stigma*, a mark made with a sharp-pointed instr., a mark burned in—from Gr. *stieō*, I mark with points), anything which tarnishes character or reputation; any mark of infamy; in bot., the naked upper portion of the pistil on which the fertilising pollen falls: **stig'mata**, n. plu., the spiracles or breathing-pores of insects; the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them: **stigmatic**, a. *stig-mā'tik*, also **stigmat'ical**, a. *-ikal*, branded or marked with a stigma; **stigmat'ically**, ad. *-li*: **stigmatise**, v. *stig'mā-tiz*, to set a mark of disgrace on; to denounce as infamous: **stigmat'ising**, imp.: **stigmat'ised**, pp. *-tiz'd*, marked with disgrace: **stigmata**, n. *stig-mā'r-i-d*, in geol., root-stems

peculiar to the carboniferous system, so named from their regular pitted or dotted surfaces.

stib'ite, n. *stib'it* (Gr. *stibē*, lustre), a mineral occurring in broad pyramidal crystals, varying in colour, found most frequently in traps and amygdaloids.

stile, n. *stil* (AS. *stigel*, a step—from *stigan*, to climb: Low Ger. *stegel*, steps in a wall for getting over), a series of rude steps for getting over a wall or fence.

stile, n. *stil* (see **style**): **stilar**, a. *stiv'lēr*, pert. to the style of a dial.

stiletto, n. *stī-lēt'tō* (It. *stiletto*—from It. *stille*: L. *stillus*, a pointed instr. for pruning or writing), a dagger with a round-pointed blade; a pointed instr. for piercing holes: **v.** to stab with a stiletto: **stilet'toing**, imp.: **stilet'toed**, pp. *-toed*.

still, a. *stil* (Dut. *stil*, calm: Lth. *tylus*, quiet, still: st, the sound commanding silence), noiseless; quiet; silent; uttering no noise; motionless: **v.** to make motionless; to put a stop to, as noise, motion, &c.; to calm; to lull; to silence: **ad.** to this time; always; continually; after that: **still'ing**, imp.: **stilled**, pp. *stīld*: **still'ness**, n. *-nes*, freedom from noise: **still'y**, a. *-i*, quiet; calm: **ad.** silently: **still-born**, a. dead at birth; abortive: **still-life**, the class or style of painting which represents vegetable life, objects no longer animate, as fruits, flowers, dead game, and such-like: **a stand-still**, absence of motion; checked progress.

still, n. *stil* (L. *stillare*, to drop—from *stilla*, a drop), a vessel or apparatus for distilling liquids: **still-room**, an apartment for distilling; a room where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept: **stillatitious**, a. *stīl'a-tish'us*, falling in drops; drawn by a still.

still-born and stillness—see **still** 1.

stil't, n. *stilt* (Ger. *stelsen*, stils: Dut. *stīlte*, a wooden leg: Sw. *stīlta*, to halt, to limp), a pole of wood with a support or shoulder to raise the foot above the ground in walking, used in pairs: **v.** to raise as on stilts; to raise by unnatural means: **stil't'ing**, imp.: **stil't'ed**, pp. *adj.* elevated as on stilts; pompous: **stilt** or **stilt-bird**, the long-legged plover.

stilton, n. *stīl-tūn*, a white rich cheese made in Leicestershire.

stimulate, v. *stim'ū-lāt* (L. *stimulatum*, to prick with anything sharp, to urge onwards—from *stimulus*, a goad: F. *stimuler*), to excite to action, or more vigorous exertion; to urge; to animate: **stim'ula'ting**, imp.: **stimulated**, pp.: **stimulant**, n. *-tānt*, in med., anything which produces a sudden increase of vital energy and strength: **adj.** having the quality of increasing or exciting vital action: **stim'ulants**, n. plu. *-tāntz*, generally, intoxicating liquors: **stim'ulator**, n. *-lēr*, one who stimulates: **stimulation**, n. *-tū-shūn*, act of stimulating or exciting; the effect produced: **stimulative**, a. *-tū-tiv*, exciting to action: **n.** that which excites or rouses to action: **stimulus**, n. *-tis* (L. *stimulus*, a goad for driving cattle, a sting), in med., that which produces a sudden but transitory increase of vital action; anything that excites to action; a stimulant; in bot., applied to stinging hairs with an irritating secretion at the base.

sting, n. *sting* (Icel. *stanga*; old H. Ger. *stingan*, to stick, to thrust), the sharp-pointed weapon possessed by certain insects as a means of defence, as the wasp, the bee, &c.; anything that gives acute pain; that which constitutes the principal pain or terror; the point of an epigram: **v.** to pierce with a sharp-pointed weapon; to pain acutely: **sting'ing**, imp.: **adj.** pungent as a sting; paining acutely: **stang**, pt. *stāng*, did sting: **stung**, pp. *stūng*, pained acutely: **sting'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **sting-like**, a. like a sting: **sting'less**, a. *-les*, having no sting; harmless: **sting'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who or that which stings.

stingy, a. *stīn'ji* (prov. Eng. *skingy*, cold, nipping; *schinck*, a small bit: F. *chêche*, pinching, niggardly), niggardly; sordid; narrow-spirited; penurious: **sting'ly**, ad. *-li*: **stinginess**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice.

stink, n. *stīnk* (old H. Ger. *stīnchan*, to smell sweet or the opposite: Sw. *stinka*, to spring, to stink), a strong offensive smell: **v.** to emit a strong offensive smell: **stink'ing**, imp.: **adj.** emitting a strong offensive smell: **stank**, pt. *stānk*, did stink: **stunk**, pp. *stūnk*, sent forth a strong offensive smell: **stink-pot**, among the Chinese, &c., a jar filled with combustible substances emitting an offensive and suffocating smell, used in attacking and boarding vessels at sea: **stink-**

cōw, dōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

stone (Ger. *stinkstein*), a name given to those varieties of limestone, usually of a dark colour, which give off a fetid odour when rubbed or struck with a hammer: **stinkard**, *n.* *stingkerd*, a mean paltry fellow; an animal producing a strong fetid odour, found in Java and Sumatra.

stint, *n.* *stint* (Icel. *stuttur*; old Sw. *stunt*, short: Ger. *stute*, anything cropped or docked), limit; bound; quantity assigned: **v.** to restrain within certain limits; to limit to a certain quantity; to bound; to restrain: **stinting**, *imp.* limiting: **stint'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* limited; bounded; checked in growth: **stinter**, *n.* *-er*, one who stints: **stint'less**, *a.* *-les*, unlimited: **stint'edness**, *n.* *-nes*, the state of being stinted.

stipe, *n.* *stip* (L. *stipes*, a stock, a stalk: It. *stipite*, the stalk or stem of a plant), in *bot.*, the stem of palms and tree-ferns; the stalk of fern-fronds: **stipel**, *n.* *stip'el*, a small leaflet at the base of the pinnules of compound leaves.

stipend, *n.* *stip'end* (L. *stipendium*, a tax, a contribution—from *stips*, a small piece of money, and *pendo*, I weigh or pay), settled wages for services; allowance; salary: **stipendiary**, *a.* *stip'end-i-er-i*, performing services for stated wages or salary: *n.* one who receives a stated salary for services: **stip'endness**, *a.* *-les*, without a stipend.

stipulate, *v.* *stip'u-lat* (L. *stipes*, a stalk—see *stipe*), in *bot.*, supported on a stalk.

stipple, *v.* *stip'pl* (Dut. *stippen*, to speckle, to dot), to engrave by means of dots, instead, as in the ordinary method, by lines: **stippling**, *imp.* *-pling*: *n.* a mode of engraving by dots, in imitation of chalk-drawings, each dot being a group of smaller dots: **stippled**, *pp.* *stip'pl'd*: *adj.* worked in stippling.

stipulate, *v.* *stip'u-lat* (L. *stipulatus*, bargained, covenanted—from *stipulus*, firm, strong: It. *stipulare*: F. *stipuler*), to make an agreement with any one; to settle terms; to bargain: **stipulating**, *imp.* *stip'ulated*, *pp.* agreed; contracted: **stipulator**, *n.* *-ter*, one who stipulates: **stipula'tion**, *n.* *-la'shun*, a contract; an agreement or bargain.

stipule, *n.* *stip'ul* (L. *stipula*, a stem, a stalk: It. *stipula*: F. *stipule*), in *bot.*, a leaflet at the base of other leaves, having a lateral position, and more or less changed either in form or texture: **stipula'ceous**, *a.* *-la'sheus*, consisting of or resembling stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: **stip'ular**, *a.* *-ler*, resembling a stipule: **stip'ulary**, *a.* *-i*, in *bot.*, applied to organs occupying the place of stipules, such as tendrils: **stipulate**, *a.* *-lat*, furnished with stipules: **stipuled**, *a.* *-ald*, furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

stir, *v.* *stér* (AS. *styrán*, to move, to stir: Icel. *staurr*, a pole; *styra*, to guide, to govern), to put into motion; to agitate; to incite; to rouse; to stimulate; to move one's self; to become the object of notice: *n.* tumult; bustle; public disturbance or disorder; agitation: **stir'ring**, *imp.* *adj.* putting in motion; busy and active: *n.* the act of stirring or moving: **stirred**, *pp.* *stir'ed*: **stirrer**, *n.* *-rer*, one who or that which stirs: **to stir up**, to inflame the passions of; to put into motion or action; to enliven: **stir about**, *n.* *-a-bout*, in *Scot.*, a dish of oatmeal stirred among cold milk or water; oatmeal-porridge.

stirk, *n.* *stérk* (Ger. *stier*, a bull: AS. *styríc*, a heifer: Gael. *stúir*, a male calf), *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a young bull, ox, or heifer.

stirrup, *n.* *stér'rup* (AS. *stigeran*: Ger. *steigreif*, a rope or strap for mounting on horseback—from AS. *stigan*: Ger. *steigen*, to mount, and AS. *rap*, a rope; Ger. *reif*, a ring, a rope), the foot-iron suspended from a saddle; among *seamen*, a rope secured to a yard having a thimble at its lower end: **stirrup-cup**, a parting cup taken on horseback: **stirrup-leather** or **-strap**, the strap that supports a stirrup.

stitch, *n.* *stich* (a modification of Eng. *stick*, a thrust with a sharp instr.: Ger. *sticken*, to embroider: Dan. *stikke*, to stick, to stitch), a single loop or link; a single pass of a needle in sewing; a sudden, sharp, shooting, local pain: **v.** to pass a needle with a thread through a piece of cloth and back again; to sew or unite with needle and thread; to practise sewing: **stitch'ing**, *imp.* *n.* work done by sewing: **stitched**, *pp.* *stich't*, sewed together: **stitch'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which stitches: **to stitch up**, to mend what was rent.

stithy, *n.* *stith'i* (Icel. *stethi*; Sw. *stad*, an anvil), an anvil; a smith's shop.

stiver, *n.* *stí'v'er*, a Dutch penny-piece.

stroat, *n.* *stót* (from a supposed analogy to a stallion-

horse; Dut. *stuyte*; AS. *stodhors*, a stallion or stud-horse), a weasel.

stock, *n.* *stók* (Bret. *stok*, a knock: F. *estoquer*, to thrust or stab into; *estoc*, a thrusting-sword, the stock of a tree: Ger. *stock*, a stick, stump of a tree; *stocker*, a poker), the stem or trunk of a tree or plant; the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted; anything fixed or set; a post; a log; a piece of solid wood forming the sustaining part, as of an anchor or a fire-arm; the handle of anything; a stupid senseless person; the original progenitor; the race or line of a family; a stiff band used as a tie for the neck: **stock-still**, *a.* motionless: **stock-lock**, a lock in a wooden case or frame.

stock, *n.* *stók* (Ger. *stock*, a short thick piece of block; *almosenstock*, a trunk in churches in which alms were put: Ger. *stocken*, to stagnate, to stop), money or goods employed in trade, manufacturing, banking, &c.; the beasts, &c., on a farm; supply provided; quantity on hand; store or accumulation from which supplies may be obtained: *adj.* serviceable for constant use or application; permanent; standing: **v.** to store; to supply; to fill sufficiently: **stocking**, *imp.* **stocked**, *pp.* *stókt*: **stock**, *n.*, or *stocks*, *n.* plu. the money collectively lent by individuals to a government; the public funds, being, as it were, receptacles opened by the state in which the contributions of the public might be poured, as into the charity-trunks in churches; government scrip; a wooden frame into the openings of which the legs of a person may be *stocked* or set fast, formerly used as a temporary punishment for petty crimes and misdemeanours; certain flowers having stems or stalks; the timbers on which a ship rests while building: **stockbroker**, one licensed to buy and sell stock in the public funds, or the stock of joint-stock companies, for others: **stock-dove**, the wild pigeon of Europe—so called because supposed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon: **stock exchange**, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the association or company of stockbrokers: **stock-farmer**, a farmer who chiefly confines his attention to the breeding and rearing of live-stock, as cattle, sheep, &c.: **stock-gillyflower**, a plant much cultivated for the beauty and sweetness of its flowers: **stockholder**, a proprietor of stock in the funds, or of shares in a public company; **stock-jobber**, a sort of dealer or middleman in the sale or purchase of *stocks* or *shares*; a gambler in stocks: **stock-jobbing**, the art or practice of dealing in stocks: **stock-fish**, cod dried hard and not salted: **stockman**, in *Australia*, one in charge of the live stock; a herdsmen: **stock-still**, *a.* still as a post; perfectly still: **stock-taking**, an inventory of the quantity and cost-value of the goods on hand, and of fixtures and tools, taken periodically by a merchant or tradesman: **stock-in-trade**, the goods kept for sale by a merchant, trader, or shopkeeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman: **dead-stock**, in *agri.*, the implements of husbandry and stored-up field-produce, as distinguished from *live-stock*, the domestic animals kept and reared on a farm: **to take stock**, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand: **to stock an anchor**, to fit it with a stock: **to stock down**, to sow, as ploughed land with grass-seeds.

stockade, *n.* *stók-ad* (from Eng. *stock*: F. *estoquer*, a thrust or stab into: It. *stocada*, a thrust in fencing), a line of stakes or piles fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance of an enemy: **v.** to fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground: **stocka'ding**, *imp.* *n.* a line of posts stuck in the ground: **stocka'ded**, *pp.* *stoccado*, *n.* *stók-ká'dé*, a thrust with a rapier.

stocking, *n.* *stók'ing* (Ger. *stock*, stump of a tree), a cover for the stock or stump; a cotton or worsted case covering for the foot and leg.

Stoic, *n.* *stó'ik* (Gr. *Stoikos*, pert. to the porch—from *stoa*, the porch: L. *stoicus*, a stoic philosopher: It. *stoico*: F. *stoïque*), one of a sect of philosophers called *Stoics*, founded by Zeno, who taught under a porch at Athens that men should be free from passion, and be unmoved by the joys or sorrows of life; one regulating his conduct according to the doctrines of the Stoics: **sto'ic**, *a.* also **sto'ical**, *a.* *-kal*, pert. to the Stoics or their doctrines; unaffected by passion; unfeeling: **sto'ical-ly**, *ad.* *-li*: **sto'icism**, *n.* *-stem*, the doctrines and maxims of the Stoics; a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain: **sto'icalness**, *n.* *-kal'nes*, the state of being indifferent to pleasure or pain.

stoke, *v.* *stók* (Ger. *stocken*, a poker, a picker: *prov.*

mäte, mät, fär, löw; mète, mët, hér; pín, pín; nôte, nôt, móce;

F. stiquer, to poke; **F. estoc**, a thrust; to poke; to stir up; to supply a fire with fuel: **st'king**, imp. **n.** the proper management of a fire connected with a steam-engine: **stoked**, **stok'd**: **st'o'ker**, **n.** *kér*, one who looks after the fire of a locomotive engine, or of a steam-engine.

stole, **n.** *stól* (**L. stola**; **Gr. stola**, a long, female, upper garment: **It. stola**, a long vest, a stole), a long narrow scarf of silk or stuff, fringed at the ends, and often richly embroidered, worn by R. Cath. and Anglican clergymen crossed on the breast, and hanging on each side nearly to the ground: **stoled**, **a. stold**, wearing a stole or long robe: **groom of the stole**, in the court of a sovereign, the first lord of the bedchamber, whose original duty was to put the king's shirt on in the morning.

stole, **n.** *stól*, also **stolon**, **n.** *stól'on* (**L. stolo**, a twig or shoot springing from the stock of a tree), in **bot.**, a lax trailing branch given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals: **stoloniferous**, **a. stól-oní-fér-ús** (**L. fér**, I produce), producing suckers. **stole**, **v.** *stól*, **pt.**, **stolien**, **v.** *stól'n*, **pp.**, of **steal**, which see.

stolid, **a.** *stól'id* (**L. stolidus**, dull, senseless: **It. stolido**), dull; heavy; foolish; stupid: **stolidity**, **n.** *stól'id-i-ti*, dullness of intellect; stupidity.

stomach, **n.** *stóm'ák* (**L. stomachus**; **Gr. stomachos**, the alimentary canal, distaste, displeasure: old **F. stomach**; **F. estomac**, the stomach—from **Gr. stoma**, a mouth), the principal organ of digestion; desire of food caused by hunger; inclination: **v.** to brook; to resent; to bear without open resentment: **stom'-aching**, **imp.**: **stom'ached**, **pp.** *-ákt*, borne without open resentment: **stom'achless**, **a.** *-lës*, without appetite: **stomach-pump**, a small pump with a flexible tube for drawing off liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them: **stom'acher**, **n.** *-á-chér*, an ornamental covering worn over the breast by women: **stomachic**, **n.** *stóm'ák-ik*, a medicine or cordial which gives tone and strengthens the stomach: **stomachic**, **a.** also **stomach'ical**, **a.** *-ikál*, **pert.** to the stomach; that strengthens the stomach.

stomatopod, **n.** *stóm'áp-ód*, **stomatopoda**, **n. plu.** *stóm'áp-ód-dá* (**Gr. stoma**, the mouth, and **pous**, the foot—**gen. podos**), an order of crustaceans, so called from the arrangement of their thoracic or true feet in connection with the mouth, which is usually furnished with one or more pairs of jaw-feet.

stomate, **n.** *stóm'át*, also **stoma**, **n.** *stóm'ád*, **plu.** *stó'-mates*, *-máts*, or **stomata**, *stóm'át-á* (**Gr. stoma**, a mouth; **stomata**, mouths), in **bot.**, minute openings in the epidermis of plants between cells of a peculiar shape, especially in the leaves: **stomatous**, **a.** *-tús*, having stomata.

stone, **n.** *stón* (**AS. stan**; **Icel. sten**; **Ger. stein**, a stone), any loose mass of earthy matter of considerable hardness; a mineral; a gem; a morbid secretion formed in the bladder; the disease so called; a testicle; the hard kernel of a fruit; a weight of 14 lb.; a weight varying in amount; insensibility: **adj.** made of or resembling stone; hard: **v.** to pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones, as fruit; to face with stones: **stón'ing**, **imp.**: **n.** the act of one who stones by pelting; the act of separating the fruit from the hard kernel or kernels: **stoned**, **pp.** *stónád*: **stó'ner**, **n.** *-nér*, one who or that which stones: **stó'ny**, **a.** *-ní*, made of or resembling stone; abounding in stones; hard; solid; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless: **stó'niess**, **n.** *-ní-nës*, the state or quality of being stony, or abounding with stones; hardness like stone: **stone-like**, **a.** having the appearance or consistency of stone: **stoneless**, **a.** *-lës*, having no stones: **stone-blind**, **a.** completely deprived of the organs of sight: **stone's cast** or **stonecast**, the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand: **stone-chatter**, a bird whose notes often resemble the knocking together of two stones: **stone coping**, hewn stones placed on the top of a wall, and made to slope, and sometimes slightly project over it: **stone-cutter**, one whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones: **stone-cutting**, the business of hewing stones: **stone-dead**, **a.** lifeless as a stone: **stone-fruit**, pulpy fruit having a stony or hard kernel: **stoned fruit**, fruit deprived of their hard kernels: **stone-llies**, a popular name for the encrinetes, in allusion to the resemblance which they bear to the flower and stalk of the lily: **stone-mason**, one who works in stone, or builds with it: **stone-still**, **a.** motionless: **stoneware**, a coarse kind of clay-made articles for domestic use: **stone-work**, masonry; anything done in stone, or built with

it: **stony-hearted**, **a.** cruel; pitiless: **meteoric stones**, hard stony matter or concretions which fall from the atmosphere, and which come from some region beyond it: **philosopher's stone**, a substance which it was supposed, could it be discovered, would change any other metal or material into gold: **rocking-stone**, a large stone so balanced on the top of another, that but a slight force will cause it to move and oscillate: **to leave no stone unturned**, to spare no exertions; to do everything that can be done.

Stonehenge, **n.** *stón-hénf* (**AS. stan-heng**—from **stan**, a stone, and **heng**, hung), a remarkable assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, in England, of unknown origin.

stood, **v.** *stóod*, **pt.** and **pp.** of **stand**, which see. **stook**, **n.** *stók* (**Ger. stauchen**, to push, to stow: **Low Ger. stuke**, a heap or bunch: **Bohem. stoh**, a heap, a hay-cock), a small number of sheaves of corn set up in a field: **v.** to set up sheaves of grain in stooks: **stook'-ing**, **imp.**: **stooked**, **pp.** *stóok*.

stool, **n.** *stól* (**Goth. stols**; old **H. Ger. stul**: **Gael. stol**; **W. ystol**, a stool, a seat: **Gr. stollen**, a prop), a small seat without a back; a little form; the seat for evacuating the bowels; the act itself; the evacuations of the bowels: **stools**, **n. plu.** *stótz*, in a ship, small channels outside to receive the dead-eyes of the backstays: **window-stool**, the flat piece upon which the window shuts down: **stool of repentance** or **cutty-stool**, formerly, in the eccles. discipline of the Ch. of Scot., a seat or stool on which persons found guilty of fornication or adultery were compelled to stand in view of the whole people for a certain number of Sundays, and there to be rebuked by the minister.

stool, **n.** *stól* (**Manx. sthol**, a sprout or branch: **Ger. stuhl**, a stool), a stemless mother-plant used for propagation by annually bending its branches into the soil; the root or stump of a timber-tree which throws up shoots; the set or cluster of shoots thus produced: **v.** to send out suckers: **stooling**, **imp.**: **stooled**, **pp.** *stóld*.

stoop, **v.** *stóp* (**Dut. stuppen**, to strike the ground with a stick in walking: **Icel. steypa**, to cast or throw down: **Sw. stupa**, to incline, to lower), to bend the body forwards; to lean forwards in standing or walking; to cause to incline downwards; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to acknowledge inferiority; to come down on its prey, as a hawk: **n.** inclination forwards; condescension; in **Scot.**, a post fixed in the earth, or a prop: **stooping**, **imp.**: **stooped**, **pp.** *stóop't*: **stoop'er**, **n.** *-ér*, one who stoops: **stoopingly**, **ad.** *-l't*.

stop, **v.** *stóp* (**Norm. stoppa**, to stamp, to cram: **Scot. stap**, to cram: **Dut. stoppen**; **Ger. stopfen**, to stuff: **F. estouper**, to stop, to close; **estoupe**, tow, the material for stopping: **L. stupa**; **Gr. stupe**, tow), to hinder; to impede or interrupt; to suppress; to render impassable; to close, as an aperture; to regulate the sounds of, as a musical instr., with the fingers; to cease from going forward, or from any course of action; to leave off, as from work: **n.** cessation, as of progress, motion, operation, or action; obstruction; hindrance; impediment; obstacle; one of the vent-holes of a musical wind instr., by the opening or closing of which musical sounds may be regulated and modified, as an organ-stop; the place in a stringed instr. pressed on for the production of a musical sound; a point or mark in writing to distinguish a sentence or part of a sentence, and show the pauses in reading: **stop'-ping**, **imp.** closing; obstructing: **stopped**, **pp.** *stópt*: **stoppage**, **n.** *stóp-páj*, act or state of being stopped; an obstruction; a discontinuance of work; a suspension of payments; a deduction from pay to repay advances, &c.: **stopper**, **n.** *-pér*, one who or that which stops; the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle: **v.** to close or secure with a stopper: **stop-cock**, an instr. used to regulate the supply of water or gas flowing through pipes: **stop-gap**, something substituted; temporary expedient.

stopple, **n.** *stóp-pl* (**dim. of stop**, which see), anything put into the mouth or neck of a bottle to stop or close it; a cork; a plug.

storax, **n.** *stór'ráks* (**L. styrax**; **Gr. sturax**, a resinous gum), an aromatic resinous substance imported from the East.

store, **n.** *stór* (**F. estorer**, to build, to furnish: **Icel. staurr**; **Sw. stor**, a stake, a pole: **L. instaurare**, to repair, to restore—in mid. L. to provide or store with), a large quantity; abundance; quantity accumulated; a hoard; any shop where a miscellaneous assortment of goods is sold: **plu.** *stóres*, *stórz*, the necessary supplies

provided; in the army or navy, a supply of provisions, clothing, &c., or of arms, ammunition, &c.: *v.* to supply or furnish with stores; to lay up; or hoard: *storing*, *imp.*: *stored*, *pp.* *stōrd*: *storer*, *n.* *stōrer*, one who stores: *stōr-āge*, *n.* *stōr-āj*, the act of laying up in a store or warehouse; the price paid for the safe-keeping of goods in a store: *store-house*, a house built expressly for the safe-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository: *store-keeper*, one who has the care of a store: *store-room*, a room in which things are stored: *store-ship*, a vessel employed to transport stores for a fleet or for a garrison, &c.: *in store*, laid up for future use; in a state of preparation for future use.

storey, *n.* *stōr-ī*, *plu.* *storeys*, *stōr-īz*, another spelling of *story* 2, which see.

storied, *stōr-īd*—see *story* 1 and 2.

stork, *n.* *stōrk* (Dan. *storken*, a stork; Fris. *stauwke*, to strut; Bav. *storkeln*, to walk with long legs), a bird remarkable for its stalking gait and long legs: *stork's-bill*, a plant.

storm, *n.* *stōrm* (Dut. *storm*, a rustling, a rattling; It. *stormo*, a rumbling noise; Icel. *stormr*, tempest, sedition), a violent burst of or from the elements wind, rain, snow, thunder and lightning; any violent commotion; tumultuous force; a tumult; a violent and determined assault on a fortified place: *v.* to attack, or attempt to take, by open force; to blow with violence; to rage; to be loudly angry: *storming*, *imp.*: *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *stormed*, *pp.* *stōrmrd*: *stormy*, *a.* *stōrm-ī*, tempestuous; boisterous; violent: *storminess*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being stormy; tempestuousness: *stormily*, *ad.* *-ī*: *storm-like*, *a.* like a storm, or having the appearance of a storm: *storm-beat*, *a.* impaired by the violence of a storm: *storm-tossed*, *a.* beaten about by storms: *stormy-petrel*, a black sea-bird often seen flying swiftly in the wake of a ship before or during a storm: *storm-sail*, a coarse, stronger, sort of sail for gales: *storm-window*, an outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms, and for greater warmth in winter: *storming party*, a party of soldiers having assigned to them the duty of first entering the breach in storming a fortress.

storthing, *n.* *stōr-īng*, the Parliament of Norway.
story, *n.* *stōr-ī*, *plu.* *stōries*, *-īz* (F. *histoire*; L. *historia*, relation), a narration of a series of facts or incidents; a written narrative of events; a short or trifling tale; a fiction; a falsehood; a fib: *stōr-īd*, *a.* *-īd*, told or recited in history; adorned with historical paintings: *story-book*, a book containing entertaining narratives, either true or merely fiction: *story-teller*, a relater of stories; a teller of falsehoods: *story-telling*, the habit or amusement of telling stories; the act of fibbing.

story, *n.*, also *storey*, *stōr-ī*, *plu.* *stōries*, and *stō-ries*, *-īz* (probably from F. *estore*, to construct, to build: a probable corruption of *stair*, one flight or floor upwards), a single stage or floor of a high building; a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs: *stōr-īd*, *a.* *-īd*, having stages or floors reached by flights of stairs, as two-storied.

stot, *n.* *stōt* (AS. *stōte*, a hack, a worthless horse: Sw. *stut*, a bull; young bullock or steer).

stound, *v.* *stōīnd* (AS. *stūnian*, to dash, to strike; Scot. *stound*, a sharp pain affecting one at intervals), to be in pain or sorrow: *n.* a sudden severe pain or grief.

stound, *stōīnd*, for *astound*, which see.

stoup, *n.* *stōp*, in Scot., *stōv* (AS. *stoppa*; Dut. *stoop*; Norm. *stoup*, a flagon or drinking-vessel), a flagon; a basin for holy water at the entrance of a R. Cath. Ch; in Scot., a measure or vessel for liquids.

stour, *n.* *stōr* (AS. *stýrian*, to stir), an assault; a tumult; in Scot., dust in a state of motion.

stout, *a.* *stōūt* (old F. *estout*; Dut. *stout*, bold, proud; Ger. *stolz*, proud, stately), lusty; corpulent; robust; strong; intrepid; valiant: *n.* strong porter: *stoutly*, *ad.* *-ī*: *stoutness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the condition of being stout; strength; bulkiness: *stout-built* or *stout-made*, *a.* having a strong frame of body: *stout-hearted*, *a.* brave.

stove, *n.* *stōf* (AS. *stōfa*, a stove, a bath: Dut. *stov*, a stove; It. *stufa*; old F. *estuve*, a stove, a hot bath), a hothouse; an enclosed fireplace for heating an apartment; a room or space artificially warmed; a cooking apparatus: *v.* to heat or dry, as in a stove: *stō'vīng*, *imp.*: *stoved*, *pp.* *stōvd*.

stove, *v.* *stōv* (pt. of *stave* 1, which see), broken or burst in, as a hole in a ship.

stover, *n.* *stō'vēr* (old F. *estover*, necessity, provisions), fodder for cattle; straw or coarse hay.

stow, *v.* *stō* (Dan. *stuv*; Dut. *stouwen*; Ger. *stauen*, to thrust wares together in packing; Gr. *stēbēn*, to tread tight: L. *stipare*, to pack together), to place; to lay up; to arrange and pack: *stō'wīng*, *imp.*: *stowed*, *pp.* *stōd*: *stowage*, *n.* *stō'āj*, act or operation of laying compactly; room for being laid up; money paid for stowing goods.

strabismus, *n.* *strā-bīz-mūs* (L. *strabo*, one who squints strongly; It. *strabismo*; F. *strabisme*, the act of squinting), in *med.*, squinting; a defect of vision in which both eyes cannot be directed to the same object.

straddle, *v.* *strād-dl* (Dut. *strijden*; Ger. *streiten*; Icel. *stríða*, to contend, to oppose; AS. *stræde*, a stride; Dan. *stred*, to set the feet apart for the purpose of resistance), to place one's self aside; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to walk wide and awkwardly: *n.* the act of standing, sitting, or walking with feet unusually far apart; the distance between the feet of one who straddles: *straddling*, *imp.*: *-dlīng*, *adj.* standing or walking with the legs unusually far apart: *straddled*, *pp.* *strād-dl*.

straggle, *v.* *strāg-gl* (from the figure of a broken rattling noise: Bret. *strakla*, to crackle; *stragel*, a rattle to frighten birds; Low Ger. *strukeln*, to stumble), to move irregularly in varying directions; to separate from the regular line of march; to rove; to shoot or extend too far: *straggling*, *imp.* *-glīng*: *adj.* wandering; roving; ranging loose; outlying; standing apart: *straggled*, *pp.* *strāg-gld*: *straggler*, *n.* *-glēr*, one who wanders from the regular line of march, or from his companions; a wanderer; anything that stands single.

straight, *a.* *strāt* (Ger. *strecken*, to stretch; old Dut. *strack*, straight; Bav. *strack*, direct), being in a right line; direct; not crooked; upright: *ad.* immediately; directly: *straightly*, *ad.* *-ī*, not crookedly; tightly; closely: *straightness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or state of being straight; rectitude: *straighten*, *v.* *strād-n*, to make straight: *straightened*, *imp.* *-nīng*: *straightened*, *pp.* *strād-n*: *straightener*, *n.* *strād-ēr*, that which straightens: *straightforward*, *a.* proceeding in a straight course; not deviating: *straightforwardness*, *n.* direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude: *straightway*, *ad.* *-wāy*, or *ways*, *-wāz*, immediately; without delay: *straight-edge*, a strip of wood or metal with at least one side perfectly straight, for ascertaining whether a surface is even: *straight-lined*, *a.* having or consisting of straight lines.

straks, *n.* *plu.* *strāks* (from Eng. *streak*; Dan. *streg*, a stripe, a line), plates of iron placed over the joints of the felly of a cannon-wheel.

strain, *v.* *strān* (old F. *estraindre*, to strain—from L. *stringere*, to squeeze, to wring), to extend with great effort; to injure or weaken by stretching or overtasking; to put to the utmost strength; to make strait or tense; to make violent efforts; to press or squeeze, as in an embrace; to purify by passing through a filter or some porous substance; to filter; *n.* a violent effort; an injury by excessive exertion; the force exerted on a substance tending to cause it to rupture or break; continued manner of speaking or writing; a song; part of a tune or musical composition; manner of speech or action; tendency: *strain-ing*, *imp.* *adj.* making great efforts; filtering: *n.* the act of putting to the utmost stretch; the act of filtering: *strained*, *pp.* *strānd*: *adj.* stretched; filtered: *strainer*, *n.* *-ēr*, a filter for liquids: *straining-piece*, in building, a piece of timber to keep apart other two pieces.

strain, *n.* *strān* (AS. *stryman*, to acquire, to procreate; *strynd*, stock; prov. Eng. *strene*, shoot of a tree, progeny), race; blood; breeding; character; hereditary disposition; in Scot., resemblance of the features, as he has a *strain* of his grandfather—that is, he resembles him.

strait, *a.* *strāt* (old F. *estroit*; It. *stretto*, narrow; L. *strictum*, to draw tight), narrow; confined; not broad; close; difficult; rigorous;avaricious: *n.* a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans; distress; difficulty—often in the *plu.*: *straitly*, *ad.* *-ī*, narrowly; closely; strictly: *straitness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being strait; narrowness; want; scarcity: *strait-laced*, *a.* stiff; constrained; scrupulous: *strait-jacket* or *strait-waistcoat*, a contrivance for confining the arms of a lunatic or violent person: *straiten*,

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

v. stratin, to contract; to confine; to press with poverty or other necessity: *straitening*, *imp. -ning*; *straitened*, *pp. strait'nd*.

strake, *n. strák* (from Eng. *streak*, which see), a narrow board or plank; the tire or iron band of a wheel; in *wooden shipbuilding*, the term for a line of planking extending from the stem to the stern.

stramash, *n. strá-mash'* (F. *estramacon*, a quarter-staff, a blow: It. *stramazzo*, a stretching blow, a violent fall), in *Scot.*, a disturbance; a broil: *v. prov. Eng.*, to strike; to beat; to destroy.

stramineous, *a. strá-min'é-us* (L. *stramineus*, made of straw), in *bot.*, straw-coloured; strawy.

stramony, *n. strá-móni*, also *stramonium*, *n. strá-móni-um* (F. and new L. *stramonium*, stramonium), the thorn-apple, whose leaves and seeds are used medicinally.

strand, *n. stránd* (Icel. *stránd*, border, edge: Sw. *rand*, border, margin: Norm. *strand*, a row, a line), the shore or beach of a sea, an ocean, or of a large lake: *v.* to drive or force on a shore or on shallows; to run aground, as a ship: *strand'ing*, *imp. -strand-ed*, *pp.*

strand, *n. stránd* (old H. Ger. *streno*; Ger. *stráhn*, the strand of a rope), one of the strings of which a rope is composed.

strange, *a. stránj* (old F. *estrange*; It. *strano*; strange: L. *extraneus*, foreign—from *extra*, on the outside), foreign; not before known; new; wonderful; unusual; rarely met with: *strangely*, *ad. -li*: **strangeness**, *n. -nès*, the condition of being strange; reserve; coldness; the power of exciting surprise: **stranger**, *n. stránj'er*, a foreigner; one who is unknown; a visitor; one not admitted to friendship or fellowship: **strange-looking**, *a.* having an odd or unusual look.

strangle, *v. stránj'ol* (L. *strangulo*; Gr. *stranggalao*, I throttle, I suffocate: old F. *strangler*, to strangle), to suffocate; to choke; to destroy life by so compressing the throat as to stop respiration; to suppress at first appearance: **strang'ling**, *imp. -gling*; *n. death* by compressing the throat: **strangled**, *pp. stránj'gld*: **adj.** killed by strangulation: **strangler**, *n. -glér*, one who strangles: **strangles**, *n. plu. stránj'glz*, a disease of horses in which tumours form in the throat under the jaw: **strangulated**, *a. -gú-lá-téd*, in *surg.*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression; in *bot.*, contracted and expanded irregularly: **strangulation**, *n. -lá-shún*, the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; the state of being strangled; that kind of suffocation common to women in hysterics: **strangury**, *n. -gú-rí*, in *surg.*, difficult and painful urination: **strangurious**, *a. stránj-gú-rí-us*, affected with or resembling strangury.

strap, *n. stráp* (Dut. *strop*, a noose: Sw. *stropp*, a tie, a trap: Bav. *strupfen*, a strap, a noose: L. *strapus*, a thong; Gr. *stróbos*, a whirling round, a cord; *strophos*, a twisted band), a long narrow piece of leather; a thong; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed: *v.* to fasten or bind with a strap; to punish with a strap: **strap'ing**, *imp. -strapped*, *pp. strápt*: **strap-shaped**, *a. in bot.*, in length about six times its own breadth: **strap'per**, *n. -ér*, one who uses a strap.

strapping, *a. strápp'ing* (Bret. *strapa*, to make a noise: It. *strappare*, to tear away with violence), bouncing; bulky; tall and stout; lusty.

strass, *n. strás* (from the name of its German inventor), a colourless glass used as the base of artificial gems.

strata, the *plu.* of *stratum*, which see.

strategem, *n. strát'é-jém* (L. and Gr. *strategema*, a piece of generalship—from Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *ago*, I lead: F. *stratagème*), a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy, especially in war; a trick with the view of gaining some advantage; deceit; imposition: **strategics**, *n. plu. -é-jé'tiks*, the science of military movements; generalship: **strategie**, *a. strát'éj'ik*, also *strategic*, *a. -é'kál*, pert. to or done by strategem: **strategically**, *ad. -li*: **strategist**, *n. strát'é-jíst*, one skilled in strategy: **strategic**, *n. -jé*, the science of conducting complicated military movements: **strategical point**, every point on the theatre of war which conduces to strengthen the line of operation or of communication.

strath, *n. stráth* (Gael. *srath*, a plain beside a river), in *Scot.*, a valley of considerable extent through which a river runs.

strathspey, *n. stráth'spá* (from the district in Scot.

where first used), a lively Scottish dance; a lively tune originally used in the dance.

stratify, *n. strát'i-fí* (It. *stratificare*; F. *stratifier*, to stratify—from L. *stratum*, the thing spread, a covering, and *facio*, I make), to lay or place in beds or layers; to arrange in beds: **strat'ifying**, *imp. -strat'ified*, *pp. -fíd*: **adj.** in *geol.*, composed of layers or beds of rock-matter: **stratification**, *n. -ká'shún*, the act or process of arranging in beds or layers: **strat'iform**, *a. -fá'wrm* (L. *stratum*, the thing spread, and *forma*, a shape), in layers or beds: **stratigraphical**, *a. -gráf'i-kál* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the arrangement or classification of any remains according to the stratum of the earth's crust to which they belong.

stratocracy, *n. strát'ók'rá-sí* (Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *kratos*, strength), a military government: **stratonic**, *a. -tón'ik*, of or relating to an army: **stratotic**, *a. -tót'ik*, warlike; military: **stratography**, *n. -tóg'ráf'i* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a description of what belongs to an army: **strat'ographical**, *a. -ó-gráf'i-kál*, of or pert. to.

stratum, *n. strát'um*, *plu. strá'ta*, *-tá* (L. *stratum*, the thing spread out, a bed, a layer), in *geol.*, a bed; a layer; a great extent of rock or other earthly substance lying in the crust of the earth in a flattish form, varying from a few inches to many yards in depth: **strá'tus**, *n. -tús*, an extensive flat cloud in strata or layers.

straw, *n. stróe* (AS. *streow*; Ger. *stroh*; Dut. *stroo*; Icel. *stra*, what is strewed to lie on, litter), the stalks or stems of corn after being thrashed, as a bundle or heap of *straw*—usually in the singular form with a plural sense; a single stalk or straw; anything proverbially worthless: **adj.** made of straw or consisting of it: *v.* to cover with straw; to strew, which see: **straw'ing**, *imp. -strawed*, *pp. stráw'd*: **strawy**, *a. stráw'á*, made or consisting of straw; like straw: **straw-coloured**, *a.* of the colour of straw: **strawberry**, a well-known creeping plant and its fruit—probably so called from the *straying* character of its runners: **man of straw**, the old clothes of a man stuffed with straw; an imaginary person; a person of little or no means or substance.

stray, *v. strá* (mid. L. *extrarius*; old F. *estroyer*, a stranger, a beast that has lost its master—from L. *extra*, on the outside), to wander, as from a known road or place, from a company, or from proper limits; to ramble; to err; to go at large: **adj.** having gone astray; wandering: *n.* an animal that has wandered: **stray'ing**, *imp. -n.* act of going astray: **strayed**, *pp. strá'd*: **strayer**, *n. strá'er*, one who strays.

streak, *n. strék* (Low Ger. *strecke*; Dan. *streg*, a streak, a stripe; Ger. *streich*; Dut. *strecke*, a line marking the course of a blow), a line or long mark of colour different from the ground; in *min.*, that appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched by a hard instr., or the appearance which a mineral leaves on a rough porcelain slab when forcibly drawn or stroked along its surface; in *bot.*, a straight line formed by a vein, by colour, or by indentation; a range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side—also called a *stroke*: *v.* to variegate with lines of a different colour; to stripe: **streak'ing**, *imp. -streaked*, *pp. strékt*, marked with lines of a different colour: **streaky**, *a. strék'í*, variegated with lines of a different colour.

stream, *n. strém* (Icel. *stromur*; Dut. *stroom*; Ger. *strom*, a stream: Ir. *streamh*, a spring), a current of water or of a liquid; anything issuing or proceeding in a line or continuous body, as gas, air, light, a multitude of people, &c.; a river; anything moving onwards in a continuous course: *v.* to move onwards in a continuous course; to flow, as a liquid; to pour out in abundance; to pour; to send forth: **stream'ing**, *imp. -adj.* flowing in; emitting a stream of anything: **streamed**, *pp. strém'd*: **stream'er**, *n. -ér*, that which streams or floats; a flag or pennon floating in the wind: **stream'ers**, *n. plu. -érz*, popular name for the aurora borealis: **stream'y**, *a. -í*, abounding with water: **stream'let**, *n. -lét*, a little stream: **stream-anchor**, a ship's anchor lighter than the bower-anchor: **stream-ice**, a continued ridge of pieces of ice running in a particular direction: **stream-tin**, rolled fragments of tin-stone, found mingled with gravel, &c., in the gullies and water-courses of Cornwall: **stream-works**, workings in the loose clays, gravels, sands, &c., which cover the valleys of a country, and from which the metal or ore is obtained by repeated washings.

street, *n. strét* (Dut. *straete*; Ger. *strasse*; It.

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

strada, a paved way: *L. stratum*, a pavement), any way or road in a town or city lined with houses on one or both sides: **street-crossing**, a carefully-paved part of a street for foot-passengers crossing from one side to the other: **street-door**, the front or entrance door of a house: **street-walker**, a common prostitute.

strength, *n. strength* (from *Eng. strong*: *AS. strang*; *Icel. strangr*; *Dut. streng*, strong, rigid), the muscular power or energy which animals can exert at will; solidity; quality of sustaining or resisting the application of external force; power or vigour of any kind; power of mind; support; spirit; animation; quality of affecting bodies, or of producing sensible effects on them; richness in any character or ingredient, as alcohol in wine; amount of force; military force: **strengthless**, *a. -less*, without strength: **strengthen**, *v. -ens*, to add strength to; to grow stronger; to fix in resolution; to invigorate; to confirm: **strengthening**, *imp. -n.* process by which anything is strengthened: **strengthened**, *pp. -end*: **strengthener**, *n. -en-er*, one who or that which strengthens: **on or upon the strength of**, in reliance upon; in confidence imparted.

strenuous, *a. strén-ü-üs* (*L. strenuus*, active, vigorous: *Gr. strenes*, rough, noisy; *It. strenuo*), energetic; vigorous; eager and active; bold: **strenuously**, *ad. -ly*: **strenuousness**, *n. -ness*, the condition or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; activeness; zeal.

stress, *n. strés* (old *F. estreissir*; *F. étrécir*, to straiten: *L. stringere*, to squeeze, to strain), force; pressure; importance; urgency; force either acting or suffered; compulsion.

stretch, *v. stréch* (old *H. Ger. strac*, stiff: *AS. streccan*; *Dut. strecken*, to make tight), to draw out to greater length; to spread; to expand; to strain beyond the truth: *n. extension in length or breadth; effort; utmost extent or reach; course; direction*: **stretching**, *imp. -n.* the act of one who or that which stretches: **stretched**, *pp. strécht*: **adj. extended**; made tense: **stretch'er**, *n. -ér*, one who or that which stretches; a piece of timber to keep other pieces extended; a brick or stone with its longer surface placed lengthwise in the face of a wall; a frame for carrying a person lying flat or slightly raised; a litter; an instr. for making boots or gloves somewhat easier.

strew, *v. stró* or *stró* (*Goth. straujan*; old *H. Ger. streuwan*; *AS. streocean*; *Icel. strá*; *L. sternere*, to strew), to scatter; to spread about loosely: **strewing**, *imp. -strewed*, *pp. stród*: same as *strow*.

stria, *n. plu. stríe* (*plu. of L. stria*, a furrow, a channel), fine thread-like lines or streaks: **stria'te**, *a. -át*, or **stria'ted**, *a. -léd*, marked or impressed with thread-like lines; channelled; streaked: **striation**, *n. strí-a-shún*, state of being streaked or lined.

stricken, *a. strík'n* (see **strike**), smitten; advanced; far gone.

strickle, *n. stríkt* (from **strike**), an instr. to strike grain to a level with the measure; a strike; a stone for whetting scythes; an instr. used in the moulding of pipes—also spelt **strike** and **strickler**.

strict, *a. stríkt* (*L. strictus*, drawn together, bound or tied tight: old *F. strét*; *F. strict*, strict), severe; rigorous; governing by exact rules; confined; accurate; not loose or lax: **strictly**, *ad. -ly*: **strictness**, *n. -ness*, the condition or quality of being strict; closeness; exactness in the observance of laws, rites, and the like; nice regularity or precision; harshness; severity: **stricture**, *n. strík'túr* or *-chóor*, a glance; a touch of criticism; a critical remark; in *med.*, a spasmodic or morbid contraction of any passage of the body: **strictured**, *a. -túrd*, in *surg.*, affected with stricture.

stride, *n. stríd* (*Icel. stríða*; *Dan. stride*, to contend, to struggle with: *Low Ger. striden*, to contend, to stride: *AS. stræde*, a stride), a long step: *v.* to walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far apart; to pass over at a step: **stríding**, *imp. -strode*, *pt. stród*, also *stríd*, *pt. stríd*, walked with long steps: **stridden**, *pp. stríd'n*.

stridulous, *a. stríd-ü-lüs* (*L. stridulus*, creaking; *It. stridulo*), making a small harsh noise; hissing; creaking.

strife, *n. stríf* (old *F. estrif*, contention: *Icel. stríða*, to contend: *Ger. streben*, to strive, to make efforts: *Low Ger. streven*, to exert force), contention for superiority; discord; contention in anger or enmity; conflict; quarrel; war: **strífe'ful**, *a. -fóol*, contentious; discordant.

strig'e, *n. plu. stríjé* (*plu. of L. striga*, a row or ridge

left in ploughing), in *arch.*, the flutings of a column; in *bot.*, little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs swelled at their bases: **strí'gose**, *a. -gós*, covered with strigae.

strike, *v. strík* (*Gael. strac*, a loud or crashing sound: *Ger. streich*; *Dut. streke*; *Icel. strík*, a stroke, a blow), to give a blow to; to hit with some force; to make an attack; to act upon in any way, as by a blow; to dash; to act on by beating against; to notify by sound; to sound, as a bell; to coin or mint; to lower or take down, as a sail or flag; to ratify, as a bargain; to alarm; to surprise; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to refrain from work in a body, as workmen for the redress of some grievance, or for the increase of wages; *n.* a measure; a flat piece of wood for levelling grain heaped in the measure; a cessation from work for higher wages, or on account of some grievance, by workmen; in *geol.*, the direction or line of outcrop of any stratum, which is always at right angles to its dip: **strí'king**, *imp. -adj.* affecting; surprising; impressive; exact: **struck**, *pt. pt. strák*, hit with some force: **stricken**, *old pp. strík'n*, afflicted; far gone: **striker**, *n. strí'kér*, one who strikes; a seaman's name for a harpoon; in *Script.*, a quarrelsome man: **strikingly**, *ad. -ly*: **to strike a jury**, to constitute a jury by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list: **to strike a ledger or an account**, to balance it: **to strike for**, to start suddenly on a course for: **to strike hands with**, to make a compact or agreement by gripping or shaking hands: **to strike in**, to join or enter suddenly: **to strike off**, to separate by a blow; to erase; to deduct; to print; **to strike out**, to blot out; to efface; to devise; to form by sudden effort; to wander: **to strike sail**, to take in sail; to cease to advance; to make no further progress: **to strike up**, to begin to sing or play: **stricken in years**, being of an advanced age.

string, *n. string* (*AS. streng*; *Icel. strengr*; *Ger. strang*, a cord, a string: *It. stringa*, a lace, a tie: *L. stringo*, I draw tight), a line or cord; a tape or ribbon used in fastening; twine; the chord of a musical instr.; a small fibre; a nerve; a tendon; a set or line of things; a series: *v.* to furnish with strings; to put upon a string; to fill: **strí'nging**, *imp. -n.* strings collectively: **strung**, *pt. or pp. strú'ng*: **strínged**, *a. strí'ngd*, furnished with strings; produced by strings: **stringy**, *a. strí'ng't*, consisting of small threads; fibrous; ropy; viscid: **string'iness**, *n. -ness*, state of being stringy: **stringless**, *a. -lés*, having no strings: **string'er**, *n. -ér*, one who strings: **string-board**, a board which faces the well-hole of a staircase, and receives the ends of the steps: **string-course**, a line of mouldings running along the face of a building: **string-hair**, among horses, &c., lameness arising from some defect in the muscles of the hough; a sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse.

stringent, *a. strín-jént* (*L. stringens*, drawing tight: *Gr. strángō*, I compress or squeeze), binding strongly; severe; rigid; urgent: **strín-gently**, *ad. -ly*: **strín-gency**, *n. -jén-sí*, the act of binding strongly; urgency; severe pressure.

strip, *v. stríp* (*Low Ger. stripe*; *Dut. streif*; *Ger. streif*, a strip or long narrow portion), to pull or tear off; to make bare or naked by depriving of a covering; to make destitute; to plunder: *n.* a narrow slip, such as is stripped off at a blow; a shred: **strí'pping**, *imp. -stripped*, *pp. strípt*: **strip'per**, *n. -pér*, one who strips.

stripe, *n. stríp* (from **strip**, which see: *It. strappare*, to pluck or tear away with violence: *Swiss, sträpen*, to pull off), a long narrow slip of anything attached to something of a different colour; a long narrow line or mark of a different shade or colour; a mark made with a lash or whip: *plu.* in *Script.*, punishment; affliction: *v.* to form or variegate with stripes; to form with lines of different colours; to beat: **strí'ping**, *imp. -striped*, *pp. strípt*.

stripling, *n. stríp-ling* (from **strip**, which see: *Norm. strík*, a streak, a tall thin youth), one strip-shaped; a young person; a lad.

strive, *v. strív* (from **strife**, which see: old *F. estrif*, contention: *Icel. stríða*, to contend: *Low Ger. streben*, to exert force), to endeavour earnestly; to labour hard; to struggle in opposition to another; to contend in emulation: **strí'ving**, *imp. -n.* a contest: **strove**, *pt. stróv*, laboured hard: **striven**, *pp. strív'n*: **striver**, *n. strív-ér*, one who strives.

stroble, *n. strób-él*, also **strobilus**, *n. -i-lüs* (*Gr. strobilos*, anything shaped like a top), in *bot.*, a mul-

male, má't, fúr, láw; mé'te, mêt, hér; p'ine, pín; nó'te, nôt, mó've;

tiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine: **strobiliform**, a. *strô-bîl-i-fôr-m* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like a strobile: **strobilites**, n. plu. *strô-bî-lî-tîs*, in *geol.*, certain coniferous cones occurring in the coal and other formations.

strocal, n. *strô-kal*, also **strookle**, n. *strô-kl*, among glassmakers, a tool like a shovel for emptying the chests of metal into the pots.

strode, v. *strôd*—see **stride**.

stroke, n. *strôk* (from **strike**, which see: Gael. *strac*, a loud or crashing noise: Dut. *streek*, a blow), a blow; any sudden or fatal attack, as of disease; a touch; a dash; a masterly effort; the touch of a pencil; the sweep of an oar; the upward and downward motion of the piston of a steam-engine: **strokesman**, n. *strôk-s'mân*, in *rowing*, the man whose stroke leads the rest: **stroke of grace**, the finishing-stroke that ends the life of a criminal executed by breaking on the wheel; in the judicial combats of medieval times, the stab given to put an end to the life of the vanquished.

stroke, v. *strôk* (Ger. *streichen*, to graze or touch lightly: Low Ger. *straken*, to stroke), to rub gently in one direction; to graze or touch lightly; to soothe; to smooth: **stroking**, imp.: n. the act of rubbing gently with the hand: **stroked**, pp. *strôkt*.

stroll, v. *strôl* (Swiss, *strolen*, to rove about: prov. Dan. *strelle*, to stroll: Ger. *strahl*, a ray, a spirit of water), to walk idly and leisurely; to ramble or wander on foot: n. a walk taken leisurely; a ramble: **strolling**, imp.: adj. vagrant; itinerant: **strolled**, pp. *strôld*: **stroler**, n. *-lër*, one who strolls; a vagabond.

stroma, n. *strô-mâ* (Gr. *stroma*, anything spread out for resting, a stratum), in *anat.*, anything spread or laid out for resting upon; the tissue which affords mechanical support: **stromatology**, n. *-tôl-ô-jî* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the history of the formation of the stratified rocks.

strombuliform, a. *strôm-bûl-i-fôr-m* (L. *strombus*, a shell spirally twisted like a screw, and *forma*, shape), in *geol.*, formed like a top.

stromnite, n. *strôn-nî-tî* (from *Stromness*, in Orkney), carbonate of strontian, a mineral occurring in yellowish-white or semi-transparent masses.

strong, a. *strông* (A.S. *strang*; Icel. *strangr*; Dut. *streng*, rough, rigid, strong), having great strength or ability of body; having moral, intellectual, or material force; vigorous; healthy; muscular; robust; having the power of exerting great force; forcible; having passive power; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or on the senses; affecting strongly; having a particular quality in a great degree; intoxicating; ardent; zealous; compact; solid; not easily overthrown or altered; fortified; denoting military strength or number, as a thousand *strong*: **strongly**, ad. *-lî*, powerfully; forcibly: **strong-box**, a chest or safe for valuables: **strong-minded**, a. having a vigorous or determined mind: **strong-set**, a. compacted or firmly set: **strong-hand**, force; violence; power: **stronghold**, a fortress; any place of refuge or strength.

strontia, n. *strôn-shî-â*, also **strontian**, n. *-ân*, and **strontites**, n. *strôn-tî-tîs* (from *Strontian*, in Argyllshire), one of the alkaline earths, a greyish-white powder having an acid burning taste, used in the form of powder in fireworks to give a red colour to flame: **strontitic**, a. *-tî-tîk*, of or pert. to strontia: **strontianite**, n. *strôn-shî-ân-î-tî*, the carbonate of strontia, a mineral of an apple-green or yellowish-brown colour, occurring in variously-modified hexahedral prisms, and in fibrous granular masses: **strontium**, n. *-îm*, the metallic base of strontia.

strop, n. *strôp* (from **strap**, which see: Sw. *stropp*, a strap: It. *stroppo*, an osier to bind fagots: L. *stru-pus*, a thong), a strip of leather, or flat prepared substance, on which razors are sharpened: v. to sharpen on a strop: **stropping**, imp.: **stropped**, pp. *strôpt*.

strophe, n. *strô-fê* (Gr. *strophê*, a turning: It. *strofa*: F. *strophe*), among the ancients, that part of a song or dance which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra; the first of two stanzas: **strophic**, a. *-îk*, pert. to strophes, *-ês*.

strophole, a. *strô-fî-ôl* (L. *stropholium*, a little garland or chaplet—from *strophæum*, a band or wreath), in *bot.*, a swollen fungus-like excrescence on the surface of some seeds about the hilum: **strophiolate**, a. *-ô-lî-t*, also **strophiolated**, a. *-î-têd*, furnished with a garland, or its resemblance; in *bot.*, having little fungus-like excrescences around the hilum.

strophodus, n. *strô-fô-dûs* (Gr. *strophâo*, I twist,

and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of long, flat, shark-like teeth, having a twisted appearance on the grinding surfaces.

strophulus, n. *strôf-û-lûs* (mid. L. *strophulus*—from Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band or cord), in *med.*, a papular eruption of various species and forms, peculiar to infants.

stroud, n. *strôod*, a kind of coarse blanket used by the N. Amer. Indians: **strouing**, n. a kind of coarse cloth employed in trading with the N. Amer. Indians: **strouds**, n. plu. among *seamen*, the several twists at the end of a cable or rope.

strove, v. *strôv*, pt. of **strive**, which see.

strow, v. *strô*, same as **strew**, which see: **strowed**, pt. *strôd*: **strown**, pp. *strôn*.

struck, v. *strûk*, pt. of **strike**, which see.

structure, n. *strûk-tûr* or *-chôr* (L. *structura*, a fitting together, construction—from *struere*, to pile up: F. *structure*), manner of building; make; form; manner of organisation; a building of any kind; an edifice; that form or condition in which the component parts of minerals or rock-masses are arranged, as in a granite quarry we find the rock arranged in large tabular or square-like masses—*texture* referring to the manner in which the component particles are internally arranged, as we find a piece of granite hard, close-grained, and crystalline: **structural**, a. *-tûr-âl*, of or pert. to structure.

struggle, v. *strûg-gl* (a word representing broken confused movement: old Eng. *scruggole*, to writhe or struggle: Dut. *struikelen*; Low Ger. *strûkeln*; Ger. *straucheln*, to stumble), to use violent efforts with twistings of the body; to use great efforts or exertions; to strive; to contend; to labour hard: n. violent efforts, with twistings of the body; great efforts to attain an object or to avoid an evil; contest; contortions of extreme distress: **struggling**, imp. *-gling*: adj. making great efforts; affected with contortions: n. vehement or earnest effort: **struggled**, pp. *strûg-gld*: **strug-gler**, n. *-glër*, one who struggles.

strum, v. *strûm* (Ger. *strampfen*, to make a clattering motion with the feet: Bohem. *sumar*, a bad player on the fiddle: It. *strimpellare*, to scrape or play badly on an instr.), to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr.; to play in a coarse noisy way, as on a piano: **strumming**, imp.: n. the persevering practice of a learner on a stringed instr.: **strummed**, pp. *strûmd*.

struma, n. *strô-mâ* (L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour: It. *struma*), a diseased state characterised by a tendency to a swelling of the glands in various parts of the body; a scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula or king's evil: in *bot.*, a cellular swelling at the point where a leaflet joins the midrib: **strumous**, a. *-mîs*, also **strumatic**, a. *strô-mât-îk*, having struma; scrofulous.

strumpet, n. *strûm-pêt* (old F. *stupre*; L. *stuprum*, concubinage), a prostitute.

strung, v. *strîng*, pt. and pp. of **string**, which see.

strut, v. *strûit* (Ger. *stroten*, to be swollen or puffed out: Dan. *strude*, to stick out; Low Ger. *strutt*, rigid, stiff), to walk with affected dignity: n. a lofty proud step or walk with the head erect; affected dignity in walking: **strutting**, imp.: n. the act of walking in an affected manner: **struted**, pp. *strû-ter*, n. *-tër*, one who struts: **struttingly**, ad. *-lî*.

strut, n. *strûit* (Sw. *strêta*, a support: prov. Dan. *stred*, a strut), in *arch.*, a piece of timber set slanting as a support to a beam.

strychnine, n. *strîk-nîn*, also **strych'nia**, n. *-nî-â* (L. *strychnos*; Gr. *struchnos*, a kind of nightshade), a vegetable alkaloid, being the active principle of nux vomica, St Ignatius's beans, and snakewood, a deadly poison, but in minute quantities a most valuable medicine: **strychnic**, a. *-nîk*, pert. to strychnine.

stub, n. *stûb* (Dut. *stobbe*; Low Ger. *stubble*, stump of a tree: Dan. *stub*, stubble: Gael. *stob*, a stake or stump), the stump of a tree; anything short and thick: v. to grub up by the roots; to extirpate: **stubbing**, imp.: **stubbed**, pp. *stûbd*: adj. short and thick; blunt; hardy: **stubby**, a. *stûb-bî*, abounding in stubs; short and thick: **stub-biness**, n. *-nês*, the state of being stubby: **stub-end**, in *mech.*, the enlarged end of a connecting-rod to which the strap is fastened: **stub-nail**, a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

stubble, n. *stûb-bl* (F. *estouble*; It. *stoppia*; Ger. and Dut. *stoppel*, the stubs of corn), the stubs or root-ends of corn left in the ground after the corn has been cut down: **stubbled**, a. *stûb-bl'd*, covered with stubble:

côw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

stubble-fed, a. fed among the fine natural grass which grows among stubble, as cows or geese.

stubborn, a. *stüb-ber'n* (from Eng. *stub*, and *born*), unbending, like a stub; rigid; obstinate; inflexibly headstrong: *stub bornly*, ad. -li: *stubbornness*, n. -nēs, obstinacy; stiffness; want of pliancy.

stubby—see *stub*.

stucco, n. *stük-kō* (It. *stucco*; Sp. *estuco*, a kind of fine plaster), a fine plaster used for the outer coating of walls, or for internal decorations, made from lime and pounded gypsum or pulverised marble; the white powder of calcined gypsum mixed with thin glue, used extensively for making figures, ornaments, and casts: v. to cover or overlay with stucco: *stuccoing*, imp.: *stuccoed*, pp. -kōd: adj. plastered with stucco: *stuccoer*, n. -ēr, one who stuccoes.

stuck, v. *stuk*, pt. of *stick*, which see: *stuck-up*, a. stiffly and affectively vain; self-important and puffed up.

stud, n. *stüd* (Ger. *staude*, a bush, a shrub: Dan. *stöd*, a shock, a jolt: Ger. *stutzen*, to knock, to start), a knob or projecting head of a nail or button; an ornamental knob; a double-headed button removable at will; a stay; a prop: v. to adorn with studs or knobs; to set with projecting or prominent ornaments: *stud-ding*, imp.: n. material for studs or joists; joists, considered collectively: *stud-ded*, pp.: *studding-sails*, narrow sails set at the outer edges of the square-sails when the wind is light.

stud, n. *stüd* (Dan. *stod*, a stud; Ger. *stute*, a mare: Pol. *stado*, a collection of breeding-horses), a collection of breeding horses and mares: *stud-horse*, a breeding-horse; a stallion.

student, studied, studious—see *study*.

studio, n. *stü-dö* (It. *studio*, study, a school—see *study*), an artist's study or workshop.

study, n. *stü-dī* (L. *studium*, application to a thing—from L. *studeo*, I am eager, I apply myself: It. *studio*; F. *étude*, study), the application of the mind or thoughts to a subject for the purpose of learning what was not before known; deep attention; any particular branch of learning on which the mind may be set in order to its acquirement; subject of attention; a place devoted to study; in the *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement: v. to fix the mind closely upon a subject in order to understand it; to learn by application; to dwell upon in thought; to muse; to apply the mind to; to consider attentively: *stud-ying*, imp. -ing: *stud-ded*, pp. -id, closely examined in order to understand; well considered: adj. learned; qualified by study; premeditated; thought out: *stu-dent*, n. *stü-dēnt*, a person engaged in study; one preparing for a liberal profession by attending a university or great school; a scholar or learner: *stu-dent-ship*, n. state or time of being a student: *stud-i-ous*, a. -i-ūs, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; thoughtful; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent; busy: *stu-diously*, ad. -li: *stud-i-ousness*, n. -nēs, the quality of being studious.

stufa, n. *stü-fä* (It. *stufa*, a stove, a hothouse), a fissure or orifice in a volcanic district from which jets of steam issue, often at a temperature much above that of boiling water.

stuff, n. *stuf* (Ger. *stopfen*, to fill up a cavity, to stop: F. *estouper*, to stop, to close: Low Ger. *stoff*, stuff, the choking material: Icel. *stappa*, to pound: Gr. *steibo*, I stamp or tread: L. *stipo*, I cram), any collection of substances; materials of which anything is made; the woven fabric of which clothes are made; something trifling or worthless: v. to fill very full; to crowd; to press; to cause to swell out by putting something in; to thrust into; to fill meat with seasoning; to obstruct, as one of the organs; to fill, as the skin of a dead animal for preserving its likeness; to feed glutinously: *stuff-ing*, imp.: n. that which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat: *stuffed*, pp. *stüft*: *stuffer*, n. *stüf-ēr*, one who stuffs: *household stuff*, the goods with which a house is filled to fit it for occupation: *stuffing-box*, the packed arrangement of a quantity of hemp or india-rubber at the end of a piston-rod working in a cylinder, or where it passes through the cylinder cover, by which the part is rendered close-fitting and tight.

stultify, v. *stül-ti-fī* (L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, I make), to cause to appear foolish, unmeaning, or contradictory; to prove to be void of understanding: *stultifying*, imp.: *stultified*, pp. -fid: *stultification*, n. -fi-kä'shün, the act of making foolish.

stum, n. *stüm* (Dut. *stom*, dumb, wine that has not

worked from being over-sulphured: Ger. *stemmen*, to stop), unfermented wine; must; wine revived by fermenting anew; doctoring stuff for wine generally: v. to renew or doctor with stum: *stum-ming*, imp.: *stummed*, pp. *stümd*.

stumble, v. *stüm-bl* (Dut. *stompen*, to kick, to thrust: Bav. *stumpen*, to strike with the elbow: Norm. *stumpia*, to stumble, to totter: prov. Dan. *stümie*, to strike the ground with the feet), to make a false step; to strike the foot against an obstacle in walking; to slide into crime or error; to light on by chance; n. a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure: *stum-bling*, imp.: n. act of one who stumbles: *stum-bled*, pp. *stüm-bl'd*: *stum-bler*, n. -blēr, one who stumbles: *stum-blingly*, ad. -blīng-li: *stumbling-block*, that which causes a person to stumble or fall into error.

stump, n. *stümp* (Dut. *stompe*; Low Ger. *stump*, a stump: Dut. *stoppen*; Bav. *stumpen*, to push, to thrust), the end remaining after something has been cut off; the remaining part of the branch of a tree after being cut down; in *cricket*, one of a set of three rods or posts of wood which support the balls and constitute the wicket; an artist's soft pencil or rubber: v. to lop; to curtail; to walk about heavily and clumsily; to deliver electioneering speeches: *stump-ing*, imp.: *stumped*, pp. *stümp't*: *stumpy*, a. *stümp'y*, resembling a stump; stout and thick: *stump-orator*, a man who harangues the multitude on a passing topic, generally political, from any temporary elevation, as the stump of a tree: to *stump out*, in *cricket*, to knock down the stump or wicket before the batsman has reached it.

stun, v. *stün* (AS. *stunian*, to resound, to dash: Ger. *stunnen*, to lose the power of action), to stupefy with noise or with a blow; to make senseless: *stun-ning*, imp.: adj. confounding with noise; astonishing: *stunned*, pp. *stünd*: *stun-ner*, n. -nēr, one who or that which stuns.

stung, v. *stüng*, pt. and pp. of *sting*, which see.

stunk, v. *stüngk*, pt. and pp. of *stink*, which see.

stunt, v. *stünt* (Icel. *stuttr*, short: old Sw. *stutt*, docked, short: Ger. *stutz*, a stump; *stutzen*, to dock, to shorten), to hinder from growth or increase: *stunt-ing*, imp.: *stunt-ed*, pp.: adj. hindered in growth; dwarfed: *stunt-edness*, n. -nēs, the state of being stunted.

stupe, n. *stüp* (L. *stupa*; Gr. *stupe*, tow; allied to *stuff*), cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a sore or wound; a fomentation: v. to dress with stupe; to foment: *stu-pe*, imp.: *stüped*, pp. *stüpt*: *stupe*, n. *stü-pä*, in bot., a tuft or mass of hair or fine filament matted together: *stupeose*, a. *stü-pōs'*, having a tuft of hairs; composed of matted filaments.

stupefy, v. *stü-pē-fī*, written also, but less properly, *stu-pify* (L. *stupescere*, to make stupid or senseless—from *stuepo*, I am stupefied, and *facio*, I make: F. *stupéfier*), to make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to blunt or deaden, as the faculty of perception: *stu-pefy-ing*, imp.: *stu-pefied*, pp. -fid: *stu-pefier*, n. -fī-ēr, one who or that which stupefies: *stu-pefaction*, n. -fä-k'shün, a stupid or senseless state; torpor; stupidity: *stu-pefactive*, a. -fīe, tending to cause insensibility.

stupendous, a. *stü-pēn-dūs* (L. *stupendus*, stunning, astonishing—from *stupeo*, I am stunned or stupefied), overcoming the senses by its vastness; amazing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude: *stupen-dously*, ad. -li: *stupen-dousness*, n. -nēs, the quality or state of being stupendous.

stupid, a. *stü-pid* (L. *stupidus*, amazed—from *stu-peo*, I am stupefied; F. *stupide*, stupid), deficient in understanding; dull; senseless; sluggish of apprehension; done without the proper exercise of reason or judgment; foolish: *stupidity*, n. *stü-pid'i-tē*, also *stü-pidness*, n. -nēs, extreme dullness of understanding; sluggishness: *stü-pidly*, ad. -li: *stupor*, n. *stü-pör*, a state of body in which sense is either wholly or partially suspended; torpor; insensibility; extreme amazement or astonishment; moral stupidity.

stuffy—see *stupefy*.

stupoise—see *stupe*.

sturdy, a. *stēr-dī* (Bret. *stard*, firm, solid: Icel. *stírd*, stiff, unbending), stout; strong; hardy; bluntly obstinate; laid on with strength, as strokes: *stur-dily*, ad. -di-li: *stur-diness*, n. -nēs, stoutness; hardness.

sturdy, n. *stēr-dī* (Gael. *stuirid*, a disease in sheep: It. *stordire*, to make dizzy or giddy in the head: W. *sturd*, noise, stir), a disease in sheep characterised by dullness and stupor.

mäte, mäi, fär, läu; mäle, mät, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōce;

sturgeon, *n.* *stérjŏn* (F. *esturgeon*; Sp. *esturion*; It. *störione*; old H. Ger. *sturio*; AS. *styrja*, a sturgeon), a large cartilaginous fish which, like the salmon, ascends rivers for the purpose of spawning, several species yielding caviare and isinglass: **sturiōnian**, *a.* *stŭr-ŭ-ŏn-ān*, pert. to the sturgeon family of fishes, called **sturiōnians** or **stŭr-ŭ-nŭ**, -i.

stutter, *v.* *stŭt-ŭ-ŭr* (Low Ger. *stŭttern*; Ger. *stottern*, to stutter; Swiss, *stuttern*, to stammer), to speak imperfectly with broken efforts of the voice; to hesitate in uttering words: *n.* hesitation in speaking; the broken efforts of the voice in imperfect speech: **stuttering**, *imp.* *adj.* hesitating; stammering: *n.* act of stammering: **stuttered**, *pt.* *stŭt-ŭ-ŭr*; *stŭt-ŭ-ŭr*, one who hesitates or stammers in uttering words: **stutteringly**, *ad.* -ly.

sty, *n.* also **stye**, *n.* *stŭ* (Norm. *stige*; Low Ger. *steg*, a pustule at the corner of the eye), an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

sty, *n.* *stŭ* (Icel. *stŭ*; Dan. *stŭ*, a sty; Russ. *stŭilo*, a place for one beast to stand in), an enclosure for swine; any place extremely filthy: *v.* to shut up in a sty: **sty**, *imp.* *stŭ*; *stŭ*, *stŭ*.

Stygian, *a.* *stŭ-jŭ-ān* (L. *Styx*; Gr. *Styx*, a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore), pert. to Styx; hellish; infernal.

stylagalmatic, *a.* *stŭ-lŭ-gŭl-mŭ-tŭk* (Gr. *stulos*, a pillar, a column, and *agalmā*, an image), in *arch.*, performing the office of columns, as figures.

style, *n.* *stŭl* (L. *stylus*, a stake, a pale, a style for writing; F. *style*, a writing-pen; Ger. *styl*, style), distinctive manner of writing in regard to the use of language and the choice of words; phraseology; peculiar mode of expression and execution, as style of architecture; title; appellation; particular mode in conducting proceedings, as in a court of justice; mode; manner; fashion; among the *ancients*, a pointed instr. of bronze or iron for writing on tablets covered with wax; the pin of a dial which projects the shadow; in *bot.*, the stalk interposed between the ovary and the stigma: *v.* to call; to name; to designate: **styling**, *imp.* naming; denominating: **styled**, *pt.* *stŭd*: **styler**, *a.* *stŭl-ŭ-ŭr*, pert. to the gnomon of a dial: **style**, *a.* *stŭl*, also **styliform**, *a.* -i-*fŭ-ŭm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling a style or pen; pointed: **stylet**, *n.* *stŭl*, a small-pointed poniard or dagger: **stylish**, *a.* -i-*ŭsh*, showy; fashionable: **stylishly**, *ad.* -i-*ŭsh-ly*, in *anc. times*, one of a class of religious enthusiasts who took up their abodes on the tops of columns or pillars: **style of court**, the practice observed by a court in its proceedings: **new style**—see **new**: old style—see **old**.

stylobate, *n.* *stŭ-lŭ-bŭt* (Gr. *stulos*, a pillar, and *basis*, a base), in *arch.*, any basement on which columns are raised above the level of the ground; a continuous pedestal on which several columns are raised.

stylography, *n.* *stŭ-lŭ-gŭf-ŭ-ŭ* (Gr. *stulos*; L. *stylus*, a stake, a style, and Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art or mode of tracing lines with a pointed instr. on cards or tablets: **stylographic**, *a.* -i-*ŭ-grŭf-ŭk*, pert. to: **stylographically**, *ad.* -i-*ŭ-kŭl-ly*: **styloid**, *a.* -lŭ-*ŭyd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), having some resemblance to a style or pen; in *anat.*, applied to a process of the temporal bone: **stylod**, *n.* -lŭ-pŭd (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), in *bot.*, a fleshy disc at the base of each of the styles of the umbelliferae.

styptic, *n.* *stŭp-tŭk* (L. *stypticus*; Gr. *stŭptikos*, astringent—from Gr. *stŭpho*, I contract; F. *styptique*), in *med.*, a substance which checks local bleeding: *adj.* astringent; having the property of restraining bleeding: **stypticity**, *n.* *stŭp-tŭs-ŭ-tŭ*, the quality of being astringent.

styracine, *n.* *stŭ-rŭ-sin* (L. *styrax*; Gr. *styrax*, storax), a crystalline substance obtained from storax.

Styrian, *n.* *stŭr-ŭ-ān*, a native of Styria, in Austria: *adj.* pert. to.

styrrole, *n.* *stŭ-rŭl* (L. *styrax*, storax, and *oleum*, oil), a peculiar oily substance obtained from liquid storax.

stythe, *n.* *stŭth*, a miner's term for the stifling suffocating odour of choke-damp that follows an explosion of fire-damp.

Styx, *n.* *stŭks*—see **Stygian**.

suable, *a.* *suŭ-ŭ-bl*—see **sue**.

suasion, *n.* *suŭ-zhŭn* (L. *suasum*, to advise, to exhort), act of persuading or advising: *suŭ-sive*, *a.* -*ŭ-ŭ*, having the power to persuade: *suŭ-sively*, *ad.* -ly.

suavity, *n.* *suŭ-vŭ-tŭ* (L. *suavitas*, pleasantness—from *suavis*, sweet; F. *suavité*), agreeableness of manners; pleasantness; urbanity.

sub, *sŭb* (L.), a prefix signifying "under" or "below"; beneath: *sub* denotes a less or inferior degree, or an imperfect state, of the quality expressed by the word below which it is placed: for the sake of euphony, the *b* in *sub* becomes *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, or *s*, according to the first letter of the other part of the word, as in *succeed*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *summon*, *supplant*, *sustain*: *n.* in *familiar language*, a subordinate; one lower in rank.

subacid, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-sŭd* (L. *sub*, under, and *acid*), moderately acid or sour: *n.* a substance moderately acid.

subacid, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-kŭ-rŭd* (L. *sub*, under, and *acid*), moderately pungent or acrid.

subacute, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-kŭ-tŭ* (L. *sub*, under, and *acute*), acute in a moderate degree.

subaerial, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-ŭ-rŭ-ŭl* (L. *sub*, under, and *aerial*), beneath the sky; in the open air.

subagent, *n.* *sŭb-ŭ-ŭjŭnt* (L. *sub*, under, and *agent*), a person employed by an agent to transact a part of his business.

subah, *n.* *sŭb-ŭ* (Pers. and Hind.), a province or viceroysip.

subahdar, *n.* *sŭb-ŭ-dŭr* (Pers. *subah*, a province, and *dŭr*, holding, keeping), in *India*, a viceroysip or governor of a province; a native officer who ranks as a captain: **subahship**, *n.* the jurisdiction of a subahdar.

subaltern, *n.* *sŭb-ŭl-ŭ-ŭrn* (It. *subalterno*; F. *subalterne*, an inferior officer—from L. *sub*, under, and *alter*, another), any military officer under the rank of a captain: *adj.* inferior; subordinate: **subalternate**, *a.* -*lŭ-rnŭt*, successive; succeeding by turns: **subalternation**, *n.* -*ŭl-ŭ-r-nŭ-shŭn*, succession by course.

subangular, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-ngŭ-gŭ-lŭr* (L. *sub*, under, and *angular*), slightly angular.

sub-Apennines, *n.* *sŭb-ŭ-pŭ-pŭ-nŭns* (L. *sub*, under, and *Apennines*), in *geol.*, an extensive suit of older and newer Pliocene beds, which are amply developed along the whole extent of Italy on both flanks of the Apennines, and which form a line of low hills between the older chain and the sea.

subaqueous, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-kwŭ-ŭs*, also **subaquatic**, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-kwŭ-tŭk* (L. *sub*, under, and *aqueus*, also *aquatic*), being or lying under water; found in or under water.

subastringent, *a.* *sŭb-ŭ-s-trŭn-jŭnt* (L. *sub*, under, and *astringent*), astringent in a small degree.

subaxillary, *a.* *sŭb-ŭks-ŭ-l-ŭ-rŭ* (L. *sub*, under, and *axillary*), in *bot.*, placed under the axil or angle formed by a branch or leaf with a branch or stem.

sub-base, *n.* *sŭb-bŭs* (L. *sub*, under, and *base*), in *music*, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes, of an organ.

subcarburetted, *a.* *sŭb-kŭr-bŭ-rŭt-tŭd* (L. *sub*, under, and *carburetted*), consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of carbon.

subcartilaginous, *a.* *sŭb-kŭr-tŭ-lŭ-gŭ-nŭs* (L. *sub*, under, and *cartilaginous*), partially cartilaginous; under the cartilages of the chest.

subcaudal, *a.* *sŭb-kŭ-ŭ-dŭl* (L. *sub*, under, and *caudal*), beneath the tail.

subclass, *n.* *sŭb-kŭs* (L. *sub*, under, and *class*), a subordinate class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.

subclavian, *a.* *sŭb-kŭ-vŭ-ŭn* (L. *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key), in *anat.*, lying under the clavicle or collar-bone.

subcolumnar, *a.* *sŭb-kŭ-lŭm-nŭr* (L. *sub*, under, and *columnar*), in *geol.*, not perfectly columnar.

subcommittee, *n.* *sŭb-kŭm-mŭ-tŭ* (L. *sub*, under, and *committee*), an under or smaller committee.

subconical, *a.* *sŭb-kŭn-kŭl* (L. *sub*, under, and *conical*), conical in a slight degree.

subcontract, *a.* *sŭb-kŭn-trŭkt* (L. *sub*, under, and *contract*), a contract taken under a previous contract.

subcontrary, *a.* *sŭb-kŭn-trŭ-rŭ* (L. *sub*, under, and *contrary*), contrary in an inferior degree; in *geom.*, applied to similar triangles having a common angle at the vertex while the bases do not coincide; in *logic*, applied to propositions which agree in quantity but differ in quality.

subcordate, *a.* *sŭb-kŭ-r-dŭt* (L. *sub*, under, and *cordate*), somewhat like a heart in shape.

subcostal, *a.* *sŭb-kŭs-tŭl* (L. *sub*, under, and *costal*), under or within the rib.

subcutaneous, *a.* *sŭb-kŭ-tŭ-nŭ-ŭs* (L. *sub*, under, and *cutaneous*), immediately under the skin.

subcuticular, *a.* *sŭb-kŭ-tŭ-kŭ-lŭr* (L. *sub*, under, and *cuticular*), under the cuticle or scarfskin.

cŭto, *bŭy*, *fŭŭt*; *pŭre*, *bŭd*; *chŭir*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

subdeacon, *n.* *süb-dē'kn* (L. *sub*, under, and *deacon*), an under-deacon or deacon's assistant.

subdean, *n.* *süb-dē'n* (L. *sub*, under, and *dean*), an under-dean; a dean's substitute: **subdean'ery**, *n.* *-ēr-ē*, the office and rank of subdean.

subdivide, *v.* *süb-dī-vīd'* (L. *sub*, under, and *divide*), to divide into smaller parts; to separate into smaller divisions: **subdivision**, *n.* *-vīzh-ūn*, the part of a larger part.

subdominant, *n.* *süb-dōm'nānt* (L. *sub*, under, and *dominant*), in *music*, the note below the dominant, or the fifth below the key-note.

subdue, *v.* *süb-dūs'* (L. *sub*, under, and *duco*, I lead), to lead away under; to withdraw; to subtract: **subducing**, *imp.* *subduced*, *pp.* *-düst'*: **subduction**, *n.* *-dik'shūn*, the act of taking away or withdrawing.

subdue, *v.* *süb-dū'* (L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead: old F. *subduzer*, to subdue), to conquer by force or superior power; to reduce under dominion; to disable from further resistance; to tame; to overcome; to soften: **subduing**, *imp.* *subdued*, *pp.* *-dūd'*: **subdu'er**, *n.* *-dū'er*, one who subdues: **subdual**, *n.* *-āl*, the act of subduing; conquest: **subduable**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be subdued.

subduplicate, *a.* *süb-dū'pī-kāt* (L. *sub*, under, and *duplicate*), having the ratio of the square roots; in *math.*, applied to the ratio which the square roots of two quantities have to each other.

subeditor, *n.* *süb-ēd'ī-tēr* (L. *sub*, under, and *editor*), an assistant-editor; an under-editor.

suberate, *a.* *süb-ēr-āt* (L. *suber*, the cork-tree), in *chem.*, a salt formed by suberic acid with a base: **suberic**, *a.* *süb-ēr'ik*, pert. to cork; applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on cork and fatty bodies: **suberine**, *n.* *süb-ēr'in*, the cellular tissue of cork purified: **sub'erosus**, *a.* *-ūs*, also *sub'erosa*, *a.* *-ōs*, in *bot.*, having a corky texture.

subgenus, *n.* *süb-jē'nūs* (L. *sub*, under, and *genus*, race, stock), a subordinate genus comprehending one or more species: **subgeneric**, *a.* *süb-jē'n-ēr'ik*, pert. to a subgenus.

subglobular, *a.* *süb-glōb'ū-lēr* (L. *sub*, under, and *globular*), somewhat globular.

subgranular, *a.* *süb-grān'ū-lār* (L. *sub*, under, and *granular*), somewhat granular.

subito, *adv.* *süb-tō* (It. *quick*, *swift*), in *music*, suddenly; quickly.

subject, *a.* *süb-jē'shnt* (L. *sub*, under, and *jacens*, lying), lying under or in a lower situation, though not directly beneath: **subjectly**, *adv.* *-lī*.

subject, *a.* *süb-jēkt* (L. *subjectum*, to lay or place under—from *sub*, under, and *jactum*, to throw or cast), being or living under the power or dominion of another; exposed; liable, either from extraneous or inherent causes; obedient; tributary: *n.* one who owes allegiance to a sovereign; one who lives under the dominion of another; that which is treated or handled in speaking, writing, art, &c.; materials; matter; a dead body for dissection; the theme; the topic; the hero of a piece; in *logic* and *gram.*, that part of a proposition concerning which anything is affirmed or denied: **subject**, *v.* *süb-jēkt'*, to bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to put under or within the power of; to enslave; to cause to undergo: **subjecting**, *imp.* *subjected*, *pp.* *subjected*, *n.* *süb-jēkt'shūn*, state of being under the power, control, and government of another: **subjective**, *a.* *-īv*, relating to the subject; derived from one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation; in the *phil.* of *mind*, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, *objective* what belongs to the object of thought: **subjectively**, *adv.* *-lī*: *subjectiveness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *subjectivity*, *n.* *süb-jēkt'iv-ē-tē*, the state of having existence in the mind: **subject-matter**, *n.* the matter or thought under consideration.

subjoin, *v.* *süb-jōin'* (L. *sub*, under, and *jungo*, I join, I fasten), to add at the end; to affix; to attach: **subjoining**, *imp.* *subjoined*, *pp.* *jōind'*, added after something else said or written.

subjugate, *v.* *süb-jōo-gāt* (L. *subjugatum*, to put under or attach to the yoke—from *sub*, under, and *jugo*, a yoke: F. *subjuguer*), to subdue and bring under the yoke, power, or dominion of; to conquer by force: **subjugating**, *imp.* *subjugated*, *pp.* *subjugated*, *n.* *-gā-tēr*, one who subjugates: **subjugation**, *n.* *-gā'shūn*, the act of subduing and bringing under the absolute control of another.

subjunctive, *a.* *süb-jūngkt'iv* (L. *sub*, under, and *junctus*, joined), added to something before said or

written; in *gram.*, applied to those parts of verbs which in composition follow and depend on other verbs, and express condition or contingency, and which are usually preceded by *if*, *though*, *unless*, *except*, and suchlike: **subjunction**, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of subjoining.

sublapsarian, *n.* *süb-lāp-sā'r-ē-ān* (L. *sub*, under or after, and *lapsus*, fall), one of those moderate Calvinists who believe that God only permitted the first man to fall into transgression without positively predetermining his fall—that the decree of predestination regarded man as fallen, the elect themselves being in a fallen and guilty state—and that the election of grace was only a remedy for an existing evil: *adv.* *done after the fall of man*.

sublet, *v.* *süb-lēf'* (L. *sub*, under, and *let*), to let, as one tenant to another.

sublieutenant, *n.* *süb-līf-tēn'ānt* (L. *sub*, under, and *lieutenant*), in the *royal navy*, the rank among officers next below lieutenant, and the first which a young person attains after entering the service.

sublimate, *v.* *süb-lī-māt* (L. *sublimatum*, to lift up on high: It. *sublimare*; old F. *sublimar*, to elevate), to bring a solid substance into a vapour by heat; to refine and exalt; to elevate; the product of sublimation: **sublimate**, *a.* also *sublimated*, a brought into a state of vapour by heat: **sublimating**, *imp.* *sublimated*, *pp.* *sublimation*, *n.* *-mā'shūn*, the operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of a vapour by heat and condensing it again: **blue sublimate**, a preparation of mercury, sulphur, and sal-ammoniac, used in painting: **corrosive sublimate**, a very poisonous preparation of mercury.

sublime, *a.* *süb-līm'* (L. *sublimo*, I lift up on high; *sublimis*, exalted—said to be from *supra*, above, and *limus*, clay: It. and F. *sublime*), elevated aloft; very high in excellence; lofty in style or sentiment; grand; majestic: *n.* the surpassing grand in nature or art, as distinguished from the *beautiful*; a grand or lofty style: *v.* to reduce a solid substance into a state of vapour by heat, to be again brought to a solid state by cooling; to exalt; to improve: **subliming**, *imp.* *subliming*, *n.* *act or process of sublimation*: **sublimed**, *pp.* *sublimed*: *adv.* *sublimed*, *sublimation*, *n.*—see under *sublimate*: **sublimely**, *adv.* *-lī*: *sublimity*, *n.* *-itē*, also *sublimeness*, *n.* *-nēs*, loftiness, loftiness of style or sentiment; moral grandeur; vastness; lofty grandeur, whether exhibited in the works of nature or art; the astonishment and awe impressed on the mind by the contemplation of the lofty or grand in nature or art, or of exalted excellence.

sublingual, *a.* *süb-līng'wāl* (L. *sub*, under, and *lingual*), situated under the tongue.

sublunary, *a.* *süb-lō-nēr'ā* (L. *sub*, under, and *luna*, the moon: It. *sublunare*: F. *sublunaire*), pert. to this world; terrestrial: *n.* anything worldly.

subluxation, *n.* *süb-lūks-ā'shūn* (L. *sub*, under, and *luxation*), in *surg.*, an incomplete dislocation; a violent sprain.

submarine, *a.* *süb-mā-rēn'* (L. *sub*, under, and *marine*), under the sea; submerged; applied to objects that are situated at some depth in the waters of the sea, or covered by the waters of the ocean, as *submarine* forests, volcanoes, &c.: **submarine telegraph**, a cable laid on the sea-bottom enclosing electric wires.

submaxillary, *a.* *süb-māk's-ī-lār* (L. *sub*, under, and *maxillary*), lying beneath the jaw.

submedial, *a.* *süb-mē-dī-āl*, also *submē'dian*, *a.* *-ān* (L. *sub*, under, and *medius*, the middle), lying under or below the middle of the body: **submē'dian**, *n.* *-ānt*, in *music*, the middle note between the octave and subdominant.

submental, *a.* *süb-mēntāl* (L. *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin), in *anat.*, situated under the chin; applied to a branch of the external maxillary artery.

submerge, *v.* *süb-mērj'* (L. *sub*, under, and *merge*), to put under water; to drown; to cover or overflow with water; to sink under water: **submerging**, *imp.* *submerged*, *pp.* *submerged*: *adv.* *under water*: **submergence**, *n.* *-mērj-ēns*, the act of putting under water; state of being under water; in *geol.*, applied to all sinkings of the land whereby its surface is brought under the waters of the ocean.

submersed, *a.* *süb-mērsh'* (L. *sub*, under, and *mersus*, dipped or plunged), being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants: **submerision**, *n.* *-mēr'shūn*, the act of putting under water; the state of being put under water or other fluid; the act of causing to be overflowed; act of drowning.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

submetallic, *n.* *sūb-mē-tāl'ik* (L. *sub*, under, and *metallic*), imperfectly metallic.

submission, *n.* *sūb-mish'ūn* (L. *submitissus*, made low, humble—from *sub*, under, and *missus*, sent), the act of yielding to power or authority; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour; resignation: **submit**, *v.* *-mis'siv*, yielding one's will to the will or power of another; acknowledging one's inferiority; compliant; modest: **submit**, *ad.* *-is*: **submitiveness**, *n.* *-nēs*, acknowledgment of inferiority; confession of fault or blame.

submit, *v.* *sūb-mit'* (L. *sub*, under, and *mitto*, I send), to yield or surrender to the power or will of another; to leave or refer to the judgment of another; to cease to resist; to comply; to yield without murmuring; to surrender; to yield: **submit**, *imp.*: **submitted**, *pp.*: **submitter**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who submits.

submucous, *a.* *sūb-mū-kūs* (L. *sub*, under, and *mucosus*), in *anat.*, lying under a mucous membrane.

submultiple, *n.* *sūb-mūlti-pl* (L. *sub*, under, and *multiple*), such a part of a number or quantity as can be contained in it an exact number of times; an aliquot part.

subnarcotic, *a.* *sūb-nār-kō'tik* (L. *sub*, under, and *narcotic*), moderately narcotic.

subnascent, *a.* *sūb-nās-ēnt* (L. *sub*, under, and *nascent*, growing), growing underneath.

subnormal, *n.* *sūb-nōr-māl* (L. *sub*, under, and *normal*), in *conic sections*, that part of a curve intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

subnude, *a.* *sūb-nūd'* (L. *sub*, under, and *nudus*, naked), in *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

suboccipital, *a.* *sūb-ok-sip'i-tal* (L. *sub*, under, and *occipital*), being under the occiput.

suboctave, *a.* *sūb-ok-tāv*, also *suboctuple*, *a.* *-tū-pl* (L. *sub*, under, and *octavus*, the eighth, or *octuplus*, eightfold), containing one part of eight.

subordinate, *a.* *sūb-ōr-dī-nāt* (L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, arranged, set in order: *It.* *subordinare*, to subordinate), inferior in nature, rank, or importance; descending in a regular series: *n.* one who stands in rank or dignity below another; an inferior person: *v.* to place in order or rank below another; to consider of less value or importance; to make of less value: **subordinating**, *imp.*: **subordinated**, *pp.*: **subordinately**, *ad.* *-it*, in a lower rank; of inferior importance: **subordination**, *n.* *-nā'shūn*, inferiority of rank or dignity; place of rank among inferiors; a series regularly descending.

suborn, *v.* *sūb-ōrn'* (L. *subornō*, I fit out, I secretly incite—from *sub*, under, and *orno*, I fit out: *It.* *subornare*: *F.* *suborner*), to procure privately or by indirect means; to employ a person to take a false oath; to incite one to commit perjury: **suborning**, *imp.*: **suborned**, *pp.*: **suborner**, *n.* *-ōr'nēr*, one who procures another to take a false oath: **subornation**, *n.* *sūb-ōr-nā'shūn*, the crime of procuring a person to take such an oath as to constitute perjury.

subovate, *a.* *sūb-ō-vāt* (L. *sub*, under, and *ovate*), nearly in the shape of an egg.

subpoena, *n.* *sūp-pē-nā* (L. *sub*, under, and *poena*, pain, penalty), in *law*, a writ commanding the attendance of a person in a court as a witness under a penalty, &c.: *v.* to serve with a writ of subpoena: **subpoenaing**, *imp.*: **subpoenaed**, *pp.*: **subpoena**, *n.* *-nā*, served with a writ to attend a court as a witness, &c.

subprior, *n.* *sūb-prī-ōr* (L. *sub*, under, and *prior*), one who assists the prior.

subquadrate, *a.* *sūb-kwōd'rāt* (*sub*, and *quadrate*), nearly square.

subquadruple, *a.* *sūb-kwōd'rō-pl* (*sub*, and *quadruple*), containing one part of four.

subrogation, *n.* *sūb-rō-gā'shūn* (L. *sub*, under, and *rogatum*, to ask), in *law*, the substitution of one person in the place of another.

subsalt, *n.* *sūb-sālt* (*sub*, and *salt*), a salt having an excess of the base.

subscapular, *a.* *sūb-skāp'ū-lēr* (*sub*, and *scapular*), in *anat.*, pert. to the large branch of the axillary artery, rising near the lowest margin of the scapula.

subscribe, *v.* *sūb-skrib'* (L. *subscribere*, to write underneath—from *sub*, under, and *scribo*, I write: *Sp.* *subscribir*), to sign with one's own hand; to attest, as a document, by writing underneath; to give or contribute by writing one's own name; to promise to give a sum of money by writing one's name in a book or on a paper, called a *subscription book*, or a *subscription paper*; to assent: **subscribing**, *imp.*: **subscribed**,

pp. *-skrib'*: **subscriber**, *n.* *-bēr*, one who contributes to any object, or for any particular purpose; one who promises to take and pay for a newspaper, periodical, or book by entering his name: **subscription**, *n.* *-skrip'shūn*, the name subscribed or written; a signature; consent or attestation by writing the name; the act or state of giving money for any undertaking; the money so given.

subsection, *n.* *sūb-sēk'shūn* (*sub*, and *section*), the part or division of a section.

subsemitone, *n.* *sūb-sēm'i-tōn* (*sub*, and *semitone*), in *music*, the leading note or sharp seventh of any key.

subsequent, *a.* *sūb-sē-kwēnt* (L. *subsequens*, following close after—from *sub*, after, and *sequor*, I follow), coming or being after; following in time; succeeding: **subsequently**, *ad.* *-it*, at a later time.

subserve, *v.* *sūb-sēr-v'* (L. *subservire*, to be subject to—from *sub*, under, and *servio*, I serve), to serve in subordination to; to help forward; to promote; to serve in an inferior capacity: **subserving**, *imp.*: **served**, *pp.*: **subservient**, *a.* *-sēr-vi-ēnt*, serving to promote some particular purpose or end; subordinate; useful as an instr. to promote a purpose: **subserviently**, *ad.* *-it*: **subservience**, *n.* *-ēns*, also *subserviency*, *n.* *-ēn-si*, instrumental fitness; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

subside, *v.* *sūb-sid'* (L. *subsidere*, to settle or sink down—from *sub*, under, and *sido*, I seat myself), to sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate: **subsiding**, *imp.*: *adj.* slowly and gradually sinking: **subsided**, *pp.*: **subsidence**, *n.* *-dēns*, also *subsidiency*, *n.* *-dēn-si*, the act or process of sinking or settling down to a lower level.

subsidiary, *a.* *sūb-sid'i-ēr-i* (L. *subsidiūm*, a body of reserve, support; *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, subsidiary: *F.* *subsidi*, aid), assisting; furnishing help or additional supplies: *n.* an assistant; he or that which contributes aid: **subsidiary**, *n.* *-sidi-ār-i*, aid in money granted from one state to another by treaty for aid in war; money furnished in aid and for a particular purpose: **subsidize**, *v.* *-dīz*, to obtain aid from another by the payment of a sum of money: **subsiding**, *imp.*: **subsidised**, *pp.* *-dīzd*.

subsist, *v.* *sūb-sist'* (L. *subsisto*, I remain standing, I tarry—from *sub*, under, and *sisto*, I cause to stand: *F.* *subsister*, to live), to retain the present state; to have existence; to live; to have the means of living; to be maintained, as with food and clothing: **subsisting**, *imp.*: **subsisted**, *pp.*: **subsistence**, *n.* *-ēns*, the means of living or supporting life; livelihood; support: **subsistent**, *a.* *-ēnt*, having real being; inherent.

subsoil, *n.* *sūb-sōyl* (L. *sub*, under, and *soil*), the soil lying under the surface soil; the stratum of earth lying between the upper soil and the rocks.

subspecies, *n.* *sūb-spē'shēz* (L. *sub*, under, and *species*), a subdivision of a species.

substance, *n.* *sūb-stāns* (L. *substantia*, that of which a thing consists, material—from *sub*, under, and *sto*, I stand: *F.* *substantia*), the essence or material of a thing; the main part; that which really exists; body; something real or solid; goods; wealth; means of living: **substantial**, *a.* *sūb-stān'shāl*, actually existing; not seeming or imaginary; having substance or strength; stout; solid; having considerable wealth: **substantially**, *ad.* *-it*, really; essentially: **substantialness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **substantiality**, *n.* *-shī-dī'ti*, state of real existence; materiality: **substantials**, *n. plu.* *-shāls*, essential parts: **substantiate**, *v.* *-shē-āt*, to establish by proof or competent evidence; to make good; to verify: **substantiating**, *imp.*: **substantiated**, *pp.*: **substantive**, *a.* *sūb-stān-tiv*, solid; real; essential: *n.* in *gram.*, that part of speech which expresses something that exists, real or imaginary; a noun or name.

substitute, *n.* *sūb'sti-tūt* (L. *substitutum*, to put in place of another—from *sub*, under, and *statuo*, I cause to stand: *F.* *substituer*, to substitute), one put to occupy the place or position of another; one who acts for another; a deputy: *v.* to put in the place of another; to change; to exchange: **substituting**, *imp.*: **substituted**, *pp.*: **substitution**, *n.* *-tū'shūn*, the act of putting one in the place of another; the replacement of one quantity or equivalent by another of equal value: **substitutional**, *a.* *-āl*, pert. to substitution.

stratum, *n.* *sūb-strā-tūm* (L. *sub*, under, and *stratum*), a layer or stratum lying under another;

in *meta.*, the permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena.

substructure, n. *süb-strük'tür* or *chöör* (*sub*, and *structure*), an under-structure or foundation: **substruction**, n. *-shün*, an under-building.

substyle, n. *süb-stül* (*sub*, and *style*), a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected: **substyler**, a pert. to a substyle.

subsulphate, n. *süb-süf'fat* (*sub*, and *sulphate*), a sulphate with an excess of the base.

subsaltus, n. *süb-sültüs* (*L. sub*, under, and *saltus*, a leaping), in *med.*, a twitching or convulsive motion of the tendons or arteries: **subsul'tory**, a. *-tér-i*, moving by sudden leaps or starts.

subtangent, n. *süb-tán-jént* (*sub*, and *tangent*), in the *conic sections*, a straight line drawn from a tangent cutting the curve, and intercepted by a straight line drawn from the point of contact of the tangent.

subtenant, n. *süb-tén-ánt* (*sub*, and *tenant*), an individual who occupies land or houses rented from a tenant.

subtend, v. *süb-ténd* (*L. sub*, under, and *tendo*, I stretch), to extend under, or to be opposite to: **subtending**, imp.: **subtend'ed**, pp.

subtepid, a. *süb-tép'id* (*sub*, and *tepid*), moderately warm.

subter, *süb-tér* (*L. subter*, below, beneath—from *sub*, under), a prefix, signifying "beneath" or "under."

subterfluent, n. *süb-tér-flö-ént* (*L. subter*, beneath, and *fluens*, flowing), flowing under or beneath.

subterfuge, n. *süb-tér-füj* (*L. subterfugere*, to flee by stealth—from *subter*, under, and *fugio*, I flee or fly: *F. subterfuge*; Sp. *subterfugio*, subterfuge), an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument; a shift; an evasion.

subterranean, a. *süb-tér-rá-né-án*, also **sub'terra'neous**, a. *-üs* (*L. subterraneus*, underground—from *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth), lying under the surface of the earth; embedded at some depth in the earth; concealed beneath the surface of the earth; underground.

subtle, a. *süb-tül* or *süt'l* (*L. subtilis*, fine, not thick or coarse—from *L. sub*, under, and *telu*, the thread that runs lengthwise in the loom: *F. subtil*), thin; not dense or gross; rare; delicately constructed; fine; acute: **sub'tility**, ad. *-ti*: **sub'tileness**, n. *-nës*, also **sub'tilty**, n. *-ti*, thinness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness: **sub'tilise**, v. *-iz*, to make fine, thin, or rare; to refine; to spin into niceties; to make nice distinctions: **sub'tilising**, imp.: **sub'tilised**, pp. *-ted*: **sub'tilisation**, n. *-tíz-shün*, the act of making anything fine or thin; over-refinement.

subtle, a. *süt'l* (*L. subtilis*, fine: from *subtile*, which see), sly; cunning; artful; acute; insinuating; wily: **sub'tly**, ad. *süt'l-i*, slyly; artfully: **sub'tleness**, n. *süt'l-nës*, also **sub'tlety**, n. *-ti*, artfulness; slyness; cunning. *Note.*—The spellings *subtle* and *subtly*, in the senses of the preceding two entries, were indifferently employed by good writers of former times. The modern practice is to restrict the senses to the spellings as in the text. In the Eng. Ch. service, and formerly in the works of good authors, where the spellings *subtle*, *subtly*, &c., occur in the derived senses of "sly, cunning, over-refining," &c., the pronunciation is *süt'l* and *süt'l-i*.

subtonic, n. *süb-tön'ik*, also **subsem'itone** (*sub*, and *tonic*, or *semitone*), in *music*, the leading note or semitone next below the tonic; the sharp seventh.

subtract, v. *süb-trák't* (*L. subtrahere*, to draw away from underneath—from *sub*, under, and *trahere*, to draw or drag), to withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct: **subtract'ing**, imp.: **subtract'ed**, pp.: **subtract'er**, n. *-ér*, one who subtracts: **subtraction**, n. *-trák'shün*, the art or operation of taking a part from the rest; in *arith.*, the taking a lesser number from a greater: **subtractive**, a. *-tív*, tending or having power to subtract.

subtrahend, n. *süb-trá-hénd* (*L. subtrahendus*, requiring to be drawn away from underneath—from *sub*, under, and *traho*, I draw), the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

subtranslucent, a. *süb-tráns-lö'sént* (*sub*, and *translucent*), imperfectly translucent.

subtransparent, a. *süb-tráns-pá'rènt* (*sub*, and *transparent*), imperfectly transparent.

subtriple, a. *süb-tríp'l* (*sub*, and *triple*), containing a third, or one part of three: **subtriplicate**, a. *süb-tríp'lí-kát* (*sub*, and *triplicate*), indicating the ratio of the cube roots.

subulate, a. *süb-bá-lát*, also **sub'ulated**, a. (*L. subula*, an awl), in *bot.*, shaped like an awl; narrow and tapering.

subungual, a. *süb-üng'gwál* (*sub*, and *ungual*), under the nail or the claw.

suburb, n. *süb-érö*, plu. **sub'urbs**, *-érö* (*L. sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city), the parts of a city without the walls; the outskirts or outlying parts of a city or town; the confines: **suburban**, a. *süb-ér-bán*, inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

subvention, n. *süb-vér'shün* (*L. subventum*, to come to one's assistance, to aid—from *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come), the act of coming under; a government grant or aid; a subsidy.

subversion, n. *süb-vér'shün* (*L. subversum*, to turn upside down—from *sub*, under, beneath, and *verto*, I turn), an entire overthrow; ruin; downfall: **subver'sive**, a. *-siv*, tending to subvert or overthrow.

subvert, v. *süb-vért'* (*L. subvertere*, to turn upside down—from *sub*, beneath, and *verto*, I turn: *F. subvertir*), to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy: **subvert'ing**, imp.: **subvert'ed**, pp.: **subvert'er**, n. *-ér*, one who subverts: **subvertible**, a. *-bíl*, that may be subverted.

subway, n. *süb-wá* (*sub*, and *way*), an underground way.

suc, *sük*, a prefix, another form of *sub*, which see. **succedaneous**, a. *sük-sé-dá-né-üs* (*L. succedaneus*, that follows after or succeeds to something—from *sub*, under, and *cedo*, I go), supplying the place of something else: **suc'cedaneum**, n. *-üm*, that which is used for something else; a substitute.

succeed, v. *sük-séd'* (*L. succedere*, to follow after, to advance—from *sub*, under or after, and *cedo*, I go: *It. succedere*: *F. succéder*), to follow or come after; to take the place which another has left; to obtain the object desired; to have the desired effect; to prosper: **succeed'ing**, imp.: **succeed'ing** in order; taking the place of another; having success: **succeed'ed**, pp.

success, n. *sük-sés'* (*L. succensus*, a happy issue, success—from *sub*, under, and *cedo*, I go: *It. successo*: *F. succes*, success), a happy or favourable issue; the prosperous termination of anything attempted; issue; result: **success'ful**, a. *-fööl*, prosperous; fortunate: **success'fully**, ad. *-tís*: **success'fulness**, n. *-nës*, the condition of being successful: **success'ion**, n. *-shün* (*L. succensus*, followed after, advanced), a series of persons or things following one another either in time or place; the act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; race; lineage: **success'ional**, a. *-äl*, denoting a regular order or succession: **success'ionally**, ad. *-tís*: **success'ive**, a. *-sés'siv*, following in an uninterrupted course; coming by succession: **success'ively**, ad. *-tís*: **success'iveness**, n. *-nës*, the state of being successive: **success'or**, n. *-sér*, one who succeeds to, or follows in the place of, another: **apostolic succession**, the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops, from the apostles, claimed by the Anglican and R. Cath. Churches: **succession duty**, in *Great Britain*, a tax imposed on every succession to property, whether real or personal, according to its value, and the relation of the person who succeeds to the predecessor.

succinate, n. *sük-s't-nát* (*L. succinum*, amber), a compound of succinic acid with a base: **succinated**, a. combined with succinic acid or with amber: **succinic**, a. *sük-s'ník*, pert. to or obtained from amber: **succinite**, n. *sük-s't-nít*, an amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet: **suc'cinous**, a. *-nüs*, pert. to or resembling amber.

succinct, a. *sük-sín'kl'* (*L. succinctus*, girded or tucked up—from *sub*, under, and *nectus*, girded: *It. succinto*: *F. succinct*), short and succinctly ad. *-tís*, briefly; concisely: **succinct'ly**, ad. *-tís*, briefly; concisely: **succinct'ness**, n. *-tís*, brevity; conciseness.

succise, a. *sük-sís'* (*L. succisus*, cut off), in *bot.*, appearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity.

succory, n. *sük-kér-i* (corrupted from *chicory*), the chicory or wild endive.

succour, v. *sük-kér* (*L. succurrere*, to hasten to the aid or assistance of a person—from *sub*, under, and *curro*, I run: *F. secourir*: *It. soccorrere*, to succour), to help when in want or distress; to assist; to aid; to relieve; to be a remedy to or for: *n. help*; aid; assistance; assistance that relieves from want or distress; the person or thing that brings relief: **suc'coring**, imp.: **suc'coured**, pp. *-kérä*: **suc'cours**, n.

mäte, mät, fär, läö; mäle, mët, hér; pñe, pñ; nöte, nöt, möve;

-er, one who brings help; a helper: *succourless*, a. *-less*, destitute of help or relief.

succulent, a. *suk-kū-lent* (F. *succulent*, juicy—from *L. succus*, juice or moisture, sap), full of juice—applied to plants that have a juicy and soft stem or leaves; soft and juicy: *succulently*, ad. *-ly*: *succulence*, n. *-lens*, juiciness.

succumb, v. *sūk-kūm* (L. *succumbere*, to lie down beneath, to submit to—from *sub*, under, and *cumbo*, I lie), to sink under; to submit; to yield: **succumbing**, imp.: **succumbed**, pp. *-kūmd*.

succussion, n. *suk-kish-ūn* (L. *succussus*, a shaking, a jolting), the act of shaking; a shake: an ague.

such, a. *sūch* (Goth. *swaiteks*, so like: AS. *svik*; old H. Ger. *sūth*; Ger. *solcher*, such), of that kind; the same that; like what has been said; referring to: **such and such**, referring to a person or place of a certain kind.

suck, v. *sūk* (imitative of the sound: Ger. *saugen*; L. *sugere*; F. *sucer*; It. *succhiare*; W. *suko*, to suck), to draw from with the mouth, as milk; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in: n. the act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast with the mouth by an infant: **sucking**, imp.: n. the act of drawing from, as with the mouth; absorbing: **sucked**, pp. *sūkt*: **sucker**, n. *-er*, he who or that which sucks; a round piece of leather used by boys to lift stones with; the piston of a pump; the shoot of a plant from the root, or near to it: **sucking-bottle**, a bottle filled with milk, having a tube, used for young children as a substitute for the breast: **suckle**, v. *sūk-l*, to give suck to; to nurse at the breast: **suckling**, imp. *-ling*: n. a young child or animal brought up by the mother's milk; an infant: **suckled**, pp. *sūkl'd*.

suction, n. *sūk-shūn* (F. *suction*; Sp. *succión*, suction—from *L. suctum*, to suck), the act of drawing into the mouth or into a pipe, which is effected by removing the pressure of the air: **suctorial**, a. *sūk-tōr-i-āl*, fitted for sucking; **suctorian**, n. *-ri-ān*, one of a class of fishes having the mouth adapted for suction.

sudatory, n. *sūda-tōr-i* (L. *sudatorium*, a sweating-bath—from *sudare*, to sweat), a sweating room or bath: adj. sweating.

sudden, a. *sūda* (F. *soudain*; L. *subitus*, sudden), happening without notice or warning; unlooked for; rash; hasty: **suddenly**, ad. *-ly*: **suddenness**, n. *-ness*, the state of being sudden; unexpected presence: **on a sudden**, sooner than expected; unexpectedly.

sudorific, a. *sūdōr-i-fik* (L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, I make; F. *sudorifique*), causing sweat; n. a medicine which causes sweat: **sudoriparous**, a. *sū-dōr-ip-ā-rūs* (L. *perio*, I produce), causing sweat or perspiration.

sudra, n., also spelt **soodrah** or **soodra**, *sū-dra* (Sansk. *śudra*: Hind. *sudr*), the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

suds, n. plu. *sūdz* (Ger. *sod*, the bubbling up of water that simpers: Dut. *zuideren*, to boil with a suppressed sound: Ger. *sudeln*, to dabble in the wet), soapy water: to be in the **suds**, to be in difficulty or turmoil.

sue, v. *sū* (Sp. *seguir*; old F. *seuiv*; old Eng. *seve*, to follow, to pursue at law—from *L. sequi*, to follow), to seek justice or right by legal process; to seek for in law; to petition; to entreat; to apply for: **suing**, imp.: **sued**, pp. *sūd*: **suable**, a. *sū-ā-bl*, that may be sued: **suability**, n. *-bi-ti*, liability to be sued: to **sue out**, to petition for and take out.

suet, n. *sū-ēt* (old F. *sieu*; F. *suis*; It. *sevo*, tallow, fat—from *L. sebum*, suet, grease), the fat of an animal, particularly the hard fat about the kidneys and loins, usually restricted to the fat of sheep, lambs, and the ox kind: **suety**, a. *-ēt-i*, consisting of suet, or resembling it.

suf, *suf*, another form of *sub*, which see.

suffer, v. *sūf-fer* (L. *suffero*, I carry under, I sustain—from *sub*, under, and *fero*, I carry; F. *souffrir*), to endure, support, or sustain; to feel or bear with a sense of pain or distress; to permit; to tolerate; to bear patiently; to feel or undergo pain; to sustain hurt or loss; to pass through; to be affected by: **suffering**, imp.: adj. undergoing pain or loss; permitting: n. the bearing of pain or loss; injury incurred: **sufferer**, n. *-er*, one who endures pain or loss; one who permits: **sufferable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be endured; supportable: **sufferably**, ad. *-bi*: **sufferance**, n. *-āns*, endurance; the bearing of pain; allowance; toleration; permission granted by the custom-house for the shipment of certain goods: **sufferingly**, ad. *-li*.

suffice, v. *sūf-fis* (L. *sufficere*, to put in the place of, to be sufficient—from *sub*, under, and *facio*, I make; F. *suffire*, to satisfy), to be equal to the wants or demands of; to satisfy; to be enough; to be equal to the end in view: **sufficing**, imp.: **sufficed**, pp. *-fist*, adequately supplied: **sufficient**, a. *-fī-sh-ēt*, enough; equal to the end proposed; ample; adequate; qualified; fit: **sufficiently**, ad. *-li*: **sufficiency**, n. *-ēn-sī*, necessary qualification; adequate substance or means; ability; supply equal to wants; self-confidence.

suffix, n. *sūf-fiks* (L. *suffixus*, fastened or fixed on—from *sub*, under, and *fixus*, fixed or fastened), a particle added to the end of a word to modify its meaning; an affix: **suffix**, v. *sūf-fiks*, to add to the end of a word: **suffixing**, imp.: **suffixed**, pp. *-fikt*.

suffocate, v. *sūf-fō-kāt* (L. *suffocatus*, to choke, to stifle by compressing the throat—from *sub*, under, and *fauz*, the throat; F. *suffoque*, to stifle), to stop the breath by compressing the throat; to stifle; to smother: **suffocating**, imp.: adj. choking; stifling: **suffocated**, pp.: **suffocatingly**, ad. *-li*: **suffocation**, n. *-kā-shūn*, the act of choking or stifling; state of being choked: **suffocative**, a. *-tīve*, tending to choke or stifle.

suffrage, n. *sūf-frāj* (L. *suffragium*, right of voting; It. *suffragio*; F. *suffrage*), a vote or voice in voting for a candidate for Parliament; aid; support: **suffragan**, n. *-frā-nān*, an assistant-bishop; a bishop considered in relation to his metropolitan: adj. assisting.

suffruticose, a. *sūf-frō-ti-kōz* (L. *sub*, under, and *fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy), in bot., shrubby underneath; having the characters of an under-shrub.

suffuse, v. *sūf-fūz* (L. *suffusus*, poured over or upon—from *sub*, under, and *fusus*, poured), to overspread with something expansible, as with a fluid, tincture, or colour: **suffusing**, imp.: **suffused**, pp. *-fūzd*: **suffusion**, n. *-zhūn*, the act of overspreading with a fluid or tincture; that which is suffused or spread over.

sul, *sūf*, **suflism**, *-flem*—see **sofi**.

sug, *sug*, another form of the prefix *sub*, which see. **sugar**, n. *shōōgēr* (Ar. *sukkar*; Sans. *sharkara*, sugar; L. *saccharum*; Ger. *sakcharon*; F. *sucré*, sugared), the sweet substance obtained from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, beet-root, &c.: adj. made of or resembling sugar: **v.** to season, sweeten, or cover with sugar: **sugaring**, imp.: n. the act of covering or sweetening with sugar; the sugar thus used: **sugared**, pp. *-erd*: adj. sweetened: **sugary**, a. *-ē-rī*, sweetened with sugar; resembling or containing sugar: **sugarless**, a. *-lēz*, without sugar: **sugar-baker**, one who makes loaf-sugar; a sugar-refiner: **sugar-boiling**, the art or business of a sugar-refiner: **sugar-candy**, sugar made in the form of large crystals: **sugar-cane**, a cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained: **sugar-house**, the place where sugar is refined: **sugar-loaf**, a mass of refined sugar made in the form of a cone: **sugar-maple**, a tree, a native of N. Amer., from whose sap sugar is manufactured: **sugar-mill**, a machine for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane: **sugar-mite**, a small wingless insect found in moist sugar: **sugar-plum**, a sweetmeat in the form of a small ball: **sugar-refiner**, one whose business is to make sugar whiter and purer: **sugar-refining**, the process by which raw or very brown sugar as imported is purified: **sugar of lead**, the acetate of lead in the form of a powder, white like sugar, having a sweet taste, but highly poisonous.

suggest, v. *sūg-est* (L. *suggestum*, to carry or bring under—from *sub*, under, and *gero*, I carry), to offer to the mind or thoughts; to hint or refer to; to intimate or mention in the first instance: **suggesting**, imp. hinting; intimating: **suggested**, pp.: **suggester**, n. *-er*, one who suggests: **suggestion**, n. *-shūn*, something offered to the mind or thoughts; a hint; private information: **suggestive**, a. *-jēst-iv*, affording matter for thought or reflection; containing a hint.

suicide, n. *sū-i-sīd* (L. *sui*, of himself, and *cedo*, I kill), the act of willfully destroying one's own life; self-murder: **suicidal**, a. *-sī-dāl*, partaking of the crime of self-murder; pert. to or tainted with the desire to commit suicide: **suicidally**, ad. *-li*.

suing—see **sue**.

suit, n. *sūt* (L. *secutus*, followed: It. *seguito*; old Eng. *synote*; F. *suite*, a following, a set of things following in one arrangement), a number of things used together, as a suit of clothes; a petition, prayer, or request; courtship; an action at law: **v.** to agree to together, as things made on a common plan; to fit; to

cūn, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

adapt; to please; to make content; to agree or correspond; to match or tally: **suit'ing**, imp.: **suit'ed**, pp.: **suit'able**, a. *-d-bl*, fitting; agreeable to; appropriate; proper; becoming; answerable: **suit'ableness**, n. *-nès*, the quality or condition of being suitable; fitness: **suit'ably**, ad. *-blt*: **suit'or**, n. *-ér*, one who sues; one who attends a court of law as a plaintiff or defendant; a petitioner; a wooer; a lover: **suit'ress**, n. fem. *-rès*, a female applicant.

suite, n. *svèt* (F. *suite*, a retinue), a set of apartments; a body of attendants or followers.

sulcate, a. **sul'kat**, also **sul'cated**, a. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow), in bot., furrowed or grooved; having a deeply furrowed surface.

sulk, v. **sul'k** (old F. *soltif*, solitary, sullen), to be in a sullen humour; to be silently sullen; to act sulkily: **sul'king**, imp.: **sul'ked**, pp. **sul'kt**: **sulky**, a. *sul'kly*, fitfully sullen; sulk in temper; morose: **sul'kily**, ad. *-ly*: **sul'kiness**, n. *-nès*, the state or quality of being sulky; sullenness: **sulks**, n. plu. *sul'ks*, a fit of sullenness and discontent: to be in the **sulks**, to be discontented and sullen.

sullen, a. **sul'tèn** (old Eng. *soleine*, solitary; L. *solus*, alone), of an unsocial morose disposition; gloomily silent and angry; cloudy; dismal: **sul'lenly**, ad. *-ly*: **sul'lenness**, n. *-nès*, a gloomy angry silence.

sully, v. **sul'li** (It. *sogliare*; F. *souiller*, to befoul, to dirty; Ger. *sudeln*, to dabble in wet and dirt), to soil; to tarnish; to stain or darken; to dirty: **sul'ying**, imp. soiling, tarnishing: **sul'lied**, pp. *-ltd*: adj. tarnished; stained.

sulph, **sulf**, also **sulpho**, **sul'fò** (L. *sulphur*, brimstone), prefixes in chemical terms denoting compounds containing sulphur or sulphuric acid: **sulphate**, n. **sul'fat**, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with any base, as **sulphate** of lime: **sulphatic**, a. **sul'fat'ik**, pert. to, containing, or resembling a sulphate: **sulphide**, n. **sul'fid**, a compound of sulphur with another elementary substance: **sulphite**, n. *-fit*, a compound of sulphurous acid with a base.

sulphocyanic, a. **sul'fò-si-à-n'ik** (*sulphur*, and *cyanogen*), a name applied to an acid found in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in human saliva.

sulphosalt, n. **sul'fò-sàl't** (*sulphur*, and *salt*), also **sulphosel**, n. **sul'fò-sèl** (L. *sulphur*, and F. *sel*; L. *sal*, salt), a salt containing sulphur in both the acid and the base.

sulphovinic, a. **sul'fò-vin'ik** (L. *sulphur*, sulphur, and *vinum*, wine), a term applied to an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

sulphur, n. **sul'fèr** (L. *sulphur*; F. *soufre*, sulphur), one of the elementary substances occurring in nature as a greenish-yellow, brittle, solid body, crystalline in structure, and exhaling a peculiar odour when rubbed, burns with a bluish flame, and emits most suffocating fumes; brimstone: **sulphur-acid**, an acid in which the oxygen is represented by the sulphur: **sulphury**, a. *-fù-ré*, having the qualities of sulphur: **sulphurate**, v. *-ràt*, to subject to the action of sulphur: **sulphurating**, imp.: **sul'phuring**, n. *-ring*, exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, as in bleaching: **sulphurated**, pp.: **sul'phuration**, n. *-rà-shùn*, the subjection of a substance to the action of sulphur: **sulphurator**, n. *-rà-tér*, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching: **sulphureous**, a. **sul'fù-ré-ús**, impregnated with or resembling sulphur, as fumes: **sulphureously**, ad. *-ly*: **sulphureousness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being sulphureous: **sulphuret**, n. **sul'fù-rèt**, a compound of sulphur with hydrogen, or with a metal or other electro-positive body: **sulphure'ted**, a. combined with sulphur: **sulphuric**, a. **sul'fù-r'ik**, pert. to or obtained from sulphur: **sulphuric acid**, a powerful acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three of oxygen, much used in the arts and in medicine, popularly called *oil of vitriol*: **sulphurous**, a. **sul'fù-rús**, containing or resembling sulphur: **sulphurous acid**, an acid formed and evolved in fumes from sulphur when burned in air: **sulphuretted hydrogen**, **sul'fù-rèt'téd**, a gas having the fetid odour of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen.

sultan, n. **sul'tàn** (Ar. *sultàn*, power, prince, king), the emperor of the Turks; the padishah or grand seignior; a Mohammedan prince: **sultana**, n. **sul'tà-nà**, or **sultanness**, n. **sul'tà-nès**, the wife or consort of a sultan: **sultana**, a. applied to a small and fine variety of raisin: **sul'tanship**, n. the office or dignity of a sultan.

sultry, a. **sul'trì** (Dut. *zwel*; Ger. *schwül*, suffo-

cating with heat: AS. *swelan*, to burn: old H. Ger. *swelen*, to dry up; Icel. *swala*, thick smoke), oppressively hot; very hot and close: **sul'triness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being very hot and close.

sum, n. **sùm** (F. *somme*, sum—from L. *summa*, the amount), that which two or more numbers, quantities, or particulars form when added or placed together; the amount or whole of anything; the total; a quantity of money; the substance; an abridgment; height: v. to collect or add into one whole, as particulars or several numbers; to bring into a small compass; to compute; to condense: **sum'ming**, imp.: **sum'med**, pp. **sum'd**: **summary**, n. **sùm'mér-i**, an abstract; an abridgment: adj. containing the substance; reduced into a small compass; short; concise; effected by a short way or method: **sum'marily**, ad. *-ly*, shortly: **summation**, n. **sùm-mà-shùn**, the act of forming a sum or total amount; an aggregate: to **sum** up, to add up: **sum'ach**, n. **sù'm'ák** (F. *sumac*; Sp. *sumaque*, *sumach*; Ar. *sumnak*), the powder of the leaves of certain shrubs which grow in Hungary, containing tannin, and a little yellow colouring matter.

sumbul, n. **sùm'böl** (Tartar word), the root of a plant brought from the East, used in medicine as a stimulant.

summer, n. **sùm'mér** (Ger. *sommer*; Icel. *sumar*; Gael. *samhraidh*, summer; supposed to be connected with *sun*, as *winter* with *wind*), the warmest season of the year; one of the four seasons; that which follows the spring: v. to pass the summer; to carry through the summer: **sum'mering**, imp.: **sum'mered**, pp. *-mèrd*: **Indian summer**, in N. Amer., a brief period of pleasant warm weather late in autumn: **summer-house**, a house or apartment formed in a garden for use in summer; a residence for summer: **summer solstice**, with reference to the northern hemisphere, that period of the year when the sun attains his greatest northern point, about 22d June.

summer, n. **sùm'mér** (F. *sommier*; It. *somaro*, a sumpter-horse, a summer: W. *summer*, a beam), in arch., the first stone laid over columns to form a cross-vault; the central beam of a floor; a horizontal beam or girder.

summersault, n. **sùm'mér-sàù't**, also **sum'merset**, *-sèt* (a corruption of F. *soubresaut*, a gambol), other spellings of **somersault** and **somerset**—see **somersault**.

summit, n. **sùm'mit** (L. *summus*, highest, topmost: F. *sommet*), the highest point; the top; the utmost elevation: **sum'mitless**, a. *-lès*, having no top.

summon, v. **sùm'môn** (F. *semondre*, to invite, to warn: L. *summonere*, to remind, to give a hint—from *sub*, under, and *monere*, I warn), to call by authority to appear at a place specified; to give notice to appear in court; to cite: **sum'moning**, imp.: **sum'moned**, pp. *-münd*, called or cited by authority: **sum'moner**, n. **sùm'mér**, one who summons: **sum'mons**, n. **sùm'mz**, a call by authority to appear at some particular place, or in a court; the written or printed document by which such call is given; a call or invitation to surrender.

sump, n. **sùmp** (Dan. and Sw. *sump*; Dut. *soomp*; Ger. *sumpf*, a swamp, a marsh), an excavation at the bottom of a mine where the water accumulates, and from which it is pumped; in *salt-works*, the pond into which the sea-water is pumped for future use; a round pit of stone lined with clay for receiving the metal on its first fusion.

sumpter, n. **sùm'tér** (It. *somaro*; F. *sommier*, a pack-horse; Ger. *saum*, a burden; Gr. *sagma*, the load of a beast), an animal which carries baggage; a baggage horse or mule; used as the first part of a compound, as *sumpter-horse*.

sumptuary, a. **sùm'tù-ér-i** (L. *sumptuarius*, of or relating to expense—from *sumptus*, expense, cost: F. *somptuaire*, sumptuary), relating to expense; regulating the cost of living: **sumptuary laws**, laws formerly enacted to restrain extravagance in costly food, dress, &c.: **sum'ptuous**, a. *-tüs*, costly; expensive; magnificent: **sum'ptuously**, ad. *-ly*: **sumptuousness**, n. *-nès*, the state of being sumptuous; expensiveness.

sun, n. **sùn** (Goth. *sunno*; Icel. *sunna*; Sans. *sánu*, the sun), the great luminary of day which gives light and heat, distant from the earth about 92,000,000 miles; anything eminently splendid and luminous: v. to expose to the sun's rays: **sun'ning**, imp.: **sun'ny**, lying or basking in the sun: **sun'ned**, pp. *sund*: **sunny**, a. *sun'ny*, proceeding from the sun, or exposed to its rays; warm; bright: **sun'niness**, n. *-nès*, state of

mate, mât, fâr, lât; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

being sunny: sun-like, a. like the sun: sun'less, a. -less, dark; shaded: sunbeam, a ray of the sun: sun-blind, a covering for a window to subdue the too bright sunlight: sun-burned or -burnt, a. discoloured or darkened by the sun's rays; tanned or darkened, as the complexion: sun-clad, a. clad in brightness, as of the sun: sun-dial, an instr. to show time by a style casting a shadow on a carved plate or surface: sun-dog, a luminous spot, sometimes seen near the sun: sundown, the time when the sun sets: sunfish, a name applied to several sea-fish: sunflower, a plant of the genus *helianthus*—so called from its large disc with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning round and following the course of the sun: sun'rise, also sun'rising, the first appearance of the sun above the horizon; the early morning: sun'set, also sun'setting, the time when the sun is disappearing below the horizon; evening: sunshine, n. the direct rays of the sun, or the appearance of the place where they fall; warmth; illumination: sunshine or sunshiny, a. -shiny, clear; warm or pleasant; bright like the sun: sunstone, a resplendent variety of felspar, deriving its play of colours from minute embedded flakes or crystals of iron-glass: sunstroke, a disease, being a kind of apoplexy, caused by the action of the sun's rays in extremely hot weather on some part of the body, particularly on parts about the head, as the back of the neck: sun'ward, ad. -uér'd, towards the sun: Sun of Righteousness, in *Scrip.*, a title applied to Jesus Christ as the great source of moral light and spiritual life: under the sun, in this world; on the earth: sun and planet wheels, in *mech.*, a contrivance for connecting the reciprocating motion of a beam into a rotatory motion.

Sunday, n. *sún-dá* (AS. *sunnan-dæg*, Sunday—from *sunnan*, the sun, and *dæg*, day: Dan. *søndag*; Dut. *zondag*, Sunday—so called as the day dedicated to the particular worship of the sun), the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath: adj. pert. to the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day: Sunday-school, a school for the religious instruction of the young, kept on Sundays only.

sunder, v. *sún-dér* (Icel. *sundr*, in separate parts; *sundra*, to tear to pieces: Dut. *sunder*, separated from), to part; to separate: to divide: sun'ering, imp.: *sundered*, pp. -*dér'd*: in *sunder*, in two parts: sun'dries, n. plu. *sún-driz*, several things; collections of things or items of various kinds.

sung, v. *súng*, pp. of sing, which see.

sunk, v. *súngk*, pp. of sink, which see.

sunken, a. *súngk-n* (Ger. *sinken*; Sw. *sunka*, to fall to the bottom—see *sink*), lying on the bottom of a river or piece of water.

sun, n. *sún*, a fibrous material resembling hemp, obtained from a plant cultivated in the East Indies.

Sunnites, n. plu. *sún-níts* (Ar. *sunna*, to regulate, to prescribe as law), the orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna*, a collection of traditions, as of equal importance with the Koran: Sunniah, n. *sún-ni-dá*, one of the sect of Sunnites—see *Shites*.

sunness, sunny—see *sun*.

sup, *súp*, another form of the Latin prefix *sub*, which see.

sup, v. *súp* (Icel. *supa*, to sup up liquids: Ger. *saufen*; Sw. *supa*: Low Ger. *supen*, to drink copiously—connected with *sip* and *soup*), to take by little at a time, or by mouthfuls, as a liquid; to eat the evening meal: n. a small draught or mouthful of a liquid; a sip: sup'ping, imp.: n. the act of taking supper:

supped, pp. *súpt*, having taken the evening meal: sup'per, n. -*pér* (F. *souper*), the meal at which *soup* formed the principal dish: the evening meal: sup'perless, a. -*lés*, being without supper: the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist; the memorial observance among Christians of eating bread and drinking wine "to show forth Christ's death."

super, *sú-pér* (L.), a prefix signifying "above"; over; in excess: *super* has sometimes the French form *sur*.

superable, a. *sú-pér-dá-bl* (L. *superabilis*, that may be overcome—from *super*, above: It. *superabile*: Sp. *superable*), that may be overcome or conquered: su'perably, ad. -*bl*: su'perableness, n. -*bl-nés*, the quality of being surmountable.

superabound, v. *sú-pér-dá-bóund* (L. *super*, in excess, and *abund*), to be very abundant; to be more than enough: su'perabounding, imp.: su'perabound'ed, pp.: su'perabund'ant, a. -*búnd-ánt*, being

more than enough: su'perabund'antly, ad. -*nt*: su'perabund'ance, n. -*búnd-áns*, exceeding plenty; more than enough.

superadd, v. *sú-pér-dá* (L. *super*, above, and *add*), to add over and above: su'perad'ding, imp.: su'perad'ded, pp.: su'peradditi'on, n. that which is added over and above.

superangelic, a. *sú-pér-án-jél'ík* (L. *super*, above, and *angelic*), having a nature or being superior to that of angels; connected with the world beyond that of angels.

superannuate, v. *sú-pér-án-nú-át* (L. *super*, above, and *annus*, a year), to impair or disqualify by age or infirmity; to allow to retire from service on a pension on account of old age or infirmity: su'perannuating, imp.: su'perannuated, pp.: adj. disqualified by old age; allowed to retire on a pension on account of old age or infirmity: su'perannuation, n. -*dá-shún*, state of being too old for office or business.

superb, a. *sú-pér'b* (L. *superbus*, haughty, proud, excellent: F. *superbe*, proud), distinguished by grandeur, pomp, or richness; stately; showy; elegant: superb'ly, ad. -*l*: richly; elegantly; pompously: superb'ness, n. -*nés*, the state of being superb.

supercargo, n. *sú-pér-kár-gó* (L. *super*, above, and *cargo*), a person connected with a merchant-ship, who manages the sales and superintends all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercelestial, a. *sú-pér-sé-tést'yál* (*super*, and *celestial*), situated above the firmament.

supercharge, v. *sú-pér-chárj* (*super*, and *charge*), in *her.*, to place one bearing on another: n. a bearing or figure placed upon another.

superciliary, a. *sú-pér-sú-tér-i* (*super*, and *ciliary*), in *anat.*, situated above the eyebrow.

supercilious, a. *sú-pér-sú-ús* (L. *superciliosus*, haughty—from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, arrogance—from *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid), expressing lofty pride by raising the eyebrows; haughty; arrogant; overbearing: su'perciliously, ad. -*l*: su'perciliousness, n. -*nés*, haughtiness; an overbearing manner.

supercolumnar, a. *sú-pér-kó-lúm-nér* (*super*, and *columnar*), in *arch.*, put one above another, as an order: su'percolumnation, n. the putting of one order above another.

superdominant, n. *sú-pér-dóm'i-nánt* (*super*, and *dominant*), in *music*, the sixth of the key in the descending scale.

supereminent, a. *sú-pér-ém'i-nént* (L. *super*, above, and *eminent*), eminent in a very high degree; surpassing others in excellence: su'pereminently, ad. -*nt*: su'pereminence, n. -*nés*, excellence in a high degree; eminence superior to what is common; also su'pereminency, n. -*nén-si*.

supererogation, n. *sú-pér-ér'ó-gá-shún* (L. *super*, in excess, and *erogo*, I pay out, I expend), the performance of more duty than what is required; in *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints over and above what was required for their own salvation: su'pererog'atory, a. -*ér-ógá-tér-i*, performed to an extent not enjoined or required by duty.

superessential, a. *sú-pér-és-sén'shál* (*super*, and *essential*), essential above others.

superexalt, v. *sú-pér-ép-záit'* (*super*, and *exalt*), to exalt to a superior degree.

superexcellent, a. *sú-pér-ék'sé-lént* (*super*, and *excellent*), superior in an uncommon degree: su'perexcellence, n. -*éns*, very great excellence.

superexcess, n. *sú-pér-ék's-krés'éns* (*super*, and *excess*), a superfluous growth.

superfecundity, n. *sú-pér-fé-kún-dí-ti* (*super*, and *fecundity*), superabundant multiplication of the species.

superfetate, v. *sú-pér-fé-tát* (L. *superfetatum*, to conceive above another conception—from *fetus*, a bearing, a bringing forth), to conceive anew while still with young: su'perfetati'on, n. -*fé-tá-shún*, a second conception while still with young.

superficial, a. *sú-pér-físh'ál* (It. *superficiale*; F. *superficiel*, superficial—from L. *superficies*, the upper side of a thing—from *super*, above, and *facies*, the face), being on the surface or exterior part; not penetrating beneath the surface; pert. to surfaces; showy; without substance; not deep or profound; shallow; more showy than real, as acquisitions in any branch of knowledge: su'perficially, ad. -*l*: su'perficialness, n. -*nés*, position on the surface; shallow, slight

knowledge; *su'perfic'ies*, *n. -ēs*, the surface; in *geom.*, that which has length and breadth only.

superfine, *a. sū-pēr-fīn'* (*L. super*, above, and *fine*), very fine; surpassing in fineness; *su'perfineness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being superfine.

superfluous, *a. sū-pēr-flū-ō-s* (*L. superfluous*, running over—from *super*, above, and *fluo*, I flow; *It. superfluo*: *F. superflu*), more than enough or sufficient; beyond what is wanted; redundant; *superfluously*, *ad. -it*; *superfluity*, *n. sū-pēr-flū-ō-tē*, greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; excess.

superheat, *v. sū-pēr-hēt'* (*super*, and *heat*), in a steam-engine, to heat to excess; to heat steam apart from its contact with water until it resembles a gas.

superhuman, *a. sū-pēr-hū-mān* (*super*, and *human*), above or beyond what is human; divine.

superimpose, *v. sū-pēr-im-pōz'* (*super*, and *impose*), to lay on something else; *superimposition*, *n. -pō-zish'ān*, the act or state of being superimposed, or laid on something else.

superincumbent, *sū-pēr-in-kūm'bēt* (*super*, and *incumbent*), resting or pressing on something else.

superinduce, *v. sū-pēr-in-dūs'* (*super*, and *induce*), to bring in or upon, as an addition to something else; *superinducing*, *imp. su'perinduced*, *pp. -dūst*: *superinduction*, *n. -dūsh'ān*, the act of superinducing.

superintend, *v. sū-pēr-in-tēnd'* (*super*, and *intend*), to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to have the care of with the power of direction; to oversee or overlook; *superintending*, *imp. su'perintending*, *pp. su'perintend'ed*, *pp. su'perintend'ant*, *n. -tēnd'ent*, also *su'perintend'ant*, *n. -dant*, one who has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; an inspector; an overseer; *adj.* that overlooks others with authority; *su'perintendence*, *n. -dēns*, oversight; care; direction; management; also *su'perintendancy*, *n. -dēns-i*.

superior, *a. sū-pēr-ī-er* (*L. superior*, higher, upper—from *super*, above; *It. superiore*: *F. supérieur*), higher; more elevated or exalted in place, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; preferable; unaffected or unconquered, as "a man superior to his sufferings"; in bot., placed above another organ—applied especially to indicate the position of the ovary with respect to the calyx; *n.* one of higher rank; one more excellent or more advanced than another; the chief or head of a monastery or convent; in *Scot.*, one who has made the original grant of heritable property to a person called his *vassal*, which property is held by the vassal on certain stipulated conditions, as the payment of an annual fixed sum, or the performance of certain services; *superiors*, *n. plu. -ērs*, in *printing*, small letters or figures cast at the tops of the shanks of types, thus (6), used for references to marginal or foot notes, and in works on mathematics; *superiority*, *n. -ōr-ī-tē*, quality of being more advanced, higher, or more excellent in certain respects than another; pre-eminence; ascendancy; *superior planets*, the planets at a greater distance from the sun than the earth, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

superlative, *a. sū-pēr-lā-tiv* (*L. superlatus*, excessive, exaggerated—from *super*, above, and *latus*, carried; *It. superlativo*: *F. superlatif*), surpassing all others; most eminent; in *gram.*, expressing the highest degree in the quality of adjectives or adverbs; *n.* a word in the superlative degree; *superlatively*, *ad. -it*; *superlativeness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being in the highest degree.

superlunar, *a. sū-pēr-lō-nēr* (*L. super*, above, and *luna*, the moon), being above the moon; not earthly.

supermundane, *a. sū-pēr-mūn-dān* (*super*, and *mundane*), above the world.

supernal, *a. sū-pēr-nāl* (*L. supernus*, on high, celestial—from *super*, above), relating to things above; belonging to a higher place or region; celestial; *supernally*, *ad. -it*.

superantant, *a. sū-pēr-nāt-tānt* (*L. super*, above, and *natans*, swimming), floating or swimming on the surface; *superantation*, *n. -nāt-tāsh'ān*, the act of swimming on the surface.

supernatural, *a. sū-pēr-nātūr-āl* (*L. super*, above, and *natura*, nature), exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous; *supernaturally*, *ad. -it*: *supernaturalness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being supernatural; *supernaturalism*, *n. -izm*, the doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the performance of miracles; *supernaturalist*, *n. -ist*, one who holds the principles.

supernumerary, *a. sū-pēr-nū-mēr-ēr-s* (*L. super*,

above, and *numerus*, a number; *F. surnuméraire*), exceeding a necessary or usual number; in excess of the number stated; *n.* a person beyond what is usually needed, or above the stated number.

superphosphate, *n. sū-pēr-fōs-fāt* (*super*, and *phosphate*), any substance containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid which can combine with the base; *superphosphate of lime*, in *agri.*, a fertiliser prepared from ground bones, bone-black, or phosphorite, treated with sulphuric acid.

superpose, *v. sū-pēr-pōz'* (*L. super*, above, and *positus*, placed), to lay or be placed upon; to lay upon, as one kind of rock upon another; *superposing*, *imp. su'perposed*, *pp. -pōd*: *superpositiōn*, *n. -pō-zish'ān*, a lying above or upon something; that which is situated above or upon something else; in *geom.*, the order of arrangement in which strata and formations are placed above each other.

super-royal, *a. sū-pēr-rōyāl* (*super*, and *royal*), denoting a kind of paper in sheets larger than royal.

super-salt, *n. sū-pēr-sālt* (*super*, and *salt*), a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of base.

supersaturate, *v. sū-pēr-sātūr-āt* (*super*, and *saturate*), to add beyond saturation.

superscribe, *v. sū-pēr-skrib* (*L. super*, above, and *scribe*, I write), to write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to write a name or address on the outside of a letter; *superscribing*, *imp. su'perscribed*, *pp. -skribd*: *superscription*, *n. -skrip'shūn* (*L. scriptus*, written), that which is written or engraved on the outside; the address of a letter; an impression of letters on coins.

supersede, *v. sū-pēr-sēd'* (*L. super*, above, and *sedeo*, I sit), to set aside; to make void or useless by superior power; to render unnecessary; to suspend; *su'perseding*, *imp. su'perse* *dd*, *pp. rendered unnecessary*; displaced; suspended; *su'perseas*, *n. -sēd'-as* (*L. set aside*, stay), in *law*, an order to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings.

super-sensible, *a. sū-pēr-sēn-sibl* (*super*, and *sensible*), beyond the reach of the senses or natural powers of perception; also *su'persensual*, *a. (super*, and *sensual*), above the senses.

supersession, *n. sū-pēr-sēsh'ān* (*super*, and *session*), the act of sitting on anything; the act of superseding.

superstition, *n. sū-pēr-stish'ān* (*L. superstitiō*, the remaining in the old obsolete belief, unreasonable religious belief—from *super*, above, and *statum*, to stand; *F. superstition*), amazement or wonder at, or dread of, the divine or supernatural; excess or extravagance in religion; the belief of what is absurd or without evidence, as in the direct agency of superior or supernatural powers in certain events; a false religion; false worship; *su'perstitious*, *a. -is*, manifesting belief in supernatural agencies in certain events; full of idle fancies and practices in regard to religion and the unseen world; *su'perstitiously*, *ad. -it*; *su'perstitiousness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being superstitious.

superstratum, *n. sū-pēr-strā-tūm* (*super*, and *stratum*), a layer above another, or overlying something else.

superstructure, *n. sū-pēr-strūktūr* (*L. super*, above, and *structure*), any edifice or erection built upon something else; that which is raised or built on a foundation or basis; *superstructive*, *a. -tiv*, built on something else.

superterrestrial, *a. sū-pēr-tēr-rēstrā-tāl* (*super*, and *terrestrial*), being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

super-tonic, *n. sū-pēr-tōn'ik* (*super*, and *tonic*), in *music*, the note next above the key-note.

supertragical, *a. sū-pēr-trāj'ik-āl* (*super*, and *tragical*), tragical to excess.

super-vene, *v. sū-pēr-vēn'* (*L. super*, above, and *venio*, I come), to come upon; to happen to; *super-vening*, *imp. adj.* coming as an extraneous addition; *super-vened*, *pp. -vēnd*: *super-venient*, *a. -vēn'ēt*, coming upon, as something additional; *super-vention*, *a. -vēn'shūn*, the act of coming upon as something extraneous.

super-vise, *v. sū-pēr-vīz'* (*L. super*, above, and *visum*, to see), to oversee; to inspect; to superintend; *super-vising*, *imp. su'pervised*, *pp. -vīd*: *super-viseal*, *n. -vīsh'āl*, also *super-viseal*, *n. -vīsh'āl*, the act of overseeing; inspection; *super-visory*, *n. -vīz'ēr*, an overseer; an inspector; *super-visory*, *a. -vīz'ēr*, pertaining to or having supervision.

supervolute, *a. sū-pēr-vō-lūt'* (*super*, above, and

volute), in *bot.*, having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud; also *supervolute*, *a. -lút'fve*.

supine, *n. sú-pín* (L. *supinus*, bent or thrown backwards: Sp. *supino*; F. *supin*), in L. *gram.*, a case of the infinitive mood ending in *um* and *u*—probably so called because, though having substantive-case endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb; a verbal noun.

supine, *a. sú-pín'* (L. *supinus*, bent or thrown backwards, lying on the back, careless), lying on the back, or with face upwards; careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; indolent: **supinely**, *ad. -lí*: **supineness**, *n. -nēs*, indolence; thoughtlessness: **supinate**, *a. sú-pín-át*, in *bot.*, leaning or inclining with exposure to the sun: **supination**, *n. -nā'shín*, the act of turning the face upwards: **supinator**, *n. -tér*, in *anat.*, one of those muscles which turn the palm of the hand forwards or upwards.

supped, **supper**, **supperless**, **supping**—see **sup**.

supplant, *v. súp-plánt'* (L. *supplantio*, I trip up the heels, I throw to the ground—from *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot: F. *supplanter*: It. *supplantare*), to take the place of, as by stratagem or unfair means; to displace; to force away; to supersede: **supplanting**, *imp.*: **n. the act of displacing or turning out**: **supplanted**, *pp.*: **supplanter**, *n. -tér*, one who supplants.

supple, *a. súp-pl'* (F. *souple*, supple: Bret. *soubla*, to bend down: Gael. *sobait*, flexible, supple; Ice. *svipall*, unsteady, easily bent; flexible; compliant; not obstinate; flattering or fawning: *v.* to make pliant or flexible: to grow soft or pliant: **suppling**, *imp.*: **suppled**, *pp.*: **súp-pl'd**: **supplely**, *ad. -pl-í*: **suppleness**, *n. -nēs*, quality of being easily bent; readiness of compliance.

supplement, *n. súp-plē-mēt* (L. *supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole—from *sub*, under, and *pleo*, I fill: F. *supplement*: It. *supplemento*, a supplement), any addition by which defects are supplied; an addition made to a published work or book to render it more complete; an additional sheet to a newspaper; in *trig.*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or a semicircle: *v. súp-plē-mēt'*, to add something to make more full and complete; to add to: **supplementing**, *imp.*: **supplemented**, *pp.*: **supplemental**, *a. -ál*, added to supply deficiencies or defects; additional; also **supplementary**, *a. -tér-í*: **supplement ally**, *ad. -lí*: **suppletory**, *a. súp-lē-tér-í*, also **suppletive**, *a. -tív*, supplying deficiencies.

suppliant, *a. súp-pli-ánt* and *L. supplicans*, kneeling down or humbling one's self—from *sub*, under, and *plco*, I fold: F. *suppliant*, a humble petitioner—from *supplire*, to entreat, to beseech, asking earnestly and submissively; expressive of humble supplication; entreating: *n. one who entreats humbly and submissively*: **suppliantly**, *ad. -lí*: **supplicant**, *a. -kánt*, entreating; asking submissively: *n. one who entreats submissively*; a petitioner who asks earnestly: **supplicate, *v. -kát*, to seek by earnest prayer; to beseech; to entreat: **supplicating**, *imp.* entreating; imploring: **supplicated**, *pp.*: **supplicatingly**, *ad. -lí*: **supplication**, *n. -kā'shín*, a humble and earnest prayer in worship; an earnest entreaty: **supplicatory**, *a. -kát-tér-í*, petitionary; humble; submissive.**

supply, *v. súp-pl'* (L. *supplere*, to make full or whole—from *sub*, under, and *pleo*, I fill: F. *suppléer*: It. *supplire*), to fill; to give or afford what is wanted; to serve instead of; to provide; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room: *n. sufficiency of things for use or want; the necessary stores and provisions; relief of want*: **supplying**, *imp.*: **supplied**, *pp.*: **-pl'd**: **supplies**, *n. plu. -pl'z*, things supplied in sufficiency: the sums of money granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure: ways and means: **supplier**, *n. -pl'ér*, one who supplies: demand and supply, two important terms in political economy, the former denoting a deficiency in some article of commerce in a market, and the latter, the furnishing of the articles wanted to satisfy that deficiency.

support, *v. súp-pórt'* (L. *supportare*, to carry or bring to a place—from *sub*, under, and *porto*, I carry: F. *supporter*: It. *supportare*), to bear or hold up; to endure without being overcome; to sustain; to prop; to maintain; to keep from fainting or sinking; to help; to substantiate: *n. sustaining power; the necessities of life; food; that which upholds a person or thing from falling or sinking; assistance; aid; help*: **supporting**, *imp.*: **supported**, *pp.*: **supporter**, *n. -tér*,

one who gives aid or help; a defender; an adherent; that which supports; in *her.*, a figure, originally of some animal, placed on the side of the scroll as if to support it: **supportable**, *a. -á-bl*, that may be upheld, sustained, or endured; bearable: **supportably**, *ad. -á-bli*: **supportableness**, *n. -bl-nēs*, the state of being supportable: **supportless**, *a. -lēs*, without support: **points of support**, the collected areas, on the plan of any structure, of the piers, walls, columns, and the like, upon which it is to rest: **right of support**, in *law*, a servitude by which an owner of a house has a right to rest his timbers on the walls of his neighbour's house.

suppose, *v. súp-póz'* (L. *suppositum*, to place under, to substitute falsely—from *sub*, under, and *positum*, to place: F. *supposer*), to lay down, assume, or admit without proof; to imagine; to receive as true without examination; to regard: **supposing**, *imp.*: **supposed**, *pp.*: **-pózd'**: **adj.** laid down or imagined as true; believed: **supposer**, *n. -zér*, one who supposes: **supposable**, *a. -zá-bl*, that may be imagined to exist: **supposition**, *n. súp-pó-zish-án*, the act of laying down, or admitting as true or existing, what has not been proved; belief without evidence; imagination; conjecture; in *music*, the transient use of discords followed by concords: **suppositi onal**, *a. -ál*, assumed without proof; conjectural: **suppositi onally**, *ad. -lí*.

supposititious, *a. súp-pó-zish-ús* (L. *suppositivus*, put in the place of another—from *sub*, under, and *positum*, to place or lay), put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine; spurious: **supposititiously**, *ad. -lí*: **supposititiousness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being supposititious: **suppositively**, *a. -tív*, including or implying supposition: *n.* in *gram.*, a word implying supposition: **suppositively**, *ad. -lí*.

suppress, *v. súp-prés'* (L. *suppressum*, to hold or keep back—from *sub*, under, and *pressum*, to press), to put down; to overpower and crush; to restrain; to keep in; not to tell or reveal; to stop; to stifle; to conceal: **suppressing**, *imp.*: **suppressed**, *pp.*: **-prést'**: **adj.** crushed; concealed; stopped: **suppressor**, *n. -sér*, one who suppresses: **suppression**, *n. -présh-án*, the act of crushing or destroying; the act of holding back or retaining; concealment; stoppage; in *gram.*, the omission, as of words: **suppressive**, *a. -présh-sív*, that tends to suppress.

suppurate, *v. súp-pá-rát* (L. *suppuratum*, to gather matter underneath—from *sub*, under, and *pus*, the white and viscous matter of a sore—gen. *puris*: It. *suppurare*: F. *suppurer*), to generate or form white and viscous matter, as in a sore; to cause to form matter, as a sore: **suppurating**, *imp.*: **adj.** secreting pus: **suppurated**, *pp.*: **suppuration**, *n. -rá'shín*, the process of producing matter, as in a sore; the matter formed in a sore: **suppurative**, *a. -tív*, tending to suppurate: *n.* a medicine that promotes the forming of matter, as in a sore.

supra, *sú-prá* (L. *superus*, upper, on high), a Latin prefix signifying "above"; on the top; over; beyond.

supra-axillary, *sú-prá-ák-sil-lér-í* (*supra*, and *axillary*), in *bot.*, growing above the axil.

supracretaceous, *a. sú-prá-kre-tá'shūs* (*supra*, and *cretaceous*), in *geol.*, applied to deposits lying over the chalk formation.

suprafoliaceous, *a. sú-prá-fó-lí-a'shūs* (*supra*, and *foliaceus*), in *bot.*, inserted above a leaf or petiole.

supralapsarian, *a. sú-prá-láp-sá-rí-án* (L. *supra*, beyond, and *lapsus*, a falling down or into ruins), one who holds that the fall of our first parents, with all its consequences, was predestined from all eternity, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the human race were to be saved by the Redeemer: **adj.** pert. to.

supramundane, *a. sú-prá-mín-dán* (*supra*, and *mundane*), situated above the world, or above our system.

supranaturalists, *n. plu. sú-prá-nát-ú-rál-ísts* (*supra*, and *naturalists*), in *theol.*, those who believe in supernatural manifestations in religion, in opposition to the rationalists, who exclude them; also applied to those who adopt the system of accommodation in religious matters, and explain away tenets usually considered fundamental.

supraorbital, *a. sú-prá-ór-bí-tál* (*supra*, and *orbital*), in *anat.*, being above the orbit of the eye.

suprarenal, *a. sú-prá-rénál* (*supra*, and *renal*), in *anat.*, situated above or upon the kidneys.

suprascapular, *a. sú-prá-skáp-ú-lér* (*supra*, and *scapular*), in *anat.*, situated above the shoulder-blade.

cóle, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

supreme, a. *sū-prēm'* (L. *supremus*, highest, topmost—from *superus*, that is above, higher: It. *supremo*; F. *suprême*, highest), highest; greatest; most excellent; holding the highest place in government or power: **supremely**, ad. -ly: **supremacy**, n. -*prēm-ə-si*, highest authority or power; undivided authority in ecclesiastical affairs: **oath of supremacy**, an oath maintaining the royal prerogative in matters ecclesiastical as well as in things temporal—called the *royal supremacy*—and the denial of the Pope's supremacy.

sur, *sur* (F. *sur*, on, upon: another form of L. *sub* or *super*), a prefix signifying "over"; above; beyond: sometimes merely intensive.

sural, a. *sū-rāl* (L. *sura*, the calf of the leg), pert. to the calf of the leg.

surbase, n. *sēr-bās* (F. *sur*, upon, and Eng. *base*), in arch., a cornice or series of mouldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.: **surbased**, a. *sēr-bāst*, having a series of mouldings on the top of the base: **surbasement**, n. -*bās'ment* (F. *surbaissment*), the depression of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

surbed, v. *sēr-bēd'* (F. *sur*, on or upon, and *bed*), in arch., to set stones on edge, or contrary to their natural bedding in the quarry: **surbedding**, imp.: **surbedded**, pp.

surcharge, v. *sēr-chārg'* (F. *surcharger*, to overload —from *sur*, above, and *charger*, to load), to overload; to overcharge; to overstock: **n.** a load greater than can be well borne; an extra charge. **surcharging**, imp.: **surcharged**, pp. -*chārg'id*.

surcingle, n. *sēr-sīng-gī* (F. *sur*, over, and L. *cingulum*, a girdle, a sword-belt—from *cingo*, I bind round), a belt or band which passes over a saddle, or anything laid on a horse's back, in order to bind it fast; the girdle of a cassock: **surcingle**, a. -*sīng-gīd*, girt or secured with a surcingle.

surcoat, n. *sēr-kōt* (F. *sur*, over, and Eng. *coat*), a short overcoat; the long and flowing drapery of knights.

surculus, n. *sēr-kū-lūs*, plu. *sur'culi*, -*li* (L. *surculus*, a small twig), in bot., a sucker; a shoot thrown off under ground, and only rooting at its base; used also in Eng. form, **surcle**, n. *sēr-kl*.

surd, n. *sēr* (L. *surdus*, deaf, dull, indistinct), in alg., a quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers or exactly determined, as the square root of 2 or the cube root of 3: **adj.** that cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

sure, a. *shūr* (F. *sûr*, old F. *sur*, sure, safe: L. *securus*, free from care, safe), certain; not liable to failure, loss, or change; firm; stable; free from doubt or danger: **ad.** certainly; without doubt: **surely**, ad. -ly, certainly; undoubtedly: **surety**, n. -*tī*, security against loss or damage; certainty; in law, one bound with and for another; a bail: **suretiship**, n. state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another: **sure-footed**, a. treading firmly; not liable to stumble or fall: to be **sure**, certainly; without doubt: to **make sure**, to secure so that no failure may take place.

suretiship, **surety**—see **sure**.

surf, n. *sērj* (Norm. *etchurfer*, to foam), the foaming or broken water made by the waves beating on the shore: **surfy**, a. -y, abounding with surf: **surf-boat**, a light strong boat capable of passing easily and safely through heavy surf.

surface, n. *sēr-fis* (F. *surface*, outside: L. *superficies*, the upper side of a thing—from *super*, above, and *facies*, the face), the upper face or side of a thing; the outside; the upper stratum of the soil; that which has length and breadth only.

surfeit, n. *sēr-fīt* (old F. *surfait*, excess—from F. *sur*, over, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to make), excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satiety caused by over-fulness: **v.** to supply with food or drink to satiety or sickness; to cloy; to be fed with over-fulness, or to satiety: **surfeiting**, imp.: **n.** act of feeding to excess; gluttony: **surfeited**, pp.: **adj.** fed to a surfeit: **surfeiter**, n. -*er*, one who surfeits.

surge, n. *sērj* (F. *sourdre*, to rise, to spring; *surgeon*, the spouting up of water in a fountain: L. *surgere*, to rise, to boil or bubble up), the large waves or billows; a great heaving swell of water; in *ship-building*, a certain tapered part of a capstan: **v.** to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves; to slip back, as a cable; to let go suddenly, as a rope: **surging**, imp.: **adj.** swelling and rolling, as great waves: **surged**, pp. *sērjd*: **surgy**, a. *sēr-jī*, rising in high waves or surges;

full of great waves: **surgeless**, a. -*lēs*, free from waves; smooth: **surge-beaten**, a. beaten by high rolling waves.

surgeon, n. *sēr-jūn* (F. *chirurgien*; Norm. *serupien*: old F. *surpien*, a surgeon—from Gr. *cheirourgos*; L. *chirurgus*, one who works with the hand, an operating medical man—from Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work), one whose occupation is to cure or alleviate injuries and diseases of the body by manual operations: **surgeoncy**, n. -*sī*, the office or employment of a surgeon: **surgery**, n. -*jērī*, the act or art of curing or alleviating injuries or diseases of the body by manual operations; the place or room in which a surgeon operates; the private shop for dispensing, attached to the house of a practitioner: **surgical**, a. -*jī-kāl*, pert. to surgeons; done by an operation with the hand, as cutting out a tumour: **surgically**, ad. -ly.

surgings, **surgy**—see **surge**.

suricate, n. *sū-rī-kāl* (F. *surikate*, the African name), a carnivorous African quadruped allied to the ichneumon, somewhat smaller than the domestic cat.

sirloin, n. *sēr-lōin*, another spelling of **sirloin**, which see.

surly, a. *sēr-lī* (old Eng. *sirly* or *sir-like*, magisterial, arrogant: AS. *sur*, sour), cross and rude; gloomily morose; snarling: **surlyly**, ad. -ly: **surliness**, n. -*nēs*, crabbed; morosely ill-natured.

surmise, v. *sēr-mīz* (old F. *surmise*, accusation—from *surmettre*, to lay upon, to accuse: L. *super*, upon, and *missus*, sent), to imagine without certain knowledge; to suspect; to form a notion or opinion on slight evidence, or from some trivial circumstance: **n.** the notion or opinion that something exists of which we have no certain evidence; a conjecture; a supposition: **surmising**, imp.: **n.** the act of suspecting: **surmised**, pp. -*mīzd*: **surmiser**, n. -*mī-zēr*, one who surmises.

surmount, v. *sēr-mōint* (F. *surmonter*, to excel—from *sur*, upon, and *monter*, to mount—from *mont*, a hill), to overcome; to rise above; to go beyond; to surpass: **surmounting**, imp.: **surmounted**, pp.: **adj.** in arch., applied to an arch or dome rising higher than a semicircle: **surmountable**, a. -*āb*, that may be overcome: **surmountably**, ad. -*ābly*: **surmountableness**, n. -*āb-nēs*, the state of being surmountable.

surmulet, n. *sēr-mūlēt* (F. *surmulet*—from *saur*, yellowish-brown, and Eng. *mullet*), a fish allied to the perch—also called *red mullet*.

surmulot, n. *sēr-mā-lōt* (F. *surmulot*—from *saur*, yellowish-brown, and *mulot*, a field-mouse), the brown or Norway rat.

surname, n. *sēr-nām* (F. *surnom*, a surname—from *sur*, upon, and *nom*, a name: It. *soprannome*), a name added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name—as William Smith, *Smith* being the surname, and *William* the baptismal or Christian name; the family name: **v.** to give a surname to, or to call by one: **sur naming**, imp.: **sur named**, pp. -*nāmd*.

surpass, v. *sēr-pās* (F. *surpasser*, to overtop—from *sur*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass), to go beyond in anything; to excel; to exceed: **surpassing**, imp.: **adj.** excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others: **surpassed**, pp. -*pās't*: **surpassable**, a. -*pās-ə-b'l*, that may be exceeded: **surpassably**, ad. -*ābly*: **surpassingly**, ad. -*sīng-īlly*: **surpassingness**, n. -*nēs*, the state of surpassing.

surplice, n. *sēr-plīs* (F. *surplis*; old F. *surpeliz*, a surplice—from *sur*, over or upon, and *pelisse*, a furred robe: L. *super*, over, and *pellis*, a skin), an outer, long, white, linen robe, with wide sleeves, worn by an officiating clergyman in certain parts of the service in the Episcopal or R. Cath. Ch., and in others: **surpliced**, a. -*plīst*, wearing a surplice.

surplus, n. *sēr-plūs* (F. *surplus*, surplus—from F. *sur*, over, and F. and L. *plus*, more), that which remains over beyond what is wanted; excess; what remains of an estate after debts, &c., have been paid: **surplusage**, n. -*āj*, that which remains over; in law, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary to the case.

surprise, v. *sēr-prīz* (F. *surprise*, astonishment: F. *surprendre*: It. *sopraprendere*, to take unawares), to take unawares; to come upon one suddenly; to strike with wonder; to throw the mind into confusion by presenting something suddenly to the view or the mind: **n.** the act of coming upon unawares; an emotion of the mind excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; wonder: **surprising**, imp.: **adj.** of a nature to excite wonder and

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

astonishment; astonishing: **surprised'**, pp. *-prizd'*: **surprisingly**, ad. *-ingli*.

surrender, v. *sür-rén-dér* (old F. *surrender*, to deliver up—from *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render), to deliver up, as one's self; to yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up; to resign; to yield to any influence; in *mil.*, to lay down arms and yield, as a prisoner of war: *n.* the act of resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the hands of another; a yielding or giving up: **surrendering**, imp.: **surrendered**, pp. *-dér*: **surrenderer**, *n.* *-ér*, one who surrenders: **surrenderor**, *n.* *-dér-ór*, in *law*, the tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord: **surrenderer**, *n.* *-dér-é*, the person to whom the lord grants surrendered land.

surreptitious, a. *sür-rép-tish-ús* (L. *surreptitius*, stolen, surreptitious—from *surreptum*, to snatch away secretly—from *sub*, under, and *rapitum*, to seize and carry off), done by stealth or without authority; made or introduced fraudulently: **surreptitiously**, ad. *-ti*.

surrogate, *n.* *sür-ró-gát* (L. *surrogatum*, to elect in the place of another—from *sub*, under, and *rogo*, I ask), the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, usually of a bishop or his chancellor; an officer authorized to issue marriage licences.

surround, v. *sür-róund'* (F. *sur*, upon, and *round*), to enclose on all sides; to encircle; to encompass; to fence about: **surrounding**, imp.: **adj.** being on all sides of; enclosing: **surrounded**, pp.: **surroundings**, *n.* plu. *-ings*, external or attending circumstances.

sursolid, *n.* *sér-sól'id* (F. *sur*, above, and *solid*), in *arith.*, the fifth power of a number.

surtout, *n.* *sér-tó'* (F. *sur*, over, and *tout*, all: L. *totus*, all, the whole), an overcoat; a coat having a wide skirt reaching about the knees.

surturbrand, *n.* *sér-tér-brand* (Icel. *surturbrandr*—from *surtur*, and *brandr*, a firebrand), in *geol.*, a peatlike variety of brown coal or lignite, occurring in the phloes deposits, and sometimes under the volcanic overflows of Iceland.

surveillance, *n.* *sér-vál-yáns* (F. *surveillance*—from *surveiller*, to watch, to have an eye upon: F. *sur*, over, and L. *vigilare*, to watch), oversight; watch; inspection.

survey, v. *sér-vá'* (old F. *surveoir*, to oversee: L. *super*, over, and *videre*, to see, to overlook), to overlook; to inspect; to view with attention, as from a height; to oversee; to measure, as land; to examine attentively a district of country with the view of determining its area, the distances between the most prominent objects, the best possible track for a railway or canal, &c.: **survey**, *n.* *sér-vé*, an attentive view; an examination of all the parts and particulars; the operation of examining attentively a district of country, a line of coast, a sea, &c., with the view of determining distances, the bearing of objects, &c.: **surveying**, imp.: *n.* the act or art of measuring land, laying down tracks, taking the bearings of objects, &c., in any district of country: **surveyed**, pp. *-vád'*: **surveyor**, *n.* *-ér*, one placed to superintend others; one who surveys a district of country, &c.; one who views and examines for a particular purpose: **surveyorship**, *n.* the office of a surveyor: **land-surveying**, the art of measuring and laying out plans of lands or estates: **surveyor-general**, a chief or head surveyor: **trigonometrical survey**, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles whose sides extend over many miles.

survive, v. *sér-ví'* (F. *survivre*, to survive: L. *supervivere*, to outlive—from *super*, over, and *vivo*, I live), to live beyond another; to outlive, as a person or thing; to remain alive: **surviving**, imp.: **adj.** yet alive: **survived**, pp. *-víd'*: **survival**, *n.* *-víd'*, a living beyond the life of another: **survivor**, *n.* *-vér*, one who outlives another: **survivorship**, *n.* state of outliving another; an estate, the beneficial interest in which is contingent on surviving another person.

sus, *sús* (L. *sub*), a prefix, being another form of *sub*, which see.

susceptible, a. *sús-sép-tí-bí* (It. *susceptibile*; F. *susceptible*, susceptible—from L. *susceptum*, to take hold of, to sustain—from *sub*, under, and *capere*, to take), capable of admitting anything additional; that may receive some change, influence, passion, &c.; tender; impressible: **susceptibly**, ad. *-tí-bí*: **susceptibleness**, *n.* *-bí-nés*, also **susceptibility**, *n.* *-bí-tí-tí*, the quality of admitting something additional; the being capable of receiving some change, influence, affection, or passion; impressibility: **susceptive**, a. *-tí*, readily admitting.

suslik, *n.* *sús-lik* (Russ.), the variegated or earless marmot.

suspect, v. *sús-pékt'* (L. *suspectum*, to look at from beneath, to mistrust—from *sub*, under, and *spectum*, to look at: F. *suspect*, suspected), to imagine or be of opinion that something exists, but without positive evidence; to mistrust; to doubt; to imagine to be guilty: *n.* a doubtful or suspected person: **suspecting**, imp.: **suspected**, pp.: **adj.** imagined without proof; mistrusted: **suspectedly**, ad. *-tí*: **suspectedness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being suspected or doubted.

suspend, v. *sús-pénd* (L. *suspendere*, to hang up—from *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang downwards: It. *suspendere*; F. *suspendre*), to make to hang; to attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to deprive of any privilege or office for a time: **suspending**, imp.: **suspended**, pp.: **adj.** caused to cease for a time; held undissolved in water; held undetermined: **suspenders**, *n.* plu. *-érs*, straps for holding up trousers; braces; supports from which things may hang: **to suspend payment**, to cease to meet engagements, as a trader or company; to become bankrupt.

suspense, *n.* *sús-péns'* (L. *suspensum*, to hang up: F. *suspense*, suspense, suspension: Sp. *suspensio*, suspended), a state of uncertainty; doubt; indecision; cessation for a time: **adj.** held in doubt or expectation: **suspensible**, a. *-pén-sí-bí*, that may be suspended or held from sinking: **suspensibility**, *n.* *-bí-tí-tí*, the capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking: **suspension**, *n.* *-shún*, the act of hanging up, or causing to hang from, by attaching to something above; cessation for a time; interruption; the depriving for a time of power, privilege, or office: **suspensor**, *n.* *-sér*, in *surg.*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum; in *bot.*, the cord which suspends the embryo, and is attached to the radicle in the young state: **suspensory**, a. *-sér-i*, that suspends; doubtful: *n.* that which suspends: **suspension-bridge**, a bridge having the roadway supported by chains passing over two or more high piers or columns, and well secured below and at the ends: **suspension of arms**, a short truce or cessation of hostile operations, agreed on by contending parties or armies in a time of war, as for burying the dead.

suspicion, *n.* *sús-pish-ún* (L. *suspicio*, mistrust—from *sub*, under, and *specio*, I look at: F. *suspicion*), imagination of the existence of something upon little or no evidence; doubt; mistrust: **suspici-ous**, a. *-ús*, apt to imagine with little or no reason; mistrustful; liable or open to suspicion; questionable: **suspiciously**, ad. *-tí*: **suspiciousness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality or state of being suspicious.

sustain, v. *sús-tán'* (L. *sustinere*, to hold upright—from *sub*, under, and *teneo*, I hold: F. *soutenir*, to keep up), to bear or hold up; to keep from falling; to keep alive; to maintain; to suffer, as a loss: **sustaining**, imp.: **adj.** bearing; upholding; suffering: **sustained**, pp. *-tánd'*: **adj.** uniform: **sustainer**, *n.* *-ér*, he who or that which sustains: **sustainable**, a. *-á-bí*, that may be sustained.

sustenance, *n.* *sús-tén-dáns* (L. *sustinentes*, supporting; old F. *sustenance*), support; food; victuals: **sustentation**, *n.* *-tén-tá-shún* (L. *sustentatum*, to support, to maintain), preservation from falling; use of food or provisions; support of life; maintenance.

sutler, *n.* *süt-lér* (Ger. *sudeln*, to dabble in the wet, to do dirty work; *sutler*, a dabbler: Dut. *sutelen*, to do dirty work), a camp-follower; one who follows an army to sell provisions and liquors: **suttle**, v. *süt-tí*, to act as a sutler: **sutting**, imp. *-tíng*: **adj.** engaged as a sutler: *n.* the occupation of a sutler: **suttled**, pp. *süt-tíd*.

suttee, *n.* *süt-té* (Sans. *sati*—from *sat*, existing, true, good), in *India*, the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband; the widow who so immolates herself—abolished throughout British India in 1829: **sutteeism**, *n.* *-izm*, the practice of self-immolation.

suttle, *n.* *süt-tí* (from Eng. *subtle*, which see: L. *subtilis*, nice, accurate), the weight of goods after the tare has been deducted, and tret has yet to be allowed.

suture, *n.* *süt-túr* (L. *sutura*, a seam; *sutum*, to sew or stitch: F. *suture*; It. *sutura*), in *surg.*, the drawing together of a wound by sewing; in *anat.*, a seam or joint uniting the bones of the skull; in *bot.*, the part where separate organs unite, or where the edges of a folded organ adhere: **sutural**, a. *-tú-rál*, of or relating to a suture; in *bot.*, applied to that form of

dehiscence or separation of fruits which takes place at the sutures: **sutured**, a. -*furd*, having sutures: **ventral suture**, in the ovary, that next the centre of the flower: **dorsal suture**, that which corresponds to the midrib.

suzerain, n. *sûzê-rân* (F. *suzerain*, a lord paramount—from *sus*, above: L. *sussum*, high up, above), the supreme or highest lord; a superior lord to whom fealty is due: **suzerainty**, n. -*rân-tê* (F. *suzeraineté*), paramount authority or command.

swab, n. *swôb* (Dut. *zwabber*; Sw. *swabb*, a mop made of rope: Dut. *zwabberen*, to dabble, to paddle: Ger. *schwabbeln*, to splash), a mop made of unravelled rope, used on shipboard for cleaning the decks; a mop for cleaning floors: **v.** to clean or dry with a mop: **swabbing**, imp.: **swabbed**, pp. *swôbbd*: **swabber**, n. -*bêr*, an inferior officer appointed to see the ship kept clean.

saddle, v. *swôd-dl* (Dut. *swadder*; Bav. *schwaden*; prov. Eng. *swatter*, to splash or spill liquids: Dut. *swadel*, a swaddling-band), to bind, as with a bandage: to **swathe**: n. cloth bound round the body: **swaddling**, imp.: **swaddled**, pp. *swôddld*: **swaddling-band**, a band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

swag, v. *swâg* (from the idea of tremulous motion represented by the sound of dashing water: Swiss, *schwâgeln*, to splash, to stagger like a drunken man; *schwâgeln*, to stroll about: Bav. *schwâdern*, to splash, to bluster), to sink down by its own weight; to move, as something heavy and pendent: **swagging**, imp.: **swagged**, pp. *swôgd*: **swagger**, v. *swâg-gêr*, to bluster; to bully; to brag noisily; to walk in an affected manner, swaying from one side to the other: **n.** an affected or insolent manner of walking: **swagging**, imp.: **adj.** blustering; exhibiting an insolent or affected manner of walking: **swaggered**, pp. -*gêrd*: **swaggerer**, n. -*gêr-êr*, one who swaggers; a boastful noisy fellow: **swaggy**, a. -*gi*, dependent by its weight; swaying.

swain, n. *swên* (Dan. *svend*, a bachelor: Icel. *svêninn*, a boy, a young man), a young man employed in husbandry; a rustic; a. (probably from *vâle*, with *s* prefixed), a valley or low place; shade, in opposition to sunshine.

swallow, n. *swôl-lô* (Icel. *svala*; Ger. *schwalbe*; Dut. *zwaluw*, a swallow), a well-known migratory bird which arrives in Britain about the middle of April: **swallow-tailed**, a. narrowing towards the end.

swallow, v. *swôl-lô* (imitative of the sound made in swallowing a liquid: Ger. *schwelgen*, to guzzle: Icel. *svelgia*, to swallow: Dut. *swelgen*, to devour), to take down the throat; to absorb; to draw or sink into; to engross; to occupy completely; to exhaust; to consume; to receive or embrace without scruple or examination, as opinions: **swallowing**, imp.: **n.** the act of taking down the throat; the act of absorbing; the receiving implicitly: **swallowed**, pp. -*lôd*: **swallower**, n. -*êr*, one who swallows.

swam, v. *swôdm*, pt. of **swim**, which see.

swamp, n. *swômp* (Icel. *swampa*, to splash: Norm. *skumpia*, to shake to and fro in a vessel: Low Ger. *swamp*; Ger. *schwamm*, a sponge, a soft spongy growth), a tract of land saturated with moisture, and unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes, but having a growth of certain kinds of trees—commonly, though erroneously, used as synonymous with bog or morass: **v.** to plunge or sink in, as in a swamp; to overwhelm and fill with water, as a boat; to plunge into inextricable difficulties: **swamping**, imp.: **swamped**, pp. *swômpd*: **swampy**, a. *swômp-ti*, consisting of or like a swamp; wet and spongy: **swamp-ore**, a familiar term for bog-iron ore, which occurs in swampy tracts in bands or cakes of considerable thickness.

swan, n. *swôn* (Dut. *zwaan*; Ger. *schwan*, a swan), a web-footed aquatic bird closely resembling the goose, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace and elegance while swimming: **swannery**, n. -*nêr-ti*, a breeding-place for swans.

swap, v. *swôp* (imitative of the sound of a blow, hence any sudden movement, as in falling: Low Ger. *swaps*, expressing the sound of a smack; quick: W. *swap*, a sudden stroke or blow), to strike with a hasty sweeping blow; to fall down with sudden violence; (from the notion of a sudden turn); to exchange; to barter: **n.** a blow; a stroke: **adj.** hastily; at a blow: **swapping**, imp.: **swapped**, pp. *swôpt*.

swape, n. *swôp* (from *sweep*), a long pole turning on an upright post, used for raising water from a well.

sward, n. *swôrd* (Icel. *svord*; Dut. *swaerde*; Ger. *schwerte*, the thick skin of bacon or pork), the coat of turf on a grass-field, hillside, &c.: **swardy**, a. *swôrd-ti*, covered with grass.

sware, v. *swêr*, the old pt. of the verb **swear**, which see.

swarm, n. *swôrm* (imitative of a confused humming or buzzing sound: Ger. *schwârm*, to make a confused sound, as a multitude in motion: Bav. *schwürrn*, confusion in the head), a multitude of creatures moving in a confused mass; a great number; a crowd: **v.** to crowd together with confused movements; to collect and depart from a hive in a body, as honey-bees seeking new quarters; to throng together; to be thronged or overrun: **swarming**, imp.: **adj.** collecting and moving in a crowded body as bees do; thronging: **swarmed**, pp. *swôrmtd*.

swart, a. *swôrt*, also **swarth**, a. *swâorth* (Goth. *swarts*; Icel. *svart*; Ger. *schwarz*, black), darkly brown; black; tawny: **swart**, v. to blacken; to make dusky: **swarting**, imp.: **swarted**, pp.: **swarthy**, a. *swôrth-ti*, being of a dark or dusky complexion; tawny: **swarthyly**, **adj.** -*ti*: **swarthy**, n. -*nês*, dusky or darkness of complexion.

swash, n. *swôsh* (imitative of the sound made by the collision of liquids or divided solids: Piedm. *svasse*, to splash: Sw. *svassa*, to swagger), the blustering noise made by a liquid flowing with violence; a swagger; in *mech.*, a figure whose circumference is not round but oval: **v.** to bluster; to make a clatter or great noise: **swashing**, imp.: **swashed**, pp. *swôshd*: **swashy**, a. *swôsh-ti*, soft and moist, like fruit too ripe.

swath, n. *swôth* (Ger. *schwaden*; Dut. *swade*; Low Ger. *swad*, the row of grass left by the mower: prov. Eng. *swaff*, as much grass as the scythe cuts at one stroke), the line or row of grass as it lies on the left of the mower cut by his scythe; the whole breadth or sweep of the scythe in mowing.

swathe, v. *swâth* (Dut. *swadel*, a swaddling-band—see **swath**), to make a bundle of; to tie up in bundles; to bandage: **n.** a bandage or fillet: **swathing**, imp.: **swathed**, pp. *swâthd*.

sway, v. *swê* (Dut. *zwaaien*, to swing, to brandish: Icel. *svæigia*, to bend: Norm. *svaga*; Dan. *svaite*, to swing to and fro), to move backwards and forwards freely in the hand; to wave or swing; to influence or direct by power or force; to hang in a heavy unsteady manner; to lean to one side; to have influence; to bear rule; to govern: **n.** the swing or sweep of a weapon; the motion of a thing moving heavily; influence; power exerted in governing; any weight or authority which inclines to one side: **swaying**, imp.: **swayed**, pp. *swâd*.

swéal, v. *swêl* (Low Ger. *verswelten*, to burn away), to melt wastefully away like bad candles; to singe, as a hog: **swearing**, imp.: **swaeled**, pp. *swêld*.

swear, v. *swêr* (old H. Ger. *wêr*; Ger. *wahr*, certain, assured: Low Ger. *waren*, to prove by witnesses or documents: Icel. *svara*, to answer: Goth. *swaran*, to swear), to affirm on oath; to appeal solemnly to God for the truth of what is stated; to administer an oath to; to declare a promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to use profane language, or use the name of God irreverently: **swearing**, imp.: **adj.** affirming upon oath; causing to swear: **n.** the act of affirming on oath; profane or irreverent language: **swore**, pt. *swôr*, also **sware**, pt. *swêr*, did swear: **sworn**, pt. *swôrn*, affirmed on oath: **swearer**, n. -*êr*, one who habitually uses profane or irreverent language.

sweat, n. *swêl* (Icel. *svæit*; AS. *swat*, sweat, blood: Sans. *svâidâs*, sweat: L. *sudor*, sweat—from *adus*, wet, moist), the moisture which appears on the skins of animals in hot weather, or during severe exertion or labour; toil; labour; drudgery: **v.** to give forth moisture through the pores of the skin; to cause to perspire; to exude; to toil; to drudge: **sweating**, imp.: **adj.** giving forth moisture from the skin: **n.** the act of making to sweat; a kind of fermentation in the manufacture of tobacco-leaf for use; a process of fraudulently lessening the weight of gold coin by shaking them in a bag; the employment of working men at low wages: **sweat** or **sweated**, pt. and pp. *swêt* or *swêt-êd*: **sweater**, n. -*êr*, one who or that which causes to sweat: **sweaty**, a. -*ti*, moist with sweat; laborious; toilsome: **sweatily**, **adj.** -*ti*: **sweatiness**, n. -*nês*, the state of being sweaty: **sweating-bath**, a hot bath which puts the body into a violent state of perspiration: **sweating-sickness**, a febrile epidemic disease, very fatal, which prevailed in Europe

in the 15th and 16th centuries, characterised by profuse sweating: **sweating-room**, a room for maturing cheese.

Swede, *n. swéd* (Ger. *schwede*: Sw. *svensk*), a native of Sweden; a variety of turnip: **Swedish**, *a. swé-dish*, of or from Sweden; applied to a variety of turnip.

Swedenborgian, *n. swé-dén-bór-jít-án*, one who holds the doctrines of the new Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher, born A.D. 1688, died 1772: **adj. pert.** to: **Swedenborgianism**, *n. -dén-tizm*, the doctrines of.

sweep, *v. swép* (Icel. *sopa*, to sweep, to wipe; *sopr*, a besom: W. *ysgub*, a besom: Bret. *skuba*, to sweep: L. *sopio*, thin branches, twigs, a besom), to brush or rub off with a broom or besom; to clean or remove, as by the motion of a broom; to strike or remove with a long stroke; to pass over with swiftness and violence, as water dashed over a surface: to carry or drive off with quickness and violence; to pass with pomp; to draw over, as on the bottom of a river: **n.** the act of brushing or rubbing off with a broom; the length of reach or swing of a moving body; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle; a rapid survey with the eye; the direction of any motion not in a straight line; range: **sweeping**, *imp. adj.* moving or driving as with a sweep; brushing over, as with a broom; cleaning with a broom passing over: **n.** the act of one who or that which sweeps: **swept**, *pt. pp. swépt*: **sweeper**, *n. swép-ér*, one who sweeps: **sweepingly**, *ad. -li*: **sweepings**, *n. plu. -ingz*, refuse; rubbish: **sweeps**, *n. plu.* among seamen, large oars used to propel small vessels in a calm: **sweepy**, *a. swép-y*, passing with a sweeping motion, or with speed; strutting; wavy: **sweep-net**, a large net for drawing through a large extent of water: **sweep-washer**, one who extracts from the sweepings and refuse of workers in gold and silver the lost particles of the precious metals: **sweepstakes**, *n. plu. -stáks*, the whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race, or in gaming: **chimney-sweep**, one who cleans chimneys of the accumulated soot.

sweet, *a. swét* (AS. *swet*; Dut. *zoet*; Icel. *satr*; Sans. *svad*; L. *suavis*, sweet), grateful to the taste or smell; pleasing to any of the senses; having the taste of sugar or honey; soft; harmonious; unsalted; pure; mild; gentle; fresh; not stale: **n.** something pleasing or grateful to the mind; a sweet substance: **sweets**, *n. plu.* home-made wines, *c.*; cane-juice; confections made of or seasoned with sugar: **sweetly**, *ad. -li*: **sweetness**, *n. -nès*, the quality of being grateful to any of the senses; fragrance; melody; softness; mildness: **sweetish**, *a. -ish*, somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste: **sweetishness**, *n. -nès*, the quality of being sweetish: **sweeten**, *v. swét-n*, to make sweet; to restore to purity or freshness; to render grateful or pleasing to the mind; to palliate; to make less painful: **sweetening**, *imp. swét-ning*: **n.** act of making sweet; that which makes sweet: **sweetened**, *pp. swét-néd*: **adj.** made sweet, mild, or grateful: **sweetener**, *n. swét-nér*, one who or that which sweetens: **sweet-scented** or **sweet-smelling**, *a.* fragrant: **sweet-tempered**, *a.* gentle and mild in disposition and manners: **sweet-bay**, the laurel: **sweetbread**, a long, flat, glandular, fleshy substance lying below the stomach, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue in appearance; the pancreas: **sweet-briar** or **brier**, a thorny shrub of the rose kind, having a sweet fragrant smell: **sweetheart**, *a.* lover: **sweet herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes: **sweetmeats**, *n. plu.* confectionery articles made wholly or partly of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar: **sweet-milk**, milk as it is drawn from the cow, as opposed to skimmed and butter-milk: **sweet-oil**, olive-oil: **sweet-pea**, an annual plant of the pea kind, whose flowers are beautiful and sweet-scented: **sweet-potato**, a plant of the genus *convolvulus*, having tubers much used for food in tropical countries: **sweetwilliam**, a well-known beautiful flowering plant.

swell, *v. swél* (Icel. *svelta*, to swell: Dut. *swellen*, to boil; to spring: Ger. *wollen*, to boil up), to increase the size of; to expand or increase; to cause to increase or rise; to grow larger; to heave; to bulge out; to rise into arrogance or anger; to augment, as a note in music; to be puffed up: **n.** increase or enlargement of bulk; increase, as of sound; in *music*, the gradual increase and diminution in the sound of a note; a gradual elevation of land; a succession of large waves; in *familiar language*, a man of importance; a dressy foppish fellow, who apes a higher position than he

actually occupies; a dandy: **swelling**, *imp. adj.* increasing; tumid; turgid, as style or language: **n.** act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; inflation; a tumour; any morbid enlargement; protuberance: **swelled**, *pp. swéld*: **adj.** enlarged in bulk; also **swollen**, *pp. swóld-n*: **swell-mob**, a company of well-dressed thieves following their calling, and acting in concert: **ground-swell**—see **ground**: **organ-swell**, a certain number of pipes enclosed in a box, the gradual opening of which produces increased sound.

swelter, *v. swét-tér* (mid. H. Ger. *swelten*, to perish through heat or hunger: Icel. *svelta*, to famish: AS. *sweltian*, to die), to suffer oppressive heat; to be ready to faint or perish from excessive heat: **sweltering**, *imp. adj.* oppressed with heat: **sweltered**, *pp. -tér-d*: **sweltry**, *a. -trí*, oppressive by excessive heat; sultry.

swept, *v. swépt*, *pt. pp.* of sweep, which see. **swerve**, *v. swérv* (expressing the notion of a hum or confused noise: Dut. *swerven*, to wander, to revel: Sw. *svirra*, to whiz: Dan. *surre*, to hum, to buzz), to wander from; to rove; to deviate; to bend; to incline: **swerving**, *imp. n.* act of wandering; deviation from any line, rule, or standard: **swerved**, *pp. swérv-d*.

swift, *a. swíft* (the idea of rapidity is commonly expressed by the figure of a smart blow: Icel. *svipa*, to whip, to move quickly; *svif*, a sudden movement: Scot. *swipper*, quick, sudden: AS. *swifpan*, to whip, to do something with a momentary action), moving a great distance in a short time; quick; nimble; speedy; ready: **n.** a bird of the swallow tribe, so called from the rapidity of its flight: **swift'er**, *n. -ér*, among seamen, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets; a rope used to defend from external injury the sides of a boat—applied to certain shrouds not confined with the others: **swiftly**, *ad. -li*: **swift-ness**, *n. -nès*, rapid motion; quickness: **swift-footed**, *a.* nimble; fleet of foot.

swig, *v. swíg* (prov. Eng. *swidge*, water or beer spilt on the floor), to drink in sounding gulps; to suck greedily: **n.** a large draught: **swig-ging**, *imp.* **swigged**, *pp. swíg-d*.

swill, *v. swíl* (AS. *swítian*, to wash: Dan. *skille*, to rinse, to wash), to rinse; to wash out with water; to drink greedily: **n.** the mixture of liquid substances given to swine, also called **swillings**, *-lingz*; drink taken in excessive quantities: **swilling**, *imp. adj.* drinking grossly; intoxicating: **swilled**, *pp. swóld*: **swiller**, *n. -lér*, one who swills or drinks heavily.

swim, *v. swím* (originally applied to the movement of water in agitation: Icel. *svamia*, to splash, to paddle in water; *svéma*, to move to and fro in a confused manner: Ger. *schwemmen*, to bathe in water; *schwimmen*, to swim), to move about on the surface of water by movements of the hands and legs; to move through water by means of fins, as fish; to be carried along on the surface of water; to float on water; to cause to swim; not to sink; to have a waving feeling in the head, when the visible scene appears in unsteady movement like the surface of water; to be dizzy: **n.** a movement on the surface of water; the air-bladder of a fish which supports it in water: **swimming**, *imp. adj.* floating on a fluid; moving in or on water: **n.** the act or art of propelling the body through water by movements of the hands and feet; a floating; dizziness: **swam** or **swum**, *pt. swám* or **swóim**, did swim: **swum**, *pp. swóim*: **swim-mingly**, *ad. -li*, in familiar language, smoothly; without obstruction; with great success: **swimmer**, *n. -mér*, one who or that which swims; a protuberance on a horse's leg; a water-fowl. **swindle**, *v. swét-néd* (Ger. *schwindel*, swimming in the head—applied to dealings in which the parties seem to have lost their head; *schwindeler*, one who induces delusions in others: Icel. *svindla*; Dan. *svindle*, to be dizzy), to cheat grossly under the pretence of fair dealing; to defraud with deliberate artifice: **swindling**, *imp. -dng*: **adj.** cheating; defrauding: **n.** act of grossly cheating; knavery: **swindled**, *pp. swét-néd*, grossly cheated: **swindler**, *n. -dér*, a cheat; one who makes it a practice to cheat and defraud others.

swine, *n. sing.* or *plu. swín* (Goth. *swéin*: Pol. *swinia*, swine: Ger. *sau*: AS. *supra*: L. *sus*, a sow), a pig; a sow: pigs collectively: **swinish**, *a. swín-ish*, resembling a sow; gross; hogish: **swinishly**, *ad. -li*: **swinishness**, *n. -nès*, the state or quality of being swinish: **swineherd**, a keeper of swine: **swinestone**, the fetid varieties of limestone, better known as *stink-stone*: **swine-sty**, a pen or house for swine.

cóto, bóy, fót; púre, búd; chair, game, jog, shen, thing, there, zeal.

swing, *v.* *swiŋg* (Ger. *schwingen*; Norm. *svinga*, to whirl, to brandish: Dut. *swancken*; AS. *swangettan*, to wag, to waver), to cause to wave or vibrate; to wave loosely; to whirl round; to move to and fro; to change position at anchor, as a ship at each turn of the tide; in *low language*, to be hanged: *n.* motion from one side to the other; a waving motion; an apparatus to swing in or from; unrestrained liberty or licence; the sweep of a moving body: **swinging**, *imp.* *adj.* moving to and fro; waving; brandishing; great; huge: *n.* act of moving to and fro: **swang** or **swung**, *pt.* *swiŋd* or *swiŋg*, *did swing*: **swung**, *pp.* *swiŋg*: **swinger**, *n.* *ēr*, one who swings: **swingingly**, *ad.* *ing-ly*, in a swinging manner; vastly; greatly: **swing-bridge**, a bridge that may be moved by swinging: **swing-plough**, a plough without a fore wheel under the beam: **swing-tree**, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; also **swingle-tree**: **swing-wheel**, in a *timepiece*, the wheel which drives a pendulum.

swinge, *v.* *swiŋj* (AS. *svingan*, to do something with violent action; *sveng*, a blow: Fris. *svinge*, a flail; connected with *swing*), to beat soundly; to whip: **swinging**, *imp.* *swiŋiŋg*: **swinged**, *pp.* *swiŋjd*: **swingel**, *n.* *swiŋ-gŋ*, that part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing: **swingle**, *v.* *swiŋ-gŋ*, to beat; to clean or dress by beating, as flax; to swing or dangle: *n.* in *wireworks*, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; a crank: **swiŋ-gŋ, *imp.* *ŋiŋg*: **swingled**, *pp.* *swiŋ-gŋd*: **swingle-tree**, the cross-bar of a carriage, plough, &c., to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fastened; a whiffletree: **swingle-tow**, the coarse part of flax separated from the finer.**

swinish, **swinishness**—see **swine**.

swipe, *n.* *swiŋp* (another form of *swipe*: Icel. *svipa*, to move rapidly to and fro: Dut. *veippen*, to vibrate), a contrivance for drawing water, consisting of a rod unevenly balanced on a post, having a weight at the short end and a bucket at the long end.

swipe, *v.* *swiŋp* (Norm. *skip*, thin and tasteless drink: Ger. *schwappen*, to splash), to drink off hastily: **swipes**, *n.* *plu.* *swiŋps*, a kind of small-beer.

Swiss, *n.* *swiŋs*, a native of Switzerland; the language: **Switzer**, *n.* *swiŋ-sēr*, a native of Switzerland.

switch, *n.* *swiŋtŋ* (imitative of the noise made by it in moving rapidly through the air: Low Ger. *zwoŋksen*, to make such a noise; prov. Ger. *swutsche*, a long thin rod), a thin flexible branch of a tree; a twig; on the *permanent way of a railway*, a movable part of a rail for the purpose of transferring a carriage from one line or track to another: *v.* to strike with a flexible rod or twig: **switching**, *imp.* *n.* a beating with a switch: **switched**, *pp.* *swiŋtŋ*.

Switzer—see **Swiss**.

swivel, *n.* *swiŋvŋl* (Icel. *svif*, sudden movement: Norm. *sviv*, swing; *sviŋva*, the crank or handle of a wheel), a fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a ring which turns upon a staple; a small cannon which turns on a pivot or staple, and which may be turned any way: *v.* to turn on a pin or pivot: **swivelling**, *imp.* *swiŋvŋld*, *pp.* *swiŋvŋld*.

swollen or **swoln**, *v.* *swŋlŋn*, *pp.* of the verb *swell*, which see: *adj.* largely increased in bulk.

swoon, *v.* *swŋn* (AS. *svindan*, to consume, to languish: old H. Ger. *svindan*, to languish, to pine: Bav. *schwand*, waste: Swiss, *schwinden*, to faint), to sink into a fainting fit, and appear as if dead: *n.* a fainting fit: **swooniŋg**, *imp.* *n.* act of one who swoons: **swooned**, *pp.* *swŋnd*.

swoop, *v.* *swŋp* (from *sweep*, which see), to take or seize with a sweeping movement; to catch while on the wing; to catch up: *n.* a sweeping movement; a sudden falling on and seizing, as a bird of prey on its victim: **swoopiŋg**, *imp.* *swŋpd*, *pp.* *swŋpt*.

swop, *v.* *swŋp* (another form of *swop*: W. *chwop*, a sudden stroke or blow), to exchange; to barter: **swoppiŋg**, *imp.* *n.* the act of exchanging or bartering: **swooped**, *pp.* *swŋpt*.

sword, *n.* *sŋrd* (AS. *svurd*; Dut. *zwaard*; Dan. *sverd*; Icel. *svæth*, a sword), a warlike weapon made of steel, consisting of a long knife-like blade, one side being a sharp cutting edge, and having a handle at one end—used as a weapon for stabbing and cutting; destruction by war; vengeance or justice; emblem of power or of triumph: **swordless**, *a.* *lŋs*, without a sword: **sword-arm**, the right arm: **sword-bayonet**, a bayonet having a shape somewhat like a sword:

sword-bearer, a city-officer who carries the sword as the emblem of authority and justice before the chief magistrate: **sword-belt**, the belt round the waist from which the sword is suspended: **sword-blade**, the knife or cutting part of a sword: **sword-fight**, a battle where swords are the weapons employed: **sword-fish**, a large sea-fish having a remarkable elongation of the upper jaw in the form of a sword-like weapon, measuring from 10 to 15 feet in length: **sword-shaped**, *a.* shaped like a sword; ensiform: **swordsmanship** or **swordsmanship**, *n.* skillful use of the sword: **sword-stick**, a walking-stick in which a sword is concealed.

swore, *v.* *swŋr*, *pt.* of *swear*: **sworn**, *v.* *swŋrn*, *pp.* of *swear*, which see.

swum, *v.* *swŋm*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *swim*, which see.

swung, *v.* *swiŋg*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *swing*, which see. **Sybarite**, *n.* *sib-ā-rit*, an inhabitant of anc. Sybaris, in Italy; an effeminate voluptuary: **Sybaritic**, *a.* *rit-ik*, *pert.* to or resembling a Sybarite.

sycamore, *n.* *sik-ā-mŋn* (Gr. *sukamnos*), supposed to be the black mulberry-tree, but the species is uncertain.

sycamore, *n.* *sik-ā-mŋr* (see *sycamore*), a well-known British forest-tree, belonging to the maple family, known by its five-lobed leaves and its profusion of flat-winged twin fruits, a different tree from the Bible *sycamore*; the plane-tree.

sycee, *n.* *st-sē*, the only silver currency of the Chinese, in the form of small hemispherical lumps.

sycoma, *n.* *sik-kŋmā* (Gr. *sukon*, a fig), a fig-shaped tumour: **syconus**, *n.* *sik-ŋ-nŋs*, in *bot.*, an aggregate fruit where many flowers have been developed upon a fleshy receptacle, which is either a flattened disc or forms a nearly-closed cavity, as in the fig.

sycamore, *n.* *sik-ŋ-mŋr* (Gr. *sukomoros*, the fig-mulberry—from *sukon*, a fig, and *moron*, a mulberry), a large tree allied to the common fig, whose fruit, shaped like the fig, has a sweet and delicate taste, found in Egypt and Syria.

sycophant, *n.* *sik-ŋ-fānt* (L. *sycophanta*; Gr. *sukophantes*, one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law, a tale-bearer—from *sukon*, a fig, and *phainō*, I show), a flatterer of princes and great men; a parasite; a mean or servile flatterer: **sycophancy**, *n.* *fānt-sŋ*, obsequious and mean flattery; servility: *sycophantic*, *a.* *fānt-ik*, flattering; *sycophantish*, *a.* *ish*, like a sycophant: **sycophantism**, *n.* *fānt-izm*, mean flattery; sycophancy.

sycosis, *n.* *sik-kŋsis* (Gr. *sukon*, a fig), a skin disease, characterised by the formation of patches of tubercles on the skin of the chin or upper lip.

syenite, *n.* *st-ŋ-nit* (from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt), a granitic rock composed of felspar, quartz, and hornblende; any granitic rock in which hornblende predominates.

syepoorite, *n.* *sŋp-ŋ-ŋrit*, a sulphuret of cobalt, of a steel-grey colour, found at Saipoor, in India—used by Indian jewellers to give a rose-colour to gold.

syllable, *n.* *sil-lā-bl* (L. *syllaba*; Gr. *sullabe*, a syllable—from Gr. *sun*, together, and *lambano*, I take), as much of a word as can be uttered distinctly by one effort of the voice; a word: **syllabic**, *a.* *sil-lāb-ik*, also **syllabical**, *a.* *ik-lā*, *pert.* to or consisting of a syllable: **syllabically**, *ad.* *ik-lā*: **syllabicate**, *v.* *kāt*, to form into syllables: **syllabication**, *imp.* *syllabicated*, *pp.* *syllabication*, *n.* *kā-shŋn*, the act of forming into syllables, or dividing words into syllables; also **syllabification**, *n.* *fŋ-kā-shŋn* (L. *factio*, I make): **syllabus**, *n.* *sil-lā-bŋs*, an abstract; a table of contents; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

syllabub, *n.* *sil-lā-bŋb*—see **syllabub**.

syllipsis, *n.* *sil-lŋp-sis* (Gr. *syllipsis*, a taking together—from *sun*, together, and *lambano*, I take), in *gram.*, a figure by which we accept the sense of words rather by the intention of the author than by their strict grammatical import; the agreement of a verb or adjective with one rather than another of two nouns, with either of which it might agree: **syllaptic**, *a.* *ik*, of or *pert.* to.

sylogism, *n.* *sil-lŋ-ŋzm* (L. *sylogismus*; Gr. *sylogismos*—from *sun*, together, and *logizomai*, I reckon), a form of argument consisting of three terms or propositions, the first two of which are called the premisses, and the third the conclusion, and are such that if the premisses be allowed as true, the conclusion must be true also. The following is a syllogism:—I. The

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pŋne, pŋn; nŋte, nŋt, mŋve;

world exhibits marks of design; 2. Whatever exhibits marks of design had an intelligent maker; 3. Therefore the world had an intelligent maker. **sylogise**, v. -*iz*, to reason by syllogisms: **sylogising**, imp.: **sylogised**, pp.: **sylogiser**, n. -*er*, one who reasons by syllogisms: **sylogistic**, a. -*is/tik*, also **sylogistical**, a. -*ik*, pert. to or in the form of a syllogism: **sylogistically**, ad. -*ly*.

sylyph, n. *silf* (F. *sylyphe*, genius of the air—from Gr. *silphe*, a kind of beetle or moth), an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: **sylyph-like**, a. like a spirit: **sylyphid**, n. -*id*, a little sylph: **sylyphine**, a. -*in*, like a sylph.

sylyvan, a. *silv'vna*, also spelt *sil'van* (L. *silva*, a wood, a forest), pert. to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods; woody; a. *silv'god*; a. *silv'god*; a. *satyr*: **sylyva**, n. -*va*, the forest-trees of any country.

sylyvanite, n. *silv'vna-it*, a name originally given to native tellurium, from its being first found in Transylvania; a valuable ore of gold and silver, of a steel-grey or brass-yellow colour.

sym, *sim* (Gr. *sun*), a Greek prefix, another form of *syn*, which see.

symbol, n. *sim'bōl* (L. *symbolum*; Gr. *symbolon*, a sign or mark—from *sun*, together, and *ballo*, I throw), a sign or mark by which one knows or infers a thing; some outward token by which something moral or spiritual is represented or suggested to the mind; a creed; an emblem; a type; a letter or character having a distinctive signification; a religious rite or outward form representing something else: **symbolic**, a. *sim'bōlik*, also **symbolical**, a. -*ikal*, expressed or represented by resemblances or signs; figurative: **symbolically**, ad. -*ly*: **symbolics**, n. plu. -*is*, the study of symbols or creeds: **symbolise**, v. *sim'bōliz*, to express by symbols; to have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to be typical: **symbolising**, imp.: **symbolised**, pp.: **symboliser**, n. -*er*, one who symbolises: **symbolism**, n. -*izm*, the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; among chemists, consist of parts or ingredients: **symbolology**, n. *sim'bōl'ō-jī*, the art of expressing by symbols.

symmetry, n. *sim'mē-trī* (Gr. *symmetria*, an apt arrangement of parts or members—from *sun*, together, and *metron*, a measure: F. *symétrie*; It. *simmetria*), the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony of parts; in *bot.*, applied to a flower, in reference to the parts being of the same number, or multiples of each other: **symmetrical**, a. *sim-mē-trī-kal*, proportional in all its parts; having corresponding parts or relations: **symmetrically**, ad. -*ly*: **symmetrise**, v. *sim-mē-triz*, to make proportional in all its parts; to cause to have corresponding parts: **symmetrising**, imp.: **symmetrised**, pp.: **symmetrist**, n. -*ist*, one who is studious of symmetry.

sympathy, n. *sim-pā-thī* (Gr. *sympatheia*, conformity of feeling—from *sun*, together, and *patheō*, suffering: F. *sympathie*), feeling corresponding to that which another feels; an agreement of affections or inclinations which makes two persons pleased with each other; fellow-feeling; compassion; in *med.*, the reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another; propensity of inanimate bodies to unite, or to mutual action: **sympathetic**, a. -*thetik*, also **sympathetical**, a. -*ikal*, pert. to or acting by sympathy; susceptible of sympathy; having common feeling with one another; in *path.*, applied to the symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease: **sympathetically**, ad. -*ly*: **sympathetic nerves**, the system of nerves which are specially supplied to the viscera and blood-vessels: **sympathise**, v. -*thiz*, to have a common feeling with another; to be tender or compassionate: **sympathising**, imp.: **sympathised**, pp.: **sympathiser**, n. -*er*, one who feels with another.

sympphony, n. *sim-fō-nī* (Gr. *symphonia*, harmony of sounds—from *sun*, together, and *phone*, a sound, a tone), a consonance or harmony of mingled sounds; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; the instrumental introductions or terminations of vocal compositions: **sympphonious**, a. *sim-fō-nī-ūs*, agreeing in sound; harmonious: **sympphonise**, v. *sim-fō-nīz*, to agree with; to be in unison: **sympphonist**, n. -*nist*, a composer of symphonies.

sympphysis, n. *sim-fi-tis* (Gr. *sympphysis* a grow-

ing together—from *sun*, together, and *phuo*, I grow: F. *symphyse*), in *anat.*, the union of bones by means of an intervening cartilage, so as to form an immovable joint; a healing by the first intention; the coalescence of a natural passage.

sympiesometer, n. *sim-pi-ē-sōm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *sumpiezo*, I press together, and *metron*, a measure), a kind of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere, acting upon oil, compresses an elastic gas in the upper part of the instrument, or which, acting on a thin diaphragm of metal, moves the index or pointer.

symploce, n. *sim-plō-sē* (Gr. *sumploke*, an interweaving—from *sun*, together, and *plōkē*, I twine), in *gram.*, the repetition of a word at the beginning, and another at the end, of successive clauses.

symposium, n. *sim-pō-zī-um* (Gr. *sumposion*, a drinking-party—from *sun*, together, and *pino*, I drink), a drinking together; a merry feast.

sympptom, n. *sim-ptum* (Gr. *sumptomata*, what happens with another thing—from *sun*, together, and *ptoma*, a fall: F. *symptome*), something that happens in concurrence with another thing; that which indicates disease; a mark; a token: **sympptomatic**, a. *sim-ptō-mat-ik*, also **sympptomatically**, ad. -*kal*, indicating the existence of something else; happening in concurrence with something: **sympptomatically**, ad. -*kal*: **sympptomatic disease**, a disease which is dependent upon, or which is a symptom of, some other disease, as dropsy following disease of the heart: **sympptomatology**, n. -*ōm-d-tōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the part of medicine which treats of symptoms.

syn, *sin* (Gr. *sun*, with, together), a Greek prefix signifying "with"; together; united—as in *syntax*: *syn* assumes the various forms of **sy**, **syl**, or **sym**, according to the letter which begins the other part of the word—becoming **sy** before s, as in *system*; **syl** before l, as in *syllable*; **sym** before p, b, f, or v, as in *symphony*, *symbol*.

synaresis, n., also **syneresis**, n. *sin-ēr-ē-sis* (Gr. *synairesis*, a taking or drawing together—from *sun*, together, and *haireō*, I take or seize), in *gram.*, a figure by which two vowels, usually separated, are drawn together into one syllable; the opposite of *dieresis*.

synagogue, n. *sin-ā-gōg* (Gr. *synagoge*, an assembly—from *sun*, together, and *ago*, I lead: F. *synagogue*), among the Jews, a congregation met for worship, or for the performance of religious rites; a place of worship: **synagogical**, a. -*gōg-ik*, pert. to: **synagogically**, ad. -*ly*.

synalepha, n., also **synalapha**, n. *sin-ā-lē-fā* (Gr. *synalophe*, a melting together—from *sun*, together, and *aleipho*, I anoint, I besmear), in *gram.*, the process of cutting off or suppressing a vowel at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel.

synantherous, a. *sin-an-thēr-ūs* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *antheros*, flowery, blooming—from *antheros*, a flower), in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their anthers: **synanthos**, a. -*thos* (Gr. *sun*, and *anthos*), in *bot.*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time.

synarthrosis, n. *sin-ār-thrō-sis* (Gr. *synarthrosis*, a being joined together—from *sun*, together, and *arthron*, a joint), in *anat.*, a union of bones without motion.

syncarpous, a. *sin-kār-pūs* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, having the carpels united so as to form one ovary or pistil.

syncategorematic, n. *sin-kāt-ē-gōr-ē-mat-ik* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *kategorema*, a predicate), in *logic*, a word which cannot of itself be used as a term, as an adverb, or a preposition.

synchondrosis, n. *sin-kōn-drō-sis* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *chondros*, a cartilage), in *anat.*, the connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle.

synchroal, a. *sin-kro-nāl*, also **synchronous**, a. -*nis* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *chronos*, time), happening at the same time; of the same date or epoch; simultaneous: **synchroal**, n. that which happens at the same time with something else: **synchronic**, a. *sin-kron-ik*, also **synchronical**, a. -*ikal*, same meaning as **synchroal**: **synchronically**, ad. -*ly*: **synchronise**, v. *sin-kro-nīz*, to agree in time; to be simultaneous: **synchronising**, imp.: **synchronised**, pp.: **synchronisation**, n. *sin-kron-i-zā-shūn*, concurrence of events: **synchronism**, n. -*izm*, a happening at the same time; in *hist.*, the tabular arrangement in one view of contemporary persons, things, and events, according to dates: **synchronously**, ad. -*ly*.

synclinal, a. *sin-klināl* (Gr. *sun*, together, and

coō, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

Alino, I lean or bend), in *geol.*, applied to strata that dip from opposite directions towards, like the leaves of a half-opened book, or which incline to a common centre, forming a trough or basin-shaped hollow: *synclinal axis*, the line of direction in which such a trough or basin-shaped hollow trends: *anticlinal axis*, the line of direction of strata which dip in opposite directions from a common ridge, like the roof of a house.

syncope, *n.* *sin'kō-pē* (Gr. *synkope*, a cutting off, a shortening—from *sun*, together, and *koptō*, I cut off), in *gram.*, a throwing out of one or more letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*, *even* for *even*; in *med.*, a fainting or swooning by the interruption of the action of the heart: **syn'copate**, *v.* *-pāt*, to contract a word by syncope; in *music*, to prolong a note at the end of a measure into the first note of the following: **syn'copating**, *imp.* *syn'copated*, *pp.* *syn'copa'tion*, *n.* *-pā'shūn*, the contraction of a word by suppressing one or more letters in the middle; in *music*, the act of syncope; the performance of a passage by syncope; the notes: **syn'copist**, *n.* *-pist*, one who contracts words by syncope. **syncretism**, *n.* *sin'krē-tizm*, also *syn'cretism*, *n.* *-krē-tizm* (Gr. *synkretos*, mixed together, matched), the attempt to blend the tenets of different schools of philosophy or sects of religion into one system in order to produce union and concord: **syn'cretists**, *n.* *plu.* *-tists*, the followers of Calixtus, a Lutheran divine, who attempted in the 17th century to promote concord among Christians of all sects, Protestant as well as Catholic; certain followers of the Platonic philosophy in the 15th century: **syncretic**, *a.* *sin'krē-tik*, blending parties or tenets: **syncretistic**, *a.* *sin'krē-tis-tik*, pert. to syncretism.

syndesmosis, *n.* *sin'dēs-mō'sis* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *desmos*, a bond, a ligament), in *anat.*, the union of one bone with another by ligaments.

syndic, *n.* *sin'dik* (Gr. *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice—from *sun*, together, and *dike*, justice: *F. syndic*), an officer invested with different powers in different countries; one chosen to transact business for others: **syndicate**, *n.* *-dik*, the office of a syndic; a council or body of syndics: *v.* *syndicate*, to judge or censure: **syndicating**, *imp.* *syndicated*, *pp.*

synecdoche, *n.* *sin'ēk'dō-kē* (Gr. *synecdoche*, the understanding one thing for another: *F. synecdoche*), in *rhet.*, a figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole: **synecdochical**, *a.* *sin'ēk'dō-kē-kal*, expressed by synecdoche, or implying one: **synecdochically**, *ad.* *-li*.

synchia, *n.* *sin'ēk'tā* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *echo*, I have, I hold), in *med.*, a disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

syngenesian, *a.* *sin'jē-nē'shē-ān* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *genesis*, generation, birth), in *bot.*, having the stamens united in a cylindrical form by the anthers, as in the class of plants *syngene'sia*, *-ā*; also *syngene'sious*, *a.* *-iūs*.

synochreate, *a.* *sin'ōk'rē-āt* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *L. ocreatus*, furnished with greaves or leggings), in *bot.*, having stipules uniting together on the opposite side of the axis from the leaf.

synod, *n.* *sin'ōd* (Gr. *synodos*, a meeting—from *sun*, with, and *hodos*, a way: *F. synode*), a convention; a council; among *Presbyterians*, an assembly consisting of several adjoining presbyteries: **syn'odal**, *a.* *-ō-dāl*, pert. to a synod: *n.* money annually paid to the bishop at the Easter visitation: **synodic**, *a.* *sin'ōd'ik*, also **synod'ical**, *a.* *-kāl*, pert. to or transacted in a synod; pert. to the period of time which the moon takes in returning to any given phase: **synodically**, *ad.* *-li*.

synonym, *n.* also **synonymy**, *n.* *sin'ō-nīm* (Gr. *synonimos*, having the same name or meaning—from *sun*, together, and *onoma*, a name: *L. nomen*, a name), a word having the same signification as another word in the same language: plurals, **syn'onyms** and **syn'onymes**, *-nīmz*, also **synonyma**, *sin'ō-nī-mā*: **synonymise**, *v.* *-mīz*, to express the same meaning in different words: **synonymising**, *imp.* *synonymised*, *pp.* *-mīzd*: **synonymist**, *n.* *-mīst*, one who collects and explains synonyms: **synonymous**, *a.* *-nūs*, having the same meaning; expressing the same thing: **synonymously**, *ad.* *-li*: **synonymy**, *n.* *-mī*, the quality of being synonymous; a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

synopsis, *n.* *sin'ōp-sis* (Gr. *synopsis*, the act of viewing at a glance—from *sun*, together, and *opsis*, a view),

a general view; a collective view of any subject in a condensed form: **synopses**, *plu.* *-sēs*: **synoptic**, *a.* *-tik*, also **synoptical**, *a.* *-tikāl*, affording a general view; exhibiting the principal parts at one view, or in a condensed form, as the Synoptic Gospels: **synoptically**, *ad.* *-li*.

synovia, *n.* *sin'ō-vi-ā* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *L. ovum*: Gr. *ōon*, an egg), a fluid resembling the white of an egg secreted in the cavity of joints for the purpose of keeping them moist: **syn'ovial**, *a.* *-āl*, pert. to or secreting synovia: **synovitis**, *n.* *sin'ō-vi'tis* (*itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the synovial membrane.

syntax, *n.* *sin'taks*, also **syntaxis**, *n.* *sin'taks-is* (Gr. *suntaxis*, arranging or placing together—from *sun*, with, and *tasso*, I put in order), in *gram.*, the proper arrangement of words according to the best usage in order to express ideas; the due arrangement of words to form sentences according to certain established rules: **syntactical**, *a.* *sin'tak'tikāl*, also **syntactic**, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to syntax, or according to its rules: **syntactically**, *ad.* *-li*.

synteresis, *n.* *sin'tē-rē'sis* (Gr. *sunteresis*, a watching closely—from *sun*, with, and *tereo*, I watch), in *med.*, preservative or preventive treatment; in *metaph.*, conscience viewed as the internal repository of the laws of right: **synteretic**, *a.* *-tik*, tending to preserve health: **synteretics**, *n.* *plu.* *-tikz*, that department of medicine which relates to the preservation of health.

syntexis, *n.* *sin'tēks-is* (Gr. *suntexis*, decay, consumption—from *sun*, with, and *teko*, I melt), a wasting of the body as from consumption: **syntetic**, *a.* *-tētik*, pert. to syntexis; wasting with consumption.

syothermal, *a.* *sin-thēr-māl* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *therme*, heat), having the same degree of heat.

synthesis, *n.* *sin'thē-sis* (Gr. *synthesis*, a putting or placing together—from *sun*, together, and *thesis*, a placing), the uniting of elements to form a compound; the opposite of *analysis*; the putting of two or more things together to form a whole; in *surg.*, the operation by which divided parts are reunited: **synthetic**, *a.* *sin'thē-tik*, also **synthetical**, *a.* *-kāl*, pert. to synthesis; compounding: **synthetically**, *ad.* *-li*.

syphilis, *n.* *si'fī-lis* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *phileo*, I love: *Gr. sus*, a swine, and *philo*, dear), a form of the venereal disease, very infectious: **syphilitic**, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to or affected with syphilis.

siphon—see *siphon*.

syren—see *siren*.

Syriac, *a.* *si'rī-āk*, of or relating to Syria or its language: *n.* the language of Syria: **Syriacism**, *n.* *-ā-sizm*, a Syriac idiom or peculiarity: **Syrian**, *n.* *-ān*, a native of Syria.

syringa, *n.* *si-rīng-gā* (Gr. *swingx*, a pipe), a genus of plants of which the lilac is the type: **syringine**, *n.* *si-rīng-jēn*, a bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the lilac: **syringodendron**, *n.* *si-rīng-gō-dēn-drōn* (Gr. *dendron*, a tree), in *geol.*, a term applied to the *sigillaria*, in allusion to the pipe-like flutings of its trunk: **syringopora**, *n.* *plu.* *si-rīng-ōpō-rā* (Gr. *poros*, a pore), in *geol.*, a genus of corals abounding in the carboniferous limestone, resembling the organ-pipe coral of the Australian seas: **syringotomy**, *n.* *-gōtō-mī* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), in *anat.*, the art or operation of cutting fistulas.

syringe, *n.* *si-rīng* (Gr. *swingx*, a pipe or tube), a small pipe or tube with a handle worked like a pump, with which a liquid may be sucked up or ejected—much used by medical men: *v.* to inject, wash, or clean with a syringe: **syringing**, *imp.* *syringed*, *pp.* *-injīd*.

syrup, *n.* *si-rūp* (It. *siropo*; Sp. *zarope*, sweet juice—from Ar. *sharab*, wine, or any beverage; *sharbat*, sherbat, syrup), a mixture of sugar or honey and water, flavoured; the juice of the sugar-cane; the liquid refuse of sugar, finer than molasses: **syr'uped**, *a.* *-ūpt*, moistened with sugar or honey: **syr'upy**, *a.* *-ūp-ī*, resembling syrup; sweet.

system, *n.* *sīs'tēm* (Gr. *systema*, an assemblage of many things put together—from *sun*, together, and *histēmi*, I place or set: *F. système*), an assemblage of things arranged in regular order; a plan or scheme in which many things or parts are reduced to regular order and dependence; regular method or order: **systematic**, *a.* *sīs'tēm-āt'ik*, also **sys'temat'ical**, *a.* *-ikāl*, formed or done according to system; proceeding according to a regular plan or method: **methodical**, *sys'temat'ically*, *ad.* *-li*: **systematise**, *v.* *sīs'tēm-ā-tīz*, to reduce to a system or method: **sys'tematising**, *imp.* *sīs'tēmatised*, *pp.* *-tīzd*: **sys'tematisation**, *n.* *-tī-zā'shūn*, the act of reducing to a system:

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

systematiser, *n.* *-sér*, also **systematist**, *n.* *-tist*, one who reduces to a system: **systemic**, *a.* *sist-ém'ik*, in *med.*, belonging to the body as a whole; common to a general system: **systemise**, *v.* *sist-ém-iz*, same as **systematise**: **sys'temless**, *a.* *-lès*, without system; in *bot.* and *zool.*, destitute of any one of the four systems of structure characterising organic nature.

sy stole, *n.* *sist-ò-lè* (Gr. *sy stole*, a drawing together—from *sun*, together, and *stelo*, I send, in *gram.*, the shortening of a long syllable; in *med.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation: **sy stolic**, *a.* *sist-òl'ik*, *pert.* to.

sy style, *n.* *sist'il* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *stulos*, a column), in *arch.*, the arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart; an edifice having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

sy zygy, *n.* *sist-é-jé*, plu. *sy zygies*, *jíz* (Gr. *sy zygia*, a yoking together—from *sun*, together, and *zygon*, a yoke), the point at which the moon or a planet in its orbit is in conjunction or opposition with the sun; the times of both new and full moon: **sy zygy tide**, the tide which takes place on the afternoon of the day the sun and moon are in syzygy.

T

tabard, *n.* *táb-árd* (It. *tabarro*; F. *tabarre*, a wide loose overcoat), an ancient sort of mantle or tunic, open at the sides, with wide sleeves reaching to the elbows; a herald's coat: **tabarder**, *n.* *-ér*, one who wears a tabard.

tabasheer, *n.* *táb-á-shér* (Pers. *tabshir*, clay), a silicious secretion found in the interior of the stem of the large Indian bamboo, highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine.

tabbinet, *n.* *táb-bi-nèt* (see *tabby*), a figured texture of silk and worsted.

tabby, *n.* *táb-bi* (It. *tabino*; Dut. *tabijn*; Ger. *tobin*, a rich kind of watered silk), an old name for silk watered or figured; a mixture of lime, gravel, &c., and water, forming a mass which, when dry, becomes very hard; a cat of a tabby colour; an old maid, or elderly married lady who is a gossip: **adj.** brindled with dark-grey or black, like the waves of watered silk—applied to cats: **v.** to brindle; to cause to look wavy, as watered silk: **tabbying**, *imp.* *n.* the passing of silk, &c., under a calender to give it a wavy appearance: **tab'ied**, *pp.* *-bid*.

tabernacle, *n.* *táb-ér-nák-l* (L. *tabernaculum*, a tent—from *taberna*, a hut), a movable or temporary habitation; the movable structure carried by the Israelites during their wanderings in the wilderness as a place for worship and sacrifices; a place of worship; in *Scrip.*, the natural body of man; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, an ornamental erection on the altar for the reception of the consecrated vessels: **v.** to abide for a time; to lodge: **tabernacled**, *a.* *-nák-léd*, lodged: **tabernacular**, *a.* *-nák-ú-lér*, *pert.* to a tabernacle; latticed: **tab'ernac'ularly**, *ad.* *-lì*, *fast* of tabernacles, one of the three principal festivals of the Jews, which lasted seven days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, commemorative of the dwellings of their ancestors in the wilderness.

tabes, *n.* *táb-ès* (L. *tabes*, a wasting away; *tabidus*, melting or wasting away), a gradual wasting away of the whole body, accompanied by languor and depressed spirits, without any apparent disease of the viscera: **tabetic**, *a.* *táb-ét'ik*, also **tabetical**, *a.* *-i-kál*, affected with tabes; wasting by slow disease: **tabid**, *a.* *táb'id*, wasted by disease: **tab'idly**, *ad.* *-lì*: **tab'idness**, *n.*, also **tab'itude**, *n.* *-i-túd*, state of being wasted by disease.

tableture, *n.* *táb-lá-túr* (L. *tabula*, a board, a plank; F. *tableture*, arrangement of marks on a line), a painting or basso-relievo on a wall or on a ceiling, forming a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design; in *anat.*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables; a mode of writing music for a particular instrument.

table, *n.* *táb'l* (L. *tabula*, a board; F. *table*, a well-known piece of domestic furniture, consisting of a flat surface supported on one or more legs; a flat surface in general; persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself; a circular sheet of finished glass; a collection of particulars, numbers, results, &c., arranged in order and brought into one view; in *arch.*, any smooth ornament, usually that of a long square; the ten commandments, consisting of two tables: **adj.** *pert.* to a table: **v.** to lay or place upon a table; to enter upon the record; to board, &c.: **tab'ling**, *imp.* *n.* in *shipbuilding*, the letting of one piece of timber into another: **tab'led**, *pp.* *-tá-bléd*: **the Lord's table**, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also the table itself in the Eng. Ch.; the Eucharist: **table-beer**, a weak beer for common use: **table-cloth**, a covering of linen, &c., for a table, particularly at meals: **table-land**, in *phys. geog.*, any flat or compara-

tively level tract of land considerably elevated above the general surface of a country: **table-layers**, in *geol.*, that peculiar stratum in certain granites, greenstones, and other igneous rocks, which gives to their sections the appearance of stratification: **table-linen**, the linen used for and at the table: **table-spoon**, the ordinary large spoon used at table: **table-talk**, familiar conversation at meals: **table-turning**, the alleged movements of tables attributed to an exertion of power of departed spirits, or to the development of latent, vital, or spiritual forces—generally understood, however, to be the result of mere physical causes: **to lay on the table**, in Parliamentary usage, and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document or written communication, as a report, a motion, and suchlike, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely: **to serve tables**, in *Scrip.*, to administer the alms of the church, a duty assigned to the deacons: **to turn the tables**, to change the condition or fortunes of contending parties, a metaphor taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in staking on the gaming-tables: **table d'hôte**, *n.* *táb'l dót* (F. table of the landlord), a dinner at a hotel or tavern at which the landlord presides; an ordinary: **twelve tables**, a celebrated body of *anc. Roman laws*.

tableau, *n.* *táb-ló* (F. a picture, a painting), a striking and vivid representation: **tableaux vivants**, *táb-ló vi-váng* (F. living pictures), an exhibition in which one or more persons in appropriate costume represent some interesting historical or other scene, or some celebrated painting or statuary.

tablet, *n.* *táb-lét* (a dim. of *table*; F. *tablette*), a small flat surface of any material, anciently used for semaphora; something flat used for writing, painting, or drawing on; a small flattish cake, as of soap; a flat piece of sweetmeat.

taboo, *n.* *táb-bó*, in the *Pacific Isles*, a religious rite by which anything whatsoever is rendered sacred and inviolable: **v.** to forbid the use of; to render inviolable; to forbid approach or use: **taboo'ing**, *imp.*: **tabooed**, *pp.* *-bód*.

tabour, *n.*, also **tabor**, *n.* *táb-ér* (prov. F. *tabor*; F. *tambour*; Sp. *tambor*, a drum; *Ar. tabl*, a drum; the sound of a blow is generally represented by such syllables as *tob*, *tap*, *dub*, *dob*, *top*), a small drum beaten with one stick, used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife: **v.** to play the tabour; to strike lightly and frequently: **tab'bouring**, *imp.*: **taboured**, *pp.* *-bérd*: **tab'ourer**, *n.* *-bé-ér*, one who plays on the tabour: **tabouret**, *n.* *táb-ér-ét* (F.), a small tabour; a cushioned stool highly ornamented: **tab'ret**, *n.* a small tabour.

tabular, *a.* *táb-ú-lér* (L. *tabula*, a board or plank), having a flat or square surface; set down in the form of tables or synopses; having the form of laminae or plates: **tab'ulate**, *v.* *-tát*, to reduce to tables or synopses: **tab'ulating**, *imp.*: **tab'ulated**, *pp.*: **tab'ulator**, *n.* *-tá-tér*, one who tabulates: **tab'ulation**, *n.* *-tá-shún*, the act of throwing data into a tabular form: **tabular spar**, a mineral, occurring chiefly in broad, prismatic, or tabular masses, of a greyish-yellow or reddish-brown colour, having a vitreous or pearly lustre.

tacamahaca, *n.* *ták-á-má-há-ká*, also **tac'amahac'**, *n.* *-hák'*, a name applied to two or three different tropical plants; also the balsamic bitter resin produced from one of two of them.

tace, *tá-sé*, also **tacet**, *tá-sét* (L. *tacet*, it is silent; It. *tacere*, to keep silence; F. *tacet*, a pause in music), in *written music*, a term used to indicate when a part is to be silent during a whole movement.

cóu, *bóy*, *jóót*; *púre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

tache, *n.* *tăsh* (see **tack**), a button; a catch; a loop.

tachometer, *n.* *tă-kóm'è-tér* (F. *tachometre*—from Gr. *tachos*, swift, and *metron*, a measure), a contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines.

tachydromian, *a.* *tăk's-àr'ô-m'ân* (Gr. *tachus*, swift, and *dromos*, a course, a running), swift-course; fleet: *n.* one of a family of wading birds; one of a family of saurian reptiles, also of dipterous insects.

tachylite, *n.* *tăk's-lit* (Gr. *tachus*, quick, and *lithos*, a stone), a black vitreous mineral of the hornblende family, easily fused under the blowpipe.

tacit, *a.* *tă's-it* (L. *tacitus*, silent; It. *tacito*: F. *tacite*), implied but not expressed in words; silent: **tac'itly**, *ad.* *-ly*, silently; without giving expression to in words.

taciturn, *a.* *tă's-térn* (L. *taciturnus*, of few words—

from *tacitus*, silent), close or reserved in speech; habitually silent: **tac'iturnity**, *n.* *-i-ti*, habitual silence or reserve: **tac'iturnly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

tack, *n.* *tăk* (It. *attaccare*; Milan. *tacca*, to fasten: Bret. *tach*, a small nail), a very small nail with a flat head—so called from being used to fasten something on or to another, as a carpet on a floor; the course of a ship with reference to the position of the sails; the rope which fastens the foremost corner of the sail to the windward side of a ship, which is said to **tack** in going against a wind when the **tack** is changed from one side to the other; in *Scot.*, a lease of land, &c.: *v.* to attach or fasten slightly; to tack, the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails: **tacking**, *imp.* *n.* the act of changing a ship's course: **tacked**, *pp.* *tăkt*: **tacket**, *n.* *tăk'et*, a small short nail with a thick head: **tacksman**, *n.* in *Scot.*, one who holds a lease of land, &c., from another; a lessee.

tackle, *n.* *tăk'el* (Dut. *takel*, the fittings of a ship: W. *taclau*, accoutrements, implements), among *seamen*, a pulley of two or more blocks, with suitable ropes, for raising and lowering heavy weights; the ropes, rigging, &c., of a ship; harness; gear; apparatus: **tackling**, *n.* *-king*, furniture of the masts; instruments or apparatus: **ground-tackle**, anchors, cables, and the like: **fishing-tackle**, the apparatus used for fishing: **gun-tackle**, the apparatus for the management of guns on board ship.

tact, *n.* *tăkt* (F. *tact*, feeling, touch: L. *tactus*, touch, handling), peculiar skill or faculty; skill in adapting words or actions to circumstances; nice discernment; knack: **tactless**, *a.* *-less*, without tact: **tactics**, *n.* plu. *tăk'tiks* (Gr. *taktikos*, fit for ordering or arranging—from *tasso*, I set in order or array: F. *tactique*: Sp. *tactica*), the various evolutions and manoeuvres in the position and arrangement of troops or of ships of war in the presence of an enemy; the science and art of disposing military and naval forces for attack or defence; way or method of proceeding or acting: **tac'tic**, *a.* *-tik*, also **tac'tical**, *a.* *-i-kal*, of or relating to tactics: **tac'tically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **tactician**, *n.* *tăk'tish'ân*, one skilled in naval or military tactics; an adroit manager or contriver.

tactile, *a.* *tăk'til* (L. *tactilis*, that may be touched—from *tango*, I touch: F. *tactile*), that may be touched or felt; tangible: **tac'tilely**, *ad.* *-ly*: **tactility**, *n.* *tăk'til'i-ti*: **taction**, *n.* *tăk'shûn*, the act of touching; touch: **tac'tual**, *a.* *-tû-al*, pert. to touch; derived from touch: **tac'tually**, *ad.* *-ly*.

tadpole, *n.* *tăd'pôl* (AS. *tade*, a toad, and AS. *folu*: Gr. *polos*, a young animal), a frog in its first state from the spawn.

tael, *n.* *tăl*, in *China*, a denomination of money worth about 7s.; a weight of 1.154 oz.

taenia, *v.* *tân*, a poetical contraction for *taken*.

tænia, *n.* *té-ni-â* (Gr. *tainia*; L. *tænia*, a ribbon), the intestinal worm, usually called the *tape-worm*; in *arch.*, the fillet or band above the architrave of the Doric order: **tæ'noid**, *a.* *-ôid* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), shaped like a ribbon, as the *tape-worm*: **tæ'niop'teris**, *n.* *-ôptér-is* (Gr. *ptêris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of elegant ferns occurring in the Lias and Oolite, and so named from their long, narrow, ribbon-like leaflets.

tafferel, *n.* *tăf'fêr-êl*, also **taffrail**, *n.* *tăf'ral* (Dut. *tafferel*, a panel—from *tafel*, a table), in a ship, the uppermost part of the stern, which is flat on the top, like a table.

taffeta, *n.* *tăf'fê-tă*, also **taffety**, *n.* *-ti* (Sp. *tafetan*: F. *taffetas*, *taffeta*: Pers. *taftah*—from *taftan*, to twist, to spin), a thin, glossy, silken fabric, having a wavy

lustre, much used for curtains and hangings; in *med.*, a plaster spread on thin silk.

taffy—see **toffy**.

tag, *n.* *tăg* (Sw. *tagg*; Low Ger. *takke*, a point, a thorn), a metallic point at the end of a string; the end or extremity: *v.* to fit with a point, as lace; to fit one thing to another: **tagging**, *imp.* *n.* materials for tags: **tagged**, *pp.* *tăgd*: **tag-sore**, a disease in sheep: **tag-tail**, a worm having its tail of another colour: **tag'-rag**, *n.* *-rag*, the rabble.

taglia, *n.* *tăgl'ia* (It. *taglia*, tackle), in *mech.*, the name given to a system of fixed pulleys collected in one common block, or of a system of movable pulleys.

tail, *n.* *tăl* (W. *tagell*, a dewlap: Icel. *tagl*, a horse-tail: Sw. *tagel*, horse-hair), the part which terminates an animal body; the hinder part of anything; a shoot or projection hanging loosely from the hinder part; the bottom or lower part of anything; anything long and pendent; the end or spent part: *v.* in *arch.*, to fasten by one of its ends into a wall: **tailing**, *imp.* *n.* in *arch.*, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall: **tailed**, *pp.* *tăld*: **adj.** furnished with a tail: **tailings**, *n.* plu. *tăl'ingz*, the lighter parts of grain in winnowing: **tail-less**, *a.* *-less*, having no tail: **tail-piece**, a piece at the end; the end-piece of a violin to which the strings are attached; in *printing*, an ornamental design placed at the end of a chapter or division of a book, or at the end of the book: **tail-block**, in *ships*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which it may be fastened to any other thing: **tail-board**, the movable board at the back of a cart or wagon for convenience in unloading: **tail-drain**, in *field-draining*, a main drain which receives the water running out of the other drains: to **tail in** or *on*, in *arch.*, to fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some other support: **tail-race**, the stream of water from a mill after it has turned the wheel: to **turn tail**, to run away.

tail, *n.* *tăl* (F. *taille*, a cutting; It. *tagliare*, a share, a portion), limitation; abridgment: an **estate tail**, a partial estate cut or carved out of the fee-simple; an estate limited to certain heirs.

taylor, *n.* *tăl'ér* (F. *tailleur*; It. *tagliare*, to cut; Icel. *taiga*, to form by cutting), one whose business is to make men's outer garments: *v.* to work as a tailor: **tail'oring**, *imp.* *n.* the business of a tailor: **tail'ored**, *pp.* *-êrd*: **tail'ores**, *n.* *-ês*, a female who makes men's garments: **tailor-bird**, an East Indian bird, so called from its habit of stitching together the leaves of plants in order to form its nest.

tailzie, *n.* *tăl'zi* (F. *tailleur*, to cut), in *Scot. law*, the term corresponding with the Eng. word *entail*, any deed by which the legal course of inheritance is cut off and an arbitrary one substituted.

taint, *n.* *tânt* (F. *atteindre*, to reach, to attain to, to touch or hit in reaching: F. *teindre*, L. *tingere*, to tinge, to colour), a stain; a tincture; a blemish; infection: *v.* to defile; to contaminate; to impregnate with anything corrupt or foul; to sully; to be infected or corrupted: **tainting**, *imp.* *n.* *taint'ed*, *pp.* *taint'-less*, *a.* *-less*, pure; free from infection: **taint'lessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **tainture**, *n.* *-ûr*, tinge; defilement.

take, *v.* *tăk* (Icel. *tak*, grip, hold: Dut. *tacken*, to touch: L. *tactum*, to touch: Piedm. *tache*, to fasten), to obtain in almost any manner; to receive; to receive in any disposition of mind; to suppose; to receive in thought; to lay hold of; to seize; to entrap; to swallow; to understand in a particular sense or manner; to delight; to engage; to use or employ; to procure; to turn to; to choose; to go into, as to *take* the water; to pursue or follow, as a course; to copy or paint; to change with respect of place, as he *took* out his hand; to hire or rent, as a house; to enter upon, as a campaign; to please; to catch; to be fixed: *n.* the quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch; a quantity, as of copy, by a compositor: **taking**, *imp.* *adj.* alluring; attracting: *n.* the act of receiving or gaining possession; capture: **took**, *pt.* *tôok*, did take: **taken**, *pp.* *tă'ken*: **ta'ker**, *n.* *-kér*, one who takes: to **take advantage of**, to catch by surprise; to make use of convenient circumstances for the prejudice of: to **take after**, to imitate: to **take aim**, to direct the eye or weapon: to **take along**, to carry, lead, or convey: to **take arms**, to commence war or hostilities: to **take away**, to remove; to deprive of: to **take breath**, to cease or stop, as from labour, in order to breathe or rest: to **take care of**, to have the charge or care of; to superintend: to **take**

mâte, mât, fâr, lûw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, mûve;

down, to remove from a high position; to reduce; to pull down; to reduce to writing: to **take effect**, to be efficacious; to come into operation: to **take fire**, to become ignited: to **take for**, to suppose to be some person or thing else: to **take from**, to deprive of; to deduct; to detract: to **take heart**, to gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged: to **take heed**, to be careful or cautious: to **take heed to**, to attend to with care: to **take hold of**, to seize: to **take horse**, to mount and ride a horse: to **take in**, to enclose; to comprise; to contract; to furl; to cheat; to admit; to receive regularly, as a periodical: to **take in hand**, to undertake: to **take leave**, to bid adieu or farewell: to **take notice**, to observe with particular attention; to make remarks: to **take off**, to remove; to cut off; to destroy; to swallow; to imitate or mimic: to **take on**, to assume; to take upon one's self: to **take out**, to remove from within; to extract: to **take part**, to share: to **take part with**, to unite with; to join with: to **take place**, to happen: to **take root**, to live and grow, as a plant: to **take stock**—see **stock**: to **take to**, to be fond of; to become attached to; to resort to: to **take up**, to lift; to commence; to purchase or borrow; to engage the attention; to seize or arrest; to begin where another has left off; to occupy; to assume or carry on; to pay and receive, as a bill of exchange: to **take up arms**, to begin war: to **take the air**, to walk or ride in the open air for exercise and health: to **take the field**, to enter upon a campaign; to begin open war: to **take to heart**, to feel sensibly or keenly: to **take upon**, to assume; to undertake: to **take with**, to please: to **take up with**, to become familiar with.

talapoyn, *n.* **tāl'a-pōyn**, also **telapoin**, *n.* **tēl'a-pōyn**, a priest of Burmah or Siam.

talbot, *n.* **tāl'bōt** (said to be after the **Talbot** family, whose arms contain the figure of a dog), a hunting-dog with a broad mouth, deep chops, and long pendulous ears.

talc, *n.* **tālk** (Ger. *talk*, *talc*—from *talg*, *tallow*: *It. talco*; *F. talc*), a foliated mineral of an apple-green, silver-white, and other shades of colour, translucent, and having a greasy feel—distinguished from *mica* by being much softer; forms the basis of the *rouge* used by women, and in its natural state used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth: **talck'y**, *a.* -*i*, also **talck'ose**, *a.* -*ōs*, consisting of talc, or containing it: **talcite**, *n.* **tāl'sīt**, a mineral consisting of minute grains or scales of a silver-white or greenish colour, with a glimmering granular lustre—also called *nercite*: **talcosc granite**, a granite rock composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite: **talc-schist**, a glistening rock consisting of talc and quartz arranged in foliae, more or less crumpled, of various colours, but more frequently of a greenish hue.

tale, *n.* **tāl** (Icel. *tala*, to speak: *Dut. tale*, speech; *talen*, to count), a story; a short narrative of adventure; a fiction; number told or reckoned; disclosure of anything secret: **tale-bearer**, one who impertinently or officiously gives intelligence about the doings of others that may create mischief and ill-will: **tale-bearing**, officious or thoughtless information given about others that may create ill-will: **tale-teller**, one who relates stories, generally for amusement.

tale, *n.* **tāl**, another spelling of **tal**, which see.

talent, *n.* **tāl'ēt** (*F. talent*; *L. talentum*; *Gr. talanton*, a thing weighed), among the ancients, a weight, a coin, or a sum of money, varying in amount—the Jewish, of silver, about £360; of gold, about £475; the Attic, about £243, 15s.; a metaphorical use from the Scripture parable of the talents, natural gift or endowment; eminent ability; particular faculty: **talented**, *a.* possessing skill or talents; mentally gifted.

tales, *n.* plu. **tāl'ēz** (plu. of *L. talis*, such), in law, at a trial, qualified men who happen to be present taken, by permission of the judge, to make up the insufficiency in the number of the jurors, occasioned by challenges or other causes.

taliped, *n.* **tāl'i-pēd**, also **tāl'ipes**, *n.* **pēz** (*L. talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), the disease called club-foot; a person affected with club-foot.

talisman, *n.* **tāl'is-mān** (*F.* and *Sp. talisman*; *It. talismano*—from *Ar. tilsam*, a magical image: *Gr. tesma*, tribute, incantation), among Eastern nations, some magical figure cut or engraved in connection with certain superstitious observances and astrological configurations of the heavens, to which wonderful virtues are ascribed; any object which can be carried about the person, endowed with certain imaginary influences or powers, as a protection from all kinds of

evil: **talisman'ic**, *a.* **-mān'ik**, magical; having the powers or properties of a talisman: **talismanically**, *ad. -ly*.

talk, *n.* **tāl'k** (Bav. *dalken*, to dabble, to speak imperfectly: *Ger. talken*, to dabble, to talk foolishly: *Low Ger. talk*, a daw, a tattling woman: *Swiss, talen*, to speak imperfectly: *Icel. tala*, to speak or talk), conversation; familiar speech; subject of conversation; rumour; report: *v.* to speak, as in familiar conversation; to speak; to confer; to reason; to reprove gently; to advise: **talking**, *imp. adj.* given to talking; loquacious: *n.* conversation: **talked**, *pp.* **tāl'kt**: **talker**, *n.* **tāl'kēr**, one who talks; a boaster: **talkative**, *a.* **-ātiv**, fond of talking; loquacious: **talkatively**, *ad. -ly*: **talkativeness**, *n.* **-nēs**, the quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity.

tall, *a.* **tāl** (*F. taille*, cut, the size or stature of a creature), high in stature; long and erect: **tallness**, *n.* **-nēs**, the state or quality of being tall; height of stature.

tallage, *n.* **tāl'lāj**, also **tallage**, *n.* **tāl'lāj** (*F. tailage*—from *tailier*, to cut), an impost; excise: *v.* to lay on a tax or impost.

tallow, *n.* **tāl'ō** (*Ger. talg*; *Icel. tolgr*, the solid fat of ruminants: *Ger. talgen*, to daub: *Swab. talget*, clammily, the hard fat of ruminant animals, separated from the membranes by melting down: *v.* to smear or coat—*with tallow*: to fatten: *v.* **tallowing**, *imp.*: **tallowred**, *pp.* **-lōd**: *adj.* greased with tallow: **tallowlower**, *n.* **-ēr**, one who deals in tallow; an animal which fattens readily: **tallowy**, *a.* **-lō-y**, like tallow; greasy: **tallow-chandler**, one who makes and sells candles: **tallow-tree**, a tree of China which yields a fatty matter: **tallow-mineral**, one of the mineral resins, a light, soft, fatty substance of a greenish-yellow colour—also called *hatchetine*: **vegetable tallow**, a kind of fat-like tallow obtained from various plants.

tally, *n.* **tāl'is**, plu. **tāl'ies**, *-īs* (*It. tagliare*; *F. tailler*, to cut: *F. taille*, a tally: *It. tacca*, a notch or tally), a stick on which notches or scores are cut corresponding to the notches cut on another stick, formerly employed as a method of keeping and checking accounts; anything made to suit or correspond to another: a label or ticket of wood or metal: *v.* to make to correspond: to fit; to suit; to keep tally: **tallying**, *imp.*: **tallied**, *pp.* **-lōd**, agreed; fitted; suited: **tallier**, *n.* **-pēr**, one who keeps tallies to check accounts: **teller**, which see: **tallyman**, one who sells for weekly payments, or payments for the short periods: **tally-shop**, a shop where goods can be obtained to be paid for by weekly or monthly payments.

tally-ho, *int.* **tāl'hō**, the huntsman's cry to his hounds.

Talmud, *n.* **tāl'mūd** (Chald. *talmūd*, instruction—from *lāmad*, to learn), the whole body of Jewish laws, comprehending the laws of Moses, the expositions and amplifications of the Rabbins thereon, and a collection of traditions; the book or books containing them: the Talmud consists of two parts, the *Mishna* and *Gemara*: **talmudic**, *a.* **tāl'mūd'ik**, also **talmudical**, *a.* **-ikāl**, pert. to or contained in the Talmud: **talmudistic**, *a.* **tāl'mūd'is'tik**, pert. to the Talmud: **talmudist**, *n.* **tāl'mūd'ist**, one learned in the Talmud.

talon, *n.* **tāl'ōn** (*L. talus*, the heel, the ankle: *F. talon*; *It. tallone*, the heel), the claw of a bird of prey; in *arch.*, the ogee moulding.

talook, *n.* **tāl'ōk**, in the *E. I.* a district or dependency, the revenues of which are administered by a talookdar: **talook'dar**, *n.* **-dār**, in the *E. I.* the native head of a department acting under a superior.

talpa, *n.* **tāl'pā**, plu. **tāl'pæ**, **-pē** (*L. talpa*, a mole), the common mole, in *surg.*, a tumour under the skin; an encysted tumour on the head: **tāl'pidæ**, *n.* plu. **-pī-dæ**, the family of moles.

talus, *n.* **tāl'ūs** (*L. talus*, the ankle), in *anat.*, the ankle-bone; in *arch. or fort.*, the sloping part of a work; a slope; in *geol.*, a sloping heap of fragments at the bottom of a rocky declivity, derived from its weathered and wasted surface.

tamable, **tamableness**—see **tame**.

tamarin, *n.* **tām'ā-rin**, a monkey of S. Amer. with a long squirrel-like tail.

tamarind, *n.* **tām'ā-rind** (*Ar. tamar-hindī*, the Indian date—from *tamar*, a dried date), the Indian date-tree; the seed-pods preserved in sugar.

tamarisk, *n.* **tām'ā-risk** (*L. tamariscus*; *F. tamarisc*), an ornamental flowering evergreen, indigenous to southern latitudes.

tambour, *n.* *tām'bér* (see *tabour*: *It. tamburo*; *F. tambour*, a drum), a small drum; in *arch.*, the naked part of certain capitals, bearing some resemblance to a drum; also the wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns, or the circular vertical part of a cupola above and below; a round course of stones in a pillar; a frame used by embroiderers, so called from its drum-like shape; the rich embroidery worked on it: *v.* to embroider with a tambour: **tam'bóuring**, *imp.*: **tam'boured**, *pp.* *-bér'd*: **tam'bourine**, *n.* *-bér-én*, a kind of drum; a broad hoop furnished with little bells, and covered over the top with parchment.

tame, *v.* *tām* (*Dut. tam*; *Ger. zähm*, tame; *Icel. tamar*, accustomed to; *L. domare*, to subdue), to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to civilise; to subdue; to reclaim: *adj.* that has lost its native wildness; domestic; mild; gentle; subdued; spiritless; servile; wanting in vigour; dull: **tam'ing**, *imp.*: **tamed**, *pp.* *tāmd*: **tamer**, *n.* *-mēr*, one who tames: **tam'able**, *a.* *-mā-bl*, capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state: **tam'ableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being tamable: **tameness**, *n.* *tām-nēs*, the quality of being tame or gentle; want of spirit; without interest or beauty, as a scene: **tame'less**, *a.* *-lēs*, wild; untamable: **tame'ly**, *ad.* *-lī*, in a tame manner; meekly; servilely.

tamine, *n.* *tām-in*, also **tam'iny**, *n.* *-t-in*, and **tam'my**, *n.* *-mī* (*F. taminis*; *It. tannigio*; *Dut. teems*, a strainer, a sieve—from *L. stamen*, the fixed threads in a loom), a thin woollen stuff highly glazed; a strainer or boiler of hair or worsted cloth.

tamp, *v.* *tāmp* (*Lang. tampo*, clay; *tapió*, tempered clay for wall-building; *F. tamponner* to bung, to stop), among miners, to fill up a hole bored in a rock for the purpose of blasting it; in *mil.*, to pack the excavation of a mine with clay, &c., after the powder has been deposited; to drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes: **tam'ping**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation of filling a hole bored for blasting; in *mil.*, the act or operation of packing with sand-bags or clay that part of a mine nearest the charge; the material used in tamping: **tamped**, *pp.* *tāmp't*: **tam'per**, *n.* *-pēr*, one who tamps; an instr., generally of iron, used in tamping or in packing the earthy substance around the powder in a bore or mine for blasting: **tamp'ion**, *n.* *tām-p'ōn*, also **tomp'ion**, *n.* *tōm-p'ōn*, the stopper for closing the mouth of a cannon or mortar; a stopper; a stopple.

tamper, *v.* *tām-pēr* (from *tamp*, which see), to meddle; to deal with unfairly; to try little experiments: **tam'pering**, *imp.*: *adj.* trifling: *n.* the act of meddling with or practising secretly: **tam'pered**, *pp.* *-pēr'd*. **tamp'ion**, *n.*—see under *tamp*.

tam-tam, *n.* *tām-tām* (*Hind. tom tom*, imitative of the sound of a drum), a drum flat at one end, and convex or round at the other, used in the East Indies and Western Africa, made of an alloy of copper and tin, and very sonorous.

tan, *n.* *tān* (*F. tan*, bark of oak; *Bret. tann*, oak; *Ger. tanne*, a fir-tree), the bark of the oak, willow, and other trees, which abounds in tannin, crushed and broken in a mill, used for tanning skins into leather: *adj.* of a yellowish-brown colour like tan: *v.* to convert skins into leather by steeping them amongst water and the bark of the oak, willow, &c.; to make tawny or brown by exposure to the sun: **tan'ning**, *imp.*: *n.* the process of turning skins or hides into leather: **tanned**, *pp.* *tānd*: *adj.* made brown by exposure to the sun: **tan'ner**, *n.* *-nēr*, one who tans: **tan'ery**, *n.* *-ī*, a place where the operations of tanning are carried on: **tan-bed**, a bed of waste tan: **tan'pickle**, brine for tanning: **tan-pit**, a vat or pit in which hides are laid among tan: **tan-yard**, a place where the tanning of skins is carried on: **tan'nable**, *a.* *-nā-bl*, that may be tanned.

tandem, *ad.* *tān-dēm* (*L. tandem*, at length, at last), singly; one before the other—applied to horses harnessed one before another instead of abreast: *n.* two horses harnessed tandem in a light two-wheeled vehicle. *Note.*—This word seems to have originated in the university slang application of the Eng. meaning "at length" of *L. tandem*, which, however, has really no connection whatever with the thing signified.

tang, *n.* *tāng* (a metaphor from a ringing sound; *F. tan-tan*, a cattle-bell; *Sp. tangir*, to play on a musical instr.: *Maori, tangi*, cry, sound; *Ar. tannin*, sound, noise), a rank taste; relish; something that leaves a taste or pain; a sound; a tone.

tang, *n.* *tāng* (*Icel. tangi*, a narrow tongue of land; *Gael. teanga*, a tongue), the part of a knife, fork, or file, or suchlike, which runs up into the handle; the tongue of a buckle.

tang—see *tangle* 2.

tangent, *n.* *tān-jēt* (*L. tangens*, touching—from *tango*, I touch; *It. and F. tangente*), in *trig.* and *geom.*, a straight line which touches a circle or curve, but though produced, does not cut it: **tan'gency**, *n.* *-jén-sī*, a contact or touching: **tan'gential**, *a.* *tān-jén-shāl*, of or relating to tangents; having a tendency, while moving in a curve, to fly off in a straight line: **tan'gentially**, *ad.* *-lī*.

tangible, *a.* *tān-jī-bl* (*L. tangi*, I touch; *It. tangibile*; *F. tangible*), that may be touched; perceptible by touch; that may be possessed or realised: **tan'gibly**, *ad.* *-blī*: **tan'gibil'ity**, *n.* *-blī-tī*, the quality of being perceptible to the touch: **tan'gibleness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the state or quality of being tangible.

tangle, *v.* *tāng-gl* (*prov. Eng. twangling*, discordant musical sounds by unskillful playing on a stringed instr., hence a confused involved texture; *Ar. tantanāt*, re-echoing of musical instruments, the murmuring of water), to knit together confusedly, as thread; so to interweave as to make it difficult to unravel: *n.* a quantity of thread or other things confusedly intermingled: **tan'gling**, *imp.* *-glīng*: **tangled**, *pp.* *tāng-gld*: *adj.* united confusedly: **tan'gly**, *a.* *-glī*, knotted; intertwined.

tangle, *n.* *tāng-gl*, also **tan**, *n.* *tāng* (*Ger. and Dan. tang*, sea-weed, a broad-leaved sea-weed having long ribbon-shaped fronds, of a leathery colour and consistence found growing under low-water mark; *or-weed*: **tan'gly**, *a.* *-glī*, covered with the sea-weed called *tangle*).

tank, *n.* *tāngk* (*Port. tanque*; *Sans. tanghi*, a pond; *Prov. tancar*, to stop, to shut; *Lang. tanca*, to stop; *Sp. taca*, a stopper), a large cistern for storing water; a reservoir of water; that part of the tender of a locomotive which contains the water.

tankard, *n.* *tāng-kérd* (*F. tanquard*; *Dut. tankard*; *Norm. tankar*, a can with a spout), a large drinking cup or vessel with a lid, and made of metal.

tanner, **tannery**, **tanning**, **tan-pickle**—see *tan*.

tannic, *a.* *tān-nīk* (from *tan*), applied to a peculiar acid found in oak-bark, and more abundantly in gall-nuts, which is very astringent, and has the power of converting the skins of animals into leather: **tan'ate**, *n.* *-nāt*, a salt of tannic acid: **tan'nin**, *n.* *-nīn*, another name for tannic acid, the peculiar principle in gall-nuts and oak-bark; a powerful antiseptic or preservative from putrefaction—the same property existing in peat-mosses derived from the accumulated decay of vegetable substances.

tansy, *n.* *tān-sī* (*F. tansisie*; *Sp. atansasia*, the plant tansy—from *Gr. athanasia*, immortality), a bitter strong-scented herb, producing yellow flowers.

tant, *n.* *tānt* (from *taint*, to stain), a small field-spider of an elegant scarlet colour.

tantalise, *v.* *tān-tā-līz* (*Gr. tantalizo*, I shake violently, I tantalise—from *Gr. Tantalos*; *L. Tantalus*, an anc. king, who, having divulged the secrets of Jupiter, was punished in the lower world by having branches laden with fruit hung over his head, which always receded from his grasp, a rock hung over his head threatened to crush him every moment, also he was placed up to the chin in water, and yet could not drink), to tease or torment by presenting some object of pleasure or desire just within reach to be again placed beyond it; to excite expectations or fears which will not be realised; to tease: **tan'talising**, *imp.*: *adj.* irritating or tormenting after the manner Tantalus suffered: **tan'talised**, *pp.* *-līz'd*: **tan'taliser**, *n.* *-zēr*, one who tantalises: **tan'talisingly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **tan'talisation**, *n.* *tān-tā-līz-ā-shān*, the act of tantalising; the state of being tantalised: **tan'talism**, *n.* *-līzm*, the punishment of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting.

tantalite, *n.* *tān-tā-līt* (new *L. tantalum*), the ore of the metal tantalum or columbium, of a dark-bluish, grey, or iron-black colour: **tan'talum**, *n.* *-lūm*, the metal extracted from tantalite, of a dark-grey colour, very dense and difficult of fusion—also called *columbium*.

tantamount, *a.* *tān-tā-mōnt* (*L. tantus*; *F. tant*, so much, and *Eng. amount*—from *F. amont*, on high), equal; equivalent in value or signification.

tantivy, *ad.* *tān-tīv'ī* (imitative from the sound of a hunting-horn), swiftly; speedily,—a hunting term.

tantrums, *n.* plu. *tān-trūms*, in familiar language,

mâte, mât, fôr, lûn; mîte, mêt, hër; pine, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

childish ill-humour, with fits of passion; a burst of ill-humour.

tap, v. táp (F. *taper*, to tap; Bohem. *tepati*, to strike with a hammer; Russ. *topat'*, to stamp with the feet), to strike with something small; to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: *n.* a gentle blow; a slight stroke: **tap'ping**, *imp.*: **tapped**, *pp.* **tápt**.

tap, v. táp (Icel. *stappa*; Eng. *stamp*, to strike endwise; Low Ger. *tappe*; Ger. *zagt*; Dut. *tap*, a plug thrust in to stop a hole; Sp. *tapar*, to stop up, to cover), to pierce for letting out a fluid; to pierce or breach, as a cask; to box or bore into: *n.* a hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn; a plug or spill for stopping a hole pierced in a cask; a place in a public-house or tavern where liquor is drawn for drinking; a conical screw made of hardened steel, and grooved, for cutting internal threads in nuts and the like: **tap'ping**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of opening a cask of liquor; the surgical operation of removing fluid from the body, as in the disease of dropsy: **tapped**, *pp.* **tápt**: **tapster**, *n.* *táp'ster*, one whose business is to draw liquor from the cask: **tap-bolt**, a bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other: **tap-house**, a house whose liquors are retailed: **tap-room**, or the **tap**, the common drinking-room of a public-house: **tap-root**, *in bot.*, the main root of a plant, which descends deeply in a tapering undivided manner: **on tap**, with a *tap* in the barrel, and so ready to be drawn, as *ale on tap*.

tape, n. tápe (AS. *tæppe*, the tip or corner of a garment, tape), a narrow band of cotton or linen cloth, used for strings, binding, &c.: **tape-line**, a narrow band of linen cloth painted, and figured with inches, varying in length from six feet, much used by builders, engineers, &c., in measurements: **tape-worm**, a long flat worm like a tape, bred in the intestines of vertebrate animals.

taper, n. tá'pér (AS. *taper*, a wax-light; Eng. *tap*, a plug for stopping a hole, being smaller at the foremost end), a small wax candle; a long stick coated with wax: *adj.* regularly narrowed towards one end; long and slender: *v.* to narrow to a point; to become gradually smaller towards the end: **tá'péring**, *imp.*: *adj.* gradually terminating in a point: **tá'péred**, *pp.* **-péred**: **tá'péringly**, *ad.* *-li*.

tapestry, n. tip'é's-trí (F. *tapisserie*, tapestry; Sp. *tapeia*; L. *tapeia*, hangings for covering walls; Sp. *tapar*, to conceal, to mantle), a kind of carpeting, used for hangings to the walls of rooms, coverings for thrones, chairs of state, &c., dyed of various colours, and often embroidered with gold and silver work: called also *arras*: *v.* to adorn with tapestry, or as if with it: **tá'péstríng**, *imp.*: **tá'péstríed**, *pp.* **-tríed**: *adj.* adorned as if with tapestry.

tapioca, n. tá'pí-o-ká, a farinaceous substance, in the form of coarse grains, obtained from the cassava or manioc plant, a native of Brazil—*cassava* or *manioc* is prepared from the same, but more finely granular.

tapir, n. tá'pér (Sp. and F.), a quadruped of several species, somewhat like a pig, and having a short proboscis; one of the *tapiridae*, *tá'pí-rí-dé*, a group of animals having much the aspect of a pig, but about the size of an ass.

tapirotherium, n. tá'pér-o-thé'rí-um (*tapir*, and Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), *in geol.*, a gigantic fossil quadruped, related to the existing tapirs.

tapis, n. tá'pís or **tá'pé** (F. *tapis*, a carpet), tapestry; a carpet: *on the tapis*, *tá'pé*, under consideration: **tapis, n. tá'pépé** (from *tap*, a gentle blow), *in mech.*, a small lever or project which inclined to *tap* or touch lightly something else with a view to change or regulate motion.

tap-root, tapster—see under *tap*.

tar, n. tá (AS. *teor*; Icel. *tjara*; Ger. *theer*; Gael. *tearr*, *tar*; Swiss, *targen*, to dabble, to daub), a thick, impure, resinous substance, of a blackish colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, and from common coal; a sailor—so called from his clothes having been often seen bedaubed with *tar*: *v.* to smear or daub with *tar*: **tá'rríng**, *imp.*: **tarred**, *pp.* **tá'rád**: **tá'rry**, a *tá'rrí*, consisting of or like *tar*: *mineral tar*, a variety of bitumen found oozing from rocks of different formations.

Tarai, n. tá'rá (Pers. *damp*), applied to a district of country at the very foot of the Himalayas, composed for the most part of alternating beds of sand, gravel, and boulders brought down from the mountains.

tarantula, n. tár-án'tá-lá, also **taren'tula** (It. *tarantola*—from L. *tarentum*, now It. *Taranto*, in the south of Italy), a species of spider found in the warmer parts of Italy, which bites severely.

tardigrade, n. tár-dí-grád (L. *tardus*, slow, and *gradus*, a step), one of the *tar'dígrá-da*, *-grá-da*, or sloth family.

tardiness, tardily—see *tardy*.

tardo, ad. tár-dó (It.—from L. *tardus*, slow), *in music*, slowly.

tardy, a. tár-dí (L. *tardus*, slow; Sp. and It. *tardo*; F. *tardif*, slow), slow in motion; sluggish; backward; reluctant; late: **tar'díly**, *ad.* *-li*, slowly: **tar'díness**, *n.* *-nēs*, slowness of motion or pace.

tare, n. tár (It. *tara*; F. *tare*, waste or impairment of merchandise; AS. *derian*, to injure; Ar. *darar*, injury, damage), the allowance among merchants for the weight of the package; *in Scrip.*, a plant or weed destructive to grains; a leguminous plant cultivated as food for horses and cattle; the vetch: *v.* to ascertain the allowance for the weight of the package: **tá'ring**, *imp.*: **tarred**, *pp.* **tá'rd**.

tarantula—see *tarantula*.

targe, n. tá'rg, also **target**, *n. tá'rgét* (F. *targe*; It. *targa*; Sp. *darga*; Gael. *targaid*, a shield—from L. *tergus*, skin, hide; Wal. *targa*, things made of wicker-work), a shield or buckler of a small kind; a shield-like object set up as a mark for practice for rifle-shooting, or for artillery: **tar'géted**, *ad.* *-éd*, furnished or armed with a target: **tar'géter**, *n. tá'rgét-ér*, one carrying a target.

Targum, n. tár-gúm (Chald. *targum*, interpretation), one of the ancient translations or paraphrases of portions of the Old Testament Scriptures in the Chaldean language or dialect: **tar'gumíst**, *n. -gúm-íst*, the writer of a Targum.

tariff, n. tá'ríf (Turk. *tarif*, an explaining, a describing; Ar. *tarif*, explanation—from *arif*, knowledge; F. *tarif*; It. *tariffa*), a table or book of rates or duties to be paid on goods imported or exported: *v.* to make a list of duties payable on merchandise: **tá'rífíng**, *imp.*: **tar'ífíed**, *pp.* **-íft**.

tarn, n. tá'rn (Icel. *tiörn*, a little lake), a small mountain-lake; a marsh; a bog.

tarnish, v. tár-nish (F. *ternissant*, tarnishing—from *ternir*, to make dim; old H. Ger. *ternjan*, to conceal; AS. *deorn*, hidden, secret), to diminish the lustre or purity of; to sully; to stain; to soil; to become dull or dim: **tá'rníshíng**, *imp.*: **tá'rníshed**, *pp.* **-níst**: *adj.* having lost its brightness by exposure to the air; sullied; stained: *v.* a process of giving to gold or silver a pale or dim cast.

tarpaulin, n. tár-pá'ú-lín (properly *tar-pauling*), a *turred pull* or covering for goods, &c.; a waterproof piece of canvas for covering goods—also written *tar-pauling* or *tar-pawling*.

tarragon, n. tár-rá-gón (old F. *targon*; It. *targone*; Sp. *targona*; Ar. *turkhan*), an aromatic plant used for perfuming vinegar in France; herb-dragon.

tarred—see *tar*.

tarriance—see *tarry*.

tarry, v. tár-rí (F. *tarder*; Prov. *tardar*, to delay, to tarry—from L. *tardare*, to delay), to continue in a place; to stay behind; to delay; to loiter: **tá'rríng**, *imp.*: *n.* delay: **tar'ried**, *pp.* **-ríed**: **tar'rier**, *n. -rí-ér*, one who tarries; a species of dog—now spelt *terrier*: **tar'riance**, *n. -áns*, delay; lateness.

tarry—see *tar*.

tarsus, n. tá'r-sús (Gr. *tarsos*, the sole of the foot, or its upper surface), that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the *instep*; the cartilage supporting each eyelid; the last segment of the legs of insects: **tar'sal**, *a. -sal*, pert to the instep, or to the cartilage of the eyelid.

tart, a. tárt (AS. *teart*, sharp, biting; Dut. *tartig*, sour; *turten*, to provoke), sour; acid; sharp; keen; severe, as a reply: **tá'rtly**, *ad.* *-li*: **tar'tness**, *n. -nēs*, sharpness to the taste; sharpness of language or manner; sourness: **tar'tish**, *a. -ish*, somewhat tart.

tart, n. tárt (F. *tarte*, a pie or pudding; It. *torta*, a kind of pastry-work; F. *tourte*, a cake), a pie, either for the hand or for the table, consisting of fruit, either raw or as a preserve, enclosed in pastry and baked: **tar'tlet**, *n. a little tart*.

tartan, n. tár-tán (a word not known in Gaelic; F. *firetaine*; Dut. *fireteyn*, lincsey-woolsey), woollen cloth or stuff checkered or striped in various colours and patterns in the weaving, each Highland clan having a different pattern.

cōte, bōy, fōt; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, skun, thing, there, zeul.

tartan, *n.* *târ-tân* (Ar. *tarrad*, a small swift ship), a small swift coasting-vessel, having a very large sail, used in the Mediterranean.

tartar, *n.* *târ-têr* (F. *tartre*; Sp. *tartaro*, *tartar*; Eng. *tart*, acid), the white or reddish acid substance which gathers on the sides of casks and vats containing wine, in the form of a hard crust, and frequently as a white crust on the teeth: **tartaric**, *a.* *târ-târ-ik*, of or from tartar; applied to an acid found in tartar, and in the juice of grapes and other fruit: **tartarise**, *v.* *târ-târ-iz*, to impregnate or combine with tartar; to form and deposit tartar, as wines: **tartarising**, *imp.*: **tartarised**, *pp.* *-îz*: *ad.* *impregnated with tartar*: **tartarous**, *a.* *-rûs*, consisting of or resembling tartar: **tartaric**, *a.* *târ-trâl-ik*, denoting the peculiar substance into which *tartaric acid* is converted by heat: **tartrelle**, *a.* *-brê-ik*, denoting the substance into which *tartaric acid* is converted by heat: **tart-rate**, *n.* *târ-trât*, a salt of tartaric acid: **cream of tartar**, the tartar from wines and fruit: **tartar emetic**, a substance consisting of tartaric acid, combined with potassa and protoxide of antimony.

Tartar, *n.* *târ-târ*, an inhabitant or native of Tartary; one who proves too strong or cunning for his assailant, as in the phrase, "to catch a Tartar". **Tatar**, *n.* *tâ-târ*, though less common, **Tatar** is the best spelling, and is so written by modern travellers.

Tartarean, *a.* *târ-târ-ê-an* (L. *Tartarus*; Gr. *Tartaros*, the infernal regions), of or resembling the infernal regions; hellish.

tartish, *partly, tartness*—see **tart** 1.

tartuffe, *n.* *târ-tôf* (after the hero in Molière's comedy), a hypocritical devotee.

task, *n.* *tâsk* (F. *tasche*; Prov. F. *tasque*, a definite amount of work set for one to do: Dut. *taeske*, a task: L. *tasare*, to estimate), a certain amount of business or labour imposed by another; something to be learned or done, as a schoolboy's lesson; burdensome or disagreeable employment: **v.** to assign a definite amount of employment or labour; to require to do; to burden with employment or labour: **tasking**, *imp.*: **tasked**, *pp.* *taskt*: **task'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who tasks: **to take to task**, to reprove; to reprimand: **taskmaster**, one who imposes or assigns oppressive employment or labour to others: **task-work**, work done as a task; work done by the job; piece-work.

Tasmanian, *n.* *tâs-mâ-ni-an*, a native or inhabitant of Tasmania: *adj.* of or pert to Tasmania.

tassel, *n.* *tâs-sel* (W. *das*, a heap: Gael. *dos*, a bunch, a tuft: F. *tas*, a heap: Dan. *dusk*, a tuft: Bav. *zassel*, a catkin), a pendent ornament attached to the corners of a cushion, &c., consisting of a bunch of silk attached to a cord; a silk ribbon sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves as a mark for reference: **tasselled**, *a.* *tâs-sel*, furnished or adorned with tassels.

taste, *n.* *tâst* (It. *tastare*; F. *taster*, to handle, to feel by the sense of touch: Ger. *tasten*, to feel or grope: Bav. *taschen*, to handle, to feel), to perceive and distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; to test by the tongue; to try the relish of; to obtain pleasure from; to experience; to undergo; to have a particular flavour or relish; to eat a little; to have a particular quality or flavour; to enjoy sparingly: **n.** the peculiar sensation excited by bringing a substance into contact with the tongue and palate, differing according to the substance; relish; flavour; nice perception; judgment; discernment; a little piece eaten; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, or whatever constitutes excellence in human performances; manner or style calculated to please: **tasting**, *imp.*: **n. act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we distinguish savours: **tast'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* having a particular relish: **tast'able**, *a.* *-â-bl*, capable of being tasted; savoury: **tasteful**, *a.* *-fûl*, having a high relish; possessed of a good taste; having a pleasing style or manner, as in dress or in doing a thing: **tastefully**, *ad.* *-lî*: **taste'fulness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state or quality of being tasteful: **tasteless**, *a.* *-lês*, without taste; having no power of giving pleasure: **tastelessly**, *ad.* *-lî*: **taste'lessness**, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being tasteless: **tast'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who tastes; one who judges wines or teas by tasting them; a small instr. for testing the quality of cheese, ham, &c.: **tasty**, *a.* *-i*, palatable; relishing; displaying nice perception of excellence; in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; fine: **tastily**, *ad.* *-lî*, with a good manner and style of doing.**

Tatar—see **Tartar**.

tatta, *n.* *tât-tâ* (Hind. *tatta*), in India, a bamboo

frame or trellis over which water is made to trickle in order to cool the air.

tatter, *v.* *tât-têr* (Icel. *tôturr*, a rag: Bav. *tattern*, to tremble, to shiver—the primary image being the fluttering of the torn fragments), to rend or tear into rags: **tât'ters**, *n.* *plu.* *-êrs*, loose torn pieces hanging from a garment: **tât'tering**, *imp.*: **tât'tered**, *pp.* *-têr*: *adj.* torn; hanging in rags: in **tatters**, in rags or tattered pieces, as a garment.

tatterdemalion, *n.* *tât-têr-dê-mâl-yân* (Eng. *tatter*, a rag, and old F. *maillon*, long clothes), a ragged dirty fellow; a ragamuffin.

tattle, *n.* *tât-tl* (imitative of rattling gabbling talk, represented by the syllables *ta, ta, ta*: Low Ger. *tadeln*, to gabble like a goose: Dut. *tateren*, to stammer), idle trifling talk: **v.** to talk idly; to tell or communicate trifling idle stories; to speak much with little meaning: **tât'tling**, *imp.* *-tling*: *adj.* given to idle talk; apt to tell tales: **n. idle talk: **tattled**, *pp.* *tât-tl*: **tât'tler**, *n.* *-tler*, an idle talker: **tât'tlery**, *n.* *-i*, idle talk or chat: **tât'tlingly**, *ad.* *-tling-lî*.**

tattoo, *n.* *tât-tô* (the beat of the drum is represented by various combinations of the syllables *rap, tap, tat*, or the like: F. *rataplan*: Sp. *taparapaton*: It. *tappata*: Dut. *taptoe*), the beat of drum at night to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters.

tattoo, *v.* *tât-tô* (probably imitative of the *rap, tap, tat* of the dabbling or puncturing), to puncture the skin, generally that of the face or arms, with a sharp-pointed instr., so as to form lines and figures, and afterwards to rub into the punctures a coloured substance to render them indelible: **n.** lines and figures made on the skin of the body, and afterwards stained to render them permanent: **tattoo'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the act or operation of puncturing the skin and staining the spots with a coloured substance; the lines and figures thus formed: **tattoo'ed**, *pp.* *-tôd*: *adj.* marked by stained lines or figures on the body.

taught, *v.* *tâwt*, *pt.* of **teach**, which see.

taught or taut, *a.* *tâwt* (corruption of *tight*), among seamen, tight; not slack; properly ordered; prepared against emergency.

taunt, *v.* *tâwtnt* (F. *tancer*, to chide, to rebuke: It. *tansare*, to assess for any payment, to rebuke), to reproach with severe or insulting words; to censure with scoffs or mockery; to upbraid: **n.** a severe and insulting reproach; bitter censure; ridicule: **taunt'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* addressing in bitter or insulting words: **taunted**, *pp.*: **taunt'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who taunts: **taunt'ingly**, *ad.* *-ing-lî*.

taurine, *a.* *tâw-rîn* (L. *taurus*; Gr. *tauros*, a bull), of or relating to a bull; bovine: **Taurus**, *n.* *-rûs*, the second in order of the twelve signs of the zodiac, containing, among others, the constellations *Pleiades* and *Hyades*: **tauriform**, *a.* *-rî-kôr-nis* (L. *cornu*, a horn, horned like a bull: *tauriform*, *a.* *-fôr-m* (L. *forma*, a shape), formed like a bull: **taurocol**, *n.* *-rô-kôl* (Gr. *kolla*, glue), glue made from a bull's hide.

taut—see **taught**.

tautology, *n.* *tâw-tôl-ô-jî* (Gr. *tautologia*, tautology—from *tauto*, the same, and *logos*, a word), a repetition of the same ideas in different words or phrases; needless repetition: **tautological**, *a.* *tâw-tôl-ô-jî-kâl*, having the same meaning; repeating the same ideas in different words: **tautologically**, *ad.* *-lî*: **tautologise**, *v.* *tâw-tôl-ô-jî-z*, to repeat the same idea in different words: **tautologising**, *imp.*: **tautologised**, *pp.* *-jîz*: **tautologist**, *n.* *-jîst*, one who tautologises.

tautophony, *n.* *tâw-tô-fô-nî* (Gr. *tauto*, the same, and *phone*, sound), repetition of the same sound: **tautophon'ical**, *a.* *-tô-fôn-i-kâl*, repeating the same sound.

tavern, *n.* *tâw-êrn* (L. *taberna*, a shed, a booth: F. *taverne*, a tavern), a house licensed for liquors to be drunk on the premises; an inn or inferior hotel: **taw**, *v.* *tâw* (AS. *tawian*; Low Ger. *tawen*, to taw or dress leather: Dut. *touwen*, to soften), to dress skins for gloves by impregnating them with saline, oily, and other matters, instead of tanning them: **taw'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the art or operation of preparing skins for white leather by impregnating them with saline, oily, and other matters, instead of tanning them: **tawed**, *pp.* *tâwd*: *adj.* rendered like leather: **taw'er**, *n.* *tâw-êr*, one who taws: **taw'ery**, *n.* *-i*, a place where skins are dressed by tawing.

taw, *n.* *tâw* (AS. *tawa*, instruments: Dut. *touw*, a cable: Ir. *tas*, a whip), among children, a marble selected to be played with; the game, or the spot or line where played from: **taws** or **tawse**, *n.* *plu.* *fâwz*, a leather

mâte, mât, fâr, tâw; mête, mêt, hêr; yâne, yîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

strap cut into strips at one end, used as an instrument of punishment for children in schools in Scotland.

tawdry, a. *taw'dri* (a corruption of *Etheldreda torquem*, Saint Etheldred's necklace, which was composed of many rows of twisted lace, an ornament much worn by Anglo-Saxon ladies—from *L. torquis*, a twisted neck-chain), vulgarly showy in dress; having an excess of showy ornaments arranged without taste: **taw'drily**, ad. *ti*: **taw'driness**, n. *-nēs*, an excessive show of finery, mean and vulgar.

tawny, a. *taŋ'ni* (F. *tanne*, tawny, dark—from *tan*, of a dark colour), of a yellowish dark colour, like tanned leather, or like persons browned by the sun: **tawniness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being tawny.

tax, n. *taks* (L. *taxatus*, rated or valued: F. *tazer*, to rate, to tax), a duty or rate imposed by Government on the products of industry, on property, and on incomes; a tribute; an impost; charge; censure: **v.** to lay a rate or impost on; to assess or settle judiciously, as a bill of costs; to exact from; to censure; to accuse: **taxing**, imp.: **n.** act of laying an impost on: **taxed**, pp. *takst*: **taxer**, n. *taks'ēr*, one who taxes: **taxable**, a. *-d-bl*, that may be taxed: **taxation**, n. *taks-d'shin*, the act of laying on a rate or impost; the imposition of taxes on a community by the Government for raising a revenue; the revenue so raised: **tax-gatherer**, a collector of taxes.

taxidermy, n. *taks-d'ērmi* (F. *taxidermie*—from *Gr. taxis*, an arranging, and *derma*, a skin), the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals in their natural appearance: **taxidermist**, n. *-mist*, one skilled in preparing and preserving animals for cabinets: **taxidermic**, a. *-mik*, pert. to the art of preparing and preserving skins of animals in their natural appearance.

taxis, n. *taks'is* (Gr. *taxis*, an arranging), in *surg.*, a process by which parts which have left their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the aid of instruments.

taxites, n. plu. *taks'itz* (L. *taxus*, the yew-tree), in *geol.*, a term applied to such fossil remains as are evidently allied to the yew-tree: **taxodites**, n. plu. *-d'itz*, fossil plants found in Tertiary deposits, and allied to the **taxodium**, *taks-d'it-ūm*, or deciduous cypress of North America.

taxonomy, n. *taks-ōn'-ō-mi* (Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, and *nomos*, law), the department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

techorozem, n. *chōr'no-zēm* (Tartar, *techorzen esm.*, black mould), the fertile black earth of the south of Russia, which covers every other deposit throughout the whole extent of the Aralo-Caspian plain.

tea, n. *tē* (F. *thé*; Sp. *te*; Russ. *tsai*—from Chin. *tsai*; prov. Chin. *tha*), the dried rolled leaves of a shrub or small tree of several species of the genus *thea*, extensively cultivated in China and surrounding countries; an infusion or decoction of the dried leaves in boiling water; the afternoon repast at which tea is drunk: **tea-canister**, a small box for keeping tea intended for regular use: **tea-cup**, an earthenware vessel from which an infusion of tea is drunk: **tea-dealer**, one who sells tea: **teapot**, the small kettle or pot, having a handle and a spout, in which tea is infused: **tea-service**, a complete set of articles for the tea-table: **tea-spoon**, a small spoon for stirring the sugar which sweetens the tea.

teach, v. *tēch* (AS. *teacan*, to instruct; Goth. *gatachan*, to announce; Gr. *zeigen*, to show; Sans. *ādich*, to teach), to impart knowledge to; to instruct; to accustom; to inform; to suggest to the mind; to perform the office of an instructor: **teaching**, imp.: **n.** the act of instructing; instruction: **taught**, pt. pp. *tāwt*, instructed; informed: **teacher**, n. *-ēr*, one who teaches; an instructor; a minister: **teachable**, a. *tēch-d-bl*, that may be taught; apt or willing to learn: **teachableness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being teachable; willingness or readiness to be instructed.

teache, n. *tēch*, in *sugar-works*, the last receptacle in which the cane-juice is boiled.

teak, n. *tēk* (Malabar, *tekko*), a tree of the E. I., affording a very valuable timber for shipbuilding, being strong and durable.

teal, n. *tēl* (Dut. *teeling*), a web-footed water-fowl of the duck family.

team, n. *tēm* (Icel. *taumur*, a rein, a bridle: Low Ger. *toom*, a rein: AS. *team*, anything following in a row), a string of horses drawing a plough or wagon; two or more horses or other beasts of burden harnessed

together for drawing: **team'ster**, n. *-stēr*, one who drives a team; one of two or more persons acting together for a common purpose.

tear, n. *tēr* (AS. *tær*; Goth. *tagr*; Gr. *dakru*; Gael. *deur*, a tear), one of the fluid drops which flow or fall from the eyes through excessive grief or joy; any moisture trickling in drops: **tearful**, a. *-fōl*, full of tears; shedding tears: **tearless**, a. *-lēs*, without tears; unfeeling: **tearfully**, ad. *-li*: **tearfulness**, n. *-nēs*: **tear**, v. *tār* (Goth. *gatairan*, to break up, to destroy: Dut. *terren*, to tear, to separate: W. *tori*; Bret. *terri*, to break), to separate by violence; to rupture; to shatter; to divide by pulling; to rend; to remove or take away by violence, or by some degree of force; to go very fast, as to **tear** along; to rave; to rage: **n.** a rent; a rupture; a separation by violence: **tearing**, imp. pulling apart: **adj.** raving; noisy; astonishing: **tore**, pt. *tōr*, also *tare*, pt. *tār*, did tear: **torn**, pp. *tōrn*: **adj.** ruptured; pulled asunder with some degree of violence: **tear'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who tears: **to tear from**, to separate and take away by force: **to tear off**, to pull off by violence: **to tear out**, to pull out by violence: **to tear up**, to rip up.

tease, v. *tēz* (Dut. *teesen*, to pick, to pull about: Ger. *zausen*, to pick or tease wool: Bav. *zaisel*, a teasel: Scot. *tousel*, to rumple, to pull about: Icel. *teta*, to pull to pieces, to comb out, card, or flax or wool; to raise and dress the nap of cloth; to reduce to shreds or fragments: **teasing**, imp.: **teased**, pp. *tēd*: **teaser**, n. *tēz'ēr*, one who teases; an instr. for carding, or for reducing to fragments: **teasel**, n. *tēzl*, a plant whose prickly heads or burs are employed to raise a nap on cloth: **v.** to dress the surface of cloth with teasels: **teaseling**, imp.: **n.** the cutting and gathering of teasels; raising a nap by means of the teasels: **teased**, pp. *tēzld*: **teaseler**, n. *tēz'ler*, one who teasels: also spelt **teazel** and **teazle**, *tēzl*.

tease, v. *tēs* (imitative of setting a dog on to attack by hissing or snarling sounds: old F. *entier*, to excite, to provoke: Sw. *tussa*, to set on: Dan. *tirre*, to tease: Ger. *reizen*, to provoke, to tease), to annoy for the purpose of provocation; to vex by petty requests, or by impertinent importunities; to annoy; to plague; to irritate: **teasing**, imp.: **teased**, pp. *tēzd*: **teaser**, n. *-ēr*, one who teases.

teat, n. *tē* (Low Ger. *titte*; Ger. *zitze*: W. *teah*; Gael. *did*, *ti*, *tetta*; Gr. *thithos*, a breast: Icel. *totta*, to suck), the nipple of a breast; a pap; a dug: **teated**, a. in *bot.*, having protuberances resembling the teats of animals.

teazel, **teazle**—see **tease** 1.

tebbad, n. *tēb'bad* (Pers. fever wind), the hot scorching winds that sweep across the dry sandy plains of Central Asia, bearing clouds of impalpable sand.

techily, **techiness**—see **techy**.

technical, a. *tēk'nī-kāl*, also **tech'nic**, a. *-nik* (L. *technicus*, a teacher of art: Gr. *technikos*, artistic, relating to art—from Gr. *technē*, art, a trade: F. *technique*), pert. to the arts; a term exclusively used, or used in a peculiar sense, in connection with any art, science, or employment; belonging to a particular profession: **technically**, ad. *-li*: **technicality**, n. *-kal'ti*, also **technicalness**, n. *-nēs*, quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts; a technical word or expression: **technics**, n. plu. *-niks*, such branches of learning as relate to the arts; the doctrine of the arts in general.

technology, n. *tēk'nō-lō-jī* (Gr. *technē*, art and *logos*, discourse), a discourse or treatise on any art, or on the arts in general, or on the terms used in the arts: **technological**, a. *tēk'nō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to a description of the arts, or of the terms used in the arts: **technologically**, ad. *-li*: **technologist**, n. *tēk'nō-lō-jist*, one who discourses or treats of the arts, or of the terms of art.

techy, a. *tēch'li* (a corruption of *touchy*), touchy; peevish; irritable: **tech'ly**, ad. *-li*: **tech'iness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being techy.

tectibranchiate, n. *tēk'ti-brāng'ki-āt* (L. *tectus*, covered, and Gr. *branchia*, gills), one of an order of molluscs having the branchiæ or gills covered, or partly covered, by the mantle: **adj.** having covered gills.

tectonics, n. plu. *tēk'tōn'iks* (L. *tectonicus*; Gr. *tektonikos*, of or belonging to building, architectural—from *tektōn*, a builder), a series of arts by which vessels, implements, and dwellings and other edifices, are formed agreeably to the end for which they are designed, and at the same time in conformity with

just sentiments and artistic ideas: *tecton'ic*, *a. -ik*, of or pert. to building or architecture.

teetrices, *n. plu. tēk'trī-sēz* (*F. teetrices*—from *L. tectum*, to cover), the feathers which cover the quill-feathers and parts of the wing of a large bird.

ted, *v. tēd* (*Swiss, zetten*, to separate into small parts: *Bav. zetteln*, to strew: *Low Ger. toddein*, to fall in small quantities), to turn or spread out new-mown grass: *tedding*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of spreading grass for making into hay: *ted'ded*, *pp.*: *adj.* spread out to dry, as grass for hay.

tedder, *n. tēd'ēr*, for *tether*, which see.

Te Deum, *n. tē dē'ūm* (*L. te, thee, Deum, God*), an anc. Christian hymn in the Latin language, by some said to have been composed by St. Ambrose, and sung in the ordinary church service of the Eng. Ch. and other churches,—so called from the first words, "Te Deum laudamus"—"We praise Thee, O God": a religious service of thanksgiving in which the *Te Deum* is sung.

tedious, *a. tē'di-ūs* (*L. tedium*, weariness, disgust—from *tædēt*, it offends or wearies), wearisome from continued difficulty, or from slowness; tiresome; irksome; dilatory: *ted'iously*, *ad. -ly*: *ted'iousness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being tedious; tiresomeness: *ted'ium*, *n. -ūm*, irksomeness; wearisomeness; dislike from weariness, or from want of mental occupation.

teem, *v. tēm* (*AS. team*, anything following in a row, race, progeny: *Low Ger. toom*, a line of progeny), to bring forth plentifully; to be fruitful or prolific; to produce in abundance: *teem'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* producing in abundance; very fruitful; prolific: *teemed*, *pp. tēmūd*.

teens, *n. plu. tēnz* (from *ten*), the years of one's age ending in *teen*—from thirteen to nineteen—as a girl in her *teens*.

teeth, *n. tēth* (*plu. of tooth*, which see), the whole of the small enamelled bones fixed in the lower and upper jaws, used for chewing, cutting, or tearing—divided into *incisors* or front cutting teeth, *canines* or side seizing and tearing teeth, and *molars* or grinding teeth: *teeth*, *v. tēth*, to breed or form teeth: *teeth'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of the first growth of teeth, called *dentition*: *teethed*, *pp. tēth'ed*: *eye-teeth*—see *eye*: *milk-teeth*—see *milk*: *wisdom-teeth*—see *wisdom*.

teetotalism, *n. tē-tō'tāl-izm* (said to be from the stammering pronunciation of the word *total* by a certain lecturer in the cause—thus, *t-i-total*), entire abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors: *tee'to'tal*, *a. -tāl*, pert. to or consisting in teetotalism: *tee'to'taller*, *a. -lēr*, one pledged to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors. *Note*.—Other two origins have been suggested by good authorities: 1. *tee*, as the first letter of *temperance*, and *total*; 2. *tea*, as a beverage to be contrasted with alcoholic liquors, and *total*.

teetotum, *n. tē-tō'tūm* (probably imitative of its unsteady movements when nearly spent), a child's toy, somewhat like a top, but twirled by the fingers; any small thing in contempt.

tegmen, *n. tēg'mēn* (*L. tegmen*, a covering), in *bot.*, the second covering of the seed: *tegmenta*, *n. plu. tēg'mēn'tā*, the scaly coats covering leaf-buds.

tegular, *a. tēg'ū-lēr*, also *teg'ulated*, *a. -lā-tēd* (*L. tegula*, a roof-tile—from *tēgo*, I cover), pert. to or resembling a tile; consisting of tiles, or those things which resemble tiles, overlapping each other.

tegument, *n. tēg'ū-mēnt* (*L. tegumentum*, a covering—from *tēgo*, I cover), in *anat.*, the general covering of the human body; in *general* covering or envelope: *tegument'ary*, *a. -mēnt'ēr-ī*, pert. to or consisting of coverings.

teehee, *int. or n. tē-hē*, a sound made in laughing; a titter: *v.* to laugh: *teehee'ing*, *imp.*: *teheed*, *pp. -hēd*. *tēl*, *n. tēl* (*L. tilia*, the linden or lime-tree), the lime-tree or linden.

teinds, *n. plu. tēnz* (*AS. teothe*; *Fris. tienda*, the tenth), in *Scot.*, certain portions of the landed property in every parish which have been fixed and valued, forming a fund from which parish clergymen are provided with stipends, which may be augmented from time to time so long as the ascertained fund remains unexhausted: *teind-court*, the court having jurisdiction in all matters relating to teinds, the augmentation of clergymen's stipends, the erection of new parishes, the building of new churches, and suchlike.

teinoscope, *n. tē-nō-skōp* (*Gr. teino*, I extend, and *skopeo*, I view), a telescope formed by combining prisms in a particular manner.

telamones, *n. plu. tēl'ā-mō'nēz* (*L. and Gr. telamon*, a bearer or supporter), in *arch.*, figures of men, generally colossal in size, supporting entablatures.

telegram, *n. tēl'ē-grām* (*Gr. tele*, at a distance, and *gramma*, that which is written, a letter), a message or despatch conveyed to any distance by means of electricity, sent through a wire, generally copper.

telegraph, *n. tēl'ē-grāf* (*Gr. tele*, at a distance, and *grapho*, I write), an apparatus or machine employed to convey intelligence to a distance, formerly effected by visible signals, and only to a limited distance, but now the signals are given in the form of marks or movements indicating letters and words by means of a current of electricity sent through a wire with inconceivable rapidity, and to any distance: *v.* to convey or announce by telegraph: *tele'graphing*, *imp.*: *tele'graphed*, *pp. -grāf't*: *tele'graphic*, *a. -grāf'ik*, pert. to or communicated by a telegraph: *tele'graphically*, *ad. -ly*: *tele'graphy*, *n. tē-tēg'rāf-ī*, the art or practice of communicating intelligence by means of a current of electricity: *electric telegraph*, the machine and apparatus employed to send intelligence or messages to any distance, consisting of three essential parts—the *battery* or source of electrical power, the *wire* or channel through which that power is conveyed, and the *instruments* by which the electricity gives its signals,—one must be placed at the spot from which the message is to be sent, and another at the place where the message is to be received: *telegraph cable*, a cable consisting of several strands of iron-wire rope, each iron-wire rope encasing a single line of copper wire protected by tarred rope or some such insulating and protecting material, placed on the bottom of a river, strait, or sea, and now across the great Atlantic Ocean itself, for the purpose of conveying messages or intelligence to such places as are separated from one another by a body of water: *telegraphist*, *n. tēl'ē-grāf'ist*, one who works a telegraph; one skilled in telegraphy.

teleology, *n. tēl'ē-ōl'ō-jī* (*Gr. teleos*, complete, brought to an end, and *logos*, a word), the doctrine of the final causes of things: *teleol'ogist*, *n. -jist*, one who seeks for the final causes of phenomena: *teleological*, *a. tēl'ē-ōl'ō-j'ikāl*, relating to or connected with final causes: *teleologically*, *ad. -ly*.

teleosaurus, *n. tēl'ē-ō-sā-ō-rūs* (*Gr. teleos*, complete, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a genus of crocodilian reptiles, characterised by long slender muzzles with numerous pointed teeth.

telephonic, *a. tēl'ē-fōn'ik* (*Gr. tele*, afar off, and *phone*, a sound), conveying or sending sound to a great distance.

telierpeton, *n. tēl'ēr-pē-tōn* (*Gr. tele*, afar off, and *herpeton*, a creeping thing), in *geol.*, a small lizard-like reptile from certain white sandstones in Morayshire, Scotland.

telescope, *n. tēl'ē-skōp* (*Gr. tele*, afar off, and *skopeo*, I view), an instr. employed to assist the naked eye in viewing distant objects, especially the heavenly bodies, which, seen through it, are vastly increased in their dimensions: *tele'scop'ic*, *a. -skōp'ik*, also *tele'scop'ical*, *a. -kāl*, pert. to a telescope; visible only through a telescope: *tele'scop'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *telescopy*, *n. tēl'ēs-kō-pī*, the art or practice of using or making telescopes.

telescich, *n. tēl'ē-stīk* (*Gr. telos*, the end, and *stichos*, a line, a verse), a poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

tell, *v. tēl* (*Icei. tala*, to speak: *Dut. tēle*, speech, discourse; *tælen*, to count), to express in words; to utter; to relate; to reveal; to betray; to publish; to explain; to give an account; to count; to number; to teach; to produce an effect, as "every word *told*": *tell'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having or producing a marked effect, as a speech on an audience: *told*, *pt. pp. tald*, expressed in words; narrated: *teller*, *n. -ēr*, one who tells—see next entry: *tell-tale*, *n.* one who officiously gives information of another's private concerns; an instr. or contrivance for giving certain desired information: *adj.* officiously and heedlessly revealing; babbling; telling tales: *to tell off*, to count or divide, as a number of men, for a particular duty: *to tell on*, to inform about.

teller, *n. tēl'ēr* (*F. tailleur*, a tally or piece of wood on which an account was kept by notches, which, when completed, was split in two with corresponding notches on each piece: *Eng. tallier*, formerly an officer in the Exchequer who paid and received money, and kept the cheques or tallies—see *tally*), an officer in a bank-

ing establishment whose duty it is to pay money on cheques or bills: one who numbers or reckons votes in a division in a deliberative assembly, as in Parliament: **tellership**, *n.* the office of a teller.

tellie, *a.* *tél'lik* (Gr. *telos*, the end), denoting the final end or purpose.

tellurium, *n.* *tél-lú'ri-um* (L. *tellus*, earth, land—gen. *telluris*), a rare metal of a brilliant tin-white colour: **telluric**, *a.* *-rik*, pert. to the earth, or procured from it; obtained from tellurium: **tellurial**, *a.* *-ral*, pert. to the earth: **tellurate**, *n.* *tél-lú'-rat*, a salt of telluric acid: **telluretted**, *a.* *-rét-éd*, combined with tellurium: **tellurion**, *n.* *tél-lú'-ri-ón*, a philosophical machine to show the causes which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons: **tellurite**, *n.* *tél-lú'-rit*, a sort of ochre occurring in small white beads or spherical masses, having a tinge of greyish yellow: **tellurous**, *a.* *-rés*, denoting an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and two of oxygen.

temerity, *n.* *tè-mér'it-i* (L. *temeritas*, rashness—from *temere*, by chance, rashly: It. *temerità*: F. *temérité*), unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness; foolhardiness.

temper, *v.* *tém'pér* (L. *temperare*, to mingle in due proportion, to qualify—from *tempus*, time, portion: It. *temperare*; F. *tempérer*, to qualify, to temper), to mix so that one part qualifies the other; to qualify; to make fit; to unite in due proportion; to form to a proper degree of hardness, as metals; to soften; to mollify: **n. a mixture of different qualities in due proportion; the state of a substance made up from the mixture of various ingredients; the state or constitution of the mind; disposition of mind; mood; irritation; the state of a metal as to its quality of hardness: **tempering**, *imp.* *n.* the preparing of steel or iron to render it more compact, hard, and firm, or to render it more soft and pliant: **adj.** mixing and qualifying; softening; hardening: **tempered**, *pp.* *-pèr*, hardened: **adj.** disposed, as in good-tempered, a well-disposed; not irritable or passionate: **temperedly**, *ad.* *-li*: **temperament**, *n.* *-pér-d'mént*, natural organisation or constitution; due mixture of different qualities; the peculiar physical and mental character of an individual—the *temperaments* are reckoned five in number—*bilious* or *choleric*, the *pneumatic*, the *sanguine*, the *melancholic*, and the *nervous*; in music, a system of compromises in the tuning of organs, pianofortes, and the like: **temperance**, *n.* *-àns*, habitual moderation in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; sobriety: **temperate**, *a.* *-át*, moderate; not excessive; habitually moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; sober; moderate or intermediate; free from passion or undue excitement: **temperately**, *ad.* *-li*: **temperateness**, *n.* *-nès*, moderation; freedom from excess; calmness: **temperature**, *n.* *-à-túr*, degree of heat or cold; any degree of sensible heat as measured by the thermometer: **temperate zones**, two parts of the earth north and south of the equator, within which the sun never appears vertical—the north lying between the arctic circle and the tropic of Cancer, and the south between the antarctic circle and the tropic of Capricorn.**

tempera, *n.* *tém'pér-à* (It.), a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with chalk or clay, and diluted with weak glue or size, chiefly employed for scene-painting and for the decoration of rooms; also called *distemper*.

tempest, *n.* *tém'pèst* (L. *tempestas*, weather, a storm—from *tempus*, time: It. *tempesta*: old F. *tempeste*: F. *tempête*), wind rushing with great velocity and violence, with or without rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence; violent agitation or commotion: **tempestuous**, *a.* *tém-pès'tú-ús*, very stormy; blowing with great violence: **tempestuously**, *ad.* *-li*: **tempestuousness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state or quality of being tempestuous: **tempest-beaten**, *a.* exposed to the full violence of the tempest.

Templar, *n.* *tém'plér*, one of a military order of religious persons established at the beginning of the 12th century for the protection of pilgrims in Palestine, and to guard the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—so called from part of the order occupying land at the east of the Temple, and being dedicated to its service, suppressed at the commencement of the 14th century; a student of law of the Temple, near the Thames, London—formerly the property of the Knights Templar.

template, *n.* *tém'plát* (L. *templum*, a piece or portion cut off—from Gr. *temno*, I cut), the pattern used by

masons and bricklayers as a guide for the formation of ornamental portions of their work, and generally consisting of sections of moulding, &c., cut in thin board: a pattern used by machinists, millwrights, &c., for shaping the teeth of wheels and other parts; a short piece of timber under a beam or girder to distribute the pressure; also written *templet*.

temple, *n.* *tém'pl* (L. *templum*, a piece or portion cut off, an open sacred place, a temple—from Gr. *temno*, I cut: It. *temple*: F. *temple*), a building appropriated to religious rites and worship; a church; in London, two Inns of court, chiefly inhabited by lawyers—see *Templar*.

temple, *n.* *tém'pl*, usually in the plu. *tem'ples*, *-plz* old F. *temple*; It. *tempia*, the temple of the head—from L. *tempora*, the temples of the head, the upper part of the sides of the head, said to be so called, as being the parts where the hair first begins to turn white, thus indicating the advance of age: **tem'poral**, *a.* *-pò-rál*, belonging to the temples.

templet, *n.* *tém'plèt*—see *temple*.

tempo, *ad.* *tém'pò* (It. *tempo*, from L. *tempus*, time), in music, the act time; the degree of movement.

temporal, *a.* *tém'pò-rál* (L. *temporalis*), lasting but for a time—from *tempus*, time: It. *temporale*: F. *temporel*), pert. to this life, this world, or the body only; worldly; secular; not eternal; measured or limited by time or by this life: **temporally**, *ad.* *-li*: **temporal'ity**, *n.* *-rál'ti*, a secular possession: **temporal'ities**, *n.* plu. *-tiz*, secular possessions; revenues of a clergyman arising from lands, tithes, &c.; also **temporals**: **temp'orary**, *a.* *-rà-rí*, lasting for a time only; transient: **temporarily**, *ad.* *-li*: **temp'oriness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state of being temporary; not in perpetuity: **temp'orise**, *v.* *-ríz*, to humour or yield to the current of opinion, or to circumstances; to delay: **tem'porising**, *imp.* *ad.* complying with times or circumstances: **tem'porised**, *pp.* *-ríz*: **tem'poriser**, *n.* *-ríz-ér*, one who temporises; a trimmer: **tem'porisingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **tem'porisa'tion**, *n.* *-ríz-shùn*, the act of temporising.

tempt, *v.* *tém't* (L. *tentare* or *temptare*, to try, to put to the test: F. *tentar*, to tempt), to incite to something wrong by presenting plausible or alluring inducements; to solicit to an evil act; to allure; to seduce; to incite; to provoke; to solicit or draw without any notion of evil; in *Script.*, to try; to prove: **tempting**, *imp.* *-ting*, *ad.* adapted to entice or allure; attractive: **tempted**, *pp.* *-téd*: **temptingly**, *ad.* *-li*, in a manner to entice, generally in a bad sense: **tempter**, *n.* *-tér*, one who entices to evil: **the tempter**, *n.* the devil: **temptation**, *n.* *tém-tà'shùn*, enticements to evil from the prospects of pleasure or gain; state of being enticed to evil; anything presented to the mind as an inducement to an evil act; a strong inducement offered to the mind.

ten, *a.* *n.* *tèn* (Goth. *taihun*: Ger. *zehn*: L. *decem*: Sans. *dasan*, ten), nine and one more: **tenth**, *a.* *ténth*, the ordinal of ten: **n. a tenth part; a tithe: **tenthly**, *ad.* *-li*, in the tenth place.**

tenable, *a.* *tèn-à-bl* (F. *tenable*, tenable—from L. *teneo*, I hold), that may be held; capable of being maintained or defended: **tenably**, *ad.* *-blit*: **tenableness**, *n.* *-à-blès*, also **tenability**, *n.* *-à-bl'it-i*, state of being tenable.

tenacious, *a.* *tèn-nà'shús* (F. *tenace*, viscous, tenacious—from L. *tenax*, holding fast—from *teneo*, I hold), holding fast; inclined to hold fast; retentive; adhesive; cohesive; obstinate; niggardly: **tenaciously**, *ad.* *-li*: **tenaciousness**, *n.* *-nès*, also **tenacity**, *n.* *tèn-nà'si-ti*, that quality of bodies which enables them to stick or adhere to others; that quality in bodies which enables them to resist a severe strain without rupturing or splitting—especially applied to metals, as gold, silver, copper, and iron, which can be drawn into wire: **tenace**, *n.* *tèn-às*, in *whist*, a holding of the first and third best cards by the last player.

tenaculum, *n.* *tèn-nà'kú-lum* (L. *tenaculum*, an instr. for holding—from *teneo*, I hold), in *surg.*, a fine-pointed hook for seizing and raising bleeding vessels, such as arteries, for the purpose of tying them.

tenaille, *n.* *tèn-nál* (F. *tenaille*, a pair of pincers or tongs), in *fort.*, a low work placed in the main ditch before the curtain, and between two bastions: **tenaille-head**, a field-work consisting of a ditch and parapet forming a succession of triangles, the faces of which flank each other.

tenant, *n.* *tèn-ànt* (old F. *tenant*, a holding—from L. *tenens*, holding), one who holds possession of lands or

cóit, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

houses under another; one who has the possession and use of any place for a limited time on certain conditions; a dweller; an occupier: **v.** to hold or occupy, as a tenant: **ten'anting**, **imp.** **ten'anted**, **pp.** **adj.** occupied by a tenant: **ten'ancy**, **n.** *-án-si*, the holding or possession of lands or houses on certain conditions and for a specified time: **ten'antless**, *a. -lés*, without a tenant: **ten'antable**, *a. -ánt-á-bl*, fit for occupation; in a state of suitable repair: **ten'antry**, **n.** *-án-trí*, the whole body of tenants on an estate: **tenant in capite**, *-ápít-é (L. in capite)*, in chief, one who holds immediately from the Crown: **tenant-right**, an important social question, especially in Ireland, regarding the conditions under which tenants should occupy land, in respect of tenure, rent, compensation for improvements, and the like.

tench, **n.** *ténsh* (F. *tanche*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tinca*, the tench), a fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

tend, **v.** *ténd* (an abbreviation of *attend*: L. *attendere*, to direct the attention, to apply the mind to something), to attend, to be attentive to; to watch; to accompany; to hold and take care of: **tending**, **imp.** **tend'ed**, **pp.** **tend'ance**, **n.** *-áns*, care; attention.

tend, **v.** *ténd* (L. *tendo*, I stretch out, I extend: It. *tendere*: F. *tendre*), to move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to have a leaning; to contribute; to aim: **tending**, **imp.** **n.** the act of attending; among *seamen*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor: **tended**, **pp.** **tend'ency**, **n.** *-én-si*, direction or course towards any place, object, or result; inclination; proneness; aim.

tender, **n.** *tén'dér* (from *tend*, to accompany), a nurse; a small vessel that accompanies a larger, carrying for its use provisions and other stores, or as a despatch-boat to convey intelligence; on *railways*, a carriage attached to a locomotive to supply it with fuel and water.

tender, **v.** *tén'dér* (L. *tendo*, I stretch out: old F. *tendre*, to offer to), to present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand: **n.** an offer of money to pay a debt or obligation incurred; an offer in writing made by a contractor or tradesman to execute certain specified work at a certain sum or rate; the thing offered; generally, any offer for acceptance: **tendering**, **imp.** **tender'ed**, **pp.** *-dér'd*.

tender, *a. ten'dér* (F. *tendre*, *tender*, soft—from L. *tener*, soft, young: It. *tenero*), easily impressed, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard, as plants; not tough, as meat; easily pained; not hardy; young; feeble; weak; susceptible of the softer passions, as love or compassion; affectionate; pitiful; careful not to injure or excite pain; soft; delicate: **tenderly**, **ad.** *-li*: **ten'derness**, **n.** *-nès*, the being easily injured; softness; state of being easily hurt or pained; compassion; kindness; extreme care not to give pain or offence; cautious care not to injure; softness or pathos of expression: **tender-hearted**, *a.* having great sensibility; very susceptible of the softer passions or emotions: **tender-heartedness**, **n.** the state or quality of being tender-hearted: **tender loin**, a tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

tendon, **n.** *tén-dón* (F. *tendon*; It. *tendine*, a tendon—from L. *tendere*, to stretch), the sinew which fastens the muscles to the bones like a string to the bow; a ligament: **ten'dinous**, *a. -dín-ús*, consisting of or resembling tendons; full of tendons.

tendrill, **n.** *tén-dríl* (F. *tendrillon*, the tender shoot of a plant: old F. *tendrillon*, a tendrill—from F. *tendre*, *tender*: L. *tendere*, to hold), the twisting-claws of a climbing plant by which it attaches itself to an object for support: **adj.** clasping; climbing, as a *tendrill*.

tenebrious, *a. té-né-brí-ús*, also *tenebrous*, *a. té-né-bríus* (L. *tenebrosus*, full of darkness, gloomy—from *tenebra*, darkness), dark; gloomy: **tene'briousness** or **tene'broussness**, **n.** *-brús-nès*, darkness; gloom.

tenement, **n.** *tén-é-mént* (F. *tenement*, a tenement—from L. *teneo*, I hold: It. *tenimento*, a holding, a keeping), anything occupied for a limited time on certain conditions, as lands or houses; a building or house for habitation; one or more apartments in the same building used by one family: **ten'ement'al**, *a. -ál*, pert. to tenanted lands: **ten'ement'ary**, *a. -ér-í*, that may be held by a tenant or tenants.

tenesmus, **n.** *té-nès-mús* (L. *tenesmos*; Gr. *teínesmos*, a straining at stool—from Gr. *teino*, I distend, I strain: F. *teínesme*, in *med.*), a constant desire to go to stool, with great straining, but no discharge: **tenes'mic**, *a. -mík*, characterised by tenesmus.

tenet, **n.** *tén-ét* (L. *tenet*, he holds—from *teneo*, I hold), that which a person firmly believes and maintains as a part of his creed; doctrine; dogma; article of belief.

tenfold, *a. tén'fold* (*ten*, and *fold*), ten times more. **tennis**, **n.** *tén-nís* (old Eng. *tennis*, to drive to and fro: F. *teniser*; Dut. *tennen*, to bolt or scarce—affording a lively image of an object driven from one side to the other), a game in which a ball is driven to and fro with rackets: **tennis-court**, a place for playing tennis.

tenon, **n.** *tén-ón* (F. *tenon*; It. *tenone*, a projection made to fit into a mortise—from F. *tenir*: L. *tenere*, to hold), in *arch.*, the end of a piece of timber lessened in thickness and breadth and received into a cavity in another piece, called a *mortise*, in order to form a secure joint: **v.** to form tenons in: **ten'oning**, **imp.** **tén'oned**, **pp.** *-ón'd*: **tenon-saw**, a saw with a brass or steel back for cutting tenons.

tenor, **n.** *tén-ér* (L. *tenor*, an uninterrupted course, tone, accent—from *teneo*, I hold: It. *tenore*: F. *teneur*), general run or currency; character; stamp; purport; sense contained; general course or drift.

tenor, **n.** *tén-ér* (It. *tenore*; F. *tenor*, *tenor*), the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; the middle part next above the bass in a piece of music arranged for four voices; the persons who sing the *tenor*, or the instrument that plays it: **tenotomy**, **n.** *tén-ót-ó-mí* (Gr. *tenon*, a tendon, and *temno*, I cut), in *surg.*, the operation of dividing a tendon.

tense, *a. téns* (L. *tensus*, drawn tight—from *tendo*, I stretch, drawn tight; stretched; rigid: **tense'ly**, **ad.** *-li*: **tense'ness**, **n.** *-nès*, state of being stretched to stiffness: **tension**, **n.** *tén-shún*, the act of stretching or straining; state of being stretched to stiffness; the strain in the direction of the length which a body can bear: **tens'ible**, *a. -sí-bl*, also **tens'ile**, *a. -sí-l*, capable of extension: **tens'ive**, *a. -í-vo*, giving the sensation of tension or contraction: **tens'ively**, **ad.** *-li*: **ten'sility**, **n.** *-sí-lí-ti*, state of being tense or strained to stiffness: **ten'sor**, **n.** *-sér*, in *anat.*, a muscle that extends or tightens a part: **tension-rod**, an iron rod applied to strengthen timber or metal framing, roofs, &c.

tense, **n.** *téns* (F. *temps*; L. *tempus*, time), that form or modification of the verb by which time is expressed.

tent, **n.** *tént* (L. *tentorium*; F. *tente*, a tent: It. *tenda*, any cloth to hang before a window to keep off the sun—from L. *tendere*; F. *tendre*, to stretch, to spread), a movable house or place of shelter formed by canvas stretched and sustained by poles, or upon a light timber frame: **v.** to lodge, as in a tent: **tent'ing**, **imp.** **n.** canvas for tents: **tent'ed**, **pp.** **adj.** furnished with tents, as soldiers; covered with tents, as a field: **tent'less**, *a. -lés*, having no tents: **tent-bed**, a bedstead having the top stretched over it like a tent.

tent, **n.** *tént* (F. *tente*, lint: It. *tenta*, a surgeon's probe—from It. and L. *tentare*, to feel, to probe), in *surg.*, a plug of lint used to dilate or keep open a wound: **v.** to search a wound; to keep it open with a tent: **tent'ing**, **imp.** **tent'ed**, **pp.**

tentacle, **n.** *tén-tá-kí*, usually in the plu. **ten'tacles**, *-kí-z*, also **tentacula**, **n. plu.** *tén-ták-ú-lí* (It. *tentacolo*; F. *tentacule*, a feeler, or one of the antennæ of insects: new L. *tentaculum*, a feeler—from L. *tentare*, to handle, to touch), slender flexible organs proceeding from the heads of many tribes of the smaller animals, and used for the purposes of feeling, exploring, prehension, locomotion, or for attachment to other bodies, as in the snails, insects, crabs, cuttle-fish, &c.; feelers: **tentac'ular**, *a. -lér*, pert. to tentacula or feelers: **tentac'ulate**, *a. -lút*, or **tentac'ulated**, *a.* having tentacles: **tentac'uliferous**, *a. -lí-fér-ús* (L. *fero*, I bear), having or bearing tentacles: **tentac'ulites**, **n. plu.** *-líz* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of annulated ferulike organisms occurring in Silurian strata.

tentative, *a. tént-á-tí-vo* (L. *tentare*, to try: F. *tentative*), trying; essaying; experimental.

tenter, **n.** *tén-tér* (F. *tendevoires*, frames used by clothiers for stretching cloth: L. *tendere*; F. *tendre*, to stretch), a machine for stretching cloth by means of hooks, called *tenter-hooks*: **v.** to hang or stretch on tenters: **tent'ering**, **imp.** **tén'ter'ed**, **pp.** *-tér'd*: **to be on tenter-hooks**, to be on the stretch; to be in a state of suspense or anxiety.

tenth, **tenthly**—see *ten*.

tentorium, **n.** *tén-tó-rí-úm* (L. *tentorium*, a tent—from *tendo*, I stretch), in *anat.*, a projecting of the

máte, má't, fár, láw; mēte, mēt, hēr; píne, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

dura-mater separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

tenuifolius, a. *tên-û-fô-lî-ûs* (L. *tenuis*, slender, and *folium*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having narrow leaves: **ten'uiros** *tral*, a. *-ôs'tral* (L. *rostrum*, a beak); having a slender bill, as in the *tenuirosters*, a tribe of insectivorous or perching birds.

tenuity, n. *tên-nû-tî* (L. *tenuitas*, thinness—from *tenuis*, thin or slender: It. *tenuità*: F. *ténuité*), smallness in diameter; thinness; slenderness; rarity; lightness: **tenuous**, a. *tên-û-ûs*, thin; slender; rare: **ten'uously**, ad. *-û*.

tenure, n. *tên-ûr* (F. *tenure*, a tenure—from F. *tenir*: L. *tenere*, to hold), the particular conditions under which a tenement is held; holding or manner of holding real estate.

teocalli, n. *tê-ô-kâl-lî* (Mexican, God's house), a pyramid for the worship of the gods among the anc. Mexicans and other aborigines of Amer.

tepefy, v. *têp-ê-fî* (L. *tepefacere*, to make moderately warm—from *tepere*, to be tepid, and *facio*, I make), to make or become moderately warm: **tepfy'ing**, imp. **tepf'ed**, pp. *-fid*: **tepf'efaction**, n. *-fak-shûn*, state of being made tepid.

tepid, a. *têp-id* (L. *tepidus*, moderately warm—from *tepere*, to be moderately warm: It. *tepidò*: F. *tépidè*), moderately warm; lukewarm: **tepid'ness**, n. *-nês*, also **tepidity**, n. *tê-pid-î-tî*, moderate warmth: **tepidarium**, n. *têp-id-â-ri-ûm*, in the anc. Roman baths, the apartment in which the tepid bath was placed; the boiler in which the water was warmed.

ter, *têr* (L. *ter*, thrice—from *tres*, three), a prefix in many chemical and other scientific terms, meaning "thrice"; in the third degree.

teraph, n. *têr-âf*, plu. **ter'aphs** or **teraphim**, *têr-â-fim* (Heb. *teraphim*, nourishers), among the anc. Jews, tutelary household gods by whose worship families expected to be rewarded with domestic prosperity; also supposed to have been types of the ark in the form of crescents.

teratolite, n. *têr-â-tô-lî-t* (Gr. *teras*, a sign or wonder—gen. *teras*, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a pale-violet or bluish-grey colour, often with reddish-white spots; the spots in *Miraculo'sa Saxo* (see L. the miraculous earth of Saxony) of old authors, much valued on account of its supposed medicinal properties.

teratology, n. *têr-â-tô-lô-jî* (Gr. *teras* or *teras'*, a sign or wonder, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities in animals or plants.

terce, n. *têrs*, same as **terce**, which see.

tercine, n. *têr-sîn* (F. *tercine*—from L. *tertius*, the third), in *bot.*, the third coat of the ovule, forming the covering of the central nucleus.

terebinth, n. *têr-ê-bîn-th* (L. *terebinthus*; Gr. *tere-bîn-thos*, the terebinth), the turpentine-tree: **ter'ebinthine**, a. *-bîn-thîn*, pert. to turpentine, or partaking of its taste or qualities; also **terebinthine**, a. *-thîn-ât*: n. a medicine or application consisting of true turpentine, or turpentine of the firs.

tebrate, v. *têr-ê-brât* (L. *tebrata*, an instr. for boring), to perforate, as with a gimlet; to bore: **tebrat'ing**, imp. **tebrat'ed**, pp.

tebratula, n. *têr-ê-brât-û-lâ*, plu. **ter'ebnat'ulæ**, *-û-læ* (dim. of L. *tebratura*, bored or perforated, in allusion to the perforation of the beak), a genus of brachiopod bivalves found fossil and a few species still existing as deep-sea molluscs: **ter'ebnat'ula**, n. *-brâ-tê-lâ*, a genus of brachiopods resembling tebratula, found fossil and existing.

teredo, n. *têr-ê-dô* (L. *teredo*; Gr. *teredon*, a worm which gnaws wood, clothes, &c.—from L. *tero*; Gr. *teiro*, I rub, I grind), a marine animal, elongate and worm-like, lodged in a somewhat globular shell at the inner extremity of a tubular burrow, partly or entirely lined with shell, very destructive from its habit of boring into and taking up its lodgment in wood; the ship-worm: **teredines**, n. plu. *têr-ê-dîns*, the borers; the teredos: **ter'ed'na**, n. plu. *-â-nâ*, in *geol.*, an extinct genus of boring molluscs whose perforations are common in the drift-wood of the London Clay.

terete, a. *tê-rêf* (L. *teres*, rounded off—gen. *teretis*), in *bot.*, nearly cylindrical; having the transverse section nearly circular.

tergeminal, a. *têr-jêm-î-nâl*, also **tergem'inate**, a. *-nât*, and **tergem'inous**, a. *-nîs* (L. *tergeminus*, threefold, triple—from *ter*, three times, and *geminus*, double), thrice double; threefold; three-paired.

tergiferous, a. *têr-jîf-êr-ûs* (L. *tergum*, the back, and

fero, I bear), in *bot.*, bearing on the back—applied to plants which bear their seeds on the back of the leaves, as *terms*.

tergiversation, n. *têr-jî-vêr-sâ-shûn* (L. *tergiversatio*, a refusing, a shift—from *tergum*, the back, and *versus*, turned), a shift; a subterfuge; an evasion; fickleness of conduct.

tergum, n. *têr-gûm* (L. *tergum*, the back), in *entom.*, the upper surface of the abdomen.

term, n. *têrm* (L. *terminus*; F. *terme*; It. *termine*, a boundary), a boundary; a limit; the time for which a thing lasts; any limited time; in *logic*, the subject or predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a proposition, each of which is used twice; a word or expression denoting something peculiar to an art or a science; in *alg.* or *arith.*, a member of a compound quantity; a word or expression in general: **v.** to name; to call; to denominate: **term'ing**, imp. **term'ed**, pp. *term'ed*: **term'er**, n. *-êr*, one who travels to attend a court-term: **term'less**, a. *-lês*, boundless: **term'ly**, a. *-lî*, occurring every term: **ad. term** by term: **terms**, n. plu. conditions, as in a contract or agreement; in *law*, four sections of the year during which the particular business in the superior law courts is transacted, viz.: *Hilary*, begins 11th and ends 31st January; *Easter*, begins 15th April, ends 8th May; *Trinity*, begins 22d May, ends 12th June; *Michaelmas*, begins 2d and ends 25th November—(the University terms are Lent, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas): **to bring to terms**, to cause to submit or agree: **to make terms**, to come to an agreement.

termagant, n. *têr-mâ-gânt* (from *Termagant* or *Ter-vagant*, one of the supposed deities of the Mohammedans, represented in our old plays as a personage of a most violent character: It. *Termegisto*, the child of thunder, a great quarrelling boaster), a ranting bold woman; a virago: **adj.** turbulent; boisterous or furious; scolding: **ter'magantly**, ad. *-lî*: **ter'magancy**, n. *-gân-sî*, the state or quality of being termagant.

termes, n. *têr-mêz*, plu. **termites**, *têr-mî-têz* (L. *tar-mes*, a wood-worm), a species of ant, mostly found within the tropics, very destructive to trees and the wood-work of houses; the white ant.

terminale, v. *têr-mî-nâl* (L. *terminatum*, to bound, to limit—from *terminus*, a boundary: It. *terminare*; F. *terminer*), to bound; to limit; to put an end to; to finish; to come to an end; to conclude: **terminat'ing**, imp. **terminat'ed**, pp. **terminable**, a. *-nâ-bl*, that may be bounded: **terminably**, ad. *-bli*: **terminableness**, n. *-bli-nês*, the state of being terminable: **ter'minal**, a. *-nâl*, forming the extremity; being at the end; in *bot.*, growing at the end of a branch or stem: **terminally**, ad. *-lî*: **terminat'ion**, n. *-nâ-shûn*, the act of limiting or setting bounds; end in time or existence; conclusion; result; in *gram.*, the ending of a word: **terminat'ional**, a. *-â-l*, pert. to a termination or end; forming the termination or end; arranged according to the terminations: **ter'minat'ionally**, ad. *-lî*: **terminative**, a. *-nâ-tîv*, directing termination; absolute: **terminatively**, ad. *-lî*: **terminator**, n. *-têr*, the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon: **terminist**, n. *-nîst*, in *eccles. hist.*, one who maintains that God has assigned to every individual a certain term of repentance.

terminology, n. *têr-mî-nô-lô-jî* (L. *terminus*, an end, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), that branch of a science or art which defines and explains the peculiar words and phrases used in it; also **terminology**, n. *têr-mô-nô-lô-jî* (Gr. *termon*, an end, and *logos*, a discourse): **ter'minologically**, ad. *-lô-jî-â-l-î*.

terminus, n. *têr-mî-nûs*, plu. **ter'mini**, *-nî* (L. *terminus*, a boundary, a limit), a boundary-stone; the first or last station of a railway: **plu.** the principal station at which two or more railways end, as at London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin.

termite, n. *têr-mî-t* (see *termes*), the white ant.

tern, n. *têrn* (Dan. *tern*; Sw. *tarna*; Icel. *therna*, the sea-swallow), a long-winged aquatic fowl, allied to the gulls.

tern, a. *têrn* (L. *terni*, three each), threefold; consisting of three: **ternary**, a. *têr-nêr-î*, proceeding by threes; consisting of threes; arranged in threes: **n.** the number three; also **ter'nion**, n. *-nî-ôn*: **ter'nate**, a. *-nât*, in *bot.*, composed of three leaflets, as compound leaves.

Terpsichore, n. *têr-sîk-ô-rê* (Gr. *Terpsichore*—from *terpein*, to enjoy, and *choros*, dancing), in *anc. Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over the choral song

côo, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chât'r, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

and the dance: **terpsichorean**, a. *térp'sik-ô-ré'an*, pert. to the muse who presided over dancing.

terra, n. *tér'ra* (L. and It. *terra*, earth, clay), the earth; earth; clay: **terra cotta**, *tér'tô* (It. baked clay), a kind of fine clay formed into works of art, which are afterwards burned in the same manner as bricks—anciently used for portable statues: **terra firma**, *tér'má* (L.), solid earth: **terra Japonica**, *já-pón-i-ká* (L. Japan earth), same as *catechu*, a substance obtained from the juice of a species of acacia, formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan: **terra ponderosa**, *pón-dér-ô-sá* (L. heavy earth), another name for *barytes* or heavy spar: **terra Sienna**, *sí-én-ná* (It. earth from Sienna), a ferruginous ochreous earth used as a pigment in both oil and water-colour painting, when burnt becoming of a deep-orange tint: **terra verde**, *tér'dé* (It. green earth), native-green earth used as a pigment in painting.

terrace, n. *tér-rás* (It. *terrazza*, coarse earth, an open walk: F. *terrasse*; Sp. *terrasa*, a terrace—from L. *terra*, earth), a raised bank or platform of earth, either natural or artificial; any shelf or bank of land having a uniformly flat or level surface; any raised flat work or place; an open gallery; the flat roof of a house: **to form into a terrace**: **terracing**, imp.: **terraced**, pp. **-rased**: adj. formed into a terrace; having a terrace.

terrapin, n. *tér-rá-pín*, also **terrapene**, n. *tép* (F. *terrapene*), a large kind of turtle, living in tidal water, highly valued as a delicious article of food.

terraceous, a. *tér-rá-kvô-sis* (L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water), consisting of land and water, as the surface of our earth or globe.

terre, n. *tér* (F. *terre*, earth—from L. *terra*, earth): **terre-blue**, *tér-bló*, a kind of earth of a blue colour: **terre-plain**, *tér-plán* (F. *plain*, a flat), in *fort.*, the level terrace of the parapet on which the cannon are placed, being from 25 to 40 feet wide.

terreen, n. *tér-rén* (F. *terrene*, an earthen pan—from F. *terre*; L. *terra*, earth), an earthen or porcelain vessel for containing soup, &c., at table; more usually spelt *tureen*.

terrene, a. *tér-rén* (L. *terra*, earth), pert. to the earth; land; earthy.

terrestrial, a. *tér-rí-trí-ál* (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth from *terra*, the earth), existing on the earth; pert. to the world or the present state; opposed to celestial: n. an inhabitant of the earth: **terrestrially**, ad. *-ly*.

terrible, a. *tér-rí-bl* (L. *terribilis*, frightful—from *terreo*, I frighten; It. *terribile*; F. *terrible*), adapted to impress terror or dread; fearful; horrible; awful: **terribly**, ad. *-ly*: **terribleness**, n. *-bl-nés*, the quality or state of being terrible; dreadfulness.

terricola, n. *tér-rí-kó-lá* (L. *terra*, the earth, and *colo*, I inhabit), in *geol.*, an order of annelids which, like the earth-worms, burrow in the earth.

terrier, n. *tér-rí-ér* (F. *terrier*, a burrow, a terrier—from F. *terre*; L. *terra*, the earth), a small rough-haired dog which follows animals into their burrows or holes; in *feudal law*, a description or enumeration of lands and tenements; a survey or register of ecclesiastical lands, &c.

terrify, v. *tér-rí-fi* (F. *terrifier*, to terrify—from L. *terreo*, I frighten, and *facio*, I make), to excite great fear or dread in; to alarm or shock with fear: **terrifying**, imp.: adj. filling with fear or dread; frightening: **terrified**, pp. *-fid*: **terrific**, a. *tér-rí-fík*, causing great dread; fearful.

terriginous, a. *tér-rí-gi-nús* (L. *terrigena*, born of the earth—from *terra*, earth, and *genus*, birth, origin), produced by the earth; earth-born.

territory, a. *tér-rí-tór-i* (L. *territorium*, domain, district—from *terra*, the earth; It. *territorio*; F. *territoire*), a district of country; the whole extent of land subject to a state, city, or sovereign prince; any district or division: **territorial**, a. *tér-rí-ál*, pert. to a territory; limited to a certain district: **territorially**, ad. *-ly*.

terror, n. *tér-rér* (L. *terror*, great fear—from L. *terreo*, I frighten; It. *terrore*; F. *terreur*), great fear; alarm that agitates the body and mind; dread; consternation: the cause of extreme fear: **terrorless**, a. *-lés*, free from terror: **terrorism**, n. *-izm*, a state of being terrified or put in bodily fear: **terrorist**, n. *-st*, one of the extreme French revolutionists: **reign of terror**, a name used to designate the bloodiest period of the French Revolution, from about October 1793 to July 1794: **terror-smitten**, a. overwhelmed with terror: **King of Terrors**, death.

terse, a. *tér-sé* (L. *tersus*, wiped off, clean: It. *terso*), clearly written; expressive and elegant—applied to style or language: **tersely**, ad. *-ly*: **terseless**, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being terse; conciseness.

tertia, n. plu. *tér-shá-lá* (L. *tertius*, third), the third series of feathers in the wings of birds, being large feathers growing near the junction of the wing with the body: **tertia**, a. *-shál*, a term applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing.

tertian, a. *tér-shán* (L. *tertianus*, belonging to the third—from *tertius*, the third), occurring every third day, as a fever: n. a fever whose paroxysms occur every third day, or every forty-eight hours.

tertiary, a. *tér-shér-s* (L. *tertius*, third), third; pert. to the third: n. the third or upper great division of the stratified systems, as distinguished from *secondary* and *primary*: **tertiary strata** or **system**, in *geol.*, the formations that occur above the chalk till the close of the drift: **post-tertiary system** (L. *post*, after), in *geol.*, the recent and superficial accumulations occurring above the boulder-drift.

terza-rima, n. *tér-sít-ré-má* (It. *terza-rima*, a third or a third rhyme—from *terza*, three, and *rima*, rhyme), a complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the troubadours.

terzetto, n. *tér-sét-tó* (It. *terzetto*, a trio—from It. *terzo*, a third part: L. *tertius*, the third), in *music*, a composition in three parts; a trio.

tessellate, v. *tés-sé-lát* (L. *tessellatus*, furnished with small square stones or little cubes for paving—from *tessera*, a square), to form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered-work: **tessellating**, imp.: **tessellated**, pp.: adj. formed in little squares or mosaic-work; covered with squares like a chess-board: **tessellation**, n. *-lá-shún*, mosaic-work; the operation of making mosaic-work: **tesselar**, a. *-tér*, formed in little squares: **tesselite**, n. *-ít*, a mineral which exhibits a peculiar tessellated or mosaic-like structure.

tessera, n. *tés-sér-a*, plu. *tés-sér-a* (L. *tessera*; Gr. *tessares*, four-square), a small six-sided solid of marble, earthenware, glass, &c., used for tessellated pavements, ornamenting walls, &c.; a small square of anything used as a token or token: **tesseral**, a. pert. to: **tessular**, a. *-sú-lér*, tessellated; having equal area.

test, n. *tést* (L. *testa*, earthen vessel, shell: It. *testo*, an earthen pitcher; a goldsmith's melting-pot: F. *test*, shell, test; may also be connected with L. *testis*, a witness), the vessel in which a metal is tried; any critical trial or examination; anything used to distinguish substances, or to detect their presence; standard; criterion; proof: **v.** to bring to a trial and examination; to compare with a standard; to prove by experiment; to put to the proof; to refine, as gold or silver, by means of the test: **testing**, imp.: n. the act of trying for proof; the operation of refining gold or silver by the test: **tested**, pp.: **testless**, a. *-lés*, that cannot be tested: **test-paper**, in *chem.*, a strip of paper impregnated with a reagent, used for detecting the presence of certain substances in compounds: **test-tube**, in *chem.*, a tube or glass for holding substances to be tested.

test, n. *tést* (L. *testis*, a witness), an oath which military and civil officers were obliged to take against Popery under the celebrated *Test Act*, repealed in 1828: an oath or affirmation generally: **testable**, a. *-á-bl*, capable of being devised or given by will.

testa, n. *tés-tá*, plu. *tés-tá*, *-té* (L. *testa*, a shell, a tile), in *bot.*, the outer covering of the seed; the shelly covering of certain animals: **testaceans**, n. plu. *tés-tá-sít-á-nz*, also **testacea**, *-á*, a general name for those molluscous animals that are furnished with a shelly covering, as the oyster, periwinkle, &c., in distinction from those which are naked or merely covered with a tough coriaceous substance: **testacel**, n. *tés-tá-sél*, a little shell: **testaceous**, a. *tés-tá-shús*, pert. to or composed of shells; having a hard shelly covering; shelly: **testaceology**, n. *-sé-ól-ô-jí* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science of testaceous molluscs.

testament, n. *tés-tá-mént* (L. *testamentum*, a will—from *testor*, I bear witness to: It. *testamento*; F. *testament*, a written document, properly attested, in which a person declares his pleasure as to the disposal of his property after his death; a will; either of the two great divisions of the Holy Scriptures, as the Old Testament, the New Testament: **testamentary**, a. *-mént-ér-i*, pert. to a will; bequeathed or devised by a will; contained in a will: **testate**, a. *-tát*, having made and left a will; disposed of by will: **testator**, n. *tés-tá-tér* (L.), a man who makes and leaves a will at death:

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

testatrix, *n.* *-trix*, a woman who leaves a will at death.

tester, *n.* *tēs'tēr* (It. *testiera*, the headpiece of anything, crown of a hat: old *F. teste*, the head), the flat canopy over anything, as a bed, a pulpit, a tomb, &c.

testicle, *n.* *tēs'ti-kəl* (L. *testiculus*, a testicle, a dim. from *testis*, a testicle—probably from *testis*, a witness, that is, a proof of virility: It. *testicolo*: F. *testicule*), in the male, one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid: **testiculate**, *a.* *tēs'ti-kəl-lūt*, in bot., shaped like or resembling a testicle; having two oblong tubercles, as a root.

testify, *v.* *tēs'ti-fī* (L. *testificor*, I bear witness—from *testis*, a witness, and *facio*, I make: It. *testificare*: F. *testifier*), to prove, as a witness; to state or declare on oath; to publish and declare freely; to give evidence or testimony; to declare against: **testifying**, *imp.*: **testified**, *pp.* *-tified*: **testification**, *n.* *-tifi-kā-shūn*, the act of giving testimony or evidence: **testifier**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who testifies.

testily, *testiness*—see *testy*.

testimony, *n.* *tēs'ti-mō-ni* (L. *testimonium*, witness, evidence—from *testis*, a witness), evidence; a solemn declaration or affirmation for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; declaration; open attestation; in *Scrip.*, the tables or book of the law; the Gospel; the Word of God: **testimonial**, *n.* *-mō-ni-āl*, a written certificate in favour of one's conduct, qualifications, and abilities; a gift raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual's public services, or as a token of respect for his private worth, presented in the form of a sum of money, a piece of plate, or the like—taking the form of a monument, a benevolent endowment, or the like, if done after death.

testudo, *n.* *tēs'tā-dō* (L. *testudo*, a tortoise, or covering like it); in *zool.*, the shield or covering of the tortoise family; in *anc. Rome*, a covering or screen for a number of soldiers during an attack, formed by their shields; in *med.*, a broad soft tumour, called also a *taipa*: **testudinal**, *a.* *-dī-nāl*, pert. to the tortoise, or resembling it: **testudinate**, *a.* *-nāt*, also **testudinately**, *a.* *-nāt-lī*, shaped like the back of a tortoise; arched: **testudineous**, *a.* *tēs'tū-dī-nē-ūs*, resembling the shell of a tortoise.

testy, *a.* *tēs'ti* (old *F. teste*; F. *tête*, the head), fretful; peevish; easily irritated: **testily**, *adv.* *-lī*: **testiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, ill-nature; petulance; peevishness.

tetanus, *n.* *tēt'a-nūs* (L. *tetanus*; Gr. *tetanos*, a stiffness or spasm of the neck—from Gr. *teino*, I stretch), a disease characterised by violent and continued contraction or spasms of the muscles, resulting in rigidity and incurvations of various parts; the disease called lockjaw: **tetanic**, *a.* *tēt-tā-nīk*, pert. to tetanus: **n. a medicine which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles: **tetanoid**, *a.* *tēt'a-nōyid* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), resembling tetanus.**

tetchy, *a.* *tēch'i*, same as *techy* or *touchy*, which see.

tete, *n.* *tāt* (F. *tête*, the head), a lady's false hair or front: **tete-a-tete**, *tāt-tāt* (F. *tête de tête*), private conversation; familiar interview or conference: **adv. *face to face*; familiarly: **tete-de-pont**, *'-dē-pōng'* (F. the head of a bridge), in *fort.*, any work or system of works thrown up at one end of a bridge in order to cover the communication across a river.**

tether, *n.* *tēth'ēr* (Icel. *tjodra*, to tether: Fris. *tudder*; Low Ger. *tider*, a tether; Gael. *taod*, a halter), a rope or chain by which a beast is confined to certain limits while feeding; anything by which one is restrained: **v. to confine by a rope; to restrain within certain limits: **tethering**, *imp.*: **tethered**, *pp.* *-ērd*: **length of his tether**, the extreme limits to which one can go.**

tetra, *tē'trā* (Gr. *tetra*, four), a common prefix in scientific and technical terms, signifying "four"; fourfold; four times.

tetrachord, *n.* *tēt'rā-kārd* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *chorde*, a chord), in *anc. music*, a series of four sounds of which the first and last constituted a fourth.

tetradymite, *n.* *tē'trād'i-mīt* (Gr. *tetradymos*, fourfold), a mineral, sulpho-telluride of bismuth, so called from the quadruple macles in which its crystals usually appear.

tetradynamous, *a.* *tēt'rā-dīn'd-mūs*, also **tetradynamian**, *a.* *-dī-nā-mi-ān* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *dynamis*, power, strength), in *bot.*, having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others; of the class **tetradynamia**, *n.* *-mā-mi-ā*.

tetragon, *n.* *tēt'rā-gōn* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gonia*, a corner, an angle), a plane figure having four angles, as a square, a rhombus, &c.: **tetragonal**, *a.* *tē'trā-gō-nāl*, having four angles and sides.

tetragonolepis, *n.* *tēt'rā-gōn-ō-lē'pīs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, *gonia*, a corner, and *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a fossil fish having four-cornered scales.

tetragnian, *a.* *tēt'rā-jīn'i-ān*, also **tetragnous**, *a.* *tē'trā-jī-nūs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having four carpels or four styles; of the class **tetragnia**, *n.* *-jīn'i-ā*.

tetrahedron, *n.* *tēt'rā-hē'drōn* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a seat, a base), a solid figure having four sides, each consisting of an equilateral and equal triangle; one of the five regular solids: **tetrahedral**, *a.* *-drāl*, bounded by four equilateral and equal triangles.

tetrahexahedron, *n.* *tēt'rā-hēks'ā-hē'drōn* (Gr. *tetra*, four, *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a seat or base), in *crystals*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube: **tetrahaxahedral**, *a.* *-hē'drāl*, exhibiting four ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

tetralogy, *n.* *tē'trāl'ō-jī* (Gr. *tetralogia*—from *tetra*, four, and *logos*, a word), in the *Gr. drama*, a regular production consisting of four dramas, three being tragedies on the same general subject, and the fourth a comic drama.

tetrameter, *n.* *tē'trām'ē-tēr* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *metron*, a measure), a verse consisting of four metres: **adj.** having four metres.

tetrandrous, *a.* *tē'trān'drūs*, also **tetrandrian**, *a.* *-dri-ān* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *andros*, a man—gen. *andros*), monoclinal or hermaphrodite, and having four stamens; of the class **tetrandria**, *n.* *-dri-ā*.

tetrapetalous, *a.* *tēt'rā-pē'tā-līs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *petalon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, containing four distinct petals or flower-leaves.

tetraphyllous, *a.* *tēt'rā-fīllūs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *phylon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having four leaves.

tetrapla, *n.* *tē'trā-plā* (Gr. *tetraplos*, fourfold), a Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in parallel columns by Origen, one of the ancient fathers: a version of the Bible in four languages and in four columns.

tetrapterous, *a.* *tē'trāptēr'ūs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing or a fin), having four wings: **tetrapteran**, *n.* *-ān*, an insect having four wings: **tetrapterus**, *n.* *-ūs* in *geol.*, a four-finned fossil creature: a genus of fossil fishes peculiar to the chalk formation.

tetraquetrous, *a.* *tēt'rā-kē'trūs* (Gr. *tetra*, four: L. *quadra*, a square), in *bot.*, having four angles, the faces being concave.

tetrarch, *n.* *tēt'rārk* (Gr. *tetrarches*—from *tetra*, four, and *archos*, a ruler), the Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; any petty prince or sovereign: **tetrarchate**, *n.* *-rār-kāt*, also **tetrarchy**, *n.* *-kī*, the fourth part of a province under a Roman governor; the office or jurisdiction of tetrarch: **tetrarchical**, *a.* *tēt'rār-kī-kāl*, pert. to a tetrarchy.

tetraspermous, *a.* *tēt'rā-spēr'mūs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, having four seeds.

tetraspore, *n.* *tēt'rā-spōr* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *sporos*, a seed), a germinating body among the *algæ* or sea-weeds, composed of four spore-like cells; also applied to those of three cells.

tetrastich, *n.* *tēt'rāstīk* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *stichos*, a row, a verse), an epigram or stanza of four verses.

tetrastyle, *n.* *tēt'rā-stīl* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *stulos*, a column), in *anc. arch.*, a building with four columns in front.

tetrasyllable, *n.* *tēt'rā-sīl'lā-bl* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and Eng. *syllable*), a word of four syllables: **tetrasyllabic**, *a.* *-sīl'lāb'īk*, also **tetrasyllabical**, *a.* *-lāb'i-kāl*, consisting of or having four syllables.

tetrathecal, *a.* *tēt'rā-thē-kāl* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *theke*, a case), in *bot.*, having four loculements or thecae.

tetter, *n.* *tēt'tēr* (Icel. *titra*; Bav. *tattern*; Ger. *zit-tern*, to tremble; Ger. *zitter*, a tetter), in *med.*, a cutaneous disease accompanied with redness and itching; ringworm: **v.** to affect with disease called tetter: **tettering**, *imp.*: **tettered**, *pp.* *-tērd*: **tetterous**, *a.* *-tēr'ūs*, having the character of a tetter.

Teutonic, *a.* *tū-tōn'īk*, pert. to the Teutons or Teutones, or anc. Germans: **n. the language of the anc. Teutons, the parent of a group of European languages.**

tew, *v.* *tū* (AS. *tawian*; Low Ger. *tawen*, to faw or dress leather—see *taw*), to prepare by working; to pull about; to beat or dress, as leather or hemp:

cōw, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

tew'ing, imp.: **tewed**, pp. *tūd*: **tew'-taw**, v. *-tāw*, to beat so as to soften, as skins or flax.

tewel, n. *tū'el* (old F. *tuiel*; Norm. F. *tuyau*; Icel. *tuda*, a tube: L. *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube), a pipe or funnel for smoke; the iron pipe of a forge which receives the nozzle of the bellows.

text, n. *tēkst* (L. *textum*, that which is woven, a web—from *texo*, I weave: F. *texte*, a text), that on which a commentary is written; the subject of a sermon or discourse, as a selected verse or passage of Scripture; the written composition or book, as distinguished from notes or comments; very large handwriting as preparatory training for small or running hand: **text-book**, a book used as a standard book for a particular branch of study for the use of students; a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for easy reference: **textual**, a *tēks'tū-āl*, contained in the text; serving as a text: **textually**, ad. *-ly*: **textualist**, n. *-tst*, one who adheres to the text; one ready in citing texts: **text'uary**, n. *-ē-ri*, one of a sect of Jews who rigidly adhere to the text of the Heb. Scriptures.

textile, a. *tēks'til* (L. *textilis*, woven, wrought—from *texo*, I weave), woven; capable of being woven: **textorial**, a. *tēks'tō-ri-āl*, belonging to weaving.

texture, n. *tēks'tūr* (L. *textura*, a web, a construction—from *texo*, I weave: F. *texture*), that which is woven; a web; in *anat.* or *bot.*, the disposition of the several parts of any body viewed in connection with each other; tissue.

thalamus, n. *thāl'-ā-mūs* (L. *thalamus*; Gr. *thalamos*, a sleeping-room), in *anat.*, that part of the brain from which the optic nerves are partly derived; in *bot.*, the receptacle of the flower, or the part of the peduncle into which the floral organs are inserted: **thalamifloral**, a. *-mī-flō-rāl* (L. *flōs*, a flower—gen. *flōris*), denoting parts of the floral envelope inserted separately into the receptacle or thalamus.

thalassophytes, n. plu. *thā-lās'sō-fīts* (Gr. *thalassos*, belonging to sea, and *phuton*, a plant), the algae or sea-plants; a term sometimes employed to embrace the entire vegetable productions of the ocean.

thaler, n. *tāl'-ēr*, the German dollar, equal to 35 pence sterling nearly; the word has been in other countries corrupted into *dollar*.

Thalia, n. *thā-lī-ā* (L. *Thalia*; Gr. *Thaleia*—from Gr. *thallo*, I flourish or bloom), in *anc. myth.*, the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry; one of the graces; one of the recently-discovered asteroids.

thallium, n. *thāl'-i-ūm* (Gr. *thallos*, the shoot of a plant, suggestive of greenness), a rare metal discovered by Crookes in 1861, whose spectrum furnishes a singularly brilliant green line.

thallogen, n. *thāl'-ō-jēn* (Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot, and *gennaō*, I produce), one of a large class of cellular cryptogamous plants, never exhibiting a marked distinction into root, stem, and foliage.

thallus, n. *thāl'-ūs*, plu. *thāl'i*, *-is* (L. *thallus*; Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot or branch), in *bot.*, a solid mass of cells, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat stratum or expansion, or in the form of a lobe, leaf, or frond.

Thalmud, n. *tāl'-mūd*—see **Talmud**.

Tammuz, n. *tām'-mūs*, also written **Tam'muz** (Heb.), according to some, the mystic name of the Egyptian god Osiris; a deity among the Syrians, in honour of whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual lamentation—said to be identical with the Phœnician Adonis; the tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to a part of our June and July.

than, conj. *thēn* (AS. *thone*; old H. Ger. *danne*: another form of *then*), a joining particle used after the comparative degree, and followed by the object compared; also used after such words as *other*, *otherwise*.

thane, n. *thān* (AS. *thegen*, a minister; Icel. *thegn*, a brave man, a warrior; old H. Ger. *depan*, a male, a soldier), among the *Anglo-Saxons*, a title applied to persons of dignity, being great landed proprietors: **thanage**, n. *thē-nā-jē*, the district in which the thane anciently presided: **thane dom**, n. *-dām*, the office or jurisdiction of a thane: **thane'ship**, n. *-ship*, the state or dignity of a thane; the property: **thane-lands**, the possessions granted to thanes.

thank, v. *thāngk* (Goth. *thankjan*; Gr. *denken*, to think; AS. *thanc*, thought, thanks), to express one's gratitude for a favour or for a kindness—often used in a contrary and ironical sense: **thanks**, n. plu. expression of gratitude for a favour or a kindness—used

familiarly instead of *thank you*: **thank'ing**, imp.: **thanked**, pp. *thāngkt*: **thankful**, a. *thāngk'fōl*, grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received: **thank fully**, ad. *-ly*: **thankfulness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being thankful; expression of thanks; gratitude: **thankless**, a. *-lēś*, ungrateful; unthankful: **thanklessly**, ad. *-lēś*: **thanklessness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being thankless; ingratitude: **thanks-giver**, n. one who gives thanks in acknowledgment of goodness or kindness: **thanks-giving**, n. (*thanks*, and *giving*), the act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude, for favours or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness: **thank-offering** or **thanks-offering**, an offering made, or gift bestowed, in acknowledgment of the divine goodness: **thank worthy**, a. deserving thanks; meritorious: **thank worthiness**, n. the state of being thankworthy.

that, a. *thāt*, plu. *those*, *thōz* (AS. *thæt*, the, that; Goth. *thata*, that; Sans. *tat*, this or that), not this but the other; the more distant thing, being thus opposed to *this*—*this* denoting the nearest, and *that* the more distant of the two objects; pointing to some person or thing mentioned before: **rel. pron.** in certain cases used instead of *who*, *which*, and *whom*: **conj.** denoting the object, the final end, or purpose; because: **to the end that**, in *order that*, conjunctive phrases, introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result: **in that**, for the reason that; because.

thatch, n. *thāčh* (AS. *theccan*, to cover, to conceal: Dan. *dække*, to cover: L. *tectum*, a roof), straw or similar substances used to cover the roofs of houses, also to cover the tops of stacks of corn or hay to protect them from rain: **v.** to cover or roof with straw, reeds, or similar substances: **thatch'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of covering buildings with thatch; such materials as straw or reeds used for covering buildings: **thatch'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who thatches houses.

thaumatrope, n. *thāw'mā-trōp* (Gr. *thauma*, a wonder, and *tropeō*, I turn), an optical instr. or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye after the luminous object has been withdrawn: **thau'matur'gy**, n. *-tēr-jī* (Gr. *ergon*, a work), the act or art of performing wonders: **thau'matur'gic**, a. *-jīk*, also **thau'matur'gical**, a. *-jī-kāl*, exciting wonder; wonder-working: **thau'matur'gist**, n. *-jīst*, one who works wonders; one who deals or believes in wonders: **thau'matur'gus**, n. *-gūs*, a wonder-worker; a miracle-worker.

thaw, n. *thāw* (Dut. *daww*, dew; Ger. *thauen*, to dissolve, to thaw: W. *tawed*, melting, dripping; Icel. *thida*, thaw), the melting of ice or snow by a change of temperature; the change of weather that causes it: **v.** to melt or reduce to a liquid state, as ice or snow: to become sufficiently warm to melt ice or snow, as the weather: **thaw'ing**, imp.: **thawed**, pp. *thāid*: **thaw'y**, a. *thāw'ē*, growing liquid.

the, a. *thē* or *thē* (AS. *se* or *the*; Dut. *de*; Ger. *der*, the), a word placed before nouns, or nouns preceded by adjectives, to point them out and limit their signification; usually called the *definite article*, but is really a demonstrative adjective, and only a softened form of *that*; used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees. **Note**.—In poetic compositions, the *e* is often cut off before a vowel thus, *thū*, and also the *he*, as *Fother*.

theatre, n. *thē-ā-lēr* (L. *theatrum*; Gr. *theatron*, a theatre—from Gr. *theaomai*, I see: F. *théâtre*), a building in which to exhibit dramatic performances or shows; a playhouse; a place rising up gradually like the seats of a theatre, one behind the other; any place or field of action; a large apartment suitably arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.: **theatric**, a. *thē-ā-trīk*, also **theatrical**, a. *-rī-kāl*, pert. to a theatre; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; calculated for display: **theatrical'y**, ad. *-ly*: **theat'ricals**, n. plu. *kālē*, dramatic performances.

theban, a. *thē-bān*, of or from Thebes, in Egypt; n. a native or inhabitant of Thebes: **Theban year**, the anc. Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours.

theca, n. *thē-kā*, plu. *thēcās*, *thē'se* (Gr. *thēka*, a sheath or case), in *bot.*, the case containing the reproductive matter in some flowerless plants; spore-cases of moss and suchlike plants; in *anat.*, an organ or part which encloses another, or contains something; a sheath or case.

thecaphore, n. *thē-kā-fōr* (Gr. *thēke*, a sheath, and *phero*, I bear), in *bot.*, the roundish stalk on which

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

the ovary of some plants is elevated: **thecaporous**, *a. thē-kāpō-rūs* (Gr. *spora*, a seed), having the spores in theca or cases, as in fungi.

theodont, *n. thē-kō-dōnt* (Gr. *theke*, a sheath or case, and *odontos*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a saurian which has the teeth implanted in sockets: **thecodontia**, *n. plu. dōn'shī-dā*, one of the thirteen orders into which Professor Owen arranges the reptilia, living and extinct: the **codon'tosaurus**, *n. -kō-sāi-rūs* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), the socket-tooth saurian, a fossil reptile—so called from having the teeth implanted in distinct sockets, as in the crocodile.

thee, pron. *thē* (AS. *thee*, the; old Fris. *thi*; Goth. *thuk*, thee), the objective case of *thou*, which see.

theft, *n. thēft* (Goth. *thiufs*; Icel. *thjafir*; Ger. *dieb*, a thief), the taking possession of the goods or movables of another secretly without leave or with violence; the act of stealing: **theftuous**, *a. -nīs*, in *Scots lousy*, of the nature of theft; tainted with theft: **theftuously**, *ad. -lī*.

theine, *n. thē'in*, also **theina**, *n. thē'īnā* (F. *theine*—from new L. *thea*, the tea-plant), a bitter and volatile principle, obtained in the form of fine white prisms, of a silky lustre, from tea, coffee, &c.; same as *caffeine*.

their, pron. or *a. thār* (AS. *thara*, of the, of those; Icel. *their*, they, masc.), of them; or of belonging to; poss. plu. of *they*: *they* is used when prefixed to a noun or to an adjective and its noun, as *their* own statements: the form **theirs** is employed as the substitute for a noun, and stands alone, as, the statements are *theirs*, *theirs* is the best cultivated field.

theism, *n. thē'izm* (Gr. *theos*, a god: F. *théisme*), belief in the existence of a God, with or without a belief in a revelation; opposed to **atheism**: **theist**, *n. -ist*, one who believes in the existence of a God: **theistic**, *a. thē'is-tik*, also **theistical**, *a. -tī-kāl*, pert. to or according to theism: **theistically**, *ad. -kāl-ī*. *Note.*—**Theism** is the same word etymologically with **deism**, but a distinction is drawn between them,—*theists* reject the idea of a divine revelation, but maintain the existence of a Deity who governs all things by the constant exercise of His beneficent power; *deists* admit the existence of a God who created all things, but affirm that, having laid down immutable laws for their government, He does not further interfere.

theioidus, *n. thē'īō-dūs* (Gr. *thele*, a nipple, and *oidos*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a fossil fish of the Silurian bone-bed.

them, pron. *thēm* (AS. *them*, to thee), the objective case of the pronoun *they*: **themselves**, comp. pron. *-sēlvz* (*them*, and *selves*), an emphatic form of *them*; those very persons.

theme, *n. thēm* (L. and Gr. *thema*, the thing laid down, the subject treated of: F. *thème*: It. *tema*), a subject or topic for discussion; the subject on which a person speaks or writes; the primary or radical part of a verb; in *music*, a series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition.

Themis, *n. thē'mīs* (L. and Gr. *Themis*—from Gr. *themis*, that which is established by old usage), in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of law and justice.

then, conj. *thēn* (AS. *thonne* or *thænne*; old H. Ger. *danne*; Dut. *dan*, then), in that case; in consequence: *ad.* at that time, referring to a specified time either past or future; soon afterward; therefore: *by then*, by that time: *till then*, until that time.

thenardite, *n. thē-nār'dīt* (after *Thenard*), a sulphate of soda occurring in crystalline crusts, of a vitreous white colour, at the salt-springs near Madrid, and in Peru, used in the manufacture of soda.

thence, *ad. thēns* (AS. *thanan*; Icel. *thadnan*, thence), from that place; from that time: though inelegant, and a pleonasm, the use of *from thence*, for *thence*, is not uncommon, even among good writers: **thenceforth**, *ad. thēns'fōrth* (*thence*, and *forth*), from that time: **thenceforward**, *ad. (thence, and forward)*, from that time onward.

theobroma, *n. thē'ō-brō'mā* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *broma*, food: F. *théobrome*), in *bot.*, a genus of plants producing the cacao or chocolate-nut: **theobromine**, *n. -mīn*, a peculiar principle obtained from the chocolate-nut.

theochristic, *a. thē'ō-kris'tīk* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *christos*, anointed), anointing by God.

theocracy, *n. thē'ō-krā-sī* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *kratos*, strength: F. *théocratie*), government of a state by the immediate direction of God, as the anc. Jewish state; the state thus governed: **theocratic**, *a. thē'ō-*

krāt'īk, also **the'ocrat'ical**, *a. -ī-kāl*, pert. to; administered by the immediate direction of God: **the'ocrat'ically**, *ad. -lī*.

theocracy, *n. thē'ō-krā-sī* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *krasis*, a mixing), a mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols; in *anc. phil.*, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theodolite, *n. thē'ō-dō-līt* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *dolchos*, long: F. *théodolite*), an instr. used by land-surveyors, especially in trigonometrical surveying: **theodolitic**, *a. -līt'īk*, pert. to a theodolite.

theogony, *n. thē'ō-gō-nī* (L. and Gr. *theogonia*—from Gr. *theos*, a god, and *gonē*, race, progeny), the generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen myth, which taught the genealogy of their deities: **theogonist**, *n. -nist*, one who writes on theogony: **theogonical**, *a. thē'ō-gōn'ī-kāl*, pert. to theogony.

theology, *n. thē'ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *theologia*, theology—*from theos*, a god, and *lego*, I say, I speak; *logos*, discourse: F. *théologie*), the science of God and divine things; divinity: **theologian**, *n. thē'ō-lō-jī-ān*, one well versed in the science of divine things: **theological**, *a. lōj'ī-kāl*, pert. to the science of divine things: **theologically**, *ad. -lī*: **theologise**, *v. thē'ō-lō-jīz*, to render theological: **theologising**, *imp. the'ologised*, *pp. -jīz*: **theologist**, *n. -jīst*, one versed in theology.

theomachy, *n. thē'ō-mā-kī* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *mache*, a battle), in *anc. myth.*, a fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants against the gods: **theomachist**, *n. -kist*, one who fights against the gods: **theomancy**, *n. thē'ō-mān-sī* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), a kind of divination drawn from the responses of the anc. heathen oracles: **theopathy**, *n. thē'ō-pā-thī* (Gr. *pathos*, feeling or suffering), sympathy with the divine nature; capacity for religious affections or worship: **theopathic**, *a. thē'ō-pā-thē'īk*, also **theopathic**, *a. -thīk*, or pert. to: **theophany**, *n. thē'ō-fā-nī* (Gr. *phainesthai*, to appear), a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance: **theopneustic**, *n. thē'ō-pnūs'tīk* (Gr. *pneusis*, a breathing), divine inspiration: **theopneustic**, *a. -tīk*, given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

theorem, *n. thē'ō-rēm* (L. and Gr. *theoremā*—from Gr. *theoreo*, I look at: F. *théorème*: It. *teorema*), in *math.*, something laid down as a truth which is to be proved by a chain of reasoning; in *analysis*, a rule or statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols: **theorematic**, *a. thē'ō-rē-mā'tīk*, also **theoremic**, *a. -rēm'īk*, pert. to or comprised in a theorem.

theory, *n. thē'ō-rī* (Gr. *theoria*, an inspection or survey—*from theoreo*, I look at, I behold: F. *théorie*), a doctrine or scheme of things terminating in speculation, and without a view to practice; the abstract principles of any art considered without reference to practice; the opposite of practice; the science, distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; a scheme or system founded on inferences drawn from certain principles, or from the particular arrangement of certain facts: **theoretic**, *a. thē'ō-rē'tīk*, also **the'oret'ical**, *a. -ī-kāl*, pert. to theory, or depending on it; not practical; speculative: **theoretically**, *ad. -kāl-ī*: **theorise**, *v. -rīz*, to form a theory; to speculate: **theorising**, *imp. the'orised*, *pp. -rīz*: **theoriser**, *n. -rī-zēr*, one who indulges in theory rather than in practice: **theorist**, *n. -rīs-t*, one who forms theories; one given to speculation.

theosophy, *n. thē'ō-sō-fī* (Gr. *theosophia*, divine wisdom—*from theos*, a god, and *sophos*, wise), a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination; the supposed direct intercourse with God and spirits: **theosophism**, *n. -fīz*, theosophy, or a process of it: **theosophist**, *n. -jīst*, one who gives a theory of God, or of the works of God, founded not on reason, but on a supposed inspiration of his own: **theosophic**, *a. thē'ō-sō-fīk*, also **theosophical**, *a. -ī-kāl*, pert. to theosophy.

therapeutics, *n. thēr'ā-pū'tīks* (Gr. *therapeutikos*, having the power of healing—from *therapeuin*, to take care of, to heal: F. *thérapeutique*: It. *terapeutica*), that department of medicine which relates to the discovery and application of remedies for the cure of diseases: **therapeutic**, *a. -tīk*, also **therapeutical**, *a. -tī-kāl*, curative; pert. to the healing art: **therapeutically**, *ad. -lī*.

there, *ad. thār* (AS. *thær*; Icel. *thar*; Dut. *daar*, there), in that place; in the place most distant; op.

cōte, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

posed to *here*, in this place; a word used as a mere introductory particle at the beginning of a sentence, adding to the sentence a peculiar and idiomatic emphasis, which can hardly be explained: *there* serves to throw the nominative after the verb, as "a man was," "*there* was a man"; in composition, *there* has the force of *that*, as *thereby*, by that; *thereabout*, ad. *à-bôit*, or *thereabouts*, ad. *(there, and about)*, near that place; near that number or degree; concerning that matter: *thereafter*, ad. *à-fôr* (*there, and after*), according to that; accordingly: *thereat*, ad. *àt* (*there, and at*), at that; at that thing or event: *thereby*, ad. *à-bi* (*there, and by*), by that means; in consequence of that; *therefore*, ad. and conj. *thér* (*for there, and for*), for that or this reason; referring to something previously stated; consequently; in return for this or that: *therefrom*, ad. *thér-fróm* (*there, and from*), from this or that: *therein*, ad. *à-in* (*there, and in*), in that or this place, time, or thing: *thereinto*, ad. *à-ù-ló* (*there, and into*), into that, or that place: *thereof*, ad. *à-f* (*there, and of*), of that or this: *thereon*, ad. *à-on* (*there, and on*), on that or this: *thereout*, ad. *à-ôut* (*there, and out*), out of this or that: *there to*, ad. *à-tó* (*there, and to*), also *thereunto*, ad. *à-un-tó*, to that or this: *thereupon*, ad. *à-up-ôn* (*there, and upon*), upon that or this, in consequence of that; immediately: *therewith*, ad. *à-with* (*there, and with*), with that or this; forthwith: *therewithal*, ad. *à-wâl*, over and above; with that or this.

thermal, a. *thér-mál*, sometimes *thermic*, a. *-mík* (Gr. *thermos*, warm; *therme*, heat; F. *thermat*: It. *termale*), of or pert. to heat; warm—applied to springs above 60° Fahr.

thermidor, n. *thér-má-dór* (F.—from Gr. *thermos*, warm), one of the months of the French Republican calendar, from 19th July to 17th August.

thermo, *thér-mó* (Gr. *thermos*, warm; *therme*, heat), a common prefix in many scientific terms, denoting "connected with or derived from heat": **thermo-electricity**, electricity developed by the unequal heating of metallic substances: **thermo-electrometer**, an instr. for ascertaining the deflagrating or heating power of an electric current: **thermometer**, n. *thér-móm-é-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies by the regular expansion of mercury, or of some other substance: **thermometric**, a. *thér-mó-mé-trík*, also **thermometical**, a. *-r-ikál*, pert. to a thermometer; made or ascertained by a thermometer: **thermometrically**, ad. *à-*: **thermoscope**, n. *thér-mó-skóp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), an instr. for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected: **thermoscopic**, a. *-skóp-ik*, of or pert. to the thermoscope: **thermostat**, n. *thér-mó-stát* (Gr. *statos*, standing), a self-acting instr. for regulating temperature: **thermostatic**, a. *-stát-ik*, pert. to a thermostat; regulating the heat.

thermonatrite, n. *thér-mó-à-trít* (Gr. *therme*, heat, and Eng. *natron*, crude carbonate of soda), prismatic carbonate of soda with slight earthy impurities, occurring with natron in the lakes of S. Amer., the Egyptian desert, &c., which is deposited from their waters during the warm season.

thermotics, n. plu. *thér-mót-iks* (Gr. *thermos*, warm), the science or philosophy of heat; the effects caused by the action of heat upon matter: **thermotical**, a. *-l-ikál*, produced by heat.

thesaurus, n. *thé-só-ó-r-ús* (L. *thesaurus*; Gr. *thesauros*, a treasure), a treasury or storehouse; a repository of knowledge; a lexicon; a dictionary.

these, a. *théz* (AS. *thís*), the plu. of this, which see. **thesis**, n. *thé-sis*, plu. *theses*, *thé-séz* (L. and Gr. *thesis*, a proposition—from Gr. *tithenai*, I place, I set; F. *thèse*; It. *tesi*), a position or proposition laid down or advanced to be supported by argument; a theme; a subject or question prescribed to a student on which to write, as a means of further testing his knowledge before granting a degree; the exercise or essay itself; a subject.

Thespian, a. *thés-p-án* (Gr. *Thespiis*, the founder of the Greek drama), of or relating to tragic acting; tragic.

theurgy, n. *thé-ér-jí* (Gr. *theourgia*, the work of God, a miracle—from *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work), a miracle; the power of doing supernatural things by prayer to God, &c.; a species of magic: **theurgist**, n. *thé-úr-jít*, one who pretends to the supernatural: **theurgic**, a. *thé-úr-jík*, also **theurgical**, a. *-j-ikál*, pert. to or done by theurgy.

thews, n. plu. *thúz* (from Eng. *thigh*, the fleshy part of the leg; Icel. *thjo*, buttocks; AS. *théoh*; Dut. *diede*, the thigh), muscles; brawn; strength: **thewy**, a. *thá-í*, having strong or large muscles; muscular: **thews and sinews**, the pith and strength of any effort or enterprise.

they, pron. *thá* (AS. *thá*; Goth. *thai*, they), the nom. plu. of *he, she, or it*, denoting more than one person or thing; used indefinitely, as "*they* say"—that is, the world at large. **Note**—*They, their, them*, may with strict propriety be employed, even though their correlatives be in the sing. number; the use of these forms as singulars tends to prevent awkward repetitions and direct personalities. Such a form of expression as, "neither John nor his sister could recite his or her lessons," though strictly and grammatically correct, is an awkward one, and sounds harshly: "neither John nor his sister could recite *their* lessons" is more pleasant to the ear, and is quite in accordance with common usage: "In lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves."—Philp. ii. 3.

thick, a. *thík* (Icel. *thýckr*, close pressed; Dut. *dik*; Ger. *dick*, thick, frequent; Fin. *tukkaa*, to thrust into, to stop), not thin; dense; close; compact; muddy; not clear; having more depth from side to side, or from surface to surface, than in common use; deep, as five inches *thick*; crowded; following each other, in quick succession; dark; obscure; dull; stupid; intimate or familiar, as he is very *thick* with him: n. the thickest or most crowded part: ad. fast; frequently; to a greater depth than usual: **thickly**, ad. *à-*: **thickness**, n. *-nés*, closeness or denseness; depth from side to side, or from surface to surface; quantity laid on quantity to some depth; consistence; want of quickness of perception: **thickish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat thick: **thick-headed**, a. dull; stupid: **thick-set**, a. closely planted; having a short thick body: **thick-strakes**, in *shipbuilding*, strakes of planking thicker than those in common use: **thick-stuff**, in *shipbuilding*, a term denoting all planking above four inches in thickness: **through thick and thin**, through whatever is in the way; in a resolute way: **thicken**, v. *thík-n*, to make close or dense; to render less thin; to become dark or obscure; to become more numerous; to press or be crowded: **thickening**, imp. *thík-níng*, a. something put into a liquid, to make it more thick: **thickened**, pp. *thík-ét*: **thicket**, n. *-ét*, a number of trees or shrubs growing crowded irregularly together; a small close wood or copse.

thief, n. *théf*, plu. *thieves*, *théz* (Goth. *thiurs*; Icel. *thjofr*; Ger. *dieb*, a thief), one who takes away the property of another privately without leave, or by violence; one who steals: **thieve**, v. *thé*, to steal; to wrongly take the property of another: **thieving**, imp.: **thief**, adj. practising theft: **thieved**, pp. *théed*: **thievery**, n. *thév-ér*, the practice of stealing: **thievish**, a. *-ish*, given to stealing; addicted to theft, partaking of the nature of theft: **thievishly**, ad. *à-*: **thievishness**, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being thievish: **thief-catcher**, one whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice: **theft**, which see.

thigh, n. *thá* (AS. *théoh*; Dut. *diete*, thigh; Icel. *thjo*, thick part of the thigh), the thick part of the lower limb between the knee and the hip-joint: **thighbone**, the large bone of the thigh.

thill, n. *thíl* (AS. *thil*, a carriage; Icel. *thú*, a panel-line), the shaft of a cart or carriage, or other vehicle: **thill-er**, n. *-ér*, also **thill-horse**, the horse which goes between the shafts.

thimble, n. *thím-bl* (a corruption of Eng. *thumb*, and *bell*), a metal cap or cover put on the fore part of the second finger of the right hand, used in sewing for driving the needle through the cloth; among *seamen*, an iron ring with a groove around it to receive a rope: **thimble-rig** or **-rigger**, a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea or small ball is pretended to be concealed under one of three thimble-like cups: **thimble-rigger**, one who practises the above sleight-of-hand rogues to obtain money from the unwary by betting.

thin, a. *thín* (Icel. *thunnr*; Dut. *dun*; Ger. *dünn*; L. *tenuis*, thin), not thick; watery; very liquid; not dense; not close or crowded; sparse; lean; slender; of a loose or slight texture; unsubstantial: **ad. thinly**—used in composition, as *thin-soled*: v. to make less dense or thick; to make less close or crowded; to reduce the number of: **thinning**, imp.: n. the act of making less crowded or less thick; the reducing the number of trees or plants in any given area, in order

that those which are left may obtain greater space for mature growth: **thinned**, pp. *thind*; **thin nish**, a. -*nish*, somewhat thin: **thinly**, ad. -*ti*: **thinness**, n. -*nes*, the opposite of thickness: **thin-skinned**, a. having thin skin; unduly sensitive: **to thin out**, in *geol.*, to gradually diminish in thickness till the strata disappear,—when the edge has been brought to the surface by subterranean disturbance it is then said to *crop out*. **thine**, pron. *thia* (AS. *thin*; Goth. *theina*; Icel. *thinn*, thine), the poss. case of the pron. *thou*; of or belonging to thee.

thing, n. *thing* (Icel. and AS. *thing*; Ger. *ding*, originally meaning, discourse,—then, solemn discussion,—cause, matter, or subject of discourse), that which can be thought of; a matter; an affair; an event or action; any substance; used in contempt, by way of extenuation or in pity, as, “never any *thing* was so ill-bred,” “the poor *thing* sighed”: **things**, n. plu. clothes; luggage.

think, v. *think* (see Eng. *thing*; Goth. *thugkjan*; Ger. *denken*, to present itself in thought; Icel. *thunkja*, to observe; Dan. *tænke*, to think—see *thank*), to have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to muse; to hold as a settled opinion; to judge; to consider probable; to meditate; to ponder; to imagine; to believe: **thinking**, imp.: **adj.** having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas: **n.** imagination; judgment: **thought**, pp. pt. *thought*, revolved in the mind; considered probable: **thinkable**, a. *think-a-ble*, capable of being thought; conceived, as a thought: **think'er**, n. -*er*, one who thinks in a particular manner: **thinkingly**, ad. -*ing-ly*. **methinks** or **-thinketh**, it seems to me: **methought**, it appeared to me: **to think much** of, to hold in esteem; to esteem—see *thought*.

third, a. *third* (AS. *thrida*; Icel. *thrida*; Gr. *tritos*; L. *tertius*, third), the ordinal of three: **n.** one part of three; the 1-60th part of a second; in *music*, an interval containing three notes of the scale, the first and third being only sounded: **thirdly**, ad. -*ly*, in the third place: **third estate**, the Commons—the Lords Temporal and Spiritual being the other two.

thirst, n. *thirst* (Goth. *thaursus*, dry; Icel. *thurr*; Ger. *dür*, dry; Gr. *terso*, I dry up), the sensation of a desire for swallowing a liquid, as water; a painful sense caused by the want of drink; eager desire after a thing wanted; vehement eagerness: **v.** to feel the want of a liquid, as water; to suffer from the want of drink; to have a vehement desire for a thing: **thirsting**, imp.: **thirst'ed**, pp.: **thirsty**, a. -*y*, suffering from thirst; very dry; parched; having any vehement desire: **thirst'iness**, n. -*nes*, state of being thirsty: **thirstily**, ad. -*ly*: **thirst'er**, n. -*er*, one who thirsts.

thirteen, n. *thir'ten* (three, and ten; AS. *threotigne*), ten and three; one more than twelve: **thir'teenth**, a. -*teenth*, the ordinal of thirteen.

thirty, a. *thir'ty* (AS. *thritig*; Dan. *trediv*; Dut. *dertig*), three times ten; one more than twenty-nine: **n.** the sum of three times ten: **thir'tieth**, a. -*eth*, the ordinal of thirty: **Thirty Years' War**, in *hist.*, a series of wars carried on between the Protestant and Rom. Cath. leagues in Germany during the first half of the 17th century.

this, a. *this*, plu. *these*, *thēs* (AS. *thes*; Ger. *dies*; Icel. *thessi*, this), that which is present or nearest in time or place; that which is just mentioned: **by this**, after such an interval; by this time.

thistle, n. *this'tle* (Icel. *thistill*; Ger. *distel*, a thistle), a name applied to a variety of prickly plants; the national emblem of Scotland: **thistly**, a. *this'tly*, overgrown with thistles; prickly: **thistle-down**, n. the fine feathery down attached to the seeds of thistles.

thither, ad. *thith'er* (AS. *thider*; Icel. *thadkra*, thither), to that place; opposed to *hither*; to that end or point: **thith'erward**, ad. -*ward*, also **thith'erwards**, -*wards*, towards that place.

tho', *tho*, a contr. of *though*.

thole, n., also **thowl**, n. *thol* (AS. *thol*, a thole; Icel. *tholtr*, a fir-tree, a pine; Dut. *dolle*, an oar-pin; Norm. and Dan. *toll*, a pin, a stopper), a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing,—if there be two to each row-lock, the oar is worked between them—if but one, the oar is fastened to it by a band or socket, and the oar may be put on or taken off at pleasure; in *arch.*, the scutcheon or knot in the midst of a timber-vault.

thole, v. *thol* (AS. *tholian*; Icel. *thola*, to suffer, to bear), in *Scot.*, to bear; to endure; to undergo: **tho'ling**, imp.: **tholed**, pp. *thold*.

tholobate, n. *thol'ō-bāt* (Gr. *tholos*, an arched roof, and *basis*, a basis), in *arch.*, that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

Thomaism, n. *thō'mā-izm*, the doctrines of St Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace: **Thomist**, n. -*mist*, a follower of St Thomas Aquinas, a distinguished schoolman of the 13th century.

thomsonite, n. *thō'm-sōn-īt* (after Dr Thomson, the chemist), a mineral of the zeolite family, of a whitish colour, occurring in rectangular prisms in the cavities found in amygdaloid, basalt, greenstone, and old lava.

thong, n. *thōng* (AS. *thwarg* or *thweng*, a strap; related to *whang*, a slice or strap), a thin leather strap or leather string, used for fastening anything.

Thor, n. *thōr* (Icel. *Thorr*; AS. *Thunor*), in the *Scand. myth.*, the son of Odin, the supreme god, and his wife Freya; the god of thunder, winds, showers, and the weather, after whom we have the name of the fifth day of the week, *Thursday*.

thorax, n. *thō'raks* (L. and Gr. *thorax*, the breast, defensive armour for the breast), in *anat.*, the chest; that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, &c.: **thoracic**, a. *thō-rā-sik*, of or relating to the thorax: **thoracic duct**, the great trunk which conveys the contents of the absorbed vessels and the lacteals into the blood, and which runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates: **thoracics**, n. plu. -*ics*, an order of bony fishes having the ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals.

thorite, n. *thō'rīt* (after the Scand. deity Thor), a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, massive mineral, occurring in the Syenites of Norway: **thorina**, n. *thō-rī-nā*, one of the primitive earths obtained from the mineral *thorite*; oxide of thorium: **thorium**, n. *thō-rī-um*, the metallic base of thorina.

thorn, n. *thā'ern* (Goth. *thaurnus*; Icel. *thorn*; Ger. *dorn*; W. *draen*, a thorn), a tree or shrub armed with sharp spines; a spine; a prickly; anything that causes great trouble and anxiety: **thorn'y**, a. -*y*, full of thorns, or rough with them; spiny; troublesome and harassing: **thorn'less**, a. -*less*, wanting thorns: **thorn-apple**, **thorn-bush**, names of plants: **thorn-hedge**, a hedge or fence composed of thorn-bushes: **thornback**, a fish of the ray kind: **thornbut**, -*but* (Ger. *dornbut*), a barbot.

thorough, *thō'rō* (AS. *thurh*; th. Ger. *durch*, thorough; another form of *through*, which see, passing through or to the end; complete; entire: **thoroughly**, ad. -*ly*, fully; completely: **thoroughness**, n. -*nes*, the state or quality of being thorough: **thoroughbred**, a. fully taught or accomplished; bred from a sire and a dam of the best blood, as a horse: **thorough-bass** or **-base**, -*bās*, in *music*, an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures; a term commonly used as synonymous with the science of harmony: **thor'oughfare**, n. -*fār*, a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way: **thorough-going**, a. going all lengths: **thorough-paced**, a. complete; going all lengths: **thorough-pin**, a tumour on each side of the hough of a horse.

those, a. *thōz* (AS. *tha*; Gr. *tous*, those), the plu. of *that*, which see.

Thoth, n. *thōth*, the anc. Egyptian god of eloquence, supposed to have been the inventor of writing and philosophy.

thou, pron. *thōw* (AS. and Icel. *thā*; Goth. *thu*; Ger. *du*; L. *tū*; Gr. *tu* or *su*, thou), the pron. sing. of the second person, used in speaking to a person; now seldom used, except in solemn discourse or in addressing the Deity; still used by the Society of Friends or Quakers in their ordinary conversation; but among the uneducated, *thee*, the objective form, is very commonly and incorrectly substituted for *thou*.

though, conj. *thō* (AS. *theah*; Icel. *tho*; Goth. *thauh*, though), granting or admitting, as, “*though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him”; notwithstanding; however: **as though**, as if. *Note*.—In familiar language, *though* is used at the end of a sentence in the sense of *however*, yet, and is meant to render emphatic and affirmative the statement or opinion of the speaker—that, in spite of drawbacks, such “was or would be”—as, “his division was successful *though*.”

thought, v. *thā'ot*, pt. and pp. of *think*, which see.

thought, n. *thā'ot* (AS. *theart* or *tholt*, thought—from *thencan*, to think—see *think*), that which the mind thinks; the act of thinking; the state of the

mind when attending to a particular subject; inward reasoning; an idea; a conception; fancy; imagination; meditation; judgment; solicitude; design or purpose; in *familiar language*, small degree or quantity, as, "I am a *thought* better": *thoughtful*, *a. -fööl*, full of thought; having the mind directed to some object; anxious; attentive; considerate: *thoughtfully*, *ad. -li*: *thoughtfulness*, *n. -nēs*, deep meditation; solicitude: *thoughtless*, *a. -lēs*, without thought; careless: *thoughtlessly*, *ad. -li*: *thoughtlessness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; inattention.

thousand, *n. thōw'sānd* (Goth. *thūsundi*; old H. Ger. *zēunst*; Lith. *tūkstantis*, a thousand), the number of ten hundred; any great number: *adj.* denoting ten hundred, or any great number: *thousand-fold*, *a.* multiplied by a thousand: *thous'andth*, *a. -zāndth*, the ten-hundredth part of anything; denoting one part of a thousand equal parts; the ordinal of thousand.

thowl—see *thole*.

thrall, *v. thrāw* (Icel. *thrall*; Gael. *tráill*, a slave), to enslave: *n.* a slave; a bondsman; slavery; bondage: *thralling*, *imp.* *thralled*, *pp.* *thrall'd*: *thrall'dom*, *n. -dōm*, bondage; slavery; the state of a thrall or servitude.

thralp, *n. thrāp-pl* (AS. *throt-bolla*, the throat-pipe), in *Scot.*, the windpipe of an animal: *v.* to seize forcibly by the throat: *thralp'ing*, *imp.* *thralp'ing*, *pp.* *thralp'ed*.

thraash, *v. thrāsh*, also *thresh*, *v. thrēsh* (imitative of the sound: Icel. *thriskja*; Dan. *terse*; Ger. *dreschen*; Dut. *drōschen*; Goth. *thriskan*, to thresh), to beat, as corn, in order to separate the seed from the straw; to beat soundly; to work at thrashing: *thraash'ing*, *imp.* *n.* act of beating out grain; a sound drubbing: *thraashed*, *pp.* *thrāsh'd*: *thraash'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who thrashes out grain: *thraashing-floor*, the floor or space on which grain is beaten out: *thraashing-machine*, a machine or apparatus for beating out the seed of grain.

thraave, *n. thrāv* (Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves: Sw. *trafve*, a pile of wood: AS. *thraef*, a handful: Icel. *thriafa*, to gripe, to seize), two dozen; twenty-four, sometimes twelve, sheaves of wheat.

thread, *n. thrēd* (Dut. *draed*, thread: Ger. *draht*, thread, straw-band—from Ger. *drehen*; Dut. *draayen*, to turn, to twist), a thin string or line formed of any fibrous substance twisted together; any fine filament or line; the prominent spiral part of a screw; something continued in a course or tenor, as a discourse: *v.* to pass a thread through, as the eye of a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow or intricate way: *thread'ing*, *imp.* *thread'ed*, *pp.* *thread'y*, *a. -y*, like thread; containing thread or threads: *thread'iness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being thread-like, or drawn out into threads: *thread'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who threads: *threadbare*, *a.* worn to the threads, or deprived of the nap, as cloth; worn out; used till it has lost its interest or novelty; trite: *threadbareness*, *n.* the state of being threadbare: *thread-shaped*, *a.* in *bot.*, in the form of a filament or thread.

threat, *n. thrēt* (AS. *thream*, to reprove: Icel. *thraga*, to press, to compel: Sw. *truga*, to drive by threats or fear), an avowed determination to inflict punishment or injury on another; a menace: *v.* to threaten: *threaten*, *v. thrēt'n*, to announce openly the purpose of inflicting punishment or injury on another; to attempt to terrify by threats or menaces; to present the appearance of coming evil; to exhibit the appearance of some coming danger or evil: *threatening*, *imp.* *threat'n'g*, *adj.* indicating a menace or some evil or danger impending: *n.* the declaration of a purpose to inflict evil; a denunciation of evil; a menace: *threatened*, *pp.* *thrēt'nd*: *threatener*, *n. thrēt'nēr*, one who threatens: *threat'eningly*, *ad. -li*.

three, *n. a. thrē* (Lith. *trys*; L. *tres*; Sans. *tri*, three), two and one: *three-deep*, *a.* in rows of three running across the length: *threefold*, *a.* thrice repeated: *three-coat-work*, in *arch.*, a plastering consisting of picking-up, roughing-in, floating, and finishing: *three-pence*, a sum consisting of three penny-pieces: *three-ply*, *a.* consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving; *threefold*: *threescore*, three times twenty; sixty: *rule of three*—see *rule*.

threnetic, *a. thrē-nēt'ik* (Gr. *threnetikos*, inclined to mourning), sorrowful; mournful.

threnody, *n. thrēn'ō-dē* (Gr. *threnos*, a wailing, and *ode*, a song), a song of lamentation.

thresh, *thrēsh*, and *thrashing-floor*—see *thraash*.

threshold, *n. thrēsh'old* (AS. *therscwald*; old Eng. *therswald*; Icel. *threskjöldur*, a threshold: Bav. *dreschen*; Goth. *thriskan*, to tramp, and AS. *wald*, or *wold*, a wood), the bar on which we tread in entering a house; the door-sill; gate; entrance; the point of entering or beginning.

throw, *v. thrō*, *pt.* of *throw*, which see.

thrice, *ad. thrīs* (from Eng. *three*), three times; very highly: *thrice-favoured*, *a.* highly favoured.

thrift, *n. thrift* (from Eng. *thrive*), a thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to means or property; economy; sparingness; frugality: *thrifty*, *a. -y*, economical; careful; industrious and frugal; using economy and good management of property: *thrif'tily*, *ad. -li*: *thrif'tiness*, *n. -nēs*, economical management of property; frugality: *thrif'tless*, *a. -lēs*, profuse; extravagant: *thrif'tlessly*, *ad. -li*: *thrif'tlessness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being without economy or frugality.

thrill, *v. thril* (It. *trillare*, to shake, to quaver: F. *drillurer*, to tingle, as mule-bells: Dan. *trille*, to roll—see *trill*), to pierce; to penetrate; to cause a sharp tingling sensation to run throughout the whole body; to feel a sharp tingling sensation throughout the whole body: *n.* a thrilling sensation: *thrill'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* penetrating; feeling a tingling shivering sensation running throughout the whole body: *thrilled*, *pp.* *thrill'd*: *thrill'ingly*, *ad. -li*: *thrill'ingness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being thrilling.

thrissa, *n. thrīs'ā* (Gr. *thrissa*, a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones—from *thrix*, a hair or bristle), a fish of the shad and herring kind whose flesh is considered as sometimes poisonous, found in the waters of intertropical countries.

thrisanotus, *n. thrīs'ō-nō'tūs* (Gr. *thrix*, a bristle, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes characterised by the peculiarity of their dorsal fins: *thris'ops*, *n. -sōps* (Gr. *opsis*, appearance), one of Agassiz' genera of fossil fishes, so named from the long bristle-like character of their fin-rays.

thrive, *v. thriv* (Icel. *thrija*, to seize, to lay hold of: Dan. *trives*, to thrive: Norm. *triva*, to snatch), to prosper, particularly by economical and good management; to increase in goods and property; to flourish; to grow: *thriv'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* being prosperous or successful; increasing: *n.* act of growing; growth; healthful increase: *thrived*, *pt. thriv'd*, also *throve*, *pt. thrōv*, *dd.* thrived: *thriven*, *pp.* *thriv'ēn*: *thrivingly*, *ad. thriv'ing-li*: *thriv'er*, *n. -vēr*, one who thrives. *thro'*, *thrō*, a contr. of *through*, which see.

throat, *n. thrōt* (AS. *throde*; Dut. *strot*; It. *strozza*, the throat), the fore part of the neck, in which are the gullet and the windpipe or trachea; the contracting part of a chimney: *in shipbuilding*, the hollow inside part of a knee-timber.

throb, *v. thrōb* (Sw. *drabba*, to strike against, to knock: Russ. *trepat'*, to knock gently: L. *trepidare*, to tremble), to heave or beat with more than usual force and rapidity, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate: *n.* a beat or strong pulsation, as of the heart: *throbb'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse: *n.* act of beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse: *throbb'ed*, *pp.* *thrōbb'd*: *throbbing pain*, a pain which is seemingly increased or caused by the pulsation of arteries.

throe, *n. thro* (AS. *thrawan*, to twist: Scot. *thraw*, to wreathe, to twist—see *throw*), extreme pain or agony; the pains of travail or child-birth.

thrombus, *n. thrōm'būs* (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot of blood), a small tumour formed by the escape of blood under the skin.

throne, *n. thrōn* (L. *thronus*; Gr. *thronos*, a seat: F. *trône*), a royal seat; a raised chair of state, usually richly ornamented, and surmounted by a canopy; the place of a bishop in his cathedral; sovereign power and dignity; the place where God pre-eminently manifests His power and glory: *v.* to place on a royal seat; to exalt: *thron'ing*, *imp.* *thrōned*, *pp.* *thrōnd*, *thrō'nēd* in poetry, placed on a royal seat; exalted: *throneless*, *a. -lēs*, without a throne.

throng, *n. thrōng* (AS. *thronga*, a press or crowd: Ger. *dringen*, to press: Icel. *thryngva*, to press: Dan. *trang*, narrow), a great number of individuals pressing or pressed into a close body; a crowd; an assemblage: *v.* to crowd or press; to incommode with numbers crowding together; to come in multitudes; to swarm: *throng'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* crowding together; pressing together in great numbers: *n.* act of crowding to-

māte, māt, fār, lāw, mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

gether: **thronged**, pp. *throngd*: adj. filled with a multitude of persons pressing together.

throstle, n. *thrōstl* (Ger. *drossel*; Dan. *trost*; L. *turdus*, a thrush), the song-thrush; a machine used in spinning in wool-mills: **throstling**, n. *-ling*, a morbid swelling in the throat in animals of the cow kind.

throttle, v. *thrōt-tl* (from Eng. *throat*), to prevent respiration by pressure on the windpipe; to strangle; to suffocate: n. the windpipe: **throttling**, imp. *-tling*: **throttled**, pp. *thrōt-tl*: **throttle-valve**, a valve in the steam-pipe of an engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder.

through, adj. *thrō* (Goth. *thairh*; Ger. *durch*; AS. *thurh*, through: W. *truydd*, through, by means of: L. *trans*, across, on the other side), from one end or side to the other; to the end or conclusion: prep. from end to end; from side to side of; passage among or in the midst of; by means of: **throughout**, adv. in every part: prep. in every part of; from one extremity to the other: to carry through, to accomplish: to fall through, to be given up, as a project or plan; to be abandoned: to go through, to prosecute to the end, as a scheme: **through and through**, completely through; pierced wholly from side to side: **through-ticket**, a ticket for a whole journey: **through-train**, on a railway, a train which goes the whole length from terminus to terminus, or to the end of a long route.

throve, v. *thrōv*, pt. of *thrive*, which see.

throw, v. *thrō* (original meaning, to turn or whirl, and thence, to cast or hurl: AS. *thrawan*, to twist: Scot. *thraw*, to breathe or twist: W. *troi*, to turn: Bret. *tré*, to twist: L. *torquere*, to twist), to send to a distance by flinging or casting, as from the hand; to whirl; in the silk manufacture, to unite and twist by whirling; to toss; to cast; to put or place carelessly; to overturn or prostrate, as in wrestling; to perform the act of hurling or casting: n. the act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling, as from the hand or from an engine; a cast, as of dice; the distance to which a thing is or may be thrown, as a stone's-throw; a stroke: **throwing**, imp. *throw*, pt. *thrō*, did *threw*: **thrown**, pp. *thrōn*, flung; sent to a distance: **thrower**, n. *thrōer*, one who throws; also **throwster**, n. *-stēr*, one who throws silk for the weaver: to **throw about**, to scatter: to **throw away**, to lose by neglect or folly; to reject: to **throw back**, to retort; to reject; to refuse: to **throw by**, to lay aside as useless: to **throw down**, to overturn; to destroy; to depress: to **throw in**, to put in; to deposit with others; to join in or with: to **throw off**, to expel; to reject or discard: to **throw one's self down**, to lie down: to **throw one's self on or upon**, to resign one's self to the favour, clemency, or power of: to **throw out**, to reject; to expel; to eject; to utter carelessly or insidiously: to **throw up**, to resign; to vomit: to **throw silk**, to twist singles into a cord: **throw-silk**, silk consisting of two or more singles twisted into a cord.

throwster—see under *throw*.

thrum, n. *thrūm* (Ger. *trümm*, a short thick piece, stump, end: Icel. *thröm*, edge, lip: Swiss, *triem*, the ends of the thread of the warp cut off by the weaver), the ends of weavers' threads cut off; any coarse yarn: v. to stick short pieces of yarn through; to knot; to fringe; to play rudely or monotonously on an instr. with the fingers: **thrumming**, imp. *thrūm*, adj. playing on an instr. rudely and monotonously with the fingers; knotting; twisting: **thrummy**, pp. *thrūmd*: **thrummy**, a *thrūm*, containing or resembling thrums.

thrush, n. *thrūsh* (AS. *thyrsce*; Dan. *troste*, a thrush), a singing bird of various species; the mavis.

thrush, n. *thrūsh* (from Eng. *thrush*, a breaking out), a disease in the feet of horses and some other animals of an inflammatory and suppurating kind; a disease of infancy, consisting of small inflammatory ulcers, of a whitish colour, in the mouth and fauces; aphthæ.

thrust, n. *thrūst* (Icel. *thrysta*, to press, to thrust: Goth. *trudan*, to tread grapes in a press: L. *trudere*, to thrust), a violent and sudden push; a sudden push or a drive, as with a pointed weapon, or with the foot; in arch., outward pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters, beams, &c., against the walls: v. to push or drive with force; to drive or force, as a thing into a body, or between bodies; to stab; to squeeze in; to attack by a thrust; to enter by pushing or squeezing in; to push forward: **thrusting**, imp. *thrūst*, n. the act of pushing with force or squeezing in: **thrust-ed**, pp., also **thrust**, pp. *thrūst*: **thrustings**, n. plu. *-ings*, that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand; also spelt **thrustings**, *thrūst-ings*:

home-thrust, an unexpected rebuke administered to a person, drawn from his own statements, arguments, or conduct.

thrushie, n. *thrūshl*, the thrush or thrushie.

thud, n. *thūd* (AS. *thoden*, noise, din: L. *tundere*, to pound, to din or stun one with noise), a stroke or blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, n. *thūg* (Hind. *thug*, a deceiver, a robber), in India, one of an association of robbers and murderers: **Thug gee**, n. *-gē*, also **Thug gism**, n. *-gism*, the practice and superstition of the Thugs.

thutes, n. plu. *thū-tē* (Gr. *thuita*, a tree producing an aromatic gum—from *thuein*, to burn incense or perfumes), in *geol.*, a genus of coniferous plants occurring in fragments in the shale and coal of the oolite, their imbricated stems and terminal twigs resembling those of the modern *Thuja* or *arbor-vitæ*: **thuja**, n. *-jā*, in *bot.*, a genus of evergreen trees, thickly branched, having scale-like, closely-imbricated, or compressed leaves; also written *thuya*, n. *-yā*.

Thule, n. *thū-lē* (L. or Gr. *thulē*), in early anc. hist., the northernmost part of the habitable world, supposed to have been Norway or Iceland, or more probably the mainland of the Shetland Islands,—hence *ultima Thule*, *ū-tīm-ā-mā* (L.), furthest Thule.

thumb, n. *thūm* (old H. Ger. *thumo*; Ger. *daumen*; Icel. *thumal*, a thumb), the short thick finger of the hand: v. to handle awkwardly; to play or soil with the thumb or fingers; to finger: **thumbing**, imp. *thumbed*, pp. *thūmd*, soiled with the fingers: adj. having thumbs: **thumbkin**, n. *thūm-kīn*, also **thumb-screw**, an instr. of torture for compressing or squeezing the thumbs, much used in Scotland during the tyrannical times of the 17th century: **thumb-stall**, a kind of thimble or sheath of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in sailmaking and other work: *by rule of thumb*, in a rude unskilful manner; not by education or imparted skill.

Thummim, n. *thūm-mīm* (Heb.), perfections—one of the ornaments of the breastplate of the anc. Jewish high priest, always used in the compound, *Urim and Thummim*,—what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

thump, n. *thūmp* (imitative of the sound of a blow: It. *thumbo*, a thump: Dan. *dump*, sound of a heavy fall: W. *tumpian*, to thump, to stamp: F. *tomber*, to fall), a heavy blow with something hard and thick: v. to strike with something thick or heavy, as with a club, or the fist; to strike or fall with a dull heavy blow: **thumping**, imp. *thumped*, pp. *thūmp*: **thumper**, n. *-ēr*, one who or that which thumps; familiarly, anything large, great, or admirable; a barefaced lie.

thunder, n. *thūn-dēr* (Ger. *donner*; L. *tonitru*; F. *tonnerre*, thunder—from L. *tonare*, to thunder: Icel. *dunna*, to bellow: Dan. *dunder*, a rumbling sound), the deep and loud rumbling sound heard in the sky after a flash of lightning; the report or noise caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity; any very loud noise; an alarming threat or denunciation: v. to sound or rumble loudly, as the sound which follows a discharge of atmospheric electricity; to make a loud heavy noise, especially with some continuance; to emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a startling denunciation: **thundering**, imp. *thundered*, pp. *thūn-dēr*, one who thunders: **thunder-blast** or **-clap**, a sudden burst of thunder: **thunderbolts**, shafts of lightning; a familiar name for belemnites, the majority of which are straight, round, tapering, or of a bolt-like form; a person daring or irresistible; anything sudden and startling, as intelligence; an ecclesiastical denunciation: **thunder-cloud**, a dark cloud which produces lightning and thunder: **thunder-shower**, sudden and heavy rain during thunder: **thunder-stone**, a variety of crystalline iron pyrites; a belemnite: **thunder-storm**, a storm with thunder and lightning: **thunder-struck**, a struck by lightning; greatly astonished; struck dumb by something startling and surprising.

thurible, n. *thū-rī-bl* (L. *thuribulum*, a censer to burn incense in—from *thuris*, frankincense—gen. *thuris*), a vessel held in the hand for burning incense, suspended by chains, and used at mass, vespers, and other solemn offices of the R. Cath. Church.

thuriferous, a *thū-rī-fēr-ūs* (L. *thuris*, frankincense—gen. *thuris*, and *fero*, I bear), producing or bearing

cōw, bōy, jūt; päre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

frankincense: **thurification**, *n.* *thū'f-i-kā'shūn* (L. *facio*, I make), the act of fuming with or burning incense.

thurl, *n.* *thērl* (AS. *thryel*, a hole, an aperture), a short communication between adits in mines; a long adit in a coal-pit.

Thursday, *n.* *thēr's-dā* (AS. *thunres-dæg*, the thunderer's day; Dan. *Torsdag*, Thor's day—after the Scand. *Thor*, the god of thunder), the fifth day of the week.

thus, *ad. conj.* *thūs* (AS. *thus*: Dan. and Low Ger. *thus*: old Ger. *sus*), in this or that manner; in this wise; to this degree or extent.

thus, *n.* *thūs* (L. *thus*, frankincense), the resin of the spruce-fir.

thuya—see **thuja**, under **thuites**.

thwack, *n.* *thwāk* (imitative of the sounds of blows), a smart blow with something blunt and heavy; a thump: **v.** to strike with something blunt and heavy; to beat or thump: **thwacking**, *imp.*: **thwacked**, *pp.* *thwakt*.

thwart, *a.* *thwārt* (Icel. *thvera*, to slant: AS. *thweorh*: Ger. *zwerch*, cross, wry: Dut. *dwars*, oblique), being across or crosswise: **v.** to lie or come across the direction of; to cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to frustrate or defeat: *n.* the seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat: **thwarting**, *imp.*: *adj.* opposing; crossing: *n.* the act of one who or that which thwarts; the act of crossing or opposing: **thwarted**, *pp.*: **thwart'er**, *n.* -*er*, one who thwarts: **thwartingly**, *ad.* -*ing-ly*: **thwartly**, *ad.* -*ly*, crosswise.

thy, *pron.* *thī* (a contr. of *thine*), of thee, or belonging to thee: **thyself**, reciprocal *pron.*—from *thy*, and *self*.

thyme-wood, *n.* *thī'n-wood* (Gr. *thuya*, a tree producing an aromatic gum), a precious wood mentioned in the Revelation, probably the wood formerly called *thuja*, known to the Romans by a name signifying *citron-wood*.

thylacine, *n.* *thī'lā-sīn* (Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch, and *leon*, a dog), a genus of marsupial animals, including the dog-faced opossum, the only known living species, a native of Tasmania: **thylacole o**, *n.* -*ō-lē-ō* (Gr. *leon*, a lion), in *geol.*, a carnivorous marsupial mammal from the uppermost tertiary of Australia: **thylacotherium**, *n.* *thī'lē-thm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a small marsupial mammal of the oolite.

thyme, *n.* *thm* (L. *thymum*: Gr. *thymon*: F. *thym*: It. *timo*, thyme), a common aromatic herb: **thymy**, *a.* *thīmā*, abounding with thyme; fragrant.

thymus, *n.* *thī'mūs* (Gr. *thymon*, a fleshy excrescence on the skin), a temporary organ existing at the lower part of the neck in children, and disappearing gradually after the second year.

thyro, *thī'rō*, or **thyreo**, *thī'rē-ō* (Gr. *thyreos*, a shield), a prefix in anatomical terms, implying connection with the thyroid cartilage: **thyroid**, *a.* -*roid* (Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance), in *anat.*, applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx from its shield-like form; also applied to a glandular body lying in front of this cartilage, or the arteries supplying the part.

thyrus, *n.* *thēr'sūs*, also **thyrsē**, *n.* *thērs* (L. *thyrsus*: Gr. *thyrsos*, a stalk, a stem, a staff entwined with ivy and vine-shoots), in *bot.*, a species of inflorescence; a panicle very compact, as in the lilac, or like a bunch of grapes.

thysself—see under **thy**.

tiara, *n.* *tī'ārā* (L. and Gr. *tiara*, a turban: It. *tiara*: F. *tiare*), the lofty ornamental head-dress of the anc. Persians; the mitre of the anc. Jewish high priest; the Pope's triple crown: **tiaraed**, *a.* -*rad*, possessing or wearing a tiara.

tibia, *n.* *tīb'i-ā* (L. *tibia*, a pipe or flute: F. *tibia*), in *anat.*, the larger of the two leg-bones, so called from its supposed resemblance to an anc. flute: **tibial**, *a.* -*al*, pert. to or situated near the tibia.

tic, *n.* *tīk* (F. *tic*, a knock), a local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, particularly of the face: **tic-douloureux**, *n.* *tīk-dōo-lōo-rō* (F. *douloureux*, painful), a painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face; neuralgia in the face.

tick, *n.* *tīk* (F. *tique*: Ger. *zecke*), an insect, a parasite on sheep, dogs, &c.; a small bean used for feeding horses, &c.: **tick-seed**, a plant.

tick, *v.* *tīk* (imitative of the sound of light knocking: Dut. *tikken*, to pat, to touch: Low Ger. *ticken*, to touch gently, as with the tips of the fingers; *kitzten*, to jot down in writing), to make a small quick noise;

to make dots with the point of a pen; to beat, as a watch does: *n.* the beat of a watch; a dot or small mark with the point of a pen: **tick'ing**, *imp.*: **ticked**, *pp.* *tīkt*: **to tick** a thing off, to mark an item with the touch of a pen: **to take** a thing on tick, to have it jotted down or marked on the score instead of paying: **on tick**, on credit: **tick-tack**, the noise occasioned by two successive vibrations of the pendulum.

tick, *n.* *tīk*, also **tick'ing**, *n.* -*ing* (Dut. *tijk*: Ger. *zicke*, a tick or covering of a bed—from Ger. *ziehen*: Dut. *trekken*, to draw), the cover or case of a bed which contains the feathers, wool, or other stuffing: **ticken**, *n.* *tīk'n*, also **tick'ing**, *n.* -*ing*, the strong cloth used for bed-ticks.

ticket, *n.* *tīk'ēt* (F. *étiquette*, a little note or ticket), a mark stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it; a token or certificate to secure some benefit or privilege; a label; a slip of paper bearing a mark, number, &c.; a small card inscribed and numbered, admitting to a place of amusement, or to travel on a railway, steamboat, &c.: **v.** to distinguish by a ticket; to attach a ticket or label to: **tick'et'ing**, *imp.*: **tick'et'ed**, *pp.*: **ticket-porter**, a porter wearing an authorised ticket or badge: **ticket of leave**, a licence to go at large, granted to a convict of good conduct before the expiry of his sentence, liable to be forfeited on misconduct: **ticket-writer**, one who writes and paints show-cards for shop-windows, &c.

tickle, *v.* *tīk'kī* (from Eng. *tick*, to mark with dots: Low Ger. *ticken*, to touch lightly: L. *tittillare*: Scot. *kittle*: Dut. *kittelen*; Gr. *kitzeln*, to tickle), to touch lightly, as the skin, so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation which excites laughter; to please by slight gratification; to excite the sensation of tickling; to feel tickling: **tick'ling**, *imp.* -*ling*: *n.* a light touch that causes one to twitch or feel a peculiar sensation provocative to laughter: **tickled**, *pp.* *tīk'kīd*: *n.* *tīk'kīer*, *n.* -*kīer*, one who tickles: *tīk'kīsh*, *a.* -*kīsh*, easily tickled; easily moved or affected; tottering; nice; critical: *tīk'kīshly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *tīk'kīshness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being very sensitive; criticalness of state.

tid, *a.* *tīd* (AS. *tīdēr*, tender), tender; soft; nice: **tid-bit**, *n.* -*bit*, a delicate or tender piece.

tidal—see under **tide**.

tide, *n.* *tīd* (AS. *tīd*, a turn, time: Ger. *zeit*: Sw. *tid*, time, season: AS. *tīdan*, to happen), the alternative ebb and flow, or rising and falling, of the waters of the ocean, and bays, rivers, &c., connected with it; stream; current; favourable course; turning-point: **v.** to drive with the stream; to work in or out of a harbour or stream by favour of the tide: **tīd'ing**, *imp.*: **tīd'ed**, *pp.*: **tīdal**, *a.* *tīd'al*, of or pert. to the tides; periodically falling and rising by the tides, as a river: **tideless**, *a.* *tīd'lēs*, having no tides: **tīdal basin**, a dock that is filled on the rising of the tide: **tīdal river**, a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave: **tide-current**, a current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave: **tide-day**, the interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the same vertex of the tide-wave: **tide-gate**, in a basin or dock, a gate to prevent the waters flowing back when the tide ebbs: **tide-gauge**, an instr. or apparatus for registering the state of the tide at every instant of time: **tide-mill**, a mill in which the tide-water is the motive power: **tide-tables**, tables showing the time of high water at any place for any day of the year: **tide-waiter**, a custom-house officer who waits for the arrival of vessels, and remains on board to secure the payment of the dues on all goods: **tide-wave**, the accumulation of the waters of the ocean caused by the action of the moon, modified by that of the sun, and which changes its position throughout the day: **tide-way**, the channel in which the tide sets: **ebb-tide**, the falling back of the water towards the sea: **flood-tide**, the rising and flow of the tide towards the shore: **neap-tides**, the lowest tides, caused by the sun and moon when at right angles to each other—that is, during the first and third quarters of the moon: **retard** or **age** of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself: **spring-tides**, the highest tides, caused by the joint attraction of the sun and moon when in a straight line, or acting in the same direction: **to tide over** a difficulty, by prudence and skillful management, and it may be the kindly aid of another, to be able to get over an evil turn in one's affairs.

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mäte, mēt, hēr; pñe, pñ; nôte, nôt, móce;

tidings, *n. plu.* *tīdīngz* (AS. *tīdan*, to happen: Icel. *tíðindi*, events, news; Ger. *zeitig*, timely, seasonable), news; intelligence: **tid'ingless**, *a.* without news or tidings.

tidology, *n.* *tī-dō'lo-jī* (Eng. *tide*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the theory or doctrine of the tides; that part of science which treats of the general laws that govern tides, and the circumstances, of a local or casual nature, which may influence their height and time.

tidy, *a.* *tīdī* (Ger. *zeitig*, seasonable: Dut. *tīdig*, timely, in season), seasonable; arranged in good order; neat: **v.** to make neat and clean; to put in good order: **n.** a piece of fancy knitted-work to throw over the back of an arm-chair, or a sofa, suchlike; a child's light outer covering: **tī'dying**, *imp.*: **tī'died**, *pp.* -*dīd*, arranged in neat order: **tī'dily**, *ad.* -*dī-tī*: **tī'diness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the quality or state of being arranged with neatness and simplicity. *Note.*—The preceding entries, *tide*, *tidings*, and *tidy*, are etymologically connected.

tie, *v.* *tī* (AS. *tīge*, a drawing, a tie; *tīan*, to bind: Low Ger. *teen*; Ger. *ziehen*, to draw), to fasten or bind; with a cord; to make fast; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to constrain; to confine; to unite: **n.** a fastening; a knot; obligation arising from relationship or friendship; a piece of timber or metal used to bind together two bodies having a tendency to diverge; in *music*, a curved line written over or under notes, either rising or falling on the staff, or both, to indicate that they are to be slurred or sung to the same syllable without its repetition; an equality in numbers, as in votes, and so hindering either party from being victorious: **a. cord of hair; a sort of neck-cloth: **ty'ing**, *imp.*: **tied**, *pp.* *tīd*: **tie-beam**, the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters: **to tie down**, to fasten in order to hinder from rising; to impose a legal or moral obligation upon; to restrain: **to tie up**, to confine; to restrain.**

tier, *n.* *tēr* (old F. *tiere*, rank, order: Dut. *tuyter*; Low Ger. *tier*, a tether, a row of connected things), a row, especially where two or more are placed one above another.

tierce, *n.* *tērs* (F. *tierce*, a third: F. *tiers*; L. *tertius*, third), a cask whose contents are one-third of a pipe—viz., forty-two gallons; in *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same colour; a particular thrust in fencing.

tiercel, *n.* *tēr-sēl* (F. *tiercelet*, said of male birds of prey: L. *tertius*, the third), a small goshawk—so called from being the male, and small, or as being, according to an old fancy, the product of a third egg.

tiers-etat, *n.* *tēr-sē-tā* (F.), in *Fr. hist.*, the third branch of the legislative assembly; the commonalty.

tiff, *n.* *tī* (prov. Eng. *tiff*, a sup or draught of drink; *tiffin*, eating or drinking out of small vessels: *Norw. tev* or *teft*, drawing the breath), a small sup or draught of liquor: **tīf'fin**, *n.* *tīf'fin*, a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon—a term generally used among Anglo-Indians: **tīf**, *n.* or **tīft**, *n.* *tīft*, a fit of ill-humour or peevishness; altercation: **tīffy**, *a.* *tīftī*, ill-natured; petulant; also **tīf'ish**, *a.* *tīf'ish*.

tige, *n.* *tēj* (F. *tige*, a stalk or stem—from L. *tibia*, a pipe or flute), in *arch.*, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tigellus, *n.* *tī-jē'l-lūs*, also **tigella**, *n.* -*lā* (a Latinised word from F. *tigelle*—from *tige*, a stem), in *bot.*, the portion of the embryo between the radicle and cotyledons; the young embryonic axis.

tiger, *n.* *tī-gēr* (L. and Gr. *tigris*, a tiger: F. *tigre*; It. *tigro*, a tiger: Hind. *teer*, an arrow), a fierce rapacious animal of Asia of the feline family, nearly as large as a lion; a servant in livery who rides with his master or mistress: **tīger'ish**, *a.* -*ish*, also **tīgrish**, *a.* -*ish*, like a tiger; fierce: **tīger-cat**, a carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size; **tīger-footed**, *a.* hastening to devour: **tīgriss**, *n.* -*grēs*, the female tiger: **tīgrine**, *a.* -*grin*, resembling a tiger; feline: **tīger-shell**, one of the cowrie-shells—so called from its spots.

tight, *a.* *tīt* (Dut. *dicht*, solid, thick: Icel. *thettr*; Sw. *tāt*, stanch, tight), not loose or slack; compact; not leaky; not having holes; sitting very close to the body, as clothes; ill supplied or stringent, as the money-market: **tīghtly**, *ad.* -*lī*: **tīghtness**, *n.* -*nēs*, the quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness; stringency: **tīghten**, *v.* *tī'tēn*, to draw or make tight or tighter; to straiten; to make close or closer: **tīghtening**, *imp.* *tīght'ning*: **tīghtened**, *pp.* *tī'tēnd*: **tīghtener**, *n.* -*tī'tēn-ēr*, that which tightens or straitens: **tīghts**, *n. plu.* *tīts*, tight-fitting trousers

or leggings; part of the stage-dress of a dancer or actress: **tīght-rope**, a rope suspended above the earth and tightened, on which persons dance and perform other feats.

tike, *n.* *tīk* (old Sw. *tik*; Icel. *tyk*, a little bitch: Ger. *dachs*, a badger), a dog; a cur; a selfish snarling fellow; a vulgar person; a rustic.

tilbury, *n.* *tīl-bēr-ī*, a kind of carriage open at the top, named after the original maker.

tile, *n.* *tīl* (AS. *tīgel*; Ger. *ziegel*; L. *tegula*; F. *tuille*, a tile—from L. *tegere*, to cover), a piece of burnt clay, flat or round, or other form, used for roofing and for drains, &c.; in the form of small slabs, coloured and ornamented, used for floors, walls, &c.: **v.** to cover with tiles, or as with them: **tīling**, *imp.*: **n. act of covering with tiles; tiles collectively: **tīled**, *pp.* *tīld*: **adj.** covered with tiles: **tīler**, *n.* *tī'l-ēr*, a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles; a brother who covers or seals the door on the outside at a lodge of freemasons—also spelt *tyler*: **tīle-earth**, clay suitable for making tiles: **tīle-ore**, a variety of red oxide of copper, occurring massive or incrusting: **tīlestone**, any thinly-laminated sandstone suitable for roofing.**

till, *conj.* *tīl*, also **untīl**, *ūn-tīl'* (Ger. *ziel*; old H. Ger. *zīl*; Bohem. *cyl*, a bound, a limit), to the time when; to the degree that, as, I shall wait *till* you arrive: **prep.** to the time of; to the time, as *till* to-morrow: **tīll now**, to the present time: **tīll then**, to some future time fixed on.

till, *n.* *tīl* (F. *layette*, a till or drawer: Dut. *tillen*, to lift, to move), a drawer in a desk or counter; a money-box.

till, *v.* *tīl* (AS. *tīlian*, to direct one's efforts to a purpose, to labour: Dut. *tuylen*, to till the soil: Low Ger. *teelen*, to beget, to cultivate), to prepare land for seed, and to raise and dress crops; to cultivate: **n. (Scot. *tīll*, a cold unproductive clay), a Scotch term for the stiff unstratified clays of the boulder formation, now beginning to be applied to any thick unstratified alluvia: **tīl'ing**, *imp.*: **n. culture; tillage: **tīlled**, *pp.* *tīld*: **tīller**, *n.* *tī'l-ēr*, one who tills: **tīll'able**, *a.* -*lā-bl*, capable of being tilled: **tīll'age**, *n.* -*āj*, the art or practice of preparing land for seed and raising crops; culture: **tīllth**, *n.* *tīllth*, cultivated land; culture.****

tīller, *n.* *tī'l-ēr* (Dut. *tillen*, to lift, to meddle with), among *seamen*, the bar or lever by which the rudder is worked.

tīller, *v.* *tī'l-ēr* (AS. *tīlga*; Dut. *telghe*, a branch, a shoot), to send up a number of shoots from a root: **tīl'lering**, *imp.*: **tīl'lered**, *pp.* -*lērā*: **tīl'lers**, *n. plu.* -*lēr-z*, shoots or sprouts springing from a root or stump; the young trees left to stand when a wood is felled.

tīlt, *v.* *tīt* (AS. *tealtian*, to totter, to vacillate), to ride at such other with blunt lances; to loust; to fight; to rush, as in combat; to fall or lean, as to one side; to throw to one side: **n. inclination forward; a riding at each other with blunt lances: **tīlt'ing**, *imp.*: **n. the act of one who or that which tilts; the process by which blistered steel is rendered ductile: **tīlt'ed**, *pp.*: **adj.** levelled, as in a tilting match; raised up on end or edge: **tīlt'ēr**, *n.* -*ēr*, one who tilts: **to tīlt up**, to strike up a thing so as to set it slanting: **tīlted up**, in *geol.*, applied to strata that are abruptly thrown up at a high angle of inclination: **tīlt-hammer**, a large hammer set in motion by machinery, and lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel, used in the manufacture of iron.****

tīlt, *n.* *tīt* (Icel. *tjalld*, a tent, curtain: Dut. *telte*; Ger. *zelt*, a tent: Sp. *tolda*, an awning), a covering overhead; the canvas covering of a cart or waggon; an awning of canvas extended over the stern-sheets of a boat: **v.** to cover with an awning: **tīlt-waggon**, a covered waggon.

tīlth—see under **tīll** 3.

tīmbal, *n.* *tīm-bāl* (F. *timbale*; Sp. *timbal*; It. *timballo*, a kettle-drum—from Gr. *typtein*, to beat), a kind of kettle-drum; one of certain species of insects which make noises by the rapid movements of folded membranes in a cavity on the under part of the abdomen, and which membranes are called the **tīm'bales**, *tīm-bāl-ēs*.

timber, *n.* *tīm-bēr* (Goth. *timrjan*, to build: Ger. *zimmer*, building materials: Dut. *timmer*, the whole materials of a building), wood fit for building purposes; the trunk of a tree; the main beams of a building; one of the upright pieces of a ship's frame: **adj.** furnishing timber; made of or used for timber: **v.** to furnish with timber: **tīm'bering**, *imp.*: **n. timber materials: **tīm'bered**, *pp.* -*bērd*: **adj.** furnished with**

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

timber; wooded: **tim'bers**, *n. plu. -bers*, the ribs on which a vessel is framed: **timber-head**, in a ship, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale: **timber-tree**, a tree whose wood is fit for use as timber: **timber-work**, work made of timber or wood: **timber-yard**, a place where timber is kept.

timbre, *n.*, also **timber**, *n. tim'ber* (F. *timbre*, a clock-bell, stamp), the crest on a coat of arms; an acoustic property by which sounds of the same note and loudness, on two different instruments, are distinguished from each other by a different quality.

timbral, *n. tim-brél* (Sp. *tambor*, a drum; *tímbal*, a kettle-drum—see *tabor*), an anc. drum, like a tambourine, having bells round the rim: **tim'bred**, *a. -bred*, sung to the sound of the timbral.

time, *n. tīm* (Icel. *tíma*; Dan. *time*, to happen, to befall; Goth. *gatainan*; Ger. *ziemen*, to be fit or becoming; L. *tempus*; F. *temps*; It. *tempo*, time), a particular portion of duration, past, present, or future; any space or measure of duration, as an hour, a day, a month; period; interval; life or duration; repeated performance; season; completion of the time, as of pregnancy; state of things at a particular period, as good times; in *gram.*, tense; in *music*, measure of duration of sounds indicated by certain marks; the number of notes, &c., in a bar, indicated by certain figures at the beginning of a piece; the absolute velocity with which music is played, as quick time, slow time—the rate or quality of the time being always indicated by Italian words; the present state of things; repetition or addition of one more: **v.** to adapt to the occasion: to do at the proper time or season; to regulate as to time: **ti'ming**, *imp.*: **timed**, *pp. timd*, adapted to the season or occasion: **ti'mist**, *n. -mist*, one who keeps good time: **timely**, *a. tim'ly*, seasonable; opportune; sufficiently early: **ad. early**; soon; in good season: **timeliness**, *n. -nés*: **time-less**, *-lés*, done at an improper time: **timelessly**, *ad. -li*: **timeously**, *ad. tí-mous-ly*, in proper time: **absolute time**, time reckoned for all places by some common epoch, and irrespective of local standards or epochs: **apparent time**, the time of day reckoned by the sun: **astronomical time**, mean solar time: **at times**, at distinct intervals: **civil time**, time as reckoned for the purposes of common life into years, months, &c.: **common time**, in *mil.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, being at the rate of about ninety steps per minute; in *music*, four crotchets in a bar, or time equal to four crotchets: **in time**, in good season; sufficiently early: **mean time**, a mean or average of apparent time: **quick time**, in *mil.*, rapid marching, in which the steps are about one hundred and ten in a minute: **sidereal time**, that time which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars: **solar time**, time as measured by the sun, or as shown on the sun-dial: **true time**, mean time, as kept by a uniformly-going clock: **time-ball**, a ball dropped down a staff placed on an elevated position at an observatory by means of an electrical apparatus, to publish accurately a preconceived time—1 P.M. Greenwich time being that in general use in Britain: **time-bargain**, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds, at a certain future time: **time-bill**, same as **time-tables**, which see: **time-book**, in *workshops* and *factories*, and suchlike, a book in which a record is kept of the time the work-people have been at work each day: **time enough**, sufficiently early: **time-honoured**, *a.* honoured for a long time; venerable and worthy of honour: **time-immemorial**, or **time out of memory**, time beyond memory, or to which memory does not extend: **time-keeper**, a clock or watch; a person appointed to record the time each person has worked per day in a workshop or factory: **time of memory**, in *Eng. law*, a time said to commence from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.: **time out of memory**—see **time-immemorial**: **time-killing**, *a.* adapted to pass away the time: **timepiece**, a watch or ornamental clock for a mantelpiece: **time-pleaser**, one who always turns round to the prevailing opinions: **time-sanctioned**, *a.* permitted or approved of by long use: **time-server**, one who adapts his opinions and manners to the times, or who obsequiously complies with the ruling powers: **time-serving**, *n.* mean compliance with present power: **adj. servile**; obsequious: **time-tables**, printed lists of the times of starting and arrival of the several trains at each station of one or more railways, or of omnibuses and steamboats: **time-worn**, *a.* impaired by time: **to kill time**, to make the time pass pleasantly or without tediousness by occupying the

attention with something: **to lose time**, to delay; to go too slow: **to move or go against time**, to move or run as rapidly as possible in order to ascertain the greatest attainable speed.

timid, *a. tí-míd* (L. *timidus*, faint-hearted, cowardly—from *timeo*, I am afraid of: F. *timide*; It. *timido*), faint-hearted; wanting courage to meet danger or difficulty, real or imaginary: **timidly**, *ad. -li*: **timidness**, *n. -nés*, also **timidity**, *n. tí-míd-i-ty*, want of courage or boldness to face danger; habitual cowardice: **timorous**, *a. tim'ér-us* (L. *timor*, fear: It. *timoroso*, timorous, fearful), full of fear or scruples; fearful of danger: **tim'orously**, *ad. -li*: **tim'orousness**, *n. -nés*, fearfulness.

timocracy, *n. tí-mók-rá-si* (Gr. *time*, honour, work, and *kratos*, I govern), government by men of property who are possessed of a certain income: **timocratic**, *a. tí-mók-rá-tík*, pert. to timocracy.

tin, *n. tīn* (Icel. *tín*; Ger. *zinn*; L. *stannum*, tin; W. *ystaen*), a white, soft, and very malleable metal; thin plates of iron covered with a coating of tin; a dish made of tinned-iron plate: **v.** to cover with a coating of tin; to overlay with tinfoil: **tin'ning**, *imp. n.* the art or process of covering plates of iron, or the inner surfaces of iron or copper vessels, &c., with a coating of tin; the layer or coating thus put on: **tinned**, *pp. tind*, covered with tin: **tinny**, *a. tin'ni*, abounding with tin: *n.* in *Scot.*, a child's vessel or jug made of tinned sheet-iron: **tin'ner**, *n. -néer*, one who works in a tin-mine: **tinfol** (L. *folium*, a leaf), tin in thin leaves: **tin'man**, one who makes or sells articles made of tinned sheet-iron: **tin-mine**, a mine producing tin ore: **tin-plate**, thin sheets of iron coated with tin: **tin pyrites**, a sulphuret of tin, copper, and iron—a mineral of a steel-grey, or sometimes of a copper-yellow, colour: **tin-stone** or **-ore**, the oxide of tin or *cassiterite*, the ore from which the tin of commerce is obtained: **tin-ware**, iron articles coated with tin: **utensils** made of tin-plate: **block-tin**—see under **block**: **stream-tin**, the gravel-like ore found with detritus in the gullies and water-courses of metalliferous districts.

tincal, *n.*, also **tinkal**, *n. tīng-kál* (Mal. *tingkal*; Pers. *tinkar*), crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow greasy crystals.

tinchel, *n. tīn-chél* (Gael. *timchioll*, a circuit, a compass: AS. *tyman*, to enclose), in *Scot.*, a large number of sportsmen who, having surrounded an extensive space, gradually close in upon their game.

tinct, *tingkt* (L. *tinctum*, to colour), an old spelling of **taint**, which see.

tincture, *n. tīngk-tūr* (L. *tinctura*, a dyeing—from *tinctum*, to moisten, to dye: It. *tintura*; F. *teinture*, dye, tincture), a slight taste or quality added to anything: in *med.*, a solution, generally in spirit, of the active principles of any substance; a liquid extract; a shade of colour: **v.** to impregnate with any foreign matter; to communicate a portion of anything foreign; to imbue: **tinc'turing**, *imp.*: **tinc'tured**, *pp. -tūrd*: **tinctorial**, *a. tīngk-tū-ri-ál*, containing or imparting colour.

tinder, *n. tīn-dér* (Sw. *tindra*, to sparkle; *tunder*, *tinder*: Icel. *tyndra*, to sparkle; *tendra*, to light a fire; *tundr*, *tinder*; Ger. *zunder*; old F. *tondres*, *tinder*), any very inflammable thing, especially partially-burnt linen, used for obtaining fire by striking a spark among it by means of a flint and steel: **tin'dery**, *a. -i*, also **tinder-like**, *a.* like tinder; inflammable: **tinder-ore**, an impure arsenical sulphide of antimony and lead, occurring in soft flexible flakes resembling tinder, of a dirty-reddish colour.

time, *n. tīn* (Icel. *tíndr*; Norm. *tind*, the tooth of a comb or harrow: Dan. *tand*, a tooth), the point of the fork of a deer's horn; one of the spikes of a fork, or of a harrow; a prong: **tinéd**, *a. tind*, furnished with tines.

tinfol—see **tin**.

ting, *n. tīng* (imitative of the sound), the sharper sound of a bell—the other is called **tong**, and the combination **ting-tong**.

tinge, *v. tīng* (L. *tingo*, I moisten, I dye: F. *teindre*, to dye or colour), to colour or stain; to impregnate with something foreign; to communicate in a slight degree the taste or qualities of a substance: *n.* a slight degree of colour or taste derived from some other substance: **tin'ging**, *imp.*: **tinged**, *pp. tīngd*.

tingle, *v. tīng-gl* (imitative of the sound of a small bell, represented in different languages by the syllables *tín*, *ting*, *tink*, *tang*, *twang*; L. *tinire*, to ring:

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lǎw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nót*, *mōve*;

F. tinter, to ring, to tingle; **tinton**, the tingle of a bell: **Dut. tintelen**, to tingle as with cold, to feel a ringing sensation, as in the ear; to have a quick thrilling sensation, with a feeling of slight pricking, generally disagreeable and painful, but sometimes imparting a degree of pleasure: **ting'ling**, imp. -*gling*: **n.** a thrilling sensation; a noise in the ears: **tingled**, pp. *ting'gled*.

tinker, *n. ting'ker* (imitative of the tinkling or clinking sound of working or hammering metal: probably *Scott. tink*, to rivet, the noise so made, and *caird* or *card*, a gipsy, a sturdy beggar—i.e., *tink-caird*, a person who mends pots and pans), a mender of pots and pans, especially such as are made of tin-plate; any mender or botcher: **v.** to work as a tinker; to patch up coarsely: **tin'kering**, imp.: **n.** the employment of a tinker; the act of patching up coarsely: **tin'kered**, pp. -*kerd*.

tinkle, *v. ting'kl* (imitative of the sound of small bells—see *tingle*), to make small, quick, sharp sounds, as of little bells, or pieces of metal; to cause to clink; to have in the ears the sensation of small sharp sounds: **n.** a clink; a quick noise: **ting'kling**, imp.: **adj.** making a sharp quick noise, as a small, quick, sharp sound as of a small bell: **tinkled**, pp. *ting'kld*.

tinned, **tinier**, **tinning**, **tinny**—see *tin*.
tinsel, *n. tin'sel* (old *F. étincelles*; *F. étincelle*, a sparkling, spangles: *Dut. tintelen*, to tinkle, to sparkle: *L. scintilla*, a spark), something very shining and gaudy; something showy, or having a false lustre, but without value; a kind of lace: **adj.** gaudy; showy to excess; superficial: **v.** to adorn with something glittering, but not of much value; to make gaudy: **tin'selling**, imp.: **tin'selled**, pp. -*seld*.

tint, *n. tint* (*Int. tinta*; old *F. tinct*; *F. teint*, dye, hue: *L. tinctus*, coloured, tinged), a slight colouring distinct from the ground or principal colour; a shade; a hue of colour; the different degrees of intensity and strength of colour in a pigment: **v.** to give a slight colouring to: **tin'ting**, imp.: **n.** a forming or imparting of tints: **tin'ted**, pp.: **adj.** slightly stained or dyed; tinged.

tinnabular, *a. tin'tin-nab'ul-er*, also *tin'tinnab'ulary*, *a. -ler* (*L. tinnabulum*, a bell—from *Latin-nare*, to ring, to tinkle; an imitative word), relating to or connected with a bell; making the sound of a bell: **tin'tinnab'ula'tion**, *n. -id'shun*, a tinkling sound, as of a bell.

tiny, *a. tî'ni* (imitative of making the voice pipy to express something very small: *Dut. weynigh*; *Ger. weinig*, little, small), very small; little; puny: **tin'ier**, comp. -*er*: **tin'iest**, superl. -*est*.

tip, *n. tip* (*Dut. tip*, a point: *Ger. züpfel*, a tip, a corner: *Eng. top*), the point or extremity of anything small; the end; a slight blow; a hint; a small present in money (slang): **v.** to form a point to; to cover on the top or end; to strike lightly; to give a hint or wink (slang); to make a present in money: **tip'ping**, imp.: **n.** in music, a distinct articulation given to the flute by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth: **tipped** or **tip't**, pp. *tip't*, having the top or end covered: **tipstaff**, *n.* an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable: **tip'toe**, *n.* the point of the toe: **on the tip'toe** of expectation, the state of being awake or alive to anything: **tip'toe**, *ad.* highest; supreme: *n.* the highest or utmost degree; the extreme: **to tip the wink** (slang), to intimate to another by means of a wink.

tippet, *n. tip'pet* (*Ger. züpfel*, the tip or lappet of a garment: *Dut. tîp*, a tip or corner, a wrapper for the neck), a narrow garment or covering of fur or cloth for the neck and shoulder, worn by females.

tipple, *v. tip'pl* (*Bav. züpfel*, a corner of anything, a small portion: *prov. Eng. tip*, a draught of liquor: *Low Ger. tippl*, a dot, a fine drop: *Norm. tîpla*, to drip slowly, to sip), to drink intoxicating liquors frequently and to excess: **n.** an excess in drinking intoxicating liquors: **tip'pling**, imp. -*pling*: **adj.** indulging in the habitual use of intoxicating liquors: **n.** the habitual use of strong liquors; a drinking to excess: **tippled**, pp. *tip'pld*: **adj.** intoxicated: **tip'pler**, *n. -pler*, one who tipples: **tippling-house**, a shop where intoxicating liquors are retailed to be drunk on the premises; a dram-shop.

tipsy, *a. tip'si* (*Swab. tappss*; *Swiss. tips*, a fudding with drink: *Swiss. tip'seln*, to fuddle one's self), affected with liquor; drunk: **tip'sily**, *ad. -it*: **tip-siness**, *n. -ness*, the state of being drunk.

tipulary, *a. tip'ul-er-i* (*L. tippula*, an insect that

runs swiftly over the water), pert. to insects of the genus *tipula*, or the crane-fly kind.

tirade, *n. ti-rad'* (*F. tirade*, a long train of words—from *F. tirer*; *L. trahere*, to draw), a long train of words; a declamatory flight of censur, or reproach.

tirailleur, *n. ti-rail'yér* (*F.*), a soldier put in front of the line as a sharpshooter to annoy the enemy; a skirmisher.

tire, *n. tir* (old *F. tiere*, rank, order: *Low Ger. tier*, a row of connected things—see *tier*), a row or rank; a head-dress; furniture; apparatus; in *mil.*, guns, shot, and shells, &c., placed in a regular form: **tire-woman**, a female head-dresser; a milliner: **tire or tiring room**, the dressing-room of a theatre.

tire, *n. tir* (from *tie*, to fasten or bind), a heavy band or hoop of iron used to tie or bind the felloes of wheels in order to secure them from breaking or wearing.

tire, *v. tir* (*Bret. terri*, to break, to abolish: *AS. teran*, to break, to tear: *Low Ger. teren*, to pull, to plague: *Sw. tåra*; *L. terere*, to rub, to wear away), to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the strength by labour; to be fatigued; to have the patience exhausted: **tiring**, imp. *ti'ring*: **tired**, pp. *ti'rd*: **adj.** weary; fatigued; jaded: **tiredness**, *n. ti'rd-ness*, the state of being wearied: **to tire out**, to weary or fatigue beyond further exertion: **tiresome**, *a. ti'r-süm*, fatiguing; wearisome; tedious; exhausting patience: **tire'somely**, *ad. -it*: **tire'someness**, *n. -ness*, the quality or state of being tiresome; tediousness.

tirolite, *n. ti-ro-lit* (so called from being found in many parts of the Tyrol, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone), copper-iron; a fine verdigris-green or azure-blue carbonate of copper and arsenic.

T-iron, *n. té-fern*, rolled bar-iron, shaped, when cut in sections, like the letter T.

tis, *ti*, a contr. for *it is*.

tisic, *a. ti-z'ik*, and **tisical**, *a. ti-z'ik-äl*, for phthisic, which see.

Tisri, *n. tis'ri* (*Heb. tishri*—from *Chald. shera'*, to open, to begin), the first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to parts of our September and October.

tissue, *n. tis'sü* (*F. tissu*, woven—from *F. tisser*; *L. texere*, to weave), any woven stuff, cloth, interwoven with figured colours, or with gold or silver thread; any thin and delicate texture or fabric; in *anat. or bot.*, the minute elementary structures of which organs are composed; a connected series; a collection; a mass: **v.** to form tissue of; to interweave: **tis'suing**, imp.: **tis'sued**, pp. -*üd*: **adj.** variegated: **tissue-paper**, a very thin semi-transparent variety of paper.

tit, *n. tit* (*Icel. titla*, a small object of its kind: the change of a *o* in *to* or *tot* for *i* in *tit* marks diminution or the least portion of anything—see *tot*), any very small thing; a small horse or woman, in contempt: **tit-bit** or **tit-bit**, a choice tender piece: **tit for tat**, an equivalent by way of revenge or repartee: **tit'ling**, *n. -ling*, the titlark; the hedge-sparrow: **tittle**, *n. tit'l*, a particle; a minute part; a jot: **tittle-tattle**, *n. -tatl*, idle trifling talk; an idle trifling talker: **v.** to talk idly; to engage in small senseless talk: **tit'tle-tat'ling**, imp. -*ling*: **tit'tle-tattled**, pp. *tit'tld*: **tit'tark**, a small species of lark: **tit'mice**, *n. -mices*, a small bird of several species; plu. *tit'mice*.

Titan, *n. tî-tân*, in *heaven myth.*, the eldest son of heaven and earth: **Ti'tans**, plu. the sons of *Titan* and *Terra* (*L. earth*), and their descendants, who warred against Jupiter, said to have been a race of giants of enormous size and vast strength: **ti'tan**, *a. or titanic*, *a. ti-tân'ik*, of or relating to the Titans; enormous.

titanium, *n. ti-tân-i-üm* (*Gr. titanos*, lime, white earth), one of the elementary substances, of a dark copper-red colour with a strong metallic lustre, sometimes found in small cubical crystals in the slag of blast-furnaces: **titanite**, *n. ti-tân'it*, prismatic titanium ore—better known by the name of *sphen*: **titanic**, *a. ti-tân'ik*, pert. to or containing titanium: **titanic acid**, the form in which titanium occurs as a constituent of several minerals: **titaniferous**, *a. ti-tân-i-fér-us* (*L. fero*, I bear), containing or yielding titanic acid and titanium.

titanotherium, *n. ti-tân-o-thér-i-üm* (*Titan*, a fabulous giant, and *Gr. therion*, a beast), in *geol.*, a large herbivorous mammal having some relations to the modern tapirs—was probably about twice the size of the existing horse.

tithe, *n. tit'h* (*AS. teothe*, tenth; *teothian*, to tithe or game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

take a tenth: Fris. *tienda*, tenth), a tenth part; the tenth part of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy: **v.** to tax to the amount of a tenth; to pay tithes: **tithing**, *imp.* *ti-thing*: **n.** in *Eng. in AS. times*, a district originally containing ten householders, who were sureties to the king for the good behaviour of each other: **tithed**, *pp.* *ti-thed*: **tithing-man**, the officer of a town; a parish officer; a constable: **ti-thable**, *a.* *ti-th-ble*, subject to the payment of tithes: **ti-ther**, *n.* *ti-ther*, one who tithes, or collects tithes.

tithonic, *a.* *ti-thon'ik* (Gr. *Tithonios*; L. *Tithonus*, in anc. myth., a son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, endowed with immortality), pert. to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects: **tithon'ically**, *ad.* *ti*: **tithonicity**, *n.* *ti-tho-nis'i-ty*, that property of light by which it produces chemical effects.

tittillate, *v.* *ti-till-lat* (L. *tittillatum*, to tickle: F. *tittiller*), to tickle: **tittillating**, *imp.*: **adj.** tickling: **ti-tillated**, *pp.*: **tittillation**, *n.* *ti-shin*, the act of, or state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

tittark—see **tit**.

title, *n.* *ti-tl* (L. *titulus*, a superscription, a title: It. *titolo*; AS. *titul*, a title), an inscription put over a thing as the name by which it is to be known; the inscription at the beginning of a book intimating the subject of the work, and usually the author's and publisher's names; a general head containing particulars; a name; an appellation; a name of honour or dignity; a claim of right; that which is the foundation of ownership; the written document that proves a right: **v.** to call; to name: **ti'tling**, *imp.* *-ling*: **ti-tled**, *pp.* *ti-ld*, named: **adj.** having a title or name of honour: **title-deeds**, written instruments setting forth a man's title or right to property: **title-page**, the first page of a book, setting forth briefly the subject of the book, and the names of the author and publisher.

tittling, *tittmouset*—see **tit**.

titter, *v.* *ti-tter* (imitative of a succession of sharp thin sounds: Dut. *tateren*, to make a rattling sound, to stutter: Icel. *titra*; Ger. *zittern*, to tremble, to shiver), a restrained laugh; a giggle: **v.** to laugh with restraint: **ti'ttering**, *imp.*: **n.** restrained laughter: **ti'ttered**, *pp.* *ti-terd*.

title, **title-tattle**, &c.—see **tit**.

titular, *a.* *ti-tu-lar* (L. *titulus*, a title: F. *titulaire*), existing in name or title only; having the title without possession or enjoyment: **n.** a person invested with a title to an office, but who does not discharge its duties: **ti'tularly**, *ad.* *ti*: **ti'tular'ity**, *n.* *ti-tu-lar'i-ty*, state of being titular: **ti'tulary**, *a.* *ti-lar-i*, pert. to a title: **n.** one who has a title or right.

tivy, *ad.* *ti-vi*, contr. of **tantivy**, which see.

titza, *n.* *ti-tza*, the name by which borate of lime is called in southern Peru, where it is found on the dry plains in white reniform nodules.

to, *prep.* *tó* (Dut. *toe*; Ger. *zu*, to), a word denoting motion toward a place; expressing direction towards; denoting addition; *Dut.* *toeren*, the direction of, toward; denoting accord or adaptation; denoting address; in comparison of; as far as; denoting effect or consequence: **ad.** the sign or prefix of the infinitive of a verb, as, "to live"; the particle coming between two verbs to show that the second is the object of the first; used after a verb to modify its meaning, as, "he comes to"; in colloquial usage, especially in the U. States, the infinitive is often understood, and only to expressed, as, "he orders me to go, but I do not wish to" (*go* being understood): **to-day**, *n.* this day: **to-night**, *n.* this night: **to-morrow**, *n.* on the morrow: **to and fro**, *n.* a pacing backwards and forwards: **ad.** backward and forward: **to the face**, in presence of: **to wit**, to know; namely.

toad, *n.* *tód* (Dan. *tudse*, a toad—from Icel. *tútna*, to swell: prov. Eng. *tote*, to bulge out), a reptile resembling the frog, but without its activity: **toad'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, like a toad: **toad-eater**, *n.* originally, the assistant to a mountebank; a fawning obsequious parasite; a mean and servile flatterer: **toad'y**, *n.* *-y*, a sycophant; a mean flatterer or hanger-on; plu. **toad'ies**, *pl.*: **v.** to fawn upon with servile flattery; to display obsequiousness towards: **toad'ying**, *imp.*: **toad'ied**, *pp.* *Ad.* **toad'ying**, *n.* *-ing*, or **toad'yism**, *n.* *-ism*, servile flattery; the practice of meanly fawning on another: **toad-stool**, a poisonous kind of fungus.

toadstone, *n.* *tó-d'stón* (Ger. *toadstein*, dead stone—that is, stone containing no ores), among Derbyshire miners, certain trap-rocks which occur interstratified, or in connection with the mountain-limestones, void of ore; (from Eng. *toad*), a stony concretion or jewel, fabled to be found in the head of the toad; a kind of

amygdaloid, so called from its mottled aspect resembling the skin of a toad.

toast, *v.* *tóst* (It. *tostare*, to toast or parch: L. *tostum*, to dry, to scorch), to dry and scorch by the heat of a fire, as bread or cheese; to warm thoroughly: **n.** bread scorched or browned before the fire: **toasting**, *imp.*: **toast'ed**, *pp.*: **adj.** scorched by heat, as bread or cheese: **toast'er**, *n.* *-er*, an instr. for toasting bread, cheese, &c., before the fire: **toast-rack**, a small light stand, generally of metal, having partitions, in which dry slices of toast may stand upright.

toast, *v.* *tóst* (probably from the Ger. cry, *stoss an*—that is, *clink*—the Ger. toppers knocking their glasses together when they pledge each other), to drink to the health or honour of; to drink in honour of anything, or to its prosperity; to name a health to be drunk: **n.** the person or thing named whose health and prosperity are to be drunk to: **toast'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** the system or practice of drinking toasts: **toast'ed**, *pp.*: **toast'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who toasts: **toast-master**, a person at a public dinner who announces the toasts to the company and leads the cheering.

tobacco, *n.* *tó-bák'kó* (the Indian name, *tobaco*, for the pipe or tube in which they smoked the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the plant itself: Sp. *tobaco*; F. *tabac*), a highly-narcotic and poisonous plant, indigenous to America, but extensively grown elsewhere; the dried and prepared leaves of the plant, much used in smoking and chewing, and in the manufacture of snuff: **tobacco-pipe**, a pipe used in smoking tobacco: **tobac'conist**, *n.* *-nist*, one who manufactures the leaves of the tobacco-plant, or sells the various manufactured forms of it.

tobine, *n.* *tó-bin* (Dut. *tobijn*), a stout twilled silk.

tocsin, *n.* *tók'sin* (F. *tocsin*—from old F. *toquer*, to touch, to strike, and *sein*, a bell), an alarm-bell; the ringing of a bell for the purpose of giving an alarm.

tod, *n.* *tód* (Icel. *tóga*, a flock or ball of wool: Ger. *zote*, lock or flock of wool: Dan. *tót*, a bunch of flax), a bunch of anything fibrous, as hay; a weight of wool of 23 lb.; in *Scot.*, the fox—probably so called from its bushy tail.

to-day, *n.* *tó-da'*—see under **to**.

toddle, *v.* *tó-dal* (Dut. *touteren*, to tremble, to see-saw: Ger. *zoteln*, to reel, to stagger—see **tot**), to walk unsteadily, as a child: **tod'dling**, *imp.* *-ding*: **tod-dled**, *pp.* *tó-dald*.

toddy, *n.* *tó-dá* (*toddy*, a tree formed from Hind. *tari*, the juice of the Palmyra tree), the juice drawn from various kinds of palms in the East Indies; a spirit or liquor prepared from it; a mixture of spirits and hot water sweetened: *grog* is a mixture of spirits and cold water: **toddy-ladle**, a small ladle or deep spoon for mixing toddy in the tumbler or bowl, and for lifting a portion of it into a wine-glass.

toe, *n.* *tó* (Icel. and AS. *to*; Dut. *teen*: Low Ger. *taan*, a toe—from Icel. *teina*, a shoot: Dut. *teen*, a twig: AS. *tan*, a shoot, the toes being regarded as the twigs or branches of the foot), one of the five branches which terminate a foot; one of the fore parts of the paw or foot of a beast: **toed**, *a.* *tód*, having toes: **finger-and-toe**, a disease in turnips, where, instead of bulbs, they fork into *finger-and-toe*-like divisions.

toffy, *n.* *tó-fí* (Scot. *taffie*, a sweetmeat made of molasses mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquires consistency), a hard-baked candy or sweetmeat, made of molasses or sugar mixed with butter, and boiled to a consistency.

toga, *n.* *tó-gá* (L. *toga*, a gown), a gown; the loose gown or mantle worn by the anc. Romans: **to'gated**, *a.* *-gá-téd*, also *to'ged*, *a.* *-géd*, dressed in a gown; wearing a gown.

together, *ad.* *tó-gé'th-ér* (Eng. *to*, and Ger. *gattern*; Dut. *gaderen*, to gather, to collect), in company; in the same place; in the same time; in concert: **together with**, in union with.

toggery, *n.* *tóg'g-ér* (L. *toga*, a gown), in *familiar language*, clothes; garments; articles.

toggle or **togger**, *n.* *tóg'gól* (probably from Dut. *tok-helen*, to touch; or Ger. *stockel*, a little stick), among seamen, a small wooden pin tapering towards both ends, with a groove around its centre: **toggle-joint**, an elbow or knee joint consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line.

toil, *n.* *tó-yl* (Dut. *tuylen*, to till the ground; *tuyl*, agriculture, labour—see **till**), fatiguing labour; labour oppressive to the mind or body: **v.** to labour with pain or fatigue; to work with fatigue: **toil'ing**, *imp.*:

adj. labouring with fatigue: **toiled**, pp. **toiled**; **toiler**, n. *to-er*, one who toils: **toilful**, a. *-fōl*, wearisome: **toilless**, a. *-lēs*, free from toil: **toilsome**, a. *-sūm*, laborious; attended with fatigue or pain; wearisome: **toil somely**, ad. *-li*: **toil'someness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being toilsomely or laborious.

toil, n. *tōyl*, usually in the plu. **toils** (F. *toiles*, toils, something to enclose or entangle wild beasts in: F. *toile*, cloth—from L. *tela*, a web), any net or snare; any web or string spread for taking prey.

toilet, n. *tōil-ēt* (F. *toilette*, a packing or wrapping cloth—see *toil* 2), the cloth that covers a dressing-table; the dressing-table itself; mode or operation of dressing; all matters connected with personal cleanliness and the adjustment of articles of dress: **toilette**, n. *-i-nēt'* (F.), a cloth whose web is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk.

toise, n. *tōyz* (F. *toise*, a fathom—from L. *tensus*; It. *teso*, stretched—as if measured by the width of the outstretched arms), a French measure of length, about six and a half English feet.

Tokay, n. *tō-kā*, a highly-prized wine produced at Tokay in Hungary.

token, n. *tō-kē* (Goth. *taikins*; Ger. *zeichen*, a mark, a brand; Icel. *teikna*; Dan. *tegne*, to mark, to mark, something meant to represent another thing; a mark; a sign; a symptom; a memorial of friendship; one of stamped pieces of metal used as coin to serve a temporary purpose; in the Scotch Presbyterian Churches, one of stamped metal tickets of admission to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in printing, ten and a half quires of paper: **to'kenless**, a. *-lēs*, without a token.

tola, n. *tō-lā* (Hind. *tula*, a balance), in India, a weight for gold and silver, about 180 grains troy.

told, v. *tōld*, pt. and pp. of **tell**, which see.

toledo, n. *tō-lē-dō*, a sword-blade of the finest temper, originally from Toledo, in Spain.

tolerable, a. *tō-lēr-a-bil* (L. *tolerabilis*, that may be borne or endured—from *tolero*, I bear, I endure: F. *tolérable*), that may be borne or endured; supportable; moderately good or agreeable; not very excellent or pleasing; passable: **tolerably**, ad. *-bly*: **tolerableness**, n. *-blēs*, the state of being tolerable: **tolerant**, a. *-dnt* (L. *tolero*, I bear), enduring; suffering to be, or to be done; indulgent: **tolerantly**, ad. *-ly*: **tolerance**, n. *-āns*, patience and indulgence towards those whose opinions or practices differ from our own: **tolerate**, v. *-āt*, to suffer to be; to permit or allow without positive hindrance: **tolerating**, imp.: **tolerated**, pp. suffered; not prohibited: **toleration**, n. *-ā'shun*, the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; the permission of religious opinions and modes of worship different from those of the established church.

toll, n. *tōl* (Ger. *zoll*; Icel. *tollr*, custom, toll; Gr. *telonion*, a custom-house: Ger. *zahlen*, to reckon), a duty or tax imposed on travellers or goods passing along a bridge or a public road; a tax paid, or duty imposed, for some liberty or privilege; a miller's compensation for grinding corn: v. to impose a toll on; to exact, as a tax or tribute: **tollable**, a. *-ā-bil*, subject to the payment of toll: **tollage**, n. *-āj*, payment of toll; the amount paid: **toll-bar**, a beam or gate across a road at a toll-house to prevent vehicles passing without paying toll: **toll-booth**, n. *-bōth*, a booth for the collection of tolls; subsequently a prison: **tollbooth**, n. *tōl-bōth'*, in Scot., a jail: **toll-gate**, a gate where toll is taken: **toll-gatherer**, one who collects the tolls: **toll-house**, the house where the toll-gatherer or tollman resides.

toll, v. *tōl* (Icel. *tall*, deceitful; W. *treyll*, deceit, illusion; Bret. *tonella*, to enchant, to allure; old H. Ger. *tollon*, to stroke; originally meant, "to incite one to do a thing, to draw, to entice"), to stroke or ring slowly, as a bell to invite the people into church; to sound a bell with slow uniform strokes in order to announce a death, or to give solemnity to a funeral: n. the slow repeated sounding of a bell at short intervals: **tolling**, imp.: **adj.** sounding as a tollied bell: n. the act of one who or that which tolls: **tollied**, pp. *tōld*: **adj.** rung, as a bell.

tolmen, n. *tōl-mēn* (Celt. *dol*, a table, and *men*, a stone), a curious, supposed druidical monument, consisting of a large stone placed horizontally on other upright stones about three or four feet high, also called a *cromlech*;—also spelt *dolmen*.

tolu-balsam, n. *tō-lō'*, a fragrant oleo-resin, the produce of a South American tree.

tomahawk, n. *tōm'ā-hā'wēk* (Ind. *tomehagen* or *tamohocum*), an Indian war-club terminating in a heavy knob: an Indian hatchet: v. to kill with the Indian club or hatchet: **tom'ahawking**, imp.: **tom'ahawked**, pp. *-hā'wēk*.

tomato, n. *tō-mā'tō* (Sp. and F. *tomate*, but of Indian origin), a plant and its fruit, also called the *love-apple*, having a rounded flattened form, but often irregular in shape, and of a bright-red or yellow colour.

tomb, n. *tōm* (F. *tombe*, a tombstone; *tombeau*, a tomb: It. *tomba*; Sp. *tumba*, a tomb: Gr. *tumbos*, a mound of earth raised over a dead body, a tomb), a grave; a house or vault in which to deposit the dead: **tomb'd**, a. *tōmb'd*, deposited in a tomb: **tombless**, a. *-lēs*, without a grave or a sepulchral monument: **tomb'stone**, n. a stone with an inscription placed over a grave in memory of the deceased.

tombac, n. *tōm'bāc* (Mal. *tambaga*, copper), an alloy of copper and zinc; brass with an excess of zinc: **white tombac**, tombac with a portion of metallic arsenic added.

tom-cat, n. *tōm'kāt* (from *Tom*, the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, and *cat*), full-grown male cat.

tone, n. *tōm* (F. *tone*, a volume; Gr. *tonos*, a piece cut off, the part of a book—from *temnein*, to cut; L. *tonus*, a piece or bit; in mid. L. a book), a book; one volume of several constituting the same work.

tomentose, a. *tō'mēn-tōs*, also **tomentous**, a. *tō'mēn'tūs* (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions; F. *tomenteux*; Sp. *tomentoso*), in bot., covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible; having a whitish down-like wool; nappy: **tomen'tum**, n. *-tūm*, in bot., the closely-matted hair or downy nap covering the leaves or stems of some plants; in anat., the minutely-divided vessels on the surface of the brain.

tomfool, n. *tōm'fōl* (*Tom*, the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, and *fool*), a great fool; a silly trifler: **tomfoolery**, n. *-ērē*, foolish or senseless trifling.

to-morrow, n. *tō-mōr'ō*, the day after the present.

tompon, n. *tōm'pōn*—see **tamp**.

tomtit, n. *tōm'tīt'* (*Tom*, the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, and *tūt*—see *tit*), a very little bird; the titmouse.

ton-loom, a. *tōm'tōm'*—see **tam-tam**.

ton, n. *tīn* (L. *lina*, a wine-vessel; F. *tine*, a tub; *tonne*, a barrel), a weight of 20 cwt.; in ship-measuring, 40 cubic feet, by which the burden of a ship is estimated: **tonnage**, n. *-āj*, the weight of goods that may be carried in a ship; a duty or toll on vessels, or on goods carried on water.

ton, n. *tōng* (F.), the prevailing fashion; high mode.

tone, n. *tōn* (F. *ton*, tone, tune; Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone or note of the voice; L. *tonus*; Sp. *tono*, a tone), sound, or a modification of sound; a particular inflection of the voice as modified by the feelings or passions; the particular sound of the voice in speaking or reading; the state of the body in regard to the healthy performance of its animal functions; in music, an interval of sound; in paint, the harmony of the colours of a picture in light and shade: v. to utter in an affected tone; to tune: **to'ning**, imp.: **toned**, pp. *tōnd*: **adj.** having a tone: **toneless**, a. *-lēs*, without tone; unmusical: **tone-syllable**, an accented syllable: **tonic**, a. *tōn'ik*, increasing tension; giving or increasing strength; imparting vigour to the bodily system; strengthening; pert. to tones or sounds; in music, denoting the key-note: n. a medicine or agent which imparts vigour and strength to the body; a stomachic; in music, the key-note or fundamental sound which generates all the rest: **tonicity**, n. *tō-nis'it-ē*, a state of healthy tension of muscular fibres while at rest: **toning down**, subduing in colour or shade; softening so as to remove all harshness.

tongs, n. plu. *tōngz* (Icel. *tangr*; Sw. *tang*; Dut. *tanghe*; Ger. *zange*, tongs; Icel. *tangi*, a tongue of land, the tang or part of a knife enclosed in the handle), an instr. of metal, consisting of two long legs jointed at one end, for grasping and holding anything.

tongue, n. *tūng* (Icel. *tunga*; Ger. *zunge*; Gael. *teanga*; L. *lingua*, a tongue), the chief instr. of speech, and the organ of taste; speech; discourse; power of speech; a language; a situation resembling a tongue in its shape, use, or situation; the projection on the end or side of a board which fits into a groove; the clapper of a bell: v. to chide; to scold; to talk or prate much: **tongu'ing**, imp. *-ing*: **tongued**, pp. *tūngd*: **adj.** having a tongue: **tongueless**, a. *-lēs*, speechless: **tongue-shaped**, a. in the form of a tongue:

coic, boy, fōt; päre, būd, chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

tongued-tied, *a.* having an impediment of speech arising from some defect in the tongue; unable to speak freely from whatever cause: **to hold the tongue**, to be silent.

tonic, *tôn'ik*—see under **tone**.

to-night, *n.* *tô-nî't* (*tô*, and *night*), the night at the close of the present day.

tonka-bean, *tông'ka*, also **tonquin**, *tông'kwîn* (*F. tonca*: *Tonquin*, the country of its production), the fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, possessing a very pleasant smell, used in the scenting of snuff.

tonnage—see **ton**.

tonsils, *n.* plu. *tôn'sils* (*L. tonsillæ*, the tonsils of the neck—*from tonsilis*, shorn or clipped: *F. tonsille*), two oblong glands situated on each side of the fauces, at the base of the tongue: *tôn'sil'is*, *n.* *-î'tis*, inflammation of the tonsils; a form of sore throat: *tôn'sile*, *a.* *-sil*, that may be clipped or shorn.

tonsorial, *a.* *tôn-sô'ri-ål* (*L. tonsorius*, of or belonging to shaving—*from tonsor*, a barber), of or pert. to a barber, or to shaving: **tonsure**, *n.* *tôn'shûr* (*L. tonsura*, a shearing, a clipping: *F. tonsure*: *It. tonsura*), the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the state of being shorn; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the first ceremony performed in devoting a person to the priesthood; the corona or crown worn by priests as a mark of their order and rank in the Church: **ton'sured**, *a.* *-shûrd*, shaven on the crown; shorn; bald.

tonline, *n.* *tôn-tên'* (*F. tonline*: so called from the Italian *Tonti* in the 17th century, its first inventor), an annuity of survivorship; an annuity being shared equally by several individuals, the equal share being increased by the death of successive annuitants until the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the original agreement.

too, *ad.* *tô* (*AS. to*, denoting an increase or addition—*see to*), more than enough; over; likewise.

took, *v.* *tûk*, pt. of **take**, which see.

tool, *n.* *tûl* (*Icel. tol*, an instrument: *L. telum*, a weapon), an instr. or aid for any manual operation; a person used by another as an instr. to accomplish certain ends; a hiring: **v.** to shape or fashion with a tool: **tooling**, *imp.*: **v.** workmanship performed with a tool, as in bookbinding: **tooled**, *pp.* *tûld*.

toom, *n.* *tôm* (*Scot. toom*: *Icel. tomr*, empty, unoccupied: *Gael. toom*, to pour out), in *Scot.*, a place where rubbish may be emptied or poured out.

toot, *v.* *tût* (*Dut. tuyten*, to sound a horn: old Eng. *totte*, to whisper: *Icel. thjóta*, to resound as the wind), to make a particular noise with the tongue striking on the upper teeth; to sound the flute or horn in a particular manner: **tooting**, *imp.*: **toot'ed**, *pp.*: **toot'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who plays on a pipe or horn.

tooth, *n.* *tûth*, plu. **teeth**, *têth* (*Goth. tunthuz*; *Ger. zah*; *Sans. danta*; *Gr. odont*; *L. dent*), a tooth, one of the bony processes growing in the jaws, used as the instrs. of biting and chewing; something pointed; a prong; taste; palate; one of the notches on the rim of a wheel by which they catch the prominent parts of another wheel or body: **v.** to furnish with teeth; to indent; to jag; to lock into each other: **toothed**, *imp.*: **n. in *brickwork*, the irregular projecting bricks left standing at the end of a wall or building to form a union for any additional building: **toothed**, *pp.* *tûtht*: **adj.** having teeth or jags: **tooth'ful**, *n.* *-fûl*, a small quantity: **adj.** palatable: **tooth'less**, *a.* *-lêss*, without teeth: **tooth'ache**, *n.* *-ak*, severe pain in one or more of the teeth, caused by decay: **tooth'some**, *a.* *-sûm*, grateful to the taste: **tooth'someness**, *n.* *-nês*, the quality of being toothsome: **tooth'y**, *a.* *-î*, having teeth: **teeth on edge**, a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth, caused by grating sounds, or by the actual or imaginary contact of certain substances with the teeth, as an acid or a woollen substance: **tooth-pick**, a small article for picking out particles of food that have lodged between the teeth: **tooth and nail**, with one's utmost power; by all possible means: **in the teeth**, in direct opposition: **to the teeth**, directly to one's face: **to cast in the teeth**, to retort reproachfully: **to show the teeth**, to threaten: **in spite of the teeth**, notwithstanding threats expressed; in defiance of opposition.**

top, *n.* *tûp* (*Icel. toppr*, the top or summit: *Low Ger. topp*; *Dut. top*, summit: *W. twb*, a round lump), the highest or upper part of anything; the surface; the highest place or rank; the chief; among *seamen*, the small platform near the lower-mast head: **adj.** situated at the top or highest part: **v.** to rise to the

highest place; to rise above others; to excel; to rise over and above; to cover on the top; to crop; to take the upper part: **top'ping**, *imp.*: **adj.** fine; gallant; predominating: **topped**, *pp.* *tûpt*: **adj.** surpassed; having the top cut off: **top'ful**, *a.* *-fûl*, full to the top or brim: **top-armour**, in a ship, a railing on the top protected with netting: **top-boots**, boots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured leather on the upper parts: **topcoat**, a coat worn over the ordinary dress by men: **top-draining**, surface-draining: **top-dressing**, manure laid on the surface without being turned or ploughed in: *top-gallant*, *a.* highest; elevated; that is above the top-mast: **top-heavy**, *a.* too heavy on the top; tipsy: **top-mast**, the second mast above the deck, next the lower mast: **top'most**, *a.* *-môt*, the uppermost; the highest: **top-sail**, the sail extended across the top-mast: **top-timbers**, pieces in the ribs of a ship's side, which are next above the futtocks.

top, *n.* *tûp* (*Dut. top*; *Ger. topf*, a spinning-top: *Norm. top*, a cork; *toppa*, a bung), a child's toy, of a pear shape, which is made to spin on its point by means of a long cord; also with a blunter point made to spin for any length of time by the continual application of a whip of several loose strands.

topaz, *n.* *tô-páz* (*F. topaze*: *Gr. topazion*), one of the precious stones, occurring in finely-striated crystals, transparent, of various colours, or colourless, most frequently yellow, and harder than quartz: **topazolite**, *n.* *tô-páz'ô-lî't* (*Gr. lithos*, a stone), a pale-yellow, nearly transparent, variety of garnet: **topaz-rock**, a granular siliceous mixture of quartz, schorl, and topaz.

tope, *n.* *tûp*, one of the shark family, somewhat resembling the dog-fish.

tope, *v.* *tûp* (*Bav. toppen*: *Sp. topar*, to knock; *Sw. topp*; *F. tope*, an exclamation representing striking hands on the conclusion of a bargain), to pledge one in drinking; to knock the glasses together before drinking them off, then to have a drinking-bout; to drink in excess; to tipple: **to'ping**, *imp.*: **toped**, *pp.* *tûpt*: **to'per**, *n.* *tûp'er*, a drinker to excess; a tippler.

tophaceous, *a.* *tô-fâ'shûs* (*L. tephaceus*, belonging to tufa or tuif—*from tophus*, tufa or tuif), a term applied to bodies found in the lungs resembling stone: **tophus**, *n.* *tô-fûs*, a swelling affecting a bone, or the periosteum; a calcareous concretion about the joints, occurring chiefly in gouty persons.

Tophet, *n.* *tô-fet*, also **Tophet**, *n.* *-fêth* (derived by some from Heb. *toph*, a drum, from the beating of drums, and other discordant noises there, made to stifle the cries of the sacrificed children), in *Script.*, a place lying south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, where fire was continually kept burning; hell.

tophus—see **tophaceous**.

topiary, *n.* *tô-pî-âr'î* (*from topiaria*, belonging to ornamental gardening—*from topia*, ornamental gardening), shaped or done by cutting and clipping, as trees and hedges.

topic, *n.* *tô-pî'ik* (*Gr. topikos*, belonging to a place—*from topos*, a place, a topic: *F. topiques*, subjects of conversation: *Sp. topico*, topical), a subject of discourse or argument; a general head; in *logic*, one of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative, reasoning: **topical**, *a.* *tô-pî'kal*, pert. to a topic; in *med.*, pert. to an external local remedy, as a poultice, a blister, and the like: **topically**, *ad.* *-î*.

topography, *n.* *tô-pô-gráf'î* (*Gr. topos*, a place, and *grapho*, I write or describe: *F. topographie*), the description of a particular place, as a city, a town, a tract of country, &c., including notices of everything connected with it: **topographical**, *a.* *tô-pô-gráf'î'kal*, also **top'ographical**, *a.* *-î'kal*, pert. to topography; descriptive of a particular place, or of places: **topographically**, *ad.* *-î*: **topographer**, *n.* *tô-pô-gráf'î-ér*, one who describes particular places in writing; also **top'graphist**, *n.* *-fist*.

topped, **topping**, **topmost**, &c.—*see top*.

topple, *v.* *tûp'pl* (*from top*), to throw down, as from the top; to fall forward: **top'pling**, *imp.* *-pling*: **adj.** threatening to fall: **toppled**, *pp.* *tûp'pld*.

topsy-turvy, *ad.* *tô-pî-sî-tûr-vî* (a corruption of the phrase, *topside fother way*), in an inverted posture; bottom upward.

tor, *n.* *tôr* (*AS. tor*, *torr*, or *tur*, a high hill, a peak), a tower; a high pointed hill; a jutting rock.

torch, *n.* *tôr'ch* (*It. torcia*: *F. torche*, a torch, the wreathed wisp of wad or straw placed between the head and the burden on it—*from It. torcere*, to twist: *L. tortus*, twisted), a large candle to be carried in the

mâte, mât, fâr, iâo; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môce;

hand when lighted, formed of some such material as cotton, hemp, or flax, well tarred, or steeped in grease or suchlike substance; a flambeau; **torch-bearer**, one who carries a torch lighted: **torch-light**, the light given by torches.

torc, *v. tor*, pt. of the verb **tear**, which see: **n.** the dead grass which remains on mowing land during winter and spring.

torc, *n. tor*—see **torus**.

torumetography, *n. tō-rū-mā-tō-g-rā-fī* (Gr. *toruma*, embossed work, and *grapho*, I write or describe), a description of sculptures and basso-reliefs; also **torumetology**, *n. tō-tō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, discourse).

torcutic, *a. tō-rū-tik* (Gr. *torcutos*, elaborate), highly finished or polished—applied to figures in hard-wood, ivory, and the like.

torment, *v. tōr-mēnt* (L. *tormentum*, a twisted cord or rope, an instrument of torture—from *torqueo*, I twist: *F. tourment*), to put to extreme pain or anguish; to harass; to distress; to tease or vex: **n. tōr-mēnt**, extreme pain; torture; misery: **tormenting**, *imp. ad.*, paining to a distressing degree: **tormented**, *pp.*: **tormenter**, *n. also tormentor*, *n. -ēr*, one who torments; a kind of harrow on wheels for reducing a stiff soil: **tormentingly**, *ad. -ti*: **tormina**, *n. tōr-mī-nā* (L. *tormina*, gripes, colic), in *med.*, griping or twisting pains.

tor, *v. tōr*, *pp.* of **tear**, which see.

tornado, *n. tōr-nā-dō* (Sp. *tornado*, a return from a journey, a whirling wind—from *torner*, to return), any violent storm or hurricane of wind, usually attended with thunder, lightning, and rain, generally limited in area, and of short duration; a whirlwind or whirl-storm.

torose, *a. tō-rōs'*, also **torous**, *a. tō-rūs* (L. *torus*, a knot or bulge), in *bot.*, uneven; alternately elevated and depressed; swelling in knobs.

torpedo, *n. tōr-pē-dō* (L. *torpedo*, stiffness, numbness—from *torpere*, to be still, to be stiff with frost: *It. torpedine*), the cramp-fish; a fish which gives electric or numbing shocks when touched; a machine or engine which, partially submerged in the sea, explodes when touched by passing vessel, either greatly injuring or wholly destroying it.

torpid, *ad. tōr-pīd* (L. *torpidus*, benumbed, stupefied—from *torpere*, to be still, to be stiff with frost: *It. torpido*: *F. torpide*), benumbed; having lost the power of exertion and feeling; dull; inactive: **torpidly**, *ad. -ti*: **torpidness**, *n. -nēs*, also **torpidity**, *n. tōr-pīd'-tī*, numbness; inactivity; sluggishness: **torpescence**, *a. pēs-sent*, becoming torpid: **torpescence**, *n. -sēs*, torpidness; stupidity: **torpify**, *v. tōr-pī-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to make torpid: **torpifying**, *imp. torpified*, *pp. -fid*: **torpitude**, *n. -tūd*, torpidity: **torpor**, *n. -pōr*, numbness; dullness; inactivity: **torporific**, *a. -if-ik*, tending to produce torpor.

torque, *n. tōrk*, also **torques**, *n. tōr-kwēs* (L. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain—from *torqueo*, I twist), a favourite ornament of the anc. Britons, consisting of a chain or collar for the neck, formed of small rings of metal interlaced with each other: **torqued**, *a. tōrk*, wreathed.

torrefaction—see **torrefy**.

torrefy, *v. tōr-rē-fī* (F. *torréfier*, to torrefy: L. *torreo*, I dry or burn, and *facere*, to make: Sans. *tarsh*, to be dried up), to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch; to parch or dry highly on a plate of metal or porcelain, as a drug: **torrefying**, *imp. torrefied*, *pp. -fid*: **torrefaction**, *n. tōr-rē-shūn*, the operation of drying or scorching by a fire.

torrent, *n. tōr-rēnt* (L. *torrens*, burning—said of streams, raging, rushing—gen. *torrentis*: L. *torrens*: *It. torrente*: *F. torrent*, a torrent), a rapid-rushing stream of water; a stream of water running over a precipice or declivity; a violent or rapid flow: *adj.* rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

torricellian, *a. tōr-rī-chēll-ān*, of or discovered by **Torricelli**, a famous Italian philosopher and mathematician.

torrid, *a. tōr-rīd* (L. *torridus*, dried up, parched: *F. torride*: *It. torrido*), parched; dried with heat; burning: **torridness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being parched with heat; torrid zone, the middle zone or belt of the earth's surface, extending on each side of the equator to the Tropic of Cancer on the north, and the Tropic of Capricorn on the south—so called from its high temperature.

torse, *n. tōrs* (F. *tors*: L. *tortus*, twisted), in *her.*, a wreath; a twisted scroll.

torsion, *n. tōr-shūn* (L. *torsum*, to twist, to bend: *F. torsion*), the act of turning or twisting; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the action of a lateral force: **torsion-balance**, an instr. for estimating very minute forces by the action of fine wires or threads which twist round each other: **tor'sel**, *n. -sēl*, anything in a twisted form: **tortile**, *n. -tīl*, twisted; wreathed; coiled: **tor'tive**, *a. -tīv*, twisted; wreathed.

torso, *n. tōr-sō* (It. *torso*, the stump of a cabbage, a torso: L. *thyrus*, a stalk or stem), the trunk of a statue; a statue deprived of head and limbs.

tortilla, *n. tōr-tēl-yā* (Sp.), a thin unleavened cake of maize-flour, baked on a heated plate or stone.

tortoise, *n. tōr-tīz* (L. *tortus*, twisted or crooked: *F. tortue*: Sp. *tortuga*), a reptile more or less flattened, covered with a very hard shell or case, into which it can draw its head and feet at will: **tortoise-shell**, the horny scales or plates of the tortoise, manufactured into various articles.

tortuous, *a. tōr-tū-ūs*, also **tortuose**, *a. -ōs* (L. *tortuosus*, full of crooks or turns—from *tortus*, twisted: *It. tortuoso*: *F. tortueux*), twisted; winding; having many crooks and turns; crooked; deceitful: **tortuously**, *ad. -ti*: **tortuousness**, *n. -nēs*, also **tortuosity**, *n. -ōs-ī-tī*, state of being crooked and winding; wreath; flexure.

torture, *n. tōr-tūr* or *-chōr* (L. *tortus*, twisted, crooked: *F. torture*), extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment; pain inflicted as a punishment, or for the purpose of extorting a confession: **v.** to pain extremely; to put to the rack; to torment; to harass; to vex: **tor'turing**, *imp. adj.* tormenting; keeping on the rack; vexing: **tor'tured**, *pp. -tūrd* or *-chōrd*: **tor'turer**, *n. -tū-rēr*, one who tortures: **tor'turingly**, *ad. -rīng-ī*.

torulose—see **torus**.

torus, *n. tō-rūs*, also **tore**, *n. tōr* (L. *torus*, a thing swelling out, a bulge: *It. toro*: *F. tore*), in *arch.*, a large moulding in the bases of columns, the profile of which is semicircular; in *bot.*, the axis on which all the parts of the floral whorls within the calyx are seated: **torulose**, *ad. tōr-rū-lōs*, in *bot.*, having successive rounded swellings as the pods of some cruciferous plants.

Tory, *n. tōrī* (Gael. and Ir. *taobh-righ*, pronounced somewhat like *tōrē* or *tūrē*, the king's side—from *taobh*, side or part, and *righ*, king; said by others to be from the Irish robber word *torce*, give me—i.e., your money,—subsequently applied to Popish outlaws in Ireland, then to those who refused to concur in excluding a R. Cath. prince from the throne), in *politics*, a term opposed to *Whig*: a name applied to a great political party in 1680, first as a term of reproach; a name commonly applied to certain traditional maxims of public policy; the political successors of the *Tories* are now commonly known as *Conservatives*: **Toryism**, *n. tōrī-izm*, the principles of the *Tories*.

toss, *v. tōs* (W. *tosio*, to jerk: Norm. *tossa*; Low Ger. *tösen*; Bav. *zetzen*, to let drop, to scatter in small portions), to throw with the hand; to throw upwards; to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to roll and tumble: **tossing**, *imp. n.*, the act of throwing upwards; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling: **tossed**, *pp. tōst*: **tosser**, *n. -ēr*, one who tosses: to **toss off**, to drink hastily; to make short work of: to **toss the oars**, to raise them perpendicularly with their blades upwards, as a salute: to **toss up**, to throw a coin up into the air and bet on which side it will fall: to **toss hay**, to throw up and turn it over: **toss-pot**, *n.* a toper; a drunkard.

tot, *v. tōt* (the syllables *tōt*, *tōt*, are used in forming words signifying broken sound, then short abrupt movement, a small quantity: Norm. *tōt*, a murmur: Icel. *títta*, to shiver: Dan. *tōt*, a flock of wool), anything small, as a term of endearment; anything small of its kind: to **tot about**, to move about with short steps, as a child attempting to walk, or a feeble old person: to **tot down**, to jot down, to mark with a slight touch of the pen: **tot'ty**, *a. -tī*, unsteady; dizzy; small: **tot'ter**, *v. -tēr*, to shake as if about to fall; to be unsteady; to shake: **tot'tering**, *imp. adj.* threatening to fall: **tot'tered**, *pp. -tērd*: **tot'terily**, *ad. -tī*: **tot'ter**, *n. -ēr*, one who totters.

total, *a. tōtāl* (L. *totus*, all, whole: *F.* and *Sp.* *total*: *It. totale*), whole; complete; entire; undivided: **n.** the whole; the complete amount: **tot'tally**, *ad. -tī*: **totality**, *n. tō-tāl'-tī*, the whole sum or amount: in *toto*, *-tōtō* (L.), in the whole.

to'ther, *a. tūth'-ēr*, contr. of the other.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chāir, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

totter, *v.* *tötlér*, **tottering**, &c.—see *tot*.
toucan, *n.* *tókán* (F. *toucan*: Sp. *tucan*), a bird of tropical Amer., remarkable for the large size of its bill; in *astron.*, a small constellation.

touch, *v.* *túch* (It. *ticche-toche*, represents the sound of knocking at a door: Sp. *tocar*, to knock at a door: It. *tocco*, a knock), to come close to or in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle slightly; to put the hand, finger, foot, or other part on or against; to arrive at; to meddle with; to rub or strike against; to soften; to make an impression on, as the heart; to be in a state of contact; to take effect; to treat of slightly in a discourse: *n.* the contact of two bodies at the surface; the sense of feeling; that by which anything is examined; the act of putting the hand, finger, or other part on or against; a single act of a pencil upon the picture being painted; a stroke; slight notice; a small quantity intermixed: **touching**, *imp.* *adj.* affecting; moving; pathetic: *n.* the sense of feeling: *prep.* concerning; relating to; with respect to: **touched**, *pp.* *túcht*: **touchable**, *a.* *túch-á-bl*, that may be touched: **touchingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **touchy**, *a.* *-i*, exceedingly susceptible; peevish; irascible: **touchily**, *ad.* *-li*: **touchiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, peevishness; irritability: **touch and go**, within the smallest possible point of happening: **touch-hole**, the small hole of a cannon or firearm through which fire is communicated to the charge: **touch-needles**, small bars of gold and silver, some pure, and others alloyed with certain proportions of copper, used by assayers for trying gold and silver articles: **touch-paper**, paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre and dried, which burns slowly, used as a match: **touchstone**, a variety of flinty slate, so called from its being used to test the purity of gold and silver, the quality being judged of by the colour of the streak which it leaves on the stone; Lydian stone: **touchwood**, very dry decayed wood, used as tinder: **to touch on or upon**, to treat of; to mention slightly: **to touch at**, to come or go to without stay: **to touch up**, to repair; to improve by slight touches: **touch-me-not**, name of a plant whose ripe seed-vessel, when irritated or touched, projects the seed to some distance; in *med.*, the Eng. name for the malignant disease called lupus.

tough, *a.* *túf* (AS. *tōh*; Dut. *taai*; Ger. *zähe*, what stands tugging and pulling: Low Ger. *tōgen*; Ger. *ziehen*, to pull, to draw), admitting of tugging and pulling without fracture or injury; not easily broken or separated; able to endure hardships; tenacious; difficult, as a *tough* piece of business: **toughly**, *ad.* *-li*: **toughness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible and without much liability to fracture; tenacity: **toughish**, *a.* *-ish*, rather tough: **toughen**, *v.* *túf-n*, to make tough; to grow tough: **toughening**, *imp.* *túf-níng*: **toughened**, *pp.* *túf-ná*.

toupee, *n.* *tóp-pá* (F. *toupet*, a toupee), a kind of peruke; an artificial lock of hair; a curl.

tour, *n.* *tór* (F. *tour*; It. *torno*, a turn), a lengthy excursion; a ramble; a roving journey; a turn: **tourist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who performs a lengthy journey or excursion.

tourmaline, *n.* *tór-má-lín* (from *tournamal*, its name in Ceylon), a mineral occurring in long prismatic crystals, most frequently black, but found of various colours; schorl.

tournament, *n.* *tór-ná-mént* (It. *torneamento*, a tournament; *torneare*, to surround, to tilt: old F. *tournoement*), a combat in an enclosed space; a mock fight or martial sport of the middle ages for exhibiting prowess and skill in arms: **tourney**, *v.* *-nt*, to perform at tournaments: *n.* a tournament: **tourneying**, *imp.* *tourneyed*, *pp.* *-níd*.

tournequin, *n.* *tór-ní-két* (F.—from *tourner*, to turn), a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used in surgery to produce pressure on a blood-vessel, so as to restrain bleeding.

touse, *v.* *tóus*, also *tousle*, *v.* *tóú-sá* (Low Ger. *tuseln*, to pull the hair about: AS. *tesan*; Dut. *teesen*; Dan. *tæse*, to tease wool), to card or dress wool by pulling it to pieces, which are laid together again a number of times; to pull about; to rumple; to dishevel: **tousing**, *imp.* *toused*, *pp.* *tóú-sá*.

tout, *v.* *tóút* (Icel. *túta*, anything sticking out: Dut. *tuyte*, the nave of a wheel—see *toot*), to look; to peep; to look out for custom: **touting**, *imp.* *n.* the act of looking out for customers: **touted**, *pp.* *tout-er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who hangs about places frequented by tourists, in order to offer his services to show them

about, or to secure their custom; one who watches race-horses in the course of training to secure information about their capabilities, available in betting.

tow, *n.* *tó* (Fris. *touw*, tow: Icel. *tog*, the long hairs or coarse shaggy part of the fleece—from *toga*, to draw, to drag), the coarser part of flax or hemp separated by the hackle or swingle.

tow, *v.* *tó* (F. *touer*, to tow: Dut. *toghen*; Icel. *toga*, to pull, to drag; *tog*, a cable: Dan. *toug*, a cable: AS. *teon*, to draw), to drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope: **tow'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of drawing through water by means of a rope: **towed**, *pp.* *tóú*: **towing-boat**, a boat that tows: **tow-line** or **tow-rope**, a rope or cable used in towing or dragging a vessel through water: **tow-path**, the roadway on the banks of a canal for men or horses that tow: **towage**, *n.* *tó-áj*, the act of towing; the price paid for towing.

toward, *prep.* *tó-árd*, also **towards**, *-érds* (AS. *towardas*—from *to*, and *weardas*, direction), in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to; regarding: *ad.* *nearly*; near at hand: *adj.* *ready* to do or learn; *docile*; *to* *wardly*, *ad.* *-li*: *to* *wardness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *to* *wardliness*, *n.* *-li-nēs*, readiness to do or learn; docility; aptness.

towel, *n.* *tóú-él* (It. *tovaglia*, a table-cloth: old F. *touaille*; Dut. *dwele*, a towel: Goth. *thwahan*; AS. *thwean*, to wash), a cloth for wiping the face and hands, especially after washing; any cloth used as a wiper in domestic use: **towelling**, *n.* cloth for towels.

tower, *n.* *tóú-ér* (W. *tur*, a tower, a heap or pile: L. *turris*; F. *tour*, a tower: Gael. *torr*, a steep hill, a heap), a lofty building, circular or square, consisting of many stories; a part of a building rising high above the main edifice; high flight; elevation: *v.* *to* be lofty; *to* rise and fly high; *to* soar: **towering**, *imp.* *adj.* very high; elevated; soaring: **towered**, *pp.* *tóú-érá*: *adj.* having towers; adorned or defended by towers: **towery**, *a.* *tóú-érí*, adorned or guarded with towers; lofty: **tower-mustard**, *n.* *tóú-ér-múst-árd*, a hardy annual plant whose foliage is so disposed on the stem as to give it a pyramidal appearance.

to wit, *ad.* *tóú-wít* (*to*, and *wit*), namely.
town, *n.* *tóún* (Low Ger. *tuin*, an enclosed place: Ger. *zaun*, a hedge: AS. *tynan*, to enclose, to hedge—*from* Goth. *tain*; Ger. *zain*; AS. *tan*, a rod or shoot), properly, an enclosed place, then a farm, dwelling, village, or collection of houses walled in; any collection of houses larger than a village; any principal collection of houses of a county; the metropolis: **townless**, *a.* *-lēs*, without towns: **town-clerk**, an officer who keeps the records of a town and enters official proceedings: **town-council**, a body of representatives elected by their fellow-citizens to manage the municipal affairs: **town-crier**, a person employed by a town to make and to convey town sales, intended meetings, &c.: **town-hall**, the building where the public business of a town is transacted: **town-house**, a residence in a town, as opposed to a *country-house*: **township**, *n.* the territory or district of a town: **townsfolk**, *n.* *tóú-nēs-fók*, the people of a town or city: **townsman**, *n.* an inhabitant of the same town: **town-talk**, the subject of common conversation.

toxicology, *n.* *tóks-í-kól-ó-jí* (Gr. *toxikon*, a poison, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of medical science which relates to poisons, their effects, detection, and antidotes: **toxicological**, *a.* *-kól-ó-jí-kál*, of or relating to toxicology: **toxicologically**, *ad.* *-li*: **toxicologist**, *n.* *-kól-ó-jíst*, one who is skilled in the science which relates to poisons.

toxoceras, *n.* *tóks-ó-sér-ds*, also **toxoceratite**, *n.* *tóks-ó-sér-á-tít* (Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from the bow-shape of its shell: **toxaster**, *n.* *tóks-ás-tér* (Gr. *astron*, a star), a genus of fossil sea-urchins, characterised by their somewhat semicircular contour: **toxodon**, *n.* *tóks-ó-dón* (Gr. *odon*, a tooth—*gen. odonto*), a large fossil quadruped, so named from the singularly curved form of its two outer incisors.

toxophilite, *n.* *tóks-ó-fí-lít* (Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover), a lover of archery; an archer.

toy, *n.* *tóy* (an ellipse for *play-toy*, implements of play: Low Ger. *tug*; Sw. *tug*; Dan. *tøi*, materials, implements: old Eng. *daff*, *toy*, a trifle: Scot. *daff*, foolish), a child's plaything; a bauble; that which is valued for its look only, or for amusement: *v.* (old Eng. *togge*, to tug, to pull about), to handle amorously; to trifle; to treat foolishly; to play with: **toying**, *imp.* *toyed*, *pp.* *tóyá*: *toyish*, *a.* *-ish*, trifling; play-

ful: *toy'ishly*, ad. *-ly*: *toy'ishness*, *n. -ness*, the quality or state of being toyish: *toy-shop*, a shop where toys are sold. *Note.*—*Toy* as a noun and verb have really different roots, but the senses have become so mixed up that it was thought better to group them together.

trace, *n. trās* (It. *traccia*; F. *trace*, a trace, a point of the foot: Sp. *traza*, first sketch, outline: L. *tractus*, a drawing), mark or visible appearance left by something passing; a footstep; a vestige: *v.* to delineate with marks; to follow by the visible marks left; to follow by footsteps or tracks: *tra'cing*, imp.: *n.* course; regular track or path; a delineation by visible marks; a plan; a sketch: *traced*, pp. *trast*, marked out; followed by footsteps: *tra'cer*, *n. -ser*, one who traces: *tra'ceable*, *a. -se-ble*, that may be traced: *tra'ceably*, ad. *-bly*: *tra'ceableness*, *n. -bl-ness*, the state of being traceable: *tra'cery*, *n. -ser-ty*, artistic work in fanciful and flowing outlines; certain kinds of ornamental stone-work, as in Gothic windows: *tracing-paper*, a semi-transparent paper used in taking sketches or outlines.

trace, *n. trās*, usually in the plu. *traces*, *trās'ses* (F. *tirasse*, a hunting-net: old Eng. *trayce*, horses' harness: L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging), the straps, ropes, or chains by which horses draw vehicles.

trachea, *n. trā-kē'ā* (Gr. *tracheus*, rough, rugged—fem. *tracheia*, the word *arteria*, artery, being understood; *tracheia*, the windpipe), a cartilaginous and membranous tube which conveys the air into, and out of, the lungs; the windpipe: *trachē'a*, plu. *-ē*, the air-tubes of the body in insects; in *bot.*, the spiral vessels of plants: *trache'al*, *a. -al*, pert. to the windpipe.

trachelipodous, *a. trā-kē-lip-ō-dūs* (Gr. *trachelos*, a neck, and *pous*, the foot—gen. *podos*), having the foot attached to the neck, as in the trachelopods, *trā-kē-lip-ō-pōds*, or *trach'elip-ōds*, *-lip-ō-dā*.

trachenchyma, *n. trā-ek-en'ki-mā* (Eng. *trachea*, and Gr. *enchyma*, what is poured in), in *bot.*, the vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels.

tracheotomy, *n. trā-kē-ō-tō-mī* (Gr. *tracheia*, the windpipe, and *temno*, I cut), the operation of making an opening in the windpipe: *trachititis*, *n. trā-kē-tis*, inflammation of the windpipe.

trachyte, *n. trā-k'it* (Gr. *trachus*, rough), in *geol.*, the name given to the felspathic class of volcanic rock which has a coarse cellular paste, and rough and gritty to the touch: *trachytic*, *a. trā-k'it-ik*, pert. to or consisting of trachyte.

track, *n. trāk* (F. *trac*, a beaten way or path, a trade or course: Ger. *trapp*, the sound of the footfall, a footprint: Ice. *trōda*, to tread: Norm. *trakka*, to trample: L. *tractus*, a dragging), a mark or marks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a beaten path; course; road; way: *v.* to follow by the marks left upon the way; to draw a vessel by a rope, as into a harbour or along a canal: *track'ing*, imp.: *tracked*, pp. *trakt*, followed by the marks or footsteps: *trackless*, *a. -less*, without a road or path; untrodden: *tracklessly*, ad. *-ly*: *tracklessness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being trackless or without a track: *track-road*, a towing-path.

tract, *n. trakt* (AS. *traht*, a treatise: L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging, a district—from *traho*, I draw: It. *tratto*, a pull: F. *traite*, way, course), a quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; region; a short treatise on a particular subject in the form of a pamphlet; length; extent: *tractarian*, *n. trāk-tā-ri-an*, one of the writers of the Oxford Tracts for the Times, in favour of Puseyism; a Puseyite.

tractable, *a. trāk-tā-bē* (L. *tractabilis*, quiet, manageable—from *tractare*, to handle, to manage), easily led, managed, or taught; docile: *tract'ably*, ad. *-bly*: *tractableness*, *n. -bl-ness*, also *tract'ability*, *n. -bīl-ty*, the state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility.

tractor, *n. trākt'or* (L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging—from *trahere*, to draw or drag), that which draws or is used for drawing; an apparatus of small bars of metal supposed to possess magnetic and soothing powers: *tractrix*, *n. trāk'trīks*, in *geom.*, a curve of which the tangent is always equal to a given line: *tract'ile*, *a. -il*, that may be drawn out in length; ductile: *traction*, *n. -shūn*, the act of drawing, or the state of being drawn: *tract'ive*, *a. -iv*, that pulls or draws; capable of pulling or drawing: *trac'tora'tion*, *n. -tēr-ā-shūn*, a method of treating diseases by drawing over the affected parts two small rods made of different metals: *trac'tory*, *n. -tēr-ī*, same as *trac-*

trix: *traction-engine*, a locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads upon common roads.

trade, *n. trād* (AS. *træd*, trod; *trædan*, to tread: It. *tratta*; L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging: Ice. *trod*, treading: Sp. *trato*, treatment, intercourse: F. *traite*, trade, trading), the proper meaning of *trade* is trodden way, beaten path or course; the business of buying and selling by barter or for money; commerce; the business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for a livelihood; mechanical or mercantile employment, as distinguished from a learned profession; occupation; the body of persons engaged in the same particular employment: *v.* to engage in selling and buying for money or by barter; to carry on commerce: *tra'ding*, imp.: *adj.* carrying on commerce; as applied to politics and public men, venal; having the character of an adventurer; having a price: *n.* the act of one who carries on a trade; the business of carrying on trade: *trād'ed*, pp.: *trād'er*, *n. -der*, one engaged in buying and selling commodities; a vessel sailing with goods for trading: *trade-sale*, a sale by auction for any particular trade, especially booksellers or publishers: *tradesman*, *n. trād's-man*, one who follows a special way of life, in opposition to the husbandman; a common name for a shopkeeper: *trade-mark*, a symbol impressed by a tradesman or manufacturer on his goods to distinguish them from those manufactured by rival houses: *trade-price*, the price after deducting discount allowed to retailers: *trades-people*, persons engaged in trades, especially shopkeeping: *trades-union*, a combination among workmen having in view the settlement of the proportion which wages should bear to the profits of the employers, and the redress of grievances: *trade-winds*, winds which hold a certain steady course; winds in or near the torrid zone which blow nearly in the same direction throughout the year, and which are taken advantage of by ships engaged in trade.

tradition, *n. trā-dish'ūn* (L. *traditio*, a delivering up, a recounting—from *trado*, I deliver, I transmit: F. *tradition*), the transmission of events, doctrines, opinions, rites, &c., from father to son, through successive generations, by word of mouth; that which is so handed down: plu. things or deeds preserved only in the memories of successive generations, and not committed to writing: *tradit'ional*, *a. -al*, transmitted by word of mouth only; received by tradition: *tradit'ionally*, ad. *-al-ly*: *tradit'ionary*, *a. -er-ā*, derived from tradition; transmitted from age to age without writing: *tradit'ionary*, *n.*, also *tradit'ionist*, *n. -ist*, one who acknowledges the authority of tradition: *tradit'ionarily*, ad. *-er-ā-ly*: *tradit'ive*, *a. trād'it-iv*, transmitted, or transmissible, from age to age by oral communication: *tradit'or*, *n. -tēr*, among the *early Christians*, a name of infamy applied to those who delivered their Scriptures, &c., to their persecutors to save their lives.

traduce, *v. trā-dūs'* (L. *traducere*, to lead or bring across—from *trans*, across, and *duco*, I lead or bring), to misrepresent and abuse; to calumniate; to defame: *trād'u'cing*, imp.: *trād'u'ced*, pp. *-dūst*, misrepresented; calumniated: *trād'u'cingly*, ad. *-ly*: *trād'u'cer*, *n. -ser*, one who traduces: *trād'u'cent*, *n. -sent*, slandering: *trād'u'ctive*, *a. -dūkt-iv*, derivable; that may be deduced.

traffic, *n. trāf'fīk* (Sp. *traficar*, to traffic: Lang. *trafi*, disturbance, trouble: W. *trafu*, to stir, to agitate), large trade; goods or persons passing to and fro along a road, railway, or canal: *v.* to buy and sell goods; to trade; to carry on commerce; to trade meanly or mercenarily: *traffick'ing*, imp.: *adj.* bargaining; dealing; jobbing: *n.* the act of buying and selling goods: *traffick'ed*, pp. *-fīkt*: *traffick'er*, *n. -fīk-er*, one who carries on commerce; a trader; one who buys and sells goods.

tragacanth, *n. trāg-ā-kānth* (L. *tragacanthum*—from Gr. *tragos*, a he-goat, and *akantha*, a thorn), the concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, abundant in Siberia, usually in the form of white or yellowish semi-transparent flakes, of great toughness.

tragedy, *n. trāj'ē-dī* (Gr. *tragodia*, the goat's song, a tragedy—from *tragos*, a goat, and *ode*, a song: L. *tragodia*; It. *tragedia*; F. *tragedie*, a tragedy), a dramatic poem representing an event, or a series of events, in the life of an individual, generally having a fatal issue, and meant to impress on the mind some great moral truth; any event in which human

lives are lost by murderous violence; a fatal and mournful event: **tragedian**, *n. trā-jē-dī-ān*, an actor of tragedy in a theatre: **tragedienne**, *n. -dī-ēn*, or **trā-jhī-dī-ēn (F.), a female actor of tragedy: **tragic**, *a. trā-jīk*, also **tragical**, *a. -ī-kāl* (L. *tragicus*, tragic), of or relating to tragedy; expressive of or resembling tragedy; fatal; calamitous: **tragically**, *ad. -lī*: **tragicalness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being tragical; mournfulness: **tragi-comedy**, *n. trā-jī-komē-dī*, a dramatic piece having serious and comic scenes blended, and the issue not fatal or unhappy: **tragi-comic**, *also -com'ical*, *pert.* to tragi-comedy: **tragi-comically**, *ad. -lī*.**

tragus, *n. trā-gūs* (Gr. *tragos*, a goat), in anat., a small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear, often beset with hair like the beard of a goat.

trail, *n. trāl* (Sp. *traila*, a drag for levelling ground: mid. L. *tracula*, a sled or harrow: It. *tracula*, a drag-net: Dut. *treplen*, to drag a vessel by a rope: L. *trahere*, to draw), the track followed by the hunter; the marks or scent left by any animal by which it may be pursued; anything drawn to length; that part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered; entrails of certain birds, as of a snipe or woodcock: **v.** to draw along the ground or behind; to drag; to drag to be drawn out in length: **trailing**, *imp.*: **adj.** that is drawn along the ground; floating, dragging, or waving: **trailed**, *pp. trāl'd*: **trailer**, *n. -ēr*, one who or that which trails or requires support, as a plant.

train, *n. trān* (It. *traiino*; Sp. *trajin*; old F. *trahin*; F. *train*, a train—from L. *trahere*, to draw), that which is drawn along behind; the long part of a dress behind; the after-part of a gun-carriage; a number of followers or attendants; a retinue; a regular method; a course; a series; orderly company; a procession; a line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; on a railway, a number of carriages or trucks attached behind an engine: **v.** to draw; to form by instruction and practice; to break or tame for use; to cause to assume a proper shape in growth, as a tree; to point a large gun in a particular direction: **training**, *imp.* teaching and forming by practice: **n.** the process of teaching and forming by practice; the operation or act of forming young trees to a wall or espalier; the preparation of men for athletic exercises, or horses for running a race; the disciplining of troops: **trained**, *pp. trānd*: **adj.** having a train; brought up or reared by practice: **trainable**, *a. -ā-bl*, capable of being trained: **train'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who trains—generally restricted to one who prepares another for the performance of feats requiring certain physical qualities, as a horse for racing, or a pugilist for a prize-fight: **to train up**, to educate by teaching and practice: **train of artillery**, a number of large guns, mortars, &c.: **train-band**, a band or company of militia: **train-bearer**, one who holds up the train of a distinguished person.

train-oil, *n. trān-ōyl* (Sw. *tran*; Ger. *thran*, train-oil, oil that drips from the fat of whales: Low Ger. *traon*, a drop, train-oil), an oil obtained from the fat or blubber of the whale.

trait, *n. trā* (F. *trait*, feature—from L. *tractum*, to draw), anything drawn out at length; a line; a stroke or touch; a feature, or peculiar feature.

traitor, *n. trā-tēr* (It. *tradire*; F. *trahir*, to betray: old F. *trahitor*; F. *trahitre*, a traitor: L. *tradere*, to give over, to betray), one guilty of treason; one who betrays his trust: **trait'orous**, *a. -ūs*, guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious: **trait'orously**, *ad. -lī*: **trait'oroussness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being traitorous; treachery: **trait'ress**, *n. -trēs*, a woman who betrays her country or her trust.

traject, *v. trā-jēkt'* (L. *trajectus*, shot over or across—from *trans*, over, and *jac'tum*, to throw), to throw or cast through: **trajecting**, *imp.*: **traject'ed**, *pp.*: **trajection**, *n. -jēk'shūn*, a throwing or casting over; transportation: **traject'ory**, *n. -tēr-i*, in math., the curve which a body describes when thrown through space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upwards obliquely.

tram, *n. trām* (probably a contr. of *trammel*, shackles for regulating the motion of a horse; prov. Eng. *tram*, a kind of coal-wagon—the sense being, that which restrains or keeps within limits), the shaft of a cart; a coal-wagon; one of the rails or tracks of a tram-road: **tram-road** or **-way**, a road prepared for the easy transit of carriages or waggons by forming

wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron.

trammel, *n. trām'mēl* (It. *tramaglio*; Sp. *trasmallo*; F. *tramai*, a fishing-net of two or three layers—from L. *trans*, through, and *macula*, the mesh of a net), a kind of long net; shackles to teach horses to amble; anything that hampers or confines; an impediment; an instr. for drawing ovals: **v.** to confine or restrain; to hamper; to shackle: **tramm'elling**, *imp.*: **tramm'elled**, *pp. -mēld*.

tramontane, *a. trā-mōn'tān* (It. *tramontano*, beyond the mountains: L. *trans*, across or beyond, and *mons*, a mountain), lying or being beyond the mountains—applied more especially to the Alps; foreign; barbarous: **n.** one living beyond the mountains.

tramp, *v. trāmp* (nasalised form of Ger. *trapp*, *trapp*, representing the sound of the footfall: Dut. *trappen*; Sw. *trampa*, to tread, to trample), to tread; to travel on foot; to wander: **n.** a stroller; a workman journeying on foot from place to place in search of employment; a vagrant: **tramp'ing**, *imp.*: **tramped**, *pp. trāmp't*: **tramp'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who tramps: **trample**, *v. trāmp'pl*, to tread under foot; to tread down; to treat with contempt and insult; to tread with force and rapidity: **n.** a treading under foot with contempt: **tramp'ling**, *imp. -pling*: **adj.** moving as in a tramp, regularly and more or less loudly: **trampled**, *pp. trāmp'pl'd*, trodden under foot: **trampler**, *n. -plēr*, one who tramples.

tram-road or **-way**—see **tram**.

trance, *n.*, also **transe**, *trāns* (It. *transire*, to pass over, to fall into a swoon: old F. *transi*, fallen into a swoon: F. *transe*, a swoon: Sp. *transito*, passage to a better life: L. *transitus*, passed over), a state of the body in which the soul seems to be rapt in visions; a total suspension for a time of sensation and voluntary motion, while the heart and lungs continue to act: **tranced**, *pp. trānst*, being or lying in a trance.

tranquil, *a. trān'kwēl* (L. *tranquillus*, calm, serene: It. *tranquillo*: F. *tranquille*), free from strife or agitation; calm; peaceful; quiet; undisturbed: **tran'quilly**, *ad. -lī*: **tranquillity**, *n. trān'kwēl-tē-tē*, freedom from disturbance or agitation; a calm state; quietness: **tranquillise**, *v. trān'kwēl-iz*, to quiet; to calm or soothe; to allay agitation: **tranquillising**, *imp.*: **tran'quillised**, *pp. -tēd*: **tran'quillisingly**, *ad. -zēng-lī*: **tran'quilliser**, *n. -tēr*, one who or that which tranquillises: **tran'quillisation**, *n. -zā'shūn*, the act or state of being soothed or calm.

trans, *trans*, a Latin prefix which, with its form *tra*, signifies, across; over; beyond; through; completely; from one to another; complete change.

transact, *v. trāns-akt'* (L. *transactum*, to carry through, to settle—from *trans*, through, and *actum*, to lead, to act), to carry through; to complete; to perform; to manage; to conduct matters: **transacting**, *imp.*: **transact'ed**, *pp.*: **transaction**, *n. -ak'shūn*, the management of any affair; the performing of any business; that which is done: **transac'tor**, *n. -tēr*, one who transacts.

transalpine, *a. trāns-ālp'īn* (L. *trans*, across, and *Alps*), lying beyond the Alps, in regard to Rome—viz., on the north of the Alps; opposite of *cisalpine*.

transatlantic, *a. trāns-ātlānt'īk* (L. *trans*, across, and *Atlantic*), lying or being beyond the Atlantic.

transcend, *v. trān-sēnd'* (L. *trans*, beyond, and *scando*, I climb), to rise above; to surmount; to surpass: **transcending**, *imp.*: **adj.** rising above; surpassing: **transcend'ed**, *pp.*: **transcend'ent**, *a. -ēnt*, very excellent; supremely excellent; going beyond the bounds of human knowledge: **transcend'ently**, *ad. -lī*: **transcend'ence**, *n. -ēns*, also **transcend'ency**, *n. -ēn-si*, superior excellence: **transcendental**, *a. trān-sēnd'ēnt'āl*, super-eminent; in *phil.*, that which goes beyond the limits of actual experience, but not of human knowledge; metaphysical: **tran'scend'ent'ally**, *ad. -lī*: **tran'scend'ent'alism**, *n. -āl-izm*, that system of philosophic inquiry which, by depreciating experience, loses sight of the relation which facts and phenomena sustain to principles; in *phil.*, that kind of investigation or use of language which is vague, obscure, or extravagant: **tran'scend'entalist**, *n.* one who believes in, or adheres to, transcendentalism.

transcribe, *v. trān-skrib'* (L. *trans*, over, and *scribo*, I write), to write over again, or in the same words; to copy: **transcrib'ing**, *imp.*: **transcrib'ed**, *pp.*: **transcriber**, *n. -bēr*, one who transcribes: **transcription**, *n. trān-skrip'shūn*, the act of copying: **transcript**, *n. trān-skrip't* (L. *scriptus*, written), a copy;

māte, māt, fār, tāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

anything written from and according to an original: **transcriptive**, a. *-tiv*, relating to or being a copy: **transcriptively**, ad. *-ti*.

transie, *trans*, the old and proper spelling of **trance**, which see.

transept, n. *trân'sèpt* (L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, a fence, an enclosure), the cross portion of a church, or that part which projects at right angles to the body; in a **cruciform church**, one of the arms of the cross.

transfer, v. *trâns'fêr* (F. *transférer*; Sp. *transferir*, to transfer; L. *trans*, over, and *fero*, I bear or carry), to convey from one place or person to another; to make over; to convey, as a right from one to another; to sell; to mark or impress on a lithographic stone: **transfer**, n. *trâns'fêr*, the conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; the conveyance of a right or title from one person to another; the mark or impression made on a lithographic stone: **transfer ring**, imp. n. the act of conveying from one to another, as a right or property: **transferred**, pp. *trân's'fêr'd*: **transfer'er**, n. *-êr*, one who transfers: **transferable**, a. *-fêr-â-bl*, al. **transferible**, a. *-rî-bl*, that may be conveyed from one to another; negotiable, as a bill of exchange: **transferability**, n. *-bîlî-tî*, also **transferibility**, n. quality of being transferable: **transference**, n. *trân's'fêr-ê*, the person to whom a thing is transferred: **transference**, n. *-êns*, the act of conveying from one to another; the passage of a thing from one place to another: **transfer-book**, a register of transfers of shares or stocks: **transfer-paper**, prepared paper on which lithographers impress, write, or draw their designs, from which they are impressed or put upon the stone, and then printed from; fine unsized paper on which copies of recently-written letters are impressed by the copying-machine.

transfigure, v. *trâns'fig'ûr* or *fig'ûr* (F. *transfigurer*, to be transfigured; L. *trans*, over, from one to another, and *figura*, form, shape), to change the appearance or outward form of; to transform: **transfiguring**, imp. *trân's'fig'ûr'd*, pp. *-trân's'fig'ûr'd*, changed as to outward form: **transfiguration**, n. *-â-râ'shûn*, change of form; in *Script.*, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Lord on the Mount.

transfix, v. *trân's'fîks* (L. *trans*, through, and *fixum*, to fasten), to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon: **transfixing**, imp. *trân's'fîks'd*, pp. *-fîks'd*: **transfixion**, n. *-fîks'hûn*, the act or state of being transfixed.

transform, v. *trâns'fôr'm* (L. *trans*, across, and *forma*, a shape), to change the shape or appearance of; to change, as one substance into another; to change the heart or natural disposition; to be changed in form or substance: **transforming**, imp. *trân's'fôr'm'ing*, ad. *-ing*, to effect a change of form or state: **transformed**, pp. *-fôr'm'd*, changed; renewed: **transformation**, n. *trân's'fôr-mâ'shûn*, change in shape or external appearance; a change of heart or disposition: **transformativative**, a. *trân's'fôr'mâ-tiv*, having power or a tendency to transform.

transfuse, v. *trân's'fûz* (L. *transfusum*, to pour out from one vessel into another—from *trans*, through, and *fusum*, to pour), to transfer, as blood, from one living animal to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed: **transfusing**, imp. *trân's'fûz'ing*, pp. *-fûz'ing*: **transfusible**, a. *-fûz-î-bl*, that may be transfused: **transfusion**, n. *trân's'fûz'hûn*, the introduction of the blood of one living animal into the vessels of another.

transgress, v. *trân's'grêss* (L. *transgressus*, a passing over—from *trans*, across, and *gradior*, I step or pass; F. *transgresser*), to pass over or beyond a limit; to break or violate; to offend by the violation of a command or an order; to sin: **transgressing**, imp. *trân's'grêss'ing*, pp. *-grêss'ing*, violated: **transgressor**, n. *-grêss-ôr*, one who transgresses; an offender: **transgression**, n. *-grêss'hûn*, the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; a fault; a crime; a sin: **transgressional**, a. *-âl*, that violates a law or rule of duty: **transgressive**, a. *-grêss-iv*, faulty; apt to transgress; consisting in transgression: **transgressively**, ad. *-î*.

tranship, another spelling of **trans-ship**, which see.

transient, a. *trân'shênt* or *-ênt* (L. *transiens*, going or passing over—from *trans*, across, and *tens*, going), passing; of short duration; soon passed; fleeting; momentary: **transiently**, ad. *-î*: **transiency**, n. *-ên-ê*, the state of being transient; shortness of continuance.

transit, n. *trân'sîtt* (L. *transitus*, gone or passed over—from *trans*, over, and *itum*, to go; It. *transito*; F. *transit*), a passing over or through; the passing of a heavenly body over the disc or face of a larger one;

a passing; conveyance: **transition**, n. *trân-sîzh'ûn*, passage from one place or state to another; change; in *music*, a passing from one key to another; in *geol.*, a passage from one state or period to another: **adj.** denoting a change from one condition or state to another: **transitional**, a. *-în-âl*, also **transitory**, a. *-êr-î*, pert. to or denoting transition: **transitive**, a. *trân's-î-tiv*, having the power of passing; in *gram.*, denoting a verb whose action passes over to, or which has an effect upon, a noun or pronoun: **transitively**, ad. *-î*: **transitiveness**, n. *-nês*, the state or quality of being transitive: **transition rocks** or **strata**, in *geol.*, the strata that were deposited at a period when the earth and sea were passing into a state fit for the reception of organised beings; the metamorphic strata: **transitory**, a. *-têr-î*, passing without continuance; speedily vanishing; fleeting: **transitorily**, ad. *-î*: **transitoriness**, n. *-nês*, a passing with a short continuance.

translate, v. *trân's-lâ't* (L. *translatum*, carried or brought over, transferred—from *trans*, over, and *latum*, carried; It. *translated*; old F. *translater*), to carry or remove from one place to another; to convey; to change; to render from one language into another, as French into English, retaining the sense of the original; to interpret; to transfer, as a bishop from one see to another: **translating**, imp. *trân's-lâ't'ing*, pp. *-trân's-lâ't'ing*, n. *-têr*, one who expresses the sense of words in one language by those of another: **translatable**, a. *-lâ-bl*, that may be expressed in the words of another language: **translation**, n. *-shûn*, change or removal from one place to another; the removal of a person to heaven without tasting death; the act of expressing the words of one language by the words of another; interpretation; a version: **translative**, a. *-tîv*, taken from others: **translatory**, a. *-têr-â*, transferring; serving to convey or change: **translatress**, n. *-três*, a woman who translates.

translucent, a. *trân's-lû'sênt* (L. *translucens*, shining through—from *trans*, through, and *lucens*, shining), transmitting rays of light, but not in sufficient quantity to permit objects to be seen; semi-transparent: **translucently**, ad. *-î*: **translucence**, n. *-sêns*, also **translucency**, n. *-sên-sî*, that property of certain minerals and other substances which permits light to pass through them, but not in sufficient quantity to show distinctly the forms and colours of objects placed on their other side: **translucid**, a. *-sîd*, semi-transparent.

transmarine, a. *trân's-mâ-rên* (L. *trans*, beyond, and *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea), lying or being beyond the sea.

transmigrate, v. *trân's-mî-grât* (L. *transmigratum*, to remove across—from *trans*, beyond, and *migratum*, to remove, to depart), to pass over or into another country; to pass from one body into another; to emigrate: **transmigrating**, imp. *trân's-mî-grât'ing*, pp. *-trân's-mî-grât'ing*, n. *-grât-ôr*, one who transmigrates: **transmigration**, n. *-grât-shûn*, the passing of persons from one country to another for the purpose of residence; the passing of a thing into another state; the passing of a soul into another body: **transmigratory**, a. *trân's-mî-grât-êr-î*, passing from one to another.

transmissible, a. *trân's-mî's-î-bl* (F. *transmissible*; Sp. *transmissible*, transmissible; L. *trans*, beyond, and *missus*, sent), that may be passed from one to another: **transmissibility**, n. *-bîl-î-tî*, the quality of being transmissible: **transmission**, n. *-mîsh-ûn* (L. *transmissio*, a sending across), the act of sending, or being sent, from one to another; passage through: **transmissive**, a. *-mî's-iv*, transmitted; derived from one to another.

transmit, v. *trân's-mî't* (L. *transmittere*, to send across, to transmit—from *trans*, over, and *mitto*, I send; F. *transmettre*), to send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through: **transmitting**, imp. *trân's-mî't'ing*, pp. *-trân's-mî't'ing*, n. *-têr*, one who transmits: **transmittable**, a. *-lâ-bl*, that may be sent from one to another: **transmittal**, n. *-tâl*, the act of sending from one to another.

transmute, v. *trân's-mû't* (L. *transmutare*, to change, to transmute—from *trans*, across, and *muta*, I change; F. *transmuer*), to change from one nature or substance into another: **transmuting**, imp. *trân's-mû't'ing*, pp. *-trân's-mû't'ing*, n. *-mû-tâ-bl*, that may be changed into another nature or substance: **transmutably**, ad. *-lâ-blî*: **transmutability**, n.

côw, bôy, fôôt; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

transmutability, also *transmutableness*, *n.* *transmutability*, quality of being able to be changed into another nature or substance: *transmutation*, *n.* *transmutatio*, the change of anything into another substance; in *geol.*, a change from one place to another, or from one thing into another: *transmuter*, *n.* *transmutator*, one who or that which transmutes.

transoms, *n.* plu. *transoms* (*L. trans*, across, and *sumere*, to take; *transenna*, a rope, a noose), in a ship, beams or timbers fixed across the stern-post to strengthen the after-part and give it form; in *arch.*, a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; a lintel over a door; in *surv.*, the vane of a cross-staff; a cross-bar of any kind.

transparent, *a.* *trans-pa-rént* (*L. trans*, through, and *parens*, appearing, being visible—*gen. parentis*: *F. transparent*: *Sp. transparente*), that may be seen through; opposite of opaque; clear; limpid: *trans-pa-rently*, *ad.* *-ly*, so clearly as to be seen through: *transparenciness*, *n.* *-néss*, quality of being transparent: *transparency*, *n.* *trans-pa-rén-si*, also *transparency*, *n.* *trans-pa-rén-si*, that property of bodies which permits light to pass through them so freely that the forms, hues, and distances of objects can be distinctly seen on the other side; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material, and which may be seen at night by a light placed behind it.

transpire, *v.* *trans-pérs* (*trans*, through, and *perire*, to pass through); to penetrate; to permeate.

transpire, *v.* *trans-spír* (*F. transpirer*, to transpire—from *L. trans*, through, and *spiro*, I breathe), to emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapour; to pass off in insensible vapour; to become public: *transpiring*, *imp.* exhaling; becoming public: *transpired*, *pp.* *-spírd*, exhaled; escaped from secrecy: *transpirable*, *a.* *-spí-rá-bl*, that may be emitted through pores: *transpiration*, *n.* *trans-spí-rá-shún*, the process of passing off through the pores of the skin in the form of vapour.

transplant, *v.* *trans-plánt* (*F. transplantar*, to transplant: *trans*, across, and *plánt*), to remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle in residence in another place: *transplanting*, *imp.* *n.* the act of removing, as a tree, from one situation to another: *transplanted*, *pp.* *transplantation*, *n.* *-tá-shún*, conveyance from one to another.

transplendent, *a.* *trans-spén-dént* (*L. trans*, through, and *spléndens*, shining), resplendent in the highest degree.

transport, *v.* *trans-pórt* (*L. transportare*, to convey or carry over—from *trans*, over or across, and *porto*, I carry: *It. trasportare*: *F. transporter*), to remove from one place to another; to send or carry into banishment, as a criminal; to hurry or carry away by passion or emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy: *transport*, *n.* *trans-pórt*, conveyance; a ship employed in conveying goods, stores, &c., particularly one so employed by Government; rapture; ecstasy; a violent manifestation of anger or rage: *transporting*, *imp.* removing; banishing; bearing away the soul with pleasure; ravishing with delight: *transported*, *pp.* conveyed; ravished with delight: *transportable*, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be removed: *transportingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *transportation*, *n.* *trans-pó-r-tá-shún*, the act of carrying or conveying from one place to another; banishment for crime: *transportedly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *transporter*, *n.* *-ér*, one who transports.

transpose, *v.* *trans-póse* (*L. transponere*, to place or set across—from *trans*, across, and *ponere*, to place or set: *F. transposer*), to change the place or order of by putting one in the place of the other; in *alg.*, to change a term from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign; in *gram.*, to change the natural order of words or letters; in *music*, to change the key: *transposing*, *imp.* *transposed*, *pp.* *-pósd*: *transposer*, *n.* *-zer*, one who transposes: *transposal*, *n.* *-zá*, a change of place or order: *transposition*, *n.* *trans-pó-zí-shún*, the changing the places of words or things: *transpositional*, *a.* *-ín-ál*, pert. to or embracing transposition: *transpositive*, *a.* *trans-pó-zí-tív*, made or done by transposing: *transpositively*, *ad.* *-ly*.

transship, *v.* *trans-shíp* (*L. trans*, over, and *Eng. ship*), to convey from one ship to another: *transshipment*, *n.* the act of transferring goods from one ship to another.

transubstantiate, *v.* *trans-súb-stán-shí-át* (*F. transubstantier*, to transubstantiate—from *L. trans*, across or over, and *substantia*, substance: *It. transustan-*

ziare), to change into another substance: *transubstantiation*, *n.* *-á-shún*, a changing into another substance; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the supposed miraculous change of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the body and blood of Christ: *transubstantial*, *a.* *-shál*, having passed from its original nature, essence, or substance; relating to transubstantiation.

transude, *v.* *trans-súd* (*F. transsuder*, to pass through in vapour—from *L. trans*, through, and *sudo*, I sweat), to ooze or pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or substance: *transuding*, *imp.* *transuded*, *pp.* *transudation*, *n.* *trans-sú-dá-shún*, the oozing of fluids or vapours through porous bodies: *transudatory*, *a.* *-dà-ter-á*, passing, as vapours or fluids, through porous bodies.

transverse, *a.* *trans-vérs* (*L. transversus*, turned across, lying across—from *trans*, across, and *versus*, turned: *F. transverse*), lying or being across; running in a cross direction; in *bot.*, being at right angles with the valves: *n.* that which crosses or lies in a cross direction: *transversely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *transversal*, *n.* *-vérs-ál*, in *geom.*, a straight or curved line which transverses or intersects any system of other lines: *adj.* running or lying across.

trap, *n.* *tráp* (*AS. treppe*, a trap; *treppan*, to ensnare: *It. trappa*, a trap, a falling door: *F. attrapper*, to catch: imitative of the sharp sound of a falling door), a machine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or vermin; any device by which men or animals may be caught unawares; a stratagem; a contrivance in drains in towns which prevents effluvia passing from them; a game, and the instr. used in it: *v.* to catch in a trap; to take by stratagem: *trapping*, *imp.* *adj.* catching wild animals in traps: *n.* the art or practice of catching wild animals by snares or traps: *trapped*, *pp.* *tápt*, caught in a trap: *trapper*, *n.* *tráppér*, one whose occupation is to catch wild animals by means of traps: *trap-door*, a door in a floor or a roof which shuts close like a valve: *trap-stair*, a narrow staircase or ladder leading up to a trap-door: *traps*, *n.* plu. in *familiar language*, articles for dress or ornament easily packed and carried about: goods, furniture.

trap, *n.* *tráp*, or *trap-rock* (*Sw. trappa*: *Dan. trappe*, a stair: *Dut. trap*, step, degree—so called from the step-like or terraced aspect of the hills in which they occur), in *geol.*, a general term used to designate all the multifarious igneous rocks of Palaeozoic and Secondary epochs, as distinct from the more ancient granites on the one hand, and the recent volcanic rocks on the other, and which often send out dykes into the fissures of more modern strata; a term embracing basalt, clinkstone, greenstone, compact felspar, hornstone, pitchstone, claystone, amygdaloid, trap-tuff, wacke, and the like: *trappean*, *a.* *tráp*: *pé-án*, also *trap*, *a.* pert. to the trap-rocks; of the nature of trap: *trappous*, *a.* *tráp-pús*, pert. to or resembling trap; partaking of the qualities of trap: *trappy*, *a.* *-pá*, resembling or composed of trap.

trapan, *v.* *trá-pán* (from *trap* 1, which see), to catch by stratagem—see *trap* 2, which is now the usual spelling.

trapezium, *n.* *tráp-pé-zí-úm*, also *trapeze*, *n.* *tráp-pé* (*L. trapezium*—from *Gr. trapezion*, a small table or counter: *F. trapeze*), in *geom.*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel; in *anat.*, one of the small bones of the wrist: plu. *trapezia*, *-zí-á*, or *trapeziums*, *-zí-úms*: *trapeziform*, *a.* *-fórm*, having the shape of a trapezium: *trapezium*, *n.* *-ús*, in *anat.*, a somewhat square muscle attached to the shoulder and the spine in the neck: *trapezoid*, *n.* *tráp-pé-zóyd* (*Gr. trapezion*, a table, and *eidos*, resemblance), in *geom.*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines, having only two of the opposite sides parallel; in *anat.*, one of the bones of the wrist resembling the trapezium, but smaller; plu. *trapezoides*, *-zóyd-és*: *trapezoidal*, *a.* *-ál*, having the form of a trapezoid: *trapezohedron*, *n.* *tráp-pé-zó-héd-rón* (*Gr. hedra*, a seat, a base), a solid figure bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

trappean, *trappous*, *trappy*—see *trap* 2.

trappings, *n.* plu. *tráp-píngs* (*Sp. trapo*, a cloth, a rag: *Port. trapoar*, to flap against the mast, as sails: imitative of the sound made by the flapping of cloths), ornamental articles of dress; furniture; external and superficial decorations; ornamental housings for horses.

trash, *n.* *trásh* (old *Eng. trash* or *trousse*, clippings of trees: *Norm. trosa*, to make a sound as of breaking,

to break to bits: Icel. *trós*, offal, rubbish; waste or worthless matter; refuse: *v.* to free from worthless matter; to lop: **trashing**, imp.: *trash'ed*, pp. *trash't*: *trashy*, *a.* *trash't*, waste; worthless; rejected.

trass, *n.* *trás*, also *tarrass*, *n.* *tár-rás* (Ger. *trass*—from *L. terra*, earth), in *geol.*, a tuffaceous alluvium or volcanic earth which occupies wide areas in the Eifel district of the Rhine—used, when pulverised, as a hydraulic cement.

traumatic, *a.* *traío-mát'ík* (*L. traumaticus*; *Gr. traumatikos*, fit for healing wounds—from *Gr. trauma*, a wound), applied to symptoms and causes arising from wounds or local injury: *n.* a medicine useful in the cure of wounds: **traumatisme**, *n.* *-t-sin*, a wound-healer—applied to a preparation of atropa-percha for covering wounds.

travall, *v.* *tráv-el* (*F. travail*, pains, labour, work: Bret. *trabel*, a rattle: *W. traf*, to stir, to agitate; *traf*, a stir, a strain), to work or labour excessively; to toil; to suffer the pains of child-birth: *n.* labour with pain; suffering the pangs of child-birth: **trav'alling**, imp.: *adj.* being in the pains of child-birth: **travalled**, pp. *tráv'el'd*.

trave, *n.* *tráv*, also **travis**, *n.* *tráv'is* (It. *trave*; Sp. *trabe*, a beam, a large piece of timber—from *L. trabs*, a beam), a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while being shod; a beam or a lay of joists.

travel, *v.* *tráv'el* (a different spelling and application of *travail*: It. *travaglio*; Sp. *trabajo*; *F. travail*, pains, labour, work: *W. traf*, to stir, to agitate), to pass through; to journey over; to go or march on foot; to pass to a distant place or country: *n.* a passing from one place to another; a journeying to or through a country: **trav'elling**, imp. walking; going: *adj.* pert. to travel: *n.* a passing through a country or countries: **trav'elled**, pp. *-el'd*: *adj.* having made journeys: **trav'els**, *n.* plu. *-els*, a statement made, either written or oral, about things seen, with observations thereon, during a journey or journeys: **trav'eller**, *n.* *-él-ér*, one who is travelling, or who has travelled, in distant countries; an agent of a wholesale house who travels from one place to another to effect the sale of goods among retailers or manufacturers; a wayfarer; among *seamen*, a ring or hoop that slides along a rope or boom: **travel-stained**, *a.* having the clothes soiled through passing from one place to another.

traverse, *a.* *tráv'ér-s* (*L. transversus*, turned across, or lying across—from *trans*, across, and *versus*, turned: It. *traversa*; *F. traverse*, a cross-beam of timber), lying across; being in a direction across something else: *n.* anything laid or built across; in *fort.*, a parapet and trench across a ditch—a detached parapet and trench on the flank of any work to protect the defenders—generally a parapet with banquettes and palisade thrown across the whole width of the covered way; in *arch.*, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; in *law*, a denial of some matter of fact by the opposite party: *v.* to place in a cross direction; to wander over; to pass over and view; to turn and point, as a cannon, in any direction; in *law*, to deny what has been advanced by an opposite party; in *fencing*, to oppose a movement; to turn, as on a pivot: *ad.* athwart; crosswise: **trav'ersing**, imp. passing over; thwarting; denying: **trav'ersed**, pp. *-ers't*, passed or travelled over; denied: **trav'erser**, *n.* *-ér-s*, one who opposes a plea in law: **trav'ersable**, *a.* *-sá-bl*, that may be traversed or crossed; that may be denied: **traverse-sailing**, the case in plane-sailing when the ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts lying more or less athwart each other: **traverse-table**, a table so called from its use in traverse-sailing; in *railways*, a platform with one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels for the convenience of shifting carriages, &c.

travertine, *n.* *tráv'ér-tín* (It. *tibertino*, travertine: *L. lapis tiburtinus*, the stone of *Tibur*—from anc. *Tibur*, near Rome, at which it is abundantly formed from the waters of the Anio), a whitish concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution; calcareous tufa or calc-tufa: **trav'erty**, *v.* *tráv'ér-ti* (*F. travestir*, disguise—from *travestir*, to disguise—from *L. trans*, over, and *vestire*, to clothe: It. *travestito*, a mask), to translate or parody in such a manner as to render ridiculous or ludicrous; to turn into burlesque: *n.* a burlesque translation or imitation of a work: **trav'estying**, imp. *-st'ing*, turning into ridicule: **trav'estied**, pp. *-id*, parodied; turned into ridicule.

travis—see *trave*.

trawl, *v.* *tráv'el* (from Eng. *trawl*: mid. *L. tracula*, a sled or harrow: It. *tragula*, a drag-net), to fish by trailing or dragging a net sunk in the water behind a boat or vessel: **traw'ling**, imp.: *adj.* dragging a net for fish; using a drag-net: *n.* the act of dragging for fish with a net: **trawler**, *n.* *-ér*, one who trawls; a small vessel used in fishing with the trawling-net.

tray, *n.* *trá* (Dut. *draagen*, to carry; *draag-bak*, a hod for carrying mortar), a very shallow trough employed for a variety of purposes in domestic use; a tin board; a waiter.

treacherous, *a.* *tréch'ér-ús* (from Eng. *traitor*: Prov. *trachar*, to betray: old Eng. *trechour*, treachery: *L. tradere*, to give over, to betray), faithless; perfidious; betraying a trust; not to be relied on: **treach'erously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **treach'erousness**, *n.* *-nès*, also **treach'ery**, *n.* *-i*, betrayal of trust; violation of faith and confidence; violation of allegiance; perfidy.

treacle, *n.* *tré'kl* (old Eng. *triacle*, an old confection, considered a sovereign remedy against poison—from mid. *Gr. therion*, a viper: *Gr. theriakos*, *L. theriacus*, good against the poison of animals, especially the bite of serpents), a preparation so called because it was good against the bite of vipers, or because supposed to be made of viper's flesh; the syrup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulds; molasses; a saccharine fluid obtained from the juices of certain vegetables.

tread, *v.* *tréd* (AS. *trédan*; Ger. *treten*; Icel. *tröda*; Goth. *trudan*, to tread: *W. troed*; Gael. *troidh*, the foot), to step or walk on; to beat or press under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to subdue; to copulate, as birds; to set in motion with the feet; to walk or go; to walk with form or state: *n.* mode of stepping; place trod on or used in stepping; way; track; in *arch.*, the horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed: **tréd'ing**, imp. pressing with the foot: *n.* act of pressing with the foot; a walking; a stepping: **tród**, pp. *tród*, did tread: **tród** or **tródden**, pp. *tród'a*, pressed or crushed by the foot: **tréad'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who or that which treads: **tread-mill**, a machine worked by a number of men treading continuously on the steps of a cylinder, used chiefly as an instr. of prison discipline: **treadle**, *n.* *tréd'l*, the part of a machine which is pressed by the feet, and is thus set in motion; the albuminous cord which unites the yolk of the egg to the white.

treason, *n.* *tré'zn* (from Eng. *traitor*, which see: old *F. traison*; *F. trahison*, treason—from *L. tradere*, to deliver up, to betray), the crime of a subject attempting in any way to overthrow the government of a country; a breach of fidelity; treachery: **high treason**, any crime affecting the safety or dignity of a sovereign or his state: **treas'onable**, *a.* *-á-bl*, involving or partaking of the crime of treason: **treas'onably**, *ad.* *-á-bl*: **treas'onableness**, *n.* *-bl-nès*, the state or quality of being treasonable.

treasure, *n.* *trésh'oor* (*L. thesaurus*; *Gr. thesauros*, anything laid or stored up: It. *tesauro*; *F. trésor*), a store of money in reserve; riches hoarded; a great store of anything collected for future use; something very much valued: *v.* to lay up or collect for future use: **treas'uring**, imp. laying up for future use: **treas'ured**, pp. *-ür'd*, laid up for future use: **treas'ureless**, *a.* *-ür-lès*, without treasure: **treas'urer**, *n.* *-ér*, one who has the charge of the money or funds of a society, corporation, state, &c.: **treas'urership**, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a treasurer: **treas'ury**, *n.* *-i*, a place or building in which stores of wealth are reposit; a department of Government where the public money is received, kept, and disbursed; all the officers connected with the department; an abundant store: **treasure-city** or **-house**, a place where treasure is deposited: **treasure-trove**, *-tröv* (*F. trouver*, to find), any money, articles made of gold or silver, or the precious metals in any form, found in the earth or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known: **treasury bond**, a species of exchequer bill: **treasury warrant**, an official and legal notice issued by the Lords of the Treasury for the information of the public: **Lords of the Treasury**, five state officers who have the superintendence of the department for the managing of the public finances, the chief of whom is called the First Lord of the Treasury, and is generally Prime Minister for the time being, the second being the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and its practical head.

treat, *v.* *trét* (*F. traiter*; old *F. traicter*, to meddle

cöc, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

with, to discourse—from *L. tractare*, to treat, to handle), to handle or manage in a particular manner in writing or speaking; to discourse; to entertain with food or drink as a compliment; to behave towards; to manage, as a disease, in the application of remedies; in *chem.*, to subject to the action of; to make and receive proposals with a view to settle a claim, adjust differences, &c.; to negotiate: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure: *treat'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* using; discoursing on; entertaining: *n.* act of one who treats; bribery: *treat'ed*, *pp.*: *treat'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who treats: *treat'ment*, *n.* *mént*, management; manner of using; good or bad behaviour towards; manner of applying remedies in disease: *treat'ise*, *n.* *is*, a written composition on a particular subject; a formal essay: *treat'y*, *n.* *í* (*F. traité*), the act of making and receiving proposals with the view of adjusting differences; a formal agreement; a league or contract between two or more nations.

treble, *n.* *tréb'l* (*L. triplus*; *Gr. triplus*, threefold: *L. tres*, three, and *plexus*, twisted or plaited: *It. triplo*; *F. triple*, triple), threefold; acute in a threefold degree: *n.* in *music*, the highest or most acute part of the four parts in a harmonised piece of music; one who plays or sings the treble: *v.* to multiply by three; to become threefold: *treb'ling*, *imp.*: *trebled*, *pp.*: *treb'ld*: *treb'ly*, *ad.* *í*, in a threefold number or quantity.

tree, *n.* *trê* (*AS. treow*; *Goth. trîw*; *Isrl. tre*, a tree, wood: *W. derw*; *Gr. drus*, an oak), any woody plant of considerable height rising to some distance with a single woody stem; something resembling a tree; a cross; a piece of timber, or something usually made of timber: *tree'less*, *a.* *lès*, destitute of trees: *treenail*, one of the long wooden bolts used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers: *genealogical* or *family tree*, the drawing or picture of a tree, in which the different divisions of a family are exhibited as the branches, and the relation of each family to the common ancestor, as the trunk or stock, shown at a glance.

trefoil, *n.* *trê'fôil* (*L. trifolium*, three-leaved grass—from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf: *F. trêfle*), a three-leaved plant, as clover; an architectural ornament resembling the three-leaved clover.

trellis, *n.* *trê'lis* (*F. treillis*, any latticed or grated frame; *treille*, an arbour or walk covered with vines: *L. trilitz*, triple-twilled—*gen. triliticus*), a structure or frame of cross-barred wood, used for screens, for the supporting of plants, &c.: *v.* to furnish with a lattice or open framework: *trell'ising*, *imp.*: *trell'ised*, *pp.* *í*-st, having a trellis, or formed as a trellis: *treillage*, *n.* *trê'lag* (*F.*), a contexture of light posts and rails used to support espaliers.

tremando, *a.* *ad.* *trê-mán-dô* (*It.*), in *music*, a general shake of the whole chord; the term directing it to be done.

tremble, *v.* *trêm-bl* (*F. trembler*; *Sp. temblar*: *It. tremolare*, to tremble, to shake—from *L. tremulus*, shaking), to shake with fear, cold, or weakness; to quiver; to shiver; to shake, as a sound: *trem'bling*, *imp.* *í*-bing: *n.* the actor state of shaking, as from fear or cold: *trembled*, *pp.* *trêm-bl'd*: *trem'bler*, *n.* *biér*, one who trembles: *trem'blingly*, *ad.* *í*: *trembling-poplar*, the aspen-tree: *trembloires*, *n.* plu. *trêm-blô' rês*, the name given by the Sp. settlers of S. Amer. to the "surface-tremors," which in some volcanic districts are almost of daily occurrence.

tremendous, *a.* *trê-mên-dôs* (*L. tremendus*, fearful, dreadful—from *tremo*, I tremble), sufficient to excite fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; extremely violent: *tremen'dously*, *ad.* *í*: *tremen'dousness*, *n.* *nês*, the state or quality of being tremendous or terrible.

tremolite, *n.* *trêm-ô-lit* (from *Tremola*, a valley of Switzerland, where first found), a variety or sub-species of hornblende, occurring in long prismatic crystals, pearly and semi-transparent.

tremor, *n.* *trêm-ôr* (*L. tremor*, a shaking—from *tremere*, to tremble: *It. tremore*), a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion: *trem'ulous*, *a.* *í*-lôs (*L. tremulus*, shaking; trembling: *Sp. tremulo*, tremulous), affected with fear or timidity; shaking; quivering: *trem'ulously*, *ad.* *í*: *trem'ulousness*, *n.* *nês*, the state of being tremulous or quivering.

trench, *n.* *trê'nh* (*Prov. trencar*, to cut off: *It. trinciare*; *F. trancher*, to cut off, or to pieces: *Sp. trincar*, to break), a narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; in *mil.*, a deep ditch cut for defence, or to in-

terrupt the approach of an enemy; the wall or breast-work formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch: *v.* to cut; to dig a ditch in; to fortify or defend with trenches and earthen breastworks; to encroach upon; to furrow deeply with the spade or plough: *trench'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of cutting into narrow ditches; the preparation of soils by deep cutting and exposure: *trenched*, *pp.* *trê'nh't*, furrowed or cut deep: *trench'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who cuts trenches; a wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved; the table itself; food: *trencher-cap*, the square cap worn by the students at Oxford and Cambridge: *trencher-man*, a feeder; a great eater: *trench-plough*, a kind of plough for turning up land to a greater depth than that effected by the ordinary plough: *trenchant*, *a.* *trê'nh-ánt*, cutting; sharp.

trend, *v.* *trê'nd* (*Fris. trund*; *Dan. trind*, round: *AS. trenda*, an orb, a circle), to have a particular direction or curve, as a coast-line; to stretch: *n.* inclination in a particular direction: *trend'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* particular direction: *trend'ed*, *pp.*

Trent, Council of, *n.* *trê'nt*, in *eccles. hist.*, a famous council of the R. Cath. Ch., assembled by Paul III. in 1545, and continued in twenty-five sessions under Julius III. and Pius IV. until its close in 1563.

trental, *n.* *trên'tál* (*F. trente*; *It. trenta*, thirty: *L. triginta*, thirty), in *R. Cath. Ch.*, an office for the dead consisting of thirty masses, recited for thirty days in succession after the person's death for whom it is performed.

trepan, *n.* *trê-pán* (*Gr. trupanon*, a borer, an auger: *F. trépan*; *Sp. trepano*, an auger), in *surg.*, a circular saw for removing a portion of the skull: *v.* in *surg.*, to perforate the skull and take out a piece for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure: *trepan'ning*, *imp.*: *n.* the operation of making an opening in the skull to relieve the brain from compression or irritation: *trepanned*, *pp.* *trê-pán'd*.

trepan, *v.* *trê-pán* (*AS. treppe*, a trap; *treppan*, to ensnare), to lay a trap for; to ensnare; to take by stratagem: *n.* a cheat; a deceiver; a snare: *trepan'ning*, *imp.*: *trepanned*, *pp.* *trê-pán'd*: *trepan'er*, *n.* *nér*, one who trepans.

trephine, *n.* *trê-fên* (from *trepan*), an improved form of the trepan: *v.* to perforate with a trephine: *treph'ning*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation: *trephined*, *pp.* *fê'nd*.

trepidation, *n.* *trêp'it-dá'shün* (*L. trepidatio*, trembling, fear—from *trepidus*, agitated, trembling: *F. trépidation*), a quaking or quivering from fear or terror; a state of confused hurry or alarm.

trespass, *n.* *três-pás* (old *F. trespasser*, to exceed, to pass on or over—from *L. trans*, beyond, and *passus*, a step), any wrong or damage done by one person to another; transgression generally; unlawful entry on the lands of another; a known violation of the moral law; sin: *v.* to go upon the lands of another unlawfully; to pass over a limit or boundary; to violate any known rule of moral duty; to intrude; to go too far: *tres'passing*, *imp.* entering upon the lands of another; violating any known moral duty: *tres'passed*, *pp.* *pást*: *tres'passer*, *n.* *sér*, one who trespasses; an offender: *tres'passing-offering*, among the *Israelites*, an offering for some known violation of the divine law.

tress, *n.* *três* (*It. treccia*; *F. tresse*; *Sp. trenza*, a plait of three bands of hair—from *Gr. tricha*, threefold), a braid or lock of hair; a ringlet: *tres'ses*, *n.* plu. *sês*, ringlets: *tressed*, *a.* *trêst*, formed into tresses; curled; knotted: *tressy*, *a.* *três'í*, abounding in tresses.

trestle, *n.* also *tressel*, *n.* *três'sl* (old *F. trestel*—from *Dut. driestal*, a tripod: *W. trestle*, a rafter), a movable support of timber in the form of a three or four legged stool, with a strong narrow top.

tret, *n.* *trêt* (*Norm. F. trett*, draught: *L. trahere*, to draw), an allowance to purchasers of goods for waste or refuse matter of 4 lb. on every 104 lb. (the tare is deducted).

tretosternon, *n.* *trê'tôs-tér'nôn* (*Gr. tretos*, perforated, and *sternon*, the breast-bone), in *geol.*, a term applied to the fossil bones of a turtle-like animal from the Wealden and Purbeck beds, seemingly related to the river-turtles of the hotter regions.

trevet, *n.* *trêv'et*, also *trivet*, *n.* *triv'et* (*Dut. trefst*; *F. trepiéd*, a support standing on three feet), a stool or other thing supported by three legs; a movable iron frame or stand to support a kettle, &c., on a grate, and keep it from pressing on the coals.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

trey, *n.* *trā* (old F. *trei*; *L. tres*, three), a three at cards; a card of three spots.

tri, *tri* (*Gr. treis*, three; *tris*, thrice; *L. tres* or *tris*, three), a common prefix in scientific terms, signifying *three*, or in *threes*—as in *tripartite*, divided into three parts; *trilobate*, three-lobed.

triable, *a.* *trīd-bl* (see *try*), that may be subjected to trial or test; that may undergo a judicial examination; *trialableness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state of being triable.

triactontahedral, *a.* *trīd-kōn'tā-hē-dral* (*Gr. triactonta*, thirty, and *hedra*, a seat, a base), having thirty sides; bounded by thirty rhombs.

triad, *n.* *trīdād* (*Gr. trias*, the number three—*gen. triados*—from *treis*, three; *F. and It. triade*), the union of three; three objects united; in *music*, the common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

triadelphous, *a.* *trīd-ādē-fūs* (*Gr. treis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother), in *bot.*, having stamens united in three bundles by their filaments.

trial, *n.* *trīal* (from *try*, which see), any effort or exercise to ascertain what can be done; an attempt; an endeavour; examination by test or experiment; experience; any suffering or temptation that puts strength or virtue to the test; affliction; the formal examination before a judge by means of witnesses in a court of law, as to whether certain alleged facts or charges are true or untrue.

triandrian, *a.* *trī-an'dri-ān*, also **trian'drous**, *a.* *drīs* (*Gr. treis*, three, and *aner*, a man—*gen. andros*), in *bot.*, having three distinct and equal stamens, as in the class *trian'dria*, *n.* *drīd*.

triangle, *n.* *trī-āng'l* (*F. triangle*; *L. triangulum*, a triangle—from *L. tris*, three, and *angulus*, a corner, an angle), a plane figure bounded by three straight lines, having three corners or angles; anything in the form of a triangle; **triangled**, *a.* *-gld*, having the form of a triangle; formed into triangles: **triangular**, *a.* *-gū-lēr*, having the form of a triangle; relating to a triangle: **triangularly**, *ad.* *-li*: **triangularity**, *n.* *-lēr-ē-tā*, quality of being triangular: **triangulate**, *v.* *-āt*, to divide into portions in the form of triangles for surveying: **triangulating**, *imp.*: **triangulated**, *pp.*: **triangulation**, *n.* *-dā'shūn*, the division of a district of country into portions in the form of triangles for the convenience of accurate measurements, as in the trigonometrical survey: **triangular compasses**, compasses with three legs for taking and laying off three points at once.

triarchy, *n.* *trī-ār-kī* (*Gr. treis*, three, and *arche*, government), government by three persons.

trias, *n.* *trī-ās*, or **triassic system**, *trī-ās'sik* (*Gr. trias*, the number three, a triad), in *geol.*, a triple series, so called from its being composed in Germany, where it is fully developed, of three main members, corresponding, in all its relations, to the upper New Red Sandstone of the earlier English geologists: **trias'sic**, *a.* *per.* to or composed of trias.

tribe, *n.* *trīb* (*L. tribus*, a tribe—from *tris*, three, being one of the three original great divisions of the Roman people: *F. and It. tribu*), a family or race existing distinct from others, any class or distinct portion of a people; a number of things having certain common characteristics; a division between order and genus; a group of genera subordinate to an order; a body of rude or savage people under one chief: **tribal**, *a.* *trī-bal*, belonging to a tribe.

triblet, *n.* *trīb-lēt*, also **triolet**, *n.* *trīb-ō-lēt* (*F. triboulet*), a goldsmith's tool used for making rings; a steel cylinder round which metal is bent in the process of forming tubes.

tribometer, *n.* *trīb-ōm-ē-tēr* (*Gr. tribein*, to rub, and *metron*, a measure: *F. tribomètre*), an instr. for ascertaining the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

tribrach, *n.* *trīb-brāch* (*Gr. treis*, three, and *brachus*, short), in *poetry*, a foot of three short syllables.

tribulation, *n.* *trīb-ū-lā'shūn* (*L. tribulum*, an instr. for rubbing out corn, consisting of a broad beam of wood studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: *F. tribulation*), that which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction.

tribune, *n.* *trīb-ān* (*L. tribunus*, the chief of a tribe, a commander—from *tribus*, a tribe: *It. tribuno*; *F. tribun*), among the *anc. Romans*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the nobles, and to defend their liberties; a bench or elevated platform from which speeches are delivered, as in the assemblies of France: **tribuneship**, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a tribune; also **tribunate**, *-ān-āt*: **tribunal**, *n.* *trīb-ū-nāl* (*L. tribunal*, a raised

platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed: *F. tribunal*; *It. tribunale*), a bench or raised seat of a judge; any judgment-seat or court of justice: **tribunial**, *a.* *trīb-ū-nāl*, *per.* to tribunals; suiting a tribune.

tribute, *n.* *trīb-ūt* (*L. tributum*, a stated payment—from *tribuo*, I allot, I bestow: *It. tributo*; *F. tribut*), a stated sum paid annually by a conquered or subject state to a superior as a price for peace or protection; a personal contribution: **tributary**, *a.* *-ūt-ēr-ī*, paying tribute; subject or subordinate; yielding supplies of anything: *n.* a state that pays tribute to a superior; any stream which, directly or indirectly, contributes water to another stream.

tricapular, *a.* *trī-kāp-sū-lēr* (*L. tris*, three, and *capsula*, a little chest), in *bot.*, having three capsules.

tricarpellites, *n.* *plu. trī-kār-pel-lītē* (*Gr. treis*, three, and *karpós*, fruit), fossil nut-like fruits from the London clay—so called from their consisting of three carpels or seed-cells.

trice, *n.* *trīs* (old Eng. *treis*; *F. trois*, three; *Sp. tris*, an instant, the time in which one can count three; an instant; a moment: *within* or *in* a *trice*, in a very short time).

trice, *v.* *trīs* (*Sw. trissa*; *Dan. tridse*, a pulley: *Low Ger. drysen*, to hoist), to hoist and bale up aloft; to haul up and secure by means of a small rope: **tricing**, *imp.*: **triced**, *pp.* *trist*.

tricenial, *a.* *trī-sē-nī-āl* (*L. triceni*, thirty at a time, thirty each, and *annus*, a year), belonging to a period of thirty years; occurring once in thirty years: **tricenitary**, *n.* *-tēn-ēr-ī* (*L. centum*, a hundred), a period or space of three hundred years.

triceps, *n.* *trī-sēps* (*L. tris*, three, and *caput*, a head), in *anat.*, the three-headed muscle.

trichiasis, *n.* *trī-khī-ās-sis* (*Gr. thrix*, the hair of the head, a hair or bristle—*gen. trichos*), in *med.*, a disease of the eye in which the eyelash turns in upon the eyeball and produces irritation.

trichidium, *n.* *trī-khī-dīm* (*Gr. trichinos*, made of hair—from *thrux*, hair), in *bot.*, a filamentous organ resembling a netted purse, in which the spores of certain fungi are included: **trichina**, *n.* *trī-khī-nā*, *plu.* *trichīnā*, *-nē*, a minute parasite or worm, infesting, in the adult state, the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue, of man and certain mammals, especially the hog: **trichiniasis**, *n.* *trī-khī-nī-ās-sis*, the disease produced by trichinous meat; the disease of trichinous meat: **trichinous**, *a.* *-ūs*, producing or produced by trichina; relating to the disease trichiniasis.

trichopteran, *a.* *trī-kōp'tēr-ān*, also **trichop'terous**, *a.* *-ūs* (*Gr. thrix*, the hair of the head, and *pteron*, a wing), hair-winged, as the case-worm flies.

trichord, *n.* *trī-kōr'd* (*Gr. treis*, three, and *chorde*, a cord or string), a three-stringed lyre.

trichotomous, *a.* *trī-kōt-ō-mūs* (*Gr. triche*, threefold, and *temno*, I cut), divided into three parts or into three: **trichotomy**, *n.* *-mī*, division into three parts.

trick, *n.* *trīk* (*Dut. trekken*, to pluck, to draw: *Ger. streich*, a stroke, a trick; *F. tricher*, to cheat, to deceive), any fraud or underhand scheme to impose upon others; something done to cheat or deceive; practice or habit, as he has a *trick* of winking; a sly artifice by way of amusement; the dexterous artifice of a juggler; a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one round of play: *v.* to deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to dress or adorn fantastically: **tricking**, *imp.*: **tricked**, *pp.* *trīk*: **tricker**, *n.* *trīk-kēr*, one who cheats; also **trick'ster**, *n.* *-stēr*: **trick'ery**, *n.* *-ēr-ī*, artifice; deceit; the art of dressing up fantastically: **trick'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, given to deception and cheating: **trick'ishly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **trick'ishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, quality of being trickish or deceitful: **trick'y**, *a.* *-ī*, artful; cunning.

trickle, *v.* *trīk-kl* (imitative of broken noise: *Sp. traquear*, to shake to and fro: *Scot. trickle*, to tingle, to trickle), to flow in drops, or in a small stream; to run gently down: **trickling**, *imp.* *-līng*: **trickling**, *adj.* flowing in a small gentle stream: *n.* the act of flowing in a small gentle stream: **trickled**, *pp.* *trīk-kl*.

trick-track, *n.* *trīk-trāk* (*F. lictrac*), a game at tables—resembling backgammon.

trichinium, *n.* *trī-khī-nī-m* (*L.*), in *anc. Rome*, a couch to recline on at meals, usually for three persons; a dining-room furnished with couches on three sides: **trich'niary**, *a.* *-nī-ēr-ī*, *per.* to the *anc.* mode of reclining at table.

triccoccus, *a.* *trī-kōk-kūs* (*Gr. treis*, three, and *kō-*

kos, a kernel or berry, in *bot.*, having three one-seeded cells.

tricolour, *a. tri-kūl-ēr* (L. *tris*, three, and Eng. colour: F. *tricolor*, of three colours), a national banner of three colours, blue, white, and red: **tri-coloured**, *a. -kūl-ērd*, having three colours.

tricornigerous, *a. tri-kōr-nij-ēr-ūs* (L. *tris*, three, *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, I bear or carry), having three horns.

tricostate, *a. tri-kōs-tāt* (L. *tris*, three, and *costa*, a rib), in *bot.*, three-ribbed; having ribs from the base.

tricuspid, *a. tri-kūs-pīd* (L. *tris*, three, and *cuspid*, a point—gen. *cuspidis*), having three summits or points: **tricuspidate**, *a. -pī-dāt*, having three long points; ending in three points.

tridactylous, *a. tri-dakti-lūs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *daktulos*, a finger or toe), have three fingers or toes.

trident, *n. tri-dēnt* (L. *tridens*, having three teeth—gen. *tridentis*—from *tris*, three, and *dens*, a tooth: It. *tridente*: F. *trident*), any instr. in the form of a fork with three prongs; a kind of sceptre or spear having three prongs; the sceptre of Neptune, the fabulous god of the sea: **tridented**, *a. having three teeth or prongs*: **tridentate**, *a. tri-dēn-tāt*, in *bot.*, having three teeth.

tridentine, *a. tri-dēn-tin*, pert. to the celebrated Council of Trent, or to Trent.

tried, *v.*—see *try*.

triennial, *a. tri-ēn-ni-āl* (L. *triennium*, the space of three years—from *tris*, three, and *annus*, a year), continuing three years; happening every three years: **triennially**, *ad. -li*: **Triennial Act**, in Eng. hist., an Act of William and Mary, providing that no Parliament should last longer than three years.

trier, *n. tri-ēr* (from *try*, which see), one who examines anything by a test or standard.

trifarious, *a. tri-fa-ri-ūs* (L. *trifarius*, of three sorts or ways), in *bot.*, in three rows; looking in three directions.

trifid, *a. tri-fīd* (L. *trifidus*, cleft into three parts—from *tris*, three, and *fīd*, I have cleft), in *bot.*, three-cleft; divided, as a leaf, into three segments which reach to the middle.

trifle, *n. tri-fl* (It. *truffa*, a toy, an idle thing: F. *truffe*, a mock, a jest), a thing of little value or importance; a small light cake or confection flavoured and tintured with a spirituous liquor: **v.** to act or talk lightly; to indulge in light or silly amusements; to spend or waste unprofitably: **trifling**, *imp. -fling*: *adj.* being of small importance or value: *n.* employment about things of no importance: **trifled**, *pp. tri-flīd*: **trifler**, *n. -flēr*, one who wastes time idling, or acts with levity: **triflingly**, *ad. -fling-li*.

trifoliate, *a. tri-fō-li-āt*, also *tri-foliate*, *a. -li-ō-lāt* (L. *tris*, three, and *folium*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having three leaves or leaflets from the same point: **trifolium**, *n. -li-ūm*, a genus of papilionaceous plants, commonly known as clovers or trefoils.

triforium, *n. tri-fō-ri-ūm* (L. *tris*, three, and *foris*, a door), in *arch.*, the open gallery or arcade in the wall above the arches of the nave of a cathedral or church.

triform, *a. tri-fō-rm* (L. *tris*, three, and *forma*, a shape), having a triple form or shape.

trifurcate, *a. tri-fēr-kāt*, also **trifurcated**, *a. -kāt*: **tēd** (L. *tris*, three, and *furca*, a fork), having three branches or forks.

trig, *a. trig* (from *trick*, to dress, to decorate), full; trim; neat: **v.** to trick out: *n.* a wedge to prop a cask, or to stop a wheel: **trigging**, *imp.*: **trigged**, *pp. trigd*: **trig'ness**, *n. -nēs*, smartness; neatness.

trigamous, *a. tri-gā-mūs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage), thrice married; in *bot.*, having three sorts of flowers in the same flower-head: **trigamy**, *n. -mī*, the state of having married three times; state of having three wives or three husbands living at the same time.

trigeminal, *n. plu. tri-gēm-i-nāl* (L. *tris*, three, and *gemini*, double), in *anat.*, the fifth pair of cranial nerves, which are divided into three branches.

trigger, *n. tri-gig-ēr*, or **tricker**, *n. tri-kēr* (Dut. *trekken*, to pull: Sw. *trycka*, to press), the catch in a firearm which, when pulled, sets free the lock or clap for striking fire; a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; a wedge placed under the foot of the dog-shore, and withdrawn at the moment of launching a ship.

triglyph, *n. tri-glyf* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *glyphe*, a carving), in *arch.*, an ornament consisting of a grooved

tablet in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals: **triglyphic**, *a. tri-glyf-ik*, also **triglyphical**, *a. -ikāl*, pert. to triglyphs; containing three sets of sculptures.

trig'ness—see *trig*.

trigon, *n. tri-gōn* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *gonia*, an angle), a triangle: **trigonal**, *a. -gō-nāl*, also **trig'gonous**, *a. -nūs*, having three angles or corners; in *bot.*, having three angles, the faces being convex: **trigonally**, *ad. -li*: **trigonellites**, *n. plu. tri-gōn-ēl-litē*, in *geol.*, a shell-like organism consisting of two plates or valves, and so called from its triangular form.

trigonia, *n. tri-gōn-i-ā*, *plu. tri-gōn-ia*, *-ē* (Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle—from *treis*, three, and *gonia*, a corner), in *geol.*, a bivalve of the Oolite and Chalk—so called from its three-cornered shape, and thick, tuberculated, ribbed shell—the horse-heads of the Portland quarries: **trigoniada, *n. plu. tri-gō-ni-ā-dē*, a family of conchiferous molluscs, chiefly fossil, having equivalent, close, three-cornered shells.**

trigonocarpon, *n. tri-gō-nō-kār-pōn* (Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *karpos*, fruit), in *geol.*, a genus of thick-shelled fruits occurring in the Coal-measures—so called from the three projecting ribs or corners which mark the surface of the shell.

trigonoceros, *a. tri-gō-nōs-ēr-ūs* (Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *keras*, a horn), having horns with three angles.

trigonometry, *n. tri-gōn-ōm-ē-tri* (Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure), in *math.*, the application of number to express the properties of angles or of circular arcs, as well as to exhibit the mutual relations of the sides and angles of triangles to one another: **trigonometrical**, *a. -ōm-ē-tri-kāl*, performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry: **trigonometrically**, *ad. -kāl-li*.

trigonometry—see *trigon*.

trigraph, *n. tri-grāf* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *grapho*, I write), a name given to three letters having one sound; a triphthong.

trigynous, *a. tri-jī-nūs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having three carpels or three styles; of the order of **trigynia**, *tri-jī-ni-ā*.

trihedron, *n. tri-hē-drōn* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, a base), a figure having three equal sides: **trihedral**, *a. -drāl*, having three equal sides.

trijugate, *a. tri-jō-gāt*, also **trijug'ous**, *a. -gūs* (L. *tris*, three, and *jugum*, a yoke), in *bot.*, having three pairs of leaflets.

trilateral, *a. tri-lāt-ēr-āl* (L. *tris*, three, and *latus*, a side—gen. *lateralis*), having three sides, as a triangle: **trilaterally**, *ad. -āl-li*.

trilingual, *a. tri-ling-gwāl*, also **trilin'guar**, *a. -gwēr* (L. *tris*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue), consisting of three languages.

trilateral, *a. tri-lāt-ēr-āl* (L. *tris*, three, and *lateral*, a letter), consisting of three letters: *n.* a word consisting of three letters: **trilit'eralism**, *n. -lēm*, the system in the philology of the Semitic languages with their three fundamental letters as the roots of their words.

trilith, *n. tri-lith* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone), an obelisk or monument of any kind consisting of three stones: **trilithic**, *a. tri-lith-ik*, having the character of a trilith.

trill, *v. tri* (Sw. *trilla*, to roll: Dan. *trille*, to roll, to trundle: Ice. *trilla*, to run about: It. *trigliare*, to quaver with the voice in singing: W. *treigl*, a rolling over), to utter or play with a quavering or tremulous vibration; to sound in tremulous or quavering vibrations; *n.* a shaking or quavering of the voice in singing; a quavering or tremulous sound: **trilling**, *imp.*: *adj.* quavering; tremulous: **trilled**, *pp. tri-lūd*.

trillion, *n. tri-lym* (L. *tris*, three, and Eng. *million*: F. *trillion*), in the Eng. system of notation, a number represented by the third power of a million; the figure 1, followed by eighteen ciphers; in the F. and It. systems, the figure 1, followed by twelve ciphers.

trilobite, *n. tri-lob-īt* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe), in *geol.*, an extensive family of paleozoic crustaceans, deriving their name from the obvious three-lobed-like aspect of their bodies; also **trilobitidae**, *n. plu. tri-lob-īt-i-dē*.

trilocular, *a. tri-lōk-ū-lēr* (L. *tris*, three, and *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, having three cells.

trilogy, *n. tri-ō-jī* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *logos*, a discourse), a series of three dramas, each complete in sense, the whole, however, forming but one poetical picture, as in Shakespeare's *Henry VI*.

trim, *a. trim* (AS. *trum*, firm, steadfast; *trymian*, to

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

establish, to set in order), compact; firm; nice; dressed up; being in good order: *n.* ornaments; proper state of dress; the state of a ship in regard to her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing: *v.* to put in due order for any purpose; to decorate; to dress; to make neat or tidy: to put a vessel in due order for sailing by adjusting the cargo, ballast, &c., to fluctuate between parties so as to appear to favour each in turn: *trimming*, *imp.*: *n.* necessary or ornamental appendages, as lace, ribbons, and the like; the act of one who trims; inconstancy: *trimmed*, *pp.* *trind*, dressed; lopped or pruned: *trimmer*, *n.* *mér*, one who trims; one who changes sides to balance parties; a time-server; a flat brick arch for supporting a hearth in an upper floor of a building; a piece of wood in a wall to support the ends of a joist or rafter; one who fits ornaments or arranges them: *trimly*, *ad.* *-lly*, neatly; in good order: *trimness*, *n.* *nés*, neatness; sngness; state of being in good order: *trimmily*, *ad.* *-mily*, in a trimming manner: *in trim*, in proper order: *to trim in*, in carpentry, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work: *to trim up*, to dress; to put in order.

trimmerous, *a.* *trímér-us* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *meros*, a part), in *bot.*, composed of three parts, — a *trimmerous flower*, having its envelopes in three or multiples of three.

trimeter, *n.* *tríméter* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *metron*, a measure), a poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures: *trimetric*, *a.* *trímétrik*, also *trimetrical*, *a.* *-rí-kál*, consisting of three poetical measures; in *min.*, applied to crystals having the axes of three kinds.

trine, *a.* *trín* (L. *trinus*, three), threefold: *n.* in *astr.*, the aspect of planets 120 degrees distant from each other: *trinal*, *a.* *trínal*, threefold.

trinervis, *a.* *trínervís*, also *triner vate*, *a.* *vát* (L. *tris*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve), in *bot.*, having three ribs springing together from the base.

tringle, *a.* *trín-gl* (F. *tringle*, a caraine-rod), in *arch.*, a name common to several little square members or ornaments, particularly one fixed over a triglyph.

Trinity, *n.* *trín-ít-é* (L. *trint*, three each, threefold: *It. trinità*; F. *trinité*, the Trinity), the union of three persons in one; the Godhead, comprising the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit: *Trinitarian*, *a.* *-tá-rí-an*, *pert.* to the doctrine of the Trinity: *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity: *Trinitarianism*, *n.* *-tém*, the doctrine that there are three distinct persons in the Godhead: *Trinity Sunday*, the Sunday next after Whit Sunday: *Trinity House*, an institution for the examination and licensing of pilots, erecting lighthouses, &c.: *Trinity term*, in *Eng.*, the sitting of the law-courts between 22d May and 12th June.

trinket, *n.* *trín-gét* (imitative of the rattling which pleases children with their toys: *Port. trinco*, snapping of the fingers: F. *traquet*, a rattle: *Wal. trankol*, a rattle, a trifle), anything small and of no great value; any small ornament for the person made of gold, silver, pebble, and suchlike; a toy.

trinomial, *a.* *trínómí-ál* (L. *tris*, three, and *nomen*, a name), applied to an algebraic expression consisting of three terms: *n.* an algebraic quantity consisting of three terms.

trio, *n.* *trí-ó* (It. *trio*, three united—from L. *tris*, three), three united; three persons in company or acting together; a musical composition requiring three performers.

triones, *n.* *plu. trí-ónés* (L. *triones*, oxen), in *astron.*, the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles's Wain.

trionyx, *n.* *trí-óníks* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *onyx*, a claw), a fossil tortoise, three-clawed, occurring in Tertiary strata.

trior, *n.*, also *trier*, *n.* *trí-ér* (from *try*, which see), a person appointed to ascertain whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to a single juror, is just.

trip, *v.* *tríp* (Ger. *trapp-trapp-trapp*, represents the sound of the footfall: *Dut. trippen*, to tread: *Dan. trip*, a short step: F. *triper*, to tread), to run or step lightly or nimbly; to take short quick steps; to strike the foot against something so as to cause to fall or stumble; a false step; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person, with *up*, as "to trip up"; to overthrow or supplant; to fall; to err: *n.* a stumble or fall by striking the foot against an object; a stroke or catch in wrestling; a failure; a mistake; a slight error; a journey or excursion; a short voyage or journey: *tripping*, *imp.*, *adj.* quick;

nimble: *n.* the act of tripping; a light dance: *tripped*, *pp.* *trípt*: *trip per*, *n.* *-per*, one who trips: *trip pingly*, *ad.* *-lly*: to catch tripping, to detect committing an error or mistake.

tripartite, *a.* *trí-pár-ít-é* (F. *tripartite*)—from L. *tris*, three, and *partitus*, divided), in *bot.*, deeply divided into three; having three corresponding parts or copies: *tripartition*, *n.* *trí-pár-tísh-én*, a division by three.

tripe, *n.* *tríp* (It. *trippa*; Sp. *tripa*; F. *tripo*; W. *tripa*, belly, guts), properly, the entrails; the larger intestines and stomach of ruminants cleaned and prepared for food: *tripe man*, *n.* one who sells tripe: *tripestone*, a name given to *ankydrite* when composed of contorted plates, which bear a sort of resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines.

tripedal, *a.* *trí-péd-ál* (L. *tris*, three, and *pes*, the foot—gen. *pedis*), having three feet.

tripennate, *a.* *trí-pén-nát*, also *tripinnate*, *a.* *-pín-nát* (L. *tris*, three, and *penna*, a feather), in *bot.*, a compound leaf three times divided in a pinnate manner.

tripetalous, *a.* *trí-pét-á-lús* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having three petals or flower-leaves.

triphthong, *n.* *trí-phthóng* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *phthongé*, the voice, sound), a combination of three vowels in one sound: *triphthongal*, *a.* *-thóng-gál*, consisting of a triphthong.

tripinnate, see *tripennate*.

tripinnatifid, *a.* *trí-pín-nát-í-fíd* (L. *tris*, three, *penna*, a feather, and *findere*, to divide), in *bot.*, applied to a pinnatifid leaf with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

triphylous, *a.* *trí-fí-lús* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *phulon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, a term applied to plants which have their leaves in whorls of three, or which produce only three leaves.

triple, *a.* *tríp-lé* (F. *triple*; L. *triplex*, threefold—from *tres*, three, and *plico*, I fold), consisting of three united; three times repeated: *v.* to make three as much or as many, usually written *treble*: *trip ling*, *imp.* *-lín-g*: *tripled*, *pp.* *trí-pléd*: *trip ly*, *ad.* *-lly*, in a threefold manner: *triple-crowned*, *a.* having three crowns: *triple-time*, in *music*, a certain time, so called from the bars being divisible into three equal parts: *triplet*, *n.* *-lét*, three of a kind; three united; three notes sung or played in the time of two: *triplicate*, *a.* *-tí-kál*, made three as much; threefold: *n.* a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind: *triplication*, *n.* *-ká-shén*, the act of making threefold, or adding three together: *triplicity*, *n.* *trí-plis-ít-é*, also *tripleness*, *n.* *trí-plí-nés*, state of being threefold: *triplite*, *n.* *trí-plít*, a mineral phosphate of manganese occurring in massive or coarsely granular aggregates, so called from its being cleavable in three directions at right angles to each other.

triplicostate, *a.* *trí-plí-kos-ít-át* (L. *triplex*, threefold, and *costa*, a rib), in *bot.*, having three ribs proceeding from above the base of the leaf.

tripod, *n.* *trí-pód* (Gr. *tripous*, three-footed—from *treis*, three, and *pous*, a foot: L. *tripus*, a three-footed seat—gen. *tripodis*), a three-legged stool or table; a stool or seat supported by three legs on which the priest or priestess in anc. times was placed to obtain inspiration to utter oracles; a cup for liquids supported on a three-footed pedestal.

tripoli, *n.* *trí-pó-lí*, a polishing-powder originally brought from *Tripoli*, in Africa, but now from many other places—an infusorial earth of a whitish-grey or yellow colour—soft, light, and friable: *tripoline*, *a.* *-lín*, *pert.* to tripoli.

Tripos, *n.* *trí-apos* (see *tripod*), at *Cambridge University*, one of the honour-lists with its three classes—the *triposes* now embrace mathematics, classics, law, theology, &c.; he whose name appears in the *tripos-paper*: *tripos-paper*, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical and classical honours: *triposes*, *n.* *plu. trí-apos-és*, the three divisions in the list of mathematical, together with the three in classical, honours, the mathematical consisting of—1. Wranglers, 2. Senior Optimes, 3. Junior Optimes—the classical being called the first class, second class, and the third class.

triptote, *n.* *trí-pít-ót* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *ptos*, liable to fall), in *gram.*, a noun only used in three cases.

triptych, *n.* *trí-pít-ík* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *ptuche*, anything in folds), a small altar-piece of three compartments, the centre one fixed, the other two made to fold like doors on the centre one, and to cover it.

cōu, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

triquetrous, a. *tri-kē'trūs* (L. *triquetrus*, having three corners), in *bot.*, having three angles, the faces being concave: **trique** *trously*, ad. *-ik*.

trireme, n. *tri-rēm* (F. *trireme*; L. *triremis*—from L. *tris*, three, and *remus*, an oar), in *anc. times*, a vessel with three benches or tiers of oars on each side.

trisagion, n. *tri-sā-gi-on* (Gr. *trisagios*, thrice holy), in the *Gr. Ch.*, the threefold invocation of the Deity as "holy."

trise, v. *tri-se*, among *seamen*, to haul up by means of a rope: **trising**, imp.: **trised**, pp. *trised*.

trisept, v. *tri-sēp't* (L. *tris*, three, and *septum*, to cut), to cut or divide into three equal parts: **trisepting**, imp.: **trisepted**, pp.: **trisection**, n. *-sēk'shūn*, the division of a thing into three equal parts; in *geom.*, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

trisepalous, a. *tri-sēp'-ū-lūs* (L. *tris*, three, and Eng. *sepal*), in *bot.*, having three sepals.

trismus, n. *tri-s'mūs* (Gr. *trizo*, I gnash), lockjaw; a kind of tetanus affecting the muscles of the jaw.

trisoctahedron, n. *tri-sōk'tā-hē-drōn* (Gr. *treis*, three, *okto*, eight, and *hedra*, a base), a figure having twenty-four equal faces.

tristichous, a. *tri-sti-χūs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *stichos*, a row), in three rows.

trisyllable, n. *tri-sil'-lā-bl* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a word consisting of three syllables: **trisyllabic**, a. *tri-sil'-lā-b'ik*, also *tri-sil'-lā-b'ik*, a. *-lā-b'ik-ā-l*, consisting of three syllables.

trite, a. *tri't* (L. *tritus*, rubbed, used much; *tritum*, to rub or wear; It. *trito*, trite), worn out; common; stale; so common as to have lost all novelty and interest: **trite-ly**, ad. *-lī*, in a common manner: **triteness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being trite; staleness.

triternate, a. *tri-ter-nat* (L. *tris*, three, and *terni*, three each), in *bot.*, divided three times in a ternate manner.

tritheism, n. *tri-thē-izm* (Gr. *treis*, three, and Eng. *theism*), the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods: **tritheist**, n. *-ist*, one who maintains tritheism: **tritheistical**, a. *-is'ti-kal*, pert. to tritheism.

Triton, n. *tri-tōn* (L. and Gr. *Triton*), a fabled sea-demon, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and trumpeter of Neptune, represented as having the upper part of the body like that of a man, and the lower like that of a fish, the tail being twisted and forked.

triturate, v. *tri't-ū-rat* (L. *tritura*, a rubbing or treading out of grain), to rub or grind to a fine powder: **trituration**, imp.: **trituated**, pp.: **trituration**, n. *-rā'shūn*, the act of reducing to a fine powder: **triturable**, a. *-rā-bl*, capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

triumph, n. *tri-ūmf* (L. *triumphus*, a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into anc. Rome after having obtained an important victory: Gr. *thriambos*, a procession in honour of Bacchus: F. *trionphe*), the pomp with which a victory is celebrated in public; a victory; a conquest; state of being victorious; exultation for success: **v.** to celebrate a victory with pomp; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained; to be prosperous: **triumphing**, imp.: n. the act of one who triumphs: **triumphed**, pp. *-ūmf't*: **triumpher**, n. *-ūmf-ēr*, one who triumphs: **triumphal**, a. *-fāl*, pert. to a triumph; serving to commemorate a victory; serving to betoken joy, or to give a joyful welcome: **triumphant**, a. *-fānt*, celebrating victory; rejoicing, as for victory; expressing joy for success: **triumphantly**, ad. *-lī*: **to triumph over**, to overcome; to subdue: **triumphal arch**, in *arch.*, an arch erected to perpetuate the memory of a conqueror, or some remarkable victory or important event; a temporary erection in the form of an arch as a mark of rejoicing.

triumvir, n. *tri-ūm-vēr* (L. *tris*, three, and *vir*, a man), one of three men united in the same office; plu. *trium'virs*, *-vēr*, also *trium'viri*, *-vī-rī*: **triumvirate**, n. *-vī-rāt*, the union of three men in one government or office; in *anc. hist.*, the joint government of the Roman empire by Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, and afterwards by Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.

triune, a. *tri-ūn* (L. *tris*, three, and *unus*, one), three in one—applied to God, in order to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

trivet—see *trevet*.

trivial, a. *tri-vi'al* (L. *trivialis*, that may be found everywhere—from *trivium*, a cross-road—from *tris*, three, and *via*, a road or way: F. *trivial*), commonplace; of little worth or importance; trifling; incon-

siderable: **trivially**, ad. *-lī*: **trivialness**, n. *-nēs*, lightness; unimportance: **trivium**, n. *-ūm*, the three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting, as it were, a triple way to eloquence.

trocar, n. *trō-kār* (F. *trocar*, a trocar—from *trois-quarts*, three-fourths—from L. *tris*, three, and *quartus*, the fourth—so called from its triangular point), a surgical instr. for taking off fluids from parts of the body, as in dropsy.

trochanter, n. *trō-kān'tēr* (Gr. *trochanter*, a runner, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket—from *trochazein*, to run along), in *anat.*, one of the two processes or prominences at the upper part of the thigh-bone, called the *greater* and the *less*, in which are inserted several of the muscles used in motion.

trochee, n. *trō-kē*, also **trocheus**, n. *trō-kē-ūs* (L. *trocheus*; Gr. *trochaios*—from *trochos*, a running), a metrical foot of two syllables, a long followed by a short: **trochaic**, a. *trō-kā'ik*, also **trochaical**, a. *-ik-ā-l*, in *poetry*, consisting of trochees.

trochilics, n. plu. *trō-kīl'iks* (Gr. *trochillia*, a roller, a windlass—from *trechein*, to run: L. *trochlea*, a case containing one or more pulleys), in *mech.*, the science of rotatory motion: **trochilic**, a. *-ik*, having power to draw out or turn round, as a wheel.

trochilus, n. *trō-kīl'ūs*, also **troch'il**, n. *-il* (Gr. *trochilos*; L. *trochilus*, the trochilus—from Gr. *trechein*, to run, a genus of humming-birds of numerous species; a species of water-ousel, said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth; the golden-crowned wren; a hollow ring-like moulding, much used in classic architecture).

trochlea, n. *trō-kīl'-ā* (L. *trochlea*, a case containing one or more pulleys—from Gr. *trechein*, to run), in *anat.*, a pulley-like cartilage through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle passes; applied to one of the projections of bones over which parts turn as ropes over pulleys: **trochlear**, a. *-lē-ēr*, shaped like a pulley: **trochleary**, a. *-ēr-i*, of or pert. to the trochlea: **trochoid**, n. *trō-kō'id* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *geom.*, the curve described by any point in a wheel rolling on a straight line.

trochoceras, n. *trō-kōs-ēr-ās* (L. *trochus*; Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, a hoop, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of nautilites having a spiral depressed shell: **trochus**, n. *trō-kūs* (L.), an extensive genus of living and fossil univalves, characterised by their pyramidal-shaped numerous-whorled shells, which are nearly flat at the base and pearly inside—commonly called silver-shells.

trod, pt. *trōd*, **trodden**, pp. *trōd'n*—see *tread*.

troglydite, n. *trō-glō-dī'tē* (Gr. *troglydites*, one who creeps into holes—from *trogla*, a hole, a cavern), one dwelling in a subterraneous cave—applied by the ancients to certain tribes who lived far up the Nile: **troglyd'ic**, a. *-dī't'ik*, also **troglyd'ical**, a. *-dī't'ik-ā-l*, pert. to a troglydite or dweller in caves.

trogotherium, n. *trō-gōn-thēr-i-ūm* (Gr. *trogo*, I gnaw, and *therion*, a beast), in *geol.*, an extinct rodent, closely allied to the existing beaver, but much larger.

Trojan, n. *trō-jān*, an inhabitant of anc. Troy: **adj.** pert. to.

troll, v. *trōl* (It. *trottolare*, to turn and twirl, to roll and tumble down: Swiss, *trohlen*, to thunder, to roll: Norm. *trulla*, to trundle: Low Ger. *trul*, anything of a rounded form: W. *trolio*, to trundle, to roll), to roll or trundle; to move or utter volubly; to turn; to drive about; to sing the parts of in succession, as of a round; to draw on; to fish for pike with a rod having the line running on a reel near the handle: n. a reel at the handle of a fishing-rod round which the line is rolled; a song, the parts of which are sung in succession: **trol'ing**, imp.: **adj.** rolling; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel: **to troll or trowl the bowl**, to push the bowl round: **to troll a song**, to roll it out with rise and fall of the voice (probably the equivalent of Swiss, *tralatten*, to sound notes without words).

troll, n. *trōl* (Icel. *trōld*: Sw. *troll*), in *Scand. myth.*, a supernatural being superior to man in strength and stature, but much beneath him in mind.

trollop, n. *trōl'ōp* (from Eng. *troll*, to roll or trundle), a strolling loitering woman; a woman loosely and negligently dressed; a draggle-tail.

trombone, n. *trōm'bōn* (It. *trombone*—from *tromba*, a trumpet), a deep-toned brass wind instr. in the form of an ordinary trumpet, attached to a bent tube in the form of the letter U, which has a movable slide, be-

mate, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; plne, pln; nōte, nōt, mōve

ing: able by its means to command a great compass of sounds.

tromp, *n. trômp* (F. *trombe*, a water-spout, a water-blowing machine), a furnace-blower; a blowing apparatus: **tromp'il**, *n. -il*, an aperture in a tromp.

tron, *n. trôn* (mid. L. *trona*, a steelyard; Icel. *trana*, a crane: Scot. *trone*, *tron*), an old Scotch weight, varying from 21 to 28 oz. avoirdupois, the weight used at the *trone*; a steelyard-balance.

trona, *n. trô-nâ* (of N. African origin), a crude carbonate of soda, occurring in crystalline incrustations in the deserts of Africa and Asia, and in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of S. Amer.

troop, *n. trôp* (Sp. *tropa*; F. *troupe*; It. *truppa*, a body of men: W. *torp*, a round mass or lump: L. *turba*, a crowd), a number of persons in a body or line; a multitude; a division of a regiment of cavalry under a captain: **v.** to collect in numbers; to march in a body or in company with some degree of haste: **trooping**, *imp.* trooped, *pp.* **trôp't**: **trooper**, *n. -er*, a horse-soldier: **troops**, *n. plu.* **trôps**, soldiers in general; an army.

trope, *n. trôp* (L. *tropus*; Gr. *tropos*, a trope—from Gr. *trepo*, I turn: It. *tropo*; F. *trope*), in *rhet.*, a change in the signification of a word from a primary to a derived sense; a word or expression used in a sense different from that which it usually signifies; a word used figuratively: **tropical**, *a. trô-pi-kâl*, figurative, as the use of a word: **tropically**, *ad. -li*: **tropist**, *n. -pist*, one who deals in tropes.

troph, *n. plu.* **trô-fî** (Gr. *trophos*, a feeder—from *trephein*, to feed), in *entom.*, the parts of the mouth employed in feeding: **tro phosperm**, *n. -fô-spêrm* (Gr. *sperma*, a seed), in *bot.*, the part of the ovary from which the ovids arise, usually called the *placenta*.

trophy, *n. trô-fî* (L. *tropæum*; Gr. *tropaion*, a sign and memorial of victory, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, &c., taken from the enemy—from *tropo*, a turning: F. *trophée*; It. *trofeo*), anything taken from an enemy which can be shown as an evidence of victory; something preserved as a memorial of victory; articles of produce or manufacture artistically arranged, and exhibited as evidence of progress, as at an industrial exhibition: **trô'phied**, *a. -fid*, adorned with trophies.

tropics, *n. plu.* **trô-pî-ks** (L. *tropicus*; Gr. *tropikos*, of or belonging to a turn or turning—from Gr. *trepo*, I turn: F. *tropique*; It. *tropico*, a tropic), the two circles of the celestial sphere, the one north, and the other south from the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course—the one north of the equator being called the *Tropic of Cancer*, the one south of it the *Tropic of Capricorn*. *Note.*—The *tropics* mark out the limits of the torrid zone, or that portion of the earth's surface over any part of which the sun is vertical twice in the year: **tropical**, *a. -kâl*, pert. to or incident to the tropics; being within or near the tropics: **tropically**, *ad. -li*.

tropifer, *n. trô-pî-fêr* (Gr. *tropis*, a keel, and Gr. *phero*; L. *fero*, I carry), in *geol.*, a minute crustacean, so called from its keel-like carapace.

tropology, *n. trô-pô-lô-jî* (Gr. *tropos*, a trope, and *logos*, discourse), a rhetorical or figurative mode of speech: **tropological**, *a. trô-pô-lô-jî-kâl*, varied or expressed by tropes.

trot, *n. trôt* (It. *trottare*; F. *trotter*, to trot; Ger. *trott* or *trapp*, the sound of the footfall: Sw. *tratta*, to trip, to trot; Ger. *treten*, to step), the pace of a horse or other quadruped a little faster than walking: **v.** to move faster than a walk: **trot'ting**, *imp.* adj. moving with a trot: **trot'ted**, *pp.* **trôt'ter**, *n. -têr*, a quadruped that trots: **trotters**, sheep's or pig's feet cooked.

troth, *n. trôth* (AS. *treowa*, faith, a pledge—from *treow*, a tree, a piece of wood—conveying the idea of firm, unyielding: see *true*), faith; fidelity; truth: **trothless**, *a. -lês*, faithless: **troth-plighted**, *a.* having fidelity pledged.

troubador, *n. trô-bâ-dôr* (F. *troubadour*; Sp. *trovador*; It. *trouvatore*—from F. *trouver*; Sp. *trovar*; It. *trovare*, to invent, to compose), one of a school of lyric poets who flourished in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries in the S. of France and N. of Italy.

trouble, *n. trô-bl* (F. *troubler*; It. *torbolare*; L. *turbare*, to disturb; Gr. *truboeo*, I disturb with noise: Bret. *trabel*, a rattle; Norm. *trimballer*, to jingle bells), disturbance of mind; that which causes agitation or

disturbance of mind: distress; anxiety; uneasiness; among *miners*, any shifting of the strata of a coal-field by which the regular and continuous working of its minerals is interrupted: **v.** to disturb; to put into confused motion; to grieve; to make uneasy; to molest; to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to: **troub'ling**, *imp. -ling*: *n.* the act of molesting or annoying; the act of afflicting: **troubled**, *pp. trô-bl'id*: *adj.* disturbed; disordered: **troub'ler**, *n. -lêr*, one who troubles: **troublesome**, *a. trô-bl'is-um*, causing annoyance; tiresome; giving inconvenience to: **troub'lesomely**, *ad. -li*: **troub'lesomeness**, *n. -nês*, the state or quality of being troublesome: **troub'lous**, *a. -lûs*, agitated; full of trouble or disorder; causing great anxiety and distress.

trough, *n. trôf* (It. *truogo*; Wal. *troc*; Norm. *tros*, a trough), a long hollow vessel of wood, stone, or metal, open at the top, for holding feeding-stuffs for animals, &c.; the channel that conveys water, as to a mill: in *geol.*, any sudden depression of strata by which they are made to assume a basin-shaped arrangement: **trough of the sea**, the long hollow between any two waves: **trough-joint**, in *geol.*, the fissure or joint frequently found to pass through the middle of the curvature of any sudden depression of strata.

trounce, *v. trôuns* (Sp. *trance*, peril, danger: F. *transe*, extreme fear; *tronçon*, a truncheon or staff used as an instr. of punishment), to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel; to punish severely: **trounc'ing**, *imp.* **trounced**, *pp. trôunst*.

trous-de-loup, *n. trô-dê-lô* (F. *trou*, hole, *de*, of, *loup*, wolf), holes or pitfalls dug in the form of inverted cones, about 6 feet deep and 44 in. in diameter, having pointed stakes fixed on the bottom, and almost reaching the top, of great use as an obstacle to the approach of cavalry.

trousers, *n. plu.* **trôv'sêrs** (F. *trousse*, a truss, a bundle; *trousser*, to tuck, to fasten up), a garment worn by men and boys extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each lower limb separately: **trous'ing**, *n. -sêr-ing*, the different kinds of cloth used in making men's trousers.

trousseau, *n. trô-sô* (F. *trousseau*, a bunch, bride's clothes—from *trousse*, a truss, a bundle), the collective lighter outfit of a woman about to be married, consisting of personal clothing, trinkets, presents, and the like.

trout, *n. trôut* (AS. *truht*; F. *truite*; It. *trota*, a trout; Gr. *troktes*, one that gnaws), a common name for the smaller species of the salmon tribe, inhabiting streams, variegated with spots, and esteemed as delicate food: **trout-coloured**, *a.* white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel: **trout-stream**, a running water or river in which trouts abound: **troutlet**, *n. -lêt*, also **trout'ling**, *n. -ling*, a small trout.

trover, *n. trô-vêr* (F. *trouver*; It. *trovare*, to find), in *law*, the obtaining possession of any goods by finding them, or by various means other than by purchase; an action at law to recover lost or strayed property by the rightful owner from the finder, or to try a disputed case of property in goods and chattels: **treasure-trove**—see *treasure*.

trouvere, *n.* also **trouveur**, *n. trô-vâr* (F. *trouver*, to find, to invent, to compose—see *troubadour*, with which it is identical), one of a class of early descriptive poets, epic in their form and style, who flourished in the N. of France.

trow, *v. trô* (AS. *treowan*, to trust, to believe; *treow*, trust, faith), to think; to imagine; to conceive: **trow'ing**, *imp.* **trowed**, *pp. trôd*.

trowel, *n. trôv'êl* (F. *truelle*; L. *trulla*, a ladle, a trowel), a flat, somewhat broad tool used to take up and spread mortar; a similar tool, used by gardeners: **trow'elled**, *a. -êld*, formed with a trowel.

trousers, another spelling of *trousers*, which see.

troy, *n. trôy*, also **troy-weight** (said to be from *Troyes*, in France—more probably a corruption of *tron*, a name used to designate a weight, but not one of a fixed amount, still locally in use), a weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers.

truant, *a. trô-ânt* (Sp. *truhan*; F. *truand*, a beggar, a rogue; Cornish, *tru*; W. *truon*, poor, miserable; Gael. *truagh*, wretched), idle; wandering from business or duty; loitering: *n.* an idler; a scholar absent from school without permission; a loiterer: **v.** to idle at a distance from duty; to absent one's self from school without permission, as a scholar: **tru'ant'ing**, *imp.* **tru'anted**, *pp.*

cûe, dôy, sôot; pâre, bâd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

truce, *n.* *trós* (It. *tregua*; F. *trêve*, formerly *trèves*, a truce: Icel. *tryggj*, secure, trusty; Goth. *trygga*, a covenant), a temporary peace or suspension of hostilities agreed upon by contending forces or states; cessation; short quiet: **truce-breaker**, one who violates an agreement or engagement.

truck, *v.* *trück* (F. *truc*, a smack with the lips: Piedm. *truche*; Milan. *truocar*, to knock: F. *troquer*; Sp. *trocar*, to swap, to barter: F. *tróc*; Scot. *trock*, exchange, barter), the radical meaning of the word is, a knock, a blow, then a piece of business; to exchange; to barter or give in exchange: **trucking**, *imp.* **trucked**, *pp.* **trucked**; **truckage**, *n.* *trück-aj*, the practice of bartering goods: **trucker**, *n.* *-ér*, one who trucks: **truck system**, the system formerly pursued in factories, in public works, and among coalmasters, of compelling their work-people to take goods in exchange for their labour—a system put down by Act of Parliament, though still covertly followed in many places.

truck, *n.* *trück* (prov. Eng. *truckle*, to roll: It. *troco*, a top, a gig; Sp. *traquear*, to crack, to make a loud noise; *traqueteur*, to shake, to move to and fro), a small wooden wheel; a sort of platform running upon wheels or tracks; a small solid wheel for ordnance; a cylinder; the round disc at the top of a mast; a railway wagon for the conveyance of goods: **truckle**, *n.* *trükl*, a small wheel or caster: **v.** to roll or cause to roll; to roll on a wheel or something round; to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit servilely: **truck ling**, *imp.* *-ling*: **adj.** meanly obedient: *n.* servile submission to the will of another: **truckle-bed**, a bed that can be rolled in under another and drawn out when wanted for use.

truculent, *a.* *trück-ü-lent* (L. *truculentus*, very savage, fierce: It. *truccato* (F. *truculent*), savage; of fierce aspect; destructive; cruel: **truculence**, *n.* *-lens*, also **truculency**, *n.* *-lén-si*, savageness of manners: **truculently**, *ad.* *-ly*).

trudge, *v.* *träj* (It. *truscare*, to blurt with the mouth: F. *truc*, the sound made by the lips in encouraging a horse: Icel. *prutta*, to make a noise with the mouth in driving cattle: It. *truccare*, to scud, to pack away nimbly), to go steadily along; to jog or march heavily on; to travel or walk with labour and effort: **trudging**, *imp.* **trudged**, *pp.* *trüjd*.

true, *a.* *tró* (Icel. *trur*, sure, trusty: Dan. *troe*; Goth. *truam*; Ger. *trauen*, to believe, to confide in: AS. *treowa*, trust, faith), in accordance with that which actually exists, or is done or said; real; not false; genuine; faithful; honest; exact; right: **true-ness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **truth**, *n.* *tróth*, conformity to fact or reality; purity from falsehood; honesty; sincerity; fidelity: **truly**, *ad.* *tróll*, in reality; according to truth: **truism**, *n.* *-izm*, that which is self-evident; something trite: **true bill**, the formula by which the grand jury finds or approves a bill of indictment: **true-blue**, inflexibly honest or faithful: **true-born**, *a.* of genuine birth: **true-bred**, *a.* of genuine or right breed: **true-hearted**, *a.* sincere; not faithless or deceitful: **true-heartedness**, *n.* state of being sincere and faithful: **true-love**, one really beloved: **true-love-knot**, a line or band knotted with many folds, a supposed emblem of the interwoven affections.

truffle, *n.* *tróöf-fl* (old F. *truffe*; Sp. *trufa*; It. *tar-tufo*, a truffle: L. *tuber*, a swelling, a truffle), a fleshy fungus of a roundish shape, found buried in the soil at the depth of several inches in the clayey sandy soils of the south of England, in France, &c., much esteemed as a luxury: **truffled**, *a.* *tróöf-fl'd*, cooked or stuffed with truffles.

truism, *n.*—see **true**.

trull, *n.* *trül* (Ger. *trolle*, a coarse sluttish woman: Swiss, *trolle*; Swab. *trull*, a thick fat woman), a sorry wench; a vile strumpet.

trullisation, *n.* *trül-li-zä-shün* (L. *trullissare*, to trowel, to plaster—from *trulla*, a trowel), the laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

truly, *ad.*—see **true**.

trump, *v.* *trümp* (It. *trombare*, to make a rattling noise; *trombare*, to blurt with one's mouth: F. *tromper*; old Sp. *trompar*, to cheat, to deceive), to lie; to boast; to deceive; to play a trick upon: **trumping**, *imp.* **trumped**, *pp.* *trümp't*: **to trump up**, as a story, to get up a fraudulent story; to devise; to seek and collect apparent evidence unscrupulously, from every quarter: **trumpery**, *n.* *trümp-ér-i*, falsehood; trifles; empty talk; things of no value: **adj.** trifling; not able to bear investigation.

trump, *n.* *trümp*, also **trumpet**, *n.* *trümp'ët* (It.

tromba; F. *trompe* or *trompette*, a trumpet: Dut. *trompe*; Ger. *trumpf*, a trump or Jew's harp: L. *tuba*, a trumpet with a straight tube), a wind instr., used chiefly in war and military exercises and music, and for conveying orders with increased power of sound: **v.** to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim: **trumpeting**, *imp.* **trump'eted**, *pp.* **trump'eter**, *n.* *-ér*, one who or that which trumpets; a soldier who blows a trumpet; one who proclaims or publishes: **trumpet-call**, a military order sounded through a trumpet: **trumpet-fish**, a fish so called from its tubular muzzle: **trumpet-flower**, a name applied to more than one species of plants whose flowers are trumpet-shaped; a species of honeysuckle: **trumpet-shell**, a univalvular shell of a trumpet shape: **trump-pet-tongued**, *a.* having a tongue loud and vociferous as a trumpet: **speaking-trumpet**, a trumpet for increasing the intensity of speech, and transmitting it to a considerable distance in a particular direction: **hearing or ear trumpet**, a long tube, generally made curved or spiral, with a trumpet-shaped end, for collecting sounds into a focus, used by persons with imperfect hearing, to enable them to hear words and sounds more distinctly.

trump, *n.* *trümp* (F. *triomphe*; Ger. *trumpf*, a sort of game at cards: L. *triumphus*, a triumph), the suit of cards in a game which takes any of the other suits; the winning card; an old game at cards: **v.** to play a winning card on another in order to win: **trump ing**, *imp.* **trumped**, *pp.* *trümp't*.

trumpet, *n.*—see **trump 2**.

truncate, *a.* *trüng-kät* (L. *truncatum*, to maim, to cut off: It. *troncare*; F. *tronquer*, to lop off), in bot., terminating abruptly as if cut off at the end: **v.** to cut off; to lop; to maim: **truncating**, *imp.* **trunc'ated**, *pp.* **cut short**; maimed; in *geom.*, applied to a pyramid or cone, the top or vertex of which is cut off by a plane parallel to its base: **truncation**, *n.* *trüng-kä-shün*, state of being truncated; the change in the geometrical form of a crystal, produced by the cutting off of an angle or edge so as to leave a face more or less large instead of the edge or angle.

truncheon, *n.* *trün-shün* (F. *tronçon*, a piece cut or broken off, as from a lance or sword—from L. *truncare*, to cut or lop off), a short staff; a cudgel; a baton; a military staff of command: **v.** to beat with a cudgel: **truncheoning**, *imp.* **trun'cheoned**, *pp.* *-shünd*: **truncheoner**, *n.* *-shün-ér*, a person armed with a truncheon.

trundle, *v.* *trün-dl* (AS. *trendel*, an orb, a circle: prov. F. *trandoul*, a swing; *trandoula*, to sway to and fro: Scot. *trintle*, to trundle), to roll along; to roll, as on little wheels; to roll along, as a hoop: **n. a round rolling body; a low cart with small wooden wheels—now called a **truck**: **trun' dling**, *imp.* *-dling*: **trundled**, *pp.* *trün-dld*: **trundle-bed**, same as **truckle-bed**, which see: **trundle-head**, the wheel that turns a millstone.**

trunk, *n.* *trüngk* (L. *truncus*; F. *tronc*, the stock or body of a tree without the boughs: Dut. *strok*, a stump, a trunk), a box or chest, particularly one covered with leather or skin, so called as resembling the trunk or chest of a man's body; the stem or body of a tree apart from its branches; the main body of anything; the proboscis of an elephant; the part of the body between the head and the abdomen; a water-course made of planks: **trunked**, *a.* *trüngk't*, having a trunk: **trunk-hose**, large breeches reaching to the knees, formerly worn: **trunk-line**, the main line of a railway, as distinguished from the branch lines or feeders.

trunnion, *n.* *trün-gün* (F. *trognon*, the stalk of a cabbage with the leaves pulled off: It. *troncone*, the trunk or body of a tree), one of the two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a cannon, and which seem to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

truss, *n.* *trüs* (F. *trousseur*, to pluck up; *trousse*, a truss, a bundle: old F. *torser*, to pack up; old Sp. *trossa*; Sp. *torca*, a truss of hay; W. *torch*, to twist, to wreath), a quantity, as of hay or straw, tied together; a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods; in *arch.*, the collection of timbers framed together, forming one of the principal supports to a roof; in *surg.*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia to keep up the reduced parts, and to prevent further protrusion; among *seamen*, the rope used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast: **v.** to bind or pack close; to skewer, as poultry, &c.; to make fast: **truss'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of packing or binding closely; the collection of timbers which bind and support a roof

or a beam: **trussed**, pp. **trüst**: to truss up, to make close or tight.

trust, *n.* **trüst** (Icel. *traustr*, trusty: Norm. *traust*, firm, steady: Goth. *triggus*, faithful—see **true**), a resting of the mind on the integrity, justice, or friendship of another; reliance; confidence; the person or thing that is the ground of confidence: credit given without examination; that which has been given or received in confidence; something committed to charge of which an account must be given; confidence in supposed honesty; credit given on a promise of payment; in law, an estate held by certain parties for the use of another; a turnpike road or district managed by commissioners: **v.** to rely on; to believe; to commit to the care of in confidence; to hope, as "I *trust* he will do well"; to be confident of something future; to sell to upon credit; to confide or have confidence in: **trusting**, imp.: adj. confiding: **trust'ed**, pp.: **trust'er**, *n.* *er*, one who trusts: **trustingly**, ad. *-li*: **trustee**, *n.* **trüs-té'**, a person who holds an estate or property of any kind for the benefit and use of another: **trusteeship**, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a trustee: **trustful**, *a.* *-fööl*, full of trust; worthy of trust; faithful: **trust fully**, ad. *-li*: **trustfulness**, *n.* *-nës*, faithfulness: **trustless**, *a.* *-lës*, not worthy of trust: **trustlessness**, *n.* *-nës*, the state or quality of being trustless: **trusty**, *a.* **trüs'ti**, that may be safely confided in or trusted; faithful: faithful, that will not fail; firm, strong: **trustily**, ad. *-li*: **trustiness**, *n.* *-nës*, the quality of being trusty; fidelity; honesty: **trustworthy**, *a.* worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; honest: **trustworthiness**, the state or quality of being trustworthy.

truth, *n.* **tröth** (Dan. *trøe*; Goth. *truan*; Ger. *trauen*, to believe, to confide in; Icel. *trur*, sure—see **true**), conformity to fact or reality; purity from falsehood; fidelity: it is true—as, "she said, *truth*, Lord": **truthful**, *a.* *-fööl*, habitual disposition to speak truth; closely adhering to truth: **truthfully**, ad. *-li*: **truthfulness**, *n.* *-nës*, the state of being truthful: **truthless**, *a.* *-lës*, wanting in truth: **truthlessness**, *n.* *-nës*, the state of being truthless; in truth, in reality; in fact: of a truth, in reality; certainly: **truth-speaking**, *a.* uttering truth.

try, *v.* **tri** (F. *crier*, to pick, to select: L. *tritum*, to tread out or thresh corn; It. *tritare*, to break very small: Piedm. *triv*, to grind or wear down), to attempt; to endeavour; to make or use exertion in order to perform; to make; to experiment; to prove by experiment; to examine; to bring before a tribunal or into a court of law; to examine judicially by witnesses; to purify or refine: **trying**, imp. putting to the proof; examining by a test; straining; endeavouring: **adj.** acting as a test, as to one's patience or principles: **n.** the testing: **tried**, pp. **trid**: **adj.** examined by test: **trier**, **triable**, **trial**—see in Dictionary in alphabetical order: to **try** on, to fit on an article of dress: **try-sail**, among *seamen*, a fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff, and hoisted on a small mast, used in a storm: **trying-house**, the place where whale's blubber is reduced to oil and refined.

tryst, *n.* **trist** (Scot. *tryst*, a tryst: AS. *truna*, faith, trust; *tryu*, a tree), in Scot., an appointment to meet; an appointed place of meeting: **v.** to agree to meet: **trysting**, imp. agreeing with beforehand: **n.** an appointment: **trysted**, pp.: **tryst'er**, *n.* *er*, one who trysts: **trysting-day**, an arranged day of meeting or assembling: **trysting-place**, a place designated for a meeting or for an interview.

T-square, a rule having a cross-piece at one end for making parallel lines—so called from its shape.

tub, *n.* **tüb** (Dut. *tobbe*; Low Ger. *tubbe*; Ger. *zuber*, a vessel to be borne in two hands, a tub), an open vessel made of staves and hooped, having the appearance of a cask which has been cut through the middle crosswise; a box in which coals are sent up the shaft of a coal-mine: **v.** to plant, set, or put in a tub: **tubbing**, imp.: **n. in mining, the lining of a shaft with wood or iron for the purpose of preventing the falling in of the sides or of loose material from them, often made air and water tight: **tubbed**, pp. **tübd**.**

tube, *n.* **tüb** (F. *tube*; Sp. and It. *tubo*; L. *tubus*, a pipe, a tube), a pipe; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, or glass for conveying fluids, &c.; one of the vessels of animals or plants for conveying fluids or other substances; a telescope, particularly without the fittings: **v.** to furnish with tubes: **tubing**, imp.: **n.** tubes collectively: **tubed**, pp. **tübd**: **tubiform**, *a.* *-bi-förm* (L. *forma*, shape), in the form of a tube: **tuber**, *n.* **tü-ber** (L. *tuber*, a hump, a knob or excres-

cence—from *tumeo*, I swell), a thickened, roundish, underground stem, as a potato, a turnip, &c.; in anat., the rounded projection of a bone.

tubercle, *n.* **tü-bér-kel** (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump or protuberance—from *tuber*, a hump: It. *tubercolo*: old F. *tubercle*: F. *tubercule*), a little knob; in med., a small hard local tumour—when deposited in numbers on the lungs and suppurating—producing the disease known as consumption; a pimple or tumour appearing on the skin; in bot., a swollen simple root, as of some orchids; a little tuber: **tubercular**, *a.* **tü-bér-kü-lär**, full of small knobs or tubercles; caused by tubercles, as consumption; prone to generate tubercles: **tuberculate**, *a.* *-lät*, in bot., having tubercles: **tuber'culous**, *a.* *-lüs*, affected with tubercles; disposed to tubercular diseases: **tuberiferous**, *a.* **tü-bér-äfer-üs** (L. *fero*, I bear), producing or bearing tubers, as the potato: **tub'eros**, *a.* *-ös*, also **tub'erosus**, *a.* *-üs*, having knobs or tubers; connected into a bunch by rootlets, as in the potato: **tub'erosity**, *n.* *-ös-i-ti*, in anat., a kind of projection or elevation; the state of being knobbed.

tubicornous, *a.* **tü-bi-kör-nüs** (L. *tubus*, a pipe, and *cornu*, a horn), having horns; composed of a horny axis, covered with a horny sheath, as in the **tubicorns**, *-körn*s, a family of ruminants.

tubipore, *n.* **tü-bi-pör** (L. *tubus*, a pipe, and *porus*, a passage), one of a genus of coral zoophytes; organ-pipe coral: **a. *-bi-pör-rit*, a genus of fossil corals composed of closely-united calcareous tubes—now known as *syringopora*.**

tubular, *a.* **tü-bü-lär** (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube—from *tubus*, a pipe: It. *tubulare*), having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe; in bot., applied to the regular florets of the compositæ: **tubular boiler**, a boiler made up or consisting of tubes: **tubular bridge**, a bridge consisting of a great iron tube through which a roadway passes: **tubulated**, *a.* *-lä-téd*, made in the form of a tube or pipe; furnished with a small tube or tubular opening: **tub'ule**, *n.* *-bül*, a small pipe or tubular body: **tubuliform**, *a.* **tü-bü-li-förm** (L. *forma*, a shape), having the form of a tube or tubule: **tubulous**, *a.* **tü-bü-lüs**, composed of tubes; in bot., composed of tubular florets; having a bell-shaped mouth or border, somewhat tubular in its form.

tuck, *v.* **tük** (Ger. *zucken*, to draw in, to shrug: Low Ger. *tücken*, to shrug the shoulders), to turn or gather up; to draw into a narrower compass; to press in or together, as the bed-clothes: **n. a horizontal pleat or fold made in a garment to shorten it; a kind of net: **tucking**, imp.: **tucked**, pp. **tükt**: **tucker**, *n.* **tük-kér**, a fold of cloth for shading the bosom of a woman; an ornamental fold to a woman's dress.**

tuckahoe, *n.* **tük-ka-hö** (Ind., signifying bread), a curious vegetable of the Southern States of Amer., growing under the surface of the ground like the truffle of Europe, sometimes called *Indian bread*.

tucking-mill, *n.* **tük-king-mil** (W. tew; Ir. *tugh*, thick), a fulling-mill for thickening cloth.

Tuesday, *n.* **tüz-dä** (AS. *tywes-dæg*, Tuesday—from *Ty*, the god of war, and *dæg*, day, in Scand. myth., *Tuisco*, the god of war: Icel. *tysdag*: Sw. *tisdag*: Dan. *tirsdag*), the third day of the week.

tuesite, *n.* **tü-é-sit** (mid. L. *tuesia*, name for the river Tweed), a mineral of a bluish or milk-white colour, found on the banks of the river Tweed in the upper Old Red Sandstone—makes excellent slate-pencils.

tufa, *n.* **tü-fä**, also **tüf**, *n.* **tüf** (It. *tufa*, soft sandy stone: L. *tufus*; Ger. *tufo*, tufo), originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scoria and ashes, now applied to any porous vesicular compound: **tufaceous**, *a.* **tü-fä-shüs**, pert. to or consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

tuft, *n.* **tüft** (F. *touffet*, a group or bunch of hair or trees: Ger. *zopf*, a tuft of hair: Icel. *toppr*, the summit: W. *tub*, a round lump; *tuft*, a tuft), a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch, as of threads or feathers; a cluster; a head of flowers; a little bundle of leaves or hairs, and the like: **v.** to adorn with a tuft or with tufts: **tufting**, imp.: **tufted**, pp.: **adj.** growing in tufts or clusters; adorned with a tuft or tufts: **tufty**, *a.* **tüfti**, abounding with tufts; growing in clusters: **tuft-hunter**, one who is very assiduous in courting the acquaintance of persons of rank—so named in reference to noblemen and persons of quality wearing tassels in their caps at the Eng. universities.

tug, *n.* **tüg** (analogous to the verb *lug*, denoting, to seize by something hanging: Swiss, *tshogg*, a hanging

lock; *tschoggen*, to pull by the hair: Fin. *tukka*, a hanging lock; *tukkata*, to pull by the hair, a pull with strong effort; a small steam-vessel used to tow or pull ships out of or into a harbour or dock: **v.** to pull or draw with considerable effort; to pull with continued exertion; to drag: **tug'ging**, **imp.** *n.* laborious pulling: **tugged**, *pp.* *tugd*, **tuggingly**, *ad.* *n.*: **tug'ger**, *n.* *-gër*, one who tugs: the **tug of war**, the harassing toils, the dangers, and the expenditure attending actual warfare.

tuition, *n.* *tū-īsh'ūn* (L. *tuitio*, a taking care of, a guarding—from *tueor*, I look at or behold), superintending care, as over a pupil or ward; instruction; the act or business of teaching: **tuiti'onary**, *a.* *-ēr-ē*, pert. to tuition.

tulip, *n.* *tū'tīp* (F. *tulipe*; Sp. *tulipa*; Sw. *tulpan*; Ger. *tulpe*, a tulip—from Pers. *tuliban*, a turban), a bulbous plant cultivated for the beauty and variety of its flowers.

tulle, *n.* *tōl* (F. *tulle*—so called from the town of Tulle, in France, where first made), a kind of net or lace.

tumble, *n.* *tūm'bł* (F. *tomber*; It. *tombolare*; Icel. *tumba*, to fall; AS. *tumbian*, to dance; W. *tumþian*, to stamp, to thump), a fall: **v.** to fall; to come suddenly to the ground; to roll or turn over: **tumb'ling**, **imp.** *-bling*; **adj.** rolling: *n.* the act of falling; the performance of certain actors in a circus: **tumbled**, *pp.* *tūm'błd*: **tum'bler**, *n.* *-blër*, one who amuses the public by placing himself in various postures; a kind of latch in a lock; a well-known drinking-glass—so called from its original pointed or round bottom making it impossible for it to stand without falling over; a variety of the domestic pigeon which tumbles or turns over in its flight: **tum'blerful**, *n.* a quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler.

tumbrel, *n.* *tūm'brël*, also **tum'bril**, *n.* *-brıl* (old F. *tomberel*; F. *tombereau*—from *tomber*, to fall, to tumble), a covered cart used to convey tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train; a cart or truck which may be tumbled or tilted up; a dung-cart; a frame or crib, made of willows and the like, for containing hay and other food for the feeding of sheep.

tumefy, *v.* *tū-mē-fı* (L. *tumefacere*, to cause to swell or puff up—from *tumeo*, I swell, and *facio*, I make: F. *tuméfier*), to cause to swell; to swell; to rise in a tumour: **tumefying**, **imp.** *tū-mē-fıd*, *pp.* *-fıd*: **tumefaction**, *n.* *-fık'shūn*, act of swelling; a swelling; a tumour.

tumid, *a.* *tū-mıd* (L. *tumidus*, swollen, protuberant—from *tumeo*, I swell), being swelled; being enlarged or distended; protuberant; swollen in sound or sense; absurdly sublime; pompous; bombastic: **tū'mıdly**, *ad.* *n.*: **tū'mıdness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being tumid: **tumescant**, *a.* *tū-mēs'sent*, being or growing tumid.

tumour, *n.* *tū-mēr* (L. *tumor*, a swelling—from *tumeo*, I swell), a swelling or enlargement of any part of the body caused by morbid growth: **tū'moured**, *a.* *-mēr-d*, swelled; distended.

tump, *n.* *tūmp* (W. *tump*, a round mass or heap, a hillock), a little hillock; a knoll: **v.** to throw up the earth around a tree so as to form a hillock: **tumping**, **imp.** *tumped*, *pp.* *tūmp-t*.

tumular—see **tumulus**.

tumult, *n.* *tū-məlt* (L. *tumultus*, disturbance, agitation—from *tumeo*, I swell; *It.* *tumulto*; F. *tumulte*), the commotion of a multitude of people with great noise and uproar; wild disorder; uproar; disturbance: **tumul'tuary**, *a.* *-tū-ēr-ı*, disorderly; confused and restless: **tumul'tuous**, *a.* *-tū-ūs*, conducted with confusion and noise; disorderly; turbulent; lawless: **tumul'tuously**, *ad.* *n.*: **tumul'tuousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being tumultuous; disorder.

tumulus, *n.* *tū-mə-lūs* (L. *tumulus*, a raised heap—from *tumeo*, I swell; *It.* *tumulo*), a mound or hillock, anciently raised to mark a place of burial; a barrow: **tū'mular**, *a.* *-lër*, consisting of a heap; formed in a heap or hillock: **tū'mulous**, *a.* *-lūs*, also **tū'mulose**, *a.* *-lūs*, full of hillocks: **tū'mulosity**, *n.* *-lūs-ı-tı*, hilliness.

tun, *n.* *tūn* (F. *tonne*; Icel. and old H. Ger. *tunna*, a cask), a large cask; a measure consisting of 4 hds. or two pipes; a drunkard: **v.** to put into large casks: **tun'ning**, **imp.** *tunned*, *pp.* *tūn-d*: **tun-bellied**, *a.* *-bēl'ıd*, having a large belly swelling out like the middle of a cask: **to tun up**, to put liquor into a tun.

tune, *n.* *tūn* (F. *ton*; It. *tono*; L. *tonus*; Gr. *tonos*, the sound or tone of an instr.), a series of musical

notes of a particular measure and of a given length; a melody; a short musical composition; the proper relation of notes and intervals to each other; fit temper or humour; disposition: **v.** to put into a proper state, as an instr., for producing the proper musical sounds; to put into any proper state or order; to form one sound to another: **tun'ing**, **imp.** *n.* the operation of adjusting a musical instr. in order that its various musical sounds may be produced as correctly as possible: **tuned**, *pp.* *tūnd*, put in order that the proper sounds may be produced: **tunable**, *a.* *tūna-bl*, that may be put in tune: **tū'nably**, *ad.* *-blı*: **tū'nableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*: **tuneful**, *a.* *tūn'fūl*, harmonious; melodious: **tune'fully**, *ad.* *-lūs*: **tune'less**, *a.* *-lēs*, unmusical; not harmonious: **tuner**, *n.* *tūnër*, one whose occupation is to tune musical instrs.: **tuning-fork**, a steel instr. having two flat prongs, which, by their vibrations, when pressed together and then suddenly set free, produce a particular musical note, used for regulating the pitch of instrs., and also of the human voice: **out of tune**, not in a proper state for use; not in a proper temper or disposition.

tungsten, *n.* *tūng'stēn* (Sw. *sten*, a stone), a hard brittle metal of a light steel-grey colour and brilliant metallic lustre—also called *wolfram*: **tungstenic**, *a.* *tūng'stē-nık*, pert. to tungsten: **tungstic**, *a.* *-stık*, obtained from or formed of tungsten: **tungstic acid**, an acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen: **tung'state**, *n.* *-stād*, a salt of tungstic acid and a base.

tunic, *n.* *tū-nık* (L. *tunica*, an under garment of the Romans worn by both sexes; It. *tunica*; F. *tunique*), a long under garment worn by an officiating clergyman in the R. Cath. Ch.; a loose frock or dress worn by females and boys, drawn in at the waist and reaching only a little way below it; a natural covering; a seed-cover: **tunicated**, *a.* *tū-nık-kā-tēd*, covered with a tunic or membrane: **tū'nicle**, *n.* *-nık-l*, a little tunic; a natural covering; a kind of cope: **tū'nica'ta**, *n.* *plu.* *-kād-tā*, also **tū'nıcaries**, *n.* *plu.* *-kēr-ız*, a class of headless molluscs which have no shells, but are protected instead by an elastic leathery-looking tunic—having no apparent organs of locomotion, they are found floating free in the ocean, or fixed to rocks, shells, plants, and the like.

tonnage, *n.* *tūn'nıj*, same as **tonnage**—see **ton**.

tunnel, *n.* *tūn-nēl* (F. *tunnel*, a trellised walk, a vaulted roof; *tonnelet*, a hoop petticoat—from *tonne*, a tun; Eng. *tun*, a cask), a vaulted underground passage through a hill or under a river—so called from its resemblance to the interior of a tun or cask: **v.** to form or cut a tunnel through or under; to hollow out in length: **tun'neling**, **imp.** *n.* the operation of cutting a passage through a hill or under a river, and arching the roof: **tun'nelled**, *pp.* *-nēld*: **adj.** having a tunnel formed or made through; penetrated or cut through, wholly or partially, as a hill: **to tunnel**, to fill vessels with liquor: **tun'nelers**, *n.* *plu.* *-ēr-z*, on shipboard, men who fill casks with water: **tunnel-kiln**, a lime-kiln in which coal is burned: **tunnel-net**, a net wide at one end and narrow at the other.

tunny, *n.* *tūn'nı* (L. *thunnus*; Gr. *thunnos*, the tunny-fish—from Gr. *thunein*, to hurry or dart along; It. *tonno*; F. *thon*), the Spanish mackerel, but much larger than the mackerel, and highly esteemed along the Mediterranean as food.

tup, *n.* *tıp* (old F. *toup*, a ram), a ram; a male of the sheep kind.

turban, *n.* *tēr-bān* (F. *turban*; It. *turbante*, a turban—probably from F. *turbin*, a whelk, to which, from its conical shape and spiral folds, it bears a striking resemblance), the usual covering for the head worn by the people of Eastern nations, consisting of a quilted cap round which a sash or scarf is twisted; the whole set of whorls in a shell: **tur'baned**, *a.* *-bānd*, wearing a turban.

turbary, *n.* *tēr-bā-rı* (mid. L. *turbaria*—from *turbo*, turf), a place where peat is dug; the right of digging peat; a swampy peat-moss: **turbary deposits**, in *geol.*, swampy deposits.

turbid, *a.* *tēr-bıd* (L. *turbidus*, confused, disordered; Sp. *turbido*, muddy), thick; muddy; not clear, as a liquid: **turbıdly**, *ad.* *n.*: **turbıdness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being turbid; mudiness.

turbinate, *a.* *tēr-bı-nād*, also **turbınated**, *a.* *-nād-tēd* (L. *turbinatus*, pointed like a cone, conical—from *turbo*, a whirlwind, a whipping-top; F. *turbine*, a shell in the form of a spire), in *bot.*, shaped like a top, or a

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pıne, pın; nōte, nōt, mōve;

cone inverted; wreathed conically; spiral-shaped: **turbination**, *n.* *tér-bín-shín*, the act of spinning or whirling, as a top: **turbine**, *n.* *tér-bín*, a horizontal water-wheel: **turbinead**, *n.* plu. *tér-bín-té*, an extensive family of molluscs, having spiral, top-shaped, or pyramidal shells: **turbo**, *n.* *tér-bó* (*L.*), the common-top shell.

turbith, *n.* *tér-bith*, another spelling of **turpeth**, which see.

turbot, *n.* *tér-bót* (Dut. *tarbot*, *turbot*—from *bot*, blunt: *F.* *turbot*), the largest and most esteemed of the flat-fish taken on the British coasts.

turbulent, *a.* *tér-bú-tént* (*L.* *turbulentus*, restless, agitated—*from turbo*, *I.* disturb: *It.* *turbolento*: *F.* *turbulent*), being in violent commotion; restless; disturbed; tumultuous; producing commotion; refractory; insubordinate: **turbulently**, *ad.* *tér-tur-bu-lénce*, *n.* *tér-s*, also **turbulency**, *n.* *tér-s*, a disturbed state; disorder or tumult of the passions; a disposition to resist authority, as by a mob or crowd.

tureen, *n.* *tú-rén*, the usual spelling of **terreen**, which see.

turf, *n.* *tér-f* (*Ice.* *torf*; *It.* *torba*; *F.* *tourbe*; *W.* *torp*, a lump), the grassy surface of untilled land; a detached piece of the surface of a grassy park or pasture hillside; *sod*; sward; the fibrous, black, earthy substance used as fuel; peat; race-ground; horse-racing: *v.* to cover with turf or *sod*: **turfing**, *imp.* *n.* the operation of covering with turf: **turfed**, *pp.* *térft*: **turfy**, *a.* *térft*, abounding with or resembling turf; given to horse-racing (*slang*): **turfiness**, *n.* *tér-s*, the state or quality of being covered with turf: **turfen**, *a.* *tér-f*, made of turf; covered with turf.

turgent, *a.* *tér-jént* (*L.* *turgens*, swelling out), swelling; tumid; protuberant: **turgescent**, *a.* *tér-jés-sént* (*L.* *turgescens*, beginning to swell), growing large; in a swelling state: **turgescence**, *n.* *tér-s*, also **turgescency**, *n.* *tér-s*, act of swelling; inflation; bombast.

turgid, *a.* *tér-jíd* (*L.* *turgidus*, swollen, distended; *It.* *turgido*: *F.* *turgide*), swelled; distended beyond the natural size; puffed up; pompous; inflated, as language: **turgidly**, *ad.* *tér-tur-gídness*, *n.* *tér-s*, also **turgidity**, *n.* *tér-jíd-ti*, state of being swelled; tumidness.

turio, *n.* *tú-rí-ó* (*L.* *turio*, the tendril or young branch of a tree), in *bot.*, a young shoot covered with scales sent up from an underground stem, as in asparagus; the early stage of a sucker when invested by leaf-scales: **turioniferous**, *a.* *túr-í-fer-ús* (*L.* *fero*, I bear), producing tendrils or young shoots.

Turk, *n.* *tér-k*, a native of Turkey; a cruel tyrannical man: **Turkish**, *a.* *tér-kish*, pert. to or resembling the Turks: **Turkey**, *n.* *tér-k*, the country of the Turks; a large domestic fowl, originally from N. Amer.—so called as supposed to come from Turkey, or more likely from the bright-scarlet colour of the fleshy excrescences on its head: *adj.* of or from Turkey: **Turkey-red**, a fine durable red produced from madder: **Turkey-stone**, a familiar name for the *whetstone* or *honestone*, some of the finest varieties coming from Turkey, used for sharpening cutting instrs. and for polishing plate.

turkols, *n.* *tér-koys*—see **turquois**.

turmeric, *n.* *tér-mér-ík* (*mid.* *L.* *terra-merita*: *F.* *terre-mérite*, valuable earth: also said to be from *Hind.* *zurd*, yellow, and *mirch*, pepper), an East Indian plant whose root is of a lively-yellow colour and slightly aromatic, used for dying silk yellow, and by the Indians as a dye and for seasoning their food—also used as a medicine: **turmeric paper**, paper stained yellow with a solution of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its yellow to a brown.

turmoil, *n.* *tér-móyl* (*F.* *tremouille*, a mill-hopper, proverbial for the constant racket it keeps up: *prov.* *F.* *triboul*, great noise, confusion: *old.* *F.* *trimer*, disturbance), disturbance; harassing labour; trouble and confusion: *tumult*: **turmoil**, *v.* *tér-móyl*, to harass with commotion; to weary; to be disquieted: **turmoiling**, *imp.* *v.* **turmoiled**, *pp.* *tér-móyl'd*.

turn, *v.* *tér-n* (*F.* *turn*; *turner*; *turner*, to turn: *W.* *turn*, a turn: *L.* *turnare*, to turn wood: *Gr.* *turnos*, a pair of compasses), to cause to go round; to move round; to move from a direct course or straight line; to change the direction of; to change or alter; to reverse; to put the upper side downwards; to form or shape, as by means of a lathe; to translate, as from one language to another; to transform; to cause to loathe; to bewilder or make mad, as, it has **turned** his brain; to expel, as, to **turn** him out of doors; to direct, as the inclination or thoughts; to cause to

change, as a party or principle; to change, as a course of life; to revolve in the mind; to make sour, as a liquor: *n.* a movement in a circular direction; a befid, as in a road; the twist of a rope round a dent or belaying-pin; a walk to and fro; a change; change of direction; opportunity; convenience, use, or purpose; that which comes to one by rotation or in the course of duty; a good or evil act; form or cast, as the *turn* of a sentence: **turn'ing**, *imp.* *n.* a bending course; deviation from the way or proper course; the art or operation of forming by a lathe: **turned**, *pp.* *térnd*, changed; formed by a lathe: **turner**, *n.* *tér-nér*, a workman who forms articles with a lathe: **turnery**, *n.* *tér-f*, the art of forming articles by means of a lathe; things made by a turner: **turn key**, *n.* (*turn*, and *key*), one who has the charge of one or more keys of a prison, and opens and locks the doors: **turn coat**, *n.* (*turn*, and *coat*), one who forsakes his party or changes his principles: **turn pike**, *n.* (*turn*, and *pike*), originally a cross of two bars armed at the ends with pikes, and turning on a pin, to hinder horses from entering, a gate or bar across a road to hinder passage till toll be paid: **turnpike road**, a public road on which tolls are established: **turnspit**, a person who turns a spit; a variety of the dog kind, formerly so employed: **turnstile**, a revolving frame across a footpath for the purpose of only admitting foot-passengers: **turn-table**, a large revolving platform on a railway for altering the direction of carriages or locomotives: **turning-point**, that which decides a matter: **turn-out**, act of coming forth; an equipage; a quitting of employment, as by a body of workmen, on account of some grievance real or alleged; the net quality of produce yielded: *by turns*, one after another; alternately: *to turn*, exactly; perfectly: *to take turns*, to take the places of one another alternately: *to turn about*, to move the face to another quarter, or in another direction: *to turn a penny*, to gain money by trade, however small the amount: *to turn aside*, to avert; to deviate from any course: *to turn away*, to dismiss, as from service; to avert; to deviate from any course: *to turn down*, to fold or double down: *to turn in*, to fold or double; in *familiar language*, to go to bed: *to turn off*, to dismiss or put away; to divert or change, as a course; to hang a criminal: *to be turned off*, to be advanced beyond: *to be turned off*, to be discharged, as a workman: *to turn on*, to charge or set running: *to turn on or upon*, to reply or retort: *to turn out*, to drive out; to expel; to strike, as workmen; to put to pasture; to make or finish for use, as goods; to rise from bed: *to turn over*, to transfer; to open and examine; to overset: *to turn over a new leaf*, to begin a fresh or new course: *to turn one's back*, to retreat ignominiously: *to turn to turn*, to have recourse to; *to turn the back*, to flee; to retreat: *to turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to forsake: *to turn the head*, to make giddy; to bewilder; to inflate: *to turn the scale*, to make the balance incline to one side; to give superiority or success: *to turn the stomach of*, to sicken: *to turn the tables*, to reverse success or superiority: *to turn up*, to bend or be doubled upwards; to come to light; to happen.

turnip, *n.* *tér-níp* (probably Eng. *turn*, in the sense of round, and *L.* *napus*; *F.* *navet*, a turnip), a field or garden-plant of several species and varieties, much cultivated for its large round bulb, used as an accessory of diet by man, but principally for the feeding of cattle.

turnkey—see under **turn**.

turnpike—see under **turn**.

turnsol, *n.* *tér-sól* (*F.* *turnesol*; *It.* *tornasole*, the turnsol—from *F.* *turner*; *It.* *turnare*, to turn, and *L.* *sol*; *It.* *sole*, the sun), a plant, so named because its flower is supposed always to turn towards the sun.

turpentine, *n.* *tér-pén-tín* (*Ger.* *terpentin*; *L.* *terebinthus*; *Gr.* *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree: *It.* *terbinto*; *F.* *terebinte*), an oily resinous substance flowing naturally, or by incision, from several species of trees, as the pine, the larch, the fir, &c.

turpeth, *n.* *tér-péth*, also **turbeth** and **turbith** (new *L.* *turpethum*: said to be from Indian *turbad*, a purgative root), the yellow basic sulphate of mercury—so called from its yellow colour, which resembles the root of the *convolvulus turpethum*.

turpitude, *n.* *tér-pt-túd* (*L.* *turpitude*, ugliness, foulness—from *turpis*, ugly, shameful: *It.* *turpitudine*; *F.* *turpitude*), inherent moral baseness; extreme depravity or wickedness; moral deformity; badness.

cóic, bóy, jót; páre, báid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

turquoise, *n.*, also **turkols**, *n.* *tér-kôys* (from Turkey: *F. turquoise*), a phosphate of alumina with a little phosphate of iron and copper—a highly-prized stone, taking a fine polish, and usually of a beautiful sky-blue or greenish-blue colour, used in jewellery.

turret, *n.* *tur-rét* (*It. turris*), a tower: old *F. tourette*, a small tower: *W. tured*, a turret—from *tur*, a tower, a small tower, often crowning the angle of a wall, &c.: **turreted**, *a.* furnished with turrets; formed like a tower: **turriculated**, *a.* *tür-rik'-la-léd* (*L. latus*, borne or carried), furnished with, or having little towers or turrets: **turritate**, *n.* *tür-ri-té* (*It. turris*), a tower, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of chambered shells belonging to the ammonite family, and characterised by their straight, spiral, turreted appearance: **turritel'la**, *n.* *tér-lá*, in *geol.*, a genus of marine gastropods having a turriculated shape, the shell being elongated and many-whorled,—the living species are familiarly known as screw-shells, and have a world-wide distribution: **turret-ship**, a formidable iron-clad war-vessel with low sides, in which heavy guns are mounted within one or more iron turrets, which may be rotated, so that the guns may be made to bear and be fired in any required direction: another kind of iron-clads are called **monitors**.

turtle, *n.* *tér-til* (*It. tortora*; *Sp. tortola*; *L. turtur*, a turtle-dove, the bird that cries *tur, tur*), the turtle-dove, a species of pigeon noted for the constancy of its affection; the large edible sea-tortoise—called also the green turtle—a name arbitrarily applied to the creature by the Eng. sailors, perhaps from their affection in pairing-time: **turtle-shell**, the name of a shell, a beautiful species of *murex*; also tortoise-shell: **turtle-soup**, a most expensive and esteemed soup, made with the edible turtle or tortoise; the flesh of the edible turtle added to an ordinary soup-stock: **turtle-stones**, in *geol.*, flattened nodules of calcareous clay, ironstone, or other matter, internally divided into numerous angular compartments, often arranged in lines or bands, and generally containing some central organic nucleus, round which the matter has aggregated; called also *septaria*.

Tuscan, *a.* *tüs-kán*, of or pert. to Tuscany, in Italy—applied to one of the five orders of architecture, which allows no ornaments or fluting; applied to a fine kind of straw-plait: *n.* an inhabitant or native of Tuscany.

tush, *int.* *túsh* (imitative of a blurt with the lips: *Fris. tuoy*; *Dan. tui*, interjection when one spits with disgust: *Low Ger. tuss*, hush), an interjection to check or rebuke; a sound expressing contempt; be silent.

tusk, *n.* *tüsk* (*AS. tusc*, a grinder; *Fris. tosch*, a tooth: *Gael. tosg*, a tusk), the long pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain animals, as the elephant and wild boar: **tusked**, *a.* *tüskt*, also *tusky*, *a.* *tüskt*, furnished with tusks.

tussle, *n.*, also **tustle**, *n.* *tüskt* (another form of *tussle*, to pull about roughly: *Ger. zausen*, to tear and draw by violence: probably from *tuist*, as *unrestle* from *verest*), a struggle or struggling; a petty hand-to-hand conflict between two persons: *v.* to struggle hand to hand: **tussling**, *imp.* *tussled*, *pp.* *tüskt*.

tussock, *n.* *tüs-sók* (prov. Eng. *tus*, a knot of wool or hair: *Dan. dusk*, a bunch, a tassel), a tuft of grass or twigs; a tall strong grass, originally from the Falkland Islands; also called **tussac-grass**, *-sák*.

tut, *int.* *tüt* (another form of *tush*: prov. *Dan. trutte*, to stick out the lips: *Sw. trut*, a snout), an exclamation to check or rebuke.

tutelage, *n.* *tüté-láj* (*L. tutela*, protection, guardianship—from *tutor*, a protector, a defender: *It. tutela*; *F. tutèle*, guardianship), state of being under a guardian; protection; guardianship: **tubelar**, *a.* *tüté-lér*, also **tutelar**, *a.* *tér-é*, having the charge or guardianship of a person, a place, or a thing; protecting; guardian.

tutenag, *n.* *tüté-nág* (new *L. tutenago*: *F. toulénague*), Chinese copper, an alloyed metal of eight parts of copper, three of nickel, and six and a half of zinc; in *Indica*, zinc spelter.

tutor, *n.* *tütér* (*L. tutor*, a watcher, a defender—from *tutor*, I look or gaze at, I guard: *It. tutore*; *F. tuteur*), one who has the care of the education of another; a private instructor; in *civil law*, a guardian; in *universities* and *colleges*, one who superintends the studies of students or undergraduates: *v.* to teach; to instruct; to correct: **tu'toring**, *imp.* *n.* the act of instructing; education: **tu'tored**, *pp.* *tér-d*: **tu'toress**,

n. *-és*, a woman who instructs privately: **tu'torship**, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a tutor: **tu'torage**, *n.* *-tér-áj*, education, as by a tutor; guardianship: **tutorial**, *a.* *tü-tör-ri-dál*, pert. to a tutor or instructor; exercised by a tutor: **tutorially**, *adv.* *-li*.

tutti, *adv.* *tütü-tü* (*It.*—from *L. totus*, the whole), in *music*, a direction to performers for all to play in full concert.

tutty, *n.* *tütü-tü* (*F. tutie*: *Sp. tutia*: *It. tutzia*: *mid. L. tutia*), impure oxide of zinc collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces.

tuyere, *n.* *tü-yér*, or **tué-dr** (*F. tuyère*, opening of a furnace: *Iscl. tuda*, a tube), the point or nozzle of the blast-pipe that enters the side of a smelting-furnace; also the aperture in the side where the nozzle enters.

twaddle, *v.* *twód-dál*, also **twattle**, *v.* *twótt* (*Swiss, wattle*, to dabble in the wet: *Iscl. twætta*; *Norm. twætta*, to jabber, to talk nonsense: *Bav. schwatzen*, to splash, to chatter), to talk foolishly; to chatter; to talk in a trifling manner: *n.* foolish or trifling talk: **twaddling**, *imp.* *-dng*: **twaddled**, *pp.* *twód-dál*: **twaddler**, *n.* *-dér*, one who talks in a silly manner.

twain, *a.* or *n.* *twán* (*AS. twa*; *Russ. dwa*, two), two.

twang, *v.* *twáng* (imitative of a resonant sound), to sound with a quick sharp noise; to sound, as a tense string pulled and allowed to spring back suddenly: *n.* the sound of a tense string pulled and suddenly set free; a nasal tone of voice; a disagreeable resonance in a voice from speaking through the nose; a disagreeable flavour: **twanging**, *imp.* *adj.* contemptibly noisy: **twanged**, *pp.* *twúngd*: **twangle**, *v.* *twúng-gt*, to twang: **twank**, *v.* *twánk*, same as *twang*.

twas, *twós*, a contracted form of *it was*.

twattle, *v.* *twótt*, same as *twaddle*, which see.

twask, *v.* *twésk* (another form of *twitch*, which see), to pinch or pull with a sudden jerk and twist, as the nose: *n.* a sharp pinch or jerk: **twasking**, *imp.* *-dng*.

twacked, *pp.* *twékt*.

tweed, *n.* *twéd*, an undressed woollen cloth of various patterns and designs, extensively used for trousers, for vestings, and for common and country suits, manufactured chiefly in the S. of Scotland, and in the valley of the river Tweed.

twel, *v.* *twél*, same as *twill*, which see: **twel'ing**, *imp.* *twéled*, *pp.* *twéld*.

tweer, *n.* *twé-ér*, another spelling of *tuyere*, which see.

tweezers, *n.* plu. *twé-zérs* (from the numeral *two*: *Swiss, zwiser*, a forked twig: *Swab. zwisels*, a forked stem: *Low Ger. twille*, any forked object), an instr. consisting of two pointed branches for taking hold of small objects; small nippers or pincers used for plucking out hairs.

twelve, *n.* *twélv* (*AS. twelf*, twelve: *Goth. twalif*, twelve—from *twai*, two, and *laibos*, relics: *Lith. diviúka*, twelve—from *divi*, two, and *likti*, to remain over: the idea being the second excess above ten—see eleven), the first number after eleven; two and ten; a dozen: **twelfth**, *a.* *twélfth* or *twélth*, the ordinal of twelve: *n.* one part of twelve: **twelvemonth**, *n.* a year: **twelfth-cake**, a sweet ornamental cake given to friends or visitors on the festival of Twelfth-night, 6th January: **Twelfth-day** or *-tide*, the twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles: **Twelfth-night**, the evening of the Epiphany, a church festival: **twelve-pence**, *n.* *-péns*, a shilling.

twenty, *n.* *a.* *twén-tü* (*Ger. zwanzig*; *Iscl. tuttugu*, twenty: *Goth. twaitigis*, twenty—from *twai*, two, and *tigis*, the sum or number of ten: *AS. twentig*, twenty—see eighty, under eight), one more than nineteen; a score; an indefinite number: **twen'tieth**, *a.* *-éth*, the ordinal of twenty: *n.* one of twenty equal parts: **twentyfold**, *a.* twenty times as many: **twenty-fours**, in *printing*, a sheet of paper which, when printed, folds into 24 leaves or 48 pages.

twice, *adv.* *twis* (old Eng. *twies*—from *two*: *AS. twéon*, twice), two times; once and again: *adv.* doubly.

twiddle, *v.* *twí-dál* (a word imitative of a quivering motion), to touch lightly to play with a tremulous quivering motion: **twiddling**, *imp.* *-dng*: **twiddled**, *pp.* *twí-dál*.

twig, *n.* *twíg* (*Low Ger. twieg*; *Ger. zweig*, a twig—from *zwei*, two: *Dan. tvege*, a forked branch), a small shoot or branch of a tree or bush: **twiggy**, *a.* *-gy*, full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

twilight, *n.* *twé-lít* (*AS. twéon-lecht*, twilight—from *twéo*, doubt—from *tui*, two, and *lecht*, light), the faint

light perceived before sunrise and after sunset: **adj.** faint; obscure; shaded; imperfectly illuminated.

twill, *v. twill*, also **twel**, *v. twel* (Ger. *zwillich*, ticking: *L. bitis*, woven with two threads—from *bis*, twice, and *laetum*, a thread: Low Ger. *twillen*, to make double), to weave cloth so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on its surface: *n.* cloth having a kind of diagonal-ribbed appearance on the surface, produced by a particular manner of weaving: **twilling**, *imp.*: **twilled**, *pp.*: **twilled**: **adj.** woven in such a manner as to produce the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

twinn, *n.* **twinn** (Ger. *zwinling*; old H. Ger. *zwinilinc*, *twinn*: Lith. *duvyni*, twins: AS. *twinnan*, to twine, to make double—from *twi*, two), one of two young produced at a birth by an animal that usually brings forth only one; one very much resembling another: **adj.** denoting one of two produced at a birth; very much resembling: **twinn** *ling*, *n.* *ling*, a twin lamb: **twinn-born**, *a.* produced at the same birth: **twinn-brother**, a brother, being one of two produced at the same birth: **twinn-likeness**, near resemblance.

twine, *v. twinn* (Icel. *twinna*; Dan. *twinde*, to twine, to double), to twist; to wind around another, as a thread or cord; to wind or twist anything flexible around something else; to unite closely, as by twisting; to embrace; to turn round: *n.* a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads twisted together; cord; a twist: **twining**, *imp.*: **adj.** ascending spirally around a stem, a branch, or a prop: **twined**, *pp.*: **twined**, uniting closely to; embracing.

twinge, *v. twing* (a nasalised form of *twitch*, which see), to affect with a sharp, sudden, passing pain; to pinch; to be affected with sharp sudden pains of short duration: *n.* a sudden, sharp, passing pain; a pinch; a sudden rebuke, as of conscience: **twinging**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of pinching with a sudden twinge; a sharp passing pain: **twinged**, *pp.*: **twinged**.

twinkle, *v. twing-kk*, also **twink**, *v. twink* (Dut. *tin-telen*, to tinkle, to twinkle: Swiss, *zwynge*, to twitter; *zwinken*, to wink, to twinkle), to flash or sparkle at short intervals; to shine with a tremulous or quivering light; to sparkle; to open and shut the eye by turns: *n.* a shining with a tremulous or quivering light; a motion of the eye; a wink; the time occupied by a motion of the eye; an instant: **twinkling**, *imp.*: *ling*: **adj.** shining with a twinkle: *n.* a sparkling; a moment; an instant: **twinkled**, *pp.*: **twinkled**.

twirl, *v. twerl* (Swiss, *zwitsern*, to twitter, to flicker: mid. H. Ger. *twirel*, that which turns rapidly round: Swiss, *zwirren*, to twirl: Bav. *zwieren*, to stir; *zwirel*, a stirrer), to turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with rapidity, particularly with the fingers; to revolve rapidly: *n.* a rapid circular motion; quick rotation; **twist**: **twirling**, *imp.*: *n.* act of that which twirls; a rapid circular motion: **twirled**, *pp.*: **twirled**.

twist, *v. twist* (Dut. *twisten*, to double or unite two threads, to twine: Dut. *twist*; Ger. *zwist*, discord, quarrel: Bav. *zwisel*, the fork of a tree), to unite by winding one thread or other flexible substance round another; to form by winding separate things round each other; to encircle; to turn from a straight line; to be united by winding round each other: *n.* a cord, thread, or suchlike, formed by winding separate parts round each other; a contortion; silk in hanks, balls, or reels for sewing; a little roll of tobacco; an obliquity or peculiarity in intellect or disposition: **twisting**, *imp.*: **adj.** forming convolutions; becoming contorted: *n.* contortion: **twisted**, *pp.*: **adj.** formed by winding threads or strands round each other: **twister**, *n.* *er*, one who or that which twists; a rope or twist maker.

twit, *v. twit* (AS. *edwitan*, to reproach: Icel. *vita*, to reprove, to blame), to vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to upbraid; to taunt: **twitting**, *imp.*: **twitted**, *pp.*: **twittingly**, *adj.*: **twit'ter**, *n.* *-ter*, one who twits or reproaches.

twitch, *v. twich* (Ger. *zwicken*, to pluck, to pinch: Low Ger. *tukken*, to twitch, to pluck), to pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch: *n.* a pull with a sudden jerk; a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, of extremely short duration: **twitching**, *imp.*: **adj.** pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions: *n.* the act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions: **twitched**, *pp.*: **twitcht**: **twitch'er**, *n.* *er*, one who or that which twitches: **twitch-grass** (from *quick*, in the sense of living), a species of grass difficult to root out and destroy; couch-grass.

twitter, *v. twit'ter* (imitative of sharp broken sounds like the notes of a little bird: Ger. *zwitschern*, to twitter: Swiss, *zwitern*, to flicker: Bav. *zwitern*, to gnash the teeth), to make a succession of small tremulous sounds like a swallow or other small bird; to feel a slight trembling of the nerves: *n.* a small tremulous noise, as of a swallow; a slight trembling of the nerves: **twittering**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of uttering a succession of small sounds: **twittered**, *pp.*: **twittered**.

twixt, *twixt*, a contracted form of *betwixt*.

two, *a.* and *n.* *to* (AS. *tuw*; Ger. *zwei*; Dan. *to*; Gr. and *L. duo*; Russ. *два*; Sans. *dvau*, two), one and one; the number after one: **two-edged**, *a.* having edges on both sides: **two-faced**, *a.* having a face both in front and behind, as the Roman god Janus; insincere; given to double-dealing: **twofold**, *a.* two of the same kind; two different things existing together: **ad.** in a double degree: **two-handed**, *a.* requiring two hands to grasp, as a sword; stout and strong; large: **two-masted**, *a.* having two masts, as a ship: **two-ply**, *a.* consisting of two thicknesses; consisting of two strands twisted together, as thread: **twopenny**, *a.* *tip-pen-ni*, of the value of twopence: **twopence**, *n.* *tip-pens* or *tip-pens*, sum amounting to two pennies.

Tycoon, *n.* *ti-koon* (formerly spelt *ziogoon*), the executive ruler of Japan, who pays homage to the priest-king, called the Mikado.

tying, *v. t'ing*, *imp.* of the verb *tie*, which see; binding; fastening: *n.* in mining, the term for washing ores.

tyke, *n.* *tik*—see *tike*.

tyler, *n.* *tiler*—see under *tile*.

tymbal, *n.* *tim-bal*—see *timbal*.

tympan, *n.* *tim-pán*, also **tympanum**, *n.* *pd-nám* (L. *tympanum*; Gr. *tympanon*, a drum, a timbrel: It. *timpano*; F. *tympan*), in a printing press, the parchment frame on which the sheet of paper is laid before being turned over on the form of type to be printed: **tympanum**, *n.* in *anat.*, the middle cavity of the ear, familiarly called the drum of the ear; in *arch.*, the naked face of a pediment, usually a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, often enriched with figures; the die of a pedestal; the panel of a door; a drum-shaped wheel with spirally-curved partitions, used for raising water for the purposes of irrigation: **tympanic**, *a.* *tim-pán'ik*, belonging to the tympanum or drum of the ear: **tympanise**, *v.* *tim-pán-iz*, to stretch, as the skin over a drum-head: **tympanising**, *imp.*: **tympanised**, *pp.*: **ad.**: **tympanist**, *n.* *pd-níst*, also **tympanist**, *n.* *pd-níst*, in *med.*, a flatulent distension of the abdomen: **tympanic**, *a.* *ti-kk*, relating to or affected with tympanites: **tympanophora**, *n.* *plu-ná'for-a* (Gr. *phoros*, I bear), in *geol.*, certain fossil plants having minute, branching stems, which branchlet being terminated by a rounded or globular appendage resembling a seed-vessel.

type, *n.* *tip* (L. *typus*; Gr. *typos*), a figure, an image or figure on a wall—from Gr. *typtinai*, to strike: *It. tipo*: F. *type*), a mark of something; an emblem, sign, or symbol; a figure of something to come; the shape or form of a letter of the alphabet in metal; a peculiarity in the form of a disease; the original conception in art which becomes the subject of a copy; the perfect representation or idea of anything: **typic**, *a.* *tip'ik*, also **typical**, *a.* *i-kál*, emblematic; figurative; indicative rather than positive; in *bot.*, &c., applied to a specimen which has eminently the characteristics of the species, or to a species having the characteristics of an order; representing something future by a form, model, or resemblance: **typically**, *ad.* *-ik*: **typify**, *v.* *-fs* (*type*, and L. *facio*, I make), to represent by an image or resemblance; to foreshadow; to prefigure: **typifying**, *imp.*, representing by model or emblem: **typified**, *pp.*: *-fd*, representing by a symbol or emblem: **typification**, *n.* *-ká'shún*, act of typifying: **typesetter**, a manufacturer of types for printing: **type-metal**, an alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in making types.

typhoid, *a.* *ti-foid*—see *typhus*.

Typhon, *n.* *ti-fón* (Gr. *Typhon*: L. *Typhon*), the evil genius in Egyptian mythology; in L. and Gr. myth., a name for the giant Typhoeus.

typhoon, *n.* *ti-fón* (L. *typhoon*; Gr. *typhon*, a whirlwind), a name given by navigators to one of those great storms of wind or hurricanes that visit the seas of southern China and adjacent seas, generally from June to November.

typhus, *a.* *ti-fús* (Gr. *typhos*, smoke or stupor), in

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, bīd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

med., a very fatal form of fever, characterised by much depression, the appearance of an eruption on the skin, and a tendency to putrefaction: *typhous*, a. *fús*, pert. to typhus: *typhoid*, a. *fýgd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), pert. to a low form of fever, characterised by general depression and an eruption of the skin, with morbid changes in the intestinal canal: *typhomania*, n. *fó-má-ni-á* (typhus, and Gr. *manía*, madness), the low muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid fever.

typic and *typical*—see *type*.

typify, v.—see under *type*.

typography, n. *tí-pó-grá-fí* (Gr. *typos*, a type or figure, and *grapho*, I write), the art or operation of printing: *typographic*, a. *tí-pó-grá-fík*, also *typographical*, a. *-kál*, pert. to the art or act of printing; employed in printing; emblematic; figurative: *typographically*, ad. *-lí*: *typographer*, n. *tí-pó-grá-fér*, a printer.

typology, n. *tí-pó-ló-fí* (Gr. *typos*, a type or form, and *logos*, discourse), the doctrine of types or figures.

tyrant, n. *tí-ránt* (L. *tyrannus*; Gr. *tyrannos*, a ruler, a king: It. *tiranno*: F. *tyran*), one who obtains supreme power by usurpation, and maintains it by force; a ruler or sovereign who uses power to

oppress; one who abuses his rule or authority by acts of oppression and cruelty; a despotic ruler; an oppressor: *tyrannical*, a. *tí-ránt-kál*, pert. to a tyrant; that acts as a tyrant; unjustly severe; arbitrary; despotic; cruel: *tyrannically*, ad. *-lí*: *tyrannicide*, n. *-síd* (from *tyrant*, and L. *caedo*, I cut, I kill), the act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant: *tyrannise*, v. *tí-ránt-íz*, to act the part of a tyrant; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity: *tyrannising*, imp. ruling with unjust severity: *tyrannised*, pp. *-tíz*: *tyrannous*, a. *-nús*, tyrannical; arbitrary: *tyrannously*, ad. *-nús-lí*: *tyranny*, n. *-ní*, the government or acts of a tyrant; an arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruelty; unjust severity.

Tyrian, a. *tí-rí-án*, pert. to anc. Tyre; richly purple, as from the anc. Tyrian dye: n. a native of Tyre.

tyro, n. *tí-ró* (L. *tyro*, a young soldier: It. *tirone*), a beginner in learning; one engaged in learning the mere rudiments; a person having an imperfect or slight knowledge of the subject.

Tyrolese, a. *tí-ró-léz*, pert. to the Tyrol, in Austria: n. the natives of the Tyrol.

tzar, n. *zár*—see *czar*.

tzetze, n. *tsé-tsé*, in certain central parts of Africa, the name of a fly whose bite is fatal to animals.

U

ubiquitous, a. *ú-bí-kw-ús* (L. *ubique*, everywhere—from *ubi*, where: It. *ubiquità*; F. *ubiquité*, ubiquity), existing or being everywhere; omnipresent: *ubiquitously*, ad. *-lí*: *ubiquitary*, a. *-w-ít-ér*, existing everywhere or in all places: n. one who exists everywhere: *ubiquity*, n. *-w-ít*, existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.

udal, a. *ú-dál* (Icel. *odal*; Dan. *odel*), an hereditary estate—from *odh*, possession; see *allodium*, in *Orkney* and *Shetland*, a term applied to land under no feudal superior: *udaller*, n. *ú-dál-ér*, one who holds lands without any original charter, and without a feudal superior.

udder, n. *ú-dér* (old H. Ger. *utar*; Ger. *euter*; Icel. *fugr*; Gr. *outhar*; L. *uber*, an udder), the milk-vessel of a female beast with the dugs or paps, particularly in cows and other large quadrupeds: *uddered*, a. *-dér*, furnished with udders.

udometer, n. *ú-dóm-é-ter* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *metron*, a measure), a water-measure; a rain-gauge.

ugh, int. (Ger. *hu*, an exclamation of shudder or horror), a word representing the sound made by an utterance during the moment of shudder.

ugly, a. *ug-lí* (from the interjection *ugh*, expressing fear or horror: Dan. *huggeren*, to shiver: Icel. *ugga*, to fear, to doubt; *uggligr*, frightful, alarming: old Eng. *uglike* or *ugly*, used formerly in the sense of horrible, that which is displeasing to the eye; frightful; deformed: *ugliness*, n. *-nès*, total want of beauty; moral depravity: *uglily*, ad. *-lí*).

ukase, n. *ú-kás* (Russ. *ukaz*—from *kasatj*, to show, to say), in *Russia*, a proclamation or imperial order having the force of law.

uhans, n., also *uhlans*, n. *ú-láns* (Pol. *hulan*—from Turk. *oglan*, a youth, a lad), a kind of militia among the modern Tartars; a light cavalry of the Polish armies, armed with lance, sabre, &c.; the famous light cavalry of the Prussian armies, chiefly employed as irregulars in foraging, in outpost duty, and suchlike.

ulcer, n. *ú-lér* (L. *ulcus*, a sore, an ulcer—gen. *ulceris*: It. *ulcera*; F. *ulcère*), a sore; a dangerous running sore originating in a constitutional disorder: *ulcerate*, v. *-át*, to affect with ulcers: to be formed into an ulcer: *ulcerating*, imp. *ulcerated*, pp. *adj.* affected with ulcers; having the character of an ulcer: *ulceration*, n. *-á-shún*, the process of forming into an ulcer; an ulcer or ulcerous sore: *ulceratory*, a. *-á-t-ér*, that promotes ulceration: *ulcered*, a. *-sér*, having become ulcerous; affected with an ulcer: *ulcerous*, a. *-ús*, affected with an ulcer or with ulcers; having the nature of an ulcer; discharging pus or matter: *ulcerously*, ad. *-lí*: *ulcerousness*, n. *-nès*, the state of being ulcerous.

ule, n. *ú-lé*, an elastic gum, the produce of the *ule-tree* of Mexico.

Ulema, n. *ú-lé-má* (Ar. *Ulema*, the wise or learned men), a corporation in Turkey composed of the hierarchy, consisting of the imams or ministers of relig-

ion, the muftis or doctors of law, and the cadis or judges.

ullage, n. *ú-láj* (F. *ullage*, the act of filling up; *cullier*, to fill up to the bung-hole: Prov. *ohiar*, to anoint with oil, to fill up a cask), among gaugers, what a cask wants of being full; properly, the quantity required to fill it up.

ulmaceous, a. *ú-lm-á-shús* (L. *ulmus*, an elm), pert. to trees of the elm kind: *ulmic acid*, n. *ú-lmík á-síd*, a vegetable acid exuding spontaneously from the elm, chestnut, oak, &c.: *ulmin*, n. *-mín*, a dark-brown substance which exudes from the bark of the elm and several other trees: *ulmus*, n. *-mús*, a genus of hardy deciduous trees, including the elms.

ulmannite, n. *ú-lmán-nít* (after *Ulmann*, the Hessian chemist), an ore of nickel and antimony, found chiefly in the copper-mines of the Westerwald, of a bluish-grey colour.

ulna, n. *ú-lná* (L. *ulna*; Gr. *olene*, the elbow, the arm: It. *ulna*; F. *cuisse*), in anat., the larger of the two bones that form the forearm, or that portion between the wrist and elbow: *ulnar*, a. *-nér*, pert. to the ulna or elbow.

ulodendron, n. *ú-ló-dénd-rón* (Gr. *hule*, a wood, and *dendron*, a tree), in *geol.*, a genus of Coal-measure trunks, often of considerable size, characterised by their stems not being furrowed but covered with rhomboidal scales, and having on opposite sides two vertical rows of large circular scars, to which cones had been attached.

ult.—see under *curt*.

ulterior, a. *ú-lt-ér-í-ér* (L. *ulterior*, further, on the further side: It. *ulteriore*; F. *ulérieur*), more distant or remote; further; being beyond something else either expressed or implied.

ultima, a. *ú-lt-á-má* (L. *ultimus*, the furthest, the most distant, most remote; furthest: n. the last syllable of a word: *ultimate*, a. *-mát*, furthest; most remote; extreme; last; intended in the last resort; in *chem.*, that relates to absolute elements; the last into which a substance can be resolved: the opposite of *proximate*: *ultimately*, ad. *-lí*, finally; at last; in the end: *ultima'tum*, n. *-mát-tím*, the last offer; the final conditions or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; any final proposition; plu. *ultí'ma'ta*, *-dá*: *ultimate ratio*, in *math.*, that term of a ratio toward which a series tends, and which it does not pass.

ultimo, usually contracted into *ult.*—see under *curt*.

ultra, a. and prefix, *ú-ltrá* (L. *ultra*, beyond), beyond; on the other side; extreme; disposed to go beyond what is natural or proper: *ultraism*, n. *-izm*, the principles that advocate extreme measures: *ultra*, n. also *ultraíst*, n. *-íst*, one who advocates extreme measures.

ultramarine, a. *ú-ltrá-má-rén'* (L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine—from *mare*, the sea), situated beyond the sea; foreign: n. a blue pigment of great beauty and permanence, prepared from the *lapis la-*

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láu*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *páne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *m'ec*;

zuli, the finest specimens being brought from China and Further Asia, hence the name—now artificially prepared: **ultramarine** ashes, the residue of *lapis lazuli* from which ultramarine has been extracted, producing a colour varying from a dull-grey to blue.

ultramontane, a. *ul'tra-mōn'tān* (L. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, pert. to a mountain—from *mons*, a mountain: F. *ultramontain*), being beyond the mountains—namely, the Alps—meaning their south side when used by the nations north of them; belonging to the Italian or extreme party in the Ch. of Rome; foreign: **ul'tramontanist**, n. *-tān-izm*, the doctrines and tenets of those who hold extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy: **ul'tramontanist**, n. *-ist*, one who holds to ultramontanism.

ultramundane, a. *ul'tra-mūn'dān* (L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world), being beyond the world; beyond the limits of our system.

ultroneus, a. *ul'trō-nē-ūs* (L. *ultroneus*, voluntary—from *ultra*, to the further side, of one's own accord; voluntary).

ululate, v. *ū-lā'tāt* (L. *ululatum*, to howl), to howl, as a dog or wolf: **ul'ulating**, imp.: **ul'ulated**, pp.: **ul'ulation**, n. *-lā'shūn*, a howl, as of a dog.

Ulysses, n. *ū-lis'sēz*, the Latin name of the hero called Odysseus in the poems of Homer.

umbel, n. *ūm'bēl* (L. *umbella*, a little shadow—from *umbra*, a shadow: It. *umbella*: F. *ombelle*), in bot., an inflorescence in which numerous stalked flowers arise from one point, as in the carrot or hemlock: **um'bellar**, a. *-lēr*, pert. to or resembling an umbel: **um'bellate**, a. *-tē*, also **um'belled**, a. bearing umbels; arranged in umbels: **um'belle**, n. *-tūl*, a little or partial umbel: **um'bellerous**, a. *-lēf-ē-ūs* (L. *fero*, I carry), producing umbels; pert. to the order of plants which have their flowers arranged in umbels: **um'beller**, n. *ūm'bēl-lēf-ēr*, one of the order of plants **um'bellerous**, *-lēf-ēr*.

umber, n. *ūm'bēr* (L. *umbra*, shade, hue: *Umbria*, a district of Italy whence said to have been first obtained), a pigment of various shades of brown, occurring either naturally in veins and beds, or prepared artificially: a finely-pulverised peat or brown coal from Cologne, used as a pigment, but chiefly employed to adulterate snuff, &c.

umbilical, a. *ūm-bil'ikāl*, also **umbilic**, a. *-ik* (L. *umbilicus*, akin to Gr. *omphalos*, the navel: It. *umbelico*: F. *ombilic*), of or pert. to the navel: **umbilical cord**, in anat., a cord-like substance which extends from the placenta to the navel of the foetus: **umbilicate**, a. *-ikāt*, also **umbilicated**, a. having a navel, or resembling one; in bot., fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre; depressed in the middle like a navel: **umbilicus**, n. *-kūs*, the navel; in bot., the scar by which a seed is attached to the placenta, more commonly called the hilum; in conch., the conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

umbles, n. plu. *ūm'bīz* (L. *umbilicus*, the navel: see *umbles*), the entrails of a deer: **umble-pie**—see under *humbles*.

umbo, n. *ūm'bō* (L. *umbo*, the boss of a shield), the boss or protuberance on a surface; in conch., the knob-like point of a bivalve shell, situated immediately above the hinge; plu. *umbones*, *ūm'bō-nēz*: **um'bonate**, a. *-nāt*, also **um'bonated**, a. *-nāt-ēd*, knobbed in the centre; round, with a projecting point in the centre like the boss of an anc. shield.

umbra, n. *ūm'brā* (L. *umbra*, a shadow), in astron., the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite the sun.

umbraculiform, a. *ūm-brāk'ū-lī-fōrm* (L. *umbraculum*, a shady place, an umbrella, and *forma*, a shape), having the form of an arbour or umbrella: **umbraculiferous**, a. *-lēf-ē-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear or carry), in bot., in the form of an expanded umbrella.

umbrage, n. *ūm'brāj* (F. *ombrage*, a shade, jealousy, suspicion: It. *ombra*, to give a shadow, to startle for fear, as at a shadow—from L. *umbra*, a shade, a shadow), a shade; a screen of trees or foliage; notion or suspicion of injury; offence: **umbrageous**, a. *ūm-brāj-ē-ūs*, forming or yielding shade; shady: **umbrageousness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being umbrageous.

umbrella, n. *ūm-brēllā* (It. *ombrello*, an umbrella—from It. *ombra*; L. *umbra*, a shade; F. *ombrelle*, a sunshade), a portable screen to be held above the head to shade from the sun, or to protect from rain, and which may be opened and shut at pleasure.

umbriferous, a. *ūm-brīf-ēr-ūs* (L. *umbra*, a shadow, and *fero*, I bear), casting or making a shade.

umpire, n. *ūm'pīr* (old F. *nompair*; F. *impair*, uneven or odd in number: old Eng. *noumpere*, an arbitrator: L. *non par*, not equal), a third person chosen to decide a controversy left to arbitration, in case the two arbitrators should disagree: **umpirage**, n. *ūm'pīr-āj*, the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide; the decision of an umpire: **umpireship**, n. the office of an umpire.

un, *ūn* (AS. *un*, a privative or negative particle), a prefix signifying "not"; the opposite of: *un*, signifying "not," or "the opposite of," may be used before almost any adjective, as in *unfruitful*, the opposite of fruitful; before nouns derived from adjectives, as in *unfruitfulness*, the opposite of fruitfulness, and before adverbs, as in *unfruitfully*: *un* before a verb signifies "to take off"; to deprive of; to undo; to destroy,—as in *undoress*, to take off dress. *Note*.—Those words only are given which are in most general use; when not found, turn to the word, less the prefix *un*, or to the explanatory word, for further explanations and the roots. *Un* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *in* when it signifies *not*. In the use of *un* or *in* before adjectives, usage has greatly varied. As to when it is proper, according to the best usage, to write *un* or *in*, the best guide is to consult the dictionary. In many cases both *in* and *un* are in good use as prefixes for the same word, and are used indifferently, some writers preferring *un* and others *in*.

unabased, a. *ūn'ā-bāst'*, not abased; not humbled. **unabashed**, a. *ūn'ā-bāsh'*, not confused with shame, or by modesty.

unabated, a. *ūn'ā-bā'tēd*, not diminished in strength or violence: **un'abating**, a. not diminishing in strength or violence.

unabbreviated, a. *ūn'āb-brē'vī-ā-tēd*, not abbreviated or shortened.

unabiding, a. *ūn'ā-bī'dīng*, not abiding or permanent: **un'abidingly**, ad.: **un'abidingness**, n.

unable, a. *ūn'ā-bīl*, not able; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill.

unabolished, a. *ūn'ā-bōl'isht*, not abolished; remaining in force.

unabridged, a. *ūn'ā-brīd'j*, not shortened.

unabrogated, a. *ūn'āb-rō-gā'tēd*, not annulled.

unabsolved, a. *ūn'āb-sōlvēd*, not acquitted or forgiven.

unabsorbed, a. *ūn'āb-sōrb'd*, not imbibed or absorbed.

unaccented, a. *ūn'āk-sēnt'ēd*, having no accent or force of the voice upon, as a syllable.

unacceptable, a. *ūn'āk-sēpt'ā-bī*, not acceptable; not pleasing: **un'accepted**, a. not accepted; rejected.

unaccommodating, a. *ūn'āk-kōm-mō-dā'tīng*, not ready to oblige; uncompunctilious.

unaccompanied, a. *ūn'āk-kūm'pān-ēd*, not attended; having no appendages.

unaccomplished, a. *ūn'āk-kōm'plisht*, not accomplished; not finished; incomplete; not refined in manners.

unaccountable, a. *ūn'āk-kōunt'ā-bī*, not to be accounted for; inexplicable: **un'accountability**, n. state of being unaccountable.

unaccredited, a. *ūn'āk-krēd'it-ēd*, not received; not authorised.

unaccustomed, a. *ūn'āk-kūs'tūmd*, not accustomed; not habituated.

unachievable, a. *ūn'ā-chēv'ā-bī*, that cannot be done: **un'achieved**, a. not accomplished or performed.

unacknowledged, a. *ūn'āk-nōl'ēd*, not recognised; not owned; not avowed.

unacquainted, a. *ūn'āk-kwānt'ēd*, not having familiar knowledge.

unacquired, a. *ūn'āk-kwēd'*, not gained or acquired.

unacquitted, a. *ūn'āk-kwīt'ēd*, not declared innocent.

unacted, a. *ūn'āk-tū-ā-tēd*, not moved.

unadapted, a. *ūn'ā-dāpt'ēd*, not suited.

unaddicted, a. *ūn'ā-dākt'ēd*, not given or devoted.

undressed, a. *ūn'ā-drēst'*, not addressed.

undjusted, a. *ūn'ā-djūst'ēd*, not settled; not regulated; not liquidated.

undmired, a. *ūn'ā-dmīrd'*, not regarded with admiration.

undomnished, a. *ūn'ā-dmōn'isht*, not cautioned.

unadopted, a. *ūn'ā-dōpt'ēd*, not received as one's own.

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

undorned, a. *ün'-ä-dä'örn'd*, not decorated; not embellished.

unadulterated, a. *ün'-ä-dül'tér-ä-téd*, genuine; pure.

unadvisable, a. *ün'-ä-d-vi'-ä-bl*, not advisable; not expedient: **un'advised**, a. **un'prudēt**; not discreet; rash: **un'advisēdly**, ad.: **un'advisēdness**, n. imprudence; rashness.

unaffected, a. *ün'-ä-f, fē'd-ēd*, plain; natural; not laboured or artificial; sincere; not moved; not influenced: **un'affect'edly**, ad.: **un'affect'edness**, n. the state of being unaffected: **un'affect'ing**, a. not adapted to move the passions.

unaffirmed, a. *ün'-ä-f, fēr'm'd*, not affirmed.

unafflicted, a. *ün'-ä-f, flīkt'ēd*, free from trouble or distress.

unafrighted, a. *ün'-ä-f, frī't-ēd*, not terrified by sudden fear.

unagitated, a. *ün'-ä-j, i-tä-tēd*, not disturbed; calm.

unaided, a. *ün'-ä-d-ēd*, not assisted.

unaiming, a. *ün'-ä-m-īng*, having no particular aim or direction.

unalarmed, a. *ün'-ä-lä-rēd*, not disturbed with fear: **un'alarm'ing**, a. not alarming.

unallayed, a. *ün'-ä-lä-d*, not appeased or quieted.

unalleviated, a. *ün'-ä-l-ē-vi-ä-tēd*, not mitigated.

unallied, a. *ün'-ä-l-ēd*, having no connection either by nature, marriage, or treaty; having no powerful relation.

unalloyed, a. *ün'-ä-l-ōy'd*, not reduced by foreign admixture; unalloyed.

unalterable, a. *ün'-ä-l'tér-ä-bl*, incapable of alteration; unchangeable; immutable: **unal'terēd**, a. not altered or changed: **unal'teräbly**, ad.: **unal'teräb-ness**, n. the state of being unalterable.

unambiguous, a. *ün'-ä-m-bi-g-ü-üs*, not obscure; plain; clear; not of doubtful meaning: **un'ambig-uously**, ad.: **un'ambig-uōusness**, n. the state or quality of being unambiguous.

unambitious, a. *ün'-ä-m-bi-sh'üs*, free from ambition; not aspiring: **un'ambiti-ously**, ad.

unamenable, a. *ün'-ä-mē-nä-bl*, not amenable or responsible.

unamiable, a. *ün'-ä-mi-ä-bl*, not adapted to gain affection: **un'amiableness**, n. the state or quality of being unamiable.

unanimated, a. *ün'-ä-ni-mä-tēd*, not possessed of life; dull; not enlivened.

unanimous, a. *ü-nä-ni-müs* (L. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind; It. and F. *unanime*), being of one mind; agreeing in opinion: **unan'imously**, ad.: **unan'imity**, n. *ü-nä-ni-mi-ti*, state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination.

unannealed, a. *ün'-ä-n-ēd*, not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.

unannexed, a. *ün'-ä-n-nēkst*, not annexed or joined.

unannounced, a. *ün'-ä-n-nōi-ōnst*, not announced or proclaimed.

unanointed, a. *ün'-ä-n-ōi-ynt'ēd*, not anointed; not having received extreme unction.

unanswerable, a. *ün'-ä-n-sér-ä-bl*, that cannot be refuted or answered satisfactorily: **un'an'sweräbly**, ad.: **un'an'sweräbness**, n.: **un'an'swerēd**, a. not answered; not refuted; not opposed by a reply.

unapostolic, a. *ün'-ä-p-ōs-tōl-ik*, also **unap'ostol'ical**, a. *-i-käl*, not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.

unappalled, a. *ün'-ä-p-päl'd*, not daunted.

unappealable, a. *ün'-ä-p-pē-ä-bl*, admitting no appeal.

unappeasable, a. *ün'-ä-p-pēs-ä-bl*, not to be pacified: **un'appeasēd, a. not pacified.**

unapplauded, a. *ün'-ä-p-pläud'ēd*, not applauded; not praised.

unapplied, a. *ün'-ä-p-plīd*, not used according to the intention.

unappreciated, a. *ün'-ä-p-prē'sht-ä-tēd*, not duly estimated or valued.

unapprehensive, a. *ün'-ä-p-prē'hēn'siv*, not fearful or suspecting.

unapprized, a. *ün'-ä-p-priz'd*, not previously informed.

unapproachable, a. *ün'-ä-p-präch-ä-bl*, that cannot be approached; inaccessible: **un'approach'äbly**, ad.: **un'approachēd, a. not to be approached.**

unappropriated, a. *ün'-ä-p-prō'pri-ä-tēd*, not applied to any specific object; not granted or given, as to a person or company.

unapproved, a. *ün'-ä-p-prōv'd*, not having received approbation: **un'approv'ing**, a. not approving.

unapt, a. *ün'-äpt*, not ready to learn; not qualified;

dull; unready: **unapt'ly**, ad.: **unapt'ness**, n. the state of being dull or unready to learn.

unarmed, a. *ün'-ä-rn'd*, not having arms; not equipped; in *bot.*, not furnished with scales or prickles, or suchlike.

unarranged, a. *ün'-ä-r-räng'd*, not disposed in order.

unarrayed, a. *ün'-ä-r-rä-d*, not disposed in order.

unarrested, a. *ün'-ä-r-rēst'ēd*, not stopped; not apprehended.

unarticulated, a. *ün'-ä-r-ik-k-ä-lä-tēd*, not articulated or distinctly pronounced.

unascertainable, a. *ün'-ä-s-sér-tän-ä-bl*, that cannot be reduced to certainty: **un'as'certained**, a. not known with certainty.

unashamed, a. *ün'-ä-shäm'd*, not ashamed.

unasked, a. *ün'-äsk't*, not sought by eutreaty; unsolicited.

unaspiring, a. *ün'-ä-s-pi-rīng*, not aspiring or ambitious: **un'aspi-ringly**, ad.

unassailable, a. *ün'-ä-s-säl-ä-bl*, that cannot be assailed or attacked: **un'assailed**, a. not attacked by violence.

unassaulted, a. *ün'-ä-s-säl't-ēd*, not attacked with violence.

unassayed, a. *ün'-ä-s-säd*, not attempted; not tried or tested—applied to metals.

unasserted, a. *ün'-ä-s-sert'ēd*, not affirmed or vindicated.

unassessed, a. *ün'-ä-s-sēst*, not assessed or rated.

unassignable, a. *ün'-ä-s-sin-ä-bl*, that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement: **un'assigned**, a. not transferred; not declared.

unassimilated, a. *ün'-ä-s-sim-i-lä-tēd*, not made to resemble; not united with or actually made a part; not made into the fluids or solids of the body, as food.

unassisted, a. *ün'-ä-s-sist'ēd*, not aided or helped: **un'assist'ing**, a. giving no help.

unassociated, a. *ün'-ä-s-sō'sht-ä-tēd*, not united with a society.

unassuaged, a. *ün'-ä-s-swāj'd*, not appeased.

unassumed, a. *ün'-ä-s-sūnd*, not assumed: **un'assu-ming**, a. not bold or forward; modest; not arrogant.

unasserted, a. *ün'-ä-s-sō'sht*, not bold or confident.

unatoned, a. *ün'-ä-tōnd*, not expiated: **un'atō'näbly**, a. not to be appeased.

unattached, a. *ün'-ä-t-ächt*, not arrested; not closely adhering; not united by affection; having no fixed interest.

unattacked, a. *ün'-ä-t-täkt*, not attacked or assaulted.

unattainable, a. *ün'-ä-t-tän-ä-bl*, not to be obtained; being out of reach: **un'attained**, a. not attained or reached.

unattempted, a. *ün'-ä-t-tēm'tēd*, not tried or essayed.

unattended, a. *ün'-ä-t-tēnd'ēd*, not accompanied; having no attendants.

unattested, a. *ün'-ä-t-tēs'tēd*, not attested; without witness.

unattired, a. *ün'-ä-t-tir'd*, not attired or adorned.

unattracted, a. *ün'-ä-t-träkt'ēd*, not affected or influenced, as by attraction: **un'attrac'tive**, a. not attractive or prepossessing.

unauthenticated, a. *ün'-ä-t-thēn'ti-käl-tēd*, not proved to be genuine; not made certain by authority.

unauthorised, a. *ün'-ä-t-thō-ri-ēd*, not warranted by proper authority.

unavailable, a. *ün'-ä-val-ä-bl*, not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; useless; ineffectual; vain: **un'availing**, a. not having the desired effect; useless.

unavenged, a. *ün'-ä-vēnj'd*, not having obtained satisfaction; not punished.

unaverted, a. *ün'-ä-vērt'ēd*, not turned away.

unavoidable, a. *ün'-ä-vōjd-ä-bl*, that cannot be shunned; certain; inevitable: **un'avoid'äbly**, ad.

unavowed, a. *ün'-ä-vōvd*, not acknowledged or confessed.

unawaked, a. *ün'-ä-väkt'*, also **un'awak'ened**, a. *-vāk'n'd*, not roused from sleep; not roused from spiritual slumber or torpidity.

unaware, a. *ün'-ä-vär'*, not aware; without thought; inattentive: **ad.**, also **un'awares**, ad. *-värz*, suddenly; unexpectedly.

unawed, a. *ün'-ä-wēd*, not restrained by fear.

unbacked, a. *ün'-ä-bäkt'*, not taught to bear a rider; unsupported.

unbaffled, a. *ün'-ä-bäf'id*, not defeated or confounded.

unbaked, a. *ün'-ä-bäkt'*, not baked or made ready for food.

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mēve;

unbalanced, a. *ün-bäl'änt*, not poised; not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality, as the credit and debtor side of an account.

unbanded, a. *ün-bän'däjd*, not wrapped with a bandage.

unbaptised, a. *ün-bäp'tizd*, not having received the sacrament of baptism.

unbar, v. *ün-bär*, to unfasten; to open by removing bolts or bars.

unbearable, a. *ün-bär'ä-bl*, not to be borne or endured.

unbeaten, a. *ün-bel'n*, not treated with blows; untrod.

unbecoming, a. *ün-bë-käm'ing*, unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent: **un becomingly**, ad.

unbeating, a. *ün-bë-fil'ing*, unsuitable; unbecoming.

unbefriended, a. *ün-bë-frënd'ed*, not supported by friends.

unbegot, a. *ün-bë-göt*, also **un'begot'ten**, a. *-göt'tn*, not generated; eternal; not yet generated.

unbegan, a. *ün-bë-gän*, not yet begun.

unbelief, n. *ün-bë-lëf*, the withholding of belief; scepticism; infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; rejection of Christ as the Saviour of men: **unbeliever**, n. *ün-lëv'ër*, an incredulous person; an infidel; one who does not believe in a divine revelation or the mission of Christ: **unbelieving**, a. incredulous; infidel; not acknowledging a divine revelation or the mission of Christ: **unbelieved**, pp. discredited.

unbeloved, a. *ün-bë-lövd*, not loved.

unbend, v. *ün-bënd*, to become unbent; to relax; to make straight; to set at ease for a time; among *seamen*, to take the sails from the yards and stays; to cast loose, as a cable from an anchor; to untie one rope from another: **unbending**, imp. relaxing from a strain: adj. unyielding; resolute; inflexible: **unbent**, pt. pp. relaxed; not strained; unstrung; loosed: **unbendingly**, ad.

unbeneficed, a. *ün-ben'ë-fist*, not enjoying a benefice or church living.

unbent—see **unbend**.

unbeseeing, a. *ün-bë-sëm'ing*, unbecoming; not befitting.

unbesought, a. *ün-bë-sät'ot*, not sought by petition or entreaty.

unbespoken, a. *ün-bë-spök'n*, not bespoken or ordered beforehand.

unbestowed, a. *ün-bë-stöd*, not given; not disposed of.

unbias, v. *ün-bi'äs*, to free from bias or prejudice: **unbiasing**, imp.: **unbiased**, pp. *-äst*, freed from prejudice or bias: adj. impartial; unprejudiced.

unbid, a. *ün-bid*, also **unbidden**, a. *-bid'n*, not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited.

unbigoted, a. *ün-big'öt-ed*, free from bigotry.

unbind, v. *ün-bind*, to set free; to untie; to loose: **unbinding**, imp. setting free; untying: **unbound**, pt. pp. *-böund*, set free.

unbishop, v. *ün-bish'öp*, to deprive of episcopal orders.

unbit, a. *ün-bit'*, also **unbitten**, a. *-bit'n*, not bitten: v. to unbride; among *seamen*, to remove the turns from off the bits, as to *unbit* a cable.

unblamable, a. *ün-blä'mä-bl*, unworthy of blame; innocent; faultless: **unblamably**, ad.: **unblameableness**, n. the state of being unblamable: **unblamed**, a. free from censure.

unbleached, a. *ün-blëcht'*, not bleached or whitened.

unblemished, a. *ün-blëm'isht*, not stained; free from reproach; free from deformity; irreproachable.

unbleached, a. *ün-blësch'*, not confoanded: **unbleaching**, a. not shrinking or flinching; firm.

unblended, a. *ün-blënd'ed*, not blended or mingled.

unblessed or **unblest**, a. *ün-blëst*, excluded from benediction; unhappy.

unblighted, a. *ün-blit'ed*, not blighted; unblasted.

unbloody, a. *ün-blüd'i*, not stained with blood; not cruel.

unblown, a. *ün-blön'*, not having the bud expanded; not inflated with wind.

unblunted, a. *ün-blünt'ed*, not made obtuse or dull.

unblushing, a. *ün-blüsh'ing*, destitute of shame; impudent: **unblushingly**, ad.

unboiled, a. *ün-böjd*, not cooked in boiling water.

unbolt, v. *ün-bölt'*, to remove a bolt from; to unfasten: **unbolted**, a. freed from fastening by bolts; not having the bran separated, as in flour: **unsifted**.

unbooted, a. *ün-bö't'ed*, not having boots on.

unborn, a. *ün-bäcr'n*, not brought into life; still to appear; future.

unborrowed, a. *ün-bör'röd*, genuine; original; one's own.

unbosom, v. *ün-bööz'äm*, to disclose freely, as opinions and feelings; to reveal in confidence: **unbosoming**, imp.: **unbosomed**, pp. revealed in confidence, as one's feelings and griefs.

unbought, a. *ün-bäüt'*, obtained without money or purchase; not finding a purchaser.

unbound, a. *ün-böund'*, not bound; loose; free from obligation; wanting a cover, as a book: **unbound'ed**, a. having no bound or limit; without check or control: interminable: **unbound'edly**, ad.

unbowed, a. *ün-böüd'*, not bent or arched, as the body in stooping or kneeling.

unbrace, v. *ün-bräs'*, to loose; to relax: **unbra'cing**, imp.: **unbraced**, pp.

unbreathable, a. *ün-brëth'ä-bl*, that cannot be respired or breathed: **unbreathed**, a. not breathed; unexercised.

unbred, a. *ün-brëd'*, not polished in manners; ill educated; rude.

unbribed, a. *ün-brib'd*, not corrupted or influenced by a gift of money.

unbridled, a. *ün-brid'd*, unrestrained; licentious.

unbroken, a. *ün-brök'n*, not subdued; not tamed; not accustomed to the saddle or harness, as a horse.

unbrotherly, a. *ün-brüth'ër-l*, not becoming a brother; unkind.

unbruised, a. *ün-brözd'*, not hurt.

unbuckle, v. *ün-bük'k'd*, to loose from buckles; to unfasten: **unbuckling**, imp.: **unbuckled**, pp.

unbuilt, a. *ün-bült'*, not yet built or erected.

unbuoyed, a. *ün-böyd'*, unmarked by buoys; not borne up.

unburied, a. *ün-bër'id*, not put under ground; not interred.

unburned, a. *ün-bërn'd*, also **unburnt**, a. *-bërn't*, not consumed by fire; not scorched; not baked.

unburthen, v. *ün-bër'thn*, also **unburden**, v. *-än*, to ease; to throw off; to relieve the mind or heart by revealing what lies heavy on it.

unbusinesslike, a. *ün-biz'nës-lit*, not like one engaged in business; confused and irregular in the way of managing ordinary affairs.

unbutton, v. *ün-büt'tn*, to loose the fastenings by buttons.

uncage, v. *ün-käj'*, to release from a cage: **uncaged**, a. released from a cage or confinement.

uncalcined, a. *ün-käl'sind*, free from calcination.

uncalculating, a. *ün-käl'köl-lä'ing*, not in the habit of studying details; inconsiderate.

uncalled, a. *ün-käld'*, not summoned; not invited: **uncalled-for**, a. not required or needed; improper.

uncancelled, a. *ün-kän'seld*, not erased; not annulled.

uncandid, a. *ün-kän'did*, not frank or sincere: **uncandidly**, ad.

uncanonical, a. *ün-kän'nön'ä-käl*, not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic: **uncanonically**, ad.: **uncanonicalness**, n. the state of being uncanonical.

uncanvassed, a. *ün-kän'väst*, not canvassed.

uncap, v. *ün-käp'*, to remove a cap or cover from; to open.

uncared-for, a. *ün-kärd'fö*, not regarded or heeded.

uncase, v. *ün-käs'*, to take off or out, as from a cover; to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment.

uncaught, a. *ün-käüt'*, not yet caught or taken.

uncaused, a. *ün-käüz'd*, existing without an author or a cause.

unceasing, a. *ün-së'sing*, continual; not intermitting; uninterrupted: **unceasingly**, ad.

uncensured, a. *ün-sën'shörd*, not censured; exempt from blame.

unceremonious, a. *ün-sër'ë-mö'n'üs*, without ceremony; not formal: **unceremoniously**, ad.

uncertain, a. *ün-sër'tän*, not certain or sure; doubtful; unsettled; precarious: **uncertainty**, n. want of certainty or precision; doubtfulness.

unchain, v. *ün-chän'*, to set free from chains or slavery.

unchallenged, a. *ün-chäl'lënj'd*, not objected to; not called to account.

unchangeable, a. *ün-chän'jä-bl*, not subject to variation or change; immutable: **unchangeableness**, n. the state or quality of being subject to no change;

cöw, böy, föt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

immutability: **unchangeably**, ad.: **unchanged**, a. not changed or altered; not alterable; **unchanging**, a. suffering no alteration: **unchangingly**, ad.

uncharitable, a. *ün-chär'i-tä-bl*, contrary to the universal love enjoined by Christianity; severe in judging: harsh: **uncharitably**, ad.: **uncharitableness**, n. want of charity.

unchartered, a. *ün-chär'tërd*, having no charter. **unchaste**, a. *ün-chast'*, not chaste; not pure; libidinous: **unchastely**, ad.: **unchastity**, n. *-chäs'ti-ti*, lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite. **unchastised**, a. *ün-chäs'tizd'*, not corrected or punished.

unchecked, a. *ün-chëkt'*, not restrained or hindered. **unchecked**, a., also **unchequered**, *ün-chëk'ërd*, not checked; not diversified.

unchewed, a. *ün-chöd'*, not masticated or prepared by the teeth.

unchivalrous, a. *ün-shiv'al-rüs*, not according to chivalry.

unchristened, a. *ün-kris'tënd*, not baptised and named.

unchristian, a. *ün-krist'i-yän*, contrary to the principles of Christianity; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel: **unchristianise**, v. to turn from the Christian faith.

unchurch, v. *ün-chërch'*, to expel from a church.

uncial, a. *ün-shä'al* (L. *uncialis*, pert. to an ounce or inch—from *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: It. *uncia*; F. *once*, an ounce or an inch), pert. to certain characters or letters of a large round kind between capital and small letters, used in the writing of anc. MSS., and in anc. inscriptions from the 3d to the 11th centuries A.D.; done in uncial letters: **n**, an uncial letter; a letter standing for a word in anc. inscriptions.

unciform, a. *ün-st'förm* (L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, shape), having a curved or hooked form, applied to the last bone of the second row of the wrist-bones: **uncinate**, a. *-nat* (L. *uncus*, a hook), in bot., provided with a hooked process; furnished with hooked spines.

uncircumcised, a. *ün-sér'küm-stëd*, not having been circumcised; applied to a Gentile, as opposed to a Jew: **uncircumcision**, n. *-siz'hün*, Gentiles, as opposed to Jews.

uncircumscribed, a. *ün-sér'küm-skribd'*, not bounded or limited.

uncivil, a. *ün-siv'il*, not courteous in manners; not polite; rude: **uncivily**, ad.: **uncivilised**, a. not reclaimed from savage life; rude; coarse.

unclaimed, a. *ün-klämd'*, not demanded; not called for.

unclarified, a. *ün-klar'i-fid*, not made clear.

unclass, v. *ün-kläsp'*, to open what is fastened with a clasp; to loosen that which clasps or embraces.

unclassic, a. *ün-kläs'sik*, also **unclassical**, a. *-st'käl*, not according to the best models of writing; not pert. to the classical writers.

uncle, n. *üng'kl* (F. *oncle*; L. *avunculus*, an uncle), the brother of one's father or mother.

unclean, a. *ün-klën'*, foul; dirty; filthy; ceremonially impure; unchaste: **uncleanly**, a.: **uncleanliness**, n. want of cleanliness: **uncleanliness**, n. foulness; dirtiness; ceremonial impurity; defilement by sin; unchastity; lewdness: **uncleansed**, a. not purified.

uncleavable, a. *ün-klëv'ä-bl*, that cannot be split.

unclerical, a. *ün-klër'i-käl*, unbecoming a clergyman; contrary to the clerical character.

unclipped, a. *ün-klip't'*, not diminished or shortened by clipping.

uncloaked, a. *ün-klökt'*, not covered or disguised.

unclog, v. *ün-klög'*, to free from anything that retards motion: **unclogged**, a. set free from obstructions.

unclose, v. *ün-klöz'*, to lay open; to break the seal of, as a letter: **unclosing**, imp. breaking the seal of: **unclosed**, a. open; not finished; not concluded; not sealed.

unclothe, v. *ün-klöth'*, to strip off clothes; to make naked: **unclothing**, imp.: **n**. act of taking off clothes: **unclothed**, pp.: **adj**. not clothed; wanting clothes.

unclouded, a. *ün-klöd'ëd*, free from clouds; not obscured: **uncloudedness**, n. freedom from obscurity or gloom: **uncloudy**, a. free from clouds; clear; free from obscurity or gloom.

uncoated, a. *ün-kö'tëd*, not covered with a coat.

uncock, v. *ün-kök'*, to let down the hammer of a gun or pistol.

uncoffined, a. *ün-köf'fänd*, not furnished with a coffin.

uncoil, v. *ün-köyf'*, to pull the cap off: **uncoiled**, a. not wearing a coil or cap.

uncoil, v. *ün-köyl'*, to unwind or open, as the turns of a rope.

uncoined, a. *ün-köynd'*, not coined; in bars or ingots.

uncollected, a. *ün-köl'lek'tëd*, not brought together; not recovered from confusion or wandering, as the mind.

uncoloured, a. *ün-küll'ërd*, not stained or dyed; not heightened in description.

uncombined, a. *ün-kömd'*, not dressed with a comb.

uncombined, a. *ün-köm-bünd'*, not combined; simple; separate: **uncombable**, a. incapable of being combined or united.

uncomeatable, a. *ün-käm'ät'ä-bl* (*un, come, at, and able*), in familiar language, that cannot be come at; inaccessible.

uncomely, a. *ün-küm'li*, wanting in grace; unseemly: **uncomeliness**, n. *-nës*, want of beauty or grace.

uncomfortable, a. *ün-köm'fërt'ä-bl*, affording no comfort; giving uneasiness; gloomy: **uncomfortably**, ad.: **uncomfortableness**, n. the want of ease or rest.

uncommanded, a. *ün-köm-mänd'ëd*, not required by order or law; without the proper officers, as in the case of troops.

uncommended, a. *ün-köm-mënd'ëd*, not praised or lauded: **uncommendable**, a. not worthy of praise or approbation.

uncommiserated, a. *ün-köm-miz'er'ä-tëd*, not pitied.

uncommitted, a. *ün-köm-mitt'ëd*, not pledged by anything said or done; not referred to a committee.

uncommon, a. *ün-köm'mön*, not usual; rare; not often seen or known: **uncommonly**, ad. to an unusual degree.

uncommunicated, a. *ün-köm-mü'nt-ka-tëd*, not disclosed or delivered to others: **uncommunicative**, a. not communicative; reserved.

uncompanionable, a. *ün-köm-pän'yün'ä-bl*, not sociable.

uncompassionate, a. *ün-köm-päsh'ün'ät*, having no pity or mercy.

uncompensated, a. *ün-köm-pën'sä-tëd*, not rewarded.

uncomplaining, a. *ün-köm-plän'ing*, not murmuring or disposed to murmur.

uncomplaisant, a. *ün-köm-plä-zänt'*, not civil; not courteous.

uncompleted, a. *ün-köm-plë'tëd*, not completed; not finished.

uncomplicated, a. *ün-köm-pli-kä-tëd*, not complicated; simple.

uncomplimentary, a. *ün-köm-pli-mën'tër-i*, not expressing civility or praise.

uncomplying, a. *ün-köm-pli'ing*, unbending, as in temper or disposition; not yielding to request or command.

uncompounded, a. *ün-köm-pö'tënd'ëd*, not mixed; not intricate; simple.

uncompressed, a. *ün-köm-prëst'*, free from compression.

uncompromising, a. *ün-köm-prö-m'zing*, not agreeing to terms; unyielding.

unconcealed, a. *ün-kön-sëd'*, not kept close or secret.

unconceived, a. *ün-kön-sëvd'*, not thought or imagined.

unconcern, n. *ün-kön-sërn*, absence of anxiety; indifference: **unconcerned**, a. not anxious; having no interest in; unmoved: **unconcernedly**, ad. with entire indifference; without interest or affection.

unconciliated, a. *ün-kön-sil'ä-tëd*, not propitiated; not brought into a state of friendship: **unconciliating**, a. not of winning or engaging manners; not adapted to gain favour: **unconciliatory**, a. not tending to gain favour.

unconcluded, a. *ün-kön-klë'dëd*, not decided; not closed.

uncondemned, a. *ün-kön-dëmd'*, not judged guilty; not disapproved.

uncondensed, a. *ün-kön-dëns't'*, not reduced into a smaller compass; not returned into its original form, as steam into water.

unconditional, a. *ün-kön-dish'ün'äl*, absolute; unreserved; not limited by conditions: **unconditionally**, ad. without terms of limitation.

unconducted, a. *ün-kön-dük'tëd*, not led; not guided.

unconfessed, a. *ün-kön-fëst'*, not acknowledged.

mäte, mä't, fär, läw; më'te, më't, hër; p'ine, p'in; nö'te, nö't, mö've;

unconfined, a. *ân-kôn-fînd'*, free from constraint or control; unbounded.

unconfirmed, a. *ân-kôn-fîrmd'*, not fortified by resolution; not strengthened by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the Ch. of England ritual.

unconformable, a. *ân-kôn-fârmô-á-bi*, not consistent; not agreeable or agreeing; in *ged*, applied to strata when one set is laid on the upturned edges of another set.

unconfused, a. *ân-kôn-fûzâd'*, not embarrassed.

unconfuted, a. *ân-kôn-fû-têd'*, not confuted or overthrown.

uncongealed, a. *ân-kôn-jêl'd'*, not congealed or frozen.

uncongenial, a. *ân-kôn-jên-â-bi*, not adapted to.

unconnected, a. *ân-kôn-nêk-têd'*, not united; separate; loose; vague; not coherent.

unconquerable, a. *ân-kôn-kêr-â-bi*, that cannot be overcome or subdued; invincible; insuperable: **unconquerably**, ad.: **unconquered**, a. not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued.

unconscious, a. *ân-kôn-shî-ên-shûs*, not regulated or restrained by conscience.

unconscionable, a. *ân-kôn-shûn-â-bi*, not guided or influenced by conscience; unreasonable: **unconscionably**, ad. in a manner that conscience and reason do not justify.

unconscious, a. *ân-kôn-shûs*, having no mental perception; not knowing: **unconsciously**, ad. without knowledge or perception.

unconsecrated, a. *ân-kôn-sê-kra-têd'*, not set apart for sacred use.

unconsenting, a. *ân-kôn-sên-tîng*, not yielding consent.

unconsidered, a. *ân-kôn-sîd-êrâd'*, not considered or attended to.

unconsolidated, a. *ân-kôn-sôl-i-dâ-têd'*, not made solid.

unconstitutional, a. *ân-kôn-sî-tû-shûn-â-bi*, contrary to the principles of the constitution: **unconstitutionally**, ad. in a manner not warranted by the principles and usages of the constitution.

unconstrained, a. *ân-kôn-strând'*, free from constraint; voluntary: **unconstrainedly**, ad. without force or constraint; freely.

unconsumed, a. *ân-kôn-sûm-dâd'*, not consumed or expended; not wasted or dissipated.

unconsummated, a. *ân-kôn-sûm-mâ-têd'*, not fully completed.

uncontaminated, a. *ân-kôn-tâm-ti-nâ-têd'*, not polluted or defiled.

uncontemned, a. *ân-kôn-têmd'*, not despised.

uncontending, a. *ân-kôn-tênd-îng*, not contesting.

uncontested, a. *ân-kôn-têst-êd'*, not contested or disputed.

uncontradicted, a. *ân-kôn-trâ-dîk-têd'*, not denied.

uncontrollable, a. *ân-kôn-trôl-lâ-bi*, that cannot be controlled; ungovernable; irresistible: **uncontrollably**, ad.: **uncontrolled**, a. not governed or restrained; not resisted; unopposed: **uncontrolledly**, ad. *-êd-bi*.

uncontroverted, a. *ân-kôn-trô-vêrt-êd'*, not disputed; not liable to be called in question.

unconverted, a. *ân-kôn-vêrt-êd'*, not changed; not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, and disposed unfeigningly to become a follower of the Lord Jesus; not changed in opinion; not regenerated: **unconvertible**, a. that cannot be converted or changed in form.

unconvinced, a. *ân-kôn-vînst'*, not persuaded or satisfied.

uncooked, a. *ân-kôok't'*, not cooked or dressed, as food.

uncork, v. *ân-kôrk'*, to draw the cork from.

uncorrected, a. *ân-kôn-rêkt-êd'*, not revised; not amended; not rendered exact.

uncorroborated, a. *ân-kôn-rôb-ô-ra-têd'*, not confirmed.

uncorrupt, a. *ân-kôn-rûp't'*, not depraved; not tainted with wickedness: **uncorrupted**, a. not vitiated; not depraved or perverted: **uncorruptible**, a. that cannot be corrupted.

uncounted, a. *ân-kôn-têd'*, not numbered or counted.

uncouple, v. *ân-kôup'i*, to loose; to disjoin: **uncoupling**, imp. *ân-kôup'i*, a set loose or free.

uncourteous, a. *ân-kôn-yô-uncivîl*, unpolite: **uncourtously**, ad.: **uncourteousness**, n. disobliging treatment; incivility: **uncourtly**, a. not elegant or refined in manners, as those at the court of a prince; coarse; rustic.

uncouth, a. *ân-kôth'* (AS. *un*, not, and AS. *cuth*; Ger. *kund*, known; AS. *cunnan*; Dut. *kennen*, to know), strange; awkward; ungraceful; ungainly: **uncouthly**, ad. *-li*, oddly; strangely: **uncouthness**, n. *-nês*, oddness; strangeness; awkwardness.

uncoverenated, a. *ân-kâv-ê-nânt-êd'*, not having joined in a league, covenant, or agreement, as in the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the persecuting times of the Stuarts; in *theol.*, applied by some to those who have not entered into that relationship which God has been pleased, through Christ Jesus, to establish between Himself and His people, by such appointed means of grace as baptism and the Eucharist, as when a person dies unbaptised he is said to be left to the *uncoverenated* mercies of God.

uncover, v. *ân-kâv-êr*, to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to unroof, as a building; to lay open; to bare the head in token of respect: **uncovering**, imp. laying open to view: **uncovered**, pp. laid open to view; laid bare.

uncreated, a. *ân-kre-â-têd'*, not yet created; not produced by creation.

uncredited, a. *ân-kred-î-têd'*, not set to the credit of; not believed.

uncritical, a. *ân-krî-tî-kâd'*, not according to the just rules of criticism.

uncropped, a. *ân-krôpt'*, not gathered; lying in fallow.

uncrossed, a. *ân-krôst'*, not cancelled; not opposed; not thwarted.

uncrowded, a. *ân-krôwd-êd'*, not closely pressed together; not thronged.

uncrowned, a. *ân-krôwnd'*, not crowned; deprived of a crown.

uncrystallisable, a. *ân-krîs-tâ-l-î-zâ-bi*, that cannot be formed into crystals: **uncrystallised**, a. not converted into crystals.

unction, n. *ânghk-shûn* (L. *unctio*, an anointing; *unctus*, anointed, smeared; F. *unction*), a rubbing or smearing with fat or fatty matter; anything softening or laxative; in *preaching*, that mode of address which thrills or soothes, or inspires with feelings of devotion; divine or sanctifying grace: **extreme unction**, in the R. Cath. Ch., the sacrament or rite of anointing with consecrated oil, administered to persons at the point of death: **unctuous**, a. *-tû-ûs*, resembling oil or grease; oily; greasy; in *min.*, having a greasy or soapy feel: **unctuousness**, n. *-nês*, also **unctuosity**, n. *-ô-sî-tî*, quality of being oily or greasy; fatness; oiliness.

uncultivated, a. *ân-kûlt-î-vâ-têd'*, not instructed; not civilised; rough in manners; wild; in a state of nature.

uncumbered, a. *ân-kûm-bêrd'*, not burdened; not embarrassed.

uncured, a. *ân-kûrd'*, not restrained; licentious.

uncured, a. *ân-kûrd'*, not cured or healed.

uncurl, v. *ân-kêrt'*, to loose from ringlets; to become straight: **uncurled**, a. not formed into ringlets.

uncurtailed, a. *ân-kêr-tâld'*, not shortened.

uncut, a. *ân-kût'*, not separated or divided by cutting, especially said of the leaves of a book that have not been cut or dressed in the binding.

undamaged, a. *ân-dâm-âjd'*, not made worse.

undated, a. *ân-dâ-têd'*, having no date.

undated, a. *ân-dâ-têd'* (L. *undatus*, made in the form of waves—from *unda*, a wave), having a waved surface; in *bot.*, rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.

undaunted, a. *ân-dâunt-êd'*, not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid: **undauntedly**, ad.: **undauntedness**, n. fearless bravery.

undazzled, a. *ân-dâz-îl'*, not dimmed or confused by splendour.

undebased, a. *ân-dê-bâst'*, not adulterated.

undebauched, a. *ân-dê-bâuch't'*, not corrupted by debauchery.

undecagon, n. *ân-dêk-â-gôn* (L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle), a plane figure having eleven angles or sides.

undecayed, a. *ân-dê-kâd'*, being in full strength; not impaired by age or accident: **undecaying**, a. not suffering diminution or decline.

undecivable, a. *ân-dê-sêv-â-bi*, not subject to be imposed on or misled: **undecive**, v. to free from deception, cheat, or mistake: **undecieving**, imp. freeing from deception or fallacy: **undecieved**, pp. not misled or imposed upon.

undecided, a. *ân-dê-sî-dêd'*, not decided or determined; wavering; hesitating.

côw, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jôg, shum, thîng, there, zeal.

undeciphered, a. *ün'de-si'fêr'd*, not deciphered or explained.

undeked, a. *ün'dêkt'*, not adorned; not having a deck, as a ship.

undeclared, a. *ün'de-klar'd*, not declared or avowed.

undeclinable, a. *ün'de-kli'nä-bl*, that cannot be declined or avoided; **undeclined**, a. not varied in termination.

undecomposable, a. *ün'de-köm-pôzä-bl*, that cannot be resolved into its constituent elements; **undecomposed**, a. not separated, as constituent particles.

undecorated, a. *ün'de-kô-ra-têd*, not adorned or embellished; plain.

undedicated, a. *ün'dê-dî-ka-têd*, not dedicated or consecrated; not inscribed to a patron.

undefaced, a. *ün'de-fâst'*, not disfigured; not deprived of its form; not obliterated; legible: **undefaceable**, a. that cannot be defaced or disfigured.

undefended, a. *ün'de-fend'êd*, not protected; being without works of defence; exposed to assault.

undefiled, a. *ün'de-fîd'*, not stained; not polluted; pure; clean.

undefinable, a. *ün'de-fî'nä-bl*, not capable of being described or limited; **undefined**, a. not having its limits described; not described by definition or explanation.

undefrayed, a. *ün'de-frâd'*, not defrayed or paid.

undegraded, a. *ün'de-grâ-dêd*, not reduced in rank; not deprived of dignity.

undetected, a. *ün'de-jêkt'êd*, not detected; not depressed.

undelayed, a. *ün'de-lâd'*, not delayed; not put off.

undeliberated, a. *ün'de-lîb'êr-a-têd*, not carefully considered.

undelighted, a. *ün'de-lî-têd*, not well pleased.

undelivered, a. *ün'de-lîv'êr'd*, not communicated.

undemolished, a. *ün'de-môl'isht*, not pulled down or destroyed.

undemonstrable, a. *ün'de-môn'strâ-bl*, not capable of complete proof; **undemonstrated**, a. not proved beyond the possibility of a doubt.

undeniable, a. *ün'de-nä-bl*, that cannot be contradicted; positive; certain: **undeniably**, ad.

undeplored, a. *ün'de-plôrd'*, not lamented.

undepaved, a. *ün'de-prâvd'*, not corrupted or vitiated.

undepreciated, a. *ün'de-prê-shî-a-têd*, not lowered in value.

undeprievd, a. *ün'de-prîvd'*, not divested of by authority.

under, prep. *ün'dêr* (Goth. *undar*; Ger. *unter*, *under*: Sans. *antar*; L. *inter*, among, within), beneath or below, so as to have something over or above; in a state of subjection to; less than; by the show or pretence of, as *under* the disguise of a friend; denoting rank or order of precedence, as, none were present *under* the rank of a baron; in a state of oppression by; in the state of being known by; in the state of; attested by, as *under* his own hand: **ad.** in a lower or subordinate condition; in subjection: **adj.** lower in rank or degree; subordinate: **to knock under**, to yield; **to submit: under arms**, in *mil.*, drawn up ready to use arms, as soldiers: **under fire**, exposed to an enemy's shot: **under ground**, below the surface of the ground: **under sail**, among *seamen*, moved by sails; in motion by sails—applied to a ship when sailing: **under sentence**, having sentence pronounced against: **under the lee**, to the leeward—that is, the sheltered side: **under way**, in a condition to make progress—applied to the sailing of a ship; progress; having started: **to keep under**, to hold in subjection.

under, *ün'dêr* (see *under*, prep.), a prefix signifying "that which is less than right or ordinary"; that which is inferior or subordinate to something else; lower in rank or degree. *Note*.—All the possible compounds of *under* are not given, but only those which are most common. The roots of the compounds of *under* may be ascertained by consulting the dictionary for the separate parts. *Under* is not usually separated by a hyphen, and is sometimes prepositional, as *underground*, and sometimes adverbial, as *underdone*.

underagent, n. *ün'dêr-ä-jênt*, an inferior agent.

underbid, v. *ün'dêr-bîd'*, to offer for a thing less than the value, or than is offered by another: **underbid ding**, imp. bidding less than another.

underbred, a. *ün'dêr-brêd'*, of inferior breeding or manners.

underbuilder, n. *ün'dêr-bîl'dêr*, a subordinate workman in building.

underclay, n. *ün'dêr-kîlâ*, in *geol.*, a term applied to those beds of clay which immediately underlie seams of coal, and which, where they exist, seem to have been the ancient soil or mud on which the vegetation of the coal-bed flourished.

undercliff, n. *ün'dêr-kîtf*, in *geol.*, a term applied to a cliff when the upper part has fallen down along a considerable line of coast, and forms a subordinate terrace between the sea and the original shore.

undercoat, n. *ün'dêr-kô't*, a coat worn beneath a greatcoat or other coat.

undercroft, n. *ün'dêr-kroft'* (*under*, and prov. Eng. *croft* for *crypt*, a vault: see *crypt*), a vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church, as that of St Paul's, London; any secret walk or vault under ground.

undercurrent, n. *ün'dêr-kûr'rênt*, a current below the surface of the water.

underdone, a. *ün'dêr-dûn'*, done less than is requisite; moderately cooked or done.

underdose, n. *ün'dêr-dôs*, a quantity less than a dose.

underdrain, n. *ün'dêr-drân*, a drain or trench below the surface: v. *ün'dêr-drân'*, to drain by cutting a channel below the surface of the ground; **underdrained**, pp. drained by cutting a channel below the surface.

underfoot, ad. *ün'dêr-fôot*, beneath: **adj.** applied to a kind of granite paving.

undergird, v. *ün'dêr-gêrd'*, to bind below; to gird round the bottom.

undergo, v. *ün'dêr-gô'*, to endure something burdensome; to suffer; to sustain without sinking or yielding: **undergone**, imp. suffering; enduring: **underwent**, pt. *wênt*, did undergo: **undergone**, pp. *gôn'*, borne; sustained; endured.

undergraduate, n. *ün'dêr-grâd'ü-ät*, a member or student of a university who has not taken his first degree: **undergraduate ship**, n. the office or condition of an undergraduate.

underground, n. *ün'dêr-grôund'*, a space beneath the surface of the ground: **ad.** or **adj.** beneath the surface of the earth.

undergrowth, n. *ün'dêr-grôth*, that which grows under trees.

underhand, a. *ün'dêr-hând*, secret; done by meanness or fraud; clandestine: **ad.** by meanness and fraud; by secret means.

underrived, a. *ün'dêr-rîvd'*, not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.

underkeeper, n. *ün'dêr-kêp'êr*, a subordinate keeper.

underlay, v. *ün'dêr-lâ'*, to lay beneath; to support by something laid under: **underlaying**, imp.: **underlaid**, pp.

underleaf, n. *ün'dêr-lêf*, an apple for making cider from.

underlet, v. *ün'dêr-lêt'*, to sublet.

underlie, v. *ün'dêr-lî'*, to lie beneath, as a support; to be liable to: **n.** in *mining*, the dip or inclination of a mineral vein viewed from above downwards; also *underlay*, n.

underline, v. *ün'dêr-lîn'*, to mark with a line below the word or words: **underlined**, pp. marked with a line underneath.

underling, n. *ün'dêr-lîng* (dim. of *under*), an inferior person or agent; a mean fellow.

undermaster, n. *ün'dêr-mâs'têr*, a master subordinate to the principal master.

undermine, v. *ün'dêr-mîn'*, to excavate beneath, as earth or rock, for the purpose of creating a fall, or blowing up the mass; to remove the foundation or support of anything; to injure by secret and dishonourable means: **undermining**, imp. digging away the earth beneath: **undermined**, pp. having the foundation or supports removed.

undermost, a. *ün'dêr-môst*, lowest in place beneath others.

underneath, ad. *ün'dêr-nêth* (AS. *underneodhan*, underneath—from *under*, under, and *neodhan*, beneath), below; in a lower place: **prep.** beneath; below.

underpay, v. *ün'dêr-pâ'*, to pay at too small a rate; to pay too little.

underpin, v. *ün'dêr-pîn'*, to lay stones under, as a building or wall on which it is to rest; to prop; to support by some solid foundation: **underpinning**, n. the act of one who underpins; the stones on which a building immediately rests.

underplot, n. *ün'dêr-plôt*, a series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story; a clandestine scheme.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

underprop, *v. ün'dér-pröp'*, to support; to uphold.
under-rate, *v. ün'dér-rát'*, to rate below the value:
underrated, *a.* valued too low.

underrun, *v. ün'dér-rún'*, among seamen, to pass a boat or ship along or under a cable or rope—the cable being raised and passed over the bows and stern, the men haul the boat along by pulling upon the cable.

under-secretary, *n. ün'dér-sék-ré-tér-i*, an assistant-secretary.

undersell, *v. ün'dér-sél'*, to sell the same articles at a lower price than another.

under-servant, *n. ün'dér-sér-vánt*, a servant subordinate to another.

under-sheriff, *n. ün'dér-shér-íf*, a sheriff acting under a superior; a deputy-sheriff.

undershot, *a. ün'dér-shót*, moved by water passing under the wheel, as the wheel of a mill.

undershrub, *n. ün'dér-shrub*, in bot., applied to a woody plant of small size, the ends of whose branches perish every year.

undersign, *v. ün'dér-sín'*, to write one's name at the foot: **undersigned**, *a.* subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing: *n.* the person whose name is signed at the bottom or the end; the persons whose names are so signed.

undersized, *a. ün'dér-sizd'*, being of a size less than the common.

undersoil, *n. ün'dér-soyl*, soil beneath the surface.

undersong, *n. ün'dér-sóng*, the chorus or burden of a song.

understand, *v. ün'dér-stánd'* (*under*, and *stand*: AS. *understandan*, to understand), to comprehend fully; to have just and adequate ideas of; to know the meaning of; to mean without expressing; to know what is not expressed; to be informed by another; to learn: **understanding**, *imp.* comprehending the ideas or sense of another: *adj.* knowing; skilful: *n.* that power of the mind by which it is enabled to receive or comprehend the real state of things presented to it, or that by which men derive ideas from sensations; the faculty of reflection and generalisation; among *Ger. metaphysicians*, the faculty of the mind which deals with real, practical, and material knowledge, and the adaptation of means to ends, and which is distinguished from *reason*; intellect; comprehension; conception; intelligence; terms of communication: **understood**, *pt. pp.*

understate, *v. ün'dér-stát'*, to represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

undertake, *v. ün'dér-ták'*, to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to take upon one's self; to stand bound; to promise: **undertaking**, *imp.* engaging in; beginning to perform: *n.* any business or project which a person engages to perform; an enterprise: **undertoken**, *pt. did* undertake: **undertaken**, *pp.*: **undertaker**, *n.* one who engages in any business or project; one who makes coffins and manages funerals.

undertone, *n. ün'dér-tón*, a lower manner of speaking than usual; a low tone.

undertow, *n. ün'dér-tó*, a nautical term for any decided undercurrent of water; the backward flow of a wave.

undervalue, *v. ün'dér-vál'u*, to value or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to hold in mean estimation; to despise: **undervaluing**, *imp.*: **undervalued**, *pp.*: **undervaluation**, *n.* a value or estimate below the real worth.

underwent, *pt.* of the verb **undergo**, which see.

underwood, *n. ün'dér-wood*, small trees and bushes growing among large trees; coppice.

underwork, *v. ün'dér-wérk'*, to attempt to destroy or injure by clandestine measures; to work at a less price than others: *n.* subordinate work; petty affairs.

underwrite, *v. ün'dér-rít'*, to subscribe, as one's name for insurance; to practice insuring: **underwriting**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of insuring ships, goods, &c.: **underwriter**, *n.* one who insures ships, goods, &c., for a certain amount in case of loss, by subscribing his name to a formal document in consideration of a certain sum per cent.: **underwritten**, *pp.* subscribed, as a name in writing.

undescribed, *a. ün'dér-skribd'*, not represented or set forth: **undescribable**, *a.* that cannot be represented in words.

undeserved, *a. ün'dér-zérd'*, not merited: **undeservedly**, *ad.* without desert, either good or evil: **undeservedness**, *n.* the state of being undeserved: **undeserving**, *a.* not having merit: **undeservingly**, *ad.*

undesigned, *a. ün'dés-ig-ná-téd*, not marked out or indicated.

undesigned, *a. ün'dé-zind'*, not intended; not proceeding from one purpose: **undesignedly**, *ad.*: **undesigning**, *a.* not acting with set purpose; upright; having no artful purpose.

undesirable, *a. ün'dé-zí-rá-bl'*, not to be wished; that does not please: **undesired**, *a.* not desired; not solicited: **undesiring**, *a.* not wishing: **undesirous**, *a.* not eager to obtain.

undestroyed, *a. ün'dé-stróyd'*, not wasted; not ruined.

undetached, *a. ün'dé-tácht'*, not detached or separated.

undetected, *a. ün'dé-ték-téd*, not discovered; not laid open.

undetermined, *a. ün'dé-tér-mind'*, not settled or fixed on.

undeterred, *a. ün'dé-térd'*, not restrained by fear or obstacles.

undevolved, *a. ün'dé-vél'opt'*, not opened or unfolded.

undeviating, *a. ün'dé-ví-tá-ting*, not departing from the way or from principle; steady; regular: **undeviatingly**, *ad.*

undevoured, *a. ün'dé-vóird'*, not eaten up.

undiaimed, *a. ün'dí-a-démd'*, not adorned with a diadem.

undid, *v. ün'díd'*, *pt.* of the verb **undo**, which see.

undigested, *a. ün'dí-jés-téd*, not dissolved in the stomach, as food.

undignified, *a. ün'dí-gní-fíd'*, not marked with dignity; below one's position; mean.

undiluted, *a. ün'dí-ló-téd'*, not rendered more fluid; not weakened in strength.

undiminishable, *a. ün'dí-mín-ísh-á-bl'*, not capable of being made less or smaller: **undiminished**, *a.* not lessened; not impaired: **undiminishing**, *a.* not becoming less.

undimmed, *a. ün'dímd'*, not obscured.

undiplomatic, *a. ün'díp-ló-mát-ík*, not according to diplomatic rules.

undipped, *a. ün'dípt'*, not plunged or immersed, as among water.

undirected, *a. ün'dí-rék-téd'*, not guided or instructed; not addressed, as a letter.

undiscovered, *a. ün'díz-zérd'*, not seen or observed; not discovered: **undiscernible**, *a.* that cannot be discovered; invisible: **undiscerning**, *a.* not capable of seeing or discriminating; wanting judgment to make just distinctions; injudicious.

undischarged, *a. ün'dis-chárgd'*, not freed from any load, burden, or obligation.

undisciplined, *a. ün'dis-sí-plínd'*, not duly exercised and taught; raw; not instructed.

undisclosed, *a. ün'dis-klozd'*, not revealed; not unfolded.

undiscouraged, *a. ün'dis-kúr-ájd'*, not disheartened.

undiscoverable, *a. ün'dis-kúv-ér-á-bl'*, that cannot be found out; that cannot be brought to light: **undiscovered**, *a.* not brought to light; not found out.

undiscriminating, *a. ün'dis-krim-í-ná-ting*, not observing the difference between.

undisguised, *a. ün'dis-gíed'*, not covered with a mask; not having a false appearance; open; candid; frank.

undishonoured, *a. ün'dis-ón-érd'*, not disgraced.

undismayed, *a. ün'dis-mád'*, not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.

undispersed, *a. ün'dis-pérsd'*, not scattered.

undisplayed, *a. ün'dis-plá'd'*, not unfolded.

undisposed, *a. ün'dis-pózd'*, not distributed or bestowed; not sold.

undisputed, *a. ün'dis-pá-téd'*, not contested; not called in question: **undisputedly**, *ad.* without question or dispute.

undissembled, *a. ün'dis-sém-bl'd'*, open; undisguised: **undissembling**, *a.* not exhibiting a false appearance; truthful.

undissipated, *a. ün'dis-sí-pá-téd'*, not scattered; not dispersed.

undissolvable, *a. ün'dis-zól-vá-bl'*, that cannot be dissolved or melted; that cannot be loosened: **undissolved**, *a.* not melted: **undissolving**, *a.* not melting.

undistended, *a. ün'dis-ténd-éd'*, not enlarged.

undistilled, *a. ün'dis-tíld'*, not let fall in drops; not having the spirit or essence extracted from.

undistinguishable, *a. ün'dis-ting-gwísh-á-bl'*, that cannot be distinctly seen; not to be known or distin-

guished: **un'distin'guishably**, ad.: **un'distin'guished**, a. not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other; not plainly discerned; not marked by any particular property; not eminent; not treated with any particular respect: **un'distin'guishing**, a. making no difference; not discriminating.

undistracted, a. **un'dis-trák-téd**, not perplexed; not having the mind confused by being drawn towards a variety of objects.

undistributed, a. **un'dis-tríb-ú-téd**, not dealt out; not divided among two or more.

undisturbed, a. **un'dis-térb-d**, free from interruption; unmolested; serene; tranquil: **un'disturbing**, imp. not molesting.

undiversified, a. **un'di-vér-si-fid**, not varied; uniform.

undiverted, a. **un'di-vér-téd**, not turned aside; not amused.

undividable, a. **un'di-vi-dá-bl**, that cannot be separated into parts: **un'div'id-ed**, a. not separated into parts; unbroken; whole: **un'div'id-edly**, ad. so as not to be parted.

undivorced, a. **un'di-vórst**, not separated judicially, as a man from his wife.

undivulged, a. **un'di-vúljd**, not revealed or disclosed; kept secret.

undo, v. **un-dó**, to reverse what has been done; to annul; to loose; to unravel; to ruin: **undo'ing**, imp. reversing what has been done; ruining: n. the reversing of what has been done; ruin: **undid'**, pt.: **undone'**, pp. annulled; destroyed; ruined, as he has *undone* all my work: **adj.** not performed; not executed—as, he has left his own work *undone*: **undo'er**, n. one who undoes.

undock, v. **un-dók**, to remove a vessel from a wet dock or basin.

undomesticated, a. **un'dó-més-ti-ká-téd**, not accustomed to a family life; not tamed.

undoubted, a. **un-dóv'éd**, not called in question; admitting no doubt; indisputable: **undoubt'edly**, ad. without question: **undoubt'ing**, a. not hesitating respecting the truth; not fluctuating in uncertainty; not wavering.

undrained, a. **un-drá'nd**, not freed from water.

undraped, a. **un-drápt**, not covered with drapery.

undrawn, a. **un-drá'en**, not pulled by any external force; not allured; not drawn, as a ticket; not portrayed.

undreaded, a. **un-dréd'éd**, not feared.

undreamed, a. **un-drém'd**, also **undreamt'**, a. **-drém't**, not thought of; not even dreamed of.

undress, v. **un-drés**, to divest of clothes; to strip: **undress**, n. a loose, negligent dress: **undressing**, imp.: **undressed'**, pp. divested of clothes; disrobed: **adj.** not attired; not trimmed; not put in order.

undried, a. **un-dri'd**, wet; moist.

undrilled, a. **un-dríld**, not taught and trained by frequent exercise.

undrinkable, a. **un-drink-á-bl**, that cannot be drunk.

undriven, a. **un-drív'en**, not impelled; not blown hither and thither, as snow.

undrowned, a. **un-dróv'nd**, not suffocated in water.

undue, a. **un-dú**, that cannot yet be demanded by right; improper; excessive; not agreeable to any rule or standard: **unduly**, ad. not according to duty or propriety; not in proper proportion; excessively.

undulate, v. **un-dú-lát** (L. *undula*, a little wave—from *unda*, a wave), to move up and down, as waves; to move or play, as curls or waves; to cause to vibrate: **undulát'ing**, imp. **-lá-t'ing**, waving; **adj.** wavy; rising and falling, as waves: **undulá'ted**, a. having a wavy or ridged surface: **undulát'ion**, n. **-lá-sh'én**, a waving motion or vibration; a wavy appearance; alternate elevations and depressions of the surface: **undulát'ory**, a. **-tér-t**, resembling the rising and falling motion of waves: **undulát'ingly**, ad. **-lí**: **undulatory theory**, in *optics*, that theory of light which supposes its various phenomena to be due to undulations in an ethereal medium.

unduly—see **undue**.

undutiful, a. **un-dú-ti-fú'l**, not obedient; wanting in respect: **undut'ifully**, ad.: **undut'ifulness**, n. want of respect; disobedience.

undying, a. **un-dí'ing**, not subject to death; not perishing; ever enduring.

unearned, a. **un-érnd**, not earned or obtained by labour or merit.

unearth, v. **un-érth'**, to drive from the earth or from a burrow; to uncover; to expose: **unearth'ed**,

a. **-érth'**, driven from the earth, or from a den or burrow; freed from the cover of earth, as roots: **unearth'ly**, ad. not of earth; supernatural.

uneasy, a. **un-é'st**, restless; disturbed; constrained; disagreeable: **uneas'ily**, ad. with a certain degree of pain: **uneas'iness**, n. restlessness; disquietude.

uneatable, a. **un-é-l-á-bl**, not fit to be eaten.

unedifying, a. **un-ed-i-fí'ing**, not improving to the mind: **uned'ified**, a. not improved or instructed in mind or dispositions.

uneducated, a. **un-é-dú-ká-téd**, illiterate; ignorant.

uneffaced, a. **un-é-f-á'st**, not obliterated or destroyed, as a writing or a figure on the surface of a thing.

unselected, a. **un-é-lék'téd**, not chosen; not preferred.

unembalmed, a. **un-ém-bá'nd**, not prepared to prevent decay or putrefaction.

unembarrassed, a. **un-ém-bár-rá'st**, not perplexed or confused in mind; free from pecuniary difficulties.

unembittered, a. **un-ém-bít-tér'd**, not rendered distressing; not exasperated.

unembodied, a. **un-ém-bód'id**, free from a corporal body; not collected or formed into a body.

unemphatic, a. **un-ém-fát'ik**, not characterised by emphasis or expressiveness: **un'emphatically**, ad. without energy or emphasis.

unemployed, a. **un-ém-ploý'd**, not occupied; at leisure; not engaged in work.

unempowered, a. **un-ém-pó-w'rd**, not empowered or authorised.

unencumbered, a. **un-én-kám-bér'd**, not encumbered or burdened.

unending, a. **un-énd'ing**, not coming to an end; not terminating.

unendowed, a. **un-én-dóv'ed**, not supplied with a permanent fund.

unendurable, a. **un-én-dúr-á-bl**, not to be endured; intolerable.

unengaged, a. **un-én-gájd**, not bound by promise; free from obligation; not occupied: **un'enga'ging**, a. not adapted to win the affections; not inviting.

unenglish, a. **un-íng'glish**, not according to English manners in speech or action.

unenjoyed, a. **un-én-jóý'd**, not obtained or enjoyed; not possessed with satisfaction.

unenlarged, a. **un-én-lá'rd**, not increased in bulk or extent.

unenlightened, a. **un-én-lít'nd**, not supplied with light; not enabled to see or comprehend truth.

unenlivened, a. **un-én-lív'nd**, not animated; not rendered cheerful.

unenlaved, a. **un-én-sláv'd**, not in bondage; free.

unentangled, a. **un-én-tá'ngld**, not confused or disordered; not involved in anything complicated.

unenterprising, a. **un-én-ter-prí'zing**, not adventurous.

unentertaining, a. **un-én-ter-tán'ing**, not entertaining or amusing.

unenthralled, a. **un-én-thrá'úld**, not enslaved or reduced to thralldom.

unenviable, a. **un-én-vi-á-bl**, not capable of exciting envy; not desirable: **unenv'ied**, a. exempt from the envy of others: **unenv'ious**, a. free from envy.

unequable, a. **un-ék-wá-bl**, different at different times; not uniform.

unequal, a. **un-ék-wól**, not even; not of the same size; inferior; inadequate; ill-proportioned; ill-matched; not regular or uniform: **une'qualed**, a. unparalleled; unrivalled: **une'qually**, ad.

unequivocal, a. **un-ék-wóv'o-kál**, not doubtful; clear; evident; not of doubtful signification: **un'equiv'ocally**, ad.: **un'equiv'ocality**, n. the state of being unequivocal.

unerring, a. **un-ér'ing**, committing no mistake; incapable of error; certain; sure: **uner'ringly**, ad.

unessayed, a. **un-és-sá'd**, unattempted.

unessential, a. **un-és-sen'shál**, not absolutely necessary; not necessary to the existence of a thing; unimportant.

unestablished, a. **un-és-táb'lish't**, not permanently fixed.

unevangelical, a. **un-é-ván-jél'i-kál**, not orthodox; not according to the precepts and doctrines of the Gospel as interpreted by the prevailing sects, or by a party in a Church.

unevaporated, a. **un-é-váp'o-rá-téd**, not passed off in vapour; not dissipated.

uneven, a. **un-é-vn**, not level; not uniform; not of equal length: **une'venly**, ad.: **une'venness**, n. the state of not being level; want of uniformity or levelness.

má'te, má't, fár, lá'w, mêt, hêr; pî'ne, pîn; nô'te, nô't, mó've;

unexaggerated, a. *ün'egz-ä-jér-ä-téd*, not enlarged beyond the truth.
unexalted, a. *ün'egz-ä-wítéd*, not raised high; not elevated in power.
unexamined, a. *ün'egz-ä-m'ind*, not inquired into or investigated; not interrogated.
unexampled, a. *ün'egz-ä-m'p'd*, having no example or similar case; unprecedented.
unexcelled, a. *ün'ek-séléd*, not surpassed or outstripped.
unexceptionable, a. *ün'ek-sép'shün-ä-bl*, not liable to any exception; unobjectionable.
unexcited, a. *ün'ek-sítéd*, not roused or stirred up.
unexcluded, a. *ün'eks-klógéd*, not hindered; not debarred.
unexecuted, a. *ün'eks-é-ká-téd*, not performed; not signed or sealed.
unexemplified, a. *ün'egz-ä-m'plí-fíd*, not illustrated by example.
unexercised, a. *ün'eks-ér-städ*, not practised; not disciplined.
unextorted, a. *ün'egz-ér-téd*, not called into action; not enforced.
unexhausted, a. *ün'eks-häwst'éd*, not all used or spent.
unexisting, a. *ün'egz-ist'ing*, not having being or life.
unexpanded, a. *ün'eks-pänd'éd*, not spread out.
unexpected, a. *ün'eks-pék'téd*, not looked for; sudden; taken by surprise: *un'exp'ectedly*, ad. at a time or in a manner not looked for; suddenly.
unexpended, a. *ün'eks-énd'éd*, not expended or laid out.
unexpired, a. *ün'eks-ptér'*, not ended.
unexplainable, a. *ün'eks-plan'ä-bl*, not capable of being made plain to the understanding: *un'explained*, a. not made plain or intelligible.
unexplored, a. *ün'eks-plór'*, not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.
unexplosive, a. *ün'eks-pló'siv*, not bursting out with violence, as gunpowder.
unexported, a. *ün'eks-pórt'éd*, not sent out of a country.
unexposed, a. *ün'eks-póz'éd*, not laid open to view; concealed.
unexpounded, a. *ün'eks-póund'éd*, not explained or interpreted.
unexpressed, a. *ün'eks-prést'*, not mentioned or named: *un'expres'sive*, a. not representing with force; not emphatic.
unexpunged, a. *ün'eks-pünj'*, not blotted out; not obliterated.
unextended, a. *ün'eks-ténd'éd*, having no dimensions; occupying no assignable space.
unextinguishable, a. *ün'eks-ting-gwish-ä-bl*, that cannot be quenched: *un'extinguished*, a. not quenched; not entirely repressed.
unextorted, a. *ün'eks-tórt'éd*, spontaneous; without force or compulsion.
unextracted, a. *ün'eks-trákt'éd*, not drawn out.
unfaded, a. *ün-fä-déd*, not having lost its strength or colour; unwithered: *un'fading*, a. not liable to lose its freshness; not transient; not liable to wither.
unfailing, a. *ün-fäl'ing*, not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; certain: *un'fail'ingly*, ad.
unfair, a. *ün-fär'*, not impartial; using trick or artifice; trickish; not just: *un'fairly*, ad. not in a just manner: *un'fairness*, n. dishonesty of conduct or practice; the state or quality of being not honourable or candid in dealings.
unfaithful, a. *ün-fäth'fööl*, inconstant; not observant of promises; violating trust or confidence; negligent of duty: *un'faithfully*, ad.: *un'faithfulness*, n. neglect or violation of vows or promises; breach of confidence or trust reposed.
unfallen, a. *ün-fäl'ün*, not degraded; not decreased; not ruined.
unfaltering, a. *ün-fäl'tér'ing*, not failing; not hesitating.
unfamiliar, a. *ün-fä-mil'ér*, not rendered agreeable by frequent use; not accustomed: *un'familiarity*, n. the state of being unfamiliar.
unfashionable, a. *ün-fäsh'än-ä-bl*, not according to the prevailing mode; not regulating dress, &c., according to the reigning custom: *un'fashionableness*, n. neglect of the prevailing mode: *un'fashionably*, ad.: *un'fashioned*, a. not modified by art; not having a regular form.
unfasten, v. *ün-fäs'n*, to loose; to unbind; to untie: *un'fastened*, a. loosed; untied.

unfathered, a. *ün-fäth'ér'd*, having no father: *un'fatherly*, a. unkind; not becoming a father.
unfathomable, a. *ün-fäth'äm-ä-bl*, that cannot be sounded by a line; too deep for measuring: *un'fathomably*, ad.: *un'fathomed*, a. not to be measured in depth.
unfatigued, a. *ün-fä-tég'd*, not wearied.
unfavourable, a. *ün-fä-vér-ä-bl*, not kind or obliging; not propitious; discouraging: *un'favourably*, ad.: *un'favourableness*, n. the quality of being unfavourable; want of disposition to countenance or support: *un'favour'd*, a. not favoured or assisted.
unfeared, a. *ün-fér'd*, not feared or dreaded.
unfeasible, a. *ün-fé-zí-bl*, impracticable.
unfeathered, a. *ün-féth'ér'd*, having no feathers; unfezzed.
unfed, a. *ün-féd'*, not supplied with food.
unfeeling, a. *ün-fé-ling*, void of sensibility; cruel; callous: *un'feelingly*, ad.
unfeigned, pp. *ün-fänd'*, but adj. *ün-fän'éd*, not counterfeit; real; sincere: *un'feign'edly*, ad. without hypocrisy; sincerely.
unfelt, a. *ün-félt'*, not felt; not perceived.
unfeminine, a. *ün-fém-i-nin*, not according to the female character or manners.
unfenced, a. *ün-féns't*, deprived of a fence.
unfermented, a. *ün-fér-mént'éd*, not having undergone the process of fermentation; unleavened.
unfetter, v. *ün-fét'tér*, to loose from fetters or bonds; to free from restraint: *un'fetter'd*, pp. unchained: *adj.* free from restraint.
unfigured, a. *ün-fíg'ür'd*, plain; not covered or adorned with figures.
unfilial, a. *ün-fil'äl*, undutiful; not becoming a child.
unfilled, a. *ün-fíld'*, not fully supplied.
unfinished, a. *ün-fínisht'*, not complete; not brought to an end; wanting the last touch.
unfit, a. *ün-fít'*, unsuitable; unqualified: *v.* to disable; to disqualify: *un'fit'ing*, imp. rendering unfit or unsuitable: *adj.* disqualifying; unbecoming: *un'fitted*, pp. disqualified; rendered unsuitable: *un'fitly*, ad.: *un'fitness*, n. want of suitable powers or qualifications; want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.
unfix, v. *ün-fiks'*, to remove, as a bond or fastening; to loose from that which fastens; to unsettle: *un'fix'ing*, imp. unsettling; loosening: *un'fixed*, pp.: *adj.* wandering; inconstant; having no settled object: *un'fix'edness*, n. the state of being unfixed or unsettled.
unflagging, a. *ün-fläg'ing*, not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.
unflattering, a. *ün-flät'tér'ing*, not concealing the truth; not gratifying with obsequious behaviour.
unfledged, a. *ün-fléd'ed*, not yet furnished with feathers; not having attained to full growth.
unflinching, a. *ün-flínsh'ing*, not shrinking; resolute.
unfolded, a. *ün-föld'ed*, not vanquished.
unfold, v. *ün-föld'*, to expand; to open; to spread out; to lay open to view; to disclose; to reveal: *un'folding*, imp. expanding; disclosing: *n.* the act of expanding or disclosing: *un'fold'ed*, pp. expanded; revealed.
unforbidden, a. *ün-för-bí'd'n*, not prohibited; allowed.
unforced, a. *ün-fórst'*, not constrained; not urged or impelled; not feigned; natural; not violent.
unforeboding, a. *ün-för-bó'ding*, giving no omens.
unforeseen, a. *ün-för-sén'*, not known before it happened.
unforetold, a. *ün-för-tóld'*, not predicted.
unforewarned, a. *ün-för-wár'üdn'*, not previously warned or admonished.
unforgetful, a. *ün-för-gét'fööl*, not losing remembrance of.
unforgiven, a. *ün-för-giv'n*, not pardoned: *un'forgiving*, a. not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.
unforgotten, a. *ün-för-gót'n*, also *un'forgot'*, a. *-gót'*, not lost to memory; not overlooked.
unformed, a. *ün-fórm'd*, not moulded into regular shape.
unforsaken, a. *ün-för-säk'n*, not deserted; not entirely neglected.
unfortified, a. *ün-för-tí-fíd*, not secured from attack by walls and defences; not guarded; defenceless.
unfortunate, a. *ün-för-tü-nät'*, not successful; not prosperous: *un'fortunately*, ad. without success; unhappily.

unfossilised, a. *ün-fös'sil-ted*, not converted into stone.
 unfought, a. *ün-fäöt'*, not contended or contested, as a battle.
 unfound, a. *ün-föwend'*, not found; not met with.
 unfounded, a. *ün-föwend-ed* having no foundation; vain; idle.
 unfragrant, a. *ün-frä-gränt'*, not sweet-smelling.
 unframed, a. *ün-främ'd'*, not fitted for erection; not formed.
 unfranchised, a. *ün-frän'cht-ed*, not granted certain privileges or rights.
 unfrighted, a. *ün-fräöt'*, not having a freight; not filled or stored.
 unfreed, a. *ün-fréd'*, not liberated.
 unfreighted, a. *ün-frät-ed*, not loaded, as a ship.
 unfrequent, a. *ün-fré-kuént*, not common: *unfrequent-ed*, a. rarely visited; seldom resorted to.
 unfriable, a. *ün-frü-a-bl*, not easily crumbled.
 unfriended, a. *ün-frënd-ed*, wanting friends: *unfriendly*, a. not kind; not favourable: *unfriendly-ness*, n. want of kindness.
 unfroek, v. *ün-frök'*, to disrobe; to uncover.
 unfrozen, a. *ün-fröz-en*, not congealed.
 unfrugal, a. *ün-frö-gäl*, not saving or economical.
 unfruitful, a. *ün-fröt'fööl*, not producing fruit; unproductive; barren: *unfruitfully*, ad.: *unfruitfulness*, n. barrenness; unproductiveness.
 unfulfilled, a. *ün-fööl'fild'*, not accomplished.
 unfunded, a. *ün-fünd-ed*, having no permanent fund for the payment of interest.
 unfurl, v. *ün-férl'*, to loose and unfold; to expand: *unfurling*, imp. unfolding: *unfurled*, pp. unfolded; expanded.
 unfurnished, a. *ün-fér-nisht*, not supplied with furniture; empty.
 ungainly, a. *ün-gän'li*, not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward: *ungainliness*, n. clumsiness.
 ungallant, a. *ün-gäl-länt*, discourteous; rude: *ungallantly*, ad.
 ungarnished, a. *ün-gär-nisht*, not garnished or furnished; unadorned.
 ungarrisoned, a. *ün-gär-ris-sünd*, not furnished with troops for defence.
 ungathered, a. *ün-gäth-ér'd*, not collected; not picked or plucked.
 ungenerous, a. *ün-jén'é-rüs*, not of a noble mind; illiberal; not magnanimous: *ungeniously*, ad. unkindly; dishonourably.
 ungenial, a. *ün-jén'ti-äl*, not favourable to natural growth.
 ungentle, a. *ün-jén-tél'*, not consistent with polite manners or good breeding: *ungentlely*, ad.
 ungentle, a. *ün-jén'ti*, harsh; rude: *ungentily*, ad. harshly: *ungeniety*, n. harshness; rudeness; unkindness; incivility.
 ungentlemanly, ad. *ün-jén'ti-män'li*, not becoming a gentleman: *ungeniemanliness*, n. the state of being unlike a gentleman.
 ungeometrical, a. *ün-jé-ö-mét-ri-käl*, not agreeable to the rules of geometry.
 ungifted, a. *ün-gift-ed*, not endowed with peculiar faculties.
 ungilded, a. *ün-gild-ed*, also *ungilt'*, a. *-gült'*, not overlaid with gold.
 ungird, v. *ün-gérd'*, to loose from a girdle or band: to unbind: *ungirding*, imp.: *ungird-ed*, pp., also *ungirt'*, pp. unbound: *adj.* loosely dressed.
 ungladdened, a. *ün-gläd-d'nd*, not made glad or cheered.
 unglazed, a. *ün-gläz'd*, not furnished with glass; wanting glass windows.
 ungodly, a. *ün-göd'li*, wicked; impious; neglecting the worship of God: *ungodliness*, n. disregard of God and His commands.
 ungorged, a. *ün-görjd'*, not filled; not sated.
 ungovernable, a. *ün-gäv'érn-a-bl*, that cannot be governed or restrained: unruly: *ungovernably*, ad.: *ungovernableness*, n. the quality of not being able to be restrained; unruliness: *ungoverned*, a. not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated.
 ungowned, a. *ün-göwend'*, not having or not wearing a gown.
 ungraced, a. *ün-gräst'*, not embellished or dignified; not honoured: *ungraceful*, a. not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance: *ungracefully*, ad. awkwardly; inelegantly: *ungracefulness*, n. want of ease or dignity; awkwardness.

ungracious, a. *ün-grä'shüs*, offensive; displeasing; odious; hateful: *ungraciously*, ad.
 ungrammatical, a. *ün-gräm-mät'i-käl*, not according to the rules of grammar: *ungrammatically*, ad.
 ungranted, a. *ün-gränt-ed*, not conceded; not bestowed or conferred.
 ungrateful, a. *ün-grät'fööl*, not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favours; making ill returns for a kindness; not agreeable; displeasing: *ungratefully*, ad.: *ungratefulness*, n. wanting in thankful feelings for favours received; ill return for a kindness.
 ungratified, a. *ün-grät'fild*, not pleased; not indulged.
 ungrounded, a. *ün-gröwend-ed*, having no foundation or support; false.
 ungrudging, a. *ün-grüd'ig*, given willingly: *ungrudgingly*, ad.
 ungual, a. *üng-wäöl* (L. *unguis*, a nail, a claw), pert. to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, hoof, or claw attached: *ungual*, a. *-güäl*, pert. to or like a claw: *unguicular*, a. *-güik'ül*, formed as a nail or claw: *unguiculate*, a. *-lät*, also *unguiculated*, a. *-lät-ted*, having claws; in *bot.*, applied to petals which have an unguis or stalk: *unguiform*, a. *üng-gwö'fäörm* (L. *forma*, a shape), claw-shaped: *unguis*, n. *-güis* (L.), a claw; in *bot.*, the narrowed part of the base of a petal.
 unguarded, a. *ün-gär'd-ed*, not watched; not defended; not attentive to danger; not cautious: *unguardedly*, ad.: *unguardedness*, n. the state of being not attentive to danger.
 unguent, n. *üng-gwönt* (L. *unguentum*, an ointment, a perfume — from *ungō*, I besmear: F. *onguent*: Sp. *unguento*), a soft composition used for the cure of sores, burns, and the like; an ointment: *unguentous*, a. *-gwönt'üs*, partaking of the qualities of an unguent.
 unguessed, a. *ün-gést'*, not obtained by conjecture.
 ungual, ungicular, unguiculate, unguis, &c. — see *ungual*.
 ungula, n. *üng-gü-lä* (L. *ungula*, a hoof, a claw: It. *unglia*: F. *ongle*), a hoof-shaped section of a cylinder, a cone, &c., cut off by a plane oblique to the base: *ungulate*, a. *-lät*, also *ungulated*, a. *-lät-ted*, hoof-shaped; having the digits enclosed in hoofs: *ungulous*, a. *-lüs*, pert. to or resembling a hoof: *ungulite-grit*, *-it-grit* (L. *ungula*, a hoof, Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and Eng. *grit*), in *geol.*, a series of greenish-coloured shales and grits occurring near St Petersburg, so called because their prevailing shell is the *obolus* or *ungula*, a nail-shaped brachiopod.
 uninhabitable, a. *ün-häb'ti-bl*, that cannot be dwelt in; not fit for abode.
 uninhabited, a. *ün-hä-bit'ä-ted*, not accustomed.
 unhackneyed, a. *ün-häk'nid*, not worn out by use and repetition.
 unhallowed, a. *ün-häl'löd*, profane; unholy; impure.
 unhand, v. *ün-händ'*, to loose from the hand; to let go.
 unhandled, a. *ün-hän'd'ld*, not touched; not treated or discoursed on.
 unhandsome, a. *ün-händ'süm*, not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; uncivil: *unhandsomely*, ad.: *unhandiness*, n. want of beauty and elegance; unfairness; incivility.
 unhandy, a. *ün-hän'd'li*, not skilful and ready in the use of the hands; awkward: *unhandily*, ad. awkwardly; clumsily: *unhandiness*, n. want of dexterity; awkwardness.
 unhang, v. *ün-häng'*, to divest of hangings, as a room; to take from the hinges, as a door: *unhanged*, also *unhung'*, pp. not punished by hanging.
 unhappy, a. *ün-hap'pt*, miserable or wretched in a certain degree; bringing calamity; wretched: *unhappily*, ad. unfortunately; miserably, &c.: *unhappiness*, n. misfortune; misery; wretchedness.
 unharassed, a. *ün-här'äsd*, not fatigued with bodily labour, or with care; at ease.
 unharboured, a. *ün-här'bér'd*, not sheltered.
 unhardened, a. *ün-här'd'nd*, not made more firm or compact; not made obdurate, as the heart.
 unhardy, a. *ün-här'd'i*, not able to endure fatigue; feeble.
 unharmed, a. *ün-här'm'd'*, unhurt; uninjured.
 unharmonious, a. *ün-här-mön'üs*, discordant; not adapted to each other: *unharmoniously*, ad.
 unharness, v. *ün-här'nés*, to loose from harness or gear; to divest of armour: *unharnessing*, imp.: *unharnessed*, pp. divested of harness.
 unhatched, a. *ün-häch't'*, not having left the egg; immature.

unhaunted, a. *ün-hä'önt-éd*, not resorted to; not visited by ghosts or spirits.

unhazarded, a. *ün-hä's-ér-éd*, not put in danger; not exposed to loss.

unhealthy, a. *ün-hé'lt-hi*, wanting in a sound and vigorous state of body; unsound; sickly; **unhealthful**, a. injurious to health; unwholesome; **unhealthfully**, ad. *ün-hé'lt-hi*, ad. in an unwholesome manner; **unhealthiness**, n. the quality or condition of being unhealthy; the want of a sound and vigorous state of body.

unheard, a. *ün-hér'd*, not perceived by the ear; unknown by fame; unprecedented.

unheated, a. *ün-hé'f-éd*, not made hot.

unheavenly, a. *ün-hé'v-n-l*, not resembling heaven.

unhedged, a. *ün-hé'd-j*, not surrounded by a hedge; not fenced in.

unheeded, a. *ün-hé'd-éd*, disregarded; neglected; **unheededful**, a. inattentive; careless; **unheeded fully**, ad. *ün-hé'd-éd*, a. careless; negligent; **unheeded ingly**, ad. *ün-hé'p-l*, having no aid or assistance; unsupported.

unheroic, a. *ün-hé-ró-i-k*, not brave.

unhesitating, a. *ün-hé's-tá-tíng*, not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready; **unhesitatingly**, ad. *ün-hé's-tá-tíng*, ad. *ün-hé's-tá-tíng*, not dressed, as stone; rough.

unhindered, a. *ün-hín-dér'd*, not opposed.

unhinge, v. *ün-hín-g*, to take from the hinges; to unfix; to loosen; to unsettle; **unhinging**, imp. *ün-hín-g*, pp. *ün-hín-g*, loosened from the hinges; unsettled; deranged.

unhistorical, a. *ün-his-tór-i-kál*, not pert. to or contained in history.

unhive, v. *ün-hí'v*, to drive from a hive; to deprive of a habitation.

unholy, a. *ün-hó-l*, profane; not hallowed or consecrated; impious; wicked; not ceremonially purified; **unholyly**, ad. in an unholy manner; **unholiness**, n. impiety; an unsanctified state of the heart; profaneness.

unhonoured, a. *ün-ón-ér'd*, not regarded; not held in high estimation; not celebrated.

unhook, v. *ün-hók*, to loose from a hook; **unhooked**, a. loosed from a hook.

unhoped, a. *ün-hóp't*, not expected; not so probable as to excite hope; **unhopeful**, a. leaving no room for hope; **unhopefully**, ad.

unhorse, v. *ün-hó's*, to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount; **unhorsed**, a. thrown from a horse; **unhorsing**, imp. throwing from a horse; dismounting.

unhouse, v. *ün-hó'üz*, to drive from a house or habitation; **unhoused**, a. houseless; destitute of shelter.

unhumiliated, a. *ün-hüm-í-l*, not affected with shame; not contrite in spirit.

unhunted, a. *ün-hánt-éd*, not pursued with hounds for taking, as game.

unhurt, a. *ün-hér't*, not injured; not harmed; **unhurtful**, a. harmless.

unhusbanded, a. *ün-hüs-bánd-éd*, not managed with frugality.

unhusk, v. *ün-húsk*, to free from husks; **unhusked**, a. freed from the husk; **unhusking**, n. the process of freeing grain or other corn from husks.

uni, prefix, *üni* (L. *unus*, one), used as a prefix, or in composition, and signifies *only one*, or *producing one*.

uniaxial, a. *ün-i-ák-si-ál* (L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *axis*), having but one axis.

unicellular, a. *ün-i-sél-ü-lér* (L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *cellular*), composed of one cell.

uniclinal, a. *ün-i-klí-nál* (L. *unus*, one, and Gr. *klino*, I. *clino*, I bend, I lean), in *geol.*, a term applied to one great elevation or depression of strata, after which the rocks regain their normal inclination.

unicorn, n. *ün-i-kórn* (L. *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn), a fabulous animal resembling a horse, but having one horn issuing from its forehead; the narwhal, an animal of the whale kind having a long twisted tusk growing out of its nose; **unicornous**, a. *-kór-nis*, one-horned.

unideal, a. *ün-i-dé-ál*, not ideal; real.

unifacial, a. *ün-i-fá-shi-ál* (L. *unus*, one, and *facies*, the face), having only one face or front surface.

uniflorous, a. *ün-i-fló-rús* (L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, a flower—*gen. floris*), having but one flower.

uniform, a. *ün-i-fórm* (L. *unus*, one, and *forma*, shape), having always the same form, manner, or character; not different; not variable; regular; **n.** an official or state dress; the particular dress of soldiers; a livery for a policeman, a gaoler, &c.;

uniformly, ad. *-l*, without variation; **uniformity**, n. *-fór-mi-ti*, constant resemblance to itself; sameness; unvaried likeness; resemblance in shape and character, as between the corresponding parts of a subject in the fine arts; **Act of Uniformity**, the Act of Parliament which regulates the rites and forms of the Church of England; **uniformitarian**, n. *-fór-mi-tá-ri-án*, in *geol.*, one who holds the doctrine that the laws of nature have acted uniformly throughout all time past, and that the appearances in the earth's crust, however difficult of solution, are to be ascribed to the uniform action of those laws, and not to revolutionary operations.

unify, v. *ün-i-fí* (L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, I make), to reduce to unity or uniformity; **unifying**, imp. *ün-i-fí*, pp. *-fí*; **unification**, n. *-fi-ká-shún*, reduction to unity or uniformity.

unigeniture, n. *ün-i-jén-i-túr* (L. *unus*, one, and *genitus*, produced, brought forth), the state of being the only-begotten; **unigenitus**, a. *-i-tús*, only-begotten; in a celebrated bull or ecclesiastical decree issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, which began with that word.

unigenous, a. *ün-i-jé-nús* (L. *unus*, one, and *genus*, a kind), of one or the same kind or genus.

unilabiate, a. *ün-i-lá-bi-ál* (L. *unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip), in *bot.*, having one lip only.

unilateral, a. *ün-i-lá-tér-ál* (L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, a side—*gen. lateris*), having but one side; in *bot.*, arranged on one side or turned to one side.

uniliteral, a. *ün-i-lí-tér-ál* (L. *unus*, one, and *littera*, a letter), consisting of one letter only.

unilocular, a. *ün-i-lók-ü-lér* (L. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, having a single division or cavity.

unilluminated, a. *ün-i-lí-lú-mi-ná-téd*, dark; ignorant.

unimaculated, a. *ün-i-lí-lús-trá-téd*, not made plain.

unimaginable, a. *ün-im-á-jín-á-bl*, not to be conceived; **unimaginative**, a. that cannot have a notion or idea; **unimagined**, a. not conceived.

unimitated, a. *ün-im-á-tá-téd*, not copied in form, &c.

unimpaired, a. *ün-im-pá-rd*, not made worse; not enfeebled.

unimpassioned, a. *ün-im-pásh-ánd*, not endowed with passions; cool; calm.

unimpeachable, a. *ün-im-pésh-á-bl*, that cannot be accused; free from stain or fault; **unimpeached**, a. not charged or accused.

unimpeded, a. *ün-im-pé-déd*, not hindered.

unimplored, a. *ün-im-plór-d*, not solicited.

unimportant, a. *ün-im-pór-tánt*, not of great moment; insignificant.

unimportuned, a. *ün-im-pór-tánd*, not requested with urgency.

unimposing, a. *ün-im-pó-zíng*, not being adapted to impress forcibly.

unimpregnable, a. *ün-im-prég-ná-bl*, that may be taken; that may be impugned.

unimpressible, a. *ün-im-prés-sí-bl*, that cannot receive impressions; **unimpressed**, a. not awakened or aroused; not fixed deep in the mind; **unimpressive**, a. not forcible; not adapted to awaken the passions; **unimpressively**, ad.

unimprovable, a. *ün-im-pró-vá-bl*, not capable of culture or tillage; **unimproved**, a. not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge or excellence; not used; not tilled; **unimproving**, a. not tending to advance or instruct.

unimascular, a. *ün-i-mús-kü-lér* (L. *unus*, one, and *musculus*, a muscle), having one muscle only, and one muscular impression.

uninclosed, a. *ün-in-kló-zd*, not confined on all sides.

unincorporated, a. *ün-in-kórp-ó-rá-téd*, not united in one body; not blended.

unincumbered, a. *ün-in-küm-bér'd*, not burdened; free from mortgage or other charge.

undorsed, a. *ün-in-dórs't*, not indorsed or assigned.

uninfected, a. *ün-in-fékt-éd*, not contaminated by foul air; not corrupted; **uninfectious**, a. not foul; not capable of communicating disease.

uninfested, a. *ün-in-fést-éd*, not plagued or annoyed.

uninflamed, a. *ün-in-flám-d*, not set on fire; not highly provoked; **uninflamable**, a. that cannot be set on fire.

uninfluenced, a. *ün-in-flú-énst*, not persuaded or moved by others; acting freely; **uninfluential**, a. not able to sway or affect the action of another.

uninformed, a. *ün-in-fá-órm-d*, not instructed; untaught.

có'o, bó'y, fót; püre, bú'd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

uninhabitable, a. *ün'in-hab'i-tä-bl*, unfit to be dwelt in by men; **uninhabited**, a. not dwelt in by men; without inhabitants.

uninitiated, a. *ün'in-ish'i-a-ted*, not instructed in the first principles.

uninjured, a. *ün'in-jörd*, not hurt; suffering no harm.

uninscribed, a. *ün'in-skrib'd*, not marked on with letters or characters.

uninspired, a. *ün'in-spir'd*, not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

uninstructed, a. *ün'in-strukt-ed*, not educated; not furnished with instructions or directions; **uninstructive**, a. not conferring improvement.

uninsulated, a. *ün'in-sul-a-ted*, not being separated or detached.

uninsured, a. *ün'in-shörd*, not secured against loss, as by fire.

unintellectual, a. *ün'in-tel-ek-tü-äl*, not having a great capacity of receiving and comprehending ideas.

unintelligent, a. *ün'in-tel-l-jent*, possessing a dull understanding; **unintelligible**, a. that cannot be understood.

unintended, a. *ün'in-tend-ed*, not designed.

unintentional, a. *ün'in-ten-shün-äl*, done or happening without design; **unintentionally**, ad. without design.

uninterested, a. *ün'in-ter-est-ed*, not having the mind engaged; having nothing at stake; **uninteresting**, a. not capable of exciting or attracting the mind; **uninterestingly**, ad. -ly.

uninterpolated, a. *ün'in-ter-pö-lä-ted*, not inserted by another into an original writing.

uninterpreted, a. *ün'in-ter-pré-ted*, not explained.

uninterred, a. *ün'in-ter'd*, not buried.

uninterrupted, a. *ün'in-ter-rüp-ted*, not broken; unceasing; not disturbed by intrusion, or by another occupation; **uninterruptedly**, ad.

unintoxicating, a. *ün'in-tök-s'i-kät-ing*, that does not make drunk.

untrenched, a. *ün'in-trénsh't*, not protected by a ditch and parapet.

unintroduced, a. *ün'in-trö-düst*, not duly conducted or ushered into a place; not brought into notice.

uninured, a. *ün'in-ür'd*, not hardened by use or practice.

uninvaded, a. *ün'in-vä-däd*, not entered with a hostile design.

uninvested, a. *ün'in-vést-ed*, not placed in possession, as an office; not laid siege to; not laid out in some kind of property.

uninvestigated, a. *ün'in-vés'ti-gä-ted*, not searched into.

uninvited, a. *ün'in-vít-ed*, not requested; not solicited; **uninviting**, a. not alluring; not drawing to.

uninvoked, a. *ün'in-vök't*, not asked for by earnest address in prayer.

union, n. *ün'yün* or *ün't-ün* (F. *union*; It. *unione*, union—from L. *unus*, one), the act of joining two or more things into one in order to form a new body; concord; agreement; intimate connection; confederacy; a permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade, and which is instituted for mutual protection and assistance in matters of dispute between them and their employers, for the increase of wages, for the shortening of the hours of labour, and for suchlike; a joint or connection; several parishes united for the joint management of their poor; **unionism**, n. -ism, the system of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; **unionist**, n. -ist, one who advocates or promotes union; a member of a trades-union; **The Union**, the legislative incorporation of Scotland and England in A.D. 1706, and of Ireland with both in A.D. 1800; **union-jack** (F. *jaque*, the surcoat or jacket of a soldier, which in the middle ages was usually emblazoned with the red cross of St George), the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland, exhibiting the union of the crosses of St George of England, St Andrew of Scotland, and St Patrick of Ireland; **union-joint**, a joint in the form of the letter T for uniting pipes of iron, &c.; **union by the first intention**, in *surg.*, the joining together of the opposite surfaces of a recent wound, when brought into contact, without suppuration.

unionide, n. plu. *ün't-ün'ä-dé* (L. *unio*, a single large pearl, and the Gr. termination *ides*, signifying descent), the family of river-mussels found in the ponds and streams of all parts of the world.

uniparous, a. *ün'ip'd-rüs* (L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, I bear or bring forth), producing only one at a birth.

uniped, a. *ün't-péd* (L. *unus*, one, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), having only one foot.

unique, a. *ün'nek* (F. *unique*, sole, singular—from L. *unus*, one), sole; only; without an equal; without another of the same kind.

uniradiated, a. *ün't-rä'di-a-ted* (L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *radiated*), having one ray.

unirritated, a. *ün't-ri-tä-ted*, not provoked or angered.

unisexual, a. *ün't-seks'ü-äl* (L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *sexual*), in bot., of a single sex—applied to plants having separate male and female flowers.

unison, n. *ün't-sün* (L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound), sameness of sound; sounds precisely equal in respect to acuteness or gravity; agreement; concord; adj. sounding alone; **unisonant**, a. *ün'ts'ö-nant* (L. *sonans*, sounding), having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; **unisonance**, n. -nans, accordance of sounds.

unit, n. *ün'it* (L. *unitas*; F. *unité*; It. *unità*, oneness, sameness—from L. *unus*, one), a single person or thing; the least whole number; in *math.*, a certain dimension or magnitude assumed as a standard of measure.

Unitarian, n. *ün't-tä-r'i-än* (L. *unitas*, oneness—from *unus*, one), one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, ascribing divinity to God the Father only; adj. pert. to; **Unitarianism**, n. -ism, the doctrines of those who deny the divinity of Christ, or the personality of the Holy Ghost.

unite, v. *ün'it* (L. *unire*, to join together; F. *unir*, to combine; to join in affection or interest; to cause to agree; to make to adhere; to grow together; to be mixed; *united*, imp. *united*, pp. *united*), adj. joined; made to agree; mixed; *unite*, a. -tä-bl, that may be united; *unitedly*, ad. -ly; *unite*, n. -tér, one who or that which unites; **unity**, n. *ün't-ü* (L. *unitas*, oneness), state of being one; concord; agreement; oneness of sentiment or behaviour; the correspondence of various parts so as to form one harmonious whole; **United Brethren**, the Moravians, a certain religious sect.

univalve, n. *ün'it-välve* (L. *unus*, one, and *valve*, the folds or leaves of a door), a shell-fish whose shell consists of a single piece, as in the periwinkle and limpet; adj. having one valve or piece only; **univalvular**, a. -vä-lér, having one valve only.

universal, a. *ün'ivér-säl* (L. *universalis*, belonging to all or the whole—from *universus*, the whole; F. *universel*; It. *universale*), embracing or comprehending the whole; general; all; comprising all the particulars; n. in *logic*, a general abstract conception universally applicable to each individual or species contained under it; **universally**, ad. -ly, in a manner to comprehend all; **universality**, n. -säl-ü-ti, state of extending to the whole; **universalism**, n. -säl-izm, the doctrines or beliefs of the universalists; **universalist**, n. -säl, one who holds the doctrine that all men will be finally saved.

universe, n. *ün't-vérs* (L. *universum*, the whole world—from *unus*, one, and *versus*, turned; It. *universo*; F. *univers*), the whole system of created things; heaven and earth and all that pertain to them; **universality**, n. -vérs'ä-ü-ti, an incorporated institution for the purpose of imparting instruction in literature and science, and possessing the legal power of conferring degrees.

univocal, a. *ün'ivö-käl* (F. *univoque*; It. *univoco*, univocal—from L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, a voice, a word—gen. *vocis*), having one meaning only; having unison of sounds; n. a word having one signification or meaning; **univocally**, ad. -ly.

unjoined, a. *ün-jöynd*, not connected; not united.

unjointed, a. *ün-jöynt-ed*, having no joinings; having no articulation, as the stem of a plant.

unjudged, a. *ün-jüjd'*, not tried; not censured rashly.

unjust, a. *ün-jüst*, contrary to the standard of right; wrongful; not equitable; **unjustly**, ad. wrongfully.

unjustifiable, a. *ün-jüst'i-fi-ä-bl*, that cannot be proved to be right; not to be defended; **unjustifiably**, ad.; **unjustified**, a. not vindicated; not pardoned.

unkennel, v. *ün-kén-nél*, to drive from a hole, as a fox; to release from a kennel; to rouse from secrecy; **unken nelling**, imp. *unken nelled*, pp. *unken nelled*, adj. let loose from confinement; driven from his hole, as a fox.

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mäte, mät, hër; päne, pä; nöte, nö, möve;

unkept, a. *ün-kēpt'*, not retained or preserved; not observed.

unkind, a. *ün-kind'*, not benevolent; not obliging; **unkindly**, ad.: **unkindness**, n. want of goodwill; disobliging treatment; want of natural affection: **unkindliness**, n. quality of being unkindly.

unkindled, a. *ün-kind'ld*, not set on fire. **unkinglike**, a. *ün-king'lik*, also **unkingly**, a. unbecoming a king; not noble.

unknightly, a. *ün-nit'li*, unbecoming a knight. **unknit**, v. *ün-nit'*, to separate; to loose; to open out work that has been knit.

unknot, v. *ün-nót'*, to untie; to free from knots: **unknotted**, a. untied.

unknowing, a. *ün-nō'ing*, not knowing; ignorant: **unknowingly**, ad.: **unknown'**, a. not understood clearly; doubtful; not recognised by remembrance; greater than is imagined.

unlaborious, a. *ün-lā-bōr'i-ūs*, not difficult to be done; **unlaboriously**, ad.: **unlaboured**, a. not tilted; that offers without effort; easy; not stiff.

unlace, v. *ün-lās'*, to loose from a fastening of cord or string passed through holes: **unlacing**, imp.: **unlaced**, pp. unfastened.

unlade, v. *ün-lād'*, to take out the cargo of; to remove, as a load: **unlading**, imp. removing a load or cargo from a ship: **unladen**, pp. freed from a load.

unladylike, a. *ün-lā-dī'lik*, not becoming a lady. **unlaid**, a. *ün-lād'*, not placed; not fixed; not pacified.

unlamented, a. *ün-lām-ēnt'ēd*, not regretted; not mourned for.

unlarded, a. *ün-lār'dēd*, not intermixed. **unlatch**, v. *ün-lāč'*, to loose by lifting the latch.

unlawful, a. *ün-lāw'fūl*, contrary to law; illegal: **unlawfully**, ad.: **unlawfulness**, n. state of being contrary to law.

unlay, v. *ün-lā'*, to untwist the strands of a rope. **unlearn**, v. *ün-lēr'n'*, to forget what has been learned:

unlearning, imp.: **unlearned**, pp. forgotten: adj. *ün-lēr'n'ēd*, ignorant; not instructed; not gained by study: **unlearnedly**, ad.

unleavened, a. *ün-lēv'n'd*, not fermented, as bread. **unled**, a. *ün-lēd'*, not led or conducted.

unless, conj. *ün-lēs'* (un, not, and less: said to be a corruption of the old Eng. phrase, *in lasse than*), except; if not; supposing that not.

unlesened, a. *ün-lēs'n'd*, not diminished. **unlettered**, a. *ün-lēt'tērd*, not learned; untaught; ignorant.

unlevel, a. *ün-lēv'el*, not even: **unlevelled**, a. not levelled; not laid even.

unlicensed, a. *ün-lī-sēns't*, not having permission by authority.

unlicked, a. *ün-līk't*, shapeless; not formed to smoothness; rough.

unlighted, a. *ün-līt'ēd*, not kindled or set on fire; not illuminated.

unlightsome, a. *ün-līt'sōm*, dark; wanting light. **unlike**, a. *ün-līk'*, having no resemblance; dissimilar: **unlike**, a. improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected: ad. improbably: **unlikeness**, n. want of resemblance; **unlikelihood**, n. also **unlikeness**, n. state of being unlikely; improbability.

unlimber, v. *ün-līm'bēr*, in artillery practice and in action, to detach the fore part or trail, with the horses, from a field-piece: **unlimbering**, imp.: **unlimbered**, pp. free from the limbers, as a gun.

unlimited, a. *ün-līm'it'ēd*, having no bounds; indefinite; not restrained.

unlink, v. *ün-līng'k'*, to free from links; to disconnect.

unliquefied, a. *ün-līk'wē-fīd*, unmelted; not dissolved.

unliquided, a. *ün-līk'wī-dā-tēd*, not settled; not paid.

unlively, a. *ün-līv'li*, not lively; dull.

unload, v. *ün-lōd'*, to discharge of a load or cargo, as a ship; to disburden: **unloading**, imp. relieving of a burden: **unloaded**, pp. freed from a cargo or burden.

unlocated, a. *ün-lō-kā'tēd*, not fixed in a place. **unlock**, v. *ün-lōk'*, to unfasten; to lay open: **unlocked**, a. not made fast.

unlooked-for, a. *ün-lōok't'fōr*, not expected; not foreseen.

unloose, v. *ün-lōs'* (AS. *unlesan*, to free), to untie; to let go from a fastening: **unloosing**, imp.: **unloosed**, pp. set free; untied.

unloved, a. *ün-lōv'd'*, not regarded with affection:

unlovely, a. destitute of the qualities that attract love; not amiable: **unloveliness**, n. want of the qualities that attract love: **unloving**, a. not fond: **unlovingly**, ad.

unlucky, a. *ün-lūk'li*, unfortunate; not successful; subject to frequent misfortunes; ill-omened: **unluckily**, ad. unfortunately: **unluckiness**, n. ill fortune.

unmade, a. *ün-mād'*, not yet formed.

unmaidenly, a. *ün-mād'n-ī*, not becoming a maiden. **unmaimed**, a. *ün-māmd'*, not disabled in any limb; sound.

unmake, v. *ün-māk'*, to destroy the former qualities; to deprive of form or being: **unmaking**, imp. destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.

unmalleable, a. *ün-māl-lē-a-bl*, not capable of being hammered into a plate.

unman, v. *ün-mān'*, to deprive of the qualities of a man; to dishearten: **unmanning**, imp.: **unmanned**, pp. deprived of the fortitude pertaining to a man; dispirited; dejected: **unmanly**, a. unbecoming a man; not worthy of a noble mind; base; cowardly:

unmanliness, n. the state or quality of being unmanly: **unmanful**, a. not becoming a man.

unmanageable, a. *ün-mān'aj-a-bl*, not easily restrained or directed; not easily wielded: **unmanageably**, ad.: **unmanageableness**, n. the state of being unmanageable: **unmanaged**, a. not tutored; not broken in.

unmanly, a. *ün-mān'li*, ill-bred; rude in behaviour: ad. uncivilly: **unmanly**, a. uncivil; rude: **unmanliness**, n. rudeness of behaviour.

unmanufactured, a. *ün-mān'ū-fāk'tūrd*, not wrought into proper form for use.

unmanured, a. *ün-mā-nūrd'*, not enriched by manure.

unmarked, a. *ün-mārkt'*, having no mark; not regarded; undistinguished.

unmarketable, a. *ün-mār-kēt-a-bl*, not fit for sale. **unmarried**, a. *ün-mār'd'*, not injured or spoiled.

unmarriageable, a. *ün-mār'ij-a-bl*, not fit to be married: **unmarried**, a. having no husband, or no wife.

unmarshalled, a. *ün-mār'shāld*, not disposed or arrayed in order.

unmask, v. *ün-māsk'*, to strip off any disguise; to lay open; to expose to view: **unmasking**, imp. stripping off a disguise: **unmasked**, pp.: adj. open; exposed to view.

unmastered, a. *ün-mās'tērd*, not conquered. **unmatched**, a. *ün-māč't'*, having no match or equal.

unmeaning, a. *ün-mēn'ing*, not expressive; not indicating intelligence: **unmeaningly**, ad.: **unmeaningness**, n. the state of being unmeaning: **unmeant**, a. not intended.

unmeasurable, a. *ün-mēzh'ōō-rā bl*, boundless: **unmeasured**, a. plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite.

unmeddled with, *ün-mēd'ld with*, not touched; not injured or altered.

unmeditated, a. *ün-mēd'it-lā-tēd*, not prepared by previous thought.

unmeet, a. *ün-mēt'*, not fit or proper; not worthy or suitable: **unmeetly**, ad.: **unmeetness**, n. unfitness.

unmellowed, a. *ün-mēl'ōd*, not fully matured.

unmelodious, a. *ün-mē-lō-dī-ūs*, wanting melody; harsh: **unmelodiously**, ad.: **unmelodiousness**, n. the state of being unmelodious.

unmelted, a. *ün-mēlt'ēd*, undissolved; not softened. **unmentionable**, a. *ün-mēn'shūn-a-bl*, that may not be mentioned or named: **unmentioned**, a. not named.

unmerciful, a. *ün-mēr's'fōl*, cruel; not disposed to spare or forgive; hard-hearted: **unmercifully**, ad.: **unmercifulness**, n. want of tenderness and compassion to those in one's power.

unmerited, a. *ün-mēr'it'ēd*, not deserving; unjust. **unmilitary**, a. *ün-mī-lī-tēr-i*, not according to military rules or customs.

unmilked, a. *ün-mīlk'*, not milked.

unmilled, a. *ün-mīld'*, not milled, as coin.

unmind, a. *ün-mīnd'ēd*, not heeded: **unmindful**, a. not attentive; regardless: **unmindfully**, ad.: **unmindfulness**, n. the state of being unmindful.

unmingled, a. *ün-mīng'gl'd*, not mixed; pure.

unministerial, a. *ün-mīn'is-tēr-i-āl*, not acting under superior authority; not pert. to a minister of state, or of the Gospel: **unministerially**, ad.

unmissed, a. *ün-mīst'*, not perceived to be gone or lost.

unmistakable, a. *ün-mis-ták-bí*, that cannot be misunderstood: **unmistaken**, a. not erred in opinion or judgment; sure.
unmitigable, a. *ün-mít-gá-bí*, that may not be alleviated or soothed: **unmitigated**, a. not softened in severity or harshness; not lessened.
unmixed or **unmixt**, a. *ün-míks't*, not mingled; pure; unadulterated.
unmoaned, a. *ün-món'd*, not lamented.
unmodified, a. *ün-mód'í-fí-d*, not altered in form.
unmodulated, a. *ün-mód'u-lá-téd*, not varied in a musical manner, as a sound or musical note.
unmoist, a. *ün-móys't*, not wet: **unmoistened**, a. not made moist or humid.
unmolested, a. *ün-mó-lést'é-d*, not disturbed; free from disturbance.
unmoor, v. *ün-mór'*, to loose from anchorage, as a ship; to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor: **unmooring**, imp.: **unmoored**, pp.
unmortgaged, a. *ün-mór-gá-jí-d*, not pledged in security for the payment of a debt.
unmortified, a. *ün-mór'tí-fí-d*, not subdued by sorrow.
unmotherly, a. *ün-múthér-lí*, not becoming a mother.
unmoulded, a. *ün-móld'é-d*, not shaped or formed.
unmounted, a. *ün-mónt'é-d*, not raised on high; not got on horseback.
unmourned, a. *ün-mórn'd*, not lamented.
unmovable, a. *ün-móv-á-bí*, that cannot be moved; firm: **unmovably**, ad.: **unmoved**, a. not transferred from one place to another; not changed in purpose; firm; not having the passions excited: **unmovably**, ad.: **unmoving**, a. having no power to affect the passions.
unmuffed, a. *ün-múf'fí-d*, taken from the face, as a cover; uncovered.
unmurmuring, a. *ün-mér-mér-íng*, not complaining: **unmurmured**, pp. not complained of.
unmusical, a. *ün-mú-sí-kál*, harsh; not pleasing to the ear: **unmusically**, ad.
unutilized, a. *ün-mú-tí-lá-téd*, not deprived of a member; entire.
unmuzzle, v. *ün-mú-zí-l*, to loose from a muzzle: **unmuzzled**, a. loosed from a muzzle.
unnamed, a. *ün-nám'd*, not mentioned.
unnatural, a. *ün-nát'ú-rál*, contrary to the laws of nature; acting without the affections of our common humanity; not agreeable to the real condition of persons or things: **unnaturally**, ad.
unnavigable, a. *ün-náv'í-gá-bí*, that cannot be passed over in ships: **unnavigated**, a. not passed over in ships.
unnecessary, a. *ün-nés'sés-sér't*, needless; useless; not required by the circumstances of the case: **unnecessarily**, ad. needlessly.
unneighborly, a. *ün-ná-bér-lí*, not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly: ad. in a manner not becoming a neighbour.
unnerve, v. *ün-nér-v'*, to deprive of force or strength; to enfeeble: **unnerving**, imp.: **unnerved**, pp. deprived of nerve or strength: **adj.** weak; feeble.
unnoted, a. *ün-nó-téd*, not observed or remarked; not distinguished.
unnoticed, a. *ün-nó-tíst*, not regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect; not hospitably entertained.
unnumbered, a. *ün-núm'bér'd*, indefinitely numerous; innumerable.
unobjectionable, a. *ün-ób-jék'shún-á-bí*, not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty or improper.
unobscured, a. *ün-ób-skúrd'*, not darkened.
unobservable, a. *ün-ób-zér'á-bí*, not discoverable: **unobservant**, a. not attentive; heedless: **unobserved**, a. not noticed; not regarded; not heeded: **unobserving**, a. inattentive; heedless.
unobstructed, a. *ün-ób-strúkt'é-d*, not filled with impediments; not hindered: **unobstructive**, a. not presenting any obstacle.
unobtainable, a. *ün-ób-tán'á-bí*, not within reach or power: **unobtained**, a. not gained; not acquired.
unobtrusive, a. *ün-ób-tró'sív*, not forward; modest.
unoccupied, a. *ün-ók'ú-pí-d*, not possessed; not engaged in business; being at leisure.
unoffending, a. *ün-óf-fend'íng*, not giving offence; harmless; not sinning.
unofficial, a. *ün-óf'ísh'ál*, not pert. to an office or public trust; not proceeding from the proper author-

ity; in a private capacity: **unofficials**, a. not forward or intermeddling.

unopened, a. *ün-ó-pnd*, remaining close, shut, or sealed.
unoperative, a. *ün-óp-ér-á-tív*, producing no effect.
unopposed, a. *ün-óp-pód'*, not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction.
unoppressed, a. *ün-óp-prést'*, also **unoppressive**, a. not unduly burdened.
unorganised, a. *ün-ór-gán-í-zé-d*, not having the parts arranged and constituted; not having organic structure or vessels.
unoriginated, a. *ün-ór-rí-jí-na-téd*, having no birth or creation.
unornamental, a. *ün-ór-ná-mén'tál*, plain; undecorated: **unornamented**, a. not adorned.
unorthodox, a. *ün-ór-thó-doks*, not believing the doctrines of Scripture as taught by a sect or sects; not according to opinions as generally received.
unostentatious, a. *ün-ós-tén-tá-shús*, not making a display; not showy; modest; unassuming: **unostentatiously**, ad.
unowned, a. *ün-ón'd*, having no known owner.
unoxxygenated, a. *ün-ók's-í-jén-á-téd*, also **unox-ygenised**, a. not having oxygen in combination.
unpacified, a. *ün-pás'í-fí-d*, not appeased; not calmed.
unpack, v. *ün-pák'*, to unloose and open, as a bale of cloth; to disburden: **unpacking**, imp.: **unpacked**, pp. opened and taken out, as a package of goods: **adj.** not filled closely.
unpaid, a. *ün-pád'*, sent or received without the carriage, freight, or postage being paid; applied to one who performs the duties of an office gratuitously; not discharged, as a debt; not having received wages, as workmen: **unpaid for**, a. taken on credit.
unpainted, a. *ün-pánt'é-d*, not covered with colour.
unpalatable, a. *ün-pál-á-tá-bí*, not agreeable to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable.
unparalleled, a. *ün-pár-á-lé-d*, having no parallel or equal; unequalled.
unpardonable, a. *ün-pár-dn-á-bí*, not to be forgiven; that cannot be remitted, as a sin: **unpardoned**, a. not granted forgiveness: **unpardoning**, a. not disposed to pardon or forgive.
unparliamentary, a. *ün-pár-li-mén't-á-rí*, contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament, or in a legislative body.
unparted, a. *ün-párt'é-d*, not separated; not divided.
unpatented, a. *ün-pát'ént'é-d*, not granted or secured by a patent.
unpathetic, a. *ün-pá-thét'ík*, not adapted to move the passions or to excite emotion.
unpatriotic, a. *ün-pá-trí-ót'ík*, not acting for the interests of one's native country.
unpatronised, a. *ün-pá-tró-níz'd*, not receiving countenance or friendly support.
unpaved, a. *ün-páv'd*, not covered with flagstones.
unpeaceable, a. *ün-pés-á-bí*, quarrelsome; disposed to disturb the tranquillity of others.
unpenetrated, a. *ün-pén'é-trá-téd*, not entered or pierced.
unpensioned, a. *ün-pén'shúnd*, not rewarded by a pension.
unpeople, v. *ün-pé-pl*, to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate: **unpeopled**, a. depopulated.
unperceivable, a. *ün-pér-sév-á-bí*, that cannot be discerned or observed: **unperceivably**, ad.: **unperceived**, a. not observed; not noticed.
unperforated, a. *ün-pér-fó-rá-téd*, not penetrated by openings.
unperformed, a. *ün-pér-fórm'd*, not done or executed; not fulfilled.
unperjured, a. *ün-pér-jórd*, free from perjury.
unpermitted, a. *ün-pér-mít'é-d*, not allowed.
unplexed, a. *ün-pér-pléks't*, not harassed.
unperused, a. *ün-pér-ózd'*, not read.
unperverted, a. *ün-pér-vért'é-d*, not wrested or turned to a wrong use.
unpestriated, a. *ün-pét-rí-fí-d*, not converted into stone.
unphilosophical, a. *ün-fí-ló-só'fí-kál*, not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy: **unphilosophically**, ad.
unpierced, a. *ün-pérs't*, not penetrated.
unpillowed, a. *ün-píl-lód*, having no pillow.
unpin, v. *ün-pín'*, to loose from pins; to unfasten.
unpitied, a. *ün-pít'íd*, not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow: **unpitiful**, a. hav-

ing no pity; not merciful: **unpit'fully**, ad. without mercy: **unpit'ying**, a. showing no compassion.
unplagued, a. *ün-pläg'd*, not tormented or harassed; not teased.
unplanted, a. *ün-plänt'ed*, of spontaneous growth.
unpleasant, a. *ün-plēz'änt*, not affording pleasure; disagreeable: **unpleasantly**, ad.: **unpleasantness**, n. the state of being unpleasant: **unpleasant**, a. offensive.
unpledged, a. *ün-plējd'*, not engaged by promise; not mortgaged.
unpliable, a. *ün-pli'ä-bl*, also **unpli'ant**, a. not easily bent; stiff; not readily yielding.
unplighted, a. *ün-plit'ed*, not pledged.
unploughed, a. *ün-plōw'd*, not turned up with the plough.
unpoetic, a. *ün-pō'ēt'ik*, also **un'poet'ical**, a. not having the beauties of verse; unbecoming a poet: **unpoetically**, ad.
unpainted, a. *ün-pōynt'ed*, having no marks of punctuation.
unpolarised, a. *ün-pō-lēz'iz'd*, not having the property of pointing to the poles of the earth.
unpolished, a. *ün-pō-lisht*, not made bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; rude; rough.
unpolite, a. *ün-pō-lit'*, not refined in manners; not civil or courteous; rude: **un'polite'ly**, ad. in an uncivil or rude manner: **unpolite'ness**, n. want of refinement in manners; rudeness.
unpolluted, a. *ün-pō-lüt'ed*, not defiled or corrupted.
unpopular, a. *ün-pō-pū-lär*, not having the public favour; not pleasing the people: **unpop'ularly**, ad.: **unpop'ularity**, n. state of not pleasing the people.
unportable, a. *ün-pōrt'ä-bl*, not fit for being carried.
unportioned, a. *ün-pōr'shänd*, not having a certain amount of goods, property, or money, as a wife.
unpossessed, a. *ün-pōz'sēst'*, not held; not occupied.
unpotable, a. *ün-pō-tä-bl*, not drinkable.
unpractised, a. *ün-präkt'ist*, not skilled; not having experience; raw.
unpraised, a. *ün-präzd'*, not celebrated.
unprecedented, a. *ün-prēs'ē-dēnt'ed*, not preceded by a like cause; not justified by the authority of a former example: **unprece'dentedly**, ad.
unprecise, a. *ün-prē'sis'*, not precise; not exact.
unprejudiced, a. *ün-prēj'ō-dist*, free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not preoccupied by opinion.
unrelational, a. *ün-prē-läti-käl*, unbecoming a dignity of the church.
unremediated, a. *ün-prē-mēd'i-tä-tēd*, not previously prepared in the mind; not done by design; not previously intended.
unprepared, a. *ün-prē-pär'd*, not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures: **un'prepar'edness**, n. state of being not prepared.
unrepossessed, a. *ün-prē-pōz'sēst'*, not biassed by previous opinions; not partial: **unpre'posses'sing**, a. not having a winning or attractive appearance.
unpressed, a. *ün-prēst'*, not pressed or forced.
unpresuming, a. *ün-prē-züm'ing*, not too confident or bold; modest.
unpresumptuous, a. *ün-prē-züm'tü-üs*, not rash; modest; submissive.
unpretending, a. *ün-prē-tēnd'ing*, not claiming distinction; modest.
unpreventable, a. *ün-prē-vēnt'ä-bl*, that cannot be hindered or obstructed: **unpre'vent'ed**, a. not hindered.
unpriestly, a. *ün-prēst'li*, unsuitable to, or unbecoming, a priest.
unprincely, a. *ün-prins'li*, unbecoming a prince.
unprincipled, a. *ün-prin'si-pl'd*, having no settled principles; destitute of virtue.
unprinted, a. *ün-print'ed*, not printed, as a literary work; not stamped.
unprivileged, a. *ün-priv'i-lējd*, not enjoying a particular immunity.
unprized, a. *ün-priz'd*, not valued.
unproclaimed, a. *ün-prō-klämd'*, not notified by public declaration.
unprocurable, a. *ün-prō-kür'ä-bl*, not obtainable.
unproductive, a. *ün-prō-dük'tiv*, barren; not producing large crops; not producing profit or interest, as money: **un'productively**, ad.: **unproductiveness**, n. state of being unproductive.
unprofaned, a. *ün-prō-fänd'*, not violated; not polluted or defiled.
unprofessional, a. *ün-prō-fesh'ün-äl*, not belonging

to a profession; not in keeping with a profession: **un'professi'onally**, ad.
unprofitable, a. *ün-prōf'it-ä-bl*, producing no improvement or advantage; useless; producing no gain; serving no purpose: **unprof'itably**, ad.: **unprof'itableness**, n. state of producing no gain or advantage.
unprogressive, a. *ün-prō-grēs'siv*, not advancing.
unprohibited, a. *ün-prō-hib'it-ed*, not forbidden; lawful.
unprojected, a. *ün-prō-jekt'ed*, not planned; not formed in the mind.
unprolific, a. *ün-prō-lif'ik*, barren; not producing fruit.
unpromising, a. *ün-prō-mis'ing*, not affording a favourable prospect of success.
unprompted, a. *ün-prōmt'ed*, not dictated or instigated.
unpronounceable, a. *ün-prō-nōns'ä-bl*, that cannot be pronounced or uttered by the mouth: **un'pronounced'**, a. not uttered by the mouth.
unprophetic, a. *ün-prō-fēt'ik*, not foreseeing future events; also **un'prophet'ical**, a.
unpropitiated, a. *ün-prō-pish't-ä-tēd*, not conciliated; not reconciled: **unpropiti'ous**, a. not favourable; not disposed to promote: **unpropiti'ously**, ad.: **unpropiti'ousness**, n. the state of being unpropitious.
unproppeled, a. *ün-prōpt'*, not supported; not upheld.
unprosperous, a. *ün-prōs'per-üs*, not attended with success; unfortunate: **unprosp'erously**, ad.
unprotected, a. *ün-prō-tēkt'ed*, not supported; not shielded or covered from danger: **un'protect'ing**, a. not shielding from danger.
unprotracted, a. *ün-prō-träkt'ed*, not drawn out in length.
unproved, a. *ün-prōvd'*, not established as true.
unprovided, a. *ün-prō-vīdēd*, unfurnished; unsupplied.
unprovoked, a. *ün-prō-vōkt'*, not proceeding from a just cause; not incited: **un'provo'king**, a. giving no offence.
unpruned, a. *ün-prōnd'*, not cut; not lopped.
unpublished, a. *ün-püb-lish't*, not made public; private.
unpunctual, a. *ün-pūngk'tü-äl*, not exact in time.
unpunished, a. *ün-pūn'isht*, suffered to pass without punishment, or with impunity.
unpurchaseable, a. *ün-pēr-chäs-ä-bl*, that cannot be obtained at any price: **unpur'chased**, a. not bought.
unpurified, a. *ün-pū-rī-fīd*, not freed from foul matter; unsanctified.
unpursued, a. *ün-pūr-sūd'*, not followed; not prosecuted.
unqualified, a. *ün-kwōl'if-īd*, not having the requisite talents or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oaths; not modified by conditions or exceptions.
unquelled, a. *ün-kwēld'*, not subdued.
unquenchable, a. *ün-kwēnsh'ä-bl*, that will never be, or cannot be, extinguished: **unquench'ably**, ad.: **unquenched**, a. not extinguished.
unquestionable, a. *ün-kwēst'yūn-ä-bl*, not to be doubted; certain: **unquest'ionably**, ad. without doubt: **unquest'ioned**, a. not doubted; not examined; indisputable: **unquest'ioning**, a. not doubting.
unquickened, a. *ün-kwōk'nd*, not matured to vitality.
unquiet, a. *ün-kwēt'et*, not calm or tranquil; restless; troublesome: **unquē'tly**, ad.: **unquē'tness**, n. restlessness; want of peace.
unquoted, a. *ün-kwōt'ed*, applied to goods not in the prices current or sale-lists; not dealt in or recognised by the stock exchange, as certain kinds of shares or stocks.
unracked, a. *ün-räkt'*, not poured from the lees.
unransacked, a. *ün-rän'sakt'*, not searched; not pillaged.
unransomed, a. *ün-rän'sūmd'*, not liberated from captivity by a price paid.
unravaged, a. *ün-räv'äjd*, not wasted or destroyed.
unravel, v. *ün-räv'el*, to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to separate connected parts; to clear up; to unfold: **unrav'elling**, imp. unfolding; clearing from difficulty: **unrav'elled**, pp. disentangled.
unreached, a. *ün-rēcht'*, not attained to.
unread, a. *ün-rēd'*, not recited; not perused; not learned in books: n. a proof not examined by the reader or corrector of a printing office: **unreä'dable**, a. that cannot be read; not legible.
unready, a. *ün-rēd'i*, not prepared; unfit; un-

cōio, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, skun, thīng, there, zcal.

gainly; **unreadily**, a. not promptly; not cheerfully; **unreadiness**, n. want of preparation.
unreal, a. *ün-rē'al*, not substantial; having appearance only: **unreality**, n. want of real existence; **unrealised**, a. not accomplished; not carried out.
unreaped, a. *ün-rēp't*, not cut down, as grain; not gathered.
unreasonable, a. *ün-rē-zn-ā-bl*, exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant: **unreasonably**, ad.: **unreasonableness**, n. excess of demand, passion, and the like: **unreasoned**, a. not derived from reason: **unreasoning**, a. not exercising the faculty of reason.
unreeve, v. *ün-rēv*, to remove ropes or pulleys from a block or tackle.
unrebuked, a. *ün-rē-buk't*, not reproved or checked.
unrecanted, a. *ün-rē-kānt'ed*, not retracted.
unreceived, a. *ün-rē-sēv'd*, not taken; not come into possession; not embraced, as opinions.
unreckoned, a. *ün-rēk'nd*, not reckoned or enumerated.
unreclaimed, a. *ün-rē-klām'd*, not tamed; not reformed; not recovered, as land from a wild state.
unrecognisable, a. *ün-rē-kōg-nī-zā-bl*, that cannot be acknowledged; that cannot be received as known: **unrecognised**, a. not acknowledged or known.
unrecommended, a. *ün-rē-kōm-mēnd'ed*, not commended to the notice of another.
unrecompensed, a. *ün-rē-kōm-pēns't*, not rewarded or compensated.
unreconcilable, a. *ün-rē-kōn-sīl-ā-bl*, not capable of being appeased; implacable: **unreconciled**, a. not appeased; not having become favourable; not having made peace with God through Christ.
unrecorded, a. *ün-rē-kōrd'ed*, not registered; not kept in remembrance.
unrecounted, a. *ün-rē-kōunt'ed*, not related or told.
unrecoverable, a. *ün-rē-kāv'er-ā-bl*, that cannot be regained or repossessed: **unrecovered**, a. not regained.
unrectified, a. *ün-rēktī-fīd*, not corrected, as an error; not refined, as spirits.
unredeemable, a. *ün-rē-dē-mā-bl*, that cannot be purchased back: **unredeemed**, a. not ransomed; not paid.
unredressed, a. *ün-rē-drēs't*, not relieved from injustice; not reformed.
unreduced, a. *ün-rē-dūst*, not lessened in size or amount: **unreducible**, a. that cannot be lessened in amount.
unrefined, a. *ün-rē-fīnd*, not refined; not polished in manners.
unreflecting, a. *ün-rē-flēkt'ing*, not throwing back light; wanting in thought.
unreformed, a. *ün-rē-fōrm'd*, not reclaimed from vice; not amended; not corrected.
unrefracted, a. *ün-rē-frākt'ed*, not turned from a direct course, as rays of light.
unrefreshed, a. *ün-rē-frēsh't*, not relieved from fatigue; not cheered: **unrefreshing**, a. not relieving from fatigue or weariness; not invigorating.
unrefuted, a. *ün-rē-fūt'ed*, not proved to be false.
unregarded, a. *ün-rē-gārd'ed*, not noticed; not heeded; neglected.
unregeneracy, n. *ün-rē-jēn'ēr-ā-sī*, state of being unrenewed in heart: **unregenerate**, a. also **unregenerated**, a. not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.
unregistered, a. *ün-rējī's-tēr'd*, not recorded.
unregretted, a. *ün-rē-grēt'ed*, not lamented.
unregulated, a. *ün-rēg-ū-lā-tēd*, not reduced to order.
unrehearsed, a. *ün-rē-hēr'st*, not recited or repeated.
unrelated, a. *ün-rē-lā-tēd*, not connected by blood or affinity.
unrelaxing, a. *ün-rē-lāks'ing*, not abating in attention or severity.
unrelenting, a. *ün-rē-lēnt'ing*, having no pity; hard; cruel; inflexibly rigid: **unrelentingly**, ad.
unrelieved, a. *ün-rē-lēv'd*, not eased or delivered from pain; not delivered from distress: **unrelievable**, a. incapable of being relieved; admitting no succour.
unremarked, a. *ün-rē-mārk't*, unobserved.
unremedied, a. *ün-rēm-dīd*, not cured; not repaired.
unremembered, a. *ün-rē-mēm-bēr'd*, not retained in the mind; not recollected.
unremitted, a. *ün-rē-mīt'ed*, not forgiven; not relaxed; not abated: **unremittingly**, a. not abating; incessant; continued: **unremittingly**, ad.
unremovable, a. *ün-rē-mōv-ā-bl*, that cannot be dis-

placed; fixed: **unremoved**, a. not taken away; not capable of being removed.
unrenewed, a. *ün-rē-nū'd*, not made anew; not renovated; not born of the Spirit.
unrenowned, a. *ün-rē-nōw'nd*, not celebrated or eminent.
unrepaid, a. *ün-rē-pād'*, not paid back; not compensated.
unrepaired, a. *ün-rē-pārd'*, not mended.
unrepealed, a. *ün-rē-pēld'*, not abrogated; remaining in force.
unrepeated, a. *ün-rē-pēt'ed*, not done or spoken again.
unrepentant, a. *ün-rē-pēnt'ānt*, also **unrepenting**, a. not feeling sorrow or regret; not contrite: **unrepented**, a. not sorrowed for or regretted.
unrepining, a. *ün-rē-pī-nīng*, not peevishly murmuring or complaining.
unreplenished, a. *ün-rē-plēn'ish't*, not filled or adequately supplied.
unreported, a. *ün-rē-pōrt'ed*, not yet officially made known; not yet published.
unrepresented, a. *ün-rē-prēz-ēnt'ed*, having no one to act in one's stead.
unrepressed, a. *ün-rē-prēs't*, not crushed; not subdued: **unrepressible**, a. that cannot be put down or restrained.
unretrievable, a. *ün-rē-prēv-ā-bl*, that cannot be respited from death: **unretrieved**, a. not respited.
unreprovable, a. *ün-rē-prōv-ā-bl*, that cannot be justly blamed or censured: **unreproved**, a. not liable to reproof or blame; not censured.
unrequited, a. *ün-rē-kwē'tēd*, not recompensed.
unrescued, a. *ün-rē-skū'd*, not delivered.
unresented, a. *ün-rē-zēnt'ed*, not regarded with anger.
unreserved, a. *ün-rē-zērv'd*, not limited; not withheld in part; open; frank; free; concealing or withholding nothing: **unreservedly**, ad. without limitation; frankly; without concealment: **unreservedness**, n. frankness; openness.
unresigned, a. *ün-rē-zīnd'*, not surrendered; not submissive to God's will.
unresisted, a. *ün-rē-zīst'ed*, not opposed: **unresisting**, a. not making resistance; submissive; humble: **unresistingly**, ad.
unresolved, a. *ün-rē-zōlv'd*, not determined; not cleared; not solved.
unrespected, a. *ün-rē-spēkt'ed*, not honoured or esteemed.
unrespit, a. *ün-rē-spit'ed*, not respited; admitting no intermission.
unrest, n. *ün-rēs't*, disquiet; want of tranquillity.
unrestored, a. *ün-rē-stōrd'*, not replaced in a former position; not having recovered health.
unrestrained, a. *ün-rē-strānd'*, not controlled; not checked or repressed: **unrestrained**, n. freedom from control.
unrestricted, a. *ün-rē-strīkt'ed*, not limited or confined.
unretracted, a. *ün-rē-trākt'ed*, not withdrawn; not recalled.
unreturned, a. *ün-rē-tērnd'*, not brought or sent back; not restored; not come back.
unrevealed, a. *ün-rē-vēld'*, not discovered; not disclosed.
unrevenge, a. *ün-rē-vēnj'd*, not having inflicted punishment in return for injury; not vindicated by just punishment: **unrevengeful**, a. not disposed to revenge.
unreversed, a. *ün-rē-vērd'*, not regarded with veneration: **unreverenced**, a. not regarded with respect and esteem mingled with fear.
unreversed, a. *ün-rē-vērs't*, not repealed; not annulled by a counter-decision.
unreviewed, a. *ün-rē-vūd'*, not considered; not viewed and examined again.
unrevised, a. *ün-rē-vīsd'*, not altered and amended.
unrevived, a. *ün-rē-vīvd'*, not recalled into life or force.
unrevoked, a. *ün-rē-vōkt'*, not recalled or annulled.
unrewarded, a. *ün-rē-vārd'ed*, not remunerated.
unriddle, v. *ün-rīd-ā-l*, to solve or explain.
unriddled, a. *ün-rīfd*, not robbed or plundered; not grooved, as a gun.
unrig, v. *ün-rīg*, to strip of rigging, as a ship: **unrigging**, imp.: **unrigged**, pp.
unrighteous, a. *ün-rī-chūs* or *rī'nis*, not just; evil; wicked; contrary to the divine law: **unrighteously**,

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

ad. wickedly: **unrighteousness**, *n.* a violation of the divine law; wickedness.

unrip, *v.* *ün-ríp*, to open seams; to separate or tear asunder, as clothes or sails; to rip.

unripe, *a.* *ün-ríp*, not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; too early: **unripened**, *a.* not matured: **unripeness**, *n.* immaturity.

unrivalled, *a.* *ün-ri-väl'd*, having no competitor; having no equal.

unrivet, *v.* *ün-riv-ét*, to loose from rivets; to unfasten.

unrobe, *v.* *ün-rób*, to strip of a robe; to undress: **unrobing**, *imp.* undressing: **unrobed**, *pp.* undressed.

unroll, *v.* *ün-ról*, to undo or open out that which has been twisted; to display: **unrolling**, *imp.* unrolled, *pp.* opened out; untwisted.

unromantic, *a.* *ün-ró-mán-tík*, not addicted to the wild and fanciful; of a grave, sober, or matter-of-fact temperament: **unromantically**, *ad.*

unroof, *v.* *ün-róf*, to strip off the roof or covering of a house: **unroofing**, *imp.* unroofed, *pp.* stripped of the roof.

unroot, *v.* *ün-rót*, to tear up by the roots; to extirpate: **unrooted**, *pp.* torn up by the roots.

unrounded, *a.* *ün-round-éd*, not shaped or cut to a round.

unrouted, *a.* *ün-róut-éd*, not thrown into disorder and defeated.

unruffled, *a.* *ün-rúf-fld*, calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

unruled, *a.* *ün-róld*, not governed; not directed by superior power: **unruly**, *a.* disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; ungovernable; refractory: **unruliness**, *a.* disregard of restraint; turbulence.

unrump, *v.* *ün-rúm-pl*, to free from rumples; to open out.

unsaddle, *v.* *ün-sád-dl*, to take the saddle from: **unsaddled**, *a.* not having a saddle on.

unsafe, *a.* *ün-sáf*, not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction: **unsafely**, *ad.* not without danger: **unsafe**, *n.* also **unsafety**, *n.* state of not being free from danger.

unsaid, *a.* *pp.* *ün-séd*, not spoken or uttered.

unsaintly, *a.* *ün-sánt-lt*, not like or becoming a saint.

unsaleable, *a.* *ün-sál-a-bl*, not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: **unsaleableness**, *n.* the state of being unsaleable.

unsalted, *a.* *ün-sáult-éd*, fresh; not pickled with salt: **unsalted**, *a.* *ün-sá-ló-éd*, not addressed with expressions of kind wishes; not greeted.

unsanctified, *a.* *ün-sáng-k-tíf-íd*, unholy; not consecrated.

unsanctioned, *a.* *ün-sáng-ndk'shánd*, not ratified; not approved; not authorised.

unsated, *a.* *ün-sá-téd*, not satisfied; not glutted to the full.

unsatisfactory, *a.* *ün-sát-ís-fák-tér-k*, not giving satisfaction; causing discontent: **unsatisfactorily**, *ad.* so as not to give satisfaction: **unsatisfiable**, *a.* that cannot be satisfied: **unsatisfied**, *a.* not gratified to the full; not content; not convinced: **unsatisfying**, *a.* not yielding full gratification; not giving content: **unsaturated**, *a.* *ün-sát-ú-rá-téd*, not supplied to the full.

unsavoury, *a.* *ün-sáv-ér-k*, having a bad taste or smell; tasteless; unpleasing; disgusting: **unsavouriness**, *n.* the state of being unsavoury; bad taste or smell.

unsay, *v.* *ün-sá*, to retract; to deny something formerly declared.

unsanned, *a.* *ün-skánd*, not examined with care.

unscaled, *a.* *ün-skárd*, not frightened away.

unscaured, *a.* *ün-skárd*, not marked with scars or wounds.

unsathed, *a.* *ün-skáth*, uninjured.

unscattered, *a.* *ün-skát-tér-d*, not dispersed or thrown into confusion.

unsccepted, *a.* *ün-sép-tér-d*, having no sceptre or royal authority.

unscholarly, *a.* *ün-skól-ér-k*, not suitable to a scholar: **unscholastic**, *a.* not pert. to schools; not pedantic: **unschool'd, *a.* not taught; illiterate.**

unscientific, *a.* *ün-si-én-tíf-ík*, not according to the principles of science; not versed in science: **unscientifically**, *ad.*

unscorched, *a.* *ün-skörcht*, not injured by the fire, as the skin.

unscoured, *a.* *ün-skövärd*, not cleaned by rubbing.

unscratched, *a.* *ün-skřcht*, not rubbed or torn on the surface; not erased.

unscreened, *a.* *ün-skřnd*, not covered; not sheltered or protected; not sifted.

unscrew, *v.* *ün-skřv*, to loose from screws; to unfasten.

unscriptural, *a.* *ün-skřp-tür-l*, not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of God's Word: **unscripturally**, *ad.*

unscrupulous, *a.* *ün-skřv-pü-läs*, not particular as to means employed: **unscrupulously**, *ad.* **unscrupulousness**, *n.* the state of being unscrupulous.

unsculptured, *a.* *ün-skülp-tür-d*, not engraved; not cut in stone.

unseal, *v.* *ün-sél*, to break or remove the seal of; to open: **unsealing**, *imp.* **unsealed**, *pp.* *adj.* opened by breaking the seal; having no seal.

unsearchable, *a.* *ün-sérch-a-bl*, that cannot be explored or investigated: **unsearchably**, *ad.* **unsearchableness**, *n.* the quality of being beyond the power of man to explore: **unsearched**, *a.* not explored; not critically examined: **unsearching**, *a.* not penetrating.

unseared, *a.* *ün-sér-d*, not hardened.

unseasonable, *a.* *ün-séz-n-a-bl*, not being in the proper season or time; being beyond the usual time: **unfit**; **untimely**: **unseasonably**, *ad.* not in the usual time: **unseasonableness**, *n.* the state of being not in season, or out of the usual time: **unseasoned**, *a.* not accustomed; not kept till fit for use, as wood; not inured; not salted; not sprinkled with, as a condiment for a relish.

unseat, *v.* *ün-sét*, to throw from the seat; to deprive of a position, particularly that of a member of Parliament: **unseated**, *pp.* thrown from the seat; deprived of the position: *adj.* having no seat or bottom: **unseating**, *imp.* throwing or expelling from a seat.

unseaworthy, *a.* *ün-séw-ér-tht*, not fit for a voyage, applied to the condition of a ship in regard to its state of repair and the soundness of its timbers: **unseaworthiness**, *n.* the state of being unseaworthy.

unseconded, *a.* *ün-sék-än-déd*, not supported by one in addition to the mover, as a proposition or motion.

unsectarian, *a.* *ün-sék-tár-án*, not characterised by any of the peculiarities or narrow prejudices of a sect.

unsecular, *a.* *ün-sék-k-ür*, not worldly: **unsecularise**, *v.* to detach from the things of this world; to devote to sacred uses.

unsecured, *a.* *ün-sék-kür-d*, not guarded effectually from danger.

unsecluded, *a.* *ün-sék-düet*, not drawn to ill.

unseeing, *a.* *ün-sé-íng*, wanting the power of vision.

unseemly, *a.* *ün-sém-lt*, not fit or becoming; not decent: *ad.* unbecomingly; indecently: **unseemliness**, *n.* indecency; impropriety.

unseen, *a.* *ün-sén*, not discovered; invisible.

unselfish, *a.* *ün-sélf-ísh*, not unduly attached to one's own interests: **unselfishly**, *ad.*

unsent, *a.* *ün-sént*, not despatched; not transmitted.

unseparated, *a.* *ün-sép-dr-a-téd*, not detached or parted.

unsepulchred, *a.* *ün-sép-ül-kér-d*, having no grave; unburied.

unserviceable, *a.* *ün-sér-vís-a-bl*, not bringing advantage; useless.

unset, *a.* *ün-sét*, not placed; not sunk below the horizon.

unsettle, *v.* *ün-sét-tl*, to unfix; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disconcert: **unsettled**, *pp.* and *a.* unfixed; unlinked; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; having no fixed place of abode; turbulent; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: **unsettling**, *imp.* **unsettledness**, *n.* the state of being unfixed or undetermined; uncertainty: **unsettlement**, *n.* unsettlement; irresolution.

unsevered, *a.* *ün-sév-ér-d*, not parted or divided.

unsex, *v.* *ün-séks*, to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of qualities natural to the sex.

unshackle, *v.* *ün-shák-l*, to unfetter; to set free: **unshackling**, *imp.* **unshackled**, *pp.* loosed from shackles or restraint.

unshaded, *a.* *ün-shá-déd*, not obscured by having the light intercepted; not clouded: **unshad'd, *a.* *shad-ód*, not darkened; not clouded.**

unshaken, *a.* *ün-shá-kn*, not agitated; not moved; firm.

unshamed, *a.* *ün-shám-d*, not shamed.

unshapable, *a.* *ün-shá-pa-bl*, that cannot be put

cön, böy, fööl; päre, büd; chär, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

into proper form: **unshaped**, a., also **unshap'en**, a. deformed; ugly: **unshape** v., a. not well formed.
unshared, a. *ün-shärd'*, not enjoyed in common.
unshaved, a. *ün-shävd'*, not having the beard dressed with a razor.
unsheathe, v. *ün-shéth'*, to draw from the sheath or scabbard: **unsheath'ing**, imp.: **unsheathed**, pp.
unshed, a. *ün-shéd'*, not split.
unsheeted, a. *ün-shét'éd*, not covered with sheets or plies.
unsheltered, a. *ün-shélt'érd*, not defended from danger or annoyance: **unsheltering**, a. not protecting; not shielding from danger.
unshielded, a. *ün-shéild'éd*, not protected; exposed.
unshifting, a. *ün-shift'ing*, not changing place or expedients.
unship, v. *ün-shíp'*, in a ship, to remove from the place where it is settled or fixed: **unshipped**, pp. removed from its place in a ship.
unshocked, a. *ün-shókt'*, not disgusted; not offended.
unshod, a. *ün-shód'*, having no shoes.
unshorn, a. *ün-shörn'*, not sheared or clipped.
unshot, a. *ün-shót'*, not hit by shot; not discharged:
v. to take the balls out of, as out of guns.
unshrinking, a. *ün-shring'ing*, not withdrawing from danger or toll; not recoiling: **unshrink'ingly**, ad.
unshrouded, a. *ün-shróv'éd*, not covered; not protected.
unshrunk, a. *ün-shrúng'*, not contracted.
unshunned, a. *ün-shúnd'*, not avoided.
unshut, a. *ün-shút'*, open; unclosed.
un sifted, a. *ün-sift'éd*, not separated by a sieve; unsifted.
unsightly, a. *ün-sít'ly*, disagreeable to the eye; deformed: **unsight'liness**, n. the state of being unsightly.
unsilvered, a. *ün-sil'v'ér'd*, not covered with quicksilver.
unsinewed, a. *ün-sin'ú'd*, deprived of strength or force.
unsinged, a. *ün-sinj'éd*, not singed; not scorched.
unsinking, a. *ün-sing'ing*, not failing.
unsinning, a. *ün-sin'ning*, committing no sin; not tainted with sin.
unsisterly, a. *ün-sis'tér'ly*, not becoming a sister.
unsized, a. *ün-siz'éd*, not sized or stiffened.
unskilful, a. *ün-skil'fúl*, wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by experience; clumsy:
unskil'fully, ad.: **unskil'fulness**, n. want of dexterity and readiness in action or execution which are acquired by experience: **unskilled**, a. destitute of practical knowledge.
unslackened, a. *ün-slak'nd*, not made more slack or loose.
unslaked, a. *ün-slak'éd*, not quenched, as thirst; not saturated with water, as lime.
unsleeping, a. *ün-slep'ing*, ever-wakeful.
unslung, v. *ün-sling*, to unloose from the slings or fastenings of a swung cask.
unsmoked, a. *ün-smókt'*, not dried in smoke; not used in smoking, as pipe.
unsmooth, a. *ün-smóth'*, not even on the surface; rough: **unsmoothed**, a. not made smooth or even.
unsociable, a. *ün-só'shí't-d-bl*, not having the qualities and manners which render one agreeable in society; reserved; not free in conversation: **unsociably**, ad. not kindly; with reserve: **unsociableness**, n. the state of being unsociable: **unsocial**, a. not adapted by qualities and manners to be agreeable in society.
unsoiled, a. *ün-sóyld'*, not stained; unpolluted; not tainted.
unsold, a. *ün-sóld'*, not given to another for a price.
unsoldierly, a. *ün-sól'jér'ly*, also **unsol'dierlike**, a. unbecoming a soldier.
unsolicited, a. *ün-só'sít'éd*, not requested: **unsolicited**, a. *ün-só'sít'éd*, not anxious; not very desirous.
unsolved, a. *ün-sólv'éd*, not explained.
unsophistical, a. *ün-só'fis'tí'kal*, rustic; simple; ignorant: **unsophisticated**, a. genuine; pure; simple; not adulterated by admixture.
unsworred, a. *ün-sórv'éd*, not lamented; not bewailed.
unsorted, a. *ün-sórt'éd*, not separated into kinds or classes.
unsought, a. *ün-sóut'*, had without searching.
unsound, a. *ün-sóv'nd'*, defective; infirm; sickly;

not orthodox; not solid; not real; not substantial; not well established: **unsound'ly**, ad.: **unsoundness**, n. the state of being unsound or defective; corruptness; want of solidity; want of orthodoxy; weakness or sickness of body: **unsounded**, a. not tried with the lead to ascertain the depth of.
unsoured, a. *ün-sóvrd'*, not made sour or morose.
unsown, a. *ün-són'*, also **unsowed**, a. not scattered, as seed on tilled land; not propagated by seed being scattered.
unsparing, a. *ün-spär'ing*, profuse; liberal; not parsimonious: **unspar'ingly**, ad. in abundance; lavishly.
unspeakable, a. *ün-spék'á-bl*, that cannot be spoken or uttered; that cannot be expressed in words: **unspeak'ably**, ad. in a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; unutterably.
unspecified, a. *ün-spés'í'f'd*, not particularly mentioned.
unspacious, a. *ün-spé'shús*, not plausible.
unspeculative, a. *ün-spék'ú-lá-tív*, not given to forming theories; not apt to engage in trading adventures.
unspent, a. *ün-spént'*, not used or wasted; not exhausted.
unsplit, a. *ün-spílt'*, not shed.
unsplit, a. *ün-spílt'*, not riven or rent in length.
unspoiled, a. *ün-spóyld'*, not rendered useless; not corrupted; not plundered.
unspoken, a. *ün-spók'n*, not spoken or uttered.
unspotted, a. *ün-spót't'éd*, not stained; untainted with guilt; unblemished: **unspot'tedness**, n. state of being free from stain or guilt.
unsquared, a. *ün-skv'ard'*, not formed with lines or right angles; undressed, as round or natural timber.
unstable, a. *ün-stá'bl*, not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering: **unsta'bleness**, n. the state of being unstable.
unstaid, a. *ün-stád'*, not steady; volatile; unfixed.
unstained, a. *ün-stánd'*, not dyed; not polluted; not dishonoured.
unstamped, a. *ün-stámp't*, not stamped or impressed.
unstanch'd, a. *ün-stánsht'*, not stanch'd or stopped, as blood.
unstatesman-like, a. *ün-státs'mán-lik*, not becoming a statesman.
unstay'd, a. *ün-stád'*, not stopped or retarded.
unsteadfast, a. *ün-stéd'fast*, not fixed; not firm; inconstant.
unsteady, a. *ün-stéd'i*, not constant; irresolute; changeable: **unstead'ily**, ad. not supported; not kept from shaking: **unstead'ily**, ad.: **unsteadiness**, n. inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution.
unsteep'd, a. *ün-stép'éd*, not soaked.
unstimulated, a. *ün-stím'ú-lá'téd*, not excited to action, or to more vigorous exertion.
unstinted, a. *ün-sint'éd*, not restrained within certain limits.
unstop, v. *ün-stóp'*, to free from any obstruction; to open: **unstop'ping**, imp. taking out a stopper; freeing from any obstruction: **unstopped**, pp. opened: adj. not meeting any resistance.
unstored, a. *ün-stórd'*, not laid up for future use; not warehoused.
unstormed, a. *ün-stóvrm'd*, not taken by assault, as a fortified place.
unstrained, a. *ün-stránd'*, easy; not forced; natural.
unstraitened, a. *ün-strát'nd*, not contracted.
unstratified, a. *ün-strát'í'f'd*, in *geol.*, applied to rocks which do not occur in layers or strata, but in amorphous masses.
unstrengthened, a. *ün-stréngth'énd*, not having strength added to; not supported.
unstring, v. *ün-string'*, to relax; to loosen, as the nerves; to take from a string, as beads; to untie: **unstring'ed**, pp.: adj. not having strings: **unstring'ing**, imp. losing from a string: **unstring'**, pt. pp. relaxed in tension; loosed; untied.
unstruck, a. *ün-strúk'*, not impressed; not affected.
unstudied, a. *ün-stúdi'éd*, not premeditated or prepared beforehand; easy; natural: **unstud'iously**, ad. not diligent in study.
unstuffed, a. *ün-stúft'*, not filled; not crowded.
unsubdued, a. *ün-súb-dú'd*, not brought into subjection; not conquered.
unsubmissive, a. *ün-súb-mis'sív*, not yielding to the will or power of another; disobedient: **unsubmis'sively**, ad.

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mäte, mët, hër; pine, pín; nöte, nüt, móve;

unsubscribed, a. *ün-süb-skrib't*, not attested by writing one's name beneath.
unsubstantial, a. *ün-süb-stän'shál*, not solid; not real: **un'substan'tially**, ad.: **un'substan'tial'ity**, n. state of not having a real existence: **un'substan'tiated**, a. not established by proof; not verified.
unsubverted, a. *ün-süb-vert'ed*, not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.
unsuccessful, a. *ün-sük-sès'fúul*, not accomplishing what was intended or expected; not fortunate: **un'success'fully**, ad.: **un'success'fulness**, n. the state of being unsuccessful.
unucked, a. *ün-súkt'*, not having the breasts drawn.
unufferable, a. *ün-súf'fer-á-bl*, not to be endured; intolerable.
unsuitable, a. *ün-sút-á-bl*, unfit; not adapted; improper: **unsuit'ably**, ad.: **unsuit'ableness**, n. the state of being unsuitable: **unsuit'ed**, a. not fitted; not adapted: **unsuit'ing**, a. not fitting; not becoming.
unsullied, a. *ün-súli'd*, not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced: **unsul'liedly**, ad.
unsung, a. *ün-súng'*, not celebrated in verse.
unsupplanted, a. *ün-súpp-lán't'ed*, not displaced or undermined; not overthrown by stratagem.
unsupplied, a. *ün-súpp'pl'd*, not furnished with necessary things.
unsupportable, a. *ün-súpp-pórt-á-bl*, intolerable; such as cannot be endured: **un'support'ed**, a. not upheld; not sustained.
unsuppressed, a. *ün-súpp-près't*, not subdued; not extinguished.
unsurgical, a. *ün-sér-jí-kál*, not according to the principles and rules of surgery.
unsurmountable, a. *ün-sér-móunt'á-bl*, that cannot be overcome; insuperable.
unsurpassed, a. *ün-sér-pás't*, not exceeded.
unsurrendered, a. *ün-sér-rén'dér'd*, not yielded to others.
unsurveyed, a. *ün-sér-vád'*, not examined carefully in its whole extent, as a tract of land.
unsusceptible, a. *ün-sús-sép-ti-bl*, incapable; not liable to admit.
unsuspected, a. *ün-sús-pékt'ed*, not considered as likely to have done a certain act: **un'suspect'ing**, a. not imagining that any ill is designed: **un'suspect'ingly**, ad.
unsuspended, a. *ün-sús-pènd'ed*, not hung up; not delayed.
unsuspicious, a. *ün-sús-pish'ús*, not inclined to mistrust another; not imagining evil in others: **un'suspici'ously**, ad. not in such a way as to imagine evil in others.
unsustainable, a. *ün-sús-tán-á-bl*, that cannot be maintained: **un'sustain'ed**, a. not supported: **un'sustain'ing**, a. not keeping from falling; not maintaining.
unswathe, v. *ün-swáth*, to free, as from the encircling folds of bandages.
unswayed, a. *ün-suá'd'*, not controlled or influenced; not biased.
unswept, a. *ün-swépt'*, not cleaned with a broom.
unswerving, a. *ün-swér'ing*, not deviating from a certain standard: **unswér'ingly**, ad.
unswung, a. *ün-swúng'*, not suspended.
unsymmetrical, a. *ün-sím-mét-rí-kál*, wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
unsympathising, a. *ün-sím-pá-thí'zing*, not having a common feeling.
unsystematic, a. *ün-sís-tém-at'ík*, also **unsys'temat'ical**, a. not having regular order or arrangement of parts.
untainted, a. *ün-tánt'ed*, not rendered impure by admixture of foul matter; not stained; unblemished: **untaint'edly**, ad.: **untaint'edness**, n. the state of being untainted.
untaken, a. *ün-tákn*, not reduced; not swallowed; not subdued.
untamable, a. *ün-tám-á-bl*, that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state: **untam'ed**, a. not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not brought under control.
untarnished, a. *ün-tár-nisht*, not soiled; not stained; unblemished.
untasked, a. *ün-tásk't*, not burdened with a definite amount of labour.
untasted, a. *ün-tást'ed*, not tried by the sense of taste, or by the tongue: **untast'ing**, a. not trying by the sense of taste.
untaught, a. *ün-taúht'*, not instructed; unlettered; unskilled; ignorant.

untaxed, a. *ün-táks't*, not charged with taxes; not accused.
unteachable, a. *ün-téch-á-bl*, that cannot be taught or instructed: **unteach'**, v. to cause to forget what has been taught.
untempered, a. *ün-tém'pér'd*, not duly mixed for use.
untempted, a. *ün-tém't'ed*, not tried by enticements or persuasions: **untempt'ing**, a. not adapted to tempt or allure.
untenable, a. *ün-tén-á-bl*, that cannot be held in possession; not defensible.
untenantable, a. *ün-tén-ánt-á-bl*, not in suitable repair for a tenant: **untenant'ed**, a. not occupied, as a house.
untended, a. *ün-tén-d'ed*, not having a person to wait upon or accompany.
untender, a. *ün-tén-dér*, not soft; wanting in sensibility or affection.
untendered, a. *ün-tén-dér'd*, not offered.
untented, a. *ün-tén't'ed*, not having the shelter of a tent.
unterrified, a. *ün-tér-rí-f'd*, not affrighted or daunted.
untested, a. *ün-tést'ed*, not tried by a standard.
unthanked, a. *ün-thangk't*, not repaid with acknowledgments or gratitude: **unthank'ful**, a. not making acknowledgments for favours received; ungrateful: **unthank'fully**, ad.: **unthank'fulness**, n. neglect of acknowledgments for good received; ingratitude.
unthawed, a. *ün-tháw'd*, not melted or dissolved.
untheological, a. *ün-thé-ó-ló-jí-kál*, not pertaining to the science of divine things.
untheoretical, a. *ün-thé-ó-rét-i-kál*, not depending on theory or speculation.
unthinking, a. *ün-thíngk'ing*, thoughtless; inconsiderate: **unthink'ingly**, ad.: **unthought'ful**, a. inconsiderate; heedless: **unthought'of**, a. not regarded.
unthread, v. *ün-thré'd'*, to draw a thread from; to loose.
unthreatened, a. *ün-thrét'nd*, not threatened; not menaced.
unthrift, n. *ün-thríft*, one who wastes his substance by extravagance: **unthrift'y**, a. prodigal; lavish; profuse: **unthrift'fully**, ad.: **unthrift'iness**, n. the state of being unthrift'y.
untidy, a. *ün-tí-dí*, not neatly dressed; not in good order: **untid'ily**, ad.: **untid'iness**, n. want of order or neatness.
untie, v. *ün-tí*, to free from a knot or any fastening; to unbind; to loosen: **untied**, pp. loosed, as a knot; unbound: **adj.** not bound or gathered in a knot: not held by any fastening.
until, prep. *ün-tíl'* (AS. *on*, in, into, and Ger. *ziel*; old H. Ger. *zú*; Bohem. *cyk*, a bound, a limit, an end), to; till; as far as, with respect to time: **conj.** as far as; to the point that; to the degree or time that.
untilled, a. *ün-tíld'*, not tilled or cultivated.
untimely, a. *ün-tím'il*, happening before the usual or natural time; premature: **ad.** before the natural time: **untimeliness**, n. the state of being untimely.
untinctured, a. *ün-tínkt'úrd*, not impregnated with; not imbued with, as the mind.
untinted, a. *ün-tíng'd'*, not stained; not discoloured; not infected.
untired, a. *ün-tírd'*, not exhausted by labour or exercise: **untir'ing**, a. not becoming exhausted; not becoming weary or fatigued: **untir'ingly**, ad.
untitled, a. *ün-tít'ld*, not having a name of distinction or dignity.
unto, prep. *ün-tóo* (AS. *on*, in, and Eng. *to*), to—now used only in formal or Scriptural language.
untold, a. *ün-tóld'*, not related; not revealed; not numbered.
untouched, a. *ün-túcht'*, not hit; not moved or affected; not meddled with.
untoward, a. *ün-tó'ér'd*, perverse; not easily guided or taught; troublesome: **unto'wardly**, ad. in a forward or perverse manner: **adj.** perverse; awkward: **unto'wardness**, n. perverseness.
untraceable, a. *ün-trás-á-bl*, that cannot be followed by footsteps or tracks: **untrace'ed**, a. not marked out or delineated; not marked by footsteps.
untracked, a. *ün-trákt'*, not marked by footsteps.
untractable, a. *ün-trákt-á-bl*, not yielding to common measures and management; stubborn; rough; difficult.
untrained, a. *ün-tránd'*, not disciplined; not skilful; not educated.
untrammelled, a. *ün-trám'mèld*, not shackled.

unwooded, a. *ün-wöld*, not courted.
unworkmanlike, a. *ün-wörk-män-lük*, unskilful.
unworldly, a. *ün-wörld-lük*, not devoted to this world with its gains and enjoyments: **unworldliness**, n. the state of being not worldly.

unworn, a. *ün-wörn*, not worn or impaired.
unworshipped, a. *ün-wör-shipt*, not worshipped or adored.

unworthy, a. *ün-wör-thät*, not deserving; wanting merit; unbecoming; base: **unworthily**, ad. without due regard to merit: **unworthiness**, n. the state of being unworthy.

unwound, pp. of **unwind**, which see.
unwounded, a. *ün-wünd-ed*, not hurt; not injured.
unwoven, a. *ün-wö-vn*, not united by intermixture or close connection.

unwrap, v. *ün-räp*, to open what is folded.
unwreathe, v. *ün-réth*, to untwist; to untwine.
unwrenched, a. *ün-rénsh*, not strained or distorted.
unwrinkled, a. *ün-ríng-kid*, not shrunk into furrows and ridges.

unwritten, a. *ün-rít-tn*, not reduced to writing; verbal; blank: **unwritten law**, the common law, of that law which has been established by usage.

unwrought, a. *ün-rät-ot*, not laboured; not manufactured.

unwring, a. *ün-ríng*, not pinched.
unyielded, a. *ün-yeld-ed*, not allowed; not given up; not conceded: **unyielding**, a. unbending; unpliant; stiff; obstinate: **unyieldingly**, ad.
unyoke, v. *ün-yók*, to loose from; to disjoin; to free from a yoke: **unyoking**, imp.: **unyoked**, pp. loosed from the yoke: **adj.** not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.

up, ad. *üp* (AS. *up*, exalted; high: Icel. *upp*; Low Ger. *uff*; Ger. *auf*, over, on, upon), aloft; on high; in a state of advance; in a state of being raised or increased; in a state of climbing or ascending; in a state of insurrection; in a state of elevation; out of bed; into order, as he drew **up** his company; much used in modifying the action of a verb: **prep.** from a lower place or position to a higher; not down: **int.** or **imper.** arise; raise up: **up and down**, backward and forward; from one place to another; here and there: **up to**, to an equal height or degree; fully prepared: **up stream**, from the mouth toward its head; against the current: **up the country**, in a direction from the coast, or up a river: the ups and downs of life, the various changes of good and bad fortune, or the joys and sorrows of life: **up with**, denoting the act of raising to give a blow: it is **up with him**, he is lost; it is all over with him: the time is **up**, the allotted time is past: to **blow up**, to inflate; to destroy by mining, or from below; to reprove sharply: to **come up with**, to reach in following: to **grow up**, to come to maturity: **done up**, put in order; dressed for use; exhausted.

Upas, n. *üp-s* (Malay, *puhn-upas*, the poison-tree—from *puhn*, tree, and *upas*, poison), a tree common in the forests of Java and the adjoining islands whose juices are poisonous—what has been said in regard to the atmosphere surrounding it being deadly, or even deleterious, is entirely fabulous.

upbear, v. *üp-bär* (*üp*, high, and *bear*), to raise aloft; to elevate.

upbraid, v. *üp-bräd* (AS. *upgebredan*, to cry out upon, to reproach), to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove with severity; to chide; to cast in the teeth: **upbraiding**, imp.: n. the act of reproaching in severe terms; reproaches or accusations made against any one to his face: **upbraided**, pp.: **upbraidingly**, ad. *-li*.

upcast, a. *üp-käst* (*üp*, high, and *cast*), cast up; thrown upward: **upcast or upcast-shaft**, in *mining*, the shaft or pit for carrying off foul or heated air; a throw or fault.

upcoiled, a. *üp-köyl-d*, made into a coil.
upheave, v. *üp-hév*, to lift up from beneath; to rise or swell upwards: **upheaving**, imp.: **upheaved**, pp.: **adj.** lifted or forced up from below by some elevating power: **upheav** al, n. in *geol.*, a lifting up of strata by some expansive or elevating power from below.

upheld, *üp-héld* (pt. and pp. of the verb **uphold**, which see), sustained; supported.

uphill, a. *üp-híl* (*üp*, high, and *hill*), difficult, like the act of ascending a hill.

uphold, v. *üp-höld*, to lift on high; to elevate; to support or keep from falling; to maintain; to continue without falling: **upholding**, imp.: **upheld**, pt.

and pp. sustained; kept from falling: **uphold'er**, n. one who upholds; an upholder; a defender.

upholsterer, n. *üp-hót-stér-er* (a corruption of *upholder*, the original meaning being, one who furnishes up old goods), one who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like: **uphol'stery**, n. *-i*, that kind of house-furnishings supplied by an upholsterer: **uphol'stered**, a. *-stér-d*, fitted with hangings and coverings of cloth, &c.

uplands, n. *üp-lándz* (*üp*, high, and *lands*), ground elevated at intervals above the meadows and flats which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; high ground: **upland**, a. pert. to uplands; higher in situation: **uplander**, n. *-der*, one who resides on the uplands: **uplandish**, a. *-dsh*, dwelling on the higher grounds, or on mountains.

uplift, v. *üp-líft*, to raise; to elevate; to take up before being due, as wages: **uplifting**, imp.: **uplift-ed**, a. raised high; elevated.

upmost, a. *üp-móst* (*üp*, high, and *most*), highest; topmost: **upmost** is now generally used for **upmost**.

upon, prep. *üp-ön* (AS. *uppan*, upon—from *üp*, high: Ger. *an*, on), resting on the top or surface; not under; on; with respect to; near to; denoting situation; denoting assumption, as he took an office **upon** him; denoting time when, as **upon** the third day; thrown over the body, as clothes.

upper, a. *üp-pér* (comp. of *üp*), higher in place; superior in rank or dignity: **uppermost**, a. superl. *-móst*, highest in place, rank, or power: **upper-hand**, n. superiority; advantage: **upper-nurse**, a head-nurse with the care of children in a family: **upper-servant**, one of the higher servants where many are kept: **upper-works**, in a *ship*, the parts above water when fully freighted for a voyage: **up-pish**, a. *-pish*, proud; aspiring to seem higher than the real station befits.

upright, a. *üp-rít* (*üp*, high, and *right*), erect; possessing rectitude; honest: n. something standing erect and perpendicular; a timber supporting a rafter: **uprightly**, ad.: **uprightness**, n. state of possessing honesty and integrity.

uprising, n. *üp-rí-zíng*, the act of rising from below the horizon, as the sun; the act of rising from a recumbent or sitting posture; a rebellion.

uproar, n. *üp-rór* (Dut. *oproer*, a tumult, a sedition: Ger. *aufruhr*, disturbance: AS. *hreran*; Icel. *hræra*, to move, to agitate), a violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour: **uproariously**, a. *-i-dsh*, accompanied with great noise and disturbance: **uproariously**, ad.

uproot, v. *üp-rót* (*üp*, high, and *root*), to tear up by the roots; to destroy utterly: **uproot-ed**, pp. torn up by the roots; utterly destroyed.

upset, v. *üp-sét*, to overturn; to throw down from an erect position: n. an overturn: **upset-price**, the price at which houses, lands, or goods are exposed to sale by auction, forming a *set* or fixed sum from which increased offers may begin.

upshot, n. *üp-shót*, conclusion; end; final issue; outcome; result.

upside, n. *üp-síd*, the upper side or part: **up'sides**, ad. *-síd-z*, in familiar language, in the phrase "I shall be **up'sides** with him," meaning—I shall be on equal terms with him, or have the upper hand; I shall have my revenge: **upside-down**, ad. *üp-síd-döwn*, with the upper part down; in complete disorder and confusion.

upstart, n. *üp-síst-ör*, one that has suddenly risen from a humble station to one of wealth or power.

upthrew, n. *üp-thrö*, in *mining*, a sudden uplift of strata by a fault or dislocation.

upturn, v. *üp-térn*, to throw up; to furrow.

upward, a. *üp-wér-d* (AS. *up*, high, and *weard* or *weardes*, used in composition to express situation or direction), directed to a higher place: **ad.** toward a higher place; toward the source;—also **upwards**, *-wér-dz*, opposed to *downwards*.

urachus, n. *ür-ä-kis* (Gr. *ouron*, urine), a fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus.

uremia, n. *ür-ré-mi-ä* (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, poisoning of the blood in some disorders of the urinary organs.

uralite, n. *ür-ä-lit* (from *Ural*, where first found), a pseudomorphous mineral of a dark-green or greenish-black colour.

Urania, n. *ür-ä-ni-ä* (L. *uranía*; Gr. *ouranía*, the heavenly—from Gr. *ouranos*, heaven), in *anc. myth.*,

cōu, boy, *fōöt*; *päre*, bud; *chair*, game, *jog*, slum, *thing*, there, *zeal*.

one of the nine muses; one of the minor planets: **uranite**, *n. ú-ra-nít*, a mineral of a bright yellow or green colour—differs from *mica* in being neither flexible nor elastic: **uranium**, *n. ú-rá-ni-um*, a metal obtained from several minerals in the form of a powdery substance of a greyish-black colour with a metallic lustre, preparations of which are used for imparting fine orange tints to glass and porcelain enamel: **úran** or **uranium ochre**, the earthy oxide of uranium, found in soft friable masses, having various hues of yellow and orange: **Uranus**, *n. ú-rá-nús*, a large planet revolving between Saturn and Neptune; in *anc. myth.*, a deity, the father of Saturn.

urao, *n. ú-rá-ó* (Sp.), a native name for the carbonate of soda, found in crystalline crusts on the dried-up lakes and river-courses of S. Amer., known by the name of *trona* to the Arabs of Africa, &c.

urate, *n. ú-rát*—see **uric**.

urban, *a. é-r-bán* (L. *urbanus*, belonging to the city—from *urbs*, a city), or of belonging to the city: **urbane**, *a. é-r-bán*, courteous in manners; civil; polite: **urbanity**, *n. é-r-bán-i-té*, courtesy; politeness; polished manners.

urceolar, *a. é-rísk-ó-lér* (L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher, a water-pot), in *bot.*, fleshy or bulging, as tubercles or leaves: **urceolate**, *a. -lát*, urn-shaped; shaped like a pitcher.

urchin, *n. é-ríchín* (L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, au *urchin*: F. *hérisson*, a hedgehog—from *hérissier*, to set up his bristles), the hedgehog; a name in slight anger given to a child: **sea-urchin**, a creature having a spherical shell flattened on the lower side, and covered with prickly spines.

urea, *n. ú-ré-á* (Gr. *oureon*, urine—from *ourein*, to make water), a peculiar pearly substance found in urine: **ureter**, *n. ú-ré-tér* (Gr. *oureter*, the passage for the urine), in *anat.*, the tube or duct that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder: **urethra**, *n. ú-ré-thrá* (Gr. *ourethra*), the tube or canal by which the urine is conveyed from the bladder and discharged: **urethral**, *a. -thrál*, pert. to the urethra: **uretic**, *a. or n. ú-ré-tík*, a medicine which increases the secretory action of the kidneys.

urge, *v. é-rj* (L. *urgere*, to press upon, to drive: It. *urgere*), to push; to impel; to incite; to press, as an argument or objection; to importune; to press forward: **urging**, *imp. é-rj-ing*: **adj.** pressing with solicitations; importunate: **urged**, *pp. é-rjéd*: **urgent**, *a. é-rjént*, pressing; importunate; forcible: **urgently**, *ad. -it*: **urgency**, *n. jén-si*, pressure of difficulty or necessity; entreaty; importunity.

uric, *a. ú-rík* (Gr. *oureon*, urine: see **urea**), of or from urine: **uric acid**, a peculiar substance found in the urine of certain animals, and in the excrements of serpents, &c.: **úrate**, *n. -rát*, a salt of uric acid.

Urim, *n. ú-rim* (Heb. *urim*, lights; plu. of *ur*, light, flame), a part of the breastplate of the high priest among the anc. Jews, by means of which Jehovah revealed His will on certain occasions: **Urim and Thummim**, light and perfection.

urine, *n. ú-rín* (L. *urina*: Gr. *oureon*, urine: akin to Sans. *uri*, water: It. *urina*: F. *urine*), a fluid secreted by the kidneys and accumulated in the bladder, from which it is discharged: **urinal**, *n. ú-rí-nál*, a vessel in which, or a place where, urine may be discharged; an erection in a street for public convenience; a portable waterproof case: **úrina'rium**, *n. ná-rí-ú-m*, a place where urine may be stored for manure: **úrináry**, *a. -nér-i*, relating to or found in urine: *n.* a place for storing urine: **úrináte**, *v. -rát*, to void or discharge urine: **úrináting**, *imp. -ráténg*: **úrináté**, *v. ú-rí-nóm-é-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for determining the density of urine: **úrinous**, *a. -nús*, pert. to urine.

urn, *n. érn* (L. *urna*, a water-pot, a vessel for drawing water; It. *urna*: F. *urne*), a vessel of a roundish form bulging out or swelling in the middle; a vessel for keeping water hot at table; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were kept in anc. times; in *bot.*, the theca or spore-case of mosses.

uroscopy, *n. ú-rós-kó-pi* (Gr. *oureon*, urine, and *skopeo*, I view), the judgment of diseases from the inspection of the urine.

ursa, *n. é-rsá* (L. *ursa*, a she-bear; *ursus*, a male bear), the bear: **Ursa Major**, *n. -má-jór* (L. the greater bear), a brilliant constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of seven principal stars, familiarly known under the names of the *waggon*, the *plough*, and *Charles's wain*: **Ursa Minor**, *n. -mí-nór* (L. the

lesser bear), a constellation notable for its containing, at the end of the tail, the pole-star: **ursidae**, *n. plu. é-rís-dé*, the bear tribe, a well-known family of carnivorous animals: **ursiform**, *a. -já-úr-n* (L. *forma*, a shape), in the shape of a bear: **úr'sine**, *a. -sín*, pert. to a bear, or resembling it; grizzly.

urticaceous, *a. é-rí-tí-ká-shús* (L. *urtica*, a stinging nettle), having the character of a nettle: **urtical**, *a. -kál*, pert. to or allied to the nettles: **urticá'ria**, *n. -ká-rí-á*, nettle-rash, a transient inflammation of the skin, characterised by the eruption of small, round, oval-like elevations of a whiter or redder tint than the healthy skin: **úr'ticating**, *a. -ká-tíng*, stinging, as a nettle: **úr'ticá'tion**, *n. -ká-shún*, stinging, as that of a nettle; the process of stinging with nettles.

urus, *n. ú-rús* (L. *urus*, a Celtic word: It. *uro*: F. *ure*), the wild ox, described by Caesar in his Commentaries, and stated to have abounded during his invasion in the forests of Gaul and Germany—long extinct in all parts of Europe.

us, *pron. ús* (AS.), the obj. case of the pronoun *we*.
use, *n. ús* (L. *usus*, use, employment, practice: F. *us*: It. *uso*), state of being employed to any purpose; occasion or need to employ; the quality which makes a thing proper for a purpose; benefit; advantage; habit; in *law* (L. *opus*, need: formerly written *aps* or *ass*), profit; benefit: **use**, *v. úz*, to employ; to apply or handle for some purpose; to consume; to accustom; to render familiar by practice; to be accustomed; to be wont: **using**, *imp. ú-zíng*: **used**, *pp. ú-zéd*: **usage**, *n. ú-záj*, treatment; a series of actions performed by one person to another which affects him for good or evil; custom; practice: **usance**, *n. ú-záns*, proper employment; the period after date allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange according to commercial custom: **useful**, *a. ús-foól*, conducive to any end; suited or adapted to the purpose; profitable; serviceable: **usefully**, *ad. -it*: **usefulness**, *n. -nés*, the state of being useful: **useless**, *a. -lés*, worthless; fruitless; unavailing: **uselessly**, *ad. -it*: **uselessness**, *n. -nés*, the state of being useless: **user**, *n. ú-zér*, one who uses: **usual**, *a. ú-zhóól*, customary; such as ordinarily occurs: **usually**, *ad. -it*, commonly: in *use*, in employment; in customary practice: **use and wont**, *ús-*, the common or customary practice: to **use up**, *-úz-*, to leave nothing of; to exhaust; to tire out thoroughly.

usher, *n. úsh-ér* (It. *uscieri*: L. *ostiarus*: F. *huis-sier*, a door-keeper), an inferior officer in some English courts of law; in *Eng.*, a subordinate teacher in a school or academy: *v.* to give entrance to; to accompany and introduce; to introduce: **ush'ering**, *imp. -sh'ered*, *pp. -é-rd*: **ush'ership**, *n.* the office of an usher.

usquebaugh, *n. ús-kwé-báw'* (Gael. *uisge-beatha*, literally, water of life), a strong distilled spirit, slightly aromatic, made in Ireland and Scotland; whisky.

ustulate, *a. ús-tú-lát* (L. *ustulatus*, to burn a little, to scorch), in *bot.*, blackened as if burned: **ústulation**, *n. -lá-shún*, the roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverising.

usual—see **use**.

usucaption, *n. ú-sú-káp'shún* (L. *usucapsum*, to acquire ownership of a thing by long use—from *usus*, use, practice, and *capsum*, to take), in *civil law*, the title or right to property acquired by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain time.

usufruct, *n. ú-zú-frúkt* (L. *usus*, use, employment, and *fructus*, fruit), the right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another without impairing the substance.

usurer, *usurious*, &c.—see **usury**.

usurp, *v. ú-zé-rp'* (L. *usurpare*, to seize to one's own use—from L. *usus*, use, and *rapio*, I seize: It. *usurpare*: F. *usurper*), to seize and hold by force and without right; to assume; to arrogate: **usurping**, *imp.* seizing the power or property of another without right: **usurped**, *pp. -zé-rpt*, occupied and enjoyed by violence: **usurper**, *n. -ér*, one who occupies the power or property of another without right,—applied particularly to the taking possession of a throne or sovereignty: **usurpation**, *n. ú-zér-pá-shún*, forcible seizure and possession without right: **usurpatory**, *a. ú-zér-pá-tér-i*, marked by usurpation: **usurpingly**, *ad. -it*.

usury, *n. ú-zhóó-rí* (L. *usura*, a use or enjoyment; It. *usura*: F. *usure*), an illegal or very exorbitant rate of interest for lent money: **úsurer**, *n. -rér*, one

who lends money at an illegal rate of interest; one who charges an exorbitant rate of interest: **usurious**, *a. ú-shú-ri-ús*, taking an exorbitant rate of interest for money: **usuriously**, *ad. -i*: **usuriousness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being usurious.

utensil, *n. ú-tén-sil (L. utensilis, that may be used. fit for use—from utor, I use: It. utensili, utensils: F. ustensile, a hollow instr. or vessel in domestic use, and suchlike.*

uterine, *a. ú-tér-in (L. uterus, the womb: It. utero: akin to Sans. udara, the belly: F. uterin, uterine), of or pert. to the uterus, or proceeding from it: born of the same mother but by a different father: ú-terus, n. -ús, the muscular and vascular part in the females of certain animals in which conception occurs, and in which the fetus is developed and nourished until birth.*

utility, *n. ú-tíl-ú-ti (L. utilitas, utility, benefit—from utilis, useful, serviceable—from utor, I use: F. and It. utile), profitableness to some end; benefit; advantage; profit: utilise, v. ú-tíl-íz, to render profitable; to turn to good account or use: utilising, imp. -i-zing: utilised, pp. -íz-d: utilisation, n. -i-zá-shún, a making profitable; a gaining: utilitarian, a. -i-tá-rí-an, pert. to utility or things useful: n. one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism: utilitarianism, n. -izm, the doctrine which makes utility the sole standard of good for man, or of moral conduct; the doctrine that "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" should be the end and aim of society in its social and political institutions.*

utmost, *a. út-móst (AS. utemost—from ute, out, and móst, most), situated at the furthest point or extremity; most distant; last; being in the greatest or highest degree: n. the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.*

utopian, *a. ú-tó-pí-an (from More's Utopia, an imaginary land which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in its laws and institutions, &c.), pert. to any state of ideal perfection; fanciful; chimeri-*

cal; impracticable: uto'pianism, n. -izm, chimerical schemes in theory or practice.

utricule, *n. ú-trí-kí (L. utriculus, a small skin or leathern bottle—from utor, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide), in bot., a thin-walled cell; a bladder-like covering; a thin-skinned one-seeded fruit: utricular, a. ú-trík-ú-lér, containing vessels like small bags: utriculus, n. -lús, a kind of fruit with an inflated covering; a little bladder filled with air, attached to certain aquatic plants.*

utter, *a. út-tér (AS. ut, out; utor, outer, extreme), complete; perfect; total; absolute; thorough; entire: v. to send out, as words; to speak; to disclose; to publish; to put into circulation: ú-ter'ing, imp. ú-ter'ed, pp. -ter'ed, spoken; disclosed; put into circulation: ú-ter'able, a. -á-bí, that may be spoken or expressed in words: ú-ter'ance, n. -áns, manner of speaking; pronunciation: ú-ter'er, n. -ér, one who utters; a promulgator: ú-ter'ly, *ad. -i*, to the full extent; perfectly; totally: ú-ter'most, a. -móst, extreme; being in the furthest or highest degree: n. the greatest power or degree; that beyond which nothing is: utter barrister, one admitted, but not yet allowed to plead within the bar: to the uttermost, in the most extensive degree; in the highest degree.*

uvea, *n. ú-vé-á (L. uva, a grape: It. uva), in anat., the posterior layer of the iris, so called from the black and very thick varnish which covers it, and which resembles the skin of a black grape: uveous, a. -ús, resembling a grape: u'vic, a. -vík, of or from the grape.*

uvula, *n. ú-vá-lá (L. uva, a grape: old F. uvule: It. uvola), in anat., the fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate: u'vular, a. -lér, of or pert. to the uvula.*

uxorious, *a. úp-só-rí-ús (L. uxorius, of or belonging to a wife—from utor, a wife), foolishly fond of a wife: uxoriously, *ad. -i*, with fond submission to a wife: uxoriousness, n. -nēs, excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.*

V

vacant, *a. vá-kánt (L. vacans, empty, void—gen. vacantis: It. vacante: F. vacant), empty; void of every substance except air; not filled by an occupant or possessor; unsupplied; indicating want of thought, as a look: vá-cántly, *ad. -i*: vá-cancy, n. -kán-sí, that which is vacant; empty space; time of leisure; situation or office unfilled; the time during which a place or situation remains unfilled; listlessness; emptiness of thought: vacate, v. vá-kát (L. vacatum, to be empty or void, to be without), to make empty; to withdraw from; to annul: vacat'ing, imp. vacat'ed, pp. -vacat'ion, n. -shún, act of making void; the intermission of judicial proceedings; interruption for a time of regular studies at a college or school; intermission of any stated employment.*

vaccine, *a. vák-sín (L. vaccinus, of or from cows—from vacca, a cow: It. vaccino: F. vaccin), pert. to or derived from cows, as vaccine matter: vac'inate, v. -sí-nát, to inoculate with vaccine matter or the cow-pox as a preventive of small-pox: vac'inating, imp. vac'inated, pp. vac'inator, n. -ná-tér, one who vac'cinates: vac'ination, n. -ná-shún, the act or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox in order to secure them from attacks of the small-pox.*

vacillate, *v. vá-síl-lát (L. vacillatum, to sway to and fro: It. vacillare: F. vaciller), to waver; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant: vacillat'ing, imp. adj. unsteady; inclined to fluctuate in opinions or resolutions: vacillated, pp. vacillat'ingly, *ad. -i*: vacillat'ion, n. -lá-shún, a moving one way and the other; unsteadiness; a fluctuation of mind: vacillat', a. -lánt, wavering; unsteady; fluctuating.*

vacuum, *n. vák-ú-úm (L. vacuum, an empty space; It. vacuo, emptiness: old F. vague), a space empty or devoid of matter, solid or aeriform: in vacuo, in-vák-ú-ó (L.), in empty space: vac'uist, n. -íst, one who regards a perfect vacuum in nature possible: vacu'ity, n. vá-kú-ú-ti, space unfilled or unoccupied by matter; emptiness; void: vacuum-pump, a pump connected to the boiler of a marine engine for charging the boiler with water from the sea by discharging the air.*

vade-mecum, *n. vá-dé-mé-kúm (L. vade, go, and mecum, with me), a book or other thing which a person carries with him as a companion or book of reference; a manual; a handbook.*

vagabond, *a. vá-gá-bónd (L. vagabundus, strolling about: It. vagabondo: F. vagabond), wandering; having no settled home or habitation; unsettled; idle: n. an idle fellow without a settled home; a vagrant: vagabondage, n. -bónd-áj, also vagabondism, n. -izm, an idle unsettled life.*

vagary, *n. vá-pá-rí, vagar'ies, n. plu. -rí (L. vagari, to wander, to roam: It. vagare: F. vaguer), a wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whimsical purpose.*

vagina, *n. vá-jí-ná (L. vagina, a scabbard, a sheath: It. vagina: F. vagin), the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; in bot., a sheath; any part which completely surrounds another: vagin'al, a. -nál, pert. to the vagina; resembling a sheath: vaginat', a. vá-jí-nánt, serving to invest or sheathe: vagin'ate, a. -nát, also vagin'ated, a. furnished or invested as with a sheath: vagino-penn'ous, a. -nó-pén-nús (L. penna, a wing or feather), having the wings enclosed in a sheath; sheath-winged.*

vagrant, *a. vá-gránt (L. vagor, I wander: It. vagare: F. vaguer, to ramble), wandering from place to place; having no fixed habitation; unsettled: n. one who has no settled abode; an idle wanderer; a vagabond: vá-grántly, *ad. -i*: vag'rancy, n. -grán-sí, unsettled condition; life or habits of one without a fixed habitation.*

vague, *a. vág (L. vagus, strolling about, wandering: It. vago: F. vague), not settled or definite; loose; unfixed; ill-defined; proceeding from no reliable source: vá-gu'ly, *ad. -i*: vá-gue'ness, n. -nēs, state of being uncertain or unsettled.*

vail, *n. vá (a mere corruption of avail, the anc. Eng. term signifying money given to servants, casual emoluments of an office), money given to servants by employers, visitors, or others, as a perquisite or present; customary or stipulated perquisites to servants, as grease and broken meat to a cook, and left-off*

clothes to a personal servant; also spelt *vale*, n. *vål*, in which case the root is *L. vale*, farewell.

vain, a. *vån* (L. *vanus*, that contains nothing, empty: Icel. *vannr*, vain, void; It. *vano*: F. *vain*), proud of trifling attainments; having an unduly high opinion of one's own accomplishments; ineffectual; fruitless, as an effort; unsatisfying; **vainly**, ad. -It. *vain-glorious*, a. proud or boastful to excess of one's own attainments or performances; self-proud: **vain-gloriously**, ad. **vain-glorious**, n. self-pride; excessive pride of one's own performances: **vanity**, n. *vån-i-ti* (L. *vanitas*, emptiness: F. *vanité*), empty pride inspired by an overweening opinion of one's own importance; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; vain pursuit; idle show: in **vain**, ad. to no purpose; ineffectually.

vair, n. *vår* (F. *vair*, a kind of fur in heraldry—from *L. varius*, different, variegated: It. *vario*, various), the skin of the squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for garments; in *her.*, a series of small shields placed close together, alternately blue and white, intended to represent the appearance of the skins when sewed edge to edge: **vairy**, a. *vår-i*, in *her.* charged with vair.

vaivode, n. *våvöd*, a prince of the Danubian provinces; an inferior Turkish officer.

vakeel, n. *vå-kål*, in the *E. I.*, a native attorney or agent.

valance, n. *vål-åns*, also *val'ence*, n. -*éns* (It. *valenza*, serge for bed-curtains; probably from having been made at *Valencia* or *Valence*), a piece of drapery hanging round the head of a bed, or from the head of window-curtains: v. to decorate with fringed drapery: **valancing**, imp. **val'anced**, pp. *ånst*.

vale, n. *vål*, a poetic word for valley, which see.

valédiction, n. *vål-å-dik-shån* (L. *vale*, farewell, and *dictum*, to say), a bidding farewell: **val'edictory**, a. -*dik-tér-i*, bidding farewell: n. an oration or address delivered on bidding farewell.

valentine, n. *vål-én-tin*, a letter containing some pictured representation conveying sentiments of love or burlesque, sent by one person to another on the 14th of February, being the day of the festival in the Ch. of Rome in honour of St Valentine, and the day on which birds are supposed to pair; a love-letter; a sweetheart.

valentinite, n. *vål-én-tin-it* (after *Basilius Valentinus*), white oxide of antimony, a mineral of a whitish-grey colour, found in veins in the primary rocks along with other ores of antimony, lead, and zinc.

valerian, n. *vål-ér-i-ån* (L. *valere*, to be strong, to be in health), a plant, most of whose species are very ornamental in flower-borders, and which have stimulant and aromatic qualities: **val'erian'ic**, a. -*ån-ik*, or of from valerian.

valet, n. *vål-ét* (F. *valet*; old Eng. *varlet*, a servant—from old F. *vaslet* or *varlet*, a boy), a servant who attends on a gentleman's person; a body-servant; a waiting-servant.

valetudinarian, n. *vål-ét-tü-di-når-i-ån* (L. *valetudinarius*, one in ill health—from *valetudo*, state of health: It. *valetudinario*: F. *valetudinaire*), a person of weak or sickly constitution: **adj.** sickly; seeking to recover health.

Valhalla, n. *vål-hål-lå* (Icel. *valhöll*, hall of the slain—from *vabr*, slaughter, and *holl*, a royal hall), in *Scand. myth.*, the palace or hall of immortality inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; in *Germany*, a national building in which the statues of persons assumed to be worthy of immortality are placed.

valiant, a. *vål-yånt* (F. *vallant*, worthy, courageous: old F. *valore*, worth: L. *valere*, to be of worth, to be sound), brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic: **valiantly**, ad. -It.

valid, a. *vål-id* (L. *validus*, strong, stout—from *valere*, to be strong: It. *valido*: F. *valide*), founded in truth; not weak or defective; having legal force; executed with the proper formalities: **validly**, ad. -It.

validity, n. *vål-id-i-ti*, soundness; legal strength or force.

valise, n. *vål-lés'* (F.), a small leather sack or bag for containing the clothes of a traveller; a travelling-bag; a saddle-bag.

vallation, n. *vål-lå-shån* (L. *vallare*, to surround with a rampart—from *vallum*, a rampart), a rampart or intrenchment; more frequently *circumvallation*.

valley, n. *vål-lí* (L. *vallis*, a valley: It. *valle*: F. *vallée*), a tract of low-lying land bounded by hills or mountain-ranges; in *arch.*, the gutter or internal

angle formed by the two inclined sides of a roof: **val'ecula**, n. *vål-ék-å-lå* (dim. of *vallis*), in *bot.*, a depressed space or interval between the ribs on the fruit of unbelliferæ.

valonia, n. *vål-én-å* (It. *valonea*—from mod. Gr. *balania*, the holm or scarlet oak), the acorn-cup of an oak growing in Turkey, Greece, and other countries bordering on the Levant, much used by tanners, from the abundance of tannin which it contains.

valorem, ad. *åd vål-ér-ém* (L. *ad*, to, and *valorem*, value), according to the value; in *finance*, a term used to denote the market value of commodities imported, and liable to a customs rate according to such ascertained value.

valour, n. *vål-ér* (F. *valeur*; It. *valore*, stoutness, bravery: L. *valere*, to be well, to be strong), that quality of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with firmness and resolution; personal bravery; courage: **val'orous**, a. -*åis*, brave; courageous; stout-hearted: **val'orously**, ad. -It.

value, n. *vål-å* (F. *valeur*, value, worth: L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth), worth as estimated by some rate or standard; excellence; usefulness; efficacy in producing results: v. to rate or estimate at a certain price; to have in high esteem; to prize: **val'uing**, imp. **val'ued**, pp. -*åd*, estimated at a certain rate; appraised: **val'uable**, a. -*å-d-å-bl*, having value or worth; precious; costly: **val'ableness**, n. -*å-bl-nés*, the state of being valuable: **val'uation**, n. -*å-shån*, the act of setting a price; value set upon a thing: **val'uator**, n. -*å-tér*, one whose occupation it is to set the value or worth on a thing; an appraiser; also **val'uer**, n. -*ér*, **val'ueless**, a. -*å-lés*, having no worth.

valve, n. *vål-v* (L. *valve*, folding-doors—from *valvo*, I turn round or about), anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel; a cover or lid opening in one direction and shutting in another; in *bot.*, one of the pieces into which a pericarp or fruit separates, when separating naturally: **valvate**, a. *vål-våt*, in *bot.*, opening by valves, like the parts of certain seed-vessels which separate at the edges of the carpels: **valvate estivation** or **vernation**, in *bot.*, names used when the leaves in the flower-bud and leaf-bud are applied to each other by their margins only: **valved**, a. *vål-våt*, having valves; composed of valves: **valvular**, a. *vål-vål-ér*, containing valves: **val'vule**, n. -*vål*, one of the parts which compose the outer covering of a pericarp or fruit: **safety-valve**—see under *safe*.

vamp, n. *våmp* (a corruption of F. *avant*, before—*avant-pied*, the fore part of the foot), the upper leather of a shoe: to **vamp up**, to put a new upper leather on; to furnish up.

vampire, n. *våmp-ír* (F. *vampire*; It. and Sp. *vampiro*; Ger. and Dut. *vampir*, a vampire), an imaginary or fabled demon, said to be a person who after death returns nightly to suck the blood of the living; one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner; a species of S. Amer. bat: **vam'pirism**, n. -*ír-izm*, the actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking or extortion.

van, n. *vån* (F. *avant*, before—from L. *ab ante*, from before), the first line or front of an army, in opposition to the rear or last line; the front line or foremost division, as of a fleet: **van-couiers**, light armed soldiers sent before armies to clear the road upon the approach of an enemy: **van-foss**, -*fos* (F. *avant fossé*—from *fossé*, a ditch), the outer ditch of a rampart: **vanguard**, the part of an army which precedes the main body on a march.

van, n. *vån* (a contraction of *caravan*, which see), a carriage for furniture, &c.; a conveyance for a wild beast or other show; a carriage which may serve the purpose of a dwelling.

vanadium, n. *vå-nå-dí-åm* (after *Vanadis*, a Scand. deity), a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour: **van'adic**, a. -*å-dik*, pert. to or obtained from vanadium, as **van'adic acid**: **vanadate**, n. *vån-å-dåt*, also **vanad'ic**, n. *vån-å-dí-åt*, a salt of **van'adic acid**: **vanad'i-nite**, n. -*å-dí-nít*, the vanadate of lead, a rare mineral of a yellowish-brown colour and resinous lustre.

Vandal, n. *vån-dål* (L. *Vandali*, a people of Northern Germany in the time of Tacitus: Ger. *vandeln*, to walk, to travel), one of a barbarous race, inhabiting the southern shores of the Baltic, which invaded the Roman empire in the fifth century, noted for their fierceness and their indiscriminate destruction of the monuments of art and the productions of literature; one who destroys any monument of art or literature; one hostile to the arts or literature; a barbarian: **van'dal**,

måte, måt, jár, låw; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

a., also **vandalic**, a. *vân-dâl'ik*, pert. to or resembling the Vandals; rude; barbarous: **vandalism**, n. *vân-dâl'izm*, the spirit or conduct of the Vandals; any outrage against civilised usages.

vandyke, n. *vân-dîk*, a neck-collar scooped or pointed as in the portraits by Vandyke, in the reign of Charles I.: **v.** to slash or cut out, after the manner of certain dresses in the portraits of Vandyke: **vandyked**, a. *-dîkt*, slashed or notched with indentations and points.

vane, n. *vân* (AS. *fana*; Dut. *vaene*; Ger. *fahne*, a flag or standard: L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag), a thin plate of metal, or slip of wood, cut into some figure and made to move on a stem at the top of a spire or any other elevation, in order to show the direction of the wind; a weather-cock; any flat extended surface moved by the wind.

vang, n. *vâng* (Dut. *vangen*; Ger. *fangen*, to seize), a rope passing from the extremity of a gaff to each of the ship's sides for the purpose of steadying the spar.

vanguard—see **van**.

vanilla, n. *vân-nîl'la* (Sp. *vainilla*, a small pod or husk—from *vaina*, a scabbard or sheath, in reference to the pod resembling the sheath of a knife), a genus of plants, natives of tropical Amer., the pods or fruit of which produce one of the most delightful aromatics known, used extensively in flavouring liqueurs, chocolate, and articles of confectionery.

vanish, v. *vân'ish* (L. *vanesco*, I pass away or disappear—from *vanus*, empty), to pass from a visible state; to disappear: **vanishing**, imp.: **vanished**, pp. *-isht*: **vanishing-point**, that part of a picture to which all the imaginary lines of the perspective converge.

vanity—see **vain**.

vanquish, v. *vâng-kwîsh* (F. *vaincre*, to subdue; *vanquer*, a conqueror: L. and It. *vincere*, to conquer, to overcome), to subdue in a contest; to overcome; to confute: **n.** a disease in sheep: **vanquishing**, imp.: **vanquished**, pp. *-kwîsh*: **vanquisher**, n. *-er*, one who vanquishes: **the vanquished**, those defeated in any contest.

vantage, n. *vân-taj* (contracted from *advantage*, which see), superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defence than another: **vantage-ground**, the place or condition which gives one the superiority over another.

vapid, a. *vâp'id* (L. *vapidus*, flat or stale—from *vapor*, steam, exhalation), that has lost its life and spirit, as by evaporation; spiritless; flat; dull: **vapidly**, ad. *-ly*: **vapidity**, n. *-nês*, want of life or spirit; deadness; flatness.

vapour, n. *vâp'ér* (L. *vapor*, steam, exhalation—akin to Gr. *kapnos*, smoke: F. *vapeur*), the gas into which most liquids and many solids may be converted by heat, generally invisible; a visible fluid floating in the atmosphere: **va'pours**, n. *-pêrs*, a disease characterised by nervous weakness and depression of spirits, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain or appear as visible; **hysteria**: **va'poured**, a. *-pêrd*, moist; peevish: **va'poured**, n. *-pêr-er*, one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart: **va'pouring**, a. boasting ostentatiously: **va'pourish**, a. *-ish*, affected by hysterics or the disease of vapours: **va'poury**, a. *-i*, full of vapours; peevish: **va'porable**, a. *-a-bl*, capable of being converted into vapour: **va'porise**, v. *-iz*, to convert into vapour: **va'porising**, imp.: **va'porised**, pp. *-ted*: **va'porisation**, n. *-i-zâ'shûn*, the rapid conversion of a fluid into vapour by heat: **va'pourous**, a. *-ûs*, full of vapours or exhalations; proceeding from the vapours: **va'porific**, a. *-if'ik* (L. *facere*, to make), forming into vapour; converting into steam: **vapour-bath**, the application of vapour to the body in a close place; the place itself.

variable, **variance**, **variation**, &c.—see under **vary**.

variella, n. *vâr'i-sêl'la* (a dim. from *variola*, the disease of small-pox), the chicken-pox.

varicelle, a. *vâr'i-kô-sêl* or *vâ'* (L. *varix*, a swollen vein, and Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.

varicose, a. *vâr'i-kôz* or *vâr'ik* (L. *varix*, a swollen vein), applied to veins in a permanent state of dilatation, attended with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood; swelled.

variegate, v. *vâr'i-ê-gât* (L. *variegatum*, to make of various sorts or colours—from *varius*, various, and *agere*, to do), to diversify in external appearance; to stain or inlay with different colours, or different shades of the same colour: **va'riegating**, imp.: **va'riegated**,

pp. diversified in colour or external appearance; mottled: **va'riegation**, n. *-gâ'shûn*, the state of being diversified by different colours: **va'riegator**, n. *-têr*, one who or that which variegates.

variety—see under **vary**.

variola, n. *vâr'i-ô-lâ* (L. *varius*, varying, spotted: F. *variole*), the small-pox: **vari'olar**, a. *-lêr*, pert. to the small-pox: **vari'olite**, n. *-lî-t* (*variola*, the small-pox, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), compact amygdaloid or amygdaloidal porphyry in which the enclosed crystals are numerous, small, and round, giving to the rock a spotted appearance, rendered more striking from the rock being of a different colour from the enclosed crystals: **vari'olitic**, a. *-lî'tik*, thickly marked with small round specks; spotted: **vari'oloid**, n. *-lôyd* (L. *varius*, spotted, and Gr. *eidôs*, resemblance), a disease resembling the small-pox: **vari'olous**, a. *-lîs*, dotted with numerous small impressions like those of the small-pox; relating to the small-pox.

various, **variously**—see **vary**.

varix, *vâr'iks*, plu. **varices**, *vâr'i-sêz* (L. *varix*, a dilated vein: It. and F. *varice*), an uneven dilatation of a vein.

varlet, n. *vâr'lêt* (old F. *valet* or *varlet*, a boy), a servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal: **varletry**, n. *-rî*, the rabble; the crowd.

varnish, n. *vâr'nish* (It. *vernice*; F. *vernis*; Sp. *verniz*, varnish, paint: L. *vitruvius*, to glaze—from *vitrum*, glass), a liquid resinous matter spread upon a surface, to which it gives a glossy coating when dry, and which is impervious to air or moisture; gloss: **v.** to cover with a liquid in order to give a glossy surface to; to give a fair appearance to; to gloss: **var'nishing**, imp.: **var'nished**, pp. *-nîsh*, made glossy; rendered fair in appearance: **var'nisher**, n. *-er*, one who or that which varnishes.

vary, v. *vâr'i* (L. *varius*, different, changing: L. and It. *variare*, to diversify, to change: F. *varier*, to vary), to change to something else; to alter; to make different; to sunder a partial change; to diversify; to appear in different forms; to disagree; to shift colours: **va'rying**, imp. changing; altering: **va'ried**, pp. *-rîd*: **va'riedly**, ad. *-ly*: **variable**, a. *vâr'i-a-bl*, that may or can be varied or changed; fickle; changeable; inconstant; in *math.*, subject to continual increase or diminution: **n.** in *math.*, a variable quantity: **variables**, n. plu. *-a-bl*, the zone of calms and light breezes, formed by the trade-winds north and south of the equator for a certain distance neutralising each other: **va'riably**, ad. *-blî*: **variableness**, n. *-bl-nês*, also **va'riability**, n. *-bl'î-tî*, liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness; fickleness: **va'riance**, n. *-rî-âns*, disagreement; difference; controversy; dissension: **at variance**, in a state of disagreement or enmity: **va'riation**, n. *-â'shûn*, alteration; partial change in form, appearance, position, &c.; change, as of termination; in *music*, the singing or playing of an air with various embellishments: **variation of the compass**, the angle which the varying position of the magnetic needle makes with the geographical meridian: **variety**, n. *vâr'i-tê-tî*, an intermixture of things different in form or quality; many and different kinds; a succession of different things; in *nat. hist.*, a subordinate division of a species, distinguished by some accidental or unimportant differences; a different sort: **various**, a. *vâr'i-ûs*, diversified; different; manifold; changeable; unfixed: **va'riously**, ad. *-ly*.

vascular, a. *vâs'kû-lêr* (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel—from *vas*, a vessel: It. *vascolare*; F. *vasculaire*, vascular), consisting of or containing vessels, as arteries or veins; composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants: used in contradistinction to *cellular*: **vas'cularity**, n. *-lâr'î-tî*, state of being vascular, indicating in plants a higher degree of organisation than simple *cellularity*: **vas'cula'ree**, n. plu. *-lâr-êz*, the higher plants which are furnished with vessels as well as cellular tissue: **vas'culif'erous**, a. *-ûf'êr-ûs* (L. *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, having seed-vessels divided into cells: **vascular tissue**, the woody tissue of plants: **vascular system**, in *anat.*, the system of blood-vessels; in *bot.*, that portion of the tissue of plants destined for the conveyance of air.

vase, n. *vâz* or *vâs* (L. *vas*, a vessel, a utensil: It. and F. *vase*), an ornamental vessel, generally of an antique pattern; a large cup with handles; a sculptured vase-like ornament: **vase-shaped**, a. shaped somewhat like a common flower-pot without the rim: **vasiform**, a. *vâs'i-jâ'orm* (L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, applied to a vegetable tissue called dotted vessels.

côw, bôy, fôot, pûre, bûd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

vasodentine, *n.* *väs'ö-dén'tín* (L. *vas*, a vessel, and *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), in *anat.*, that modification of *dentine* in which capillary tubes of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified and carry red blood into the substance of the tissue.

vassal, *n.* *väs-säl* (W. *gwas*, a young man, a servant; *gwasal*, serving; mid. L. *vassus*, a man, a retainer; F. *vassal*, a vassal), any one dependent on a superior lord; any one holding land from a superior; a servant; a bondsman: **väs'salage**, *n.* -*dj*, state of being a vassal or feudatory; political servitude or dependence: **väs'salry**, *n.* -*ri*, the body of vassals.

vast, *a.* *väst* (L. *vastus*, desolate, immense; It. *vasto*: F. *vaste*), of great extent; very great in bulk, amount, numbers, force, or importance; very spacious; immense: **västly**, *ad.* -*li*: **väs'tness**, *n.* -*nés*, immense bulk or extent: **väst'y**, *a.* in *poetry*, immense; mighty.

vat, *n.* *vät* (AS. *fat*; Dut. *vat*; Ger. *fass*; L. *vas*, a tub, a vessel for holding liquids: Dut. *vatten*, to hold, to contain), a large vessel or cask for holding liquids, particularly fermented liquors, in an immature state; a large vessel or cistern for steeping hides in.

Vatican, *n.* *vät'i-kän* (L. *vaticanus* mons, the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber: F. *vatican*: It. *vaticano*), in Rome, an assemblage of magnificent buildings, including one of the Pope's palaces, and adjoining the church of St Peter; the papal authority.

vaticide, *n.* *vät'i-stid* (L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cadere*, to cut, to kill), the murder or murder of a prophet: **vaticinal**, *a.* *vät-i-sinäl* (L. *vates*), pert. to or containing prophecy: **vaticinate**, *v.* -*nät*, to prophesy.

vaudeville, *n.* *vöüd'vél* (F.—from *Vaude-vire*, a village in Normandy), a kind of lively song, sung in couplets, with a refrain; a theatrical piece intermingled with light or satirical songs; also spelt **vaudevill**, *n.*

vault, *n.* *vöült* (It. *volta*, a turning round or about, an arched roof: L. *volutum*, to turn), a cellar or underground building having an arched roof; a cave or cavern; an underground repository or closely-constructed building for the dead; an open expanse, as the *vault* of heaven: **v. to shape as a vault; to arch: **vault'ed**, *a.* having a concave over head; covered with vaults or arches.**

vault, *v.* *vöült* (F. *volte*, a round, a turn: It. *voltare*, to turn, to tumble), to bound or curvet, as a horse; to turn or make a turn: **n. the bounding turn which skilful riders teach their horses; a leap; a tumbler's gambol or turn: **vaulting**, *imp.*: **vaulted**, *pp.*: **vaulter**, *n.* -*er*, one who vaults or leaps; a tumbler. **vaulter**, *v.* *vöült* (It. *vantare*; F. *vantier*, to boast, to brag: L. *vanus*, vain, empty; Sp. *vanidad*, vanity, vain parade), to make a vain display of; to boast: **n. a boast; a vain display: **vau'ting**, *imp.*: **n. conceited or vainglorious boasting: **vau't'ed**, *pp.* vainly boasted of or displayed: **vau't'er**, *n.* -*er*, a boaster: **vau'tingly**, *ad.* -*li*.******

vauquelinite, *n.* *vöük'it-nit* (after *Vauquelin*, a French chemist), a chromate of lead and copper, occurring in veins with other ores, of a dark olive-green colour and resinous lustre.

avasour, *n.* *väv'ä-sör* (old F. *avasseur*; mid. L. *avassor*, a *avasour*; *vassus*, a retainer: L. *vasa*—gen. *vasorum*, military equipments), one who, himself holding of a superior or lord, has others holding under him.

veal, *n.* *vél* (It. *vitello*; old F. *vél*; F. *veau*, veal—from L. *vitulus*, a calf), the flesh of a calf.

vector, *n.* *vök'tör* (L. *vector*, a bearer or carrier—from *vecum*, to carry: F. *vecteur*), a line supposed to be drawn from a planet moving round any centre to that centre; a straight line connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point or point round which it turns—see *radius vector*, which is the common name.

Vedas, *n.* plu. *vöd'äz* (Sans. *veda*, knowledge—from *vid*, to know), the anc. sacred literature of the Hindoos, or the Hindoo Scriptures; the four oldest sacred books of the Hindoos.

vedette, *n.* *vöd'et* (F. *vedette*, a sentry or court of guard placed without a fort or camp: It. *vedetta*, a sentinel's standing-place, a peeping-hole—from *vedere*, to see, to view), a mounted sentry stationed at an out-post or elevated point to observe the movements of the enemy; an outpost.

veer, *v.* *vör* (F. *virer*, to turn round: It. *virare*, to turn), to change direction, as the wind; to alter its

course, as a ship; to direct to a different course; to let out, as slackening a cable: **veer'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** changing; varying: **n.** that movement of a ship in changing her course by which her head is turned to leeward: **veered**, *pp.* **vörd**: **veer'ingly**, *ad.* -*li*.

vegetate, *v.* *vöj'etät* (L. *vegetus*, lively, vigorous—from *vegere*, to quicken, to arouse: F. *végéter*; It. *vegetare*, to grow, as plants), to grow, as plants; to sprout; to germinate; familiarly applied to persons living an idle, useless, unthinking life: **vegetating**, *imp.*: **veg'etated**, *pp.*: **veg'etable**, *n.* -*tä-b*, an organised body destitute of sensation and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment by means of roots from the earth; a plant: **adj.** pert. to plants; having the nature of plants; derived from vegetables: **veg'etation**, *n.* -*tä-shün*, the process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, air, or water; vegetables or plants in general: **veg'etative**, *a.* -*tä-tiv*, growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power of producing growth in plants: **veg'etarian**, *n.* -*tä-r'i-dän*, one who abstains from the use of animal food as an article of diet; one who maintains that vegetable and farinaceous substances constitute the only proper food for man: **veg'etarianism**, *n.* -*izm*, the theory and practice of living solely on vegetables: **veg'etal**, *a.* -*täl*, pert. to growth, existence, and reproduction in plants or animals: **veg'eto**, *a.* prefix, -*ö*, of or derived from vegetables or plants, as *veg'eto-alkali*.

vehement, *a.* *vöd'mönt* (L. *vehemens*, violent, impetuous—from *veho*, not, and *mens*, mind, that is, not very reasonable: It. *vehemente*; F. *vehément*), very violent or forcible; very eager; very urgent; marked by great animation: **vehemently**, *ad.* -*li*: **ve'hémence**, *n.* -*méns*, great force; violent ardour; animated fervour.

vehicle, *n.* *vöd'ikl* (L. *vehiculum*, a carriage, a wagon—from *veho*, I carry or convey: It. *veicolo*: F. *véhicule*), any kind of carriage or conveyance; in med., a substance in which medicine is taken; that which is used as the instr. of conveyance or communication: **vehicled**, *a.* -*ikl'd*, conveyed in a vehicle: **vehicular**, *a.* *vöh'ik-ü-lér*, of or pert. to a vehicle.

veil, *n.* *väl* (L. *velum*, a covering, a curtain: old F. *veile*; F. *voile*; It. *velo*, a veil), a thin transparent cloth used by females to shade or conceal the face; that which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something; a curtain: **v. to conceal; to cover; to hide: **veiling**, *imp.*: **veiled**, *pp.* **väld**.**

vein, *n.* *vän* (L. *vena*, a blood-vessel, a streamlet: It. *vena*: F. *veine*), one of the vessels of the body which convey the blood back to the heart; in bot., one of the small branching ribs of a leaf; in geol. or min., fissures or rents traversing and ramifying through the solid rock of the earth's crust, filled with mineral or metallic matter, differing from the rock-mass in which it occurs; a streak or wave of a different colour in marble, wood, &c.; tendency or turn of mind; humour; particular temper: **v. to give the appearance of veins in; to grain: **veining**, *imp.*: **veined**, *pp.* **vänd**: **adj.** streaked or marked, as some marbles, with lines or veins of colour; having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf: **vein'less**, *a.* -*lës*, having no veins: **vein'y**, *a.* -*i*, full of or abounding in veins: **veinstone**, the mineral matter occupying a vein, in contradistinction to the metallic or metalliferous ores of which it forms the matrix: **vein-stuff**, the usual mining term for the rock-matter which fills a vein, and through which the ore is disseminated in various forms.**

vellum, *n.* *völlüm* (It. *vitello*: L. *vitulus*, a calf: F. *velin*, vellum), a fine kind of parchment prepared from the skins of calves, kids, and lambs, and used for writing on: **vellumy**, *a.* -*i*, having a surface resembling that of vellum.

velocipede, *n.* *vöd'ös'ipéd* (It. *velocipede*: F. *velocipède*, a velocipede: L. *velox*, swift, and *pedes*, feet), a light carriage, consisting of a beam, on which the rider sits, and having a wheel, or wheels, at each end, propelled by the rider by means of a treadle; also called a *bicycle*, *bis'ikl* (L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *kuklos*, a circle), a two-wheeled velocipede, and a *tricycle*, *tri'sikl* (L. *tris*, three), a three-wheeled velocipede.

velocity, *n.* *vöd'ös'it-té* (L. *velocitas*, swiftness, speed—from *velox*, swift: It. *velocita*: F. *vélocité*), quickness of motion; rapidity; rate of motion—applied to the air or bodies moving in it.

velum, *n.* *völlüm* (L. *velum*, a veil), in bot., the cellular covering of the gills of an agaric in its early state.

mäte, mä't, fär, läö; mête, mët, hër; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, möve;

velutinous, a. *vē-lū'tn-ūs* (see *velvet*), in *bot.*, having a velvety appearance; feeling like velvet.

velvet, n. *vē-vēt* (It. *velluto*, fleecy, nappy: old Eng. *velouette*, velvet—from *L. vellus*, a fleece), a rich silk stuff having on one side a fine soft pile or raised nap; a similar fabric made of cotton: **adj.** made of velvet: **velvety**, a. -*t*, resembling velvet; soft, smooth, or delicate: **vel'veting**, n. velvet goods; the soft pile of velvet: **vel'veteen**, n. -*én*, a stuff made in imitation of velvet.

vena-porta, n. *vē-nā-pōr'tā* (*L. vena* the vein of the gate), in *anat.*, the large vein which conveys the blood from the intestines into the liver: **vena-cave**, n. *vē-nē-kāv'ē* (*L. the hollow veins*), the large veins which pour the blood collected from the body into the heart.

venal, a. *vē-nāl* (*L. venalis*, for sale, to be sold—from *venus*, sale: It. *venale*: *F. vénal*), that may be purchased or bribed; mercenary: **ve'nally**, *ad.* -*ly*: **venality**, n. *vē-nāl'i-tē*, state of being influenced by money or by a bribe; prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

venary, n. *vē-nā-ri* (*L. venari*, to hunt, to chase: *F. vèner*, to hunt), the exercise of hunting; sports of the chase; also spelt *ven'ery*, n. -*ér*-*t*.

venation, n. *vē-nā'shūn* (*L. vena*, a vein), in *bot.*, the arrangement of the veins or framework in leaves.

vend, v. *vēnd* (*L. vendo*, I sell, I give up a thing for money—from *venum*, sale, and *do*, I give: It. *vendere*: *F. vendre*, to sell, to sell, to give for money): **vending**, *imp.*: **vended**, *pp.*: **vender** or **ven'dor**, n. -*dér*, a seller: **ven'dee**, n. -*dē*, the person to whom a thing is sold: **ven'dible**, a. -*dī-bl*, saleable; that may or can be sold: **ven'dibly**, *ad.* -*bl*: **ven'dibleness**, n. -*bl-nēss*, also **ven'dibility**, n. -*bl'i-tē*, state of being saleable.

veneer, v. *vē-nēr* (Ger. *furnieren*, to veneer, to inlay—from *F. fournir*, to furnish), to overlay or plate with a thin layer of fine wood for outer finish or decoration: **n.** a thin sheet of a more valuable and ornamental wood for overlaying an inferior kind: **veneering**, *imp.*: **n.** the process of decorating ordinary wood-surfaces with thin slices of rare and beautiful woods: **veneered**, *pp.* -*nērd*.

venerate, v. *vē-nēr-āt* (*L. veneratum*, to reverence with religious awe—akin to Sans. *vān*, to worship: *F. vénérer*, to venerate), to regard with the highest degree of respect and reverence; to revere: **veneration**, *imp.*: **ven'rated**, *pp.* treated with honour and respect: **ven'eration**, n. *vē-nē'shūn*, the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe: **ven'erable**, a. -*ā-bl*, worthy of the highest respect; rendered sacred by religious associations or by age; aged: **ven'erably**, *ad.* -*ā-bl*: **ven'erableness**, n. -*ā-bl-nēss*, the state or quality of being venerable.

venereal, a. *vē-nēr-ēl* (*L. venerereus*, of or pert. to Venus—from *Venus*, the goddess of love), pert. to or arising from sexual intercourse: **venery**, n. *vē-nēr-i*, sexual intercourse.

venery—see *venary*.

venesection, n. *vē-nē-sēk'shūn* (*L. vena*, a vein, and *seco*, I cut; *sectio*, a cutting), the act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; bloodletting.

Venetian, a. *vē-nē'sh-ān*, of or from *Venice*, in Italy: **n.** a native of Venice: **venetian-blind**, a blind for windows formed of long, flat, thin slips of wood, generally painted green, so hung as to be made to stand horizontally above each other, or to overlap at pleasure: **venetian-window**, a main window, with a long and narrow window on each side: **venetian-tale**, a kind of indurated common tale or statette, used when reduced to powder for making the coloured crayons called pastels; coloured with a little safflower, it constitutes the cosmetic called *fard*.

vengeance, n. *vēnj-āns* (*L. vindicare*, to avenge, to punish a wrong: old *F. vendiquer*; *F. venger*; It. *vindicare*, to avenge), the infliction of pain or punishment on another in return for an injury or offence; punishment: **venge'ful**, a. -*fūl*, vindictive; retributive: **venge'fully**, *ad.* -*li*: **to do with a vengeance**, to do with vehemence.

venial, a. *vē-nī-āl* (*L. venia*, favour, indulgence: It. *veniale*, pardonable), that may be pardoned or forgiven; that may be permitted to pass without censure: **ve'nially**, *ad.* -*ly*: **ve'nialness**, n. -*nēs*, state of being excusable or pardonable: **venial sin**, in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not take it away, as *mortal* or *deadly sin* does.

venison, n. *vē-nī-sen* (*L. venatio*, a hunting, game—

from *venor*, I hunt: *F. venaison*, venison), the flesh of animals taken in hunting that may be used as human food, particularly the flesh of the deer kind.

venom, n. *vē-nōm* (*L. venenum*, a potion that destroys life: It. *veneno*: *F. venin*), matter fatal or injurious to life, restricted to matter introduced into the system by bites or stings; spite; malice: **ven'omous**, a. -*ō-nūs*, poisonous; armed with poison, as certain animals; noxious; full of malignity; spiteful: **ven'omously**, *ad.* -*ly*: **ven'omousness**, n. -*nēs*, the state or quality of being venomous.

venous, a. *vē-nūs* (*L. venosus*, full of veins—from *vena*, a vein: It. *venoso*: *F. veineux*), pert. to a vein; contained in a vein: **venous system**, in *anat.*, the collective name for the veins: **ve'nose**, a. -*nōs*, in *bot.*, applied to parts or bodies that have many branched veins, as in reticulated leaves.

vent, n. *vēt* (*F. vent*; *L. ventus*, wind), a small aperture through which air can escape or a fluid is let out; passage from secrecy to publicity; escape; passage; means of discharge; a Scotch name for a chimney: **v.** to let out; to utter: **vent'ing**, *imp.*: **vent'ed**, *pp.*: **to give vent** to, to suffer to escape; to let out: **vent'ail**, n. -*āl* (*F. ventail*, a folding-door), the breathing-slip of a helmet: **vent- or touch-hole**, the small passage to the chamber of a gun which communicates the fire: **vent-peg**, a peg for filling up the vent of a close barrel or cask.

venter, n. *vē-n'tér* (*L. the belly*), in *anat.*, the belly; the abdomen.

ventilate, v. *vē-n'tī-lāt* (*L. ventilatum*, to blow gently backwards and forwards, to expose to the action of the air—from *ventus*, the wind: It. *ventilare*: *F. ventiler*), to open and expose to the free action of air or wind; to supply with fresh air; to expose to examination and discussion: **ventilating**, *imp.* supplying with fresh air: **vent'ilated**, *pp.*: **vent'iliator**, n. -*lā-tér*, a machine or contrivance for regulating the admission of fresh air: **vent'ilation**, n. -*lā'shūn*, the art or operation of supplying apartments or buildings with a regulated quantity of fresh air.

ventral, a. *vē-n'trāl* (*L. ventralis*, ventral—from *venter*, the belly), of or pert. to the belly; abdominal; in *bot.*, applied to that part of the carpel nearest the axis, or in front: **ventricose**, a. *vē-n'trī-kōs*, also **ven'tricous**, a. -*kīs*, distended; swelling out in the middle or unequally on one side: **ven'tricle**, n. -*trī-kl* (*L. ventriculus*, the belly, the stomach), a small cavity in an animal body; a small cavity in the heart or brain: **ventr'icular**, a. -*trī-kū-lār*, pert. to a ventricle or small cavity; distended in the middle: **ventr'iculate**, n. -*tīt* (*Gr. lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a fossil zoophyte of the chalk formation, usually appearing as a fungiform flint, well known to the inhabitants of Kent and Sussex as "petrified mushrooms."

ventriloquism, n. *vē-n'trī-lō-kwīz-m*, also **ventr'il'oquy**, n. -*kwi* (*L. venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak), the art or practice of speaking or uttering sounds which appear to come not from the person but from another near or distant,—the sounds are said to come from the belly, but they are really formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat: **ventr'il'oquist**, n. -*kwi-st*, one who speaks in such a manner that his words appear as spoken by another near or distant: **ventr'il'oquise**, v. -*kwi-zē*, to speak as a ventriloquist: **ventr'il'oquising**, *imp.*: **ventr'il'oquised**, *pp.* -*kwi-zēd*.

venture, n. *vē-n'tūr* or -*chōr* (contr. from *adventure*: It. and Sp. *ventura*, luck, chance: *L. ventum*, to come, that which may happen; an undertaking of thing or danger; a hazard; a speculation; the chance put to hazard: *v.* to put or send on a venture or chance; to risk: **ven'turing**, *imp.* n. the act of putting to risk or hazard: **ven'tured**, *pp.* -*tūrd* or -*chōrd*, put to hazard; risked: **ven'turer**, n. -*rēr*, one who risks or puts to hazard: **vent'uresome**, a. -*sūm*, bold; daring: **ven'turous**, a. -*rūs*, daring; bold; fearless: **ven'turously**, *ad.* -*ly*: **ven'turousness**, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being venturesome; boldness.

venue, n. *vē-nū* (mid. *L. visnetum*; Norm. *veśnē*; old *F. visnage*, neighbourhood), in *law*, the neighbourhood in which a wrong is committed, and in which it should be tried, and from which the jury must be drawn.

Venus, n. *vē-nūs* (*L. Venūs*, Venus—akin to Sans. *vān*, to conceive an affection for, in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of beauty and love; the planet second in distance from the sun).

veracious, a. *vē-rā'shūs* (*L. verax*, true—gen. *veracis*: It. *verace*: *F. véraçe*), observant of truth; habit-

nally disposed to speak truth: **vera**ciously, ad. -*ly*: **veracity**, n. *vé-rá-sí-ti*, habitual observance of truth; truthfulness.

veranda, n., also **verandah**, n. *vé-rán-dá* (Port. *varanda*, a balcony, a terrace: probably an Indian word, from Sans. *varanda*, a portico), a kind of open portico, or light, open, latticed gallery in front of a building, having a sloping roof and supported on slender pillars.

veratria, n. *vé-rá-trí-á*, also **veratrine**, n. *-trín*, and **veratrina**, n. *vé-rá-trín-á* (L. *veratrum*, the plant hellebore: F. *vératrine*), a vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the rootstocks of the genus of plants *veratrum*, generally in the form of a white crystalline powder, very acid and poisonous: **veratrum**, n. *vé-rá-tróm*, a genus of plants, one of which is white hellebore.

verb, n. *vérb* (L. *verbum*, a word: It. *verbo*: F. *verbe*), the word in a sentence which affirms; a word which in general tells what a person or thing does: **verbal**, a. *vérb-ál*, not written; uttered by the mouth; relating to words only; minutely exact in words; in *gram.*, derived from a verb: **verbally**, ad. -*ly*, by words uttered; orally: **verbalism**, n. -*izm*, something expressed orally: **verbalist**, n. -*ist*, one who deals in words: **verb alise**, v. -*ize*, to convert into a verb: **verbatim**, a. *vérb-á-tím* (L. from *verbum*, a word), word for word; in the same words: **verbiage**, n. *vérb-i-áj* (F. *verbiage*), superabundance of words; empty discourse: **verbosé**, a. *vérb-bós* (L. *verbosus*, wordy), using or containing more words than are necessary; wordy: **verbosely**, ad. -*ly*: **verboséness**, n. -*nis*, also **verbosity**, n. *vérb-bós-i-ti*, employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary.

verberna, n. *vérb-én-á* (L. *verberna*, branches of laurel or myrtle), a genus of extremely beautiful and ornamental plants while in flower, cultivated for their beauty or for their delightful odour; vervain.

verdant, a. *vérd-ánt* (F. *verdoyant*, verdant: Sp. and It. *verde*, green colour: L. *viridis*, green: old F. *verd*, green), covered with growing grass or plants; fresh; flourishing; soft; raw; inexperienced: **verdantly**, ad. -*ly*: **verdancy**, n. *-dán-si*, greenness: **verdure**, n. -*dúr*, greenness; the fresh colour of vegetation: **verdured**, a. -*dúrd*, covered with verdure.

verde-antique, n. *vérd-án-ték* (It. *verde*: old F. *verd*, green, and F. *antique*, ancient), a beautiful green variety of marble, consisting of an aggregate of serpentine and limestone irregularly intermingled; a green incrustation on ancient bronze coins.

verdict, n. *vérd-íkt* (L. *verum*, true, and *dictum*, a saying or utterance), the answer given to the court by a jury on any matter committed to them for examination; a decision; an opinion pronounced.

verdigris, n. *vérd-i-grís* (F. *verd de gris*—from *verd*, green, *de*, of, and *gris*, grey: L. *viride æris*, the green of brass), a rust of copper or one of its compounds, so called from its peculiar green colour; a bluish-green pigment prepared from verdigris, obtained by subjecting copper to the action of a vegetable acid.

verditer, n. *vérd-i-ter* (F. *verd de terre*, the green of earth), a green pigment obtained by adding finely-leveled chalk or whiting to a solution of copper in nitric acid.

verge, n. *vérfj* (F. *verge*, a rod or twig, the wand borne by an officer as a sign of his authority: L. *virga*: Sp. *vara*, a rod, a twig), a rod, wand, or mace; a French name for the Eng. yard-measure; the *verge* of a court—that is, the limits within which the authority of the officers extended; the extreme side or end of anything; edge; utmost border; margin: in a *watch* (F. *verge*, a plain hoop ring), the balance-wheel, distinguished from the others by the absence of cogs: **verger**, n. *vérf-jér*, a wand-bearer; a petty officer in courts and churches: **room and verge**, space and margin.

verge, v. *vérfj* (L. *vergere*, to turn, to incline), to tend downwards; to tend; to approach: **verging**, imp. bending or inclining; tending: **verged**, pp. *vérdj*.

verify, v. *vérfi-sí* (L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, I make: F. *vérifier*), to prove to be true; to confirm by argument or evidence: **verifying**, imp.: **verified**, pp. -*fid*: **verifier**, n. -*fí-ér*, one who verifies: **verifiable**, a. -*á-bl*, that may be proved or confirmed by evidence: **verification**, n. -*fí-ká-shún*, the act of proving to be true.

verily, ad. *vé-rí-ly*—see under *very*.
verisimilar, a. *vé-rí-sím-i-lér* (L. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like), having the appearance of truth; likely;

verisimilitude, n. -*sí-mí-li-túd* (L. *similitudo*, likeness), the appearance of truth; probability.

verity, n. *vé-rí-ti* (L. *veritas*, truth—from *verus*, true), a true assertion or tenet: moral truth: **veritable**, a. -*á-bl*, agreeable to fact; true: **veritably**, ad. -*ly*.

verjuice, n. *vérfjós* (F. *verjus*—from *verd* or *vert*, green, and *jus*, juice), the juice extracted from green or unripe fruit; an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, wild apples, &c.

vermell, n. *vé-r-mít* (F. *vermeil*, lively red), the name given by jewellers to crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange.

vermicelli, n. *vé-r-mí-ché-li* (It. *vermicelli*, rolled paste—from It. *vermicello*: L. *vermiculus*, a little worm—from It. *verme*: L. *vermis*, a worm), a stiff paste or dough of fine wheat flour made into worm-like threads, twisted in small bundles or coils and dried.

vermicular, a. *vé-r-mí-kú-lér* (L. *vermiculus*, a little worm—from *vermis*, a worm), pert. to or resembling a worm; shaped like a worm: **vermiculate**, v. -*lát*, to lay in a manner to resemble the motions or the tracks of worms: **vermiculating**, imp.: **vermiculated**, pp. disposed in wreathed lines like the undulations of worms: **vermiculation**, n. -*lá-shún*, the act or operation of moving in the form of a worm, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines; the act of so forming as to resemble the motion of a worm: **vermicule**, n. *vé-r-mí-kú-l*, a little worm; a grub: **vermiculose**, a. *vé-r-mí-kú-l-ós*, also **vermiculous**, a. -*lús*, full of or resembling worms: **vermiculite**, n. -*á-lít* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral resembling talc in appearance, having a granular scaly structure and greasy feel, the scales of which, when highly heated, separate into worm-like threads: **vermiculites**, n. plu. -*lits*, in *geol.*, the smaller and shorter worm-tracks which appear on the surfaces of many flaggy sandstones: **vermiform**, a. *vé-r-mí-fór-mér* (L. *forma*, shape), twisted or shaped like a worm or its motions.

vermifugal, a. *vé-r-mí-fú-gál* (L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to drive away), tending to prevent or destroy worms, or to expel them: **vermifuge**, n. *vé-r-mí-fú-j*, a medicine that destroys worms, or expels them from animal bodies.

vermillion, n. *vé-r-mí-lýn* (It. *vermiglio*; mid. L. *vermiculus*, scarlet—from the worm (L. *vermis*) of the gall-nut, from which red was dyed), a brilliant red pigment prepared by pulverising the red sulphuret of mercury or cinnabar: **v.** to cover or tinge with vermillion or any delicate red colour: **vermilioned**, pp. a. -*gúnd*, dyed or tinged with a bright red.

vermin, n. *vé-r-mín* (F. *vermine*, vermin—from L. *vermis*, a worm), any kind of disgusting or hurtful creatures of small size: **vermination**, n. -*á-shún*, a breeding of vermin; a gripping of the bowels: **vermiparous**, a. *vé-r-mí-pá-rús* (L. *vermis*, a worm, and *pario*, I produce), producing or bringing forth worms: **vermivorous**, a. -*mí-vó-rús* (L. *voró*, I devour), feeding on worms.

vernacular, a. *vé-r-nákú-lér* (L. *vernaculus*, of or belonging to home-born slaves—from *verna*, a home-born slave: It. *vernacolo*, vernacular, native), peculiar to the person by birth or nature; belonging to the country of one's birth; native: **vernacularly**, ad. -*ly*.
vernal, a. *vé-r-nál* (L. *vernalis*, of or pert. to spring—from *ver*, the season of spring: F. and Sp. *vernal*), belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth: **vernally**, ad. -*ly*: **vernation**, n. -*ná-shún*, in *bot.*, the arrangement of the leaves in the leaf-bud: **vernant**, a. -*nánt*, flourishing as in spring: **vernal equinox**, with respect to the northern hemisphere, the period when the sun crosses from the south to the north of the equinoctial, about March 21st.

vernier, n. *vé-rí-ní-ér* (after the inventor, *Pierre Vernier* of Brussels, 1631), an index which slides along the graduated scale or limb of an instr., and by which aliquot parts of the smallest spaces into which the scale or limb is divided are measured.

veronica, n. *vé-rón-i-ká* (It. and Sp. *veronica*: F. *véronique*), an extensive genus of plants, the hardy herbaceous species of which are admirably adapted for ornamenting flower-borders; the plant speedwell.

verrucose, a. *vé-rú-kós* (L. *verrucosus*, rough, rugged—from *verruca*, a steep rugged place, a wart), warty; in *bot.*, covered with wart-like excrescences: **verruculose**, a. *vé-rú-kú-lós*, having minute wart-like prominences.

versatile, a. *vé-r-sá-tíl* (L. *versatilis*, that turns

máte, mátl, fár, láw, nót, hér; móte, nót, móve;

round, movable—from *versare*, to turn much or often: It. and F. *versatile*, changeable; unsteady; easily turned from one thing to another; easily applied to a new task, or to various subjects, as a man of *versatile* genius; in *bot.*, attached by one point to the filament, and hence very easily turned round, as an anther: *versatily*, ad. -*ly*: *versatility*, n. -*ti-ti*, aptness to change; readiness to be turned, as from one task or subject to another.

verse, n. *vers* (L. *versus*, a line in writing—from *versum*, to turn: It. *verso*: F. *vers*), a line in poetry; popularly, four lines or a stanza of a piece of poetry; poetical composition; poetry; in *Scrip.*, a short division of a chapter: *versify*, v. *versifi* (L. *versus*, a verse, and *facio*, I make), to form or turn into verse; to relate or describe in verse: *versifying*, imp. turning into verse: *versed*, pp. *fid*: *versifier*, n. -*st-er*, one who expresses or turns into verse: *versification*, n. -*fi-ká-shún*, the art or practice of composing verse or poetry: *versicle*, n. -*si-kel*, a little verse: **blank verse**, poetry in which the lines do not end in words that rhyme.

versed, a *vérs* (L. *versum*, to turn: F. *versé*, skilled), having thought much on; well skilled; thoroughly acquainted; in *trig.*, turned or reversed: **versed sine**, in *trig.*, that part of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the commencement of the arc.

versicoloured, a. *versikolér* (L. *versare*, to change, and *color*, colour), changeable in colour; many-coloured.

version, n. *vérs-shín* (L. *versum*, to turn: F. *version*; It. *versione*, a version), a translation or rendering of a book or passage from another language; that which is rendered or translated from another language; an account; a statement.

verst, n. *vérs* (Russ. *versta*), a Russian mile, equal to about two-thirds of an English mile.

versus, prep. *vérsús* (L. *versus*, toward, turned in the direction of—from *versum*, to turn), against—chiefly used in legal language, and contracted into *v.*

vert, n. *vért* (F. *vert*, green—from L. *viridis*, green), in old Eng. *forest law*, everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest; in *her.*, a green colour.

vertebra, n. *vért-brá*, **vertebræ**, n. plu. -*bræ* (L. *vertebra*, a joint—from *verto*, I turn: F. *vertèbre*), a single bone of the backbone or spinal column of an animal; the bones and joints forming the spine; the backbone itself: the different *vertebræ* are usually divided into *cervical*, or those of the neck; *dorsal*, or those of the back; *lumbar*, or those of the loins; and *caudal*, or those of the tail: **vertebral**, a. -*brál*, pert. to the joints of the spine or backbone; having a backbone: **vertebrate**, a. -*brát*, also **vertebrated**, a. having a backbone or vertebral column: **vertebrata**, n. plu. -*brátá* (L.), one of the two grand divisions of the animal kingdom, including all those animals furnished with *vertebræ* or backbones: **vertebre**, n. -*bér*, a single bone of the backbone; a *vertebra*.

vertex, n. *vért-eks*, plu. **vertices**, *vért-séz* (L. *vertex*, that which revolves about itself, the top or crown of the head—from *verto*, I turn: It. *vertice*: F. *vertex*, the top, a summit), the top or turning-point of anything; top; the summit; in *anat.*, the top or crown of the head; the point opposite the base in an angle, etc.: *vertical*, a. -*tiál*, of or pert. to the vertex; perpendicular; standing upright; placed, or being perpendicularly, over the head; in *geom.*, denoting the opposite angles made by the intersection of two straight lines: **vertically**, ad. -*ly*: **verticalness**, n. -*nés*, the state of being vertical: **vertical circles**, great circles of the celestial concave which pass through the vertex of the visible hemisphere, and are therefore perpendicular to the horizon.

verticil, n. *vérti-sil* (L. *verticillus*, a little vertex, the whirl of a spindle—from *vertex*, a whirl, the top), in *bot.*, a whorl or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged opposite to each other in a circle round an axis, and at the same level: **verticillate**, a. *vérti-sil-lát*, having parts arranged in a whorl, or like the rays of a wheel: **verticillater**, n. -*lást-ér* (L. *aster*, a star), a false whorl or verticil in which the inflorescence in the axils of opposite leaves presents the appearance of their flowers being disposed in whorls, as in the labiate plants.

vertigo, n. *vérti-gó* (L. *vertigo*, a turning or whirling round—from *verto*, I turn about: It. *vertigine*: F. *vertige*, dizziness), giddiness; dizziness and swimming

of the head: L. plu. **vertigines**, *vérti-néz*; Eng. plu. **vertigoes**, *vérti-gós*: **vertiginous**, a. -*i-nús*, giddy; affected with vertigo: **vertiginously**, ad. -*ly*.

versain, n. *vérs-án* (F. *versaine*), a plant of the genus *verbena*, which see.

very, a. *vér-i* (old Eng. *verray*—from F. *vrai*, true: L. *verax*, true), true; real; complete; perfect: ad. in a great or eminent degree: **verily**, ad. -*ly*, in truth, really; certainly.

vesicant, n. *vést-kánt* (L. *vesica*, the bladder in the bodies of animals: It. *vesicia*; F. *vessie*, bladder), in *med.*, a substance that raises blisters on the skin: adj. producing a blister: **vesicate**, v. -*kát*, to blister; to raise blisters on: **vesicating**, imp.: **vesicated**, pp.: **vesication**, n. -*ká-shún*, the process of raising little bladders or blisters on the skin: **vesicatory**, n. -*ká-tér-i*, a blistering application: adj. having the property of raising a blister on the skin: **vesicle**, n. -*ikl*, also **vesicule**, n. -*kúl* (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder), a small bladder-like tumour in an animal body; any small membranous cavity in animals or plants: **vesicular**, a. *vé-sik-ú-lér*, also **vesiculous**, a. -*ús*, pert. to or consisting of vesicles; having little bladders or cell-like cavities.

Vesper, n. *vésp-ér* (L. *vesper*, the evening, the evening star: (h)espero: F. *vespero*: F. *vêpre*), the evening, the name given to Venus when she appears after sunset: **Vespers**, n. plu. -*pérs*, the evening or evening service of the Ch. of Rome: adj. relating to the evening or service of Vespers: **vespertine**, a. -*pér-tín*, pert. to the evening.

vespiary, n. *vésp-ér-i* (L. *vespa*, a wasp), the nest or habitation of insects of the wasp kind.

vessel, n. *véss-él* (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel—from *vas*, a vessel: It. *vascolo*: old F. *vaisseil*), a utensil for holding something, as a cup, a kettle, a barrel, &c.; a hollow structure made to float on water; a ship in general: any tube or canal for containing a liquid, as the blood in animals and the sap in vegetables, hence *blood-vessels*, *sap-vessels*.

vespion, n. *vést-ik-nón* (F. *vespion*—from L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister), a soot swelling on a horse's leg; wind-gall.

vest, n. *vést* (L. *vestis*, a covering for the body: akin to Sans. *vas*, to be clothed: It. and F. *veste*), a garment around the waist; a waistcoat: **to clothe**, to cover or encompass closely; in *law*, to put or place in possession of; to furnish with; to invest; to take effect, as a title or right: **vesting**, imp.: **n. material** for waistcoats: **vested**, pp.: adj. fixed; not in a state of contingency: **vestment**, n. -*mént*, something put on; an outer robe: **vesture**, n. *vést-úr* or -*chúr*, a garment; dress; clothing; covering: **to vest**, in, to put in possession of; to clothe with: **to vest with**, to clothe; to invest with.

Vesta, n. *véstá* (L. *Vesta*, the goddess Vesta: Gr. *hestia*, a fireplace or hearth, the goddess Vesta), among the *anc. Greeks and Romans*, the goddess of the domestic hearth and of fire, worshipped as the patroness of chastity and of domestic union and happiness; a match or waxlight ignited by friction: **Vestal**, n. -*ál*, one of the six virgin priestesses of Vesta: a virgin pure and chaste: adj. pert. to pure virginity; chaste; undefiled.

vestibule, n. *véstí-búl* (L. *vestibulum*, a fore-court: It. *vestibulo*: F. *vestibule*), the porch or entrance into a house; a large open space before the door, but covered; an antechamber: **vestibular**, a. *véstí-b-ú-lér*, pert. to or resembling a vestibule.

vestige, n. *véstí-g* (L. *vestigium*, a footprint or foot-track: F. *vestige*: It. *vestigio*), a track; a mark left in passing; the remains or traces of something that has passed away: plu. **vestiges**, *jéz*.

vestment, n.—see *vest*.

vestry, n. *vést-ri* (L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe or press for apparel—from *vestis*, a garment: F. *vestiaire*), a room or apartment attached to a church in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept and parochial meetings held; a committee elected annually in a parish to manage its temporal affairs in conjunction with the churchwardens: a **select vestry**, a smaller body deputed to represent the larger one: **vestryman**, a delegate from parishioners.

vesture—see *vest*.

Vesuvian, a. *vé-sú-vi-án*, pert. to *Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples: n. a reddish-brown mineral of the garnet family—so called from its being found in volcanic rocks.

vetch, n. *véch* (L. *vicia*, a vetch: It. *veccia*: F. *vesce*),

a common name of certain leguminous plants with herbaceous stems, used for green fodder, particularly tares; the wild pea: **vetch'y**, a. -*y*, consisting of vetches or of pea-straw: **vetch'ing**, n. a little vetch.

veteran, a. *vê-têr-ân* (L. *veteranus*, old—from *vetus*, aged, old: It. *veterano*: F. *vétérân*), experienced; long exercised, particularly in military life: n. one long exercised in any service, particularly that of war.

veterinary, a. *vê-têr-i-nêr-i* (L. *veterine*, draught cattle or beasts of burden—from *veho*, I carry: It. *veterino*, belonging to horses, &c.; *veterinario*, veterinary), pert. to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals: **veterinarian**, n. -*nâr-i-ân*, a surgeon who treats the diseases of domestic animals, also called a **veterinary surgeon**.

veto, n. *vê-tô*, plu. *vê-to'es*, -*ô'es* (L. *veto*, I forbid), the right possessed by the executive power of a state, as by a king, a president, or a governor, to reject the laws or propositions passed or promoted by the legislative assemblies of the state; any authoritative prohibition: **v.** to forbid or disallow; to withhold assent, as to a bill for a law: **veto'ing**, imp. **vê-to'ed**, pp. -*tô'd*.

vex, v. *vêks* (L. *vezo*, I harass: It. *vescare*: F. *vexer*), to irritate by small provocations; to harass; to disquiet; to distress; to fret; to be uneasy: **vex'ing**, imp. **vexed**, pp. **vêkst**: **vex'er**, n. -*êr*, one who vexes: **vex'ingly**, ad. -*ly*, so as to vex or irritate: **vexation**, n. *vêks-â-sh'ân*, the act of disquieting or harassing; state of being disturbed in mind; great uneasiness; teasing or great troubles; the cause of trouble: **vexatious**, a. -*sh'us*, causing annoyance; teasing; full of trouble: **vexatiously**, ad. -*ly*: **vexatiousness**, n. -*nês*, quality of giving trouble and disquiet.

vexil, n. *vêks'îl*, also **vexillum**, n. *vêks-îl'î-tûm* (L. *vezillum*, a military ensign or standard—from *vectum*, to bear or carry), in bot., the upper or posterior petal of a papilionaceous or pea flower: **vexillary**, a. -*lêr-i*, in bot., applied to a form of aestivation in which the vexillum or upper petal is folded over the other.

via, prep. *vî-â* (L. *via*, a way), by way of, as *via* Marseille: **via** medî, *vi-â-d-â*, middle course.

viable, a. *vî-â-bl* (F. *viable*, viable—from L. *vivo*, I live), capable of living; likely to live: **vî-ability**, n. -*bi-lî-tî*, capacity of living after birth.

viaduct, n. *vî-â-dûkt* (L. *via*, a way, and *ductum*, to lead), an arched structure for carrying a road or railway over a valley or deep depression.

vial, n. *vî-âl* (a corruption of *phial*, which see), a small glass bottle.

viands, n. plu. *vî-ânds* (F. *viande*, meat: It. *vivanda*; mid. L. *vienda*, victuals—from L. *vivo*, I live), provisions for eating; victuals; dressed meat.

viaticum, n. *vî-ât-î-kûm* (L. *viaticum*, travelling-money, provisions for a journey—from *via*, a way: It. *viatico*; F. *viatique*, the sacrament administered to a dying person), in the R. Cath. Ch., the sacrament or Eucharist administered to a dying person.

vibrate, v. *vî-brât* (L. *vibratum*, to set in tremulous motion, to shake: It. *vibrare*: F. *vibrer*), to move to and fro; to cause to quiver; to tremble: **vî-brating**, imp. shaking; moving to and fro: **vî-brated**, pp.: **vibration**, n. *vî-brâ-sh'ân*, a tremulous motion; the act or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession; the tremulous motion produced in a body when struck, or disturbed by any impulse: **vibratile**, a. *vî-brâ-tîl*, adapted to or used in vibratory motion: **vî-bratory**, a. -*lêr-i*, that shakes; that moves to and fro in quick succession; consisting in vibrations: **vibratile organs**, those hair-like organs of motion with which many of the lower aquatic animals are furnished—termed also *cilia*: **vî-brio**, n. *vî-brî-ô*, a name given to very minute thread-like animalcules found in various fluids, and even in the tartar of the teeth.

vicar, n. *vî-kêr* (L. *vicarius*, that supplies the place of another, a substitute—from *viciis*, change, interchange: It. *vicario*: F. *vicaire*), in the Ch. of Eng., one who performs the function of another; the incumbent of a benefice who receives only the smaller tithes, or a salary: **vic'arage**, n. -*âj*, the house or residence of a vicar: **vic'arship**, n. the office of a vicar: **vicar'ial**, a. *vî-kêr-i-âl*, pert. to a vicar: **vicar'iate**, a. -*â*, having delegated power: n. a delegated office or power: **vicar'ious**, a. -*îs*, acting in place of another; substituted in place of another: **vicar'iously**, ad. -*ly*: **vicar-apostolic**, in the R. Cath. Ch., a missionary priest or bishop having powers direct from the Pope: **vicar-general**, in the Eng. Ch., an officer having powers from the chancellor of a diocese.

vice, pref. *vîs* (L. *vice*, instead of, in place of: It. and

F. *vice*), denoting one who acts in place of another; denoting one who is second in authority, but holding the same title; denoting the office itself, as *vice-admiral*, *vice-chancellor*, *vice-president*, &c.

vice, *vî-sê* (L. *vice*, in place of), used as a separate word before a proper name, and means in the place of, as B vice C resigned—that is, B in the place of C, who has resigned: **vice versa**, *vî-sê vêr-sâ* (L. *versa*, being turned), the reverse; the terms being interchanged.

vice, n. *vîs* (F. *vis*, a screw, a winding stair—name obtained from comparison to the tendril of a vine: It. *vite*, a vine, a screw: L. *vitis*, a vine), a small iron or wooden press tightened by a screw, used for holding fast an object on which a person is at work, as in the process of filing, &c.

vice, n. *vîs* (F. *vice*; Sp. *vicio*; It. *vizio*, vice: L. *vitiûm*, a fault, a defect, a blemish; an imperfection; depravity or corruption of conduct; the opposite of virtue; a fault or bad trick in horses: *vicious*, a. *vî-sh'î-us*, having a vice or defect; depraved; corrupt in conduct: **vî-ci'ously**, ad. -*ly*: **vî-ci'ousness**, n. -*nês*, the state of being vicious.

vice-admiral, n. *vîs-âd'mî-râl* (*vice*, and *admiral*), a superior officer of the royal navy next below an admiral, of which there are three grades, who hoist respectively a red, a white, or a blue flag.

vice-chairman, n. *vîs-châr-mân* (*vice*, and *chairman*), at a dinner or public festival, the person who sits at the lower end of the table and aids the chairman; a deputy-chairman; a croupier.

vice-chamberlain, n. *vîs-châm-bêr-lân* (*vice*, and *chamberlain*), an officer of the royal household immediately under the lord chamberlain.

vice-chancellor, n. *vîs-chân-sêl-êr* (*vice*, and *chancellor*), a lower judge of chancery; the president of a university who usually acts.

vice-consul, n. *vîs-kôn'sul* (*vice*, and *consul*), an assistant consul, or his deputy.

vicegerent, n. *vîs-jêr-ênt* (L. *vice*, instead of, and *gerens*, carrying or acting, one who is deputed to exercise the power of another; a lieutenant: *vicegerency*, n. -*rên-sî*, office of a vicegerent; deputed power).

vice-president, n. *vîs-prê-sî-dênt* (*vice*, and *president*), an assistant chairman, or his deputy.

viceregal, a. *vîs-rê-gal* (*vice*, and *regal*), pert. to a viceroy.

viceroy, n. *vîs-rôy* (F. *vice-roi*, a viceroy—from L. *vice*, instead of, and old F. *roy*, a king), one who governs in place of a king; the governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the king: **viceroyalty**, n. *vîs-rôy-âl-tî*, the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; also **vice royship**, n.

vicinage, n. *vî-sî-nâj* (F. *voisinage*, neighbourhood—from L. *vicinium*, neighbourhood, vicinity: It. *vicino*, near), the place or places adjoining or near: **vî-cinity**, n. *vî-sî-nî-tî*, nearness in place; neighbourhood.

Vicious—see under **vice** 4.

vicissitude, n. *vî-sîs-sî-tûd* (L. *vicissitudo*, change, alternation—from *viciis*, change: It. *vicissitudine*: F. *vicissitude*), regular change or succession of one thing to another; change; mutation, as in human affairs.

victim, n. *vîk'tîm* (L. *victima*, the beast for sacrifice adorned with the fillet: It. *vittima*: F. *victime*), a living being sacrificed to some deity; a person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of some object: **vî-timise**, v. -*iz*, to sacrifice or destroy in pursuit of some object; to cheat; to deceive: **vî-timising**, imp. **vî-timised**, pp. -*îzd*.

victor, n. *vîk'têr* (L. *victor*, a conqueror—from *victum*, to conquer: It. *vittore*), one who defeats an enemy in battle; one who wins or gains the advantage: **vîc'tor'ious**, a. *vîk-tô-rî-us*, conquering; superior in contest; that produces victory: **vîc'to'r'iously**, ad. -*ly*: **vîc'to'r'iousness**, n. -*nês*: **vîc'to'ry**, n. *vîk-tô-rî*, conquest; superiority over an enemy; success in any contest; a triumph: **Victoria**, n. *vîk-tô-rî-â*, in astron., one of the asteroids; name of the queen of the British dominions: **victorine**, n. *vîk-tô-rên*, a small tippet of fur for a lady's neck: **vîc'tress**, n. -*rêss*, a female victor.

victual, n. *vîk't* (F. *victualle*, provision: L. *victualis*, pert. to living; *victus*, mode of living, provisions), provision for food; articles commonly used as food: **v.** to supply with provisions or articles of food; to store with provisions, as a ship: **vîc'tuall'ing**, imp. *vîk'tîng*, laying in stores; taking in provisions: **vîc't-**

ualled, pp. *vi'tal*: **victuals**, n. plu. *vi'tls*, food for human beings prepared for eating; provisions: **victualler**, n. *vi'tl-er*, one who keeps a victual-house; an innkeeper or tavern-keeper; a seller of intoxicating liquors by retail, usually called a *licensed victualler*; in the *R. N.*, a provision-ship: **victualling-yard**, in the *R. N.*, a public establishment for preparing and packing provisions for supplying ships.

vicuña, or **vicuna**, n. *vi-kōn-yā* (Sp., from Peruvian), an animal of Mexico and Peru, akin to the camel, but smaller; a species of the llama or alpaca tribe furnishing a long reddish wool.

vide, v. *vi'dē* (L. impera. of *video*, I see), see; look at: **videlicet**, ad. *vi-dēl'i-sēt* (L. *vide*, see, and *licet*, it is allowed), to wit; namely: that is to say; the contracted form, **viz.**, is in much more common use: **vidimus**, n. *vi'd'i-mūs* (L. we have seen—from *video*, I see), an examination or inspection, as of accounts or documents:

vidette, n. *vi-dēt'*, also spelt *vedette*, which see.

vie, v. *vi* (a metaphor taken from the language of gamblers, with whom *it. invitare*, F. *envier*, was to invite to throw for certain stakes: *it. invito*, an inviting, a vie or saying at play: old Eng. *a-vie*, as if for a wager), to fight or strive for superiority; to use effort in a contest or competition: **vying**, imp. *vi'ting*: **vied**, pp. *vi'd*.

view, v. *vi'v* (F. *vue*, sight, view—from L. *visum*, to see), to examine with the eye; to look on with attention; to consider; n. sight; vision; the whole extent seen; reach of sight; survey; a sketch or design; examination; aim; manner of seeing or understanding; a pictorial sketch: **viewing**, imp. examining by the eye or by the mind: **viewed**, pp. *vi'd*, surveyed; inspected: **viewer**, n. *-ēr*, one who views; the superintendent of a coal-mine: **viewless**, a. *-lēś*, that cannot be viewed; invisible: **field of view**, the whole extent seen: **point of view**, the direction from which a thing is seen: **view-halloo**, *vi'hāl-lō'*, the shout uttered by the hunter upon seeing the fox breaking cover.

vigil, n. *vi'j-l* (L. *vigil*, awake, on the watch; *vigilia*, wakefulness: *it. vigilia*: F. *veille*), a keeping watch; devotion performed during the usual hours of sleep; the eve before a festival: **vigilant**, a. *-lānt*, watchful; attentive to discover and avoid danger: **vigilantly**, ad. *-lly*: **vigilance**, n. *-lāns*, forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; attention in discovering and preparing against danger: **adj.** formed for protection, or for watching the progress of any measure or plan, as a *vigilance committee*.

vignette, n. *vi-nēt'* (F. *vignette*, a flourish, a head-piece—from *vigne*, a vine), any small engraved embellishment for the illustration or decoration of the page of a book, &c., not enclosed within a definite border.

vigour, n. *vi-gi-er* (L. *vigor*, activity, force—from *vigere*, to be lively or vigorous: *it. vigore*: F. *vigueur*), vital strength in animals or plants; strength of mind; energy: **vigorous**, a. *-ūs*, full of strength and life; strong; powerful; forcible: **vigorously**, ad. *-lly*: **vigorousness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being possessed of active strength.

Vikings, n. plu. *vi't-kings*, the Norse name of those piratical leaders whose ravages on the British coasts began in the ninth century: **sea-kings** were properly those connected with a royal race, or the small kings of the country.

vile, a. *vil* (L. *vilis*, of small price or value, worthless: F. *vil*: *it. vile*), base; mean; worthless; depraved: **vilely**, ad. *-lly*: **vileness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being vile: **villify**, v. *vil'i-fai* (L. *facio*, I make), to debase; to degrade by slander; to defame: **villifying**, imp. *vil'i-fied*, pp. *vil'd*, debased; defamed: **villifier**, n. *-fi-er*, one who defames or traduces: **villification**, n. *-i-kā'shūn*, the act of villifying or defaming.

villa, n. *vil'lā* (L. *villa*, a country house: *it.* and *F. villa*), a country residence; a detached house; a house surrounded by a garden or grounds: **village**, n. *vil'lāj* (F.), an assemblage of houses less than a town, but larger than a hamlet: **villager**, n. *-lā-jēr*, an inhabitant of a village.

villain, n. *vil'lān* (mid. L. *villān*, the inhabitants of *villa*, or country estates, who could be sold with the land: F. *vilain*, a boor, a rascal—the peasants under the feudal system being held in supreme contempt, led to the bad sense of the word in modern language), a vile, wicked person; a man extremely degraded or depraved, and capable or guilty of great wickedness: **villainous**, a. *-ūs*, proceeding from an extremely de-

praved mind; very wicked; vile: **villainously**, ad. *-lly*: **villainy**, n. *-tē*, any crime proceeding from an extremely depraved mind; extreme wickedness; a crime: **villainies**, n. plu. *-iz*, wicked actions: **villain**, n. *vil'ān*, a feudal tenant of the lowest class: **villainage**, n. *-āj*, lands and tenements held by base service: **villi**, n. *vil'li* (L. plu. of *vilus*, wool or hair), in *anat.*, minute projections from the surface of a mucous membrane, giving the appearance of the nap of cloth; in *bot.*, long straight hairs on the surface of a plant: **villose**, a. *-lōś*, also **vil'ulous**, a. *-lūs*, in *bot.*, covered with long weak hairs; shaggy, with soft hairs; in *anat.*, downy; velvety: **villosity**, n. *vil'lōs'i-tē*, in *bot.*, a covering of long weak hair.

viminal, a. *vi-min'al* (F. *viminal*—from L. *vimen*, a pliant twig), pert. to or consisting of twigs: **vimineous**, a. *vi-min'i-ūs*, made of twigs or flexible shoots; furnished with long flexible twigs.

vinaceous, a. *vi-nā'shūs* (L. *vinaceus*, belonging to grapes—from *vinum*, wine), belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine.

vinaigrette, n. *vin-ā-grēt'* (F.—from *vinaigre*, vinegar), a small perforated box of gold or silver for containing a bit of sponge saturated with aromatic vinegar, used to stimulate or refresh by the sense of smell.

vincible, a. *vin'i-si-bl* (L. *vincibilis*, that can be conquered—from *vincio*, I conquer), that may be overcome or subdued: **vincibility**, n. *-bi-l'i-tē*, the state or quality of being vincible.

vinculum, n. *vin-gū-lūm* (L. *vinculum*, a band—from *vincio*, I bind: Sp. *vinculo*), in *alg.*, a bar or line placed over several quantities in order to connect them together as one quantity.

vindicate, v. *vin'di-kāt* (L. *vindicatum*, to claim, to avenge: *it. vindicare*: old F. *vindiquer*), to justify; to maintain as true and correct against denial or censure; to assert; to prove to be just; to defend with arms; to clear: **vin'dicating**, imp.: **vin'dicated**, pp.: **vin'dicator**, n. *-kāt-er*, one who vindicates: **vin'dication**, n. *-kā'shūn*, the defence of anything; a justification against denial or censure; the proving of anything to be just: **vin'dicative**, a. *-kāt-iv*, tending to vindicate: **vin'dica'tory**, a. *-kāt-ēr-ē*, tending to vindicate; inflicting punishment; avenging: **vindictive**, a. *vin'dik-tiv*, given to revenge; prompted by revenge: **vindictively**, ad. *-lly*, by way of revenge: **vindictiveness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being vindictive; revengeful temper.

vine, n. *vin* (L. *vinca*, a vine, a plantation of vines; *vinum*, wine: *it. vigna*: F. *vigne*), the woody climbing plant that bears grapes; the long slender stem of any plant that trails or climbs: **vined**, a. *vin'd*, having leaves like the vine: **vin-y**, a. *vin'i*, abounding in vines; producing grapes: **vinery**, n. *-nēr-ē*, a building made of glass, and heated, in which vines are grown: **vine-dresser**, one who dresses and cultivates vines: **vineyard**, n. *vin'yārd*, a plantation of vines producing grapes: **vinous**, a. *vin'ūs*, belonging to or producing wine; having the qualities of wine: **vintage**, n. *vin'tāj* (F. *vendange*, vintage time: L. *vindemia*, a grape-gathering), the yearly crop or produce of the grape; the time of gathering the grapes; the wine produced from the grapes of one season: **vin'tager**, n. *-lā-jēr*, one who gathers the vine: **vin'ter**, n. *vin'tēr* (old F. *vinetier*—from *vin*, wine), one who sells wine: **vine-clad**, a. covered with vines: **vinous fermentation**, the process of fermentation which produces alcohol.

vinegar, n. *vin'ā-gēr* (F. *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour), an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by the acetous fermentation: **aromatic vinegar**, strong acetic acid highly flavoured with aromatic substances: **vinegar-plant**, a thick slimy substance which accumulates in vinegar, and which consists of a layer of very minute granules or plants growing in a branch-like form—immersed in a solution of sugar or treacle it converts the liquid into vinegar: **vinegar-ette**, n. *-ēt'*, another spelling of *vinaigrette*, which see.

vin-ordinaire, n. *vin-ōr'dīn-ār'* (F. common wine), a kind of claret made and commonly used in France: **vintner**—see under *vine*.

viol, n. *vi'ol* (mid. L. *vitula*; *it. viola*; F. *viote*, a fiddle or stringed instr.: Ger. *fiel*; Dut. *veelde*, a fiddle), the anc. form of violin, having six strings: **violin**, n. *vi'ō-līn*, a player on the viol: **violin**, n. *-līn*, a musical stringed instr. played with a bow: a fiddle: **violinist**, n. *-līst*, a player on a violin: **violon-**

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būā*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

cello, n. *lōn-sēlō* or *-chēlō* (dim. of It. *violone*, a bass violin), a bass violin: *vi'oloncel'lō*, n. *-lēt*, a player on.

violable—see *violate*.

violaceous—see *violate*.

violate, v. *vi'ō-lāt* (L. *violatum*, to treat with violence, to dishonour—from *vis*, power: It. *violare*; F. *violet*), to use force or strength against; to ravish; to disturb; to transgress; to profane: *violating*, imp.: *violated*, pp.: *vi'olator*, n. *-lāt-ēr*, one who violates: *violable*, a. *-lā-bl*, that may be violated or injured: *violably*, ad. *-bl*: *vi'olation*, n. *-lā-shūn*, interruption; transgression; outrage; a profanation of sacred things; ravishment: *vi'olent*, a. *-lēt*, urged or driven with force; producing or acting by force; outrageous; not natural; extorted: *violently*, ad. *-lēt*.

violate, n. *vi'ō-lēt* (F. *violette*, a violet: L. *viola*, the violet or wallflower: It. *viola*), a plant of many species having beautiful flowers, the flowers of the one most cultivated having a fragrant smell; one of the primitive colours: *adj.* of a dark-blue inclining to red; of the colour of the sweet violet: *vi'olaceous*, a. *-lā-shūs*, violet-coloured: *vi'oline*, n. *-līn*, a white poisonous principle obtained from the sweet violet.

violin, *violoncello*—see under *viol*.

viper, n. *vi'pēr* (L. *vipera*, an adder, a snake—from *vīrus*, alive, and *pario*, I bring forth: It. *vipera*; F. *vipère*), a venomous serpent of several species; a person very mischievous or malignant: *vi'perina*, a. *-in*, pert. to vipers: *vi'perous*, a. *-ūs*, having the qualities of a viper; malignant.

virago, n. *vi'rā-gō* (L. *virago*), a man-like, vigorous maiden—from *vir*, a man), a highly-masculine woman; a bold, turbulent woman: *vi'rā-goes*, plu. *-gōz*.

virulent, a. *vi-rēs-sēnt* (L. *virescens*, growing green), beginning to be green; somewhat green.

virgate, a. *vi'r-gāt* (L. *virga*, a rod), in *bot.*, long and straight like a wand.

Virgilian, a. *vi'r-jīl-ī-an*, pert. to the Roman poet Virgil, or to his style.

virgin, n. *vi'r-jīn* (L. *virgo*, a maid—gen. *virginis*—from *virere*, to bloom, to be fresh: It. *vergine*; F. *vierge*), a female pure and unpolluted; a maid: *adj.* modest; chaste; untouched; fresh; new: *vir'ginal*, n. *-jīn-āl*, an anc. keyed musical instr., so named from being used by maidens or virgins: *virginity*, n. *vi'r-jīn-ī-tē*, maidenhood; state of having had no sexual intercourse with man: *Virgo*, n. *vi'r-gō* (L.), one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 23d of August, and which is represented by the figure of a virgin: *Virginia*, n. *vi'r-jīn-ī-ā*, one of the asteroids.

viridity, n. *vi-rīd-ī-tē* (L. *viriditas*, greenness—from *viridis*, green: It. *viridita*), greenness; the colour of fresh vegetables.

virile, a. *vi'r-il* or *-il* (L. *virilis*, male—from *vir*, a man: It. *virile*; F. *viril*), pert. to a man in his mature state; not puerile or feminine: *virility*, n. *vi-rīl-ī-tē*, manhood; power of procreation; state and characteristic of the adult male.

virtu, n. *vi'r-tū* (L. *virtus*, knowledge), love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities; articles of taste; curiosities and antiquities: *virtuose*, n. *vi'r-tū-ō-zō* (It. a person skilled in some art), one skilled in a knowledge of the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like: plu. *vi'r-tū-ōi*, *-zē*, or *vi'r-tū-ōes*, *-zōz*.

virtue, n. *vi'r-tū* (L. *virtus*, bravery, moral perfection—from *vir*, a man: It. *virtù*; F. *vertu*), that quality possessed by bodies by which they produce effects; efficacy; moral goodness; secret agency; excellence; right conduct; female chastity: *vir'tueless*, a. *-lēz*, having no virtue: *vir'tual*, a. *-tū-āl*, in effect though not in fact; having power of invisible efficacy without the material part: *vir'tually*, ad. *-lī*, in efficacy or effect only: *vir'tuous*, a. *-ūs*, morally good; abstaining from vice; chaste, as a woman: *vir'tuously*, ad. *-lī*: *vir'tues*, n. plu. *-tūz*, a supposed order of celestial beings; in *theol.*, faith, hope, and charity.

virulent, a. *vi-rō-lēnt* (L. *virulentus*, full of poison—from *vīrus*, a slimy liquid, poison: It. *virulento*; F. *virulent*), very poisonous or venomous; bitter in enmity; malignant: *vir'ulently*, ad. *-lī*: *virulence*, n. *-lēnz*, also *vir'ulency*, n. *-lēn-sē*, that quality which renders a thing extremely active in doing injury; extreme bitterness or malignity.

virus, n. *vi-rūs* (L. *vīrus*, poison), the contagious or poisonous matter of an ulcer or a pustule, &c.; any foul hurtful matter.

vis, n. *vis* (L. *vis*, strength, force), in *mech.*, force;

power: *vis inertia*, *vis'ōn-ē-rī-shē* (L. strength of inactivity), the power by which matter resists changes endeavoured to be made on its state: *vis vi'tæ*, *-vī-tē* (L. force of life) vital power or energy.

visa—see under *visé*.

visage, n. *vis'āj* (F. *visage*; It. *visaggio*, face: L. *visus*, seen), the look; the face; the appearance; the countenance: *vis'aged*, a. *-ājd*, having a visage or countenance.

visard, n. *vis'ērd* (see *visor*), a mask.

vis-a-vis, n. *vis'ā-vē* (F. opposite, face to face), one who or that which is face to face with another; a dress-carriage for town use in which two persons sit face to face.

viscera, n. plu. *vis'sēr-ā* (L. *viscus*, plu. *viscera*, the inwards: It. *viscera*; F. *viscère*), the bowels; the contents of the three great cavities of the body—the abdomen, the thorax, and cranium: *vis'ceral*, a. *-āl*, pert. to the viscera: *vis'cus*, n. *-kūs*, in *anat.*, one of such organs as the brain, the heart, the liver, and the spleen, contained within the three great cavities of the body.

viscid, a. *vis'sid* (mid. L. *viscidus*, clammy—from L. *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the mistletoe: It. *viscido*, glutinous), glutinous; sticky; tenacious: *viscidit'y*, n. *vis-sid-ī-tē*, tenacity; stickiness: *vis'cous*, a. *vis'sūs*, glutinous; sticky; adhesive: *vis'cosity*, n. *vis-kōs-ī-tē*, tenacity; stickiness.

viscount, n. *vi's-kōnt* (It. *visconte*; F. *vicomte*; Norm. *visconte*; mid. L. *vice-comes*, a viscount—from L. *vice*, instead of, and *comes*, a companion, in mid. L. a count—see *count*), a title of nobility immediately below an earl and above a baron: *vis'countess*, n. *-ēs*, the wife of a viscount.

viscous—see under *viscid*.

visé, n. *vi'sē* (F. *visé*, examined—from *viser*, to examine: L. *visus*, seen), on the continent of Europe, an indorsement made on the passport of a traveller denoting that it has been examined by the authorities, and that the person named in it is permitted to proceed on his journey: *v.* to examine and indorse, as a passport: *vis'ing*, imp. *-ing*: *vi'sed*, pp. *-sād*: also spelt *vi'sa*, *vi'saing*, *vi'saed*, *vi'sād*.

Vishnu, n. *vi'sh-nō* (Sans. *Vishnu*—from *viśh*, to pervade, to extend through nature), a Hindoo divinity regarded as the "preserver," the second person of their trinity,—the first being Brahma, the creator, and the third Shiva, the destroyer of the creation.

visible, a. *vis'ī-bl* (L. *visibilis*, that can see—from *visere*, to look at attentively: It. *visibile*; F. *visible*), that may be seen; perceivable by the eye; apparent; conspicuous: *vis'ibly*, ad. *-bl*: *vis'ibleness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, also *vis'ibility*, n. *-bl-ī-tē*, state or quality of being visible to the eye; state of being apparent: *vis'ible church*, the whole body of professed believers in Christ.

Visigoth, n. *vi's-ē-gōth*, one of the western Goths, or that branch which finally settled in Spain and southern France: *Vis'igothic*, a. *-gōth-īk*, pert. to the Visigoths.

vision, n. *vis'ī-ōn* (L. *visio*, the act or sense of seeing—gen. *visionis*—from *visum*, to see: It. *visione*; F. *vision*: Sans. *vid*, to see, to know), the power or faculty of seeing; perception of external objects; something imagined to be seen; an apparition; a revelation from God; that which is the object of sight: *vis'ional*, a. *-īn-āl*, pert. to vision: *vis'ionless*, a. *-lēz*, without sight or vision: *vis'ionary*, a. *-ēr-ī*, affected by phantoms or delusions; imaginary; without solid foundation; impracticable: n. one whose imagination is idly fertile; one who forms impracticable schemes.

visit, v. *vis'īt* (L. *visitare*, to go to see: It. *visitare*; F. *visiter*), to go or come to see; to be in the habit of going to see others; in *Script.*, to reward or punish: n. act of going to see another; act of going to view or inspect; the attendance of a surgeon, a physician, an inspector, &c.: *vis'iting*, imp. attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; showing mercy to; punishing: *adj.* authorised to visit and inspect: n. act of going to see: *vis'ited*, pp. visited on; favoured with relief or mercy: *vis'itant*, n. *-ī-tānt*, one who visits; a visitor: *vis'itation*, n. *-tā-shūn*, state of being visited; an official visit to, and inspection of, an hospital, &c.; infliction of good or evil; state of suffering judicial evil: *vis'itor*, n. also *vis'iter*, n. *-tēr*, one who visits: *vis'ito'rial*, a. *-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to a visitor, or to one who inspects officially: *vis'iting-card*, a. name-card; a name and address card.

mate, *māt*, *fār*, *lātū*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

visor or **vizor**, *n. viz'ér* (F. *visière*, a visor; L. *visum*, to see), the movable part of a helmet covering the face, perforated to see through: **visored**, *a. -érd*, masked; disguised.

vista, *n. vis'íd* (It. and Sp. *vista*, eyesight, view; L. *visum*, to see), a view as through an avenue of trees; the rows of trees that form the avenue or walk.

visual, *a. vis'ú-ál* (F. *visuel*; It. *visuale*, visual; L. *visum*, to see), pert. to sight; used in vision: **visually**, *ad. -ly*: **visual angle**, the angle at which an object is viewed: **visual ray**, the beam of light which impinges on the eye from the object observed.

vital, *a. vit'ál* (L. *vitalis*, pert. to life—from *vita*, life; It. *vitale*; F. *vital*), pert. to life; necessary to life: being that on which life depends; essential: **vitality**, *ad. -ty*: **vitality**, *n. vit'ál-ty*, the principle of life; power of life or existence; animation; principle of growth: **vitalise**, *v. vit'ál-iz*, to furnish with the principle of life; to give life: **vitalising**, *imp.*: **vitalised**, *pp. -téd*: **vitalisation**, *n. -tíz-á-shún*, the act or process of infusing the vital principle: **vitals**, *n. plu. vit'álz*, parts of animal bodies essential to life: **vital force**, the power or principle imparting life and growth.

vitelline, *n. vit'él-lín* (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg), the albuminous substance of the yolk of eggs: **adj.** of or pert. to the yolk of eggs; in *bot.*, the colour of the yolk of an egg: **vitellus**, *n. -tús*, in *bot.*, the thickened sac within the nucleus which contains the amino; any portion attached to the embryo, not distinctly referable to the radicle cotyledon or plumule.

vitiate, *v. vish'í-át* (L. *vitiatum*, to make faulty, to spoil), to make less pure or perfect; to taint; to spoil: **vitiated**, *imp.* corrupting: **vitiated**, *pp. -téd*, rendered impure or defective; depraved: **vitiation**, *n. -á-shún*, corruption; contamination; a rendering imperfect or invalid.

vitreous, *a. vit'ré-ús* (L. *vitreus*, glassy, clear—from *vitrum*, glass; It. *vitreo*), having the lustre or aspect of glass; glassy: **vitreousness**, *n. -nés*, the state or quality of being vitreous: **vitrescent**, *a. vit'rés-sént*, capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass: **vitrescence**, *n. -séns*, glassiness: **vitrescible**, *a. -sib-él*, that can be vitrified: **vitrification**, *n. vit'rí-fák-shún* (L. *facio*, I make), the act or process of converting into glass by heat and fusion: **vitrify**, *v. -fí*, to convert into glass by the action of heat; to be converted into glass: **vitrifying**, *imp.* converting into glass: **vitrified**, *pp. -fíd*: **adj.** having the surface coated with, or partially converted into, glass by the action of heat: **vitrifiable**, *a. -fí-á-bl*, capable of being converted into glass by the action of heat: **vitreo-electric**, *a. vit'ré-ó-*, exhibiting positive electricity: **vitreous electricity**, positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing a glass body: **vitreous humour**, the globular transparent structure occupying the centre of the eyeball, being the largest of the transparent media of the eye: **vitrified forts**, certain ancient ruins whose walls have been cemented by semi-fusion or vitrification of the materials.

vitriol, *n. vit'rí-ól* (F. *vitriol*; It. *vitruolo*—from L. *vitrum*, glass—probably from its appearance in certain states), the familiar name for sulphuric acid and several of its compounds: **vitriolic**, *a. -ól-ik*, pert. to or obtained from vitriol: **blue vitriol**, sulphate of copper: **green vitriol**, sulphate of iron; **copperas**: **white vitriol**, sulphate of zinc: **red vitriol**, a red or flesh-coloured sulphate of iron: **oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid—so called because obtained originally from green vitriol or copperas.

vitta, *n. vit'íd* (L. *vitta*, a band or fillet worn round the head among the ladies of anc. Rome), in *bot.*, a narrow elongated receptacle of aromatic oil, occurring in the fruits of umbellifers,—in a transverse section of the fruit, appearing as brown dots between the pericarp and albumen: **vit'tate**, *a. -tát*, striped, as some leaves.

vituline, *a. vit'ú-lín* (L. *vitulus*, a calf), belonging to a calf, or to veal.

vituperate, *v. vi-tú-pér-át* (L. *vituperatum*, to inflict censure upon, to blame—from *vitium*, a fault or imperfection, and *parare*, to make or get ready; It. *vituperare*; F. *vitupérer*), to blame; to censure: **vituperating**, *imp.*: **vituperated**, *pp.*: **vituperation**, *n. -á-shún*, blame; censure: **vituperative**, *a. -á-tív*, containing blame or censure: **vituperatively**, *ad. -ly*: **vi-vace**, *ad. vi-tá-chá* (It.), in music, brisk and lively.

vivacious, *a. vi-vá-shús* (L. *vivax*, long-lived—gen. *vivacis*—from *vivere*, to live; It. and F. *vivace*, vivacious), having vigorous powers of life; lively; sprightly and active: **vivaciously**, *ad. -ly*: **vivaciousness**, *n. -nés*, also **vivacity**, *n. -véc-ít-ty*, life; animation; great liveliness and sprightliness of behaviour.

viva voce, *vi-vó vó-sé* (L. with the living voice), by word of mouth; orally.

vivarium, *n. vi-ví-rí-úm*, also **vi'vary**, *n. -v-á-rí* (L. *vivarium*, a preserve, a pond—from *vivus*, living, alive), a small artificial enclosure, cage, reservoir, vase, &c., for keeping animals alive; a small *aquarium* for salt or fresh water animals is called an *aquarium*.

vive, *v. vi-vé* (L. *vivus*, long live; success to).

vives, *n. víz* (F. *arvies*, the vives), a disease in animals, especially in horses, seated in the glands under the ears; also spelt **fives**, but less correctly.

vivianite, *n. vi-vi-án-ít* (after *Vivian*, an English mineralogist), a mineralogical term for phosphate of iron, usually of a fine indigo blue, sometimes used as a pigment.

vivid, *a. vi-víd* (L. *vividus*, living, animated—from *vivus*, alive; It. *vivido*; F. *vivide*), true to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life and freshness; lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images: **vividly**, *ad. -ly*: **vividness**, *n. -nés*, the quality of being vivid; sprightliness.

vivify, *v. vi-ví-fí* (L. *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, I make; F. *vivifier*), to endue with life; to animate; to make alive: **vivifying**, *imp.*: **vivified**, *pp. -fíd*, endued with life: **vivific**, *a. vi-ví-fík*, giving life; reviving: **vivification**, *n. vi-ví-fí-ká-shún*, the act of giving life.

viviparous, *a. vi-víp-á-rús* (L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I produce or bring forth), producing young alive and perfectly developed.

vivisection, *n. vi-ví-sék-shún* (L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting), the dissection of an animal while alive; physiological experiments on living animals.

vixen, *n. vík-sén* (old Eng. and AS. *foxen*, a she-fox—more anciently *farin*), a she-fox; a name in reproach applied to a woman, whose nature is thus compared to that of a she-fox; an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman.

viz, usually pronounced *namely*, a contr. of the L. *videlicet* (*vid-é-lí-té*), that is; namely.

vizard, *n. vi-zárd* (It. *visiera*, anything to see through; F. *visière*, a visor), a mask; the sight-hole of a helmet; a visor: **v.** to mask: **vizor**—see **visor**.

vizier, *n. vi-zí-ér*, or *vi-zér* (Ar. *vazīr*, a bearer of burdens, a porter; F. *vizir*), in Turkey and other Eastern countries, a high officer of state; a councillor of state: grand vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire: **vizierial**, *a. vi-zér-í-ál*, pert. to or issued by the vizier.

vocabulary, *n. vókáb-ú-l* (L. *vocabulum*, a designation, a name—from *voce*, I call; It. *vocabolo*), a name; a word; a term: **vocabulary**, *n. vókáb-ú-l-ár-í*, a collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and briefly defined; a word-book.

vocal, *a. vókál* (L. *vocalis*, sounding, speaking—from *vox*, a voice—gen. *vocis*; It. *vocale*; F. *vocal*), consisting of or uttered by the voice; utterable by the voice; made by the voice: **vocally**, *ad. -ly*: **vocalic**, *a. vókál-ík*, consisting of voice or vowel sounds: **vocalise**, *v. vókál-iz*, to form into voice; to utter distinctly with the voice; to practise singing on the vowel-sounds: **vocalising**, *imp.*: **vocalised**, *pp. -téd*: **vocalist**, *n. -íst*, a singer distinguished by superior powers of voice: **vocalisation**, *n. -á-zá-shún*, the act or operation of making vocal.

vocation, *n. vóká-shún* (L. *vocatum*, to call; F. *vocation*, calling), a call; a summons; a calling or trade; employment; an occupation: **vocative**, *n. vóká-tív*, in L. *gram.*, the case or state of a word when it is addressed.

vociferate, *v. vó-sí-fér-át* (L. *vociferatus*, a loud cry, a scream—from *vox*, a voice—gen. *vocis*, and *fero*, I carry; It. *vociferare*; F. *vociférer*, to spread abroad a report), to utter with a loud voice; to exclaim; to shout; to bawl: **vociferating**, *imp.*: **vociferated**, *pp.*: **vociferation**, *n. -á-shún*, violent outcry: **vociferous**, *a. -é-rús*, clamorous; noisy: **vociferously**, *ad. -ly*: **vociferousness**, *n. -nés*, the quality of being vociferous; clamorosity.

vogue, *n. vóg* (F. *vogue*, course of a ship; It. *vogare*; Sp. *bogar*, to row or pull at an oar), the way or fashion at any particular time; mode; custom.

voice, *n. vóys* (F. *voix*; It. *voce*, voice—from L. *vox*, a voice—gen. *vocis*), sound from the mouth; the tone

or character of uttered sounds; opinion or choice expressed; a vote; language; mode of expression; in *gram.*, particular mode of inflecting verbs; command: **v.** to regulate the tone of, as an organ-pipe: **voicing**, imp.: **n.** the act of giving to the pipe of an organ its proper quality of tone: **voiced**, pp. **voyst**: **adj.** having a voice: **voiceless**, a. **-lēś**, having no voice or vote.

void, a. **vōyd** (It. *vuoto*, empty, hollow: F. *vide*, empty, waste: identical with Ger. *weit*; Eng. *vide*, spacious), empty; not occupied with any visible matter; having no legal or binding force; null; unoccupied; clear: **n.** an empty space: **v.** to leave empty; to empty; to vacate; to evacuate or be evacuated; to send out; to render of no effect: **voiding**, imp.: **voided**, pp.: **voidable**, a. **-d-bl**, that may be made of no effect; that may be evacuated: **voidance**, **n.** **-āns**, act of emptying; ejection, as from a benefice: **void er**, **n.** **-ēr**, he or that which voids: **voidness**, **n.** **-nēs**, emptiness: **to make void**, to render of no effect; to transgress.

volant, a. **vōlānt** (F. *volant*—from L. *volans*, flying: It. *volante*), passing through the air as if upon wings; flying; nimble.

volatile, a. **vōlā-tīl** (L. *volatilis*, flying, winged—from *volare*, to fly: It. *volatile*: F. *volatil*), capable of easily passing into the aeriform state, as hartshorn, musk, &c.; full of spirit; airy; fickle: **volatileness**, **n.** **-nēs**, also **volatilitiy**, **n.** **-tīl-tī**, that property of a substance which causes it to be quickly dissipated; liveliness; fickleness: **volatilise**, **v.** **-īz**, to cause to exhale or evaporate; to pass off in fumes or vapour: **volatilising**, imp.: **volatilised**, pp. **-īd**: **volatilisable**, a. **-īz-ā-bl**, that may be quickly dissipated: **volatilisation**, **n.** **-tīl-tā-shūn**, the act or process of causing to pass away into the aeriform state.

volcano, **n.** **vōl-kānō**, pl. **volcanoes**, **-nēs** (It. *volcano*; F. *volcan*, a volcano—from *Vulcanus*, in *anc. L.* *myth.*, the god of fire), a mountain or hill which throws up smoke, flame, stones, and melted matter, from its interior parts: **volcanic**, a. **vōl-kān-īk**, pert. to a volcano; produced by a volcano: **volcanic bombs**, spherical masses of lava frequently thrown out in great numbers and of all sizes by active volcanoes: **volcanic cones**, volcanic hills of active or of recent eruption: **volcanic foci**, **fō-sī** (L. *focus*, fire), subterranean centres of igneous action: **volcanic mud**, the foetid sulphureous mud discharged by volcanoes.

vole, **n.** **vōl** (F. *vole*—from *voler*, to steal), a deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.

volition, **n.** **vōl-īsh-ūn** (L. *volitio*, will—from *volo*, I will: F. *volition*: It. *volizione*), the act of determining choice or forming a purpose; the power of willing or exerting choice.

volley, **n.** **vōllē** (F. *volée*, a flight: L. *volare*, to fly), an outburst of many things at the same time; a discharge of many small-arms at once: **v.** to discharge many things at one time: **volleying**, imp. discharging many things at one time: **volleyed**, pp. **-īd**, discharged with a sudden burst.

volt, **n.** **vōlt** (F. *volte*, a bounding turn: It. *volta*, a turn: L. *volutum*, to turn), a sudden movement or leap in fencing to avoid a thrust; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

voltaic, a. **vōl-tā-īk** (after *Volta*, an Italian), pert. to voltaism: **voltaism**, **n.** **vōl-tā-īz-m**, galvanism or electricity improved and modified by Volta: **voltaic battery**, an apparatus consisting of a series of pairs of plates of different metals, as zinc and copper, immersed in a fluid, usually diluted sulphuric acid, and connected by wires for the development of electricity: **voltaic electricity**, the phenomena resulting from the evolution of a current of electricity by chemical action: **voltameter**, **n.** **vōl-tām-ē-tēr** (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the force or intensity of a voltaic current: **voltatype**, **n.** **vōl-tā-tīp**, another name for *electrotype*.

voltigeur, **n.** **vōl-ī-shēr** (F. a vaulter, a tumbler), in *France*, a light infantry soldier.

voltaica, **n.** **vōl-tā-īk** (after *Volts* of Strasburg), in *geol.*, a genus of coniferous plants peculiar to the Permian and Triassic formations, having fruit in spikes or loose cones: **voltzine**, **n.** **-zīn**, or **voltzite**, **n.** **-zīt**, an ore of zinc occurring in quartz veins.

volatile, a. **vōl-ā-bl** (L. *volubilis*, that is turned or rolled round—from *volvare*, to turn about: It. *volubile*: F. and Sp. *voluble*), formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; having quick motion; flowing with ease and smoothness; fluent in speech: **volubly**, **ad.** **-blē**: **volubility**, **n.** **-bīl-ī-tē**,

aptness to roll; fluency of speech: **volubilis**, a. **vōl-ū-bīl-īs**, in *bot.*, a term applied to stems, leaf-stalks, and suchlike, which have the property of twisting round some other body.

volume, **n.** **vōl-ūm** (L. *volumen*, a roll, a book—from *volvare*, to turn round any object: It. and F. *volume*; an *anc.* volume consisting of a single sheet, as of parchment, with a rod stretched across at each end for the convenience of rolling and unrolling in the reading), a single fold or turn; a single book; space occupied; bulk or size; compass of voice; power of voice or sound: **volumed**, a. **-ūmd**, having the form of a volume; having bulk; great: **voluminous**, a. **vōl-ū-mī-nūs**, consisting of many volumes or books; having written much: **voluminously**, **ad.** **-mī-nūs-ly**: **minuteness**, **n.** **-nēs**, the state or quality of being voluminous or bulky: **volumosity**, **n.** **vōl-ū-mōs-ī-tē**, the vast bulk of printed matter in volumes.

voluntary, a. **vōl-ūn-tēr-ī** (L. *voluntarius*, of his own free will—from *voluntas*, free will, choice: Sp. *voluntario*: F. *volontaire*), acting from choice; proceeding from one's own will; done without compulsion: **n.** one who does anything of his own free will; a piece of music played at will; one who supports the ordinances of religion by his own free will; a dissenter: **voluntarily**, **ad.** **-tēr-ī-ly**, of one's own accord; without compulsion: **voluntariness**, **n.** **-nēs**, the state of being voluntary or optional: **voluntarism**, **n.** **-tēr-ī-īz-m**, the system or practice of supporting the ordinances of religion by voluntary contributions, as opposed to compulsory rates or taxes, or by endowments: **volunteer**, **n.** **-tēr**, one who enters into the military or naval service from choice: **v.** to offer without solicitation or compulsion; to serve as a volunteer: **volunteering**, imp. **volunteered**, pp. **-tēr-d**: **the volunteers**, ab bodied men in every rank of civil life throughout Great Britain who voluntarily, and without pay, devote a portion of their leisure time to acquire military drill and the use of arms, according to certain rules and regulations by Act of Parliament, and who, under certain conditions, are furnished with arms and accoutrements, &c., at the public expense.

voluptuous, a. **vō-lūpt-ū-ūs** (L. *voluptas*, enjoyment, pleasure—from *volup*, agreeable, delightful: F. *volupté*, voluptuousness), given to the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications; producing, or expressive of, the sensuous: **voluptuously**, **ad.** **-lū**: **voluptuousness**, **n.** **-nēs**, indulgence to excess in sensual pleasures: **voluptuary**, **n.** **-tēr-ī**, a man who indulges to excess in sensual pleasures.

volute, **n.** **vō-lūt** (F. *volute*: Sp. and It. *voluta*, a kind—from L. *volutum*, to turn round, to roll), a volute—a kind of spiral scroll used in ornaments; the spiral scroll forming the principal ornament in the Ionic capital: **voluted**, a. **-lūt-d**, having a spiral scroll: **volution**, **n.** **-shūn**, a spiral turn or wreath.

volva, **n.** **vōl-vā** (L. *volva*, a wrapper), in *bot.*, a term used to denote the involucre-like base of the styles of agarics which was originally the bag enveloping the whole plant.

volvulus, **n.** **vōl-vā-lūs** (L. *volvo*, I roll up), a disease produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into the lower part.

vomer, **n.** **vō-mēr** (L. *vomer*, a ploughshare), in *anat.*, the slender thin bone separating the nostrils from each other.

vomica, **n.** **vōm-ī-kā** (L. *vomo*, I spit up), an abscess of the lungs—so called because it discharges diseased matter.

vomic nut, **n.** **vōm-īk nūt**, the English form of *nux vomica*, which see.

vomit, **v.** **vōm-īt** (L. *vomitum*, to throw up: akin to Sans. *vam*, to vomit: It. *vomitare*: F. *vomir*), to eject or throw up the contents of the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth: **n.** the matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic: **vomiting**, **n.** **-mīt-īng**, the act of ejecting from the stomach; the act of throwing out substances from a deep hollow: **vomited**, pp.: **vomitory**, a. **-tēr-ī**, causing to eject or throw up from the stomach: **n.** an emetic; the door of a large building by which a great assemblage of people is let out.

voracious, a. **vō-rā-shūs** (L. *vorax*, swallowing greedily—gen. *voracis*—from *voro*, I swallow up: It. and F. *vorace*), eating or swallowing greedily; very hungry: **voraciously**, **ad.** **-lū**: **voraciousness**, **n.** **-nēs**, also **voracity**, **n.** **-rā-s-ī-tē**, greediness of appetite.

vortex, **n.** **vōr-tēks**, plu. **vortices**, **-tī-sēs** (L. *vortex*,

a whirlpool—from *verto*, I turn: It. *vertice*), a whirling or circular motion of water, or such material as sand, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle; an eddy or whirlpool: in *Cartesian phil.*, a collection of particles of a subtle matter, having a rapid rotatory motion around an axis: **vortical**, a. -*kál*, whirling; rotatory: **vortical**, n. -*sél*, a name which designates certain wheel animalcules, whose apparently rotatory actions produce little whirlpools in their vicinity by which particles of food are attracted: **vortex-wheel**, a turbine.

votary, n. *vó-tér-i* (L. *votum*, to vow), one devoted, as by a vow, to some particular service, study, or state of life: **vo'taress**, n. fem. -*és*, a female devotee to any service or state of life.

vote, n. *vót* (L. *votum*, a thing solemnly promised—from *vovere*, to vow: It. *voto*: F. *vote*), an expression of choice or preference in regard to any measure proposed; an expressed preference to a particular person as best fitted to fill a certain situation or office; expression of will or choice by a majority; that by which preference or choice is expressed; suffrage: **v**. to express will or preference in electing an individual to an office; to express mind or will in regard to the passing of laws or regulations; to choose or establish by vote: **voting**, imp. expressing the mind or choice in an election, or in regard to a measure proposed: **vo'ted**, pp.: **vo'ter**, n. -*tér*, one who votes or who has a right to vote: **vo'tive**, a. -*tiv*, given by a vow; promised by a vow: **voting-paper**, a balloting-paper; a proxy.

vouch, v. *vóuch* (old F. *voucher*, in law, to call to defend—used by a person whose possession was attacked when calling upon another to defend his right—from L. *vocare*, to call), to give one's own guarantee for the matter in dispute; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to bear witness: **vouching**, imp.: **vouched**, pp. *vóuch-t*, affirmed or fully attested: **voucher**, n. *vóuch-ér*, one who gives witness to anything; a paper or document which serves to attest the truth or correctness of accounts or disbursements: **vouchee**, n. *vóuch-é*, in law, one called into court to make good his warranty of title: **vouch** or, n. -*ér*, one who calls in another to make good his warranty of title.

vouchsafe, v. *vóuch-sáf* (*vouch*, and *safe*: L. *vo-care saluum*, to call or warrant safe: F. *sauf*, safe), to warrant safe; to give sanction to; to assure; to condescend to grant; to condescend: **vouchsa'fing**, imp. -*sáf'ing*: **vouchsafed**, pp. -*sáf't*.

voussoirs, n. plu. *vós-sú-óirs* (F. *voussoirs*: L. *volutum*, to turn), in arch., those stones that immediately form the arch of a bridge, vault, &c., and which are cut more or less in the form of a wedge.

vow, n. *vóe* (L. *votum*, to vow; *votum*, a thing solemnly promised: It. *voto*: F. *vœu*), a solemn promise made to God; a solemn engagement to one's self to do something hereafter; a formal promise of love or matrimony: **v**. to consecrate or set apart to God by solemn promise; to make a solemn promise: **vowing**, imp.: **vowed**, pp. *vóed*: **adj.** consecrated by solemn declaration: **vow'er**, n. -*ér*, one who makes a vow: **vowel**, n. *vóe-l* (L. *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous—from *vox*, sound, tone: *vocale*, a vowel: F. *vocal*, vocal; *voyelle*, a vowel), a distinct simple sound uttered by the voice; in gram., one of the letters *a, e, i, o, u*, each of which represents a distinct sound, thus distinguished from the consonants, which represent imperfect sounds: **adj.** pert. to or having the quality of a vowel; vocal: **vowel-points**, certain marks or signs employed to indicate vowel-sounds in such languages as the Hebrew, Arabic, &c.: **vow'elled**, a. -*éld*, furnished with or having vowels.

voyage, n. *vóy-áj* (F. *voyage*; It. *viaggio*, a journey

—from L. *viaticum*, journey money—the L. *via*, becoming F. *voie*, way), a passage by sea from one place or country to another: **v**. to pass across or over a sea to a distant place or country; to pass by water: **voy'aging**, imp.: **voy'aged**, pp. -*áj'd*: **voy'ager**, n. -*áj-ér*, one who passes or journeys by sea: **voyageur**, n. *vó-d-á-zh'ér* (F.), one of a class of men employed by the fur companies of Canada and Hudson Bay Territory in transporting goods to and from distant stations.

voyal, n. *vóy-ál*, among seamen, a large rope sometimes used in weighing anchors.

vulcanian, a. *vúl-ká-ni-an* (L. *vulcanus*, in anc. myth., the god of fire, or one of those that work in metals), pert. to Vulcan: **vulcanise**, v. *vúl-kán-iz*, to change the properties of, as of india-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur and white-lead by the agency of heat: **vul'canising**, imp.: **vul'canised**, pp. -*iz'd*: **vul'canisa'tion**, n. -*iz-shún*, the art or process of changing the properties of india-rubber by combining it with sulphur and white-lead by means of heat: **vulcanism**, n. -*izm*, also **vul'canicity**, n. -*is-ti-ti*, the whole of those thermal phenomena, ascribed to the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth upon its external crust or surface: **vul'canists**, n. plu. -*ists*, a term applied to those geologists who contend that igneous action was present in the formation and modification of the earth's crust: **vul'canite**, n. -*it*, volcanic garnet, so called from its occurrence in ejected blocks and lavas; india-rubber hardened by vulcanisation.

vulgar, a. *vúl-gér* (L. *vulgaris*, belonging to the great mass or multitude, general—from *vulgus*, the multitude: It. *volgare*: F. *vulgaire*), practised by the common people; common; vernacular, as in the *vulgar* tongue; offensively mean or low; rude; unrefined: n. the common people: **vul'garly**, *adj.* -*ly*, commonly; in the ordinary manner: **vulgar'ity**, n. *vúl-gár-i-ti*, clownishness of manners or language; mean or gross mode; rudeness of manners: **vul'garise**, v. -*gér-iz*, to make vulgar: **vul'garising**, imp. -*iz'ing*: **vul'garised**, pp. -*iz'd*: **vulgarism**, n. -*izm*, a vulgar phrase or expression: **vulgar fractions**, fractions written in the usual or common manner.

vulgate, n. *vúl-gát* (L. *vulgatus*, usual, common—from *vulgus*, the multitude: F. *vulgate*), an anc. Latin version of the Scriptures used in the R. Cath. Ch. service: **adj.** pert. to or contained in the vulgate; common.

vulnerable, a. *vúl-nér-á-bl* (L. *vulnerabilis*, vulnerable—from *vulnerare*, to wound: F. and Sp. *vulnerable*), that may be wounded; liable to injury: **vul'nerability**, n. -*bl'i-ti*, quality of being vulnerable; also **vul'nerableness**, n. -*bl-nès*: **vul'nerar'y**, a. -*ér-í*, useful in healing wounds: n. any plant or drug useful in healing wounds.

vulpine, a. *vúl-pin* (L. *vulpinus*, belonging to a fox—from *vulpes*, a fox: It. *vulpino*: F. *vulpin*), pert. to or resembling the fox; cunning; artful: **vul'picine**, n. -*pi-sid* (L. *vulpes*, a fox, and *cædo*, I kill), applied to one who kills foxes as vermin rather than preserve them for hunting.

vulpinate, *vul'pin-át* (from *Vulpino*, in Italy), a granular variety of gypsum which takes a fine polish, and is used for ornamental purposes.

vulture, n. *vúl-túr* or -*chór* (L. *vultur*, a vulture—probably from *vello*, I pluck or tear: It. *avvolto*: old F. *voltor*: F. *vautour*), a large rapacious bird of prey: **vul'turine**, a. -*rin*, pert. to or resembling the vulture: **vul'turish**, a. -*rish*, like a vulture; rapacious.

vulviform, a. *vúl-vi-fór'm* (L. *vulva* or *volea*, a wrapper or integument, and *forma*, a shape), in bot., like a cleft with projecting edges.

vy'ing, v. *ví'ing* (see *vie*), competing.

W

wabble, v. *wób-bl* (imitative of the rolling of water: Bav. *wablen*, to tattle; *wabeln*, to stagger, to totter: Swiss, *wablen*, to shake like jelly or boggy ground), to sway to and fro; to move staggeringly from one side to the other: **wab'bling**, imp. -*bling*: **adj.** having an irregular motion from side to side: **wabbled**, pp. *wób-bl'd*. **wacke**, n. *wák-é* (Ger.), a German miner's term for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock of a greyish-green colour, resembling indurated clay, and readily crumbling down when exposed to the weather.

wad, n. *wód*, also *wad'ding*, n. -*ding* (Ger. *watte*; F. *ouate*, wadding for lining), a bundle or quantity of anything; a wisp of straw; a bundle of clouts or tow used by gunners to keep the powder close by ramming it down: **wad**, n. in *Chumberland*, the name given to black-lead, a mineral found in detached lumps and not in veins: **wad** or *wadd*, n. *wód*, a miner's term for an earthy oxide of manganese occurring in beds and incrusting veins and fissures in the older rocks: to **wad** a garment, to line it with flocks of cotton com-

wóv, wóy, fóót; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

packed together: **wad'ing**, *n.* a material prepared for that purpose; sheets of carded cotton for stuffing and lining garments, &c.

waddle, *v.* **wod'dl** (another spelling of **wabble**, which see), to move from side to side in walking, as a duck or very fat person; to vacillate: **wad'dling**, *imp.* **-dling**: **waddled**, *pp.* **wod'dld**: **wad'dler**, *n.* **-dler**, one who waddles.

wade, *v.* **wad** (*L.* **vadium**, a ford, a shallow: **vadere**, to wade: *It.* **quado**, a ford, a splash of water: *Bav.* **weten**, to swim a horse in water: *Dut.* **wadde**, a ford, a shallow), originally signifying "to splash," then "to walk through water of some depth"; to walk or pass through water; to move or pass with difficulty or labour: **wad'ing**, *imp.* **wa'ded**, *pp.* **wa'der**, *n.* **-der**, one that wades.

wady, *n.* **wod't** (*Ar.* **wadi**, a valley, the channel of a river), a ravine through which water flows; the channel of a water-course which is dry except in the rainy season.

wafer, *n.* **wä'fär** (*F.* **gauffre**; *Dut.* **waefel**, a thin cake made by baking it between the round flat cheeks of a peculiar pair of tongs: *Ger.* **waffel**; *Swiss.* **waffle**, a wafer), a small, thin, round, dry piece of coloured paste, employed for securing letters, &c.; the small round piece of baked bread or paste used in the R. Cath. Ch. in the celebration of the Eucharist: *v.* to seal or close with a wafer: **wa'fering**, *imp.* **wa'fered**, *pp.* **-fer'd**: **waffle**, *n.* **wä'fſt**, a thin baked cake.

waft, *v.* **wä'ft** (imitative of the sound; *Scot.* **waif**, to blow: *Dan.* **vift**, a puff or breath of wind: *Sw.* **wefsta**, to waft, to winnow), to convey or transport through a fluid medium; to float, as on the water or through the air: *n.* a signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air; a floating body: **waft'ing**, *imp.* *n.* a bearing or floating, as on water or through air: **waft-ed**, *pp.*

wag, *v.* **wäg** (*Dut.* **waggelen**, to stagger, to totter: *Norm.* **wagga**, to rock: *Ger.* **wackeln**, to wag, to totter), to shake lightly; to move to and fro; to move with quick turns from side to side: **wag'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of one who or that which wags: **wagged**, *pp.* **wag'd**.

wag, *n.* **wäg** (probably from **wagging** the head as a sign of derision: *AS.* **wagan**, to make void: *V.* **gwag**, void, empty), a joker; one who plays tricks; a man full of sport and humour: **wag'ery**, *n.* **-gër**, mischievous merriment; pleasantries: **wag'ish**, *a.* **-gish**, mischievous in sport; full of sport and humour: **wag'ishly**, *adv.* **-gishness**, *n.* **-ness**, the state or quality of being wag'ish; mischievous sport.

wage, *v.* **wä'j** (*L.* **vas**, a surety—*gen.* **vadis**; *Goth.* **vadi**; *old H.* *Ger.* **wetti**, a pledge, a security: *mid. L.* **vadium** or **quadium**; *It.* **gaggio**; *F.* **gage**, a pledge or surety), to make or carry on, as war: **waging**, *imp.* **wä'jing**, carrying on, as war: **waged**, *pp.* **wä'jd**, carried on, as war. *Note*.—"Under the Gothic laws a pledge was given by a pursuer that his cause was just. When the appeal to the law took the form of a challenge to judicial combat, the challenger flung down his glove in court, which the challenged took up. This proceeding was signified by the *mid. L.* term **vadiare duellum**, the wager of battle. The same verb was used to designate analogous proceedings in a solemn declaration of war between two countries, and the term employed was **vadiare bellum**, the wager of war, or *to wage war*, although there was nothing in the nature of a pledge."—*Wedgewood*.

wage, *n.* **wä'j**, usually in the *plu.* **wages**, **wä'jës** (*F.* **gages**, wages, money paid to a person as a pledge for his services: see *wage* above), that which is paid at stated periods for labour or services—usually restricted to weekly, fortnightly, or monthly sums paid to labourers and mechanics; payment; recompense; reward. *Note*.—"Pay is applied to the sums paid to naval and military men, and *fees* or *salary* to professional men, clerks, &c.

wager, *n.* **wä'jër** (*mid. L.* **vadiare**; *F.* **gager**, to give pledges, to lay down stakes: see *wage* 1), an unsettled question whose opposite alternatives are supported by two parties, who lay down stakes to abide the issue of the event; a subject on which bets are laid; a bet; trial by battle: *v.* to hazard on the issue of an event; to lay a pledge; to bet: **wa'gering**, *imp.* *n.* laying of a wager: **wa'gered**, *pp.* **-jër'd**: **wa'gerer**, *n.* **-jër-ër**, one who wagers.

waggle, *v.* **wäg'gl** (from *wag* 1, which see), to move one way and then the other; to reel; to move quickly from side to side, as a bird its tail; to wag: **wag'gling**, *imp.* **-gling**: **waggled**, *pp.* **wäg'gl'd**.

waggon or **wagon**, *n.* **wäg'gôn** (*AS.* **wægen**; *Bohem.* **wuz**; *Pol.* **wóz**, a waggon, a chariot: *Sans.* **vahana**, bearing, carrying as by a horse: *L.* **vehere**, to carry), a four-wheeled vehicle or cart for carrying goods: **wag'goner**, *n.* **-ër**, one who conducts a waggon: **waggon-ette**, *n.* **-ët**, an open four-wheeled carriage constructed like a waggon.

wagtail, *n.* **wäg'täl** (from *wag*, and *tail*), a small bird of several species, so called from the incessant motion of its long tail.

Wahabee, *n.* **wä-hä'bë** (*Ar.* **wahabi**), a follower of Abdel Wahab, a Mohammedan reformer, who flourished about A.D. 1760.

waif—see under **waive**.

wail, *v.* **wäl** (*Bret.* **gwela**; *W.* **wylo**, to weep, to lament: to cry *wae*), to cry out in sorrow for; to express sorrow by a mournful crying: *n.* loud and mournful weeping; audible sorrow: **wailing**, *imp.* *n.* loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation: **wailed**, *pp.* **wald**: **wail'ingly**, *adv.* **-ly**.

wain, *n.* **wän** (another spelling of **waggon**, which see), a four-wheeled carriage or cart for the conveyance of goods; a waggon: **Charles's Wain**, the constellation Ursa Major or the Plough, so called from its fancied resemblance to a wain.

wainscot, *n.* **wäin'skôt** (*Low Ger.* **wagenschot**, the best oak-wood without knots: *Dut.* **wagheschot**, oak-boards, wood for cabinet-work—from *Fris.* **waghs**; *AS.* **wag**, wall, and *Dut.* **schot**, a partition of boards), the panelled timber-work lining the walls of a room: *v.* to line with panelled boards, as a hall: **wain'scoting**, *imp.* *n.* the materials used for covering the walls of a room; the act of lining a room with panelled boards: **wain'scoted**, *pp.*

waist, *n.* **wäist** (*W.* **gwasp**, the waist, the place where the body is squeezed in—from *gwagn*, to squeeze or press: *Gael.* **faig**; *Manx.* **faast**, to wring, to squeeze), the smaller part of the trunk of the body between ribs and hips; the middle part of a body; the middle part of a ship: **waist'band**, *n.* a sash or band round the waist; the upper part of trousers or the like which encompasses the waist: **waistcoat**, *n.* **wes'kôt**, a close-fitting under-coat without sleeves, covering the waist and reaching a little below it; a vest.

wait, *v.* **wäit** (*old F.* **waiter**, to observe, to watch: *Walt.* **waitit**, to observe, to spy: *It.* **guardare**; *F.* **guetter**, to observe, to watch: *coined* with *Er.* **watch**, which see), to be on the look-out for; to expect; to remain until something happens; to remain quiet; to attend; to lie in ambush: **wait'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* denoting one who attends on a person: *n.* the act of staying in expectation; attendance: **wait'ed**, *pp.* **wait'ër**, *n.* **-ër**, a servant in attendance; a tray or salver: **wait'ress**, *n.* **-rës**, a female attendant at such public places as inns, taverns, &c.: **waits**, *n.* *plu.* **wäits**, the musicians who perform late at nights in the streets, especially about Christmas: **wait'ing-maid** or **-woman**, a servant who attends on a lady in her chamber: **in wait**, in ambush: **to wait** on or upon, to attend, as a servant; to go to see; to visit; to follow, as a consequence.

waive, *v.* **wäv** (*mid. L.* **waiviare**, to treat as a waif: *old F.* **guesner**, to waive; *gayee*, anything wandering at large without an owner: *Scot.* **waif**, to blow), not to insist on or claim; to defer for the present; to give up claim to; in *law*, to abandon; to cast off: **waiv'ed**, *imp.* **waived**, *pp.* **wäid**: **waiver**, *n.* **-ër**, one who does not insist on some right or claim; the act of one who waives: **waif**, *n.* **wäif**, goods found whose owner is unknown; anything wandering at large without an owner; a thing found, as goods, but claimed by nobody; a worthless wanderer: **waifs** and **strays**, the unsettled, wandering, and worthless members of society.

wake, *n.* **wäk** (*Fin.* **wako**; *Esthon.* **waggo**, a furrow: *Ice.* **waka**, I open or cut into), the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship.

wake, *v.* **wäk** (*Goth.* **wakan**; *AS.* **wacian**; *Ger.* **wachen**, to wake: probably from the root *wag*, to move to and fro), to rouse or be roused from sleep; to be alive or active; to put in motion or action: *n.* the sitting up all night with a deceased person, usually accompanied with drinking, &c.; (*Ger.* **kirchwehe**—from *Goth.* **weihan**, to consecrate), an annual festival in commemoration of the dedication of a parish church, formerly observed by watching all night and feasting: **waking**, *imp.* *adj.* not sleeping: *n.* act of rising from sleep; period of continuing awake: **waked**, *pp.* **wäkt**: **wakeful**, *a.* **wäk'fööl**, not sleeping; vigilant: **wake'-**

mäte, mä't, fär, läw; mäte, mët, mët, mët; pine, pin; nöte, nö't, möve;

fully, ad. *n*: wakefulness, *n*-*n*s, want of sleep: *waiken*, *v*. *waiken*, to cease to sleep; to rouse from sleep: *wakening*, imp.: *wakened*, pp. *Aw*: *waken*, *v*. *waken*, also *waker*, *n*-*er*, one who wakes or arouses from sleep: *wake-rob*, *n*-*er*, *n*-*er*, a plant having acid properties, and whose root yields a starchy matter, familiarly called Jack-in-the-box, from the peculiar arrangement of the parts of its flower.

walchia, *n*. *walchia* (after Walch), in *geol.*, a genus of coniferous plants occurring in the Carboniferous and Permian systems, having numerous closely-set and regularly-pinnated branches.

Waldenses, *n*. plu. *wal-dén-sés*, a sect of Protestants residing in the valleys of Piedmont, established by Peter Waldo about A.D. 1180.

wale, *n*. *wal* (AS. *walan*, marks of stripes or blows: Goth. *walus*; Icel. *valr*; Sw. *wal*, a rod, a stick; Bret. *gwalen*; F. *gaulle*, a rod, the staff of a fial), the raised streak on the skin left by a stripe; the outward timbers in a ship's side on which men set their feet when they clamber up; a ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c.: *v*. to mark, as the skin, with stripes; to make wales or ridges on: *waling*, imp.: *waled*, pp. *waled*: *gunwale*, *n*. *gunwale*, the upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called from the upper guns being pointed from it.

Walhalla, *n*. *wal-hál-la*, see Valhalla.

walk, *v*. *walk* (AS. *wealtan*, to bubble up, to roll: Ger. *wallen*, to boil, to move in a waving manner: old H. Ger. *waltigon*, to walk: Bav. *walken*, to move to and fro), to go at a foot's pace; to go or travel on foot; to ramble; to live or behave; to pursue a particular course of life: *n*. act or manner of walking; pace; step: space through which one has walked; a place for exercise on foot; road; way; course of life; pursuit, as of life; pasture-ground, as for sheep: *walking*, imp.: *n*. the act of moving on the feet at a slow pace: *walked*, pp. *walked*: *walk'er*, *n*-*er*, one who walks: *walking-cane* or *-stick*, a stick carried in the hand to assist in walking, or for amusement: *sheep-walk*, extensive tracts of land where sheep are pastured.

wall, *n*. *wal* (AS. *weal*, a wall: Dut. *wal*, a rampart: Ger. *wall*, a bank or dike; L. *vallum*, the palisade or fortification of a camp—from *vallus*, a stake), a body of stone, brick, turf, or other material raised to some height, and serving to enclose or defend a space of ground or buildings; the side of a building; defence; means of protection: *v*. to enclose with a wall; to close or fill with a wall; to defend with walls: *walling*, imp.: *n*. act of enclosing with a wall; walls in general: *walled*, pp. *walled*, fortified or enclosed with a wall: *wallflower*, a fragrant flowering plant found growing in its wild state on old walls and stony places: *wall-fruit*, fruit growing on trees trained on a wall: *wall-paper*, paper-hangings: *wall-plate*, a piece of timber placed along the top of a wall to receive the ends of the roof-timbers, or so placed as to receive the joists of a floor: *wall-salt-petre*, a salt occurring in efflorescent silky tufts and coatings of a white or grey colour on old walls, in limestone caverns, and on calcareous rocks; also called *nitrocacite*: to drive to the wall, to push to extremities; to get the mastery over: to go to the wall, to be hard pressed or driven; to be the weaker party: to take the wall, to take the inner side of a walk, or the side next the wall; to take precedence.

wall-eye, *n*. *wal-é* (AS. *wealcan-eye*; old Eng. *wealcan-eye*, wall-eye: W. *gwaelcan-eyn*, light eyes—from *gwael*, light: Sw. *wagel*, a sty in the eyelid), an eye of a whitish colour; the popular name of the disease of the eye called *glaucoma*: *wall-eyed*, *a*. *ad*, having an eye of a very light grey or whitish colour—generally applied to horses.

wallet, *n*. *wal-lét* (F. *malette*, a budget or scrip: Sp. *maleta*, a portmanteau, a valise), a bag for carrying necessities on a journey; a knapsack; anything protruberant and swagging.

wallop, *v*. *wal-lóp* (akin to wabble: Norm. *vloper*, to thresh: Swiss *valpe*, to sway to and fro, to waddle), to move to and fro, as the surface of water in a vessel; to boil; to give a beating to: *walloping*, imp. boiling with a heavy and noisy: *walloped*, pp. *walloped*.

wallow, *v*. *wal-lów* (AS. *walowan*, to roll: Dut. *walzen*, to roll, to bubble: Swiss *wallen*, to roll: L. *wolvere*, to roll), to roll one's body among mire or other filthy matter; to tumble and roll in water; to live in a gross state, as in vice: *wallowing*, imp.: *wallowed*, pp. *wallowed*, *n*-*er*, one who wallows.

walnut, *n*. *wal-nút* (Dut. *walnot*, a walnut: AS. *wealnót*, a foreign nut—from *weath*, a foreigner: Swiss *walen*, to speak an unknown language), a tree of several species, a native of Persia, whose wood is used in cabinet-work; also its nut: *walnut-oil*, one of the three oils used in painting, obtained from the fruit of the walnut.

walrus, *n*. *wal-rús* (Dut. *walrus*—from *wal* in *walvisch*, a whale, and *rus*, a horse: Sw. *valrus*, a whale-horse), the sea-horse or morse, inhabiting the arctic seas, attaining the length of twenty feet, and sought for on account of its oil and tusks.

waltz, *n*. *wal-ts* (Ger. *walzen*, to roll), the name of the national dance of Germany, in which two persons whirl rapidly round on an axis of their own, and at the same time move quickly in a circle; the kind of music which accompanies the dance: *v*. to dance a waltz: *waltzing*, imp.: *n*. the act or practice of dancing a waltz, or in the waltz: *waltzed*, pp. *waltzed*: *waltzer*, *n*-*er*, one who waltzes.

wamble, *v*. *wam-bl* (Ger. *wammen*, to stir, to crawl), to move or stir, as the bowels do with wind; to roll with nausea and sickness: *wambling*, imp. *-bling*: adj. rolling or rumbling, as with sickness or hunger: *wambled*, pp. *wambled*.

wampum, *n*. *wám-púm* (an Indian name), small beads made of shells, used by the North Amer. Indians as money; the shells run on strings, and used as belts or as ornaments.

wan, *a*. *wán* (AS. *wan*, pale, livid: W. *gwan*, weak, feeble: Gael. *fann*, faint, feeble: L. *vanus*, empty), pale, as with sickness; pallid; sallow: *wan'y*, *ad*. *-i*: *wan'ness*, *n*-*s*, a sallow pale colour: *wan'ish*, *a*. *-ish*, of a pale colour.

wand, *n*. *wánd* (Icel. *vondr*, a shoot of a tree, a rod), a long thin stick; a twig; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers and diviners.

wander, *v*. *wán-der* (Ger. *wandern*, to go about without settled aim: old H. Ger. *wuandalon*, to roll, to move to and fro), to move about without a settled course; to ramble; to travel here and there; to go astray; to depart from the subject under discussion; to be delirious: *wandering*, imp. adj. moving about without a settled course; rambling; disordered in mind: *n*. a travelling without a settled course; the roving of the mind or thoughts; uncertainty: *wandered*, pp. *dér*: *wan'derer*, *n*-*er*, one who wanders: *wanderingly*, *ad*. *-ly*.

wane, *v*. *wán* (Goth. *wans*, wanting: AS. *wana*, deficiency, wanting: Icel. *wanr*, wanting—connected with Eng. *wan*, which see), to decrease; to be diminished; to fail; to sink; opposed to *was*: *n*. diminution; decrease; decline: *waning*, imp. adj. decreasing, as the moon; declining: *waned*, pp. *wand*.

want, *n*. *wánt* (from AS. *wan*, signifying deficiency, negation: Icel. *wanta*, to be wanting or deficient in), the absence of that which is necessary or useful; state of not having; deficiency; necessity; poverty: *v*. to be without; to be destitute of; to be deficient; to fall short of; to need; to desire: *wanting*, imp. adj. absent; deficient: *wanted*, pp.

wanton, *a*. *wán-tón* (AS. *wan*, deficiency, negation, and *togen*, drawn or led, educated: old Eng. *tuwen*, bred—properly signifying uneducated, ill brought up, unrestrained; loose; indulging the natural appetites; disposed to lewdness; running to excess; reckless: *n*. a lascivious man or woman; a woman inclined to lewdness: *v*. to play or revel without restraint; to behave with lewdness; to revel: *wanton'ing*, imp.: *wan'toned*, pp. *-tón*: *wan'tonly*, *ad*. *-ly*, without restraint; loosely: *wan'tonness*, *n*. *-ness*, lewdness; gaiety.

wapentake, *n*. *wáp-pn-ták* (AS. *wapen*, a weapon, and *tacan*, to teach), a division of certain English counties, nearly coinciding with *hundreds*—supposed to have been so called because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms.

wapinschaw, *n*. *wáp-pín-shaw* (AS. *wapen*, a weapon, and *seawinnan*, to view, to look at), in Scot., an exhibition of skill in arms, formerly made at certain times in every district.

wapiti, *n*. *wáp-tí-tí* (Indian name), the North Amer. elk.

war, *n*. *wár* (F. *guerre*; It. *guerra*, war—from It. *gara*, emulation, strife: Dut. *werre*, strife, war: Ger. *wirren*, to entangle, to embroil), an armed contest between nations or states; a contest carried on by force of arms; open hostility; the profession of arms; op-

cóic, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

position or contest of any kind carried on between two parties: **v.** to attack a state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive with violence: **war ring**, **imp.**: **warred**, **pp.** **warred**: **war fare**, **n.** *far* (*war*, and *fare*), carrying on war; contest or struggle: **war like**, **a.** *-lik* (*war*, and *like*), fit or disposed for war; soldierly; belonging to war: **warrior**, **n.** *wôr-ri-er*, one engaged in war; a soldier: **civil or intestine war**, a war carried on between parties belonging to the same state: **war-cry**, a national cry or shout made in charging the enemy in battle: **war office**, the department of a state in which the military affairs of a country are managed: **war-whoop**, **n.** *-hooop*, the yell uttered by savages in advancing to battle: **man-of-war**, a ship of large size armed and equipped for attack or defence.

warble, **v.** *wôr-bl* (*lt. gorgolare*, to rattle in the throat: *Sp. barbullar*, to talk loud and fast: old *F. verbeler*, to speak quickly and indistinctly), to purr or gurgle, as a brook; to chirp or sing as birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling way: **n.** a quavering modulation of the voice; a song, as of a bird: **warbling**, **imp.** *-bling*, making melodious notes: **n.** the act of shaking or modulating notes; singing: **warbled**, **pp.** *-bld*: **warbler**, **n.** *-blér*, one who sings; a songster: **warblingly**, **ad.** *-li*.

ward, **v.** *wôr-ârd* (*Wal. wârde*, to guard, to keep: *It. guardare*, to look: *F. garder*, to keep), to keep in safety; to watch; to repel; to turn aside anything mischievous: **n.** *watch*; guard made by a weapon in fencing; a stronghold; a certain division of a town or city; confinement under guard; a person under age committed to the ward or care of a guardian: **ward-ing**, **imp.** guarding; defending: **warded**, **pp.** guarded: **warder**, **n.** *-ér*, a keeper; a guardian; a turnkey of a prison: **the ward of a lock**, that which guards the lock against opening with a false key: **the ward of a town, city, prison, or hospital**, so much as is committed to the care of one alderman, councillor, or keeper: **wardrobe**, **n.** *-rôb* (*F. garderobe*), a room, a portable closet, or a piece of furniture for hanging up wearing apparel in; wearing apparel in general: **ward-room**, a room over the gun-room of a ship where the chief officers sleep and mess: **ward ship**, **n.** care and protection of a ward; state of being under a guardian: **ward en**, **n.** *-ên* (*F. gardien*), one who has ward or guard of a thing: **a warden-pear**, a keeping pear.

ware, **a.** *wâr* (contracted form of *aware*, which see), being in expectation of; being provided against.

ware, **v.** *wâr*, a Scripture spelling of *wear*, which see.

wares, **n.** *plu. wâr-z*, sing. **ware**, *wâr* (*Ice. vara*; *Sw. wâra*; *Dut. wârre*, wares: goods: *Fin. wârasta*, provisions, wares—from *wârata*, to provide), goods, merchandise; articles; commodities: **ware-house**, **n.** *-hous* (*ware*, and *house*), a store for goods, either for safe keeping or for sale: **v.** to place or deposit in a house for safe keeping: **warehousing**, **imp.** *-hous-ing*: **warehoused**, **pp.** *-housed*: **warehouseman**, **n.** *-hous-mân*, one who keeps a warehouse; a man employed in a warehouse; the keeper of a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woollen goods: **bonded-ware-house**, a building in which duty-paying and excisable goods may be stored at a low charge, the tax or excise duty being only levied on the whole, or the part, at such time as the owner may choose to withdraw it: **ware** is used as the latter part of such compounds as *seaware*, *earthenware*, *hardware*, *glassware*, &c., and signifies a thing produced or manufactured.

warefare—see under *war*.

warlike—see under *war*.

warlike—see under *war*.

warlock, **n.** *wôr-lôk* (*AS. wârloga*, a breaker of his word, a deceiver—from *wâr*, *war*, and *loga*, a liar), a male witch; a wizard.

warm, **a.** *wôr-m* (*Ice. varmr*; *Ger. warm*; old *L. formus*; *Gr. thermos*, hot: *Sans. gharma*, heat), having heat in a moderate or gentle degree; having little or no winter, as a climate; zealous; ardent; easily excited or provoked; enthusiastic; in *paint*, applied to colours that have yellow or yellow-red for their base; easy and safe in money matters, as "he was deemed a *warm man*" **v.** to impart heat to in a moderate degree only; to excite to ardour or zeal in; to become warm or animated: **warming**, **imp.** making moderately hot; making zealous: **warmed**, **pp.** *wôr-mârd*: **warmer**, **n.** *-ér*, he who or that which warms: **warmly**, **ad.** *-li*: **warmness**, **n.** *-nês*, also

warmth, **n.** *wôr-mth*, state of being warm or ardent; gentle heat; earnestness—as applied to temper, "he answered with much *warmth*"; fervour of mind; animation; in *paint*, a tone of colour arising from the use of colours expressive of heat, as reds, deep yellows, russet browns, and suchlike: **warm bath**, a bath heated to nearly or a little over the temperature of the human body: **warm-hearted**, **a.** sympathising; cordial; sincere: **warming-pan**, a covered vessel containing hot coals or hot water for heating beds.

warn, **v.** *wôr-n* (*AS. wyrnan*, to warn, to refuse: *Ice. varna*, to forbid, to refuse—connected with the root *wâr*, to look or take notice), to give notice; to cause one to take notice; to put on guard against danger; to admonish of any duty: **warning**, **imp.** giving notice to; admonishing: **n.** caution against danger; previous notice: **warned**, **pp.** *wôr-nârd*.

warn, **v.** *wôr-n* (*Goth. wairpan*; *AS. weorpan*; *Ice. verpa*; *Ger. werfen*, to cast, to take a certain turn: *Ice. verpa*, to cast or lay out a net), to twist or be twisted out of a straight direction; to turn from a straight or proper course; to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert; to prejudice; to tow or move, as a ship to a place by means of a rope laid out for that purpose and fastened to an anchor: **n.** a rope laid out for the purpose of mooring a ship; a tow-line: **warping**, **imp.** turning or twisting; perverting: **n.** act of one who warps: **warped**, **pp.** *wôr-pt*.

war, **v.** *wôr-w* (*Ice. verp*; *Ger. werft*, the warp: *Dut. werp*, the warp, a cask—connected with above), the long threads laid out parallel to each other between which the wool is shot in weaving; the threads lengthwise in a woven fabric, the cross ones being called the *wool* or *weft*: **muddy deposit cast from waters artificially introduced over low lands**: **warper**, **n.** *-ér*, one who prepares the warps of webs for weaving.

warrant, **v.** *wôr-rânt* (*Ger. gewahr*, assurance, security: *Low Ger. warend*, one who gives security: old *Eng. warrant*, a protector: old *F. quarent*, one who makes safe, one who answers for), to authorise, to justify; to assure; to secure to, as to a purchaser the quantity and quality of the goods sold as represented: **n.** a written document conferring some right or authority; that which authorises or justifies an act; that which vouches or insures for anything: **war ranting**, **imp.** *war-ranted*, **pp.** *war-ranter*, *n.* *-ér*, one whose warrants: **war rantor**, **n.** *-ânt-ôr*, one who warrants, as opposed to *warrantee*, the person to whom land or another thing is warranted: **war rantable**, **a.** *-â-bi*, authorised by commission or right; justifiable; defensible: **war rantably**, **ad.** *-bi*: **war rantableness**, **n.** *-bl-nês*, the quality of being warrantable or justifiable: **war ranty**, **n.** *-i*, a guarantee; a security; an engagement, expressed or implied, that certain things or facts shall be as they have been represented or promised to be; in *insurance law*, certain stipulations or engagements by the party insured: **warrant-officer**, a non-commissioned officer acting under a warrant, as a gunner, a boatswain, or a carpenter: **warrant of attorney**, a written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear at a court for him: **search-warrant**, a written document authorising a person to enter a house, a shop, &c., usually for stolen goods: **dock-warrant**, a custom-house licence or authority.

warren, **n.** *wôr-rên* (old *F. warrene*, a place where animals are kept), a piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

warrior—see *war*.

wart, **n.** *wôr-rt* (*Dut. werte*; *Ger. warze*, a wart), a dry excrescence of different forms, found on the skins of animals, as on the human hand; a hardened protuberance on the surface of trees: **warted**, a full of warts; having warts; in *bot.*, having little knobs on the surface: **warty**, **a.** *-i*, covered with warts; grown over with warts: **wartworth**, a plant having a warty surface: **wartless**, **a.** *-lês*, having no warts: **wart-hog**, the river-hog of Africa.

war, **v.** *wôr-i* (*Ice. vara*, to warn: *Ger. gewahr*, aware: *F. gare*, look out! take care! old *Eng. gaure*, to gaze: *Fin. wara*, foresight), that carefully watches artifices and dangers in order to guard against them; carefully cautious; timorously prudent: **warily**, **ad.** *-li*, with prudence; cautiously: **wariness**, **n.** *-nês*, the state or quality of being wary; cautiousness.

was, **v.** *wôz* (*Goth. wisan*, to remain, to be: *Ice. vera*; *Sw. vara*; *AS. wesan*, to remain, to be: *Sans. was*, to dwell, to live), the past tense of the verb *be*.

wash, **v.** *wôsh* (imitative of the sound of dashing

water: AS. *waescan*; Ger. *waschen*; Sw. *waska*, to wash; Norm. *wassu*, to dabble, to splash, to cleanse with water; to overflow or dash against; to coat or ornament by overlaying with a substance in a moist state; to purify: n. a substance in a moist state laid or spread over a surface to beautify or preserve it; any waste liquid, as that of a kitchen; fermented wort; the shallow part of an arm of a sea, or of a river; the whole quantity of clothes washed at once; the act of washing them; a liquid weak and poor; matter collected by water; a cosmetic; a lotion: **washing**, imp.: n. the act of cleansing with water; ablution; the clothes washed: **washed**, pp. *wósh't*: **washer**, n. -*ér*, one who or that which washes; a flat iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin; a circular piece of leather or soft metal at the base of a screw or nut to prevent injury to the surface, or to render the junction air-tight: **washy**, a. -*i*, damp; soft; weak: **washiness**, n. -*nés*, the state or quality of being washy, watery, or weak: **wash-bail**, a composition of soap and other substances for washing: **wash-board**, a board on the side of a boat to prevent the water from coming over: **wash-house**, an out-building for washing clothes: **wash-pot**, a vessel in which anything is washed: **wash-stand** or **wash-hand-stand**, a small table with a basin and conveniences for washing the hands and face: **washerwoman**, a woman who washes clothes for wages.

wasp, n. *wósp* (AS. *wæsp*; old H. Ger. *wafsa*; L. and It. *vespa*, a wasp; Lith. *wapsa*, a gadfly), an active, stinging, winged insect, resembling a bee: **waspy**, a. -*ish*, resembling a wasp; quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; irritable: **waspy**, ad. -*ly*: **wasplishness**, n. -*nés*, the state or quality of being wasplish; irascibility; snappishness: **wasp-fly**, a striped fly resembling a wasp, but stingless.

wassail, n. *wóss'il* (AS. salutation on pledging one to drink, *was-hæl*, be of health—from *wes*, be, and *hæl*, whole or sound), a custom still used in some places on Twelfth-night, of going about with a great bowl of ale drinking healths; a drinking-bout; a merry-making accompanied with drinking, particularly at Christmas; the liquor used on such festive occasions: v. to hold a merry drinking-meeting: adj. convivial; festive: **was sailing**, imp.: **was sailed**, pp. -*seld*: **was sailer**, n. -*ér*, a drunkard; a reveller: **was-sail-cup**, a large cup or bowl used at carousals.

wast, v. *wóst* (see *was*), 2d sing. pt. of the verb *be*. **waste**, v. *wást* (It. *guastare*; old F. *gaster*, to spoil, to render unfit for occupation; AS. *wæstian*; old F. *gastine*, uncultivated land; Ger. *wust*, waste, desert; mid. L. *vastina*, a desert—from *L. vastus*, waste, desert), to destroy or expend wantonly or unnecessarily; to squander; to throw away; to wear out; to consume; to damage or injure; to lose bulk or substance gradually; to be consumed or dissipated: **adj.** ruined; destroyed; uncultivated; rejected, or used for inferior purposes; that of which no account is taken: n. land untilled; a region ruined, deserted, or desolate; a space unoccupied; the act of squandering; that which is rejected; refuse cotton or silk; useless expense; among miners, the old neglected workings of a coal-mine: **wasting**, imp.: adj. diminishing by dissipation; consuming by slow degrees: **wast'ed**, pp. squandered; dissipated; diminished: **waste'ful**, a. -*fool*, expending without necessity or use; lavish; profuse; destructive: **waste'fully**, ad. -*ly*: **waste'fulness**, n. -*nés*, the act or practice of expending without necessity or use: **waste'ness**, n. -*nés*, a desolate state; solitude: **wast'er**, n. -*ér*, one who wastes: **laid waste**, desolated; ruined: **waste-basket**, a basket in which old letters and written documents torn up as of no further use, &c., may be laid, in order to be carried away and burnt: **waste-book**, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made; a day-book: **waste-paper**, spoiled paper, or paper of no further use in that for which it was designed, as old office-writings, old newspapers, and suchlike: **waste-pipe**, a pipe for conveying away waste or superfluous water: **water-steam-pipe**, in *steam-engines*, the pipe leading from the safety-valve to the atmosphere: **watch**, n. *wóch* (Ger. *waschen*, watch, look-out; *wacht*, the guard; Dut. *wake*, watching, guard; Icel. *vakta*, to observe), attendance without sleep; close observation; steady look-out; a person keeping guard; a sentinel; a guard; a space of time allotted to a guard to keep watch; a time-piece adapted for pocket-use: v. to be attentive; to look with attention; to keep

guard; to lie in wait for; to observe attentively in order to detect or prevent; to attend on the sick during the night: **watch'ing**, imp.: **watch'ed**, pp. *wócht*: **watch'er**, n. -*ér*, one who watches: **watch'ful**, a. -*fool*, vigilant; careful to observe; attentive: **watch'fully**, ad. -*ly*: **watch'fulness**, n. -*nés*, vigilance; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation; inability to sleep: **watch-barrel**, the brass box in a watch containing the main-spring: **watch-case**, the outside covering of a watch: **watch-dog**, a dog kept to guard premises or property: **watch-fire**, a fire lighted at night as a signal, or for the use of the watch or guard: **watch-glass**, the glass covering the face of a watch: **watch-guard**, a cord or chain to attach a watch to the person: **watchmaker**, one who constructs time-pieces for the pocket: **watch man**, n. one who guards the streets of a city, town, or large building by night: **watch-tower**, a tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch the approach of enemies: **watch word**, n. a word or phrase given to sentinels, used as a signal to distinguish a friend from an enemy, or one who has a right to pass the guard, or a pass-word.

water, *wóter* (Gotth. *valo*; Ger. *wasser*; Gr. *hýdros*, water; Icel. *vatn*; Sw. *vat*; Dan. *vaad*; L. *udus*, wet), the fluid which descends from the clouds in rain; the liquid which, when pure, is transparent, colourless, and destitute of taste or smell, and which is essential to the support of vegetable and animal life; a body of water standing or flowing; any liquid secretion resembling water; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond: v. to wet or overflow with water; to irrigate; to supply with water for drink; to diversify with wave-like lines, as silk; to shed liquid matter; to take in water: **water'ing**, imp. overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water: n. the act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the process of irrigating land; the process to which silk and other like fabrics are subjected to give them a wavy lustre and appearance: **wa'tered**, pp. or a. -*tered*, overspread or sprinkled with water; made lustrous and wavy: **wa'terer**, n. -*ter-ér*, that which or one who waters: **wa'tery**, a. -*i*, thin, or watery; as a liquid; tasteless; moist; abounding with water; pert. to water: **wa'teriness**, n. -*nés*, state of abounding with water; moisture: **wa'ter'ish**, a. -*ish*, thin as a liquid; somewhat watery: **wa'ter'ishness**, n. -*nés*, thinness; resemblance of water: **water-bailiff**, an officer in the customs in England for searching ships; one who watches a salmon-river to hinder poaching: **water-bearer**, in *astron.*, the sign Aquarius: **water-brash**, a hot sensation in the stomach, with the eruption of an acrid burning liquid that causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes: **water-butt**, a large open-headed cask set up on end to contain water: **water-caltrop**, an aquatic plant, the fruit of which is remarkable for the spines with which it is furnished: **water-can**, a tin vessel for containing water for a dressing-room: **water-carrier**, a bearer or vendor of water: **water-carriage**, conveyance by water; means of transporting by water: **water-cart**, a cart carrying water for watering streets or roads: **water-casks**, vessels for the water for a ship's use: **water-closet**, a little room for necessary purposes supplied with a flow of water from a cistern, to keep it clean: **water-cock**, a tap for drawing water; a street-plug to supply water from mains: **water-colours**, in *paint.*, colours diluted and mixed with gum-water: **water-course**, a channel for the conveyance of water: **water-crane**, a machine for supplying water to locomotive engines: **water-cress**, a small creeping plant growing in watery places, having an agreeable pungent flavour: **water-cure**, the mode of treating diseases with water: **adj.** denoting an establishment where such treatment is employed: **water-dog**, a dog which readily takes the water: **waterfall**, the discharge of a river over ledges of rocks or precipices, sometimes of great height; a cascade; a cataract: **water-flag**, a species of iris; the sedge: **water-fowl**, a fowl which lives much on water, and obtains its food chiefly from it: **water-glass**, a water-clock; a liquefied flint made by boiling silica in an alkali: **water-gauge**, an instr. for measuring the depth or quantity of water: **water-god**, a fabulous deity supposed to preside over water: **water-hen**, a water-fowl: **water-level**, the level formed by the surface of still water: **water-lily**, an aquatic plant of several species, producing beautiful flowers: **water-lines**, in *shipbuilding*, the horizontal lines supposed to be described about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water, the lines being higher or lower according to the depth of water necessary to float her:

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thing, there, zeal.

light water-line, the line round a ship's bottom where the surface of the water touches when it is unloaded; **load water-line**, the depth to which a ship sinks when loaded, or the line where the surface-water comes into contact with the ship's bottom; **water-logged**, a. lying like a log on the water, as a ship, when a large quantity of water has got into the hold; **waterman**, a boatman; a ferryman; **water-mark**, the mark or limit of the rise of water; a letter or device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture; **water-melon**, a plant whose fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in colour, and which contains a rich and delicious pulp; **water-meter**, an instr. for registering the supply of water; **water-mill**, a mill whose machinery is moved by water; **water-nymph**, in *anc. myth.*, a female being presiding over a particular piece of water or frequenting a piece of water; a naiad; **water-plant**, a plant found only growing in water; **water-power**, water employed to set and keep machinery in motion; **waterproof**, a. so firm and close in texture as not to admit water to pass through; impervious to water; **watershed**, the range of high land in any district of country which forms the source of its various streams and rivers, shedding them off as it were from the roof of a house to their respective basins; **water-snake**, one of a family of snakes found in water, and unable to live out of it; **watersput**, a remarkable phenomenon, chiefly observed at sea, appearing as a great pillar of water reaching from the sea up to certain dense clouds; **water-sprite** or **-witch**, a spirit frequenting or living in water; **water-tight**, a. so close and tight as to hold water, or keep it from entering; **water-ways**, in a ship, pieces of wood at the junction of the deck with the sides; **water-weed**, a name applied to a water-plant of recent introduction which has spread rapidly as to have become almost universal; **water-wheel**, a machine for raising water in large quantities; a wheel moved by water, and employed to set machinery in motion—*overshot*, when the water acts on the wheel from above—*undershot*, when the water acts below on the lower part of the wheel-rim—*breast*, when the water acts on a part of the wheel-rim near the axis; **water-works**, works and machines for raising, retaining, and distributing water; **watering-place**, a place where water may be obtained for a ship, for cattle, &c.; a place to which people resort for drinking mineral water; a sea-bathing place; **water-worn**, a. smoothed and rounded by the action of water, as the pebbles in the bed of a river, or the gravel on the sea-shore; **water of crystallisation**, water which has combined chemically with a substance while passing from a state of solution to the solid crystalline form; **hard water**, water largely impregnated with earthy or foreign ingredients; **soft water**, spring or rain water, or water nearly free from foreign ingredients; **watered silk**, silk with a shaded or diversified surface; **to hold water**, to be tight; **to be sound**; **to make water**, to pass urine; **to admit water**; **to leak**; **the mouth waters**, the person long; there is a vehement desire.

wattle, n. *wōtēl* (Ger. *wadel*, applied to whatever wavers or moves to and fro; *quabbeln*, to shake like jelly; Bav. *wadel*, fir-branches, twigs; Swiss, *wedele*, a bundle of twigs), a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle made of flexible rods; the fleshy excrescence under the head of a cock or turkey which dangles or moves to and fro; the like substance on a fish; **v.** to bind with twigs; to twist or interweave, as twigs with one another; **wat'ling**, imp. *-tling*; **wattled**, pp. *wōtēld*. **waul**, v. *wōtōl* (a word imitative of the cry), to cry as a cat; **v.** the cry of a cat.

wave, n. *wōve* (old Eng. *wæve*; AS. *wæg*; Ger. *woge*; Dan. *vog*), a vague, a billow, a wave; Sw. *wag*, a balance, a wave; old H. Ger. *wegan*, to move, to vibrate), the alternate rising and falling of water above and below its natural level; a moving swell or volume of water; a billow; any motion or appearance resembling that of a wave; **v.** to move to and fro or up and down; to undulate; to play loosely; to raise into inequalities of surface; to direct by a waving motion; to beckon; **wa'ving**, imp. *-ving*; **moving** as a wave; **n.** the act of moving as a wave; the act of playing loosely, or to and fro; **waved**, pp. *wōvd*; **adj.** variegated in lustre; **wave-like**, a. resembling a wave; **waveless**, a. *-lēss*, without waves; undisturbed; **wavy**, a. *wōv'ŭt*, that plays to and fro, as waves; full of waves; undulating; **wave'let**, n. *-lēt*, a small wave; a ripple on water; **wave-offering**, in the Jewish worship, an offering made by the priest holding aloft and wav-

ing the thing offered towards heaven as a symbol of its presentation to Jehovah; **waveson**, n. *wōv'sŭn*, goods which appear floating on the sea, as after a shipwreck.

wavellite, n. *wōv'el-līt* (after *Dr Wavel*), a transparent yellowish-grey or greenish-grey mineral, occurring in minute acicular crystals, in various formations.

waver, v. *wōv'ēr* (Scot. *waif*, to move backwards and forwards; Icel. *vafa*, to waver to and fro; prov. Ger. *wadden*, to waver, to totter; Dut. *wapperen*, to waver, to swing), to play or move to and fro; to be unsettled in opinion; to hesitate; to be undetermined; **wavering**, imp. *wōvered*, pp. *-vēr'd*; **wa'v'er, n. *-ēr*, one unsettled in faith, doctrine, or opinion; **wa'v'ringly**, *ad. -ly*.**

wax—see *wax*.

wax, n. *wāks* (AS. *wæaz*; Icel. *vax*; Ger. *wacks*; Russ. *voska*, wax; Fin. *wauks*, foam), the substance collected and employed by bees in the construction of their cells—also *bees-wax*, *bēz*; a substance found on the leaves and fruit of certain plants; any substance resembling wax; **v.** to rub, smear, or unite with wax; **wax'ing**, imp. *rubbing* thread with wax to strengthen it; **waxed**, pp. *wāks*; **waxen**, a. *wāks'n*, made of wax; **wax'y**, a. *-t*, resembling wax; adhesive; **wax-candle**, a candle made of wax; **wax-cloth**, cloth covered with a coating of wax, and ornamented with some figured pattern, used as covers for tables, pianos, &c.; **wax-end**, thread covered with shoemakers' wax, and pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather together, as in shoes; **wax-modelling**, the art of making figures in wax; **wax-work**, the lifelike figures of men, &c., formed in wax; anatomical preparations in wax; likenesses of fruits, &c., in wax; **grave-wax**, a name for adipocere, which see. **wax**, v. *wāks* (AS. *wæaz*; Goth. *wahsan*; Icel. *vaza*; Sans. *vah*, to grow, to increase), to increase in size; to become larger; to pass from one state to another; **waxing**, imp. *waxed*, pp. *wākst*, also *waxen*, pp. *wāks'n*, grown; increased.

way, n. *wā* (Goth. *vigs*; Icel. *vegr*; Sans. *vaha*; L. *via*; F. *voie*, a way), the road in which one travels; a passage; a road; a street; a route; means of admittance; direction where a thing may probably be found; manner or means of doing or thinking; humour; mode; method; progress; in *Script.*, the religion of Christians; Christianity; **ways**, n. plu. the timbers on which a ship is launched; **way-bill**, a list of passengers and goods conveyed in a coach; **way-boards**, in *geol.* or in *mining*, any thin layers or bands that separate or define the boundaries of thicker strata; **wayfarer**, n. *-fā-rēr* (AS. *faran*, to go), a traveller; a passenger; **wayfaring**, a. passing; being on a journey; **waylay**, v. *wā-lā* (*way*, and *lay*), to watch insidiously in the way; to beset in ambush; **waylay'ing**, imp. *waylaid*, pp. *-lād*; **way-layer**, n. *-lā'ēr*, one who waylays; **wayless**, a. *-lēss*, pathless; **wayworn**, a. wearied by travelling; **to give way**, to yield; to fall; to urge forward; **to make way**, to give room for passing; to make a vacancy; **to make one's way**, to advance in life by steady effort; **to go one's way**, to depart; **to come one's way**, to come to; **by the way**, in passing; *apropos*; **by way of**, as for the purpose of, as being; **covert** or **covered way**, in *fort.*, a space about 30 feet wide running round the outer edge of the main ditch, which affords protected communication between any two points; **fairway**—see *fair*; **half-way**, to the point so as to be half-finished or half arrived at; **in the family way**, with child; **in the way**, so as to fall in with, obstruct, or hinder; **milky-way**—see *milk*; **out of the way**, so as not to fall in with, obstruct, or hinder; **away from the usual or proper course**; odd; unusual; **right of way**, a right of passing over or through the ground of another; **to be under way**, among *seamen*, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move; **to have head-way**, as when a ship moves forward in its course; **stern-way**—see *stern*; **lee-way**—see *lee*; **tide-way**—see *tide*; **to go the way of all the earth**, to die; **ways and means**, methods; resources; in *Parliamentary language, means for raising money; resources for revenue; **highway**, n. *Hīwā*, a wide road for traffic, made and maintained in good order at the public expense. *Note*.—*Way* or *ways* following *no*, forms a phrase meaning in *no manner* or *in no wise*,—as, “he is no ways a match for him,” “tis no way his interest.”*

wayward, a. *wōw'ērd* (Eng. *way*, and AS. *weard*, in the direction, towards), bent on one's own way;

wickedly forward; perverse; wilful: **waywardly**, ad. *It*: **waywardness**, n. -*nēs*, forwardness; perverse-ness.

we, pron. *wē* (AS. *we*; Dan. and Sw. *vi*: Icel. *ver*), plu. of *I*; a word denoting the person speaking along with one or more. *Note*.—*We* is employed by sovereigns in addressing their subjects, and by authors, editors, and the like, with the view of avoiding the appearance of egotism in the use of *I*.

weak, a. *wēk* (AS. *weac*, pliant: Sw. *svig*, supple: Ger. *weich*: Dut. *week*, soft, yielding to the touch), what yields to pressure; having little physical strength; feeble; infirm; easily broken; yielding; not strong; faint or low, as sound; having little of ingredients; not well supported by reason or argument; not having moral force: **weakly**, a. -*ly*, not strong; not healthy: ad. feebly; faintly: **weakness**, n. -*nēs*, want of physical strength; want of force or vigour; want of moral force; feebleness of mind; falling; fault; defect: **weak-hearted**, a. timorous; cowardly: **weak side or point**, that part of a person's natural disposition by which he is most easily biased or won; a foible: **weaken**, v. *wēk'n*, to impair the strength of; to enfeeble: **weakening**, imp. *wēk'ning*: **weakened**, pp. *wēk'nd*: **weakener**, n. -*nēr*, one who or that which weakens.

weal, n. *wēl* (AS. *wel*, well; *wēla*, abundance: old H. Ger. *welida*, wealth), a sound or prosperous state; happiness; prosperity; welfare: **weal or woe**, prosperity or adversity: **wealth**, n. *wēlth*, state or quality of being well; riches; large possessions; an extraordinary abundance of this world's goods; affluence: **wealthy**, a. -*y*, rich; having possessions greater than the generality of men; opulent: **wealthily**, ad. -*ly*: **wealthiness**, n. -*nēs*, state of being wealthy: the wealthy, persons in opulent circumstances.

weal, n. *wēl*—see *wale*.

weald, n. *wēld*, also *wold*, n. *wōld* (AS. *wēald*: Ger. *wald*, wood, forest), a wood or forest; the low country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex: **wealden**, a. *wēld'a*, pert. to the weald of Sussex and Kent: **weald group**, in *geol.*, that series of strata which occurs between the uppermost beds of the colts and the lower ones of the chalk formation—so called from the *weald* of Kent and Sussex, being the chief area in Britain of the strata of that formation.

weath—see under *weal*.

wean, v. *wēn* (Ger. *gewöhnen*; Dan. *vænne*, to accustom: Dut. *wennen*, to accustom, to wean), to accustom to want or be without, as a child the breast; to alienate, as the affections; to reconcile to the want or loss of: **weaning**, imp. reconciling to the want of: n. the act of accustoming a child to want its mother's milk: **weaned**, pp. *wēnd*: **wean'ling**, n. -*ling*, a child or animal newly weaned.

weapon, n. *wēp'ōn* (Goth. *wepna*, arms: Ger. *waffe*: Icel. *vapn*: AS. *wæpn*, a weapon: Dut. *wapen*, arms, tools), an instr. of offence or defence; an instr. of war; plu. arms; thorns, stings, &c.: **weaponed**, a. -*ōnd*, furnished with weapons or arms: **weaponless**, a. -*lēs*, unarmed; having no weapons.

wear, v. *wēr* (Ger. *wahren*, to last, to wear: *wahr*, true: Icel. *vera*: Sw. *wära*, to last, to wear: old H. Ger. *weren*, to remain, to endure), to last; to endure or hold out; to waste or diminish by use or time; to be wasted or impaired, as by use; to pass or be consumed by slow degrees: n. injury or decay by use; the act of lasting long: **wearing**, imp. *wore*, pt. *wōr*: **worn**, pp. *wōrn*: to wear away, to consume; to impair or diminish by gradual decay: to wear out, to endure to the end of its existence; to come or bring to an end; to harass: to wear off, to pass away by degrees; to go off gradually: **wear and tear**, loss or waste by use.

wear, v. *wēr* (Icel. *verfa*: AS. *werjan*, to defend, to cover: old H. Ger. *werjan*, to defend, to clothe), to carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, arms, or any ornament; to have or exhibit an appearance of; to bear: *wore*, pt. *wōr*, did wear: **worn**, pp. *wōrn*: **wearable**, a. *wēr'-ā-bl*, that can be carried as an appendage to the body: **wearer**, n. -*ēr*, one who wears: **wearing apparel**, garments for the person; articles of dress: to wear the breeches, in *familiar language*, said of a wife who assumes the authority of her husband, or domineers over him.

wear, v. *wēr* (a probable corruption of *veer*), used in the phrase, "to wear a ship,"—that is, to turn the ship before the wind: **wearing**, imp. *wōred*, pp. *wōrd*.

wear, n. *wēr*, also *weir*, n. *wēr* (Ger. *wehren*; Dut.

weeren, to ward off to prevent: Ger. *wehr*, a dam, a dike: AS. *wær*, a dam for fish), a dam across a river to raise the water in order to conduct it to a water-wheel, or to irrigate land, &c.; a fence in a stream for catching and keeping fish.

weary, a. *wēr-i* (AS. *werig*, weary: Ger. *wehren*; Dan. *ware*, to endure: from *weir*, I. which see), having the strength exhausted by toil or long-continued exertion; exhausted by mental efforts; feeling desirous to discontinue: v. to reduce or exhaust by physical or mental exertion; to fatigue; to harass; to render impatient of continuance: **wearing**, imp. *wear'ied*, pp. -*ied*, exhausted by exertion; overcome by fatigue: **wearily**, ad. -*ly*, in a weary or tiresome manner: **weariness**, n. -*nēs*, exhaustion by labour too protracted; lassitude: **wearisome**, a. -*sām*, tedious; fatiguing: **wearisomely**, ad. -*ly*: **wearisomeness**, n. -*nēs*, the quality or state of being exhausted by exertion.

weasand, n. *wē'sānd* (AS. *wasend*: Fris. *wasende*, the windpipe—from Icel. *wasra*, to make a sound in breathing), the windpipe.

weasel, n. *wē'sel* (Ger. *weisel*: Dut. *wezel*, a weasel), a small carnivorous animal having short legs and a long slender body.

weather, n. *wēth'er* (Dut. *weeder*; Ger. *wetter*; Icel. *veðr*, weather, wind: Pol. *wiatr*, wind: Ger. *weten*, to blow), the state of the atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, wetness, dryness, &c.: v. among seamen, to sail against the wind past something, as a ship doubling a cape or promontory; to bear up against; to endure and resist; to gain against opposition: **weathering**, imp. passing with difficulty: **weathered**, pp. -*erd*, passed with difficulty; in *geol.*, wasted, worn away, discoloured, or covered with lichens by exposure to the influences of the atmosphere, as rock-surfaces: **weather** is used as the first part of many compounds in the language of seamen, signifying "toward the wind," as in **weather-bow**, **weather-quarter**, **weather-side**, &c.: **weatherly**, a. -*ly*, working well to the windward: **weather-ermot**, a. -*mōst*, being furthest to the windward: **weather-beaten**, a. having been seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather: **weather-board**, the side of a ship lying towards the wind; a board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath: v. to nail boards on so as to overlap one another in order to exclude rain, snow, &c.: **weather-boarding**, n. the act of nailing up boards which overlap one another; the boards so nailed: **weather-bound**, a. delayed by bad weather: **weather-cock**, a figure on the top of a spire which turns by the wind and shows its direction—so called because often made in the form of a cock; a vane; anything fickle or changeable: **weather-gage**, the position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of advantage or superiority: **weather-glass**, an instr. which indicates the state of the atmosphere or changes of weather; a popular name applied to the barometer: **weather-moulding**, a cornice over a door or window to throw off the rain: **weather-tide**, the tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, driving her to the windward: **weather-wise**, a. skilful in foreseeing the changes of the weather: **weather-worn**, a. in *geol.*, applied to rocks and cliffs whose faces are more or less wasted away by the action of the weather: **stress of weather**, violent and unfavourable winds: to weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition: to weather or weather out, to pass through unscathed or without serious damage, as a ship through a storm; to encounter and pass through successfully though not without difficulty.

weave, v. *wēv* (Sans. *cap*, to weave: Icel. *vefa*; Dan. *væve*; Dut. *weven*, to weave: Ger. *webben*, to move to and fro, to weave), to form in a loom, as cloth; to unite by intermixture; to entwine; to work at the loom: **wearing**, imp. n. the act or art of forming cloth in a loom: *wove*, pt. *wōv*, did weave: **woven**, pp. *wōv'n*: **weaver**, n. *wēv'ēr*, one who or that which weaves: **weaver-bird**, a tropical bird which weaves or plaits its nest of twigs, grass, and other fibres.

weazen, a. *wē'zēn* (a probable corruption of *weasel*), thin; sharp—as in *weazen-faced*.

web, n. *wēb* (from Eng. *weave*: Ger. *gewebe*; Dut. *webbe*; Icel. *vefr*, what is woven, a web), the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven; a very fine texture spun by a spider for catching flies, as spider's web; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-

fowl: **webbed**, a. *wēbd*, having the toes united by a membrane: **webbing**, n. a strong coarse fabric of hemp, 2 or 3 inches in width, used for supporting the seating of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.: **webby**, a. *-bt*, pert. to or resembling a web: **web-footed**, a. having the toes united by a membrane, as a duck: **webster**, n. *wēb'stēr*, an old spelling for *weaver*—see *weave*.

websterite, n. *wēb'stēr-īt* (after *Dr Webster*), a snow-white or yellowish-white earthy mineral, somewhat soft, with a fine scaly or fibrous structure—known also as *aluminite*.

wed, v. *wēd* (Goth. *wadi*; AS. *wedd*, a pledge, what binds us to perform certain conditions—from Goth. *vidan*, to bind: AS. *weddian*; Flem. *wedden*, to engage, to promise), to engage or pledge one's self, as a husband or wife; to marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage; to attach firmly: **wedding**, imp. n. marriage; nuptial ceremony: **wedded**, pp. married; closely attached: **adj. pert.** to marriage: **wedding-cake**, a rich cake, frosted with sugar and variously ornamented, made in honour of a wedding, and cut and distributed after it has taken place: **wedding-cards**, the name and address cards of a newly-married couple sent to friends: **wedding-dress**, superior garments worn by a bride or bridegroom at the marriage ceremony: **wedding-favour**, a bunch of white ribbons, a rosette, or suchlike, worn at a wedding: **wedding-ring**, a plain gold ring given by the bridegroom to the bride at the marriage ceremony: **wedlock**, n. *wēd'lōk* (AS. *wēdlac*, a pledge, a promise—from *wēd*, a pledge, and *lac*, a gift), marriage.

wedge, n. *wēj* (Dut. *weghe*; Ger. *wedge*, a wedge), a four-sided piece of metal or wood, thick at one end and tapering to a thin flat edge at the other, used for rending asunder, for compressing, or for raising; one of the mechanical powers; a small bar, as a *wedge of gold*: **v.** to drive, as a wedge; to compress closely; to force, as a wedge forces its way; to fasten with wedges: **wedging**, imp. *wēdjng*, **wedged**, pp. *wējd*, fastened with wedges; closely compressed.

Wedgewood, a. *wēj'wōd*, pert. to or invented by Wedgewood, the potter, as Wedgewood ware.

Wednesday, n. *wēnz'dā* (AS. *Wodnes-dæg*, Woden's day—from *Odin* or *Woden*, a Scandinavian deity, and AS. *dæg*, a day), the day consecrated to Woden; the fourth day of the week.

wee, a. *wē* (Scott. and prov. Eng.), little; diminutive.

weed, n. *wēd* (Dut. *wieden*, to cleanse, as from noxious herbs: AS. *weod*, herb, grass: F. *vider*, to purge, to cleanse), any noxious plant pulled up and cast out from among cultivated crops: a slang term for tobacco; a cigar: **v.** to free from noxious plants; to free from anything hurtful: **weeding**, imp. n. the operation of freeing from noxious plants: **weeded**, pp. *wēd'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who weeds: **weedless**, a. *-lēs*, free from weeds: **weedy**, a. *-t*, abounding with weeds.

weeds, n. plu. *wēdz* (AS. *wēd*, clothing, garments: old H. Ger. *wat*, clothing: Fin. *waatet*, clothes), the mourning-clothes of a widow.

week, n. *wēk* (AS. *wecce*; Icel. *vika*; Ger. *woche*, a week), the space of seven days; the period beginning with Sunday and ending with Saturday: **weekly**, a. *-li*, happening or done once a week: **ad.** once a week: **week-day**, any day of the week except Sunday.

ween, v. *wēn* (Goth. *wens*; Icel. *van*, expectation, hope: Dut. *waen*, opinion: Ger. *wahnen*, to suppose, to think), to imagine; to think; to fancy: **weening**, imp. *wēnng*, **weened**, pp. *wēnd*.

weep, v. *wēp* (Goth. *wopjan*, to call, to cry: mid. H. Ger. *wafen*, to make an outcry: AS. *wēpan*, to lament, to shed tears from *wop*, an outcry), to shed tears; to lament with tears; to express grief or anguish by tears: **weeping**, imp. *wēpjng*, **wept**, pp. *wēpt*, shedding tears: **n.** act of one who weeps; lamentation: **wept**, pt. pp. *wēpt*, did weep: **weep'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who weeps; a white linen or muslin cut on a black coat, worn as a sign of mourning: **weepingly**, **ad.** *-li*: **weeping-birch**, a tree of the birch kind with drooping branches: **weeping-willow**, a species of willow with long slender branches which hang down.

weevil, n. *wē-vl* (AS. *wibba*, a worm: Dut. *wevel*; Ger. *wiebel*, a weevil—from Ger. *weben*, to swarm with), an insect of the beetle tribe exceedingly destructive to grain in granaries, and to growing timber: **weevilly**, **ad.** *-vli*, infested with weevils.

weft, n. *wēft* (from Eng. *weave*: Icel. *wefa*, to weave), in *cloth*, the threads that cross the warp, running from selvage to selvage; a web.

weigh, v. *wē* (Ger. *wiegen*, to move to and fro: Dut.

waggelen, to waggle: Icel. *vægi*, weight: AS. *wegan*, to lift, to weigh: the act of *weighing* taking its name from the wagging movement of the beam up and down), to examine or compare with a fixed standard by means of a balance; to have weight; to be equivalent to in weight, as it *weighs* a pound; to sink, as by its own weight; to ascertain the heaviness of by actual trial; to raise; to lift, as an anchor; to ponder in the mind; to be considered as important; to bear in mind; to press heavily; to depress: **weighing**, imp. n. the act of ascertaining the weight; the act of balancing in the mind: **weighed**, pp. *wād*: **weigher**, n. *wāder*, one who or that which weighs: **weighable**, a. *-abl*, that may be weighed: **weight**, n. *wat*, the heaviness of a body ascertained in a balance with a fixed standard; a mass, as a standard for weighing; gravity; something heavy; pressure; importance; consequence; moment: **weighty**, a. *-t*, heavy; ponderous; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind; adapted to convince: **weightily**, **ad.** *-li*: **weightiness**, n. *-nēs*, heaviness; solidity; power of convincing: **to weigh down**, to overbalance; to oppress with weight: **weighing-house**, a public building for testing the weight of goods: **weighing-machine**, any large machine for weighing heavy loads, as loaded carts or wagons.

weir, n. *wēr*, another spelling of *weir*—see *weir* 4. **weird**, a. *wērd* (AS. *wyrd*, fate, destiny: Goth. *waitan*; AS. *weorþan*; Ger. *werden*, to come to pass, to become), pert. to the world of witches; supernatural; unearthly; wild and dreary.

welcome, a. *wēl-kām* (*well*, and *come*: AS. *wel*, well, good, and *cūna*, a comer), admitted willingly; producing gladness in its reception; free to have or enjoy; grateful; pleasing: **n.** kind reception or salutation: **v.** to salute or receive with kindness; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully: **welcoming**, imp. *wēlcomng*, **welcomed**, pp. *kāmd*, received with kindness and gladness: **to bid welcome**, to receive with professions of kindness or hospitality.

weld, v. *wēld* (Sw. *walda*; Ger. *wellen*, to join two pieces of iron at a heat just short of melting—from Ger. *wallen*; Dut. *weld*; AS. *weddan*, to boil), to hammer together into one body when heated almost to melting, as two pieces of iron: **welding**, imp. n. the process of uniting firmly together two or more pieces of iron when heated to whiteness by means of hammering or pressure: **welded**, pp. *welding*, **welding-heat**, a white heat to allow the welding process.

weld, n. *wēld* (AS. *wald*, a word: Scot. *wald*, *weld*), a plant used by dyers to give cloth a yellow colour.

welfare, n. *wēl-fār* (AS. *wel*, well, and *faran*, to go), state of doing well; prosperity; wellbeing.

welkin, n. *wēl-kīn* (AS. *wolcen*, a cloud: Ger. *wolke*, a cloud—from *wolle*, wool: referring to the woolly or fleecy aspect of the clouds), the visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven.

well, a. *wēl* (Goth. *waila*, better: old H. Ger. *wala*; Ger. *wohl*, well: W. *gwel*, better), being in a state of health; fortunate; advantageous; recovered from a sickness: **ad.** in a choice or desirable manner; justly; rightly; skilfully; very much; to a sufficient degree; perfectly; a word expressing satisfaction, or merely expletive,—as, "*well*, well, be it so"—"*well*, let us go": **as well as**, conj. together with: **well-appointed**, a. fully furnished and equipped: **welbeing**, n. happiness; prosperity: **well-born**, a. not of mean or common birth: **well-bred**, a. educated in polished manners; cultivated; refined: **welldoer**, one who does duties well: **welldoing**, performance of duties in a proper manner: **well-done**, a. term of expressive of praise or approbation: **well enough**, **ad.** good in a moderate degree: **well-favoured**, a. handsome; beautiful; pleasing to the eye: **well-informed**, a. furnished with correct information; intelligent: **well-intentioned**, a. having upright or honourable purposes: **well-known**, a. fully known; notorious: **well-mannered**, a. polite; civil; mannerly: **well-meaning**, a. having good intentions: **well-meant**, a. rightly intended; kind: **well-met**, a. term of salutation expressive of great satisfaction: **well-nigh**, **ad.** almost; nearly: **well-off**, a. thriving; prosperous: **well-to-do**, a. easy in circumstances; prosperous: **well-read**, a. extensively informed from books: **well-spent**, a. passed in virtue: **well-spoken**, a. uttered with propriety and fitness: **well-wisher**, one inclined to act to another as a friend: **well-timed**, a. done or said at the proper time.

well, n. *wēl* (AS. *wællan*; Icel. *vella*; Dut. *wellen*; Ger. *wallen*, to boil, to bubble up: AS. *wylle*, a spring, a fountain of water; a deep narrow pit dug in the

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

earth for the purpose of retaining spring or other water; an enclosure around the bottom of a ship's pumps; an enclosed space in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive; in *arch*, the space in which winding stairs are placed; a deep excavation for military purposes: *v.* to pour forth, as from a spring; to issue forth, as water: *welling*, imp.: *welled*, pp. *weld*: *well-sinker*, one who digs wells: *well-spring*, a fountain; a source of continual supply: *well-water*, water drawn from a well: *well-drain*, a deep pit to drain wet land: *artesian well*, a perpetual spring of water obtained by boring—see *artesian*.

Welsh, a. *welsh*, pert. to Wales or to its people: *n.* the people or their language: *Welsh-rabbit* (a corruption of *Welsh rare-bit*), slices of bread overspread with melted cheese, and often highly seasoned.

welt, *n.* *welt* (W. *gwadd*, a hem; Gael. *bailt*, a border, welt of a shoe), cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards secured; a selvaige or edging: *v.* to sew, as a welt on a border or a shoe: *welting*, imp.: *n.* the act of sewing on a welt; the materials used.

welter, *v.* *wel'ter* (AS. *waitan*; Low Ger. *weltern*; Sw. *waltra*, to roll, to wallow), to roll or wallow in something foul or liquid: *n.* a mess; a state of confusion: *wel'tering*, imp.: *wel'tered*, pp. *terd*.

wen, *n.* *wen* (AS. *wenn*, a swelling, a wart; a probable corruption of old Eng. *wem*, a spot or scar), a tumour fleshy and movable, affecting the face, head, or neck: *wenny*, a. -*nt*, having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen.

wench, *n.* *wensch* (Ger. *mensch*, a wench: Swab. *mensch*, a girl, a mistress), a depreciatory or familiar term for a young woman; a woman of ill fame: *v.* to frequent the society of loose women: *wenching*, imp.: *wenched*, pp. *wensch*.

wend, *v.* *wënd* (AS. *wendan*, to turn, to go: Icel. *wenda*; Ger. *wenden*, to turn), to go; to pass to or from: *wending*, imp.: *wend'ed*, pp., also *went*, pp. *wënt*.

went, *v.* *wënt* (from *wend*, which see), arranged in grammars as the pt. of the verb *go*, though in origin *went* has no connection with it.

wept, *v.* *wépt*, pp. of *weep*, which see.

were, *v.* *wér* (Icel. *vera*; Sw. *vára*, to remain, to be: see *was*), pt. plu. of the verb *be*: *wert*, *wért*, second pers. sing. of *were*.

Wesleyan, a. *wes'le-án*, pert. to the sect established by John Wesley: *n.* one of the sect called Methodists, established by John Wesley about A.D. 1738: *Wes'leyanism*, *n.* -*ism*, the doctrines and church government of the Wesleyan Methodists.

west, *n.* *wést* (Eston. *wessi*, water; *wessi-kaar*, the west quarter, the west; Lat. *uest*, and Ger. *west*, west), the quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; one of the four chief points of the compass; a country or district lying in the direction of the setting sun with respect to another: *adj.* situated towards the part where the sun sets: *ad.* to the western regions; more westward: *west'erly*, a. -*er-ly*, lying or being towards the setting sun; coming from the west, or a point near it: *ad.* tending towards the west: *west'ern*, a. -*ern*, of or pert. to the west; lying or looking towards the west; dwelling in the direction towards the west; coming from the west: *west'ing*, *n.* the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a west direction; departure westward: *west'most*, a. -*móst*, farthest to the west: *west'ward*, *ad.* -*ward*, towards the west; in a direction towards the west; also *west'wardly*, *ad.* -*ly*.

wet, a. *wét* (Goth. *vato*, water: Icel. *vatr*; Sw. *våt*, wet), humid; moist; having the pores saturated with water: *rainy*, *n.* moisture; humidity: *v.* to moisten; to sprinkle with water; to saturate with water: *wet'ting*, imp.: *n.* a being saturated or moistened with water: *wet* or *wetted*, pt. and pp. *wét* or *wét'ted*: *wet-ness*, *n.* -*ness*, moisture; humidity; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere: *wet'tish*, a. -*tish*, somewhat wet; moist: *wet-dock*, a dock or large basin of water capable of receiving and floating vessels at all states of the tide: *wet-shod*, a. *wet* over the shoes: *wet-nurse*, a nurse who suckles a child instead of its mother.

wether, *n.* *wéth'er*, also *wedder*, *n.* *wét'dér* (AS. *weder*, a wether), a male sheep that was castrated when a lamb.

wetherella, *n.* *wéth'er-él-lá* (after Mr Wetherell),

one of the genera of fossil fruits from the London Clay, popularly known as "petrified coffee-berries."

wey, *n.* *wé* (from *weigh*), a measure of weight, varying with different articles.

whack, *n.* *hwæc* (a corruption of *thwack*), a blow: *v.* to strike: *whacking*, imp.: *whacked*, pp. *hwækt*.

whale, *n.* *hwæl* (AS. *hwæl*; Ger. *walfisch*, a whale), the largest of sea-animals, frequenting high latitudes, and sought for its oil and other commercial products: *whaling*, *n.* *hwæling*, the business of catching whales: *adj.* pert. to the catching of whales: *whal'er*, *n.* -*er*, a ship or person employed in the whale-fishery; a long narrow boat used when pursuing and harpooning the whale: *whalebone*, an elastic horny substance obtained from the upper jaw of the whale.

whame, *n.* *hwám* (Ger. *breme*, the ox-fly), the burrel-fly or horse-fly.

whang, *n.* *hwang* (AS. *thwang*), a leather string: Scot. *whang*, a thick slice), a strap or strip of leather; a large separate piece.

wharf, *n.* *hworf* (Low Ger. *warf*, a mound of earth on which houses are built for protection against inundation—from *werven*, to cast: Dut. *werf*, a raised place on which a house is built), a bank or other erection formed on the shore of a harbour, river, or canal, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships; a quay: plu. *wharfs*, *hworfs*, or *wharves*, *hwörves*: *wharf'age*, *n.* -*aj*, the dues paid for the use of a wharf: *wharf'ing*, *n.* wharfs in general: *wharf'inger*, *n.* -*in-jér*, one who has the charge of a wharf; the proprietor of a wharf.

what, rel. and int., *hwót* (AS. *hwæt*, which, what, neut. of *hwa*, who: Icel. and Dan. *hvad*, what: akin to L. *quid*, what), that which; the thing that; the sort or kind; which of several: used as an exclamatory word by way of surprise or question, meaning, how great, how remarkable, and suchlike, used for *partly* or *in part*,—as, "what with war, what with poverty": *what not*, *n.* anything you please; suchlike things; a variety,—as, "some dead puppy, or log, or what not"; a piece of furniture with shelves for receiving miscellaneous articles of use or ornament: *what if*, conj. what will it matter if: *what though*, conj. even granting that; allowing that: *whatever*, *comp.* rel. -*év'er*, or *what soe'er*, -*só-év'er*, anything soever which; the whole that: *what day*, on the day when: *what time*, at the time when.

wheel, *n.* *hwél* (corrupted from anc. Cornish *huel*, a mine), in Cornwall, a mine.

wheat, *n.* *hwét* (AS. *hwæte*; Goth. *hwaitei*, wheat—from Goth. *hwets*, white), the grain from which the flour is manufactured of which bread is chiefly made; also the plant: *wheaten*, a. *hwet'n*, made of wheat: *wheat-fly*, *n.* applied to several insects injurious to wheat.

whit-ear, *n.* *hwet'er* (a corruption of *whittail*), a small bird with a white rump.

wheede, *v.* *hwé-d* (Ger. *wedeln*, to wag the tail), to persuade by coaxing or flattery; to entice by soft words: *wheel'ing*, imp. -*ding*: *adj.* enticing, as by soft and flattering words: *n.* the act of flattering or enticing by soft words: *wheeled*, pp. *hwé-d'd*, flattered; coaxed: *wheel'er*, *n.* -*der*, one who wheedes.

wheel, *n.* *hwél* (AS. *hwæol*; Icel. *hvel*, anything circular, a wheel: W. *chwyl*, a turn, a course: Dut. *wiel*, a wheel), a frame of wood or iron in the form of a circle, being arranged to turn on an axis: a turning about; an instr. on which criminals were tortured in some countries—see *break*: *v.* to move on wheels; to convey on wheels; to turn on an axis; to have a rotatory motion; to whirl; to move round; to cause to turn round: *wheel'ing*, imp.: *adj.* conveying on wheels; turning: *n.* the act of conveying materials, as on a wheel-barrow; a turning or circular movement of a body of troops: *wheeled*, pp. *hwé-d*: *adj.* provided with wheels: *wheel'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who wheels; the horse or horses next the wheel: *wheel-barrow*, a vehicle with a wheel at one end, held up with the hands at the other, and so driven forwards or pulled: *wheel-plough*, a plough having one or two wheels attached for rendering the instr. more steady to hold, and for regulating the depth of the furrow: *wheel-swarf*, *swórf*, (prov. Eng. *swarf*, the dust and grit from grindstones used in grinding cutlery), a clayey cement made in Sheffield from the dust resulting from the wearing of grindstones, used in the steel-converting furnaces for covering the layers of iron and charcoal: *wheel-window*, a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel: *wheel-*

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

work, in machinery, a combination of wheels imparting motion to one another: **wheel-wright**, one whose trade is to construct wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts: **wheel and axle**, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel having a cylindrical axis passing through its centre, and made capable of revolving by resting on pivots at its extremities.

wheeze, *v. hwēza* (AS. *hwēosan*, to breathe with difficulty: Icel. *hwēsa*; Dan. *hwæse*, to wheeze, to hiss), to breathe with difficulty and with an audible sound: **wheeling**, *imp. n.* the act of breathing hard with noise, produced by obstruction of the air-passages: **wheezed**, *pp. hwēzēd*.

whelk, *n. hwēlke* (AS. *hwēote*, a whelk, a shell-fish), a shell-fish; a small univalve, spiral-shaped; a whilk.

whelm, *v. hwēlm* (Dut. *welmen*, to whirl, to twine round: Scot. *whummit*; prov. Eng. *whemle*, to turn upside), to cover with water or other fluid; to immerse deeply; to overburden: **whelm**, *imp.* **whelmed**, *pp. hwēlmnd*.

whelp, *n. hwēlp* (Icel. *hwelpr*: old H. Ger. *hwēlf*: mid. H. Ger. *welf*, the young of dogs, lions, bears, &c.: Ger. *welken*, to cast, as young), the young of a dog, a lion, a fox, a bear, &c.; a puppy; a young man or youth, in contempt: *v.* to bring forth young, as a she-dog, a lion, &c.: **whelping**, *imp. n.* the act of bringing forth young: **whelped**, *pp. hwēlpt*; **whelps**, *n. plu.* short upright pieces around the barrel of a capstan to give resting-points for the messenger or hawser.

when, *ad. or conj. hwēn* (AS. *hwennē*; Goth. *hvan*, when), at what time; at the time that; though at the same time; which time: **whenever**, *ad. or conj. hwēnēr*, at whatever time; also **whensoever**, *ad. or conj. hwēn-sōwēr*, at what time soever.

whence, *ad. hwēns* (AS. *hwanon*: old Eng. *whennes*, whence), from what place; from what or which source or origin; how: **whencesoever**, *ad. hwēn-sōwēr*, from what place, cause, or source soever.

where, *ad. hwār* (AS. *hwar*; Icel. and Goth. *hvar*; Dut. *waar*, where), at what place; in what situation; at the place in which; to what or which place: anywhere, at any place: **whereabout**, *ad.* near what or which place: **whereas**, *ad. and conj.* when in fact or truth; the thing being so that; while on the contrary: **whereat**, *ad.* at which; at what; **whereby**, *ad.* by means of which; by what: **wherefore**, *ad. and conj.* for which reason; **wherein**, *ad. conj.* in which; in what: **whereinto**, *ad.* into which: **whereof**, *ad. of which*; of what: **wherewith**, *ad.* on which: **wherewithal**, *ad. and conj.* in what place soever: **whereto**, *ad.* to which: **whereunto**, *ad.* to which; to what: **whereupon**, *ad.* upon which: **wherever**, *ad.* at whatever place: **wherewith**, *ad.* with which; with what; also **where'withal**, *ad.* same sense.

wherry, *n. hwēr-ri* (corrupted from *ferry*), a light boat, sharp at each end for speed; a ferry-boat; a small decked fishing-vessel.

whet, *v. hwēt* (Icel. *hwatr*, sharp: Ger. *wetzen*; Dut. *wetten*, to whet, to sharpen), to sharpen by rubbing or by friction, as a knife or razor; to excite or stimulate, as the appetite; to make keen: *n.* the act of sharpening; something that sharpens or stimulates: **whetted**, *imp.* **whetted**, *pp. hwēttēd*, *n. -tēr*, he or that which: **whetstone**, any hard fine-grained stone, used for sharpening joiners' edge-tools, knives, &c.; a hone: **whetstone**, a variety of slate fit for whetting.

whether, *conj. hwēthēr* (Goth. *hwathar* AS. *hwæther*, which of two: AS. *hwa*, who), a word used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, —as, "resolve whether you will or no": **comp. rel.** which of two.

why, *n. hwā* (AS. *hwæg*; Dut. *wey*, why), in cheese-making, the thin, sweet, watery part of the milk remaining after the separation of the curd: **whyey**, *a. -i*, also **whyish**, *a. -ish*, resembling why; white; thin.

which, *rel. hwīch* (Goth. *hwileiks*, whilkite: Fris. *hwēlik* or *hwēk*, which: AS. *hwic*; old Eng. *whilk*, which), an interrogative, as, "which is the house?" the so-called neuter of who; a word used when referring to something going before, as a place, animal, thing, or phrase; used as a demonstrative *adj.*, as, "take which you will": **whichever**, *rel. hwēwēr*, or which soever, *rel. hwēwēr*, whether one or the other; which.

whiff, *n. hwīf* (imitative of the sound of blowing, like *puft*, *huff*, or *buff*; W. *chwaff*, a quick gust), a sudden breath of air or fume, as from the mouth: *v.* to throw out in slight puffs of air or fume; to emit with

whiffs, as in smoking; to puff: **whiffing**, *imp.* **whiffed**, *pp. hwīft*.

whiffle, *v. hwīffl* (from Eng. *whiff*, which see: Dut. *weyfelen*, to waver, to be inconstant), to be fickle and unsteady; to veer about; to blow away; to breathe unsteadily; to trifle: **whiffing**, *imp. -ing*; *adj.* moving inconstantly; shifting: **whiffled**, *pp. hwīffld*: **whiffler**, *n. -flēr*, one who frequently changes his opinions or course; a trifler: **whiffle-tree**, the swing-tree or cross-bar to which traces are fastened.

Whig, *n. hwīg* (AS. *hwæg*, whey: Scot. *whig*, a sour drink prepared from fermented whey—originally applied to the western Covenanters, from their sourness of aspect and demeanour: W. *chwīg*, fermented, sour), one of the great political parties of England; a moderate liberal: *adj. pert.* to or composed of Whigs: **whiggish**, *a. -ish*, pert, to the Whigs; partaking of their principles: **whiggery**, *n. -ēr-ē*, also **whiggism, *n. -izm*, the principles of Whigs, or their conduct: **whiggishly**, *ad. -ish-ly*: see *Tory*.**

while, *conj. hwīl* (Goth. *hwēta*, hour, time; *hwēttan*, to rest; to cease: Icel. *hwila*, to rest: Pol. *chwila*, a moment, time), during the time that; as long as; at the same time that: *n.* space of time; continued duration; pains or time, as in "worth while": *v.* to cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter: **whiling**, *imp.* **whiled**, *pp. hwīld*: **whiles**, *conj. or ad. hwīltz*, meantime: **whilst**, *conj. hwīlst*, same as *while*.

whim, *n. hwīm* (Ger. *wimmen*, to stir: old Sw. *hwimla*, to wriggle, to stir: Dan. *wimse*, to skip to and fro: Icel. *hwim*, a light movement), a capricious fancy or conceit; a freakish humour: **whimsey**, *n. -zi*, a whim; a freak: **whimsical**, *a. -kal*, full of whims or odd fancies; capricious; freakish: **whimsically**, *ad. -li*: **whimsicalness**, *n. -nēs*, also **whimsicality**, *n. -kal-ē-ty*, the state or quality of being whimsical.

whim, *n. hwīm* (Ger. *wimmen*, to stir: Dut. *wemelen*, to vibrate, to drive round), a drum or capstan worked by horses for winding ore or coals out of a mine.

whimper, *v. hwīm-pēr* (Ger. *wimmern*, to cry in a subdued way: Bav. *quernern*, to whimper), to cry with a low broken voice, as a child; to express grief in a whining tone: *n.* a low broken cry: **whimpering**, *imp. n.* a low muttering cry: **whimpered**, *pp. hwīm-pērēd*; **whimperer**, *n. -pēr-ēr*, one who whimpers.

whimsey, **whimsical**, **whimsicality**, &c.—see *whim*. **whin**, *n. hwīn* (W. *chwyn*, weeds), a wild prickly bush producing in early spring abundance of yellow flowers; gorse; furze: **whinny**, *a. -ni*, abounding in whin-bushes.

whin or **whinstone**, *n. hwīn* (Scot. *gwhyn*, greenstone: Icel. *hwīn*, resounding), literally, the resounding-stone; a term used in Scotland as synonymous with greenstone; applied by miners and quarrymen to any hard resisting rock.

whine, *v. hwīn* (Goth. *quinon*: Icel. *kwēina*, to weep, to lament: Ger. *weinen*; Dut. *weenen*, to weep, to cry: W. *chwyno*, to bewail), to utter in plaintive drawing tones or cries; to complain in a mean or unmanly way: *n.* a drawing plaintive tone of voice; mean or affected complaint: **whining**, *imp.* **whined**, *pp. hwīnd*: **whinnying**, *ad. -li*, in a whining manner: **whinner**, *n. -nēr*, one who whines: **whinge**, *v. hwīng* (prov.), to whine; to sob.

whinny, *v. hwīn-ny* (imitative of the sound—allied to Eng. *whine*: L. *hinnire*, to neigh), to neigh or cry like a horse or foal: **whinnying**, *imp. n.* the cry of a horse or foal: **whinnied**, *pp. -nd*.

whip, *n. hwīp* (Dut. *wippen*, to swing, to seasaw; *wippe*, a whip: Dan. *wippe*, to rock, to wag: Icel. *hwippa*, a quick movement; *swipa*, to whip), a lash of plaited cords or suchlike tied to a handle; a small lift-purchase made by a rope rove through a single block; a tied-up flag used for signalling: *v.* to strike or beat with a quick motion; to strike with a lash or anything flexible; to correct with lashes; to beat into froth, as cream; to sew slightly: **whipping**, *imp. n.* the act of punishing with a lash; the state of being corrected with a whip: **whipped**, *pp.* also **whipt**, *pp. hwīpt*, punished: beaten into a froth: **whip or whipper-in**, *hwīp-pēr-in*, among huntsmen, one who keeps the hounds from wandering; in the British Parliament, one specially employed to bring the members of his party together on all important questions before the House: **whipper**, *n. -pēr*, one who whips; a porter who raises cords from a ship's hold by means of a tackle: **whip-cord**, cord of which the ends of lashes are made: **whip-hand**, the hand that holds the whip

māte, māt, fīr, lōw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

in riding or driving: **whip-lash**, the lash or striking part of a whip; **whip-saw**, a large saw set in a frame for dividing large timber lengthwise: **whip-staff**, in a ship, a bar by which the rudder is turned: **whipping-post**, a post to which offenders were tied when punished by whipping: **to whip about** or **round**, to wrap; **to whip out**, to draw out nimbly; **to snatch**: **to whip from**, to take away suddenly: **to whip up**, to seize or take up with quick motion: **with whip and spur**, with the utmost haste: **to have the whip-hand**, to possess the advantage over.

whir, *v.* **hwér** (imitative of a humming noise: Sw. *hurra*, to whirl: Dan. *hurra*, to buzz, to hum: W. *chwyrru*, to whizz), to whirl round or move rapidly, as a wheel, with a humming noise; to make a noise, as partridges or pheasants when they rise from the ground: **whirring**, *imp.* *n.* the noise of partridges' or pheasants' wings: **whirled**, *pp.* *hwérd*.

whirl, *v.* **hwérl** (from Eng. *whirl*: Sw. *hwirvel*, a whirlpool: Pol. *wirrowa*, to whirl), to move round with a whirl; to turn round rapidly: **rapid rotation**; anything that moves or is turned with velocity on an axis or centre: **a whirl** or **whorl**, in *conch.*, a wreath or single turn of the spire of a univalve shell, such as that of the garden snail: **whirling**, *imp.* *-ling*: **whirled**, *pp.* *hwérlid*: **whirlabout**, *n.* *hwérlid-bóit*, small carriages or wooden horses placed on a circular revolving frame, found at fairs, &c., for the amusement of young people: **whirl-bat**, anything moved with a whirl, preparatory to a blow: **whirl-blast**, a whirling blast of wind: **whirl-bone**, the round cap of the knee; the knee-pan: **whirligig**, *n.* *-ig-gig*, a toy which children spin or whirl round: **whirl-pool**, *n.* *-pól*, a body of water moving with a circular motion, forming a cavity or vortex in the centre, into which all bodies coming within its influence are drawn and engulfed; any rotatory or circular motion of water caused by opposing winds and tides: **whirl wind**, *n.* *-wind*, aerial currents that assume a rotatory, whirling, or spiral motion, often of great and destructive violence, but of short duration, their occurrence at sea produces *waterspouts*—on the loose sands of the desert, *sand-pilars*.

whisk, *n.* **hwisk** (representing the sound of a light or fine body moving rapidly through the air: Ger. and Dut. *wisch*, a mop, a wisp of straw: Ger. *wischen*, to wipe, to sweep: Sw. *wiska*, to wipe, to dust), a small bunch of grass, straw, or hair, and the like, used as a brush; a quick sweeping motion; a bundle of peeled twigs used for rapidly agitating or whisking such articles as cream, eggs, &c.: *v.* to sweep, brush, or agitate with a light rapid motion; to move nimbly and rapidly: **whisking**, *imp.* *whisked*, *pp.* *hwískt*: **whiskers**, *n.* *hwísk-sérz*, bushy tufts of hair on the cheeks of a man: **whiskered**, *a.* *-kérd*, formed into or furnished with whiskers: **whiskerless**, *a.* *-lés*, without whiskers: **a whisk** or **wisp**, *n.* *hwisp* or *wisp*, a handful of straw used for whisking or wiping: **whiskery**, *a.* *-kér-i*, having whiskers, or with a tendency to *-kér-i*.

whiskey or **whisky**, *n.* *hwísk-i* (Celt. *uisge-beatha*, whisky—*uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life: equivalent to *L. aqua vitæ*, water of life—said to have been so called because by its introduction and use in Ireland, the leper-houses, formerly found everywhere, rapidly disappeared), an intoxicating spirit generally distilled from barley malted, but frequently from wheat, rye, maize, &c.

whisp—see under **whisk**.

whisper, *v.* **hwispér** (imitative of the sound made by a light movement of the air: Ger. *zispérn*, to whisper: Bav. *wispérn*, to whistle, to hiss: Icel. *hwíslra*; Sw. *hwiska*, to whisper), to speak softly or under the breath; to utter in a low and not vocal tone; to prompt or plot secretly: *n.* a low soft tone of voice only audible to the person or persons spoken to; words uttered in a soft low voice: **whispering**, *imp.* *whispered*, *pp.* *hwispérd*, uttered with suspicion or caution: **whisperer**, *n.* *-pér-ér*, one who tells secrets; a backbiter; one who slanders secretly: **whispering**, *ad.* *-i*: **whispering-gallery**, a place so constructed that the faintest sounds are conveyed to a great distance and with great distinctness.

wisp—see under **whisk**.

whist, *int.* **hwíst** (the int. commanding silence was written *st!* by the Romans: It. *zitto*; Ger. *st!* *híst!* Scot. *whish*, representing the slight sound or stirring

of some one approaching), listen; be still: *adj.* not making a noise; mute; still: *n.* a certain game at cards—so called from the close silent attention which it requires.

whistle, *v.* **hwístsl** (imitative of the sound made by the rushing of air: AS. *hwæsan*; Icel. *hwása*, to breathe audibly, to hiss: Sw. *hwíslra*, to hiss, to whistle), to utter musical sounds and perform musical compositions in the manner of a wind instrument by expelling or drawing in the breath through an orifice formed by contracting the lips; to utter musical sounds with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill; to call by a whistle: *n.* the sound made by one who whistles; a small wind instrument; the sound made by it; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs; the shrill sound produced by the wind among trees, &c.: **whistling**, *imp.* *-sling*, uttering musical sounds by contracting the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind: *n.* the shrill sounds of a whistle, or made by the wind: **whistled**, *pp.* *hwístslt*: **whistler**, *n.* *-slér*, one who whistles: **whistlingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

whit, *n.* **hwét** (AS. *whít*, a creature, a thing: Goth. *waht*, a thing: old H. Ger. *niowht*, nought—from *to-wiht*, ought), a small part, an atom or least bit; a point; a jot.

white, *a.* **hwít** (Goth. *hwéits*; Icel. *hvítir*; Sans. *çvita*, white), having the hue or colour of pure snow, or approaching to it; destitute of colour; pure; innocent; unclouded; purified from sin: *n.* one of the natural colours of bodies like pure snow; opposite of black; a colour resulting from a certain combination of all the prismatic colours; a white man, as opposed to a black man: *v.* to make white in colour: **whiting**, *imp.* *n.* a well-known sea-fish; pulverised chalk cleared from stony matter, often made up into cakes: **whited**, *pp.* and *a.* *hwítéd*, made white; beautifully clean and polished externally: **white-ness**, *n.* *-nès*, state of being white; purity; freedom from stain or blemish: **whitish**, *a.* *-ish*, white in a moderate degree: **whiten**, *v.* *hwétin*, to make white; to bleach; to turn or become white: **whitening**, *imp.* *whit-ning*, becoming or making white: *n.* pulverised chalk freed from stony matter, used for polishing and whitewashing: **whitened**, *pp.* *hwéténd*, made white; bleached: **white-ner**, *n.* *-nér*, one who or that which makes white: **whites**, *n.* plu. *hwíts*, a disease of females; fine wheat flour; a mixture of flour and alum: **white-brown**, a colour between brown and white: **whitebait**, a small delicate fish much prized: **white-clover**, a small species of clover bearing white flowers: **white-copper**, an alloyed metal of a white colour, used by the Chinese, composed of copper, zinc, and nickel, with a small proportion of iron; German-silver, which is but a modification of the same alloy: **white crops**, crops of grain which ripen—opposed to *green crops*, as turnips, hay, &c.: **white-friars**, a common name of several religious orders—so called from the colour of their clothes: **white-heat**, that degree of heat given to iron in which it appears as white: **white-lead**, a carbonate of lead in the form of a white powder, much used in giving a body to paints: **white-light**, the light which comes directly from the sun: **white-livered**, *a.* pale; feeble; sickly—so called from the appearance being popularly ascribed to a white liver; envious; malicious; cowardly: **white-stone**, a name given by lapidaries to limpid and colourless rock-crystal when cut for jewellery: **white-vitriol**, sulphate of zinc in the form of a fine white powder, used in the arts: **white-swelling**, a disease of the joints—so called from the altered colour of the skin: **white-wash**, *n.* (*white*, and *wash*), a liquid composition of slaked lime or whitening for making a large surface white, such as the walls of a house; a wash for making the skin fair: *v.* to cover with a liquid composition of slaked lime or of whitening; to give a fair external appearance to; *familiarly*, to clear a bankrupt of the debts he owes by a judicial process; to acquit a person of any dishonourable charge: **white-washing**, *imp.* *overspreading with a white liquid composition*: *n.* the act of freeing a bankrupt from his debts by legal process: **white-washed**, *pp.* *white-wash*, *n.* one who whitewashes: **white-water**, a disease peculiar to sheep, of a dangerous kind: **white-wine**, any wine of a clear transparent colour.

whither, *ad.* and *interrog.* *hwithér* (AS. *hweder*; old Eng. *whider*, whither), to what or which place: **whither-soever**, *ad.* *-só-é-ér*, to whatever place.

coito, bój, fót; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

whitlow, *n.* *hwitlō* (prov. Eng. *whicklaw*—from prov. Eng. *whick*, quick, alive, and Eng. *flaw*; Lith. *wykis*, life), a flaw or sore about the quick of the nail.

Whitsunday, *n.* *hwit-sun-dā*, also *Whitsuntide*, *n.* *-tīd* (supposed to be so called because the catechumens in the primitive Church who received the rite of baptism on the eve of this festival were clothed in white robes), the seventh Sunday after Easter—a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost: **Whitsun**, *a.* *hwit-sun*, observed at *Whitsuntide*: **Whit-Monday** or **Whitsun-Monday**, *n.* the Monday following Whitsunday—observed in England as a holiday.

whittle, *v.* *hwitlī* (AS. *hwytel*, a whittle, a knife—from *hwet*, sharp, keen: Scot. *whitter*, to lessen by taking away small portions), a small pocket-knife: *v.* to cut or pare sticks for amusement: **whitling**, *imp.*: **whittled**, *pp.* *hwitlīd*, cut away or pared.

whizz, *v.* *hwiz* (imitative of the sound it is intended to represent, as *fizz* or *hiss*), to make a sharp hissing or humming sound, as an arrow or ball during flight, or as compressed air escaping; to *fizz*: *n.* a hissing sound: **whizzing**, *imp.*: **whizzed**, *pp.* *hwizēd*: **whizzingly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

who, *rel.* *hō* (Goth. *hwa*; Sans. *kas*; L. *quis*; W. *gwy*, who), a word which refers to a person; which of many, as "who is the person who has a right to exercise it?" used interrogatively: **whom**, *hōm*, obj. case of who: **whose**, *hōz*, poss. case of who; used also instead of "of which," as, the question *whose* solution is desired: **whoever**, *comp. rel.* *-ēvēr*, every one who; whatever person: **whoso**, *comp. rel.* *hōsō*, also *who-soever*, *comp. rel.* every one who—**whomsoever**, being the obj. case, and **whosesoever**, the poss. case.

whole, *a.* *hōl* (Goth. *gahails*, entire: Gr. *holos*, entire, whole; *W. holl*, all; *hollo*, whole: allied to *hale*), entire; unbroken; sound; in good health; containing the total amount; not defective: *n.* the total; the entire thing: **wholeness**, *n.* *-nēs*, entireness; totality: **wholly**, *ad.* *-lī*, entirely; completely; in all the parts or kinds: **wholesale**, *n.* *-sāl* (*whole*, and *sale*), the sale of goods in large quantity to retailers only; the whole mass: *adj.* buying and selling in large quantity only: **by wholesale**, in the mass; without distinction or discrimination: **wholesome**, *a.* *-sām* (*whole*, and *some*), favouring health; salubrious; useful; salutary: that utters sound words: **wholesomely**, *ad.* *-lī*: **wholesomeness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being wholesome: **whole-length**, *n.* a portrait or statue representing the whole person or thing: *adj.* representing the whole figure, said of a picture or statue.

whoop, *v.* *hōp* (imitative of a clear high-pitched cry as is heard in the whooping-cough: F. *houper*, to call afar off: Goth. *woipan*, to call, to cry out: AS. *woop*, cry, lamentation), to utter loud, shrill, and prolonged sounds in pursuit or attack, as in war by savages; to insult with shouts of defiance: *n.* a shout of pursuit or attack in war or the chase: **whooping**, *imp.*: **whooped**, *pp.* *hōpt*: **war-whoop**, the battle-cry; the shout of attack: **whooping- or whooping-cough**, an infectious disease of childhood, characterized by convulsive sonorous inspirations and fits of coughing.

whore, *n.* *hōr* (AS. *hore*—from *horu*, filth: Dan. *hore*; Dut. *hoer*, a whore), a female who admits unlawful intercourse of men for money; a prostitute; a harlot: **whoredom**, *n.* *-dōm*, practice of unlawful intercourse with the opposite sex; the desertion of the worship of God for that of idols; idolatry: **whore-monger**, *n.* *-māng-gēr*, a lewd man; one who keeps whores: **whorish**, *a.* *hō-rish*, lewd; unchaste: **who'rishly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **who'rishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the practice of lewdness: **who'ring**, *n.* the act or practice of lewdness; the worshipping of idols.

whorl, *n.* *hwōrl* (Fris. *horre*, to turn about: prov. Dan. *hærrer*, to turn: Dut. *woerel*, a whirl, an eddy; connected with *whir* and *whirl*, which see), any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, and in, or very nearly in, a plane perpendicular to it; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; leaves arranged in a regular circumference round a stem: **whorled**, *a.* *hwōrld*, disposed in whorls: **whorler**, *n.* *-ēr*, a potter's wooden wheel which gives a rotatory motion to flat vessels.

whort, *n.* *hōrt*, also **whortleberry**, *n.* *hōrt-t-bēr-ri* (AS. *heort-berg*, hart-berry), a shrub and its fruit; the bilberry.

whose, *rel.* *hōz* (see *who*), the poss. case of the *rel.* *who*: **who'ssoever**, *rel.*

why, interrog. or conj. *hwot* (AS. *hwit*, the instrumental case of *hwa*, what, for which or for what reason or cause; therefore; used emphatically, as, "why, no—the day had broke before we parted"; used as a substantive, as, "we examine the *why* of things.")

wick, *n.* *wik* (Icel. *hekkir*, wick—from *hveikja*, to kindle, to set light to: Dut. *wiecke*, a wick; Ger. *wicke*, lint), soft threads of cotton or other substance loosely twisted or plaited into a string for a candle or lamp.

wicked, *a.* *wikēd* (Esthon. *wikka*, spot, fault: Fin. *wika*, a bodily defect, a moral fault: Lap. *wikke*, fault), addicted to vice; immoral; sinful; evil in principle or practice: **the wicked**, *n.* *plu.* persons who live in open violation of the divine laws: **wickedly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **wickedness**, *n.* *-nēs*, corrupt or sinful manners; crime; sin.

wicker, *a.* *wikēr* (Dan. *vogger*, a pliant rod—from *veg* or *vog*, pliant: Sw. *wika*, to fold), made of twigs or osiers: *n.* a small quick-grown pliable twig: **wicker-work**, work composed of osiers or wicker; basket-work.

wicket, *n.* *wikēt* (Dut. *wicket*; F. *guichet*, a little door within a gate for the convenience of easier opening: old Eng. *wykett*, a little window), a small gate or door; part of a massive or large door for the admission of persons on foot only; the narrow frame of rods stuck in the ground at the game of cricket, which is constantly being bowled over and set up again.

Wickliffe, *n.* *wiklīf-fīt*, a follower of Wickliffe, the Reformer, born 1324.

wide, *a.* *wid* (AS. *wid*; Ger. *weit*: Icel. *widr*, broad, ample: F. *vide*, empty), having a great distance or extent between the sides; opposite of narrow; broad; remote; distant; in compound words, far; with great extent: *ad.* at a distance; with great extent, as, "the gates *wide* open stood": **widely**, *ad.* *-lī*: **wide'ness**, *n.* *-nēs*, quality of being wide: **widen**, *v.* *wēdn*, to extend between the sides; to enlarge: **widening**, *imp.*: **widened**, *pp.* *wēdnēd*: **width**, *n.* *width*, breadth; extent from side to side: **wide-awake**, *n.* a low-crowned felt hat: *adj.* thoroughly alive to, or on the watch for: **wide gauge**, on a railway, any distance between the rails greater than 4 feet 8½ inches.

widgeon, *n.* *wīd-jān* (F. *vingeon*), a migratory fowl of the duck kind.

widow, *n.* *widō* (AS. *wuduwa*, a widow; *wuduwe*, a widow: Goth. *widuwo*; Ger. *witwe*; L. *vidua*, a widow: Sans. *vidhawa*, a widow—from *vi*, without, and *dhawa*, a husband), a woman whose husband is dead: *v.* to deprive of a husband; to deprive of anything highly valued: **wid'owing**, *imp.* depriving; stripping: **wid'owed**, *pp.* *-ōd*: *adj.* bereaved of a husband by death; deprived of some good; stripped: **wid'ower**, *n.* *-ēr*, a man deprived of a wife by death: **wid'owhood**, *n.* *-hōod*, state of being a widow.

width—see *wide*.

wield, *v.* *wēld* (Goth. *valdan*; AS. *wealdan*; Icel. *valda*; Dan. *valde*, to rule, to dispose of), to use with full command or power that which is not too heavy for the holder; to manage; to handle: **wielding**, *imp.*: **wielded**, *pp.* *wēldy*, *a.* *wēld-ī*, that may be wielded; manageable.

wife, *n.* *wīf*, *plu.* *wives*, *wīvz* (AS. and Icel. *wif*; Ger. *weib*, a woman, a wife: in AS. the two sexes were distinguished as *weapned-man*, the weapon-man, and *wīf-man*, the wife-man—the *wīf* being supposed to be derived from *weaving*—the *word* as; the *distaff* being taken as the type of the two sexes), a woman united to a man by marriage; a woman engaged in a petty trade, as *fīshwīfe*: **wifeless**, *a.* *-lēz*, widowed; unmarried: **wife'ly**, *ad.* *-lī*, becoming a wife.

wig, *n.* *wīg* (a contraction of *periwig*), a cover for the head formed of human hair, intended to replace the want of hair, or to disguise the natural hair: **wigged**, *a.* *wigd*, wearing a wig.

wight, *n.* *wīt* (Dut. *wicht*, a child: AS. *wiht*, a creature: Ger. *wicht*, a wretch), a creature; a man.

wigwam, *n.* *wīg-wām* (Amer.-Indian, *wekwom-ut*, in his or their house—from *wek*, his house), an Indian cabin or hut, something in shape like a sugar-loaf.

wild, *a.* *wīld* (Icel. *víldr*, wandering at large: Dan. *vild*, wild: Scot. *wīl*, confused, bewildered: W. *gwīll*, one that wanders about), being in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated; growing without culture; savage; uncivilised; desert; uninhabited; tempestuous; profligate; reckless; unguided; irregular; highly excited, as with passion; having a fierce un-

māte, māt, fār, lōw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōl, mōve;

tamed look; performed without plan or order; imaginary: **n.** an uncultivated tract of land; a desert: **wildly**, *ad. -ly*, with disorder; capriciously; heedlessly: **wildness**, *n. -ness*, rough uncultivated state; state of being untamed; irregularity of manners: **wild boar**, a wild animal of the hog kind, from which the swine of the farmyard are descended: **wild cat**, a ferocious animal of the cat kind: **wildfire**, inflammable materials difficult to quench after being fired; a disease in sheep; a sort of lightning unaccompanied by thunder: **wild-fowl**, birds of the forest or wilds: **wild-goose chase**, the pursuit of something as likely to be caught as the wild goose: **wild honey**, honey found in the forest in hollow trees or rocks: **wild oats**, an oat-like kind of wild grass: **to sow one's wild oats**, to pass through a period of wild and reckless dissipation: **wild ing**, a wild crab-apple; a tree that grows without cultivation: **wilderness**, *n. wil'-dér-nés*, an uncultivated or desert region.

wile, *n. wíl* (old Eng. *wigle* or *wihete*, a trick: AS. *wiglian*, to juggle, to divine: Lith. *wilyus*, deceit), a stratagem; a sly artifice; something intended to deceive or ensnare: **wily**, *a. wí-lí*, full of wiles or tricks; artful; sly: **willy**, *ad. -ly*, **wiliness**, *n. -ness*, cunning; guile.

wilful, **wilfulness**—see under **will**.

wilk, *n. wílk* (see *whelk* and *periwinkle*), a shell-fish much eaten by the lower classes in large towns; a periwinkle.

will, *n. wíl* (Goth. *wílan*; old H. Ger. *willan*; Ger. *wollen*; Icel. *wíla*; L. *velle*, to have will, to be desirous of: Russ. *volja*, will, wish), the power of determining or choosing; discretion; power; pleasure; inclination; intention; that which is wished or desired; a formal declaration in writing of what a person desires to be done with his real or personal estate after death; the written document containing such instructions: **v.** to determine; to direct; to choose; to enjoin; to dispose of by *will* or testament: **wiling**, *imp.* **adj.** inclined to anything; not disposed to refuse; ready; voluntary; consenting: **willed**, *pp. wíld*: **wilingly**, *ad. -ly*, with free will; without reluctance: **wilfulness**, *n. -ness*, free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to or to refrain from doing: **wilful**, *a. wílfúll*, governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; obstinate; inflexible: **wilfully**, *ad. -ly*: **wilfulness**, *n. -ness*, obstinacy; stubbornness: **at will**, at pleasure: **goodwill**, favour; kindness: **goodwill of a business**, business connections and other advantages, so far as they can be disposed of, assigned by a disposer to his successor, viewed apart from furniture, stock-in-trade, tools, or suchlike: **freedom of the will**, the doctrine of the freedom of the human will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity: **ill-will**, enmity: **to have one's will**, to obtain what is desired.

will, *v. wíl* (see above), a defective verb used along with another verb to express future time; in the first person, *will* promises or expresses fixed purpose or determination, as "I will eat"; in the second and third, *will* simply foretells, as, "thou wilt eat," "he will eat": **would**, *pt. of will*, **wóuld**: as a defective verb the present tense is the following—I *will*, thou *wílt*, he *wíll*, we, you, or they *wíll*: *pt. I would*, thou *wóuldest*, he *wóuld*, we, you, or they *wóuld*: as a regular verb the present tense is the following—I *wíll*, thou *wíllest*, he *wílls* or *wílleth*, we, you, or they *wíll*: *will* is used also as an interrogative, as, "will he do it?"

Will-o'-the-wisp or **Will-with-the-wisp**—see **ignifatus**.

willow, *n. wílló* (AS. *welig*; Low Ger. *wilge*, a willow), a plant growing freely in a moist soil, whose twigs or branches are very flexible, and are extensively employed in the manufacture of all kinds of basket-work; a tree having slender, pliant branches, often of large size: **wíllowed**, *a. -léd*, abounding with willows: **wíllowy**, *a. -lô*, abounding in willows; resembling the willow.

wily, **wiliness**, &c.—see under **wile**.

wimble, *n. wím-bí* (Dut. *wemelen*, to turn round, to bore: Bav. *wimmeln*, to stir: Lang. *ghimbla*, to twist), a boring-tool turned by a handle: an auger: **v.** to bore: **wímbing**, *imp. -bling*: **wimbled**, *pp. wím-bíld*.

wimple, *n. wím-pl* (F. *gimpale*, a wrapper for the chin and neck of nuns: Dut. *wimpel*, a streamer, a pennant; *wimpelen*, to wrap), in *old times*, a plaited covering of silk or linen for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn as an outdoor covering, now only retained in the dress of nuns.

win, *v. wín* (Dut. *winnen*, to gain, to conquer: Icel.

winna, to perform work, to do something for an end: AS. *winnan*, to struggle, to get by labour), to gain in competition or contest; to gain by kindness or solicitation; to obtain by effort; to earn; to gain ground, favour, or influence: **wínning**, *imp. adj.* attractive; adapted to please or gain favour: **n.** in *mining*, the whole series of operations of boring, sinking, excavating, &c., by which any mineral, particularly coal, is procured or won from the crust of the earth: **won**, *pt. pp. wín*, gained: **winner**, *n. wín-nér*, one who wins or gains: **wínningly**, *ad. -ly*, in an attractive or winning manner: **wínning**, *n. plu. -nings*, earnings; the sums gained by success in competitions or contests.

wince, *v. wíns* (Dut. *wieken*, to shake: W. *gwing*, a sudden motion, as a wince or wink of the eye: F. *guencher*, to start, to shrink: Swiss, *wíngen*, to sprawl with hands and feet), to shrink or start back; to flinch; to be affected acutely; to kick or flounce when uneasy, as a horse: **wíncing**, *imp. wíns'ing*: **wínced**, *pp. wíns't*.

wince, *n. wíns't*, a stout woollen fabric much used in making dresses for women and children; another name for *linsey-woolsey*, which see.

winch, *n. wínsh* (AS. *wince*, a reel to wind thread upon: see *wince*), the bent handle or crank by which a wheel or axle is turned; in *mining*, a wheel or axle frequently used to draw water, &c., in a bucket by a rope; a twist or turn: **v.** to shrink; to wince: **wínch'ing**, *imp. wínched*, *pp. wínsht*.

wind, *n. wínd* (Goth. *wínds*; Icel. *wíndr*; W. *gwynt*; L. *ventus*, wind: old H. Ger. *wantalon*, to sway to and fro), air in perceptible motion; a current of air having a greater or less degree of velocity; one of the cardinal points, as from the *four winds*; flatulence: **v.** to deprive of wind by over-driving, as a horse; to rest a horse in order that he may recover his breath; (pronounced *wínd*) to sound by blowing, as a horn, so that the sound may be prolonged and varied: **wínding**, *imp. wínd'ing*—pronounced *wínd'ing* when applied to the prolonged blast of a wind instr., as a hunting-horn: **wínded**, *pp. wínd'éd*: **wínd'y**, *a. -y*, pert to or consisting of wind; abounding with wind; airy; tempestuous; flakulent; empty: **wíndiness**, *n. -ness*, tendency to generate wind; flatulence: **wíndage**, *n. -dj*, in a *gun*, the space between the ball and the bore, being the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the shot,—the less the windage the longer the range and the more accurate the aim: **wínd'less**, *a. -less*, wanting wind; out of breath: **wínd-bag**, an incessant frivolous talker: **wínd-bound**, a prevented from sailing by a contrary wind: **wínd-broken**, a. affected by disease in the breathing or wind, as a horse: **wíndfall**, fruit blown off a tree by wind; any unexpected gain or advantage: **wínd-flower**, the anemone: **wínd-gauge**, an instr. for ascertaining the velocity and force of the wind: **wínd-gall**, a soft tumour on the fetlock-joints of a horse: **wínd-instrument**, a musical instr. on which a person cannot perform without more or less forcible breathing into it, as a flute: **wíndmill**, a mill driven by the force of the wind: **wíndpipe**, the passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea: **wínd-rose**, the thirty-two points of the mariner's compass, having the appearance of a rose; an account of the mean pressure of the air from the various points of the compass: **wínd-sail**, a wind-tube or funnel of canvas for conveying a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship: **wínd'ward**, *n. -wér'd*, the direction from which the wind blows: **adj.** being on the side toward the direction from which the wind blows: **ad.** toward the wind: in the *wind's eye*, in the direct point from which the wind blows: **between wind and water**, in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the ship or by the fluctuating of the water: **down the wind**, in the direction of and moving with the wind: **three sheets in the wind**, unsteady from hard drinking: **to be in the wind**, to be in secret preparation; to be within the reach of suspicion though not announced or acknowledged; to be moving about as news, though not publicly announced: **to carry the wind**, to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse: **to raise the wind**, to procure money: **to take or get wind**, to be divulged; to become public: **to take or have the wind**, to gain or have the advantage: **to take the wind out of one's sails**, to circumvent, coming as it were, between the wind and another; to bring down.

wínd, *v. wínd* (Goth. *wíndan*; Icel. *wínda*, to wrap

round, to twist: Icel. *vindr*, crooked; Sw. *winda*, to squint; AS. *windel*, what is twined), to turn round something; to turn or move around something; to have a circular and upward direction; to form into a coil or ball by twisting; to introduce, as one's self by insinuation; to encircle; to twine; to crook; to bend; to have a surface which undulates: **winding**, imp.: adj. bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface: *n.* a turning; a bending first one way and then another, as a river: **wound**, pt. pp. *wound*, twined in a circular direction upwards; twined in a circuitous manner: **winder**, *n.* -*er*, he or that which winds; a reel for winding silk or cotton on: **windingly**, ad. -*ly*, in a circuitous form or manner: **winding-sheet**, a sheet or cloth in which a dead body is wound or wrapped: to **wind off**, to unroll; to uncoil: to **wind out**, to extricate: to **wind up**, to bring into a small compass; to roll into a ball or coil; to bring to a conclusion or a final settlement, as the affairs of an estate or company; to put into a state for continuing motion, as a clock; to raise by winding: to **wind a ship**, to turn it completely so that the wind may strike it on the opposite side.

windlass, *n.* *windlās* (Dut. *windas*, a windlass—from *winden*, to wind, and *as*, an axis: F. *guindas*, a windlass: AS. *windel*, what is twined), a machine for raising heavy weights, being a modification of the wheel and axle.

window, *n.* *windō* (Icel. *vindauga*; Dan. *vindue*, a window: literally *wind-eye*, an opening to admit the air: Icel. *auga*, an eye), an opening in a building fitted with a movable frame filled with glass for the admission of light and air; an aperture or opening; a lattice or casement: *v.* to furnish with windows: **wind-dowing**, imp.: **windowed**, pp. -*dōd*: adj. having many openings or rents: **window-blind**, a covering of cloth to intercept or modify the sun's rays: **window-frame**, the frame which receives the sashes: **window-glass**, the glass used for glazing windows: **window-sash**, the light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

wine, *n.* *vin* (L. *vinum*; Gr. *oinos*; Goth. *vein*; Icel. *vín*, wine), the fermented juice of grapes; intoxication; the juice of other fruits prepared in imitation of wine: **winy**, *a.* *wīnī*, resembling wine in flavour or quality: **wineless**, *a.* -*les*, without wine: **wine-bibber**, a hard drinker of wine: **wine-bibbing**, the act or practice of drinking much wine: **wine-coloured**, *a.* approaching the colour of red wine: **wine-biscuit**, a sweet fancy biscuit served with wine: **wine-cellar**, a vault or cool place for keeping wine in: **wine-cooler**, a wetted wrapper for a bottle to promote evaporation and so to cool the wine; a stand for wine-bottles to cool them in: **wine-decanter**, a clear glass bottle for holding wine at table: **wine-glass**, a glass from which wine is drunk: **wine-merchant**, one who sells wine: **wine-press**, a machine or place where the juice is pressed out of grapes.

wing, *n.* *wing* (Icel. *vængr*; Sw. *vinge*; Eris. *vinge*, a wing—imitative of the vibratory action characteristic of its use: W. *quingo*, to kick; to spring; Icel. *vinga*, to swing), that limb of a bird by which it flies, and under which it protects its young; care or protection, particularly in the *plu.*; passage by the wing; means of flying; anything compared to a wing in form or position; a side erection attached to the main edifice; in *bot.*, a membranaceous border by which many seeds are supported in the air and transported from place to place; the extreme right or left division of an army; the ships on each extremity of a fleet arranged in line of battle: *v.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly or move with speed; to supply with side parts; to transport by flight; among *sportsmen*, to wound in the wing, as a bird: **winging**, imp. transporting by flying: **winged**, pp. *wingd*, furnished with wings; disabled in the wing: adj. having wings; swift: rapid: **wingless**, *a.* -*les*, having no wings; not able to fly: **winglet**, *n.* -*let*, a little wing: **wing-case** or **wing-shell**, the hard outer case of the wings of many insects, as the beetles: **on the wing**, flying; speeding to an object.

wink, *v.* *wink* (Dut. *quinken*, to vibrate, to twinkle; Icel. *hvíka*, to waver: W. *gwing*, a sudden motion, as a wink of the eye: F. *guencher*, to flinch or start aside: Sw. *winka*, to make a sign with head, hand, or eye), to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; to give a significant hint by a motion of the eyelids; to connive; to pretend not to see: *n.* the act of closing and opening the eyes with a quick motion; a hint

given by a movement of the eyelids: **wink'ing**, imp. shutting and opening the eyes quickly; hinting by a movement of the eyelids; conniving: **winked**, pp. *winkt*: **wink'er**, *n.* -*er*, one who winks; one of the blinders of a horse.

winner, **winning**, **winningly**—see **winn**.

winnow, *v.* *winnō* (AS. *windwian*; Bav. *winden*; L. *vannare*, to winnow: old H. Ger. *winton*, to blow gently backwards and forwards: Bav. *windel*, a fan), to separate the chaff from the grain by means of the wind or by a current of air; to separate by fanning; to sift: **winn'ing**, imp.: *n.* the act of separating the chaff from grain: **winnowed**, pp. -*nōd*, separated from the chaff; sifted: **winnower**, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which winnows.

winsome, *a.* *wīn'sūm* (AS. *wynsum*, pleasant—from *wyn*, joy), pleasant; merry; gay; light-hearted: **winsomely**, ad. -*ly*.

winter, *n.* *wīntēr* (Goth. *wintrus*; Icel. *vetr*, winter; Ger. *wetter*, storm, weather; Pol. *wiatr*, wind), the fourth and coldest season of the year: *v.* to pass the winter; to feed or manage during winter: **winter**, adj. pert. to a winter: **winter'ing**, imp.: *n.* the act of passing the winter; the act of keeping or feeding during the winter: **wint'ery**, *a.* -*ter*, also *wint'ry*, *a.* -*tri*, pert. to winter; cold; stormy: **winter solstice**, with respect to the northern hemisphere, the period of the year when the sun attains his greatest southern declination—that is, appears lowest in the heavens at noon: **winter quarters**, a station or residence for the winter months.

winy—see under **wine**.

winze, *n.* *wīnz*, in *winning*, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation or for proving the lode.

wipe, *v.* *wīp* (Low Ger. *wiep*, a whisk of straw: Dut. *sweepen*, to whip; Icel. *swipa*, a short movement), to sweep over a surface for the purpose of cleansing; to cleanse a surface by rubbing with something soft; to cleanse from abuse or from a stain or foulness; to efface: *n.* the act of rubbing or brushing a surface gently for the purpose of cleansing; a blow; a stroke: **wiping**, imp.: **wiped**, pp. *wīpt*: **wiper**, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which: **wipers**, *n.* plu. -*pers*, the cogs of a horizontal wheel: to **wipe out**, to efface; to obliterate.

wipe, *n.* *wīp*, also *pie-wipe*, *pt.* (a supposed corruption of *peewit*), the green plover.

wire, *n.* *wīr* (Icel. *vir*; Low Ger. *wire*, wire; Sw. *wira*, to twist; Dan. *wirre*; Dut. *wieren*, to whirl, to twist), a piece of metal drawn into twine or thread: *v.* to bind or supply with wire: **wir'ing**, imp.: **wired**, pp. *wīrd*: **wiry**, *a.* *wīrt*, consisting of or resembling wire; tough or sinewy, as a *wiry* frame: **wiriness**, *n.* -*ri-ness*, the state of being wiry: **wire draw**, *v.* to draw metal into wire by forcibly pulling it through a series of holes gradually decreasing in diameter; to spin out: **wiredrawing**, *n.* the act or operation of drawing metal into wire; the business: **wiredrawer**, one who is engaged in the business of wiredrawing: **wire-gauze**, a kind of stiff cloth made of fine wire: **wire-pulling**, the act of pulling the wires, as in the exhibition of puppets; secret influence and management over others: **wire-puller**, one who pulls the wires in the exhibition of puppets; one who exercises powerful but secret influence over another, especially over one in an official or responsible position: **wire-worm** or **-grub**, the larvæ of certain beetles, so called from being slender and hard: **wire-rope**, a rope formed of strands of wire twisted round some core, usually a hempen cord or rope: **wire-worker**, a manufacturer of articles from wire.

wisdom—see **wise**.

wise, *a.* *wīz* (Ger. *weisen*, to know: old H. Ger. *wisgan*, to show, to teach: Swiss, *weisen*, to guide: Icel. *vīst*, a leader—akin to *vīt*, which see), well adapted to produce good effects; discreet; judging rightly: **wisdom**, *n.* *wīz'dōm*, the right use or application of knowledge; judicious conduct; prudence; sound judgment; piety: **wisely**, ad. -*ly*, prudently; with wisdom: **wise-hearted**, *a.* knowing; skilful: **wise**, *poet. wīz* (Ger. *weise*, way, method: F. *weise*, manner, fashion: W. *guis*, mode, custom), manner; way of being or acting; only used in compound words, or in such antiquated or colloquial phrases as—in *no wise*, in no way; in *any wise*, in any way: **on this wise**, on this manner, &c.

wiseacre, *n.* *wīz'ā-kēr* (Ger. *weisager*, a prophet—from *weise*, wise, and *acer*, to say), one who makes

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lātō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōte*;

undue and foolish pretensions to great wisdom; a would-be-wise person; a fool; a simpleton.

wish, *n.* *wish* [Icel. *ösk*, desire: AS. *wiscan*, to wish: Ger. *wunsch*, wish, desire; eager desire; the thing desired: *v.* to desire; to be disposed or inclined; to long for; to call down upon: **wishing**, *imp.* desiring; longing for: **wished**, *pt.* **wish'd**; **wisher**, *n.* *-er*, one who wishes: **wishful**, *a.* *-ful*, having or showing a desire; eager; earnest: **wishfully**, *ad.* *-ly*; **wishfulness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being wishful.

wish-wash, *n.* *wish-wash* (imitative of the sound of the dashing of a thin watery liquid), any weak thin drink, in the sense of not being of the proper quality or strength: **wishy-washy**, *a.* *wishy-washy*, thin and pale, said of liquid; not of the proper strength or quality, as a liquid; without force or solidity; *n.* a liquor weak and watery.

wisp, *n.* *wisp* (Ger. *wisch*, a bunch of something for wiping: Sw. *wiska*, to wipe, to dust—see **wishk**), a small bundle of straw or hay, or suchlike substance.

wist, *v.* *wist* (AS. *wiste*, knew, was conscious: Ger. *wissen*, to know—akin to *wit*), *pt.* and *pp.* of the obsolete verb *wis*, to know; knew; was conscious; imagined: **wistful**, *a.* *wistful*, full of thought; attentive; pensive; earnest: **wistfully**, *ad.* *-ly*, attentively; earnestly: **wistfulness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being wistful.

wit, *v.* *wit* (Goth. *vitān*: AS. *wtan*; Icel. *vitā*, to know: AS. *wita*, wise man; *witt*, understanding, to be informed; to be known; used now only in the phrase to *wit*, signifying "namely," "that is to say"; also in a few compounds, as *ad-wit*; **wittingly**, *ad.* *-ly*, with knowledge; by design; **wit**, the power or faculty of knowing; understanding; intellect; the power of associating ideas in a manner new and unexpected, and so connected as to produce pleasant surprise; a man who excels in giving expression to unusual and striking ideas in such a manner as to create amusement or pleasant surprise; sound mind; ingenuity: **wit ted**, *a.* having wit or understanding—usually the latter part of a compound, as *sharp-wit ted*: **witty**, *a.* *-ty*, possessed of wit; full of wit; facetious: **witless**, *a.* *-less*, destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; inconsiderate: **witlessly**, *ad.* *-ly*; **witlessness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being witless: **wittily**, *ad.* *-ly*, with an ingenious association of ideas; with artful pleasantness: **wit tiness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being witty: **witticism**, *n.* *-ism*, an expression or phrase in which ideas are so unexpectedly associated as to create amusement or pleasant surprise; a witty remark or saying; a phrase or sentence affectedly witty; **wit tiness**, *n.* *-ness*, a pretender to wit; **wits**, *senses*; understanding; to be at one's wits' end, to have exhausted the last known contrivance or plan; to be at a loss what further step or measure to take: to **live by one's wits**, to live by shifts and expedients, as one without any regular employment or occupation.

witch, *n.* *wich* (AS. *wicce*; Fris. *wikke*, a witch: Dut. *wikken*, to soothsay, to divine), a woman presumed to have supernatural power and knowledge by supposed compact with evil spirits; a sorceress: *v.* to fascinate; to enchant; to bewitch: **witching**, *imp.* fascinating; *adj.* favourable to enchantment or witchcraft, as the *witching hour* of night: **witched**, *pp.* **witcht**: **witchcraft**, *n.* *-craft* (*witch*, and *craft*), the practices or powers of a witch; supernatural power; enchantment: **witchery**, *n.* *-ery*, fascination; a powerful and mysterious influence over: **witch-elm** and **witch-hazel**, varieties of elm: **witch-meal**, the pollen or powder of the lycopodium or club-moss, which, from its inflammable nature, is used in theatres to produce a sudden flash or blaze, in order to imitate lightning.

witnagemot, *n.* *wit'en-äp's-mot* (AS.—from *wita*, a wise man, and *gemot*, an assembly, a council), in AS. times before the Conquest, the supreme council of the nation, consisting of noblemen and clergy.

with, *prep.* *with* (AS. *with*; Icel. *við*; Dan. *ved*, against, opposite, near: Ger. *widder*, against; W. *gwydd*, presence), in the company of; in the society of; in partnership; denoting connection, by denoting cause, instrument, or means; on the side of; in opposition to; immediately after.

with, *pref.* *with* (see above), *with* as a prefix, except in the word *withal*, signifies opposition, privation, departure; from or against.

withal, *ad.* *with-all* (*with*, together, and *all*), together with; at the same time; likewise.

withdraw, *v.* *with-draw* (*with*, opposition, and *draw*), to draw away in opposition to; to take back or away; to call back or away; to retire; to cause to retire: **withdrawing**, *imp.* **withdrawn**, *pp.* **drawn**, recalled; taken back: **withdrawal**, *n.* *-drawal*, the act of taking back; a recalling: **with-drawment**, *n.* *-ment*, the act of withdrawing: **with-drawing-room**, a room for retirement behind another room—now called *drawing-room*.

withe, *n.* *with* (Icel. *viðir*; Dan. *vidie*; AS. *withig*; Ger. *weide*, an osier, a willow: Slav. *widen*, a band of twisted twigs: Lap. *wedde*, a tough twig for making baskets): a willow twig; a band consisting of twigs twisted together: **withed**, *a.* *withd*, bound with a withe or withes: **withy**, *a.* *withy*, like a withe; flexible and tough: *n.* a large species of willow.

wither, *v.* *wither* (Fris. *wadden*; Ger. *witern*, to dry by exposure to sun and air: W. *gwidd*, what is dried or withered), to fade; to lose its native freshness; to make to fade; to become sapless; to shrink; to pine away: **withering**, *imp.* becoming dry; fading: **withered**, *pp.* **er'd**: *adj.* become dry; faded: **witheringly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

witherite, *n.* *with-er-it* (after Dr. Withering), carbonate of barytes, a mineral of a whitish or yellowish grey colour, occurring massive of a somewhat fibrous structure, or in distinct crystals—employed extensively in chemical works, in the manufacture of plate-glass, porcelain, &c., and used in France in the manufacture of beet-root sugar.

withers, *n.* *with-ers* (Ger. *widerrist*—from *widder* against, and *rist*, a rest, an elevation), the ridge, between the shoulder-bones of a horse at the bottom of the neck and mane: **wither-band**, the piece of iron which unites and strengthens the bow of a saddle, over the withers.

withhold, *v.* *with-hold* (*with*, against, and *hold*), to restrain; to keep from action; to keep back; not to grant; to refuse: **withholding**, *imp.* restraining; not granting: **withheld**, *pt.* *pp.* **held**, restrained; retained: **withhold'en**, *old pp.* of *withhold*, *-hold'en*: **withholder**, *n.* *-er*, one who withholds.

within, *prep.* *with-in* (*with*, and *in*), *in*, as opposed to *out*; in the limits or compass of; not beyond; in the inner parts of; indoors; not longer ago than; not exceeding; *ad.* inwardly; internally.

without, *prep.* *with-out* (*with*, and *out*), not within; on the outside of; beyond; in a state of destitution or absence from; independent of; not in possession of; *ad.* not on the inside; out of doors; externally: *conj.* unless; except.

withstand, *v.* *with-stand* (*with*, against, and *stand*), to open to; to resist: **withstanding**, *imp.* opposing; making resistance to: **withstood**, *pt.* *pp.* **stood**, opposed; resisted.

witly—see under *wit*.

witless, *witlessly*, &c.—see under *wit*.

witness, *n.* *wit-nēs* (AS. *gewita*, a witness—from *witan*, to perceive, to know: old H. Ger. *gewitnesse*, experience: Icel. *vitneskja*, intelligence, notice), testimony; knowledge or matter adduced in proof; a person who sees or knows anything; one present; one who gives evidence; one who sees the execution of a will, a deed, or suchlike, and adhibits his name to it to confirm its authenticity: *v.* to see or know by personal presence; to attest; to give testimony to; to give evidence: *imper.* see, in evidence or proof—as, *witness my hand*: **wit nesser**, *n.* *-er*, one who gives testimony: **wit nēssing**, *imp.* seeing in person; bearing testimony: **wit nēssed**, *pp.* **nēss**, seen in person: **with a witness**, effectually; to so great a degree as to leave a lasting mark.

witticism, **wit tiness**, **witty**, **wittingly**, &c.—see under *wit*.

witrol, *n.* *wit'rol* (a corruption of *with-roll*, one of the birds into the nests of which the cuckoo drops its eggs: less probable AS. *witrol*, knowing), a tame cuckoo: one who winks at his wife's infidelity.

wives, *n.* *wivz*, *plu.* of *wife*, which see: *wive*, *v.* *wiv*, to provide with a wife.

wizard, *n.* *wiz-erd* (from *wise*, signifying, in the language of the vulgar, "the cunning man," "a conjuror": AS. *wisa*, a sage, a philosopher, and *ard*, an office, or an ensign of office), a sorcerer; a conjuror: *adj.* enchanting; charming.

wizen, *a.* *wiz'n* (Icel. *visinn*; Dan. *wisnen*; Sw. *wisnen*, dried up, withered: Sw. *wistna*, to fade), shrivelled; dried up: *v.* to wither; to dry up: **wizen-ing**, *imp.* **wiz'ning**: **wizened**, *pp.* **wiz'nd**: *adj.* dried

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, thäre, zeal.

up; shrivelled: **wizen-faced**, a. having a shrivelled, thin face.

wo or **woh**, int. *wó* (Fin. *woh*, used to represent the sound of panting), an exclamation or cry to horses to make them stop: **n. stop**; check.

wo or **woe**, int. *wó* (imitative of the deep-drawn breath of severe pain: Gr. *ouai*; L. *wa*; W. *gwae*; It. *guai*; Ger. *wah*; AS. *wa*, *woe*), a word used in exclamations and in denunciation: **n. grief**; misery; a heavy calamity; distress; a curse: **woful**, a -*fóol*, distressed with grief or calamity; bringing distress or affliction; wretched; paltzy: **wofully**, ad. *-li*: **woffulness**, **n. -nes**, the quality of being woful; misery: **woe-begone**, a. lost in woe; very sad; overwhelmed with grief or sorrow.

wood, **n. wóod** (old H. Ger. *weitt*; Ger. *waido*; It. *guido*; F. *guésio*, wood), a plant formerly extensively cultivated in Britain for the sake of the blue dye extracted from its leaves, now superseded by indigo; the colour extracted from it: **wood'ed**, a. coloured or stained with wood.

Woden, **n. wó'dén**, an Anglo-Saxon deity, whence Wednesday, the fourth day of the week, derives its name: see **Odin**.

wos, **woful**, **woffulness**—see **wo**.

wold, **n. wóld** (Icel. *vóllr*, ground, earth: old Dan. *vold*, a field, a mound or rampart; Sw. *vall*, a rampart, grassy surface of the ground), a down hilly and void of wood; a plain or open country; same as **wæld**, which see.

wolf, **n. wólf** (Goth. *vulfs*; Icel. *ulfr*; Slav. *vulk*, a wolf), a fierce beast of prey of the dog kind; anything ravenous and destructive; a small white worm infesting granaries; plu. **wolves**, *wólfes*: **wolf-dog**, a large kind of dog kept to guard sheep, &c., and to destroy wolves where these abound: **wolfish**, a. *-ish*, having the qualities or form of a wolf; rapacious: **wolfishly**, ad. *-li*: **wolfishness**, **n. -nes**, the state of being wolfish: **wolf-ish**—see **sea-wolf**, under **sea**: to **keep the wolf from the door**, to keep away poverty.

wolfiam, **n. wólf'íam** (Ger. *wolf*, a wolf, and *rahm*, froth, cream), the tungstate of iron and manganese, a mineral occurring in short prismatic crystals, or in granular froth-like pieces, of a blackish-brown colour, associated for the most part with ores of tin; tungsten: **wolfiamine**, **n. -rám-in**, a mineral of a yellow or yellowish-green colour.

wolf's-bane, **n. wólf's'bán** (*wolf*, and *bane*), the popular name of the aconite or monk's-hood, a poisonous plant.

wolf's-foot, **n. wólf's'fóot** (*wolf*, and *foot*), club-moss; **lycopodium**, which see.

wollastonite, **n. wóllas'tón-it** (after *Wollaston*, the chemist), a mineral occurring in broad prismatic or tabular masses, of a greyish-yellow or red-brown colour, found chiefly in granular limestone.

wolverene, also **wolverine**, **n. wólv'er-én** (from *wolf*, with a dim. termination), a carnivorous quadruped of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; the *glutton*.

woman, **n. wóm'mán** (AS. *wifman*; old Eng. *wimmon*, a woman; Fin. *waino*, a woman, a wife; Sans. *vama*, an udder, a woman—probably connected with *womb*), the female of the human race; a grown-up female; a female attendant; plu. **women**, *wóm'mén*: **wom'anhoo**, **n. -hoo**, the state or collective qualities of a woman: **wom'anish**, a. *-ish*, having the qualities of a woman; effeminate: **wom'anishly**, ad. *-li*: **wom'anishness**, **n. -nes**, the state or quality of being wom'anish: **wom'ankind**, **n. -kind**, the race of females of the human kind; the female sex: **wom'anlike**, a. *-lik*, like a woman: **wom'anly**, a. *-li*, feminine; not masculine; suiting or becoming a woman; not childish: **ad.** in the manner of a woman: **wom'anliness**, **n. -nes**, the state or quality of being wom'anly.

womb, **n. wóm** (Goth. *wamba*; AS. *wamb*; Icel. *wömb*, belly, womb; Ger. *wampe*, dewlap, paunch; Sans. *vama*, an udder), that part of an animal in which the young is conceived and nourished till birth; the place where anything is produced; any large, deep, or obscure cavity: **wombed**, a. *wómb'd*, having a womb.

wombat, **n. wóm'bát** or *wóm'bát* (from *womb*, in allusion to its pouch), a marsupial mammal of the opossum family which burrows in the ground, found in Australia.

women, **n. wóm'mén**, plu. of **woman**, which see.

won, **v. wún**, gained, as by competition or contest; the pt. and pp. of **win**, which see.

wonder, **n. wún'dér** (Icel. *undra*; AS. *wundrian*; old H. Ger. *wunderon*; Ger. *wundern*, a wonder), surprise caused by something new, strange, or unexpected, which at the moment appears inexplicable; a word which expresses less emotion than *astonishment*, and greatly less than *amazement*; a thing which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; a miracle; in *phren.*, a certain organ: **v.** to be struck with surprise or slight astonishment; to feel doubt and curiosity as, "I wonder whether he will be in time": **won'dering**, imp.: **adj.** indulging or feeling wonder: **won'dered**, pp. *-dér'd*: **won'derer**, **n. -dér-ér**, one who wonders: **won'derful**, a. *-fóol*, adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; astonishing: **won'derfully**, ad. *-li*, in a manner to excite wonder or surprise: **won'derfulness**, **n. -nes**, the state of being wonderful: **won'deringly**, ad. *-li*: **won'derment**, **n. -mént**, surprise; astonishment: **won'drous**, a. *-drús*, such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange; marvellous: **won'drously**, ad. *-li*, in a strange manner: **wonder-struck**, a. struck with wonder or surprise: **wonder-working**, a. doing wonders or surprising things.

won't, *wónt*, contr. for *will not*.

wont, **n. wónt** (AS. *wunian*; Dut. *wonen*; Ger. *wohnen*, to persist, to continue; Icel. *vant*; Dan. *vane*, custom, use), custom; use; habit: **adj.** used or accustomed: **v.** to be accustomed: **won't'ed**, a. accustomed; usual.

woo, **v. wó** (AS. *wogan*, to woo, to marry; Fris. *wowen*, to cohabit with a woman—from *woff*, wife), to make love to; to court; to seek, as a wife; to invite with importunity: **woo'ing**, imp. courting; soliciting to wife: **woo'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **woop**, pp. *wó'd*: **wooper**, **n. wó'ér**, a man who solicits a woman to become his wife; a man who courts; a suitor.

wood, **n. wóod** (Icel. *viðr*; Sw. *ved*; AS. *wudu*, wood: W. *gwydd*, trees, shrubs), a large collection of growing trees; the solid part of a tree lying below the bark: trees cut into proper pieces for various uses: **adj.** of or pert. to a wood or woods; made of wood: **v.** to supply or be supplied with growing trees or wood: **wood'ing**, imp.: **wood'ed**, pp. supplied or covered with wood or growing trees: **wooden**, a. *wóod'n*, made of wood; consisting of or resembling wood: clumsy; senseless: **woody**, a. *-i*, abounding with wood or trees: resembling wood; of the nature of wood; ligneous: **woodiness**, **n. -nes**, the state or quality of being woody: **woodless**, a. *-lës*, having no woods or large collections of trees: **wood'bine**, **n. -bin** (*wood*, and *bind*), a name given to the honeysuckle—so called because it binds or encircles like a band: **wood-coal**, lignite or brown-coal, in allusion to its woody texture, which is often as distinct and well preserved as in recent timber: **wood-cock**, a wild fowl allied to the snipe tribe, with a stronger bill and shorter legs: **woodcut**, an engraving on wood; a print or impression from such an engraving: **wood-cutter**, one who fells trees, or who cuts wood; an engraver on wood: **wood-cutting**, the art or employment of cutting wood by saws, &c.; **wood-engraving**: **wood-engraver**, one who cuts figures or designs on or in wood: **wood-engraving**, the art of cutting designs on wood to be afterwards transferred to paper; an engraving on wood; a woodcut: **wood-fretter**, **n. -fret'tér** (*wood*, and *fret*), an insect that burrows in wood: **woodland**, land on which trees are allowed to grow: **adj.** relating to woods: **wood-lark**, a species of lark found near the borders of woods: **wood-louse**, a flatfish insect of a slate-colour, having many feet, inhabiting cellars, gardens, old walls, and moist places; the familiar name of a small white insect found in decaying wood; also called a *wood-mite*: **woodman**, one who fells trees; a forester: **wood-merchant**, a dealer in timber; one who sells fire-wood: **wood-mite**—see under *wood-louse*: **wood-note**, wild music: **wood-nymph**, in *anc. myth.*, a goddess of the woods: **wood-opal**, a variety of opal, or opalised wood, in which the form and texture of the wood are still distinctly visible: **wood-pavement**, a pavement consisting of blocks of wood instead of flagstones: **woodpecker**, a bird, so named from its habit of piercing the bark of trees in search of insects: **wood-pigeon**, the ring-dove, which frequents the woods: **woodroof**, **n. -róf**, also **wood'ruff**, **n. -rúf** (*wood*, and *roof* or *ruff*), a plant found in woods and shady places, cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its whorled leaves, its simple blossom, and its fragrance: **wood-sage**, a herb: **wood-sare**, **n. -sár**

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pín; nôte, nôt, móve;

(wood, and Scot. or prov. Eng. *sare*, sore), matter like saliva or froth found on herbs, being a mere investment or covering for the larvæ of the frog-hoppers: **wood-sorrel**, a plant of the genus *oxalis*, having an acid taste: **woodstone**, a common term for silicified wood: **wood-tin**, a variety of tin ore—so called from its fibrous texture resembling that of wood—usually of a brown or yellowish-grey colour: **woodward**, a forester; a warden of woods: **wood-work**, that part of a structure which is made of wood: **woody fibre** or **woody tissue**, that which constitutes the principal portion of the wood of trees; the very slender, transparent, membranous tubes lying in bundles in the tissue of plants, forming wood, and such substances as hemp and flax: **wooden leg**, a stump or support made for a person as a substitute for a lost leg: **wooden shoe**, a shoe shaped out of wood; a sabot: **wooden spoon**, a spoon made of wood: **wooden-ware**, a general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use made of wood: **in the wood**, applied to wine in casks.

woeër, **wooling**, &c.—see **wool**.

woody, **woodiness**—see **wood**.

woof, *n.* *wof* (old H. Ger. *wēban*, to weave: Icel. *vefa*, to weave, to twine), the web or cross-threads in weaving: **woofy**, *a.* *-i*, resembling the woof; having a close texture.

wool, *n.* *woöl* (Goth. *willa*; Icel. *ull*; Fris. *will*; Fin. *willä*; W. *gwan*; L. *villus*, a lock, a tuft of hair: Gr. *oulos*, woolly), the soft fine hair which covers the sheep; any fine fibres resembling those of wool: **wooled**, *a.* *woöld*, having wool, as fine *wooled*: **woolen**, *a.* *woöln*, made of wool; consisting of wool: **wool**, *n.* *woöl*, *a.* *-i*, resembling wool; clothed with wool, or with a down resembling it: **wooliness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being woolly: **wool-comber**, one whose business is to dress and comb wool: **wool-dyed**, *a.* *-died*, in the form of yarn or wool before being made into cloth: **wool-fell**, a skin which still retains its wool: **wool-gathering**, *n.* idle indulgence of the imagination: **adj.** indulging in idle dreamy fancies; listless: **wool-growing**, *a.* producing sheep chiefly for the sake of their wool: **wool-grower**, a person who raises sheep chiefly for the production of wool: **wool-pack**, a bag of wool weighing 240 lbs.; a thing bulky but of little weight: **woolsack**, in the *House of Lords*, the seat of the Lord Chancellor, said to have originally consisted of a large square bag of wool covered with red cloth: **wool-staple**, a city or town to which wool was brought for sale at the king's staple: **wool-stapler**, a dealer in wool; one who sorts wools for the different kinds of manufacture: **woollen-drapeer**, a dealer in woollen cloth: **woolens**, *n. plu.* fabrics made of wool, or of a mixture of wool and cotton.

woold, *v.* *wöld* (prov. Eng. *woulders*, bandages: Dut. *woelen*, to move to and fro, to wind: Swiss, *willen*, to wrap round), among *seamen*, to wind a rope round a mast or spar on a place where it has been fished or scarfed; to wrap a yard round in order to prevent it chafing: **woolding**, *imp.* *n.* the act of winding, as a rope round a mast; the ropes used for binding or winding around a mast or spar: **woolded**, *pp.*

woorali—see **wourali**.

wootz, *n.* *wötz*, a superior quality of steel imported from India, and of which it is said the celebrated Damascus sword-blades were made.

word, *n.* *wörd* (Goth. *ward*; Ger. *wort*, word: Lith. *wardas*, name), a single part of speech; an articulate sound, or combination of sounds, expressing an idea; a term; talk; discourse; promise; an order; signal; tidings; a message; a dispute; a declaration; a motto; a proverb: *v.* to express in words: **word-ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act or manner of expressing in words: **worded**, *pp.* expressed in words: **wordy**, *a.* *-i*, using many and needless words; full of words: **wordily**, *ad.* *-i*: **wordiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of abounding in words: **wordless**, *a.* *-lē*, silent: **word-book**, a vocabulary or collection of words arranged in particular order: a good word, commendation; an expression to edify or instruct: **good words**, words spoken or written for improvement; wise instruction: **in word**, in declaration or resolution only: **in a word**, briefly; to sum up: **by word of mouth**, orally; by actual speech, and not by a written message: **compound word**, a word made up of two or more words, often united by a hyphen, as *workman*, *bookcase*, *forget-me-not*: **The Word**, one

of the titles of Christ Jesus; the Scriptures pre-eminently: **word for word**, in the exact order of words; literally: **to eat one's words**, to retract what has been said.

work, *v.* *wör*—see **wear 2**.

work, *n.* *wörk* (Goth. *vaürkjan*, to work, to do: AS. *weorc*, work, labour: old H. Ger. *wurcho*, a labourer), physical or mental labour; something produced by toil, whether mental or bodily; an engineering structure; a production of art; operation; employment; labour; the operation of sewing; figures wrought with the needle; action; treatment or management; a literary production; feat; achievement: *v.* to produce by mental or bodily toil; to shape; to manufacture; to effect; to perform; to be in action so as to produce something; to labour; to carry on operations; to act or operate on; to bring into any state by action; to influence by acting upon; to lead; to manage or direct when in motion; to direct the movements of; to embroider with a needle; to sew; to ferment or cause to ferment; to act internally, as a medicine: **work'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* acting; operating; devoted to bodily toil; fermenting: *n.* motion; operation; fermentation: **worked**, *pp.* *wörkt*, laboured; managed; fermented: **wrought**, *v.* *raökt*, another pt. and pp. of the verb *work*; formed by work or labour: **works**, *n. plu.* *wörks*, in *mil.*, a general name for walls, parapets, trenches, &c., thrown up for attack or defence; structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, &c.; the buildings and grounds of a manufacturing establishment; the different parts of a piece of mechanism; in *theol.*, moral duties without faith: **workable**, *a.* *-äb*, that can be worked; that is worth working: **work'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who works: **work'man**, *n.* a man employed in manual labour; a mechanic: **work-woman**, a woman engaged in skilled labour: **work'manlike**, *a.* *-lik*, becoming a skillful workman; well performed; skilful: **work'manly**, *ad.* *-i*, *adj.* skilful; well performed: **work'manship**, *n.* *ship*, the style of art or execution shown in any work; that which is effected or produced by manual labour; the skill of a workman: **work-fellow**, one engaged in the same work with another: **work-folk**, persons that labour in certain occupations: **work-house**, a manufactory; a house for the poor and destitute: **working-classes**, those who earn their bread by manual labour; labourers, mechanics, and others receiving weekly wages: **working-day**, a day on which ordinary labour or business is carried on as distinguished from the *Sunday*: **working-drawing**, a drawing of the whole, or of a part, of any designed structure, machine, &c., made to a scale, intended to be the guide in its construction: **workshop**, a place where workmen carry on their employment: **field-works**, in *mil.* works created for a temporary purpose in front of any fortification: **to set to work**, to employ; to engage in any business or labour: **to work out**, to effect by toil; **to work up**, to employ materials in the manufacturing of articles; to make way: **to go to work**, to begin labour; to commence operations.

world, *n.* *wörld* (AS. *weröld*: Dut. *wereld*; Fris. *warl*, the world: Icel. *veröld*, the universe, the age or life of man—from *öid*, age, lifetime, and *ver*, a man: Goth. *vair*; AS. *wer*; L. *vir*, a man), the globe or planet on which we live; the universe; the earth; the present state of existence; the enjoyments and cares of the present life; course of life; customs and practices of men; people in general; in *Script.* sometimes, the Roman empire; a large and definite tract of country; the whole human race; the ungodly; very much or a great deal, as a "world of good"; time, as, "world without end": **world'y**, *a.* *-i*, relating to this life; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; secular; temporal; bent on gain; human: **worldliness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being addicted to gain and temporal enjoyments: **world'ing**, *n.* one devoted to the world and its pleasures: **world'y minded**, *a.* devoted to gain and the pleasures of this life, and regardless of the future: **world'y-mindedness**, *n.* the state or quality of being engrossed with the gains and pleasures of this life: **for all the world**, for any consideration whatever; exactly: **in the world**, in possibility: **New World**, the continent of America, as distinguished from Europe, Asia, and Africa, which are called the *Old World*.

worm, *n.* *wörm* (AS. *wyrm*; Ger. *wurm*; L. *vermis*, a worm: Dut. *wremelen*, to creep: Dan. *vrime*, to swarm: old Eng. *wrim*, a worm), any long, small, creep-

cōw, böy, jōt; püre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ing animal entirely without feet, or with very short ones; the well-known, long, string-like creature that lives in the earth; a grub; a maggot; *figuratively*, anything that gnaws or torments internally or one's conscience; a thing debased and despised; anything spiral or thread-like, as the thread of a screw; in a *still*, the coil of pipe lodged among cold water through which the vapour or spirit runs and is condensed; a small worm-like ligament under the tongue of a dog; **v.** to work gradually and secretly; to undermine or expel by slow and secret means: **worm-ing**, *imp.* entering by insinuation: **wormed**, *pp.* **wormed**: **wormy**, *a.* **wormy**, relating to or abounding with worms: **worm-like**, *a.* **-lik**, resembling a worm: **worm-eaten**, *a.* gnawed or pierced by worms; old; worthless: **worm-powder**, a medicine for expelling worms from the intestines: **worm-shaped**, *a.* in *bot.*, more or less cylindrical and contorted: **worm-wheel**, a wheel having teeth formed to fit into the spiral spaces of a screw, so that the wheel may be turned by the screw: to **worm one's self into**, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations: **blind- or slow-worm**, a slug-like snail-like lizard common in Europe, living in holes in rocks, under stones, and in suchlike places.

wormwood, *n.* **worm-wood** (AS. *wormwurt*, worm-wort—from being good against worms), a plant possessing intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities—so called because it destroys worms.

worn, *v.* **worn**, *pp.* of **wear**, *wh. see*.

wornil, *n.* **wornil** (a *din.* from *worm*), the larva or maggot of an insect found on the backs of cattle.

worry, *v.* **worry** (imitative of the gurgling sound made in the throat by a choking person: *Dut.* *worpen*, to strangle, to choke; *Ger.* *würgen*, to choke; *Fr.* *serpina*, to rattle in the throat), to suffocate; to mangle with the teeth; to harass with care or anxiety, or with importunity; to tease; to fatigue; to persecute brutally: **worrying**, *imp.* teasing; troubling; harassing: **worried**, *pp.* **-id**, fatigued; harassed: **worrier**, *n.* **-r**, one who.

worse, *a.* **wers** (Goth. *vairs*; *Icel.* *verri*; old *H. Ger.* *weirs*, worse), used as the comparative of the adjective *bad*; bad or ill in a greater degree; more depraved and corrupt: **ad.** in a manner more evil or bad; *n.* not the advantage; loss, as, "Judah was put to the worse"; something less good, as, "he does not think the worse of him for it": **worst**, *a.* **werst**, superl. degree of *bad*; bad or ill in the highest degree; *n.* the most evil or calamitous state; the height, in an ill sense: **v.** to get the advantage over in contest; to defeat: **worsting**, *imp.* **worsted**, *pp.* defeated; overthrown.

worship, *n.* **wérship** (AS. *weorthscipe*, state of worth, worthiness—from *worth*, price, honour, and *ship*, state of; Goth. *waírths*, worth, price; *W. guerth*, price, value), a title of honour used in addressing certain magistrates, &c.; the act of paying honours to God; the honours thus paid; high honour or respect; mean or submissive respect: **v.** to pay divine honours to; to adore; to honour highly; to idolise; to perform religious service: **worshipping**, *imp.* *n.* the act of paying divine honours to: **worshipped**, *pp.* **-shippt**, treated with divine honours; treated with the highest respect: **worshipper**, *n.* **-per**, one who pays divine honours to: **worshipful**, *a.* **-fóol**, worthy of honour from his character or dignity; a term of respect applied to magistrates and corporate bodies: **worshipfully**, *ad.* **li**.

worst, *n.* **werst**—see under *worse*.

worsted, *n.* **woósted** or **woósted** (from *Worsted*, a village near Norwich), twisted thread spun out of long combed wool, used in making stockings, &c.: **adj.** consisting or made of worsted.

wort, *n.* **wért** (AS. *wort*; *Icel.* *virtir*; Low *Ger.* *wort*; *Ger.* *wurze*, wort, the decoction of barley of which beer is made; new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation).

wort, *n.* **wért** (old *H. Ger.* *wurz*, a herb, grass; *Icel.* *wrt*, a plant; Goth. *waúrts*, a root), a plant; a herb; now used only in compound words, as *colewort*, *liverwort*.

worth, *n.* **wérth** (AS. *weorth*, price, value; Goth. *waírths*, worth, price; *Icel.* *verð*, price, money), that quality of a thing which gives to it a value; price; rate; excellence; merit; usefulness; comparative importance: **adj.** equal in value to; deserving of; having an estate or means to the value of: **worthless**, *a.* **-les**, without value; without virtue or moral excellence; degraded: **worthlessly**, *ad.* **-li**; **worthlessness**,

n. **-nès**, the quality of being worthless; want of value, excellence, and the like: **worthy**, *a.* **wérth**, having worth or excellence; deserving, in a good or bad sense; meritorious; estimable; having qualities suited to: *n.* a man distinguished for estimable qualities: a man of valour: **worthies**, *n. plur.* **-this**, men of eminent and estimable qualities: **worthily**, *ad.* **-thli**, in a manner suited to; according to merit; justly; deservedly: **worthiness**, *n.* **-nès**, desert; merit; excellence.

wot, *v.* **wót** (see *wit*), the *pt.* of *wit*, to know; to be aware.

would, *v.* **wóod** (see *will*), the *pt.* of *will*: I wish or wished to; familiarly, wish to do, or to have; should wish; I wish or I pray, as, "would to God," "I would there might be a law to restrain fools": **a would be**, vainly professing to be.

wound, *n.* **wónd** (AS. *wund*; *Icel.* *und*, a wound; Goth. *vunds*, wounded), a cut or suchlike injury to the skin or flesh of an animal; any hurt or injury given by violence: **v.** to cut or rend the skin or flesh of an animal; to hurt or injure by violence: **wounding**, *imp.* hurting or injuring the skin or flesh; *n.* hurt; injury: **wounded**, *pp.* **wounder**, *n.* **-er**, one who wounds.

wound, *v.* **wóund** (see *wind* 2), *pt.* of the verb *wind*. **woural** or **worral**, *n.* **wórd-ál**, a deadly poison made in Guiana from several plants, and used to poison arrows.

wove, *pt.* **wóv**, woven, *pp.* **wóv'n**, of weave, which see: **wove-paper**, a writing-paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed like *laid-paper*.

wrack, *n.* **rák** (*Icel.* *reka*, to cast, to drive; *rekatre*, driftwood; *F. erac* or *ureach*, what is driven up by the sea, sea-weed cast on the shore: connected with *wreck*), a sea-plant, the stalks of which are terminated by watery bladders—used for making kelp, and as a manure; a sea-plant having long grass-like leaves—collected for packing, and for stuffing mattresses.

wrath, *n.* **ráth**, in *Scot.*, the supposed apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen immediately before death or a little after; an apparition; an unreal image.

wrangle, *v.* **ráng-gl** (*Dan.* *rangle*, to rattle; *Icel.* *hrang*, noise, disturbance: *Norm.* *rangla*, to wrangle, to dispute), to dispute angrily; to quarrel with much noise; to bicker; to squabble: *n.* an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel: **wragling**, *imp.* **-gling**, disputing angrily; *n.* the act of disputing or contending angrily; an altercation: **wrangled**, *pp.* **rángled**, *pp.* **-glér**, an angry disputant; in the University of Cambridge, one of the students who pass in the first class of mathematical honours, the first in the list being styled *senior wrangler*, and the others respectively *second wrangler*, *third wrangler*, &c.: **wranglership**, *n.* **-ship**, the honour or position of a wrangler.

wrap, *v.* **rap** (*Fr.* *wrappe*, to wrap; Goth. *briwájan*, to wrap round: *Dut.* *wopperen*, to dangle; *Scot.* *wrabil*, to twist or crawl about, to cover by winding something round; to wind or fold together; to involve totally: **wrapping**, *imp.* winding; folding: **adj.** designed for rolling round or covering: *n.* a cover; an envelope; the act of one who wraps: **wrapped** or **wrapt**, *pt.* and *pp.* **rápt**, folded; enclosed: **wraper**, *n.* **-per**, that in which anything is enclosed; an envelope: a loose upper garment.

wrath, *n.* **ráth** (AS. *wráth*, sharp, bitter: *Dut.* *wreed*, sharp of taste, rough: *Sw.* *wrede*, wrath: *Dan.* *wred*, angry), violent anger; fury; the effects of great anger; in *Script.*, just punishment of an offence or crime: **wrathful**, *a.* **-fóol**, very angry; greatly incensed; furious; springing from wrath: **wrathfully**, *ad.* **-li**: **wrathfulness**, *n.* **-nès**, the state of being wrathful: **wrathless**, *a.* **-les**, without wrath.

wreak, *v.* **rék** (Goth. *fríkan*, to pursue; AS. *wreacan*, to give effect to: old *Sw.* *wraka*, to drive: connected with *wrack*), to execute; to inflict for the purpose of vengeance: **wreaking**, *imp.* **wreaked**, *pp.* **rékt**.

wreath, *n.* **réth** (*Dan.* *wride*; *Sw.* *wrida*, to wring or twist: *Dan.* *wridig*, pliable; *wride*, a whip of hay: connected with *writh* and *wry*), something curled or twisted; a garland; a chaplet: **wreath**, *v.* **réth**, to twist; to interweave; to encircle, as with a garland; to be interwoven: **wreathing**, *imp.* entwining: *n.* act of twisting or encircling: **wreathed**, *pp.* **réthed**, entwined: **wreathless**, *a.* **réthless**, without a wreath: **wreath y**, *a.* **-i**, resembling a wreath; twisted; curled: **wreath'en**, *a.* **-én**, in *Script.*, intertwining, as in a wreath.

máte, mátt, fár, láw; méte, mêt, hér; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôtt, móve;

wreck, *n.* *rēk* (Icel. *rēka*, to cast, to drive: F. *vrac*, what is driven up by the sea: Dut. *wracke*, shipwreck: Low Ger. *worak*, a poor contemptible creature: connected with *wrack*), the ruins of a ship, caused by being driven on rocks, or on shore, by the violence of a tempest, or suchlike causes; the goods cast ashore from a ship that has broken up at sea; ruin; destruction; the remains of anything broken up or ruined: **v.** to ruin or destroy by dashing on rocks or shoals; to ruin; to suffer ruin: **wrecking**, *imp.: **wrecked**, *pp.* *rēkt*, broken by being dashed on rocks or on shore: **wrecker**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who plunders the goods cast on shore from a wrecked vessel; one who allures ships to destruction by exhibiting false lights and other means for the sake of plunder.*

wren, *n.* *rēn* (AS. *wrenna*; Gael. *dreadhan*, a wren), a small well-known bird.

wrench, *n.* *rēnsh* (old Eng. *wrench*, a trick, a sharp turn: Dut. *rancken*, to bend, to turn aside: Low Ger. *wriicken*, to move to and fro), a sudden or violent twist; a sprain; a tool for forcibly turning iron screws: **v.** to force by twisting; to sprain; to distort: **wrenching**, *imp.* wrestling or twisting violently: **wrenched**, *pp.* *rēnshd*, pulled with a twist.

wrest, *v.* *rēst* (Fris. *wrisse*, to writhe, to twist: Dan. *wriste*, to wrest, to wrench: prov. Ger. *riest*, the wrist), to twist or extort by violence; to force from by violent twisting; to distort; to turn from its natural meaning: **n.** distortion; violent pulling and twisting: **wrestling**, *imp.*: **wrested**, *pp.* distorted; perverted: **wrestler**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who wrests.

wrestle, *v.* *rēsstl* (AS. *wrestthan*, to wrestle—from *wraestan*, to twist: Dut. *wraestlen*, to wrestle—connected with *wrest*), to contend by tugging and twisting each other about; to struggle; to contend with: **wrestling**, *imp.* *-ling*, striving to throw down by tugging and twisting: **n.** the act of one who contests in a trial of strength; an athletic exercise, in which two persons strive by tugging and twisting to throw each other down; struggle; contention: **wrestler**, *n.* *-lēr*, one who contests with another in a trial of strength, endeavouring to throw an adversary by swinging and twisting him, or by tripping him up.

wretch, *n.* *rēch* (AS. *wrecca*, an exile, a miserable man), a worthless degraded creature; one sunk in the deepest distress; an outcast; a person sunk in vice: **wretched**, *a.* very miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep distress; very poor, mean, or worthless; contemptible: **wretchedly**, *adv.* *-lī*, meanly; poorly: **wretchiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, extreme misery or unhappiness.

wriggle, *v.* *riggl* (Low Ger. *wraggeln*, to work a thing loose by shaking to and fro: Bav. *roglich*, loose, shaking: Norm. *rugga*, Dan. *rokke*, to rock or vacillate), to move the body to and fro with short turns; to put the body into a quick shifting motion: **wriggling**, *imp.* *-gling*, moving the body to and fro with quick turns: **n.** the act of one who wriggles: **wriggled**, *pp.* *riggl'd*: **wriggler**, *n.* *-glēr*, one who wriggles.

wright, *n.* *rit* (AS. *wyrcean*, to work; *wyrhta*, a maker; connected with *work*), a workman; one engaged in some mechanical occupation; in *Scot.*, a carpenter; used chiefly in compounds, as *shipwright*, *millwright*.

wring, *v.* *ring* (AS. *wringan*, to wring, to press: Low Ger. *wringen*, to twist: Dan. *wringle*; Ger. *ringen*, to twist, to wrest), to turn and strain forcibly; to force by twisting; to squeeze; to harass; to press with extreme pain; to distort; to persecute with extortion; to bend or strain out of its usual position: **n.** a forcible twist: **wringing**, *imp.* *n.* a twisting or writhing; the act of pressing and twisting the hands in anguish: **wringed**, *pp.* *ringd*, also *wrung*, *pp.* *ring*, twisted; pressed; extorted: **wringer**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who wrings: to **wring from**, to obtain from by violence or other unfair means; to extort: to **wring off**, to force off or separate by pressing and twisting: to **wring out**, to force or squeeze out by twisting: **wring-bolt**, in *shipbuilding*, a bolt used to bend the planks against the timbers till they are permanently fastened: **wring-stave**, one of the bars of wood employed in applying the wring-bolts.

wrinkle, *n.* *ringkl* (Dut. *wrinkelen*, to twist, to curl: Dan. *range*, to rattle: prov. Dan. *wringle*, to go unevenly), a small ridge or furrow formed on a smooth surface by shrinking or contraction, chiefly applied to the skin of the face; a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth: **v.** to contract into small ridges or furrows; to make rough or uneven: **wrinkling**, *imp.* *-kling*, con-

tracting into furrows or ridges: **wrinkled**, *pp.* *ringkl'd*: **adj.** having wrinkles: **wrinkly**, *a.* *-klī*, having a tendency to be wrinkled.

wrist, *n.* *rist* (Fris. *wristust*; prov. Ger. *riest*, the wrist: AS. *wraestan*, to twist: connected with **wrest**, which see), the joint on which the hand turns, and by which it is united to the arm: **wrist-band**, the band or lower part of the sleeve of a garment which covers the wrist: **wristlet**, *n.* *-lēt*, an elastic band on the upper part of a glove which confines the wrist.

writ, *n.* *rit*—see **write**.

write, *v.* *rit* (Icel. *writa*, to write: Dan. *riste*, to score, to scratch: Sw. *rita*, to draw, to trace: Low Ger. *riten*, to draw, to tear), to form characters with a pen or suchlike on paper or other material; to express by means of forming letters and words; to impress durably; to compose or produce, as an author; to tell or communicate by a letter; to perform the act of tracing or marking letters or figures in order to represent sounds or ideas; to send a letter or letters; to combine ideas and express them on paper for the information of others; to style or call one's self: **writing**, *imp.* forming letters or figures with a pen: **adj.** used or intended for writing: **n.** the act of forming characters or letters on paper, &c., in order to record ideas for the information of others; anything expressed in letters and words; any written composition; a manuscript; a book or pamphlet: **writings**, *n. plu.* legal instrs.; official papers, deeds, &c.: **wrote**, *pt. rot*, did write: **written**, *pp. rit'n*: **adj.** expressed in letters or words; reduced to writing: **writer**, *n.* *rit'er*, an author; a clerk or amanuensis; in *Scot.*, a legal practitioner, holding nearly the same position as an attorney in England; a solicitor: **writership**, *n.* the office or position of a writer: **writ**, *n.* *rit*, that which is written—applied particularly to the Sacred Scriptures, as *Holy Writ*; a legal instr. to enforce obedience to an order or sentence of a court of justice; a legal instr. served as the first step to an action against a debtor; a judicial process to summon an offender: **writing-book**, a copy-book at school: **writing-case**, a portable case for holding writing materials: **writing-desk**, a sloping table for writing on; a portable folding case with a sloping top when spread open for writing on: **writing-ink**, a fluid, generally black, but of other colours, for writing with: **writing-master**, one who gives instruction in writing: **writing-paper**, highly sized and glazed paper for writing on, as distinguished from *printing-paper*: **writing-school**, a place where writing is taught: **writing-table**, a table of convenient height for writing at, for a library, study, or chambers, and suchlike: **writer to the signet**, in *Scot.*, one of a society of lawyers equal to the highest class of attorneys in England—usually contracted into **W.S.**

writhe, *v.* *riðh* (Dan. *wride*; Sw. *wrida*, to wring or twist: Dan. *wridig*, pliable), to twist with violence; to distort; to be distorted as from agony: **writhing**, *imp.* *riðhing*, twisting; distorting: **n.** the act of one who or that which writhes: **writhed**, *pp.* *riðhd*.

written, *v.* *rit'n*—see **write**.

wrong, *n.* *rōng* (Dan. *wrange*, to twist: Icel. *rangr*, crooked, unjust), what is *wrung* or turned aside from the right or straight way to the desired end; error; injury; injustice: **adj.** turned aside from a straight line; not right; unfit; unsuitable; not according to truth: **ad.** not rightly; amiss: **v.** to injure; to treat with injustice; to impute evil unjustly: **wronging**, *imp.* treating with injustice: **wronged**, *pp.* *rōngd*: **wrongful**, *a.* *-fōl*, injurious; unjust: **wrongfully**, *ad.* *-lī*: **wrongfulness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being wrongful: **wrongly**, *adv.* *-lī*, in a wrong manner; unjustly: **wrongous**, *a.* *rōng'ūs*, in *Scot.* law, illegal; not right: **wrong-doer**, one who does wrong: **wrongdoing**, *n.* evil or wicked actions: **wrong-headed**, *a.* obstinately wrong in opinion; perverse: **wrong-headedness**, *n.* the state or quality of being obstinately wrong in opinions.

wrote, *v.* *rot*, *pt.* of **write**, which see.

wroth, *a.* *rōuth* (from *wrath*, which see), very angry; much exasperated.

wrought, *v.* *rōwt* (AS. *wroht*, worked: see **work**), *pt.* or *pp.* of **work**; effected; performed; produced; actuated; influenced; agitated; disturbed; manufactured; in *arch.*, brought to a fair surface; decorated by hand-labour: **wrought on or upon**, prevailed on; influenced: **wrought to or up to**, excited; inflamed: **wrought-iron**, cast-iron rendered tough and malleable.

cōw, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, sham, thing, there, zeal.

wrung, *v.* *rung*, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb **wring**, which see.

wry, *a.* *ri* (a corrupt form of *writhe*: Dan. *wrie*, to wring or twist; *wreden*, half-sour; Dut. *wroed*, sour, harsh), twisted; turned to one side; crooked; perverted; **wryness**, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being distorted; **wry-neck**, a neck distorted or drawn to one side; name of a bird, so called from its habit of moving its head and neck in various directions: **wry-necked**, *a.* distorted; turned to one side.

wulfenite, *n.* *wōlf'en-it* (after the Austrian metallurgist *Wulfen*), a mineral of a wax or orange-yellow

colour occurring in short prismatic or pyramidal crystals; the molybdate of lead.

wurail, *n.* *wō-rā-il*, also **woorari**, *n.* *wō-rā-ri*, and **ourari**, *cō-rā-ri*, other spellings of **wurail**, which see. **wych-elm**, *n.* *wōch'ēlm* (same as *witch-elm*), a variety of the elm, a native of Great Britain: **wych-hazel**, same as *witch-hazel*.

wynd, *n.* *wīnd* (AS. *windan*, to bend, to twist), in *Scot.*, a lane or alley.

wyvern, *n.* *wīvern* (old F. *vivre*, a viper: L. *vipera*, a snake, a serpent), a fabulous creature representing a flying serpent, and so figured in coats of arms.

X

Xanthian, *a.* *zān'thī-ān*, *pert.* to or brought from **Xanthus**.

xanthic, *a.* *zān'thik* (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow), tending towards a yellow colour; *pert.* to a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid.

xanthidium, *n.* *zān'thīd'ī-ūm*, *plu.* *xanthid'ia*, *-ī-ā* (new L.—from Gr. *xanthos*, yellow), a microscopic plant, having a globular, flattened shape, and bristled with spines, found fossil in flint and hornstone; recent species possess a colouring matter of a deep yellowish green.

xanthine, *n.* *zān'thīn* (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow: F. *xanthine*), the yellow insoluble colouring matter in certain plants and flowers: **xanthite**, *n.* *-thit*, a mineral of the garnet family, occurring in small greenish-yellow grains.

xanthophylline, *n.* *zān'thōf'ū-līn* (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *phyllon*, a leaf), the yellow colouring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn: **xanthophyllite**, *n.* *-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a yellowish colour and foliated texture.

xanthous, *a.* *zān'thūs* (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow), applied to a variety of mankind, including individuals having brown, yellow, or red hair; in composition, **xan tho**, *-thō*, as a prefix.

xebece, *n.* *zē-bēk* (Sp. *zabegue*; F. *chebec*), a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean Sea.

xerasia, *n.* *zē-rā-sī-ā* (Gr. *xerasia*, dryness—from *xeros*, dry), in *med.*, a disease of the scalp characterised by dryness.

xeroderma, *n.* *zē-rō-dēr-mā* (Gr. *xeros*, dry, and *derma*, skin), in *med.*, a dry and parched state of the skin which in its severest form is known by the name of *ichthyosis*, or fish-skin disease.

xerophagy, *n.* *zē-rōf'ā-jī* (Gr. *xeros*, dry, and *phagein*, to eat), the limitation of food to dry aliments.

Y

y was used as a prefix by many old writers, without, however, increasing or modifying the meaning of the word; it has the sound of *ē*, as in *y-clad*, *ē-kīad*, *clad*: **y-clept**, *ē-klēpt*, called: **y-drad**, *ē-drād*, *dreaded*: **y** in such words representing the AS. *ge*, the general prefix with participles.

y, *wt*, one of the forked pieces which support the pivots of the telescope of a theodolite, and the like—so called from their form.

yacht, *n.* *yōt* (Dut. *jaghte*, a light ship fit to give chase with—from *jaghen*, to chase, to hurry), a light and fast-sailing vessel, used for pleasure-trips, racing, and the like: **yacht'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one sailing a yacht: **yacht'ing**, *n.* sailing on pleasure-excursions in a yacht: *adj.* relating to yachts and their use.

yager, *n.* *yā-gēr* (Ger. *jager*, a hunter), in *Prussia*, a rifleman; in *Austria*, a mountaineer belonging to a body of light infantry.

yahoo, *n.* *yā-hō* (a name used by Swift in *Gulliver's travels*), a savage, or one like a savage.

yak, *n.* *yāk*, the grunting-ox of Tartary.

yam, *n.* *yām* (F. *igname*; Sp. *igname*; W.I. *ihame*), a large esculent root or tuber of various climbing plants growing in tropical climates, forming, when boiled or roasted, a wholesome and palatable food.

Yankee, *n.* *yāng-kē* (a supposed corruption of the F. *Anglais*, English, or *English* by the American Indians: Scot. *yankee*, a sharp, clever, forward woman; *yancking*, active, pushing), a citizen of New England, or of the Northern States of America; a general name of slight reproach applied to the inhabitants of the United States of America: **Yankee-doodle**, *n.*

xerophthalmia, *n.* *zē-rōf'thāl'mī-ā* (Gr. *xeros*, dry, and *ophthalmos*, the eye), in *med.*, a dryness of the eye from deficiency of the tears.

xiphoid, *a.* *zīf'ōid* (Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, resemblance), in *anat.*, sword-shaped; ensiform; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

xiphosura, *n.* *zīf'ō-sū-rā* (Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *oura*, a tail), a division of the crustaceans, in which the last segment of the body forms a long, sharp-pointed weapon, as in the king-crab.

xylite, *n.* *zī-līt* (Gr. *xulon*, wood, and *lithos*, a stone), a peculiar liquid found in pyroxylic spirit; a mineralogical term for those varieties of amianthus which have a woolly-like texture, better known as *mountain-wood*, *rock-wood*, &c.

xylō, *zī-lō* (Gr. *xulon*, wood), a prefix in compound words denoting relation to wood, or that wood enters into the composition: **xylocarpus**, *a.* *-kār'pūs* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), bearing fruit which becomes hard and woody: **xylography**, *n.* *zī-lōf'rā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art or art of cutting figures or designs in wood; wood-engraving: **xylographic**, *a.* *zī-lō-grāf'ik*, *pert.* to or done in wood-engraving: **xyloid**, *a.* *zī-lō'id* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a white explosive compound made by the action of strong nitric acid on starch or woody fibre—related to gun-cotton, but exploding with less violence: **xylophagi**, *n.* *plu.* *zī-lōf'ā-jī* (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), wood-eaters: **xylophagans**, *n.* *plu.* *-gānz*, insects whose larvæ devour the wood of the trees in which they are hatched: **xylophagous**, *a.* *-gūs*, eating or feeding on wood: **xylophilans**, *n.* *plu.* *zī-lōf'ī-lānz* (Gr. *philo*, I love), a tribe of beetles and certain larvæ that live on decayed wood:

xyloretine, *n.* *zī-lōf'ē-tīn* (Gr. *rhetine*, resin), a sub-fossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of certain peat-mosses.

-yōd'ā, a ludicrous name applied to North Americans; a tune or melody of the United States.

yanolite, *n.* *yān'ō-līt*, a mineral, one of the garnet family; same as *axinite*.

yap, *v.* *yāp* (Scot. *yap*, to be eagerly desirous of food: F. *yapper*, to yelp, to bark), to bark: **yap'ping**, *imp.* *adj.* barking; snapping: **yapped**, *pp.* *yāpt*.

yard, *n.* *yārd* (AS. *geard*; Ger. *gerte*, a wand, a measuring-rod; Dut. *garde*, a rod), a staff; a rod; a measure of 3 feet, or 36 inches; in a ship, a long piece of timber, having a rounded taper towards each end, and slung by its centre to a mast: **yard-arm**, one half of a ship's yard from the centre or mast to the end.

yard, *n.* *yārd* (from rods or wattle-work affording the readiest means of making fences: Ice. *gárd*, a fence, a hedge; AS. *geard*, an enclosure; W. *gárd*, a yard or garden), an enclosure in which any work is carried on; a small enclosed space adjoining a house or building; in *Scot.*, a small enclosed garden: *v.* to put or confine cattle in a yard: **yard'ing**, *imp.* *yārd'ed*, *pp.*

yarn, *n.* *yār'n* (Ice. and Ger. *garn*; Dut. *garen*, yarn, thread), wool spun into thread fit for the weaver; the thread spun loosely from such substances as cotton, flax, and hemp; one of the strands of a rope; among *seamen*, a familiar term for a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his messmates, who is said then to *spin a yarn*.

yarn-nut, *n.* *yār'nūt* (Dan. *jordnot*; Sw. *jordnot*, an earth-nut), the earth-nut; the pig-nut.

yarrow, *n.* *yār'rō* (AS. *gearwe*), a composite plant having a strong odour and pungent taste; milfoil.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hër; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

yatahan, *n.* *yâtâd-gân*, a long Turkish dagger, usually curved.

yaw, *v.* *yâw*, to rise in blisters which break into white froth, as in cane-juice.

yaw, *v.* *yâw* (prov. Ger. *gagen*, to rock, to shake), to steer wild or out of the line of her course, as a ship: *n.* the temporary deviation of a ship from a direct course: **yawing**, *imp.*: **yawed**, *pp.* *yâwed*.

yaw, *n.* *yâw* (African), the African name of a raspberry: **yaws**, *n.* *plu.* *yâwz*, a certain contagious disease common in Africa and elsewhere, consisting of eruptions somewhat resembling raspberries.

yawl, *n.* *yâwl* (Gael. *geola*, a ship's boat: Sw. *julte*: Dan. *jølle*, a yawl), a light and rather narrow boat belonging to a ship, usually carrying four or six oars.

yawl, *v.* *yâwl* (prov. Ger. *jaueln*; Swiss, *jaulen*, to lament, to wail: Icel. *gola*, to howl), to cry; to howl like a dog; to yell: **yawling**, *imp.*: **yawled**, *pp.* *yâwld*.

yawn, *v.* *yâwn* (AS. *geornian*; old H. Ger. *giron*: Icel. *gira*: Ger. *chainein*, to gape, to yawn), to open wide the mouth through drowsiness or weariness; to gape; to open wide: *n.* a gaping; an opening wide: **yawning**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of gaping or opening the jaws wide: **yawned**, *pp.* *yâwned*, **yawningly**, *ad.* *-li*.

ycleped or **yclept**, *é-klépt* (AS. *gea*, a mere augment, and *clippian*, to call), an old and quaint term, signifying "named," "called"—see remarks under *y*.

ye, *pron.* *yé* (AS. *ge*; Dan. *i*; Goth. *jus*; Ger. *thr*, *ye*), the pron. of the second person—being the *plu.* of *thou*—is now only used in solemn formal discourses, *you* being the *plu.* form usually employed.

yea, *ad.* *yâ* (AS. *gea*, *yes*; *yes*; Goth., Ger., and Dut. *ja*, *yes*), *yes*; it is so; indeed.

yeau, *v.* *yén* (AS. *eantian*, to bring forth young, as a sheep: Gael. *uan*, a lamb), to lamb: **yeauing**, *imp.*: **yeaued**, *pp.* *yéud*, brought forth, as a lamb: **yeauing**, *n.* the young of sheep.

year, *n.* *yér* (Goth. *fer*; Ger. *jahr*: Icel. *ar*), the period of time determined by one revolution of the earth round the sun, which it accomplishes in about 365½ days; the period commencing on 1st January, and ending 31st December: **years**, *n.* *plu.* *age*, or old age: **yearling**, *n.* *-ling*, a beast in the second year of its age: *ad.* being a year old: **yearly**, *a.* *-li*, happening or coming every year; annual; lasting a year: *ad.* once a year; annually: **leap-year**, every fourth year, which is made to consist of 366 days, February having in a *leap-year* 29 days: **civil year**, the year adopted by a nation for the computation of time: **lunar year**, the period of 12 lunar months, or 354 days: **common year**, a year of 365 days: **Julian year**, the year established by Julius Cæsar, consisting of 365 days for three years, and 366 days for every fourth year: **Gregorian year**, the corrected Julian year, now adopted by most civilised nations: **Sabbatic year**, among the *anc. Jews*, every seventh year, during which the land was suffered to lie unutilised: **sidereal year**, the time in which the sun, departing from the place of any fixed star, returns to the same position: **year of grace**, any year of the Christian era, called *Anna Domini*, usually contr. into A.D.: **year-book**, a book published every year.

yeau, *v.* *yém* (Icel. *giarn*, desirous; *girma*, to desire: Scot. to *girn*, said of a child becoming peevish from earnest desire of any object), to shiver or quiver with desire or other emotion; to have a great desire stretching towards an object or end; to feel great internal uneasiness from a longing desire towards, or pity for; to long: **yearning**, *imp.*: *ad.* having longing desire: *n.* strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity; state of being moved with a longing desire: **yearned**, *pp.* *yérnd*: **yearningly**, *ad.* *-li*.

yeast, *n.* *yést* (Swiss, *fast*; Ger. *gascht*, froth of beer: Icel. *fast*, the rustling of leaves, the scum on sour milk: AS. *giat*, a blast of wind, yeast), the froth in the working of new beer; the matter that separates from liquids during the vinous fermentation, the froth being called *top-yeast*, and the deposit *bottom-yeast*; the preparation used for raising dough for bread; barm: **yeasty**, *a.* *-i*, also *yeasty*, *a.* *yéstli*, abounding with yeast; frothy; foamy: **yeastiness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being yeasty or frothy: **yeast-bitten**, *a.* in *brewing*, a term used when the top barm happens to re-enter the body of the beer: **yeast-plant**, a particular form of the vegetable structure of a fungus which is composed of simple cells, and which will go on increasing by budding for an indefinite time if placed in a saccharine liquid.

yelk, *n.* *yéik* (AS. *geolca*, the yellow of an egg: Bohem. *zluty*, yellow; Pol. *zoltý*, yellow), the yellow part of an egg—more commonly written *yolk*.

yell, *v.* *yél* (AS. *gyllan*: Icel. *gella*, to yell, to shriek: Dut. *ghellen*, to creak, to scream: Ger. *gellen*, to tingle), to cry with a loud, sharp, disagreeable noise; to scream with agony or horror; to shriek hideously: *n.* a sharp, loud, hideous outcry, as of agony or horror; a hideous scream: **yelling**, *imp.*: *ad.* uttering hideous outcries: *n.* the act of uttering hideous screams; the noise made: **yelled**, *pp.* *yéld*.

yellow, *n.* *yélto* (AS. *gelew*: Ger. *gelb*: Icel. *gulr*: L. *galbus*, yellow—apparently connected with *gold*, *gail*, and *yelk* or *yolk*), one of the primitive or prismatic colours; a bright-golden colour; united with blue it yields green, with red it produces orange: *ad.* being of a pure bright-golden colour: **yellows**, *n.* *plu.* *-lôs*, a species of jaundice in horses; a disease of trees: **yellowish**, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat yellow: **yellowishness**, *n.* *-nés*, quality of being somewhat yellow: **yellowness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being yellow: **yellow-haired**, *a.* having hair somewhat yellow: **yellow earth** or *ochre*, a massive earthy mineral of the clay family of an ochre-yellow colour, and of somewhat greasy feel; when burnt and prepared it is sold as English-red: **yellow fever**, a fever of a very malignant kind, usually attended with yellowness of the skin: **yellow flag**, a flag hoisted on the mast-head of a ship to denote sick on board, or that she is under quarantine regulations: **yellow-hammer** (Eng. *yellow*, and AS. *hamo*, the skin, covering), a small bird of a yellowish colour; also called **yellow-bunting** (Ger. *bunt*, party-coloured): **yellow-metal**, an alloy of copper and zinc for sheathing ships' bottoms: **yellow-throat**, a small bird of N. America: **yellow-quartz**, limpid and transparent rock-crystal of a lemon, golden, or wine-yellow colour.

yelp, *v.* *yélp* (Icel. *gjaftr*, yelping of dogs, dashing of waves: F. *glapir*, to yelp: AS. *gealp*, a loud sound, a clang), to utter a sharp or shrill bark, as a dog: *n.* a sharp shrill bark: **yelping**, *imp.*: *n.* the continuous shrill barking of a dog: **yelped**, *pp.* *yélpd*.

yenite, *n.* *yéniit* (in commemoration of the battle of Jena in 1806), a mineral of a black or brownish-black colour and sub-metallic lustre, consisting of a double silicate of lime and iron, first obtained at Elba.

yeoman, *n.* *yóman* (Goth. *gavi*; old H. Ger. *gevi*: Ger. *gau*: Fris. *gao*, a district, a village, and *man*, a man; Fris. *gaeman*, a villager), a countryman; a man of small estate in land; a farmer; an inferior officer in the Queen's household; a seaman in a ship of war appointed to attend to the store-rooms: **yeomanly**, *ad.* *-li*: **yeo manny**, *n.* *-ri*, the collective body of yeomen or farmers; a name applied to embodied troops of horse who acted as volunteers for home service during the French war, chiefly at their own expense, and which consisted largely of farmers and country gentlemen—many yeomanry regiments still exist and meet at stated times for drill: **yeoman of the guard**, a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed and dressed as in the 16th century.

yerk, *v.* *yérk* (another spelling of *jerk*, which see), to throw out or move with a spring; to lash; to strike: *n.* a sudden or quick thrust or motion: **yerking**, *imp.*: **yerked**, *pp.* *yérkt*.

yes, *ad.* *yés* (AS. *gese*, *yes*; Ger. *ja*, *yes*: connected with *yea*, which see), a word expressing affirmation or consent; even so.

yester, *a.* *yéstér* (AS. *gestern*; Dut. *gister*: Ger. *gestern*, yesterday: L. *hesternus*, of yesterday), being next before the present day; last: **yesterday**, *n.* *-dá* (AS. *gestran-dæg*, yesterday), the day last past; the day immediately before the present one: *ad.* on the day before to-day: **yes'tereve**, *n.* *-év*, the evening last past: **yes'ternight**, *n.* *-nit*, the night last past: *ad.* on the last night.

yet, *ad.* *yél* (AS. *gylt*; W. *etto*, yet, still: Gr. *eti*, yet), beside; still; once again; at this time; even; after all; hitherto: with a *negative*, not up to the present time; put before words denoting an extension of time or continuance: *conj.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

yew, *n.* *yó* (AS. *iw*; Ger. *eide*; F. *if*; W. *gw*; Sw. *id*, the yew), a large evergreen tree belonging to the conifers: *ad.* relating to the yew; made of yew.

yield, *v.* *yéld* (AS. *gylidan*, to restore, to repay: Sw. *gaida*, to pay, to satisfy: Icel. *gaida*, to pay; Goth. *gildan*, to requite), to give or render back, as claimed by right; to produce; to give in return; to exhibit; to concede; to admit to be true; to submit; to give

Bohem. *zluty*, yellow; Pol. *zoltý*, yellow), the yellow part of an egg—more commonly written *yolk*.

yell, *v.* *yél* (AS. *gyllan*: Icel. *gella*, to yell, to shriek: Dut. *ghellen*, to creak, to scream: Ger. *gellen*, to tingle), to cry with a loud, sharp, disagreeable noise; to scream with agony or horror; to shriek hideously: *n.* a sharp, loud, hideous outcry, as of agony or horror; a hideous scream: **yelling**, *imp.*: *ad.* uttering hideous outcries: *n.* the act of uttering hideous screams; the noise made: **yelled**, *pp.* *yéld*.

yellow, *n.* *yélto* (AS. *gelew*: Ger. *gelb*: Icel. *gulr*: L. *galbus*, yellow—apparently connected with *gold*, *gail*, and *yelk* or *yolk*), one of the primitive or prismatic colours; a bright-golden colour; united with blue it yields green, with red it produces orange: *ad.* being of a pure bright-golden colour: **yellows**, *n.* *plu.* *-lôs*, a species of jaundice in horses; a disease of trees: **yellowish**, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat yellow: **yellowishness**, *n.* *-nés*, quality of being somewhat yellow: **yellowness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being yellow: **yellow-haired**, *a.* having hair somewhat yellow: **yellow earth** or *ochre*, a massive earthy mineral of the clay family of an ochre-yellow colour, and of somewhat greasy feel; when burnt and prepared it is sold as English-red: **yellow fever**, a fever of a very malignant kind, usually attended with yellowness of the skin: **yellow flag**, a flag hoisted on the mast-head of a ship to denote sick on board, or that she is under quarantine regulations: **yellow-hammer** (Eng. *yellow*, and AS. *hamo*, the skin, covering), a small bird of a yellowish colour; also called **yellow-bunting** (Ger. *bunt*, party-coloured): **yellow-metal**, an alloy of copper and zinc for sheathing ships' bottoms: **yellow-throat**, a small bird of N. America: **yellow-quartz**, limpid and transparent rock-crystal of a lemon, golden, or wine-yellow colour.

yelp, *v.* *yélp* (Icel. *gjaftr*, yelping of dogs, dashing of waves: F. *glapir*, to yelp: AS. *gealp*, a loud sound, a clang), to utter a sharp or shrill bark, as a dog: *n.* a sharp shrill bark: **yelping**, *imp.*: *n.* the continuous shrill barking of a dog: **yelped**, *pp.* *yélpd*.

yenite, *n.* *yéniit* (in commemoration of the battle of Jena in 1806), a mineral of a black or brownish-black colour and sub-metallic lustre, consisting of a double silicate of lime and iron, first obtained at Elba.

yeoman, *n.* *yóman* (Goth. *gavi*; old H. Ger. *gevi*: Ger. *gau*: Fris. *gao*, a district, a village, and *man*, a man; Fris. *gaeman*, a villager), a countryman; a man of small estate in land; a farmer; an inferior officer in the Queen's household; a seaman in a ship of war appointed to attend to the store-rooms: **yeomanly**, *ad.* *-li*: **yeo manny**, *n.* *-ri*, the collective body of yeomen or farmers; a name applied to embodied troops of horse who acted as volunteers for home service during the French war, chiefly at their own expense, and which consisted largely of farmers and country gentlemen—many yeomanry regiments still exist and meet at stated times for drill: **yeoman of the guard**, a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed and dressed as in the 16th century.

yerk, *v.* *yérk* (another spelling of *jerk*, which see), to throw out or move with a spring; to lash; to strike: *n.* a sudden or quick thrust or motion: **yerking**, *imp.*: **yerked**, *pp.* *yérkt*.

yes, *ad.* *yés* (AS. *gese*, *yes*; Ger. *ja*, *yes*: connected with *yea*, which see), a word expressing affirmation or consent; even so.

yester, *a.* *yéstér* (AS. *gestern*; Dut. *gister*: Ger. *gestern*, yesterday: L. *hesternus*, of yesterday), being next before the present day; last: **yesterday**, *n.* *-dá* (AS. *gestran-dæg*, yesterday), the day last past; the day immediately before the present one: *ad.* on the day before to-day: **yes'tereve**, *n.* *-év*, the evening last past: **yes'ternight**, *n.* *-nit*, the night last past: *ad.* on the last night.

yet, *ad.* *yél* (AS. *gylt*; W. *etto*, yet, still: Gr. *eti*, yet), beside; still; once again; at this time; even; after all; hitherto: with a *negative*, not up to the present time; put before words denoting an extension of time or continuance: *conj.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

yew, *n.* *yó* (AS. *iw*; Ger. *eide*; F. *if*; W. *gw*; Sw. *id*, the yew), a large evergreen tree belonging to the conifers: *ad.* relating to the yew; made of yew.

yield, *v.* *yéld* (AS. *gylidan*, to restore, to repay: Sw. *gaida*, to pay, to satisfy: Icel. *gaida*, to pay; Goth. *gildan*, to requite), to give or render back, as claimed by right; to produce; to give in return; to exhibit; to concede; to admit to be true; to submit; to give

way; to surrender: **n.** the amount produced; the return for labour, or as profit: **yielding**, imp. producing; conceding; **surrendering**: **adj.** inclining to give way or comply; **flexible**: **n.** act of producing or paying back; act of surrendering: **yielded**, pp.: **yieldingly**, **ad.** *to yield up the ghost*, to expire.

yoke, *n.* **yök** (Goth. **yuk**; Icel. **ok**; Ger. **joch**; F. **joug**, a yoke; Sans. **yug**, to join; Gr. **zugon**, a yoke), a curved wooden collar by which a pair of oxen are joined together for the purpose of drawing a plough or waggon; a light bar of wood with straps and hooks at the ends, placed over the shoulders for carrying water-buckets or milk-pails; a piece of wood with two arms placed over the head of a boat's rudder instead of a tiller, and having two lines, by pulling on which the boat is steered; a mark or state of servitude; bondage; any bond or connection; a couple or pair, as of oxen; in *Script.*, service: **v.** to put a yoke on; to couple; to restrain; to enslave: **yö'king**, imp. coupling; joining: **n.** the act of coupling or joining; the harnessing of animals, as horses: **yoked**, pp. **yökt**: **yoke-fellow** or **-mate**, a companion in servitude or labour.

yolk, *n.* **yök** (see **yolk**), the yellow part of an egg; the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

yön, *a.* **yön**, also **yonder**, *a.* **yön'dér** (AS. **geond**, thither, beyond; Goth. **joinar**, there; Icel. **hinna**, that one; Dut. **ginds**, yonder), being at a distance but within view: **ad.** at a distance but within view.

yore, **ad.** **yör** (AS. **geara**, formerly—from **gear**, a year), heretofore; anciently; long: **of yore**, of olden time; long ago.

you, pron. **yö** (AS. **ewu**), the nominative and objective plu. of *thou*: *you* is now commonly used in ordinary language for *thou* and *thee*, being thus sing. or plu.

you-stone, *n.* **yö'stön**, a familiar term for Chinese jade, nephrite, or figure-stone.

young, *a.* **yüng** (Goth. **yunda**, youth; AS. **geong**;

Ger. **jung**, young; Sans. **yuvan**; L. **juvenis**; W. **teu-ancy**, young), being in the early part of life or of growth; not long born; having little experience; ignorant: **n.** the offspring of animals: **yöun'ger**, *a.* comp. **-gër**, young in a greater degree: **yöun'gest**, *a.* superl. **-gëst**, young in the greatest degree: **yöun'gish**, *a.* **-gish**, somewhat young: **yöun'gling**, *n.* **-gling**, an animal in the first part of life: **yöun'gster**, *n.* **-ster**, a young person.

your, pron. plu. **yör**, also **yours**, **yörz** (AS. **cower**, of you, your—used as the gen. plu. of *thou*, thou), the possessive plu. of *thou*; belonging to *you*: **your** is used when prefixed to a noun or adjective, as, "this is *your* book"; and **yours** when the noun goes before, or is understood, as, "this book is *yours*": **yourself**, pron. **-self**, plu. **yourselfes**, **-selfes** (*your* and *self*), a word added to *you* for the purpose of expressing distinction emphatically; a reciprocal pronoun.

youth, *n.* **yöth** (from **young**, which see), the part of life before manhood, usually reckoned from 14 years of age; the whole early part of life; a young person: **youth'ful**, *a.* **-fööl**, pert. to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; fresh; vigorous as in youth: **youth'fully**, **ad.** *n.* **yöth'fulness**, *n.* **-nës**, the quality of being youthful.

yttria, *n.* **yt'r-ä** (from *Ytterby*, in Sweden, where first found), one of the primitive earths: **yt'trium**, *n.* **-üm**, the metallic basis of the earth *yttria*, when pure, appearing as a fine white powder: **yt'tro**, *n.* **-trö**, a prefix signifying that the compound contains *yttria* as a constituent; **yt'trious**, *a.* **-üs**, pert. to or containing *yttria*.

Yule, *n.* **yül** (Icel. **jöl**; Fin. **joulu**, the Christmas festival, a feast; AS. **geola**, yule: said to be connected with AS. **hwitol**; Icel. **hyul**, a wheel—that is, the turn of the year), the Christmas festival; Christmas: **Yule-log** or **-block**, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth at Christmas eve, and brought in with much ceremony.

Z

zaffre, *n.* **zä'f-fer** (F. **zafre**; Sp. **zafra**; Ger. **zaffer**, zaffre; connected with *sapphire*), the impure oxide of cobalt, which, melted with silica and potash, and reduced to powder, becomes the *powder-blue* of commerce.

zambo, *n.* **zäm'bö**, the offspring of a negro and a mulatto; sometimes applied to the offspring of an Indian and a negro.

zamia, *n.* **zä'm-t-ä** (L. and Gr. **zamia**, hurt, loss—including to the sterile appearance of the male fructification), a genus of very remarkable plants, nearly related to both ferns and palms, and bearing heads of flowers like pine-cones: **palmites**, *n.* plu. **zä'm-its**, the general term for all fossil plants apparently allied to the existing *zamia*: **zamiostrobus**, *n.* **zä'm-ös'trö-büs** (*zamia*, and Gr. **strobilos**, a fir-cone), fossil cone-like fruits, apparently those of plants allied to the *zamia*.

zany, *n.* **zä-ni** (*zane*, the name of John in some parts of Lombardy; F. **zant**, a buffoon), a silly-John; a foolish clown in a play; a merry-Andrew: **zä'nism**, *n.* **-nizm**, the state or conduct of a zany.

zeal, *n.* **zel** (L. **zelus**; Gr. **zelos**, emulation, jealousy; It. **zelo**; F. **zèle**), great ardour in the pursuit or support of anything; enthusiasm: **zealot**, *n.* **zel'öt** (Gr. **zeilotés**), one who engages warmly and earnestly in any cause; one carried away by excess of zeal: **zeal'ous**, *a.* **-üs**, warmly engaged in any pursuit or cause; very earnest; enthusiastic: **zeal'ously**, **ad.** **-üs**, **zeal'ousness**, *n.* **-nës**, the state or quality of being zealous.

zebra, *n.* **zë-brä** (Sp. **zebra**; It. **zebro**; F. **zèbre**), a wild animal of Africa, somewhat resembling an ass, but larger, and beautifully striped: **zebra-wood**, the wood of a tree of Brazil and Rio Janeiro, of an orange and dark-brown colour, variously mixed.

zebu, *n.* **zë-bü**, the Indian bull or cow, remarkable for its long pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence or lump on its shoulders.

zein, *n.* **zë'in** (F. **zeine**—from L. **zea**; Gr. **zeia**, a species of grain), the gluten of maize, a substance of a yellowish colour.

zemindar, *n.* **zë'm-in-där** (Pers.—from **zemin**, land, and **där**, holding), in India, a feudatory or landholder under Government: **zem'indary**, *n.* **-dä-r-i**, the jurisdiction or district of a zemindar.

zenana, *n.* **zë-nä-nä** (Pers. **zenahan**, belonging to the women—from **zen**, a woman), the apartments in Eastern houses set apart for the use of the women in a family.

Zend, *n.* **zënd**, the anc. Persian tongue—the language in which the Avesta is written: **Zend-Avesta**, **zënd-ä-vës-tä**, the sacred book or scriptures of the anc. Pers. religion; properly the *Avesta* or sacred text, and the *Zend* or translation into a more intelligible language.

zenith, *n.* **zë'n-ith** (a probable corruption of Ar. **semî**, quarter, region: Ar. **sem-t-ar-räs**; Turk. **sem-t-i-resst**, the head region, the zenith), the top of the heavens; the point in the heavens directly over a spectator's head—the *nadir* being the point directly opposite, or that under a spectator's feet; the highest or culminating point of any subject referred to: **zenith-distance**, the distance of a heavenly body from the zenith.

zeolite, *n.* **zë'ö-lit** (Gr. **zeo**, I boil or bubble up, and **lithos**, a stone), an extensive family of minerals, so called from their frothing or intumescent into a whitish spongy enamel under the blow-pipe: **ze'olit-ic**, *a.* **-it-ik**, pert. to or resembling zeolite.

zephyr, *n.* **zë'f-er**, also **zeph'yrus**, *n.* **-üs** (L. **zephyrus**; Gr. **zephuros**, the western breeze—from Gr. **zophos**, the dark side, west; F. **zéphir**), the west wind; any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

zero, *n.* **zë-rö** (Ar. **zar'** or **zaro**, a seed, a dot, the Arabic marking it by a dot and not by a circle: L. **zero**, zero, naught), the neutral point between any ascending and descending scale or series, generally represented by the mark 0; the extreme point of depression; naught; nothing; the point of a graduated instr. at which its scale commences.

zest, *n.* **zëst** (F. **zest**, the inner skin of a walnut), taste added; relish; flavour: **v.** to heighten the taste or relish of: **zesting**, imp. **zest'ed**, pp.

zeuglodon, *n.* **zü'glö-dön** (Gr. **zeugle**, a yoke, and **odous**, a tooth—gen. **odontos**), a fossil mammal of the whale kind of great size.

zigzag, *a.* **zig-zäg** (an attempt to represent the thing signified by the voice; Ger. **zik-zack**; F. **zigzag**; Pol. **zygzag**), representing sharp movements abruptly checked; having short sharp turns or angles: **n.** something that has short turns or angles, as a line, the stem of a plant, &c.; plu. in **mil.**, in the attack of a fortified place, trenches formed from the parallels and connecting them: **v.** to form into short turns or angles: **zigzagging**, imp. **zigzagged**, pp. **-äd**.

zinc, *n.* **zink** (F. **zinc**; Ger. **Sw.**, and **Dan.** **zink**, zinc—from Ger. **zinn**, tin), a light metal of a bluish-

mäte, mä't, fär, läu; möte, mö't, hër; p'tne, pin; nöte, nö't, möve;

white colour, harder than lead, and much used as a substitute for it in the arts, in architecture, &c., in the form of plates, rolled sheets, and leaves; alloyed with copper it forms the well-known compound *brass*; *spelter*: v. to coat or cover with zinc: *zinc'ing*, imp. *zinc'g*: n. process by which iron is coated with zinc: *zinc'd*, pp. *zinc't*: adj. coated with zinc: *zinc-worker*, one who manufactures articles out of sheet and plate zinc, such as rain-pipes, water-runs, and roof-ridges: *zincode*, n. *zinc'kod* (zinc, and Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance), the positive pole of a galvanic battery: *zincoid*, a. *zinc'oid* (Gr. *eidōs*), like zinc: a term applied to the zincous plate in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole: *zinc'ous*, a. *zinc'us*, of or pert. to zinc; pert. to the positive pole of a galvanic battery: *zinc'cky*, a. *zinc'ky*, pert. to or resembling zinc: *zinciferous*, a. *zinc'kif-ēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing or yielding zinc: *zincite*, n. *zinc'kīt*, a native oxide of zinc: *zincography*, n. *zinc'kōgr-ā-fī* (zinc, and Gr. *graphō*, I write), the art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc: *zincographer*, n. *zinc'kōgr-ā-fēr*, an engraver on zinc-plates: *zincous element*, the basic or positive element of a binary compound: *zinc-polar*, a. *zinc'ō*, in *voltaism*, a term applied to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid, which has zincous affinity: *zinc-white*, a white powder from zinc, used as a pigment in the place of white-lead.

Zion, n. *zī-ōn*, a hill in Jerusalem which was the royal residence of King David and his successors; the Church of God.

zircon, n. *zēr-kōn* (Cingalese word: Ar. *zarkon*, a precious stone; F. *zircon*), one of the gems; a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral, more or less transparent, found colourless and of various colours—when colourless they are often sold as diamonds, when red they are called hyacinths: *zirconia*, n. *zēr-kōn-tā*, a white tasteless earth obtained from zircon: *zirconium*, n. *zī-rīm*, the metallic basis of zirconia obtained in the form of a black powder: *zirconite*, n. *zēr-kō-nīt*, a name applied to the greyish or reddish-brown and nearly opaque varieties of zircon.

zodiac, n. *zō-dī-āk* (Gr. *zōdiakos*, the zodiac—from *zōōn*, a little animal, because the signs of the zodiac are represented principally by the figures of animals: F. *zodiaque*), a broad belt in the heavens, within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and the most conspicuous of the planets, being those known to the ancients, are confined—divided into twelve parts, called signs of the zodiac: *zodiacal*, a. *zō-dī-āk-al*, relating to the zodiac: *zodiacal light*, a luminous track of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen only in the evening after twilight, and in the morning before dawn.

Zohar, n. *zō-hār* (Heb. *zohar*, splendour), a Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture.

zoisite, n. *zōy-sīt* (named after Baron von Zois), a certain variety of augite spar of a yellowish or light-grey colour.

Zollverein, n. *zōl-fēr-tēn* (Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union, coalition), an agreement or union among the German states for commercial purposes.

zone, n. *zōn* (L. *zona*; Gr. *zōnē*, a belt or girdle: It. *zona*; F. *zone*), a circular belt or girdle: one of the five great divisions of the earth with respect to latitude and temperature, marked out by the two tropics and the polar circles, and respectively named the torrid zone, north temperate zone, south temperate zone, north frigid zone, and south frigid zone; in *math.*, the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; a band or stripe running round any object; a band or area encircling anything; circumference: *zoned*, a. *zōnd*, having zones or concentric bands: *zone-less*, a. *zēs*, destitute of a zone: *zonnar*, n. *zōn-nēr*, or *zonar*, n. *zō-nēr*, a girdle which Christians and Jews are obliged to wear in certain Eastern countries to distinguish them from Mohammedans: *zon'ule*, n. *zōn'ul*, a small zone or girdle.

zoography, n. *zō-ōgr-ā-fī* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō*, I write), a description of animals, with their forms and habits.

zoid, n. *zō-ōyd* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *eidōs*, resemblance), a term used to denote organic bodies, sometimes free and locomotive, which may resemble but are not animals.

zoolatry, n. *zō-ōl-ā-trī* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *latreia*, worship), animal-worship.

zoology, n. *zō-ōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of natural history which

treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of all animals; the natural history of quadrupeds: *zoological*, a. *zō-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, of or relating to zoology: *zoologically*, ad. *-lī*: *zoologist*, n. *-jīst*, one versed in the natural history of animals.

zoonomy, n. *zō-ōn-ō-mī* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *nomos*, a law), the science which treats of the laws of organic life in animals.

zoophagous, a. *zō-ōf-ā-gūs* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phago*, I eat), feeding or preying on other animals: *zoophagan*, a. *-gān*, applied to animals that feed on animal food.

zoophyte, n. *zō-ōfīt* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phuton*, a plant), a body resembling an animal and a vegetable, and formerly supposed to partake of the nature of both: *zoophytic*, a. *-fīt-īk*, pert. to or composed of zoophytes: *zoophytology*, n. *zō-ō-fīt-lōl-ō-jī* (zoophyte, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the department of natural history which treats of the structure, mode of growth, habits, &c., of plant-like substances, as sponges, corals, &c.

zoospores, n. *zō-ō-spōrē* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *spora*, seed), a name given to the active spores of certain algae or sea-weeds, which are apparently endowed with voluntary motion.

zootomy, n. *zō-ōt-ō-mī* (Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *temno*, I cut), the branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of animals in general: *zootomical*, a. *zō-ō-tōm-ī-kāl*, pert. to zootomy: *zootomist*, n. *zō-ōt-ō-mīst*, one who dissects the bodies of the lower animals.

Zoroaster, n. *zōr-ō-āst-ēr*, the great legislator and prophet of the anc. Bactrians, whose system of religion was the national faith of Persia, and is embodied in the Zend-Avesta: *Zoroastrian*, a. *-trī-ān*, pert. to Zoroaster or his religious system.

zostera, n. *zōs-tēr-ā* (L. *zoster*, a kind of sea-weed), a genus of water or sea plants: *zosterites*, n. plu. *-tēs*, in *geol.*, a genus of plants found in the Wealden or Lower Greensand formations—so called from their resemblance to the *zostera marina* or sea-wrack.

zouave, n. *zō-āv* (F.), one of a celebrated body of French infantry, chiefly raised in Africa: *zō-āv*, a kind of jacket.

Zounds, int. *zōnds* (contr. of God's wounds), an old form of cath. expressive of anger or wonder.

zumbooruk, n. *zūm-bō-rūk*, in the East, a small swivel-gun carried on the back of a camel, from which it is fired.

zumology—see *zymology*.

zundererz, n. *zūn-dēr-ēr-z* (Ger.), tinder-ore; an ore of antimony occurring in soft, flexible, tinder-like masses, of a blackish-red colour.

zygomatic, a. *zīg-ō-māt-īk* (Gr. *zygoun*, to yoke together; *zygon*, a yoke), pert. to the *zygoma*, *zīg-ō-mā*, a bony arch at the upper part of the side of the face; pert. to the cheek-bone.

zymology, n. *zī-mōl-ō-jī* (Gr. *zume*, to leaven, ferment, and *logos*, discourse), the doctrine of fermentation: *zymometer*, n. *-ē-tēr*, also *zymosimeter*, n. *zī-mō-sīm-ē-tēr* (Gr. *zymosis*, fermentation, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the degree of fermentation that has taken place in different fermenting liquids.

zymosis, n. *zī-mō-sīs* (Gr. *zumosis*, fermentation; *zumotos*, fermented—from *zumōō*, I cause to ferment, in *med.*, a medical action, as of the blood, supposed to be caused by fermentation: *zymotic*, a. *zī-mō-tīk*, pert. to or caused by fermentation: *zymotic diseases*, that large class of contagious diseases supposed to be caused by the reception into the system of a virus or poisonous principle, which acts like a ferment when diffused through the body; a term now used to designate the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.

&, *and* (a ligature combining *e* and *t* of the L. *et*, and; originally thus, &), a character sometimes found as the last letter in some printed English alphabets, but very improperly, being a mere arbitrary sign; frequently used as a contraction for *and*, but generally in the phrases *&c.*, & Co.: *&c.*, a contr. of the L. phrase *et cetera*, *et sēq-ē-tā*, and so pronounced, meaning "and the rest," "and all others": *&c.* means two or more things additional; its repetition, though commonly used to indicate that one or more additional could be mentioned, is therefore scarcely proper: *& Co.*, a contr. for "and company," and so pronounced.

zōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

SUPPLEMENT.

Note.—This Supplement contains many additional Words, a considerable number of which are not to be found in any other Dictionary. Several emendations referring to the body of the Work, and new explanatory matter, have also been inserted, a reference in every case being made to the entry corrected or further explained. On words requiring two accents, the strong is marked (ˈ), and the weak (ˊ), in the Supplement only, and in the Proper Names.

abaca, *n.* *āb'ā-kā*, the native name for Manila hemp.
abiogenesis, *n.* *āb'i-ō-jen'ē-sis* (Gr. *a*, without, *bios*, life, and *genesis*, origin, source), the production of life from inorganic matter.

abyssal, *a.* *ā-bis'māl*, pert. to the greatest depths—see *abyss*.

actinism, *n.* *āktin'izm* (Gr. *aktin*, a ray), the chemical power of light, as the sun's rays in photography: *actinic*, *a.* *-ik*, pert. to.

actinozoa, *n.* plu. *āktin-ō-zō'ā*, *ac'tinozō'on*, *n.* sing. (Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *zoon*, an animal), that division of celerenterata of which the sea-anemones and corals may be taken as the type.

adscititious, *a.* *ād-si-tish'ūs* (L. *adscitum*), to receive as true—from *ad*, and *scio*, I know), added; assumed; taken as supplemental: **adscitiously**, *ad. -li*.

adventure, *n.* (old F. *advenir*, to happen, and *aventure*, a chance, an accident, which passed into old Eng. in the form of *awen*)—see *Dict*.

Afghan, *n.* *āf-gān*, a native or inhabitant of Afghanistan: *adj.* pert. to.

agamie, *a.* *ā-gām'ik* (Gr. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage), applied to all forms of reproduction in which the sexes are not directly concerned.

alborak, *n.* *al-bō-rak* (Ar. *al*, and *boraka*, to shine, to flash), the white mule on which Mohammed is said to have rode in his journey from Jerusalem to heaven.

Aldebaran, *n.* *āl-dē-bā-rān* (Ar. *al-dabaran*, the following—from *dabara*, to follow), a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus—so called because it follows upon the Pleiads.

allophylian, *a.* *āl-iō-fil'i-ān* (Gr. *allos*, another; *phyle*, a race, a tribe), a term employed to designate a primitive race or language existing among other races of the same stock, as the Basque (race and language) in the Spanish and French Pyrenees.

altazimuth, *n.* *āl-tāz-mūth* (L. *altus*, high; and *azimuth*), an instr. for taking azimuths and altitudes simultaneously—the form most generally used being that called the *theodolite*—see *azimuth*.

alveoli, *n.* plu. *-li*, any sockets or channels; the sockets of the teeth—see *alveary*.

amœba, *n.* *ām-ē-bā* (Gr. *amœbe*, a change, alternation), an animalcule—so called from the numerous changes of form into which it can throw itself: **amœba**, *n.* plu. *-bæ*: **amœbiform**, *a.* *-bi-fōrm*, resembling an amœba in form.

amphicœlous, *a.* *ām-fī-sē'ūs*, also *am'phicœ'lian*, *a.* *-sē'li-ān* (Gr. *amphikœilos*, hollowed all round—from *amphi*, both; *kœilos*, hollow), applied to vertebrae which are concave at both ends.

anarthropoda, *n.* *ān-ār-thrōp'ō-dā* (Gr. *a*, without; *arthron*, a joint; *podes*, feet), that division of annulose animals in which there are no jointed appendages or limbs, as worms, leeches, &c.

anbury, *n.* *ān-būr-i* (AS. *ampre*, a crooked swelling vein), a soft tumour; a warty sore on the bulbs of turnips discharging ichor: also **am'bury**.

aniline, *n.* *ān'il-lin* (Ar. *annil* or *al-nil*, the indigo plant), a substance obtained from indigo, and certain other organic substances—used in the preparation of mauve and magenta dyes, for which it is obtained from *benzole*, one of the constituents of coal-tar: **anil**, *n.* *ān'il*, one of the plants yielding indigo.

animism, *n.* *ān'im-izm* (L. *anima*, life, soul), the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings.

Ante-Nicene, *a.* *ān'tē-nī-sēn* (L. *ante*, before; *Nicæa*, Nice, a city of Asia Minor, at which the settlement of the Christian confession of faith was begun by a general council held there, A.D. 325), anterior to the first council of Nice.

antennules, *n.* plu. *ān'tēn'ū-lēz*, applied to the smaller pair of antennæ or feelers in the crustacea—see *antennæ*.

antherozoides, *n.* plu. *ān'thēr-ō-zōi'dēz* (*anther*, and Gr. *zoe*, life, *eidos*, resemblance), the movable, impregnating corpuscles of the algae, mosses and ferns.

aphasia, *n.* *ā-fā-shi-ā* (Gr. *aphasia*, inability to speak from amazement or fear—from *a*, not, and *phao*, I speak), in *med.*, loss of the cerebral faculty of speech; loss of the memory of words.

apoda, *n.* plu. *āp'ō-dā*, applied to those fishes which have no ventral fins—see *apodal*.

aposteme, *n.* *āp'ōs-tēm* (L. and Gr. *apostema*, an abscess), a swelling filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

arachnida, *n.* plu. *ār-āk'nt-ād*, also *ar'achnid'ians*, *-nīd'i-ānz* (Gr. *arachne*, a spider: see *idæ*, postfix), a class of articulata, comprising spiders, mites, and scorpions.

argentina, *n.* *ār-jēn-ti'nā* (L. *argentum*, silver), a genus of abdominal fishes belonging to the salmon family—so called from the silvery appearance of their scales.

arles, *n.* plu. *ār'ls* or *ār'ts* (Scot.), in *Scot.*, a piece of money given for confirming a bargain, as in hiring a servant; earnest-money: **arle**, *v.* *ār'l*, to give a piece of money to confirm a bargain: **arling**, *imp.* *ār'ling*: **arled**, *pp.* *ār'ld*, hired by receiving arles.

artiodactyla, *n.* plu. *ār'ti-ō-dāk'ti-lā* (Gr. *artios*, even; *daktylos*, a toe), a division of the hoofed quadrupeds in which each foot has an even number of toes, as two or four.

Aryan, *a.* *ār'i-ān* or *ār'i-ān* (Sans. *arya*, one who ploughs or tills), a name applied to the Indo-European family of languages, which include Sans., the various dialects of India, Celtic, Latin, Greek, the Romance languages, German, Dutch, Danish, and English.

asexual, *a.* *ā-sēks'ū-āl* (Gr. *a*, without; and *sexual*), having no distinct sex; applied to modes of reproduction in which the sexes are not concerned.

ashera, *n.* *āsh'ēr-ā* (Heb.), the word translated "grove" in the Old Test. Scriptures, but it was only a pole of wood or the stem of a tree set upright on a circular altar as an object of worship—see *phallus* in *Supp*.

asperges, *n.* *ās-pēr-jēz*, same as *aspergill*, which see. **assafetida**—see *assafetida*.

astrology, *n.* *ās-trō-lō-jī* (Gr. *astron*, a star; *latreia*, worship), the worship of celestial bodies.

atavism, *n.* *āt-a-vizm* (L. *atavus*, an ancestor—from *avus*, a grandfather), the disappearance of any peculiarity or disease of a family, during one generation, succeeded by its reappearance in another.

attorn, *v.* *āt-tēr'n* (old F. *attorney*, to direct, to prepare—from L. *ad*, old F. *turner*; mid. L. *turnare*, to turn), in *feudal law*, to transfer homage and service from one lord to another.

auld langayne, *n.* *āuld'lang-sin'* (Scot. *auld*, old; *langsyne*, time long past—from *lang*, long, and *syne*, then, time past), days that are long past; long, long ago.

aumbry, *n.* *āum'bri*, and **aumry**, *n.* *āum'ri*, other spellings of *ambry*, which see.

aurochs, *n.* plu. *āw'rōks* (Ger. *urochs*; L. *urus*; Gr. *uros*, a wild bull), the bison or wild ox of Poland.

autophagi, *n.* plu. *āt-ō-fā-gi* (Gr. *autos*, self; *phago*, I eat), birds whose young can run about and obtain food for themselves as soon as they escape from the egg.

aves, *n.* plu. *āvēs* (L. *avis*, a bird), the class of birds.

avizandum, *n.* *āv-i-zan'tūm* (mid. L. *advizare*; It.

avvisare, to pay attention, to look at: *L. ad*, and *visum*, to see), in *Scots law*, consideration, as in the phrase "to take to *avizandum*," that is, "to take into consideration."

awaiting, imp. or a. *ā-wānt'ing* (AS. *a*, intensive; and *wanting*), denoting absence; missing.
ayah, n. *ā-yā* (Sp. *aya*, a governess), the name given in India to a native female nurse or waiting-maid.

Aztec, a. n. *ā-zē'tēk*, one of the Aztecs, an early race of Mexico, inhabiting its great plateaux at the time of the Spanish invasion, and far advanced in the arts and civilisation.

bacterium, n. *bāk-tē'rī-ūm* (Gr. *bakterion*, a staff), a staff-shaped filament which appears in organic infusions after they have been exposed to the air.

badian, n. *bā-dī-ān* (an Indian name), aromatic capsules or seeds much used in the East for flavouring food.

baleen, n. *bā-lēn'* (L. *balea*, a whale), the horny plates which occupy the palate of the true or whale-bone whales.

Basque, n. *bāsk* (F.), the language spoken in the departments of the Pyrenees, in France; also in Navarre, Biscaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, in Spain.

battery, n. *bāt'tēr-ē*, in *law*, the violent beating of a man—see *batter*.

befoul, v. *bē-fōul'* (be, and *foul*), to make foul; to soil; to entangle; to run against or amongst: *befouling*, imp.; *befouled*, pp. *-fōuld'*.

beka, n. *bē'kā* (Heb. *beka'*, half-part) in *Bible*, a half-shekel.

belemnite, n. plu. *bē-lēm-nī'tī-dē*, an extinct group of dibranchiate or shell-less cephalopods, comprising the belemnites and their allies—see *belemnite*.

Berber, n. a. *bēr'bēr*, a name used to designate the Semitic language formerly spoken in Northern Africa or Barbary—now pushed back, with its various dialects, towards the interior.

bernoose, n. *bēr'nōs*, another spelling of *burnoose*—see *Dict.*

bezants, n. plu. *bē-zānts'* or *bē-zānts* (from *Byzantine*, which see), gold coins; circles in gold representing these coins.

bezique, n. *bē-zēk'* (F.), a French card-game.

bicycle, n. *bī-sīk'l* (L. *bis*, twice: F. *cycle*; Gr. *kuklos*, a circle), a sort of carriage consisting of two wheels, one before the other, and connected by a beam, which a single person, when seated astride on it, can propel with great rapidity with his feet: *tricycle*, n. *trī-sīk'l* (L. *tris*, three, and *cycle*), a similar carriage having two wheels behind, and one in front, propelled in the same way.

biogenesis, n. *bī-ō-jēn-'ē-sis* (Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, origin, source), a term employed to express the mode by which new species of animal life have been produced.

bioplasm, n. *bī-ō-plāzm* (Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, what has been formed, a model), the physical bases of life; the material through which every form of life manifests itself; also protoplasm, which see.

Bise, n. *bēz* (F.), a cold north wind which prevails on the northern coasts of the Mediterranean—see *mistral*; the cold mountain wind of the Alps.

bismillah! *bīs-mī'lā* (Ar. In the name of God), an exclamation common among the Mohammedans.

black and blue, the dark colour of a bruise in the flesh: a *black sheep*, in a family, one guilty of loose conduct and unlike the rest: *black and white*, in writing—that is, in black ink on white paper: see *black*.

block-system, any railway, divided into sections of 3 or 4 miles, generally between stations, having at the end of each a signal and a connection with the electric telegraph, so worked that no train is allowed to pass into any one section till it is wholly clear; thus between two successive trains there is not merely an interval of time, but an absolute interval of space.

boer, n. *bō'er* (Dut.), a countryman or farmer; a Dutch landholder proprietor of South Africa.

bogus, a. n. *bō-gūs* (Amer. slang), anything counterfeit; spurious.

Bojesman, n. *bōs-jēs-mān*, the Dutch equivalent of Bushman, or wild man of the woods—a name applied to one of the tribes of South Africa, low in the scale of civilisation.

bradypodidæ, n. plu. *brād'ī-pōd'ī-dē* (Gr. *bradus*, slow; *podes*, feet), the family of edentata comprising the sloths: *bradypus*, n. *-yūs*, the sloth.

branchiate, a. *brāng-kī-āt*, possessing gills or branchiae: *branchifera*, n. plu. *brāng-kī-fēr-ā* (Gr. *phero*, I carry), a division of gastropodous molluscs in which the respiration is aquatic, and the respiratory organs are mostly in the form of distinct gills—see *branchia*.

breaker, n. a small cask for water—used in boats as ballast, and to meet emergencies—see *Dict.*

breussummer, n. *brēs-sūm-mēr* (breast, and *summer*: see *summer* 2), a beam of wood or iron introduced in the external walls of a building to carry the weight of an upper structure—used principally over shop-windows.

Breton, n. *brī't-ūn*, pert. to Brittany or Bretagne, in France.

brown study (Gael. *bruad*, to dream), perhaps only a corruption of *brooding study*.

bursiform, a. *bērs't-fōrm* (L. *bursa*, a purse; *forma*, shape), shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

byssiferous, a. *bīs-sīfēr-ūs* (byssus, and L. *fero*, I bear or carry), producing a byssus—see *byssus*.

cacaine, n. *kā-kā'in* (see *cacao* and *cocoa*), the essential principle of cacao.

cadre, n. *kā-dr* (F. *cadre*, a frame), a skeleton; a body wanting bone and sinew to make it effective; in *mil.*, the frame or skeleton of a regiment, as after the Indian mutiny when the Sepoys of certain regiments mutinied, the officers remaining were styled the *cadres* of them.

caducibranchiate, a. *kā-dū'sī-brāng'kī-āt* (L. *caducus*, falling off, and *branchiate*), applied to those amphibians in which the gills fall off before maturity is reached.

callus, n. *kāl'lūs*, (see *callous*), hardened skin; the hard deposit on the fracture of a bone; in *hort.*, the new formation over the end of a cutting before it puts out rootlets.

campanile, n. *kām-pā-nīl* or *kām-pā-nē-lā* (It. *campanile*—from mid. L. *campana*, a bell), a bell-tower, usually separated from the church; the upper part of a cupola.

cantalever, n. *kān'tā-lēv'er*, also *cant'ilev'er* (cant, an angle, and *lever*, the supporter of a roof-timber), in *arch.*, a projecting block or bracket for supporting, as under a balcony, or the eave of a house.

carafe, n. *kā-rāf'* (F. *carafe*, It. *caraffa*, a decanter), a glass water-bottle or decanter for the table or toilet.

carinate, n. plu. *kār'ī-nā'tē*, applied to those birds in which the sternum is furnished with a median ridge or keel—see *carinate*.

carney, n. *kār-nī* (L. *carnosus*, fleshy,—from *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), a disease among horses, in which the mouth is so furred they cannot eat; (slang) soft hypocritical talk: *v.* to wheedle; to insinuate one's self: *carneying*, imp.: *adj.* wheedling; fawning: *carneyed*, pp. *-nīd*.

carpus, n. *kār-pūs* (Gr. *karpos*, the wrist), the small bones forming the wrist, consisting of eight small bones arranged in two rows.

cartography—see *cartography* in Supp.

catafalque, n. *kāt'ā-fālq'* (F. *catafalque*; It. *catafalco*, a funeral decoration), in funeral solemnities, a temporary wooden structure decorated with paintings, &c., to represent a tomb, and show the coffin.

Catalan, n. *kāt'ā-lān*, the language spoken in Catalonia and Valencia, in Spain: *adj.* of or from Catalonia.

catchment, n. *kāch'mēnt*, in *engin.*, a space of ground where water may be caught and retained for use: *catching-drains*, drains across a declivity to intercept surface water.

cavicornia, n. plu. *kāv'ī-kōr'nī-ā*, also *cav'icorns*, *-kōrns* (L. *cavus*, hollow; *cornu*, a horn), the hollow-horned ruminants, in which the horn consists of a central bony horn-core, surrounded by a horny sheath, as in the ox.

celebre, a. *sē-lē'b'r* (F.), celebrated; famous.

cephalaspis, n. plu. *sēf'ā-lās'pī-dē*—see *cephalaspis*.

cere, n. *sēr* (L. *cera*: old F. *cere*, wax), the naked space found at the base of the bill of some birds.

chalet, n. *shā-lā'* or *shāl'ā* (F.), a summer hut on a mountain.

charge and discharge, in a financial statement, as by the cashier of a corporation, *charge* is a brief

cōw, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

view of all the particulars of income, and discharge, a brief view of all the particulars of expenditure, compared and balanced.

chartography, *n.* *châr-tôgrâ-fî* (Gr. *chartes*, L. *charta*, a leaf of paper; Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art of constructing maps or charts.

Charybdis, *n.* *kâ-rib'-dis*—see *Scylla*.

chasuble, *n.* *châz'-û-bî*, also **chesible** and **ches'able** (F. *chasuble*; old F. *casule*), the upper or last vestment put on by the priest before celebrating mass, nearly circular in form.

chenille, *n.* *shê-nêl'* (F. a caterpillar), a soft loose cord of silk or worsted.

chignon, *n.* *shîn-yông'* or *shî-nông'* (F. the nape of the neck), a mass of dressed fair hair attached to the back of the neck, often forming part of a woman's head-dress.

chimeridæ, *n. plu.* *kî-mê-ri-dê* (Gr. *Chimaira*, the Chimæra, a fabulous animal that spouted fire), a family of cartilaginous fishes having the head furnished with appendages and the tail terminating in a point—also called "king of the herrings"; **chimeroid**, *a.* *kî-mê-royd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), relating to the chimæridæ, or like them.

chlamyphore, *n.* *klâm-t'fôr*, also **chlamyphorus**, *n.* *klâm-t'fôr-ûs* (Gr. *chlamus*, a coat; *phero*, I carry), a small species of armadillo of S. Amer.—so called from its being covered with a scaly or bony coat of mail.

chromosphere, *n.* *krôm'-ô-sfêr* (Gr. *chroma*, colour; *sphaîra*, a sphere), the outer cloudy envelope around the sun through which the light of the photosphere must pass.

chronograph, *n.* *krôn'-ô-grâf* (Gr. *chronos*, time; *grapho*, I write), same as **chronogram**; an astronomical instr. for noting the exact moment of the occurrence of a celestial phenomenon.

chryselephantine, *a.* *kris'-êl-ê-fân'-tîn* (Gr. *chrusos*, gold; *elephas*, ivory), made of gold and ivory.

coach, *v.* *kôch* (familiar slang), to prepare for an examination by cramming; *n.* a special tutor who assists in preparing for examinations; **coach'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* the cramming for an examination; **coached**, *pp.* *kôcht*.

cob, *n.* *kôb*, a building composition of clay and gravel, or clay and chopped straw—see **cob** in Dict.

coccoliths, *n. plu.* *kôk'-kô-liths* (Gr. *kokkos*, a berry; *lithos*, stone), minute oval or rounded bodies, either free or attached to the surface of coccophores.

coccospheres, *n. plu.* *kôk'-kô-sfêrs* (Gr. *kokkos*, a berry; *sphaîra*, a sphere), spherical masses of sarcode, enclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope, and bearing coccoliths upon their external surface—both coccospheres and coccoliths are regarded as lowly forms of life.

coccyx, *n.* *kôk'-sîks* (L. *coccyx*; Gr. *kokkuz*, a cuckoo), the terminal portion of the spinal column in man, so called from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak; **coccygeal**, *a.* *kôk'-sîj-ê-âl*, connected with the coccyx.

cochlea, *n.* *kôk'-lê-â* (L. *cochlea*, the shell of a snail), the spiral cavity of the internal ear.

codilla, *n.* *kô-dû-lâ* (L. *cauda*, a tail), the coarse part of flax or hemp, called *tow*, sorted out by itself.

coelenterata, *n. plu.* *sêl-ên-têr'-ê-tâ* (Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, concave; *enteron*, the bowel), those animals in which a large internal cavity is constantly present, and whose body-substance resolves itself into two foundation membranes or layers; used in place of radiata.

coigne, *n.* *kôyn* (Scot. *coynye*; F. *coin*, a corner), a corner; a corner stone; a jutting angle; a wedge—see **quoin**.

coll or **col**, *n.* *kôl* (L. *collis*, a hill), in *geog.*, a rising neck of land separating two valleys.

colloid, *n.* *kôl'-lôyd* (Gr. *kolla*, glue; *eidos*, resemblance), resembling glue or jelly; in *chem.*, applied to uncrystallisable liquids; in *geol.*, applied to partly amorphous minerals—see **colloidon**.

colostrum, *n.* *kô-lôst'-trûm* (L.), the first milk of animals after delivery; a mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg.

concha, *n.* *kông'-kâ* (L. a shell), the external ear by which sounds are collected and transmitted to the internal ear.

condone, *v.* *kôn-dôn'* (L. *condono*, I pardon—from *con*, and *dono*, I give), to overlook the offence of; to forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow—restricted to adultery, and said of either husband or wife; **condon'ing**, *imp.*; **condoned'**, *pp.* *-dônâ'*: **con-**

donation, *n.* *kôn-dô-nâ'-shûn*, the act of pardoning; forgiveness, expressed or implied, on the part of the husband or wife, for a violation of the marriage-vow.

conductiv'ity, *n.* *-tîv'-î-tî*, the power or quality of conducting or giving passage to—see **conduct**.

consensual, *a.* *kôn-sên-shôo'-âl* (*con*, and L. *sensum*, to discern by the senses), in *phys.*, a term applied to movements, contrary to, or independent of, the will, which arise from previous contrary movements, as in the contraction of the iris when the eye is voluntarily directed upwards; excited or caused by sensation; **consensus**, *n.* *kôn-sên-sûs* (L. *consensus*, agreement), unanimity; agreement; concord—see **consent**.

contango, *n.* *kôn-tâng'-ô* (a probable corruption of **contingent**: Sp. *contango*, ready money; It. *contante*, counting or reckoning), a sum of money paid for accommodating a buyer or seller by carrying an engagement to pay money or deliver shares over to next account-day—a Stock Exchange term.

corallum, *n.* *kô-râl'-tûm* (L. *corallium*, red coral; It. *corallo*), the hard structures deposited in, or by, the tissues of an actinozoan—commonly called **coral**; **corallite**, *kor'-âl-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), the corallum or coral secreted by an actinozoan, which consists of a single polyp; *a.* a mineral substance in the form of coral; **cor'allig'enous**, *a.* *-îg'-ê-nûs* (L. *geno*, I produce), producing a corallum or coral.

corral, *n.* *kôr-râl'* (Sp.), an enclosure for cattle; *a.* kraal.

cotter, *n.* *kôt-têr* (a probable corruption of **cutter**), a wedge-shaped piece of wood or other material employed to fasten the parts of a structure; *a.* key—see **gib**.

cryptogams, *n. plu.* *krîp'-tô-gâmz*, or **cryptogamia**, which see.

crystalomancy, *n.* *kris-tal-lô-mân'-sî* (Gr. *krystallos*, rock-crystal; *mantia*, divination), an early sort of divination by means of translucent stones.

cult, *n.* *kâl*, also **cultus**, *n.* *kal'tûs* (L. *cultus*, worship), a particular form of worship or religious belief.

curtilage, *n.* *kêr'tîl-âj* (old F. *courtillage*—from *courtîl*, a courtyard), a house with its stables and farm-buildings surrounded by a piece of ground, the whole being included within the same fence; *a.* house and homestead.

cutis, *n.* *kû-tîs* (L. skin), the inferior vascular layer of the integument, often called the *cutis vera*, the *corium*, the *derma*, or the true skin, in contradistinction to the cuticle or outer skin.

Cymry, *n.* *kîm'-rî*, the Welsh; **Cym'ric**, *a.* *n.* *-rîk*, one of the Celtic family of languages called Welsh.

cystoidea, *n. plu.* *sîs-tôj'-ê-dê-â* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance)—see **cystidæ** under **cyst**.

czarevna, *n.* *zâr-êv-nâ*, the wife or consort of the czarowitch.

dagoba, *n.* *dâg'-ô-bâ*, in the *East*, a hemispherical dome of earth or stone with a small square erection on its top called a *tee*.
dalmatic, *n.* *dâl-mat'îk*, also **dalmat'ica**, *n.* *-î-kâ* (said to be a dress originally worn in Dalmatia), in *eccl'es.*, a long white gown.

daltonism, *n.* *dâl-tôn-îzm* (after the chemist Dalton, who was so affected), colour blindness—see **colour**.

defervescence, *n.* *dêf'-êr-vês'-sên-s* (L. *deferresco*, I cool down—from *de*, and *ferveo*, I am hot), cessation of ebullition; the act or state of growing cool; loss of heat.

desmidia, *n. plu.* *dês-mîd'-î-ê* (Gr. *desmos*, a chain; *eidos*, appearance), minute fresh-water plants, of a green colour, without a silicious epidermis; **desmid'ian**, *n.* *-î-ân*, one of the desmidia.

diastema, *n.* *dî-âs-tê-mâ* (Gr. *diastema*, an interval), a gap or interval, especially between teeth; **dî'astem**, *n.* *-têm*, in ancient music, a simple interval.

dibranchiate, *n.* *dî-brâng'-kt-â* (Gr. *dis*, twice; *branchia*, gills), one of an order of cephalopods, including the cuttle-fish, in which two gills are present; **dî'branchia'ta**, *n. plu.* *-kt-â-tâ*, the order.

dimyary, *n.* *dîm'-î-î-î* (Gr. *dis*, twice; *myon*, a muscle), a bivalve mollusc, in which the shell is closed by two adductor muscles.

dingley, *n.* *dîn-gî* (Bengali), the ship's smallest boat, rowed by two men.

diphyodont, *n.* *dîf'-î-dônt* (Gr. *dis*, twice; *phoo*, I generate; *odontes*, teeth), one of those mammals which have two sets of teeth.

dipsomania, *n.* *dîp'-sô-mâ-nî-â* (Gr. *dipsa*, thirst;

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

mania, madness, a diseased state inducing a propensity to drunkenness: *dip'soma'niac*, n. *-ni-ak*, one who has an irresistible propensity to drunkenness.

disafforest, n. *dis-af-för-est* (*dis*, and *afforest*), to reduce from the state and privileges of a forest and make common ground.

discophora, n. plu. *dis-köf-ör-ä* (Gr. *diskos*, a quoit; *phero*, I carry), the medusae or jelly-fish, so called from their form; an order of leeches which possess suckorial discs.

distal, a. *dis'täl* (a probable corruption of *distant*), remote from the place of attachment, as the *distal* extremity of a bone—the opposite extremity being the end by which the organism is fixed, when attached at all.

doab, n. *dö-äb* or *döb*, a building composed of clay and straw—see *cob*.

Donatism, n. *dö-nä-tism* (from *Donatus*, their leader), the principles of an African sect of schismatics in the beginning of the 4th century who opposed Cæcilianus, Bishop of Carthage, and taught that Christ, though of the same substance, was less than the Father: *Donatist*, n. *-ist*, one of the sect.

dufer, n. *dü-fër* (slang), a hawk of sham jewellery; a sham or cheat.

dunlin, n. *dün-lin* (Gael. *dun*, a hill, AS. *dune*, a sand-heap; Gael. *linne*, a pool or lake), a species of sandpiper, a bird occurring in vast flocks along our sandy shores.

dux, n. *düks* (L. *dux*, a leader), in *Scot.*, the head or chief pupil of a class or division, in a public school.

echinulate, a. *ë-kîn-ä-lät*, possessing spines—see *echinate*.

Edda, n. *ëd-ä*, *Eddas*, plu. (Icel. *edda*, great-grandmother—viz. of Scandinavian poetry), the two religious or mythologic books of the old Scandinavians, the first containing the old mythic poems, the second, ancient mythology in prose.

edriophthalmata, n. plu. *ëd-ri-öf-thäl'-mä-tä* (Gr. *hedraios*, settled, fixed; *ophthalmos*, the eye), the division of crustacea in which the eyes are sessile, and are not supported upon stalks.

electric and **electricism**—see *eclectic*.

embolism, n. *ëm-böl-izm* (Gr. *embote*, an insertion; *embolisma*, anything put in, a patch), in *med.*, the process by which a thrombus or clot undergoes disintegration into minute particles which are arrested in the capillary circulation; the insertion of days, months, or years into an account of time to produce regularity: *embolic*, a. *-böl-ik*, and *em'bolis'mic*, a. *-is'mik*, pert. to.

emeute, n. *a-müt* (F. *émeute*, an uproar: L. *e*, and *mutus*, a moving), a tumultuous mob; a seditious commotion.

emption, n. *ëm-shün* (L. *emptio*, purchase—from *emo*, I buy), in *law*, the power of repurchasing.

endogamy, n. *ën-dög-ä-mi* (Gr. *endon*, within; *gamos*, marriage), the practice of forbidding marriage within a tribe.

endoskeleton, n. *ën-dö-sköl'-ë-tön* (Gr. *endon*, within; *skeleton*, a dry body), the internal or bony structure of man, and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*, which is the outer and hardened covering of such animals as the crab and lobster.

entropy, n. *ën-trö-pi*, dissipation of energy; loss of usefulness—see *entropium*.

Esquimaux, n. plu. (*eskumaget*, he eats raw flesh—a nickname given to the Arctic tribes by the N. Amer. Algonquin Indians)—see *Dict*.

estate, n. *ës-tän-si-ä* (Sp. a mansion), in *S. Amer.*, an estate; a farm.

estuarine, a. *ës-tü-är-in*, of or pert. to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

euhemerism, n. *ë-hëm-ër-izm* (Gr. *Euhemeris*; L. *Euhemerus*, a Greek writer, B.C. 316, who treated myths as dressed-up plain histories), the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods of old to the level of distinguished men, and the myths as founded on real histories: *euhemerist*, n. *-ist*, one who believes in or maintains these views: *euhemeris'tic*, a. *-is'tik*, pert. to.

exanimate, a. *ëks-an-i-mät* (L. *ex*, anima, life, spirit), destitute of life; spiritless: v. to render destitute of life or animation; to dishearten: *exanimat-ing*, imp. *exanimated*, pp.

exogamy, n. *ëks-ög-ä-mi* (Gr. *exo*, without; *gamos*, marriage), the practice among savages of always marrying out of the tribe.

feer or **fier**, v. *fër* (AS. *fyrian*, to make a furrow), in *Scot.*, to mark out the breadth of ridges with the plough: *feering*, imp. and n.: *feered*, pp. *fërd*.

fernery, n. *fërn-ër-i*, a place where ferns are grown or cultivated.

figaro, n. *fë-gä-rö* (the hero of Beaumarchais's comedy who outwits every one), an intriguer; an adroit and unscrupulous person.

finger and toe, a diseased form of turnip-growth, in which the bulbs are divided into two or more forks.

fiske, v. *fisk* (a slang term at billiards), to play for one thing and get another: n. an unexpected advantage.

formyle, n. *för-mil* (L. *formica*, an ant; Gr. *ule*, the material of which a thing is made), the hypothetical base of *formic acid*—see *formic* and *chloroform*.

Frisian, n. *frikshän*, the language of Friesland, a district on the N.W. coast of Holland.

furculum, n. *fër-kü-lüm*, also *fur'cula*, n. *-lä* (L. dim. of *furca*, a fork), a forked or V-shaped bone in the breast of a fowl; the merry-thought.

fuschine, n. *fush-in*, an aniline dye, sometimes used as an adulterant—see *fuchsia*.

gallinacei, n. plu. *gäl-lin-ä-së-i*, that section of rasorial birds of which the common fowl is a typical example—see *gallinaceous*.

gambier or **gambir**, n. *gäm-bër*, the Malay name of an astringent extract obtained from a cinchonaceous plant of the Indian Archipelago; terra japonica.

gavel-kind, n. *gäv-äl-känd* (W. *gafael*, a holding, and *cedet*, a kindred, a clan: L. *gabaii-cine*), in *old Eng. law*, tenure by which land descended to all the sons in equal portions. *Note*.—May only be a corruption of *give-all-kin*, or *give-ilk-ane*.

genueflect, v. *žen-ä-flekt*, to bend the knee as in worship: *genueflecting*, imp.: *genueflected*, pp.—see *genueflection*.

geolatri, n. *jë-ö-lä-tri* (Gr. *ge*, the earth; *latreia*, worship), the worship of terrestrial objects.

Georgian, a. *jör-jä-n*, pert. to Georgia in Asia, or to one of the United States so called; pert. to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of England.

germane, a. *jër-män*, nearly related—see *german*. **gilly** or **gillie**, n. *gül-ik*, *gü-lies*, plu. *-is* (Gael. *gille*, a servant-man, a lad), in *Scot.*, a man or lad who attends on a sportsman, or who is employed in protecting game.

gladius, n. *glä-di-üs* (L. a sword), the horny endoskeleton or pen of certain cuttle-fishes.

glyptolepis, n. *glip-tö-lë-pis* or *-lë-ös* (Gr. *glyptos*, carved; *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a ganoid fish of the Old Red Sandstone period—so named from the delicately-sculptured striae on its circular-shaped scales.

gonophore, n. the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoa—see *Dict*.

Grail (Holy), n. *gräl* (see *Sangreal*), an English accommodation or translation of the old F. *le Sang Real*; mid. L. *Sanguis realis*; Eng., the true blood.

granivorous, a. *grän-wö-rüs* (L. *gramen*, a grain or seed; *voro*, I devour), living upon grains or other seeds.

greenback, n. *grën-bäk*, in *U.S. of Amer.*, one of the bank-notes issued by government—so called from the green colour of the devices predominating.

hallux, n. *häl-tüks* (L. *haller*, the great toe), the innermost of the five digits which compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal; the great toe.

heliotype, n. *hë-lï-ö-tip* (Gr. *helios*, the sun; *tupos*, type, form), a sun-picture or photograph.

helminthoid, a. *hël-mîn-thöydä* (Gr. *helmins*, a worm; *cidos*, resemblance), worm-shaped; vermiform.

heterogenesis, n. *hët-ër-ö-jën-ë-sis* (Gr. *heteros*, another; *genesis*, origin, source), the doctrine that certain organisms are capable of giving origin to others totally different from themselves, and which show no tendency to revert to the parent form.

heteromorphic, a. *hët-ër-ö-mör'-fik* (Gr. *heteros*, another; *morphe*, form), differing in form or shape.

heterophagi, n. plu. *hët-ër-öf-ä-jä* (Gr. *heteros*, another; *phago*, I eat), applied to birds that are born in a helpless condition, and require to be fed by the parents for a longer or shorter period.

cöw, böy, fööt; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

hibiscus, *n.* *hi-bis-kūs* (L. *hibiscum*; Gr. *hibiskos*, the marsh mallow), a genus of very handsome plants, with large and showy flowers.

holophotal, *a.* *hō-lō-fō-tāl* (Gr. *holos*, whole; *phos*, light—gen. *photos*), applied to reflectors which throw back the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss.

homoeozoic, *a.* *hōm'ō-zō-zō'ik* (Gr. *homoiōs*, similar; *zōe*, life), applied to zones or latitudes, both of sea and land, which are characterized by the same forms of life.

homotaxis, *n.* *hōm'ō-tāks'is* (Gr. *homos*, alike; *taxis*, arrangement, position), in *geol.*, a term applied to strata occupying the same place or position in the stratified systems, but which may, or may not, be contemporaneous.

hydraform, *a.* *hi-drā-fāwrm* (*hydra*, and L. *forma*, shape), resembling the common fresh-water polype in form.

hypostome, *n.* *hi-pōs'tō-mē* (Gr. *hupo*, under; *stoma*, mouth), the upper lip or labium of certain crustacea.

impecunious, *a.* *im-pē-kū'nt-ūs* (L. *in*, not, *pecunia*, money), without money; poor: *im'pecunios'ity*, *n.* *-ōs'tē*, the want of money.

imposthume, *n.* *im-pōs'tūm*, the common but incorrect spelling of *aposteme*, which see in Supp.

inception, *n.* *in-sēp'shūn*, beginning; commencement—see *inceptive*.

indent, *v.* *in-dēnt'*, to contract; to bargain; to order: *n.* a contract; an order, as for goods—see *Dict.*

inequilateral, *a.* *in-ēkwē-lāt'ēr-āl* (L. *in*, not, and *equilateral*), having the two sides unequal: *ine'quivalve*, *a.* *-vālū*, composed of two unequal pieces or valves.

inoperculata, *n.* *in'ōp-ēr-kū-lāt'ā* (L. *in*, not; *operculum*, a lid), certain univalve shells in which there is no shell or horny plate to close the shell when the animal is withdrawn within it.

insalivation, *n.* *in-sāl'iv-ā'shūn* (*in*, and L. *saliva*, spittle), the mingling of saliva with the food in the act of eating.

insecta, *n.* *in-sēk'tā*, the class of articulate animals commonly known as insects—see *Insect*.

intern, *v.* *in-tēr'n'* (L. *internus*, interior, inward), to put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to imprison: *intern'ing*, *imp.* *interned'*, *pp.* *-tērd'*, placed for safe keeping in the interior; imprisoned.

interpellation, *n.* *in-tēr'pē-lāt'shūn*, a question raised in the course of a debate: *interpellate*, *v.* *-lat*, to question: *interpellating*, *imp.* *interpellated*, *pp.*—see *Dict.*

interview, *v.* *in-tēr-vū'* (an Americanism), to visit a high personage, a literary character, or one who has become famous or notorious, for the purpose of obtaining correct information of incidents in life, or of particular transactions: *interview'ing*, *imp.* *interviewed'*, *pp.* *-vūd'*.

island, *n.* *ī-lānd*, Max Müller asserts that this word ought properly to be spelt *iland*, and that the first part is Goth. *ahva*, L. *aqua*, water; hence AS. *eoland*, Icel. *aland*, means waterland—see *Dict.*

jerk, *v.* *jērkt* (Peruvian, *chargut*, prepared dried meat), to cut and dry beef in the sun—see *Dict.*

jug, *n.* *jūg* (AS. *ceac*, a cup,—but probably a corruption of *Joan* or *Jenny*, the familiar personification of the vessel which holds drink)—see *Dict.*: see also *demijohn*.

kainozoic—see *cainozoic*.

Khedive, *n.* *kēd'iv-ē* or *kēd'ēv*, a title applied to the Viceroy of Egypt, who exercises a kingly and nearly independent authority.

kish, *n.* *kish*, a substance resembling plumbago produced in iron smelting furnaces; a workman's name for graphite scales.

knickerbockers, *n.* *nīk-kēr-bōk'ērs* (so called after *Didrich Knickerbocker*, the imaginary author of a humorous fictitious history of New York, written by Washington Irving; Ger. *knicker*, a niggard; *bock*, a he-goat, a box), trousers sitting loosely on the thigh and ending at the knee, as worn in North Germany and Holland.

kohl-rabi, *n.* *kōlr-ā-bī* (a supposed corruption of *cavolo-rapa*, a cabbage-turnip: Ger. *kohl*, cabbage), a variety of kale or cabbage—a green crop.

labium, *n.* *lāb'ū-ūm* (L. a lip), the lower lip of articulate animals: *labrum*, *n.* *lābrūm* (L. a lip), the upper lip of articulate animals.

Lapps, *n.* *lāps*, the inhabitants of Lapland: **Lappanese**, *n.* *pān-ēs*, the Laplanners.

law-burrows, *n.* *lāw-būr-rōz* (*law*, and AS. *borg* or *borh*, a pledge), a process in Scotch law by which a person obtains protection from the threats of violence of another.

level up, **level down**, the former means “to raise” and the latter “to bring down” to the same level; to put into the same relative condition, or give the same status to up or down.

Linga, *n.* *līng-gā*, the Hindu name for the Greek Phallos, represented by an upright pole or pillar.

Lithology, *n.* *lith-ō-lō-jī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *lithra*, worship), the worship of stones of particular shapes.

loricata, *n.* *lōr'ī-kāt'ā*, those reptiles which, like the crocodile, have bony plates developed in their skin: *lorica*, *n.* *lōr'ī-kā*, applied to the protective case with which certain infusoria are provided—see *loricate*.

luculent, *a.* *lōkū-lēnt* (L. *luculentus*, full of light—from *lux*, light), clear; transparent: *lu'culently*, *ad.* *-tē*.

madreporeiform, *a.* *mādr-ē-pōr'ī-fāwrm* (*madrepore*, and L. *forma*, shape), perforated with small holes like a coral—see *madrepore*.

Malay, *n.* *mā-lā*, a native of Malay or Malacca, and other adjacent islands: *adj.* *pert.* to: **Malayan**, *a.* *-lā-an*, *pert.* to.

Manchoo or **Manchoo**, *n.* *mān-chō*, the language spoken in Manchuria, and at the court of China.

manitou, *n.* *mān'ī-tō*, the name given by the American Indians to their spirits or gods.

manus, *n.* *mā'nūs* (L. the hand), the hand of the higher vertebrates.

medusiform, *a.* *mē-dū-s'fōrm* (*medusa*, and L. *forma*, shape), resembling a medusa in shape: **medusoid**, *a.* *mē-dū-sōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), like a medusa—used substantively to designate the medusiform gonophores of the hydrozoa.

megalthic, *a.* *mēg-ā-lith'ik* (Gr. *megas*, great; *lithos*, a stone), formed of large stones.

menhir, *n.* *mēn'ēr* (Celtic, *maen*, a stone; *hīr*, high), a tall rude or sculptured stone of unknown antiquity, placed upright in the ground, and standing singly or in groups.

metastoma, *n.* *mē-tās'tō-mā*, also *metastome*, *n.* *mēt-ā-stōm* (Gr. *meta*, after; *stoma*, the mouth), the plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in crustaceans.

microcephalous, *a.* *mīkrō-sēf'ā-lūs* (Gr. *mikros*, small; *kephale*, head), having a small or imperfectly developed head or cranium.

microlith, *a.* *mīkrō-lith'ik* (Gr. *mikros*, small; *lithos*, a stone), formed of small stones.

milliard, *n.* *mīl-yār'* (F. *milliard*; L. *mille*, a thousand), a thousand millions.

mollent, *a.* *mōl-lēnt* (L. *mollis*, soft), serving to soften; assuaging: *mōl'lently*, *ad.* *-tē*—see *emollient*.

monophyodont, *n.* *mōn'ō-f'fō-dōnt* (Gr. *monos*, single; *phuo*, I generate; *odontes*, teeth), a mammal which has only one set of teeth.

moulin, *n.* *mō-līng* (F. *moulin*, a mill), a deep crack intersecting a glacier rivulet that has been formed into a shaft some hundreds of feet deep by the action of the water.

muir, *n.* *mīr* or *mūr*, Scotch for *moor*—see *moor 1*.

mutism, *n.* *mū'tizm* (L. *mutus*; old F. *mut*, silent, speechless), the condition of being unable to give utterance to articulate sounds; the total want of speech.

navvy, *n.* *nāv'vī*, the presence of *vv* in the spelling of this word may be accounted for were it derived from *nabbī* or *naabbī*, a word said to be of Danish origin, and signifying neighbour: Gael. *nabaiah*, neighbour: Icel. *nabbī*, a dwarf. *Note.*—In the sense of *neighbour*, the word is said to have been in common use by men from the island of Skye who worked on the early railway and other great works.

neolithic, *a.* *nē-ō-lith'ik* (Gr. *neos*, new; *lithos*, a stone), belonging to the polished stone age of the early history of man.

neve, *n.* *nā-vā* (F. *névé*; L. *nix*, snow—gen. *nivis*),

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

the compressed snow or slush of Alpine heights before ultimately condensed into the true ice of the glacier.

nexus, *n. nēks'ūs* (L.), connection; tie.

Nibelungen Lied, *n. nīb'el-nīn'gēn-lēd*, the "Lay of the Nibelungen"—the most ancient existing monument of German epic poetry, forming the chief traditional record of the romantic deeds and sentiments of the German nation.

Niobe, *n. nīō-bē*, in *anc. myth.* the wife of Amphion, who was struck dumb with grief when her children were slain by Apollo and Artemis; **nīōbium**, *n. -bī-ūm*, a metal supposed to be identical with *columbium*.

nob, *n. nōb* (an abbreviation of English *noble* in its general application to a person of the higher class; slang), a person of superior position in life; a person of low rank desirous of appearing as one of a higher position; a fop; **nobby**, *a. -bī*, having the character of a nob; capital; neat; got up with care in matters of dress—see **snob**.

nudge, *v. nīj* (Low Ger. *nutsche*, to squeeze; Austrian, *nussen*, to thrust with the fist; Scot. *gnidge*, to squeeze), to touch gently with the elbow as a signal for attention or information; *n. a gentle push with the elbow for information, &c.*; **nudging**, *imp.*; **nudged**, *pp. nījā*.

obtemper, *v. ōb-tēmp'ēr* (F. *obtempérer*, to obey in law; L. *obtemperare*, to comply with, to obey), to carry out, as the injunctions of an ecclesiastical court; to obey; **obtempering**, *imp.*; **obtempered**, *pp. -ērd*.

octopoda, *n. plu. ōk-tōp'ō-dā* (Gr. *octo*, eight; *podes*, feet), the tribe of cuttle-fishes with eight arms attached to the head; **octopus**, *n. ōk-tō-pūs*, *oc'topi*, *plu. -pi*, a fish with eight arms.

odontoceti, *n. plu. ōd-ōnt'ō-sē'tī* (Gr. *odontes*, teeth; *ketos*, a whale), the toothed whales, in contradistinction to the whalebone whales.

oesopogus—see **esophagus**.

opercula, *ta*, *n. plu.* those gastropods whose shell is closed by an operculum—see **opercular**.

ophiuroidea, *n. plu. ōfī-ū-roī'dē-dā* (Gr. *ophis*, a snake; *oura*, a tail; *eidos*, appearance), an order of echinoderms, including the brittle-stars and sand-stars.

ossicula, *n. plu. ōs-sīk'ū-lā* (L. small bones—from *os*, a bone), any hard structures of small size, such as the calcareous plates in the integument of the star-fishes.

ostracoda, *n. plu. ōs'trā-kō-dā*, also **ostracodes**, *-kōdē* (Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell; *eidos*, appearance), an order of crustaceans enclosed in bivalve shells; those which have the shell folded in two, so as to resemble the shell of a bivalve mollusc.

palustral, *a. pāl-ūs'trāl*, *pert.* to a bog or marsh—see **paludal**.

paraclose, *n. pār-dā-klēs*, also **parclose**, *n. pār'klōs* (old F. *paraclose*, an enclosed place; L. *per*, through, and *clausum*, to shut), a screen separating a chapel from the body of the church.

peach, *v. pēch* (a slang corruption of *impeach*), to inform against; to betray one's accomplice; **peaching**, *imp.*; **peached**, *pp. pēcht*.

pergameneous, *a. pēr-gā-mē'nē-ūs* (L. *pergamena*, parchment), resembling parchment.

perigastric, *a. pēr'ī-gās'trīk* (Gr. *peri*, around; *gaster*, stomach), applied to the cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals.

perisome, *n. pēr'ī-sōm* (Gr. *peri*, about; *soma*, body), the coriaceous or calcareous integument of the echinoderms.

perivisceral, *a. pēr'ī-vīs'tēr-āl* (Gr. *peri*, around; L. *viscera*, the internal organs), applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

phallus, *n. fāl'lūs* (Gr. *phallos*, the male organ), the emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies; a genus of fungi having a disgusting and foetid odour; **phallic**, *a. -līk*, *pert.* to the *phallus*, or to the indecent rites connected with the orgies of Bacchus; *pert.* to the worship of the generative principle.

phanerogams, *n. plu. fān-ēr'ō-gāmz*, plants which have conspicuous organs of reproduction, and bear true flowers—see **phanerogamic**.

piccaninny, *n. pīk'kā-nīn'ntī* (Sp. *pequeño*, little, small), a negro baby or child.

pillule, *n. pīl'ul* (L. *pillula*, a little ball—from *pila*, a ball) a small or diminutive pill—see **pill**.

pinnigrade, *a. pīn-nī-grād* (L. *pinna*, a feather or fin; *gradior*, I walk), denoting one of the group of the *pin'nigra'dā*, *-grād*, moving on short feet that serve as paddles, including seals and walruses; fin-footed.

piscina, *n. pīs-sī'nā* (It. *piscina*, a bathing-place; L. *piscina*, a fish-pond—from *piscis*, a fish), a stone basin in the form of a canopied niche, and supplied with a drain-pipe situated close beside the high altar, used in the R. Cath. Ch. service to receive the water that has washed the chalice after the celebration of mass.

plebiscite, *n. plēb'ī-sī't or -sīt* (F. *plébiscite*; L. *plebiscitum*, an ordinance or decree of the people—from L. *plebs*, the common people—*gen. plebis*, and *scitum*, a decree), a vote taken of the whole male inhabitants of a country or town, that are of age, on any matter submitted to them for their decision; a vote by universal suffrage.

podophthalmata, *n. plu. pōd'ōf'thāl'mā-tā* (Gr. *podes*, feet; *ophthalmos*, the eye), the crustacea in which the eyes are borne at the end of long foot-stalks.

pollex, *n. pōl'lēks* (L. *pollex*, the thumb), the innermost of the five normal digits of the anterior limb of the higher vertebrates; the thumb, in man.

Prakrit, *n. a. prā'krīt*, the name by which certain dialects of India are known which gradually superseded the old Sans., and from which the modern vernaculars of India have branched off.

primrose (rather a corruption of Norm. F. *primrole*; old Eng. *prymre* roller, a primrose; mid. L. *primula veris*; F. *primevère*, the first flower of spring), the earliest conspicuous flower of spring; a name originally applied to the daisy.

proboscidea, *n. plu. prōb'ō-sīd'ē-dā*, the order of mammals comprising the elephants—see **proboscis**.

procelous, *a. prō-sē-lūs*, also **procelian**, *a. -lī-an* (Gr. *pro*, before; *koilos*, hollow), applied to those vertebrae which have a cup or cavity at the fore part and a ball at the back; applied to certain animals which manifest this vertebral character.

pro-legs, the false abdominal feet of caterpillars. **prothetic**, *a. prō-thē'tīk*, for **prosthetic**—see **prosthesis**.

proximal, *a. prōks'ī-māl* (L. *proximus*, next), toward or nearest; applied to the slowly growing, comparatively fixed, extremity of a limb or of an organism.

pubis, *n. pū'bīs* (L. *pubes*, the signs of puberty—viz., the growth of hair), the share-bone; one of the bones which enter into the composition of the pelvic arch of vertebrates; **pubes**, *n. pū'bēz*, the middle part of the hypogastric region; the down of plants.

pulmonaria, *n. plu. pūl'mōn-ā-rī-dā* (L. *pulmo*, a lung—*gen. pulmonis*), a genus of perennial herbs, some of the species having spotted leaves—called also *lungwort* and Jerusalem cowslip; also **pulmonaries**, *n. plu. -ar-īz*, the arachnidians that breathe by means of pulmonary sacs; **pulmonale**, *a. -āl*, possessing lungs.

purificator, *n. pūr'ī-fī-kā'tēr*, in R. Cath. Ch., a napkin used for wiping the chalice.

quiz, a suggested origin of this word gives it as a simple corruption of *ques*—a common abbreviation of *question*.

ramus, *n. rā'mūs*, (L. a branch), a branch or subdivision of a stem; each half or branch of the lower jaw or mandible of vertebrates.

recalcitrate, *v. rē-kāl'sī-trād* (L. *re*, back; *calcitro*, I strike with the heels, I kick—from *calc*, the heel), to kick back; to express repugnance; **recal'citra'ting**, *imp.*; **recal'citra'ted**, *pp.*; **recal'citra't**, *trānt*, kicking back; showing repugnance; **recal'citra'tion**, *n. -trā'shūn*, a kicking back; repugnance.

rhea, *n. rē'dā*, a large running bird—the ostrich of S. America—see **nandu**.

rota, *n. rō'tā* (L. and It. *rota*, a wheel; F. *roue*), turn in succession; the roll or list to be selected from by turn or in succession.

rumen, *n. rō'mēn* (L. the throat), the first cavity of the complex stomach of ruminants—often called the paunch.

cōw, bōy, fōst; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

sarcoids, *n. plu. sár'kóydz* (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *eidos*, appearance), the amebiform particles which in the aggregate make up the flesh of a sponge.

scree, *n. plu. skréz* (Scot. and prov. Eng.), in *geol.*, a talus; accumulations of loose stones and fragments at the base of a cliff or precipice.

scrimmage, *n. skrí'm'áj*, also **scrummage**, *n. skrí'm'áj* (F. *escarmouche*), an old spelling of *skirmish*, which see; in *modern slang*, a general row or fight.

scurvy-grass, this compound appears in old Eng. as *scrooby-grass*, which may only be a corruption of *ice* *skarja-gras*—from *skarfr*, a cormorant—see *Dict.*

seeds of Paradise, the *Cocculus Indicus*, which see. **sequacious**, *a. sê'kwâ'shûs* (L. *sequax*, following—gen. *sequacis*—from *sequor*, I follow), not moving on independently; following; logically consistent and rigorous: **sequaciousness**, *n. -nês*, also **sequacity**, *n. sê'kwâ'si-ti*, disposition to follow; act of following.

siphon, *n. sî'fôn* (Gr. *siphon*, a hollow reed or tube), the respiratory tubes in the mollusca; tubes of different functions.

skald, **skaldic**, see **scald**: **skalda**, *n. skâl'dá*, that part of the second Edda which treats of the art of poetry.

sley or **slaie**, *n. slá*, a weaver's reed—see **sley** and **slaid**.

Somaj, *n. sô'mâj'* (Hind. a church or assembly), a sect recently sprung up among the natives of Hindostan, who profess a pure theism, and exercise a system of eclecticism in regard to Christianity and other religious faiths: **Brahmo**, *brâ'mô'*, is prefixed to indicate its monotheistic character.

somite, *n. sô'mit* (Gr. *soma*, a body), a single segment in the body of an articulate animal.

sphenocephalus, *n. sfên'ô'sêf'â-lûs* (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge; *kephale*, the head), in *anat.*, a malformation of the head by which the upper part of the cranium has a wedge-like appearance.

spiegel-eisen, *n. spê'gêl'is'ên* (Ger. *spiegel*, very bright; *eisen*, iron), a peculiar make of cast-iron, so called from its shining or specular crystalline fracture.

spongida, *n. plu. spôn'jî-dá*, the division of protozoa called sponges—see **sponge**.

spue, *v. spû*, a common spelling of **spew**, which see: **spuing**, *imp. : spued*, *pp. spûd*.

squamata, *n. plu. skwâ'mâ-tâ* (L. *squama*, a scale), the division of reptiles in which the integument develops horny scales.

stridulate, *v. strîd'â-lât* (see **stridulous**), to make a small, harsh, or creaking noise: **stridulating**, *imp. : stridulating*, *pp. : strîd'ulâ'tion*, *n. -shûn*, the act of making a small, harsh, creaking noise. **sub-calca'reous**, *a. (sub)*, a less or inferior degree, an imperfect state), somewhat calcareous: **sub-central**, *a. nearly central*; not quite central: **sub-pedunculate**, *a. supported upon a very short stem*: **sub-sessile**, *a. nearly sessile*, or nearly without a stalk.

sucrose, *n. shô'krôs* (F. *sucré*, sugar), cane-sugar, and also that obtained from beet, turnip, maple, &c., as distinguished from *glucose*.

sulphur-ore, the commercial term for iron-pyrites, because sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

survival, *n. sêr'vî-vâl* (F. *sur*, L. *super*, over, above; L. *vivo*, I live), in *archæol.*, any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times whose origin is often unknown, or imperfectly known.

swimmerets, *n. plu. swî'mî-mêr-êtz* (*swim*, and *dim. et*) the limbs of crustacea which are adapted for swimming.

symphenomena, *n. plu. sî'm'fê-nô'm'ê-nâ* (*sym*, and *phenomena*), natural sounds or appearances of a kind or character similar to others expressed or exhibited by the same object: **sym'phenom'enal**, *a. -nâl*, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena.

tabulae, *n. plu. tâ'bû-lâ*, horizontal plates or floors, in some corals, across the cavity of the theca—see **tabular**.

Tamil, *n. tâ'mîl*, the language of the Carnatic and N. Ceylon.

Tarpeian, *a. târ-pêl'ân* or *-p'ân*, the name given to a rock, a part of the Capitoline at Rome, over

which a certain class of criminals or prisoners were thrown, and so put to death—so called after Tarpeia, the daughter of the governor of the citadel, who opened one of its gates to the enemy, and was crushed to death by their shields thrown upon her as they entered.

tar'so-met'atar'sus, *n. the single bone in the leg of birds produced by the union and ankylosis of the lower or distal portion of the tarsus with the whole of the metatarsus—see metatarsus.*

tee, *n. tē*, the umbrella figure used as a termination or final to the Buddhists' topos and Hindu pasodas; any pointed object.

testotum, *n. têt-tô'tûm*, this ancient toy for playing games of chance has four sides, which exhibit respectively the letters A. N. D. T. The stake was awarded according to the letter that turned up after it ceased spinning: **A.** (L. *aufer*, take away), indicated to the successful player his authority to take away one from the stakes: **D.** (L. *depono*, lay or put down), indicated a forfeiture of a stake: **N.** (L. *nihi*, or *nihi*um, nothing), indicated nothing gained or lost; this loss is traditionally handed down among boys in play, as when they shout out, in a game of marbles, to one who has gained nothing, "Nichol, nothing," i.e., there is nothing gained: **T.** (L. *totum*, the whole), indicated a title to the whole stakes. From this last (*letter and word*, viz., **T. totum**) the toy is named.

telson, *n. têt'sôn* (Gr. *telson*, a limit), the last joint in the abdomen of crustacea; the tail-piece.

test, *n. têt* (L. *testa*, a shell), the shell of the mollusca, hence sometimes called *testacea*; the calcareous case of echinoderms; the thick, leathery, outer tunic in the tunicata.

tiffany, *n. tîf'fâ-nî* (old Eng. *tifaney*; probably the same origin as *tiff*, *tift*, *tiffin*, primarily signifying "a whiff of breath"—so called from its lightness), a kind of gauze or very thin silk.

Tolbooth, *n. tôl'bôth* (Gael. *tôl'adh*, black hole), a jail; a famous prison in Edinburgh in former times.

tope, *n. tôp* (Sans. *thupa*), a monument raised over a Buddhist relic, sometimes in the form of a pagoda.

tope, *n. tôp* (Hind. *tôp*), a grove or clump of trees.

totem, *n. tô'têm* (a corruption of *dodaim*), among Algonquin Indians of North America, the name or symbol of a tribe, or clan-animal; a term among ethnologists to designate a clan-animal: **to'temism**, *n. -izm*, the system of describing tribes or families by the *totem* or animal whose name and symbol they bear.

tricycle—see **bicycle** in *Supp.*

truancy, *n. trô'an-si*, the act of playing truant—see **truant**.

tubicola, *n. plu. tô'bîk'ô-lâ* (L. *tuba*, a tube; *colo*, I inhabit), the order of annelids which construct a tubular case in which they protect themselves: **tubiculous**, *a. -û-lûs*, inhabiting a tube.

ungulata, *n. plu. ûng'gû-lâ'tâ*, also **un'gulates**, *-lâtz*, the order of mammals including the hoofed quadrupeds—see **ungulate**.

vaticination, *n. vâ'tis'â-nâ'shûn*, prediction; prophecy: **vaticinator**, *n. -nâ'têr*, a prophet—see **vaticide**.

vermes, *n. plu. vêr'mêz* (L. *vermis*, a worm), worms; used in the same sense as *anarthropoda*.

vilipend, *v. vîl'î-pênd* (L. *vilipendo*, I depreciate or despise—from *vilis*, paltry, vile, and *pendo*, I weigh or value), to despise; to contemn: **vilipend'ing**, *imp. : vilipend'ed*, *pp.*

viperina, *n. plu. vî'pêr'î-nâ*, a group of snakes—see **viper**.

vraisemblance, *n. vrê'sâng-blâns* (F.), the appearance of truth.

yerba, *n. yêr'ba*, the native name for *mate'* or Paraguayan tea.

Yoni, *n. yô'nî*, the Hindu name for the female power in nature, represented by an oval.

zeuglodontida, *n. plu. zê'glô-dôn'tî-dê*, an extinct family of cetaceans in which the molar teeth are two-fanged—see **zeuglodon**.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pâne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve

APPENDIX I.

PREFIXES.

A Prefix is a significant particle placed before a word, or a root, in order to modify its meaning. As the constituent part of a word, a prefix can be readily separated and defined. The prefixes, fully explained, will be found in the body of the work in regular alphabetical order.

POSTFIXES.

A Postfix is a significant particle placed after a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. *Note.*—There are many postfixes or terminations which are not significant, but simply paralogical—that is, they are letters or syllables without meaning, and merely serve to lengthen the words. The postfixes are placed in groups according to their signification, but are, at the same time, for the convenience of reference, arranged in strict alphabetical order, cross-references being made to the heading under which they will be found. The language from which they are derived, with the particular form in which they occur in that language, as far as can be ascertained, is placed after each, or after the heading of a group when such differs in its origin from the others. In the examples given, the root-parts of the words are printed in black type, and the postfixes in italics. The meanings given are so literal as to include fully the meanings of the postfixes.

able, also **ible** and **ile** (L. termination *bilis*, *able*), which form adjectives, and signify "able to be"; fit to be; capacity or worthiness, in a passive sense: examples—*curable*, able to be cured; *blamable*, fit to be blamed; *audible*, able to be heard; *visible*, able to be seen; *ductile*, capable of being drawn out; *fragile*, easily broken.

ac (Gr. *akos*), also **al**, **an**, **ane**, **ar**, **ary**, **ic**, **ical**, **id**, **ile**, **ine**, **ory**, **ch**, **ese**, **ish**, which form adjectives, and signify "of"; like; pert. to: examples—*cardiac*, pert. to the heart; *celestial*, pert. to the heavens; *vernal*, pert. to spring; *human* and *humane*, like man; *republican*, pert. to a republic; *Prussian*, pert. to Prussia; *consular*, pert. to a consul; *globular*, like a round body; *literary*, pert. to learning; *pecuniary*, pert. to money; *angelic*, pert. to angels; *gigantic*, like a giant; *astronomical*, pert. to astronomy; *botanical*, pert. to botany; *humid*, pert. to moisture or wetness; *splendid*, pert. to splendour; *febrile*, pert. to a fever; *mercantile*, pert. to merchandise; *canine*, pert. to a dog; *marine*, pert. to the sea; *consolatory*, tending to comfort; *piacatory*, pert. to fish; *French*, pert. to France; *Scottish*, pert. to Scotland; *Chinese*, pert. to China; *Siamese*, pert. to Siam; *English*, pert. to England; *Irish*, pert. to Ireland.

acy (L. *cia*, *sia*, *tia*), also **age**, **ance**, **ancy**, **dom**, **ence**, **ency**, **hood**, **ism** or **asm**, **ment**, **mony**, **ness**, **ry**, **ship**, **th**, **tude**, **ty** or **ity**, **ure**, **y**, which form nouns, and signify "state, condition, or quality of being": examples—*celibacy*, state of being unmarried; *obduracy*, state of being stubborn; *bondage*, state of being bound; *vassalage*, condition of a vassal; *con-*

tinuance, state of being carried on; *repentance*, state of repenting; *mendicancy*, state of begging; *freedom*, state of being free; *martyrdom*, state of being a martyr; *diligence*, quality of being diligent; *ascendancy*, state of having climbed up; *falsehood*, state of being false; *widowhood*, state of being a widow; *barbarism*, condition of a savage; *schism*, state of being divided; *enthusiasm*, state of being inspired, as by a god; *phantasm*, the condition of being airy and unsubstantial; *agreement*, state of being agreed; *enjoyment*, state of being happy; *acrimony*, quality of being sharp; *matrimony*, state of being married; *deafness*, state of being deaf; *gentleness*, quality of being gentle; *rivalry*, state or condition of a rival; *bravery*, quality of being brave; *partnership*, state of being a partner; *friendship*, state of being friendly; *mirth*, state of being merry; *breadth*, quality of being broad; *gratitude*, quality of being thankful; *altitude*, state of being high; *poverty*, state of being poor; *activity*, state of being active; *torture*, state of being tormented; *fracture*, state of being broken; *bigamy*, state of having two wives; *modesty*, quality of being modest.

acy (Gr. *akos*), also **ate**, **dom**, **ric**, **ship**, which form nouns, and signify "rank"; office; jurisdiction; dominion: examples—*curacy*, the office of a curate; *papacy*, the office of the Pope; *protectorate*, the jurisdiction of a protector; *pontificate*, the jurisdiction of the Pope; *dukedom*, the rank of a duke; *kingdom*, the dominions of a king; *bishopric*, the office of a bishop; *clerkship*, the office of a clerk; *professorship*, the office of a professor.

adæ, the same as **idæ**, which see.

age (F. *age*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

age (F. *age*—from L. *ago*), also **ion**, **sion**, or **tion**, **ment**, **ure**, which form nouns, and signify "act of"; thing done: examples—**marriage**, the act of marrying; **passage**, the act of passing; **union**, the act of uniting; **admission**, the act of admitting; **inspection**, the act of looking into; **concealment**, the act of hiding; **elopement**, the act of running away secretly; **imposture**, the act of cheating; **departure**, the act of leaving.

age (F. *age*—from L. *ago*), also **ry**, signifying "persons or things collectively": examples—**assemblage**, a collection of persons; **foliage**, the whole body of leaves; **gentry**, the whole body of gentlemen; **peasantry**, the whole body of the country people.

al (L. *alis*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

an or **ane** (L. *anus* or *antis*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

an (L. *anus*), also **ant**, **ar**, **ard**, **ary**, **aster**, **ate**, **ee**, **eer**, **ent**, **er**, **ic**, **ist**, **ite** or **yte**, **ive** or **iff**, or **ster**, which form nouns, and signify "the person who acts or who is": one who: examples—**equestrian**, one who rides on horseback; **antediluvian**, one who lived before the flood; **vagrant**, one who wanders; **litigant**, one who carries on a lawsuit; **scholar**, one who attends school; **beggar**, one who begs; **sluggard**, one who is idle or lazy; **drunkard**, one who drinks intoxicants to excess; **contemporary**, one who lives at the same time; **lapidary**, one who cuts precious stones; **poetaster**, one who writes petty verses; **delegate**, one who is sent by others; **advocate**, one who pleads in behalf of others; **refugee**, one who seeks shelter, or to whom it is given; **patentee**, one who holds a patent; **mutineer**, one who rebels against constituted authority; **pioneer**, one who prepares the way for others; **student**, one who studies; **patient**, one who suffers; **biographer**, one who writes lives; **draper**, one who sells linen; **mechanic**, one who produces work by aid of tools or machinery; **rustic**, one who is a native of the country; **oculist**, one who is skilled in the cure of diseases of the eyes; **botanist**, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants; **favourite**, one who is favoured; **Israelite**, one who is descended from Israel; **neophyte**, one newly admitted, as into a religious order; **captive**, one who is taken prisoner; **relative**, one who is related by blood; **plaintiff**, one who commences a suit in law against another; **benefactor**, one who confers benefits on another; **competitor**, one who is a candidate with others for an office; **maltster**, one who makes malt; **barrister**, one who pleads for others at the bar.

ana (L. *anus*), signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts,—as **Johnsoniana**, a collection of the sayings, anecdotes, &c., relating to Johnson—see Dictionary.

ance and **ancy** (L. *ans*—gen. *antis*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ant (F. *ant*: L. *ans*), one who—see under **an**.

ant, also **ent** (L. *ens*, being—gen. *entis*), which form adjectives, and signify "being," or having the force of "ing"; belonging to: examples—**dormant**, belonging to one that sleeps; **pleasant**, being in a state that brings pleasure; **verdant**, being green; **elegant**, being pleasing to good taste; **belligerent**, being in a state that carries on war; **pendant**, being in a state that hangs down.

ar (L. *aris*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ar (AS.), one who—see under **an**.

ard (AS.), one who—see under **an**.

art (another form of **ard**—see **an**), one who, as **braggart**, one who is vain and boasting.

ary (L. *arius*), pert. to—see under **ac**; **ary**, one who—see under **an**.

ary (L. *arium*), also **ery**, **ory**, **ry**, which form nouns, and signify the "place where" or "place which": examples—**aviary**, a place where birds are kept; **library**, a place where books are kept; **drapery**, a place where linen goods are sold; **nursery**, a place where children and trees are reared; **factory**, a place where articles are manufactured; **dormitory**, a place where persons sleep; **foundry**, a place where articles in metal are cast in moulds; **vestry**, the place where the vestments of a church are kept.

ary (L. *arius*), also **ice**, **ment**, **mony**, **ory**, which form nouns, and signify "the thing which": examples—**luminary**, that which gives light; **salary**, that which is paid for service; **justice**, that which is just; **aliment**, that which nourishes; **engagement**, that which engages; **patrimony**, that which is inherited from a

father; **alimony**, that which is allowed for food: **territory**, the district of country belonging to; **directory**, that which or those who direct.

asm (Gr. *asmos*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

aster (F. *astre*: L. *astro*), one who—see under **an**.

ate (L. *ate*), one who—see under **an**: **ate**, rank, office, or jurisdiction—see under **acy** 2.

ate (L. *atus*), also **ful**, **lent**, **ose**, **ous**, **ome**, **y**, which form adjectives, and signify "full of": abundance: examples—**desolate**, full of grief; **passionate**, full of passion; **deceitful**, full of deceit; **joyful**, full of joy; **virulent**, full of poison; **violent**, full of the unnatural exercise of force; **verbose**, full of words; **jocose**, full of jokes; **beauteous**, full of beauty; **igneous**, full of fire; **toilsome**, full of toil; **gladsome**, full of gladness; **cloudy**, full of clouds; **flowery**, full of flowers.

ate (L. *atus*), also **en**, **fy**, **ish**, **ise** or **ize**, which form verbs, and signify "to make": to put; to take: examples—**animate**, to put life into; **eradicate**, to take up by the roots; **moisten**, to make moist; **deepen**, to make deep; **qualify**, to make fit; **fortify**, to make strong; **embellish**, to make beautiful; **publish**, to make public; **fertilise**, to make fruitful; **apologise**, to make an apology.

ate (L. *atus*), in *chem.*, a postfix which, substituted in the name of an acid ending in *ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a salifiable base,—as **nitrate** of silver, that is, a combination of **nitric acid** with the salifiable base silver.

cell, also **cello** (It. L. *culus*), little; a diminutive termination, as in **vermicelli**, **violinello**.

ch (AS.), pert. to—see under **ac**.

cle (L. *culus*, a dim. termination), also **cule**, **ule**, **el** or **le**, **en**, **kin**, **let**, **et** or **ot**, **ling**, **ock**, **y** or **ie**, which form nouns, and signify "little": diminution: examples—**icicle**, a little conical mass of ice; **canticle**, a little song; **animalcule**, a very little creature; **reticulate**, a little net; **globeule**, a little globe; **pileule**, a little pill; **satchel**, a little sack or bag; **sickle**, a little scythe; **chicken**, a little fowl; **kitten**, a little cat; **lambkin**, a little lamb; **pinkin**, a small earthen boiler; **bracelet**, a little brace or band for the arm; **leaflet**, a little leaf; **coronet**, a little crown; **turret**, a little tower; **ballot**, a little ball used in voting; **seedling**, a little plant raised from a seed; **goatling**, a little goat; **hillock**, a little hill; **bullock**, a young bull; **Willy**, little William; **lassie**, a little lass.

cule (L. *culus*), little—see under **cle**.

dom (AS.), state of being—see under **acy** 1: rank, office, or jurisdiction—see under **acy** 2.

ed (AS.), the sign of the pt. and pp. of regular verbs, often changed into **t**, as **beat** for **bended**.

ee (F.), one who—see under **an**.

eer (F.), one who—see under **an**.

el, also **le** (AS.), which form nouns, and signify "that which": examples—**shovel**, an instr. for shoving among earth; **settle**, that which forms a seat.

el, also **le** (AS. *el*: F. *elle*, dim. terminations), little—see under **cle**.

en (AS.), which forms adjectives, and signifies "made of"; belonging to: examples—**earthen**, made of earth; **golden**, made of gold; **heathen**, belonging to those not knowing the true God.

en (AS.), to make—see under **ate** 3.

en also **n** and **ne** (AS.), the sign of the pp. of many verbs, as in **woven**, **short**, **borne**.

en (AS.), little—see under **cle**.

en (AS.), a plu. termination, as in **oxen**, **kine**, **children**.

ence, also **ency** (L. *ens*, being—gen. *entis*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ene (L.), belonging to—as **terrene**, belonging to the earth.

ent (L. *ens*—gen. *entis*), one who—see under **an**.

ent (L. *ens*), being—see under **acy** 2.

eous same as **ous**.

er (AS. *ere*), one who—see under **an**.

er (AS.), more—the sign of the comp. degree—as **greater**, more great; **higher**, more high.

er (AS.), often—as **glimmer**, to shine often.

erel (AS.), little, as in **mackerel**.

erly (AS.), also **ward** or **wards**, which form adverbs, and signify "direction of": examples—**southerly**, in the direction of the south; **northerly**, in the direction of the north; **homeward**, in the direction of home; **heavenward**, in the direction of heaven.

ern (AS.), which forms adjectives, and signifies "direction to or from"—as **southern**, in the direction of the south; **western**, in the direction of the west.

ery (AS.), place where—see under **ary** 2.
es and **s** (AS. and L.), terminations of the plu. of nouns, as **foxes**, **birds**: added to form the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as **goes**, **bids**.

escent forming adjectives, and **escence** forming nouns (*L. escens*), growing; becoming: examples—**convalescent**, growing in health; **convalescence**, the state of growing in health; **putrescent**, becoming putrid; **putrescence**, the state of becoming putrid.

esse (L., as-gen. *atis*), like; pert. to—see under **ac**.
esque (F. *esque*; It. *esco*; L. *escus*, like), forming adjectives, and signifying "belonging to": like: examples—**picturesque**, vividly like a picture; **grotesque**, like the extravagant style of a grotto—see Dictionary.

ess (F.), a termination indicating a noun fem.—as **tiger**, **mas**; **tigress**, **fem**.

est (AS.), a termination indicating the superl. degree of adjectives, as **smallest**: the termination of the second pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in **eatest**, **walkest**: often contracted into **st**, as in **bidst**, **canst**.

et (AS. *et*; It. *et*; F. *ette*), dim. termination—see under **cle**.

eth (AS.), a termination of the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in **cometh**, **goeth**—not now in use.

ful (AS.), abundance—see under **ate** 2.
ful (L. *facere*, to make; *fieri*, to be made), to make—see under **ate** 3.

head, of which **hood** is another spelling (AS. *had*; Ger. *heit*, state), forming nouns, and signifying "state": nature: examples—**Godhead**, the nature of God; **maidenhead**, the state of a maiden.

hood (AS.), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ia (L. *ius*), in botanical terms, a postfix which forms the titles of classes and orders: **ious**, the terminations of the adjectives formed from them—as **monogynia**, **monogynious**.

ible (L.), able—see under **able**.

ic, also **ical** (L. *icus*), pert. to—see under **ac**.
ic (L. *icus*; Gr. *ikos*), in certain chemical terms, a postfix denoting the acid containing most oxygen, when more than one is formed—as **nitric**, **sulphuric**;

in **path**, and **phys**, a termination expressing the condition of *being excited*—see under **ade**.
ic (L. *icus*), one who—see under **an**.

ice (L. *icus*), thing which—see under **ary** 3.

ics (Gr. *ika*), also **ism**, **ry**, **ure**, which form nouns, and signify "things relating to," as to an art or science; the practice, system, doctrines, or peculiarities of: examples—**optics**, things relating to the science of seeing; **mathematics**, things relating to the science of magnitudes; **Calvinism**, the doctrines of Calvin; **patriotism**, the conduct of a patriot; **sorcery**, things relating to the art of a sorcerer; **cooking**, things relating to the art of a cook; **agriculture**, things relating to the art of tilling the ground; **sculpture**, things relating to the art of chiselling or carving on stone.

id (L. *idus*), pert. to—see under **ac**.
ida—see under **ade**.

ides, also **ada** and **ides** (Gr. *ides*), a postfix signifying "descent"; a postfix in many scientific terms, denoting "a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness"—as **canidae**, the dog family, including dogs, foxes, and wolves; **ida** is only a corruption of **ida**.

ide (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in chem., a postfix of the terms **oxygen**, **chlorine**, **fluorine**, and **iodine**, used to indicate combinations with each other, or with simple combustibles or metals, in proportions not forming an acid—as **oxide** of **chlorine**, **chloride** of **sulphur**, **iodide** of **iron**, &c.

idean (L. *ideus*—from Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), relation to that which bears resemblance—as **arytenoid**, **art-tén-oidé-an**, pert. to that which is **arytenoid** or funnel-shaped.

ides, as if **eides** (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance or likeness), in scientific terms, a postfix preceded by **o**, denoting "resemblance or likeness to an object" indicated by the word to which it is joined—as **alkaloides**, **alkaloides**, substances having a likeness or resemblance to alkaloids.

ides—see under **ide**.

if (AS.), little—see under **cle**.
iff (F.), a form of **ive**, one who—see under **an**.

ile (L. *ilis*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ile (L. *ilis*, a contr. of *idilis*), able—see under **able**.

im, a termination of Heb. nouns plu., as **cherubim**, **ina** (It., &c.), a fem. termination, as in **Czarina**.

ine (L. *inus*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ine (L.), a fem. termination, as in **heroine**.
ing (AS.), the termination of the imp. of verbs.
ion (L. *io*—gen. *ionis*), act of—see under **age** 2.
ior (L.), more—as **superior**, more above.

ique (F. *ique*; L. *iquus*), belonging to—as **antique**, belonging to what is ancient.

ise, also **ize** (Gr. *izo*), to make—see under **ate** 3.

ish (AS.), also like, **ly**, which form adjectives, and signify "like"; becoming: examples—**boyish**, like a boy; **foolish**, like a fool; **gentlemanlike**, like a gentleman; **warlike**, becoming a warrior; **brotherly**, becoming a brother; **friendly**, becoming a friend.

ish (AS.), little; somewhat: examples—**brownish**, a little brown; **brackish**, somewhat salt; **feverish**, somewhat affected with fever.

ish (AS.), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ish (L. *ilis*), to make—see under **ate** 3.

isk (Gr. *iskos*), little, as in **asterisk**, a little star.

ism, also **asm** (Gr. *ismos*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ism (Gr. *ismos*), things relating to—see under **ics**.

ist (Gr. *istes*), one who—see under **an**.

ite (L. *itus*), in chem., a postfix which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ous*, expresses combination of the acid with a salifiable base—as **sulphate** of **potash**, that is, a combination of sulphurous acid with the base **potash**.

ite (L. *itus*; Gr. *ites*), one who—see under **an**: that which, as in **appetite**, that which creates the desire for food.

ite (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in **geol.**, a contraction of **lite**, meaning "stone" or "resembling stone"—as in **quartzite**, granular quartz; **ammonite**, a certain fossil shell.

itis (Gr. *ietis*, I discharge, I urge against), in **med.**, a postfix in Gr. names of organs, signifying inflammation of the organ indicated, as in **carditis**, inflammation of the heart.

ity (L. *itas*—gen. *itatis*), state, condition, or quality of being—see under **acy** 1.

ive (L. *ivus*), able to do, or doing; capacity in an active sense: examples—**cohesive**, able to stick together; **expansive**, able to spread out.

ive (L. *ivus*), one who—see under **an**.

ize (L. *tr*—gen. *icis*), a fem. termination, as in **testatrix**, a woman who leaves a will.

ize, another form of **ise** (Gr. *izo*), to make—see under **ate** 3.

kin (AS. *cyn*, race; Ger. *kind*, a child), little; a son of,—as **lambkin**, a little lamb—that is, the son of a lamb,—see under **cle**; and also **kin** in Dictionary.

kind (see above, and **kin** in Dictionary), kind or race—as **mankind**, the race of man.

le (AS.), that which—see under **el** 1.

le (AS.), often; little—as **sparkle**, n. a little spark;

sparkle, v. to throw out sparks often.

lent (L. *lentus*), full of—see under **ate** 2.

less (AS. *laes*), privation; without: examples—**guiltless**, without guilt; **breathless**, without breath—see **less** in Dictionary.

let (AS. *lytel*), little—see under **cle**.

like (AS. *gelic*, like), like—see under **ish** 1. See **like** in Dictionary.

ling (AS.), little—see under **cle**.

lite (see **ite** 3), in **geol.**, "stone," as in **mellite**, honey-stone.

ly (from **like**), like—see under **ish** 1.

ly (AS.), manner—see under **ways**.

ment (L. *mentum*; F. *ment*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ment (L. *mentum*), the thing which—see under **ary** 3.

mony (L. *monium*), state of being—see under **acy** 1: the thing which—see under **ary** 3.

most (AS.), a termination indicating the superl. degree—as **hindmost**, furthest behind; **inmost**, furthest within.

ness (AS. *nes*; Ger. *niss*), state, condition, or quality of being—see under **acy** 1.

ock (AS.), little—see under **cle**.

ode (Gr. *odes*, excess or fullness), a postfix in medical terms signifying an "unexcited condition"—as **tetanode**, tetanus without excitability, as distinguished from **tetanic**, denoting the excited state of tetanus.

odes (Gr. *odes*, excess or fullness), a postfix in scientific terms denoting "plenty or fullness."

ocious (Gr. *oikos*, a house or family), in **bot.**, a postfix denoting the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers—as **monacious**, possessing two kinds of unisexual flowers on the same individual.

oid (Gr. *eidos*, appearance, resemblance), a postfix denoting "likeness"; resemblance—as **spheroid**, resembling a sphere.

on, also **one** and **oon**, which form nouns (It. and F. *on*), large: examples—**million**, a large thousand; **trombone**, a large deep-toned instr. of the trumpet kind; **balloon**, a large ball.

or (L. *or*), one who—see under **an**.

ory (L. *orium*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ory (L. *orius*), place where—see under **ary** 2.

ory (L. *orium*), the thing which—see under **ary** 3.

ose (L. *osus*), full of—see under **ate** 2.

ot (F. *ette*: AS. *ot*), little—see under **cle**.

ous (L. *osus*), full of—see under **ate** 2.

ous (L. *osus*), in *chem.*, a postfix denoting that compound which has a smaller quantity of oxygen than the one which ends in *ic*—as **nitrous acid**, the acid which contains a smaller quantity of oxygen than **nitric acid**—see **ic** 2.

re (F.), another form of **er**, as in **meagre**.

red (AS. *roden*), state or condition; those who: **kindred**, those who are kin, or related by blood.

ric (AS. *ric*, power), rank, jurisdiction, or office—see under **acy** 2.

ry (AS.), things relating to—see under **ics**.

ry (AS.), place where—see under **ary** 2: persons or things collectively—see under **age** 3.

ry (L. *ia*, and AS.), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

s—see under **es**.

se (AS.), to make: contr. from **ise**, as in **cleanse**, to make clean.

ship (AS. *scipe*, form, state), rank, jurisdiction, or office—see **acy** 2: state of being—see under **acy** 1.

some (AS. *sum*; Ger. *sum*, some), full of—see under **ate** 2.

son (AS.), son, as **Thomson**, the son of Thomas; **John-son**, the son of John.

ster (AS. *estre*, a fem. termination), one who—see under **an**.

stress (AS. *estre* or *istre*, fem. termination of nouns), a fem. termination of nouns, as in **songstress**, a sweet singer.

teen (AS. *ten* or *ty*), ten to be added—as **fourteen**, ten and four.

th (AS.), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

tude (L. *tudo*—gen. *tudinis*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ty or **ity** (L. *tudo*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ty (AS. *tig*; Ger. *zig*, in the sense of multiplied into), ten to be multiplied into, as in **seventy**, ten to be multiplied into seven.

ule (L. *ulus*), little—see under **cle**.

ure (L. *ura*), state of being—see under **acy** 1: the act of, or the thing done—see under **age** 2: things relating to—see under **ics**.

ward, also **wards** (AS. *weard*), direction of—see under **erly**.

ways, also **wise** (AS. *wis*; Ger. *wiss*), manner: examples—**crosswise**, in a cross manner; **likewise**, in like manner; **lengthways**, in the direction of its length: **ly** (AS.), manner: examples—**honestly**, in an honest manner; **candidly**, in a candid manner; **justly**, in a just manner.

wise—see **ways**.

y (AS.), little—see under **cle**.

y, also **ey** (AS. *ig*), full of—see under **ate** 2.

y (L. and Gr. *ia*), state, condition or quality of being—see under **acy** 1.

yte (Gr. *ites*), one who—see under **an**.

APPENDIX II.

A LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

Note.—The Abbreviations used in this work, of which an Alphabetical List is given at the beginning of the Dictionary, are not here repeated.

A 1, first class—see Dictionary.
a or **aa** (Gr. *ana*—see **ana** in Dictionary), in *med.*, of each the same quantity.

A.B., Bachelor of Arts—see Dictionary.

A.D., (L. *anno Domini*), in the year of our Lord.

ad lib., or **ad libit.** (L. *ad libitum*), at pleasure.

Æt., **Æt.** (L. *ætatibus*), of age; aged.

A.M. (L. *artium magister*), Master of Arts.

A.M. (L. *ante meridiem*), before noon.

A.M. (L. *anno mundi*), in the year of the world.

anon., anonymous.

A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.

A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

A.R.S.S. (L. *antiquariorum regie societatis socius*), Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

AS., Anglo-Saxon.

A.U.C. (L. *anno urbis condite*, or *anno ab urbe condita*), in the year of, or from the building of the city, viz., Rome.

B.A., Bachelor of Arts—see **A.B.** in Dictionary.
Bart. or **Bt.**, Baronet.

B.C., before Christ.

B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.

B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.

B.L.L., also **LL.B.**, Bachelor of Laws.

B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.

B.S.L., Botanical Society of London.

C. (L. *centum*), a hundred.

Cantab. (L. *Cantabrigiensis*), of Cambridge.

Canuar., Canterbury.

cap. (L. *caput*, the head), chapter: **cap.**, capital: **cap.**, a capital letter; **caps.**, capital letters.

C.B., Companion of the Bath.

C.E., Civil Engineer.

cent (L. *centum*), a hundred.

cf. (L. *confer*), compare.

chap., chapter.

con. (L. *contra*), against; in opposition.

cos., cosine.

C.S.I., Companion of the Star of India.

cres., crescendo.

crim. con., criminal conversation; adultery.

ct., cent; also (L. *centum*), a hundred.

curr., current—that is, in this period of time, as month, year, or century.
cwt. (c. for *L. centum*, a hundred; *wt.* for Eng. weight), a hundredweight.

D.C. (*It. da capo*), in music, again; from the beginning.

D.C.L., Doctor of Civil or Canon Law.

D.D. (*L. divinitatis doctor*), Doctor of Divinity.

D.G. (*L. Dei gratia*), by the grace of God: (*L. Deo gratias*), thanks to God.

do. or **Do.**, the same—see **ditto** in Dictionary.

doz., dozen.

Dr., doctor; debtor.

D.S. (*It. dal segno*), from the sign.

D.Sc., Doctor of Science.

Dunelm., Durham.

D.V. (*L. Deo volente*), God willing.

dwt. (*L. denarius*, a silver coin, a penny; and first and last letters of Eng. weight), pennyweight.

Ebor. (*L. Eboracum*), York.

E.C., Established Church: **F.C.**, Free Church.

Ed., editor.

E.E., errors excepted.

e.g. (*L. exempli gratia*, for the sake of example), for example; for instance.

E.I., East Indies; East India.

E.I.C., East India Company: **E.I.C.S.**, East India Company's Service.

E. long., east longitude.

E.N.E., east-north-east.

E.S.E., east-south-east.

Esq. or **Esqr.**, Esquire.

etc. (*L. et cetera*), &c.; and others; and so forth.

et seq. (*L. et sequentia*), and the following.

ex., example; exception: **ex.**, "out of," as a cargo

of Maria—see **ex** in Dictionary.

exch., exchequer; exchange.

Exon. (*L. Exonia*), Exeter.

f. feminine; farthing or farthings; foot or feet.

Fahr., Fahrenheit.

far., farriery; farthing.

F.A.S., Fellow of the Society of Arts.

F.A.S.E., Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.

F.B.S.E., Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

F.C.—see **E.C.**

fcp., foolscap.

F.D. (*L. fidei defensor*), Defender of the Faith.

F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

F.E.S., Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.

F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.

F.H.S., Fellow of the Horticultural Society.

fl., Flemish; Florida; florin.

F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

F.M., field-marshal.

fo., fol., folio.

F.P., fire-plug.

F.P.S., Fellow of the Philological Society.

Fr., France; French.

F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors, or of Physicians.

F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

F.R.C.S.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries: **F.S.A.**, Scot., an F.S.A. of Scotland.

ft., foot or feet.

F.T.C.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

F.Z.A., Fellow of the Zoological Academy.

G.A., General Assembly.

G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

G.P.O., General Post-Office.

gtt. (*L. gutta* or *gutta*), a drop or drops.

H.B.C., Hudson Bay Company.

H.E.I.C., Honourable East India Company.

H.G., Horse Guards.

hhd., hoghead; hogheads.

H.I.H., His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

H.M.S., Her (or His) Majesty's steamer, ship, or service.

H.R.H., His (or Her) Royal Highness.

H.S.S. (*L. historiæ societatis socius*), Fellow of the Historical Society.

ib., **ibid.** (*L. ibidem*), in the same place.

id. (*L. idem*), the same.

i.e. (*L. id est*), that is.

I.H.S. (*L. Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Men.

incog. (*L. incognito*), unknown.

in lim. (*L. in limine*), at the outset.

in loc. (*L. in loco*), in its place.

inst., instant—that is, the present month—see under **curr.** in Dictionary.

in trans. (*L. in transitu*), on the passage.

I.O.U., three letters being identical in sound with the three words "I owe you,"—written as a simple acknowledgment for money lent, followed by sum and signature.

Ir., Ireland; Irish.

i.q. (*L. idem quod*), the same as.

J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath (Great Britain).

K.G., Knight of the Garter (Great Britain).

K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross (Great Britain).

K.G.C.B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (Great Britain).

Knt., knight.

K.P., Knight of St Patrick (Ireland).

Kt. or **Knt.**, knight.

K.T., Knight of the Thistle (Scotland).

K.S.E., Knight of the Star of the East.

L. or **lb.** (*L. libra*), a pound in weight.

L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.

lat., latitude, N. or S.

lb.—see **L.**

leg. (*It. legato*), smoothly.

L.G., Life Guards.

lib. (*L. liber*), a book.

Linn., Linnæus; Linnæan.

LL.B. (*L. legum*, of laws, and *baccalaureus*, bachelor), Bachelor of Laws, an academic title.

LL.D. (*L. legum*, of laws, and *doctor*, doctor), Doctor of Laws, an academic title, higher than LL.B.

long., longitude, E. or W.

L.S.D., or **£ s. d.** (said to be from *L. libra*, a balance, a pound in weight; *solidus*, a coin of the value of 25 denari, subsequently only a half of that value; and *denarius*, a silver coin worth about 84d. Eng.), pounds, shillings, pence—that is, in any written statement of money, L. is put over pounds, S. over shillings, and D. over pence; in *printing*, £ for L. is put before the sum, as £15, s. and d. in single letter, after, as 4s. 6d.

M. (*L. mille*), a thousand.

M.A. (*L. magister artium*), Master of Arts, an academic title.

M.C.S., Madras Civil Service.

M.D. (*L. medicus*, of medicine, *doctor*, doctor), Doctor of Medicine.

M.E., Mining Engineer.

Mdlle. (*F. Mademoiselle*), Miss.

Mme. (*F. Madame*), Madam.

Mons. (*F. Monsieur*), Mr; Sir.

M.P., Member of Parliament.

M.P.S., Member of the Philological Society; Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.

M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Preceptors, or of Physicians.

M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal Geographical Society.

M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
MS., manuscript; **MSS.**, manuscripts.
Mus. B., Bachelor of Music; **Mus. D.**, Doctor of Music.

N.B., North British; North Britain, that is, Scotland; New Brunswick; (*L. nota*, note, *bene*, well), note well, or take notice.

N.E., north-east; New England.

nem. con.—see Dictionary.

N.N.E., north-north-east.

N.N.W., north-north-west.

non obst. (*L. non*, not, *obstante*, standing over against, withstanding), notwithstanding.

non pros. (*L. non*, not, *prosequitur*, he follows after, he prosecutes), he does not prosecute—applied to a judgment entered against a plaintiff who does not appear.

non seq. (*L. non*, not, *sequitur*, it follows), it does not follow.

N.P., notary public.

N.S., new style; Nova Scotia.

N.T., New Testament.

N.W., north-west.

ob. (*L. obiit*), he died.

obs., obsolete.

O.M., old measurement.

O.S., old style.

Oxon. (*L. Oxonia*), Oxford.

oz., ounce.

p., page; **pp.**, pages.

P.C., Privy Council or Councillor.

P.D. or **Ph.D.**, Doctor of Philosophy.

per an. (*L. per annum*), by the year.

per cent. (*L. per*, by; *centum*, a hundred), by the hundred.

Ph.D.—see **P.D.**

phil. trans., philosophical transactions.

pinx., **pnt.** (*L. pinxit*), he or she painted it.

P.L.C., Poor-Law Commissioners.

P.M., postmaster; (*L. post meridiem*), afternoon.

P.M.G., postmaster-general.

P.O., post-office; **P.O.O.**, Post-Office Order.

pp., pages.

P.P., parish-priest.

P.P.C. (*F. pour prendre congé*, to take leave), put on calling cards to intimate leave-taking.

pr. or **¶** (*L. per*, by), by the.

P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.

pres., also **preses**, **prés-ès**, president.

prof., professor.

pro tem. (*L. pro tempore*), for the time being.

prox. (*L. proximo*), next; of the next month—see Dictionary.

P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.

P.S. (*L. post scriptum*), postscript.

p.t., post-town.

pnt. (*L. pinxit*), he or she painted it.

Q. or **Qu.**, question; query.

Q.C., Queen's Counsel; Queen's College.

q.e. (*L. quod est*), which is.

Q.E.D. (*L. quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be demonstrated.

Q.E.F. (*L. quod erat faciendum*), which was to be done.

Q.E.I. (*L. quod erat inveniendum*), which was to be found out.

q.l. (*L. quantum libet*), as much as you please.

Q.M.G., quartermaster-general.

qr., quarter; quire: **qrs.**, quarters.

qt., quart: **qts.**, quarts.

q.v. (*L. quod vide*), which see.

R., *L. rex*, king; *regina*, queen.

R., *L. recipe*, take.

R.A., Royal Academy, or Academician; Royal Artillery; Rear-Admiral; Right Ascension.

R.C., Roman Catholic.

R.E., Royal Engineers.

Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.

Reg. Prof., Regius Professor.

R.H.A., Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.

R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards.

R.I.P. (*L.*), requiescat in pace.

R.M., Royal Mail; Royal Marines.

R.M.S., Royal Mail Steamer.

R.N., Royal Navy.

Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.

R.Rev., right reverend.

R.S.A., Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy.

R.S.D., Royal Society of Dublin.

R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.

R.S.S. (*L. regia societatis socius*), Fellow of the Royal Society.

Rt., Right.

S., south.

S.A., South America; South Africa; South Australia.

Sarum, Salisbury.

S.A.S. (*L. societatis antiquariorum socius*), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

s. caps., small capital letters.

sc. or **sculp.** (*L. sculpsit*), he or she engraved it.

sc. or **scil.** (*L. scilicet*), to wit; namely.

scr., scruple.

sculp. or **sculpt.** (*L. sculpsit*), he or she engraved it.

S.E., south-east.

sec., secretary; second.

Sept. or **Sept.**, Septuagint; also **LXX**.

seq. (*L. sequentes* or *sequentia*), the following; the next.

S.G., solicitor-general.

S.H.S. (*societatis historiarum socius*), Fellow of the Historical Society.

S.J., Society of Jesus.

S.L., solicitor-at-law.

S.M. Lond. Soc. (*L. societatis medicæ Londinensis socius*), Member of the London Medical Society.

Sol.-Gen., solicitor-general.

S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

sq., square: **sq. ft.**, square feet: **sq. in.**, square inches: **sq. m.**, square miles: **sq. yds.**, square yards.

S.R.L. (*L. sacrum Romanum imperium*), the Holy Roman Empire.

S.R.S. (*L. societatis regis socius*), Fellow of the Royal Society.

s.s., steam-ship.

S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Courts, Scotland.

S.S.E., south-south-east.

S.S.W., south-south-west.

S.T.P. (*L. sacre theologiæ professor*), Professor of Theology.

super., superfluous.

supp., supplement.

S.W., south-west.

syn., synonym; synonymous.

T.O., turn over.

tr. or **trs.**, transpose.

U.C., Upper Canada; (*L. urbs condita*, the founding of the city), the year of Rome.

ult.—see Dictionary under **curr.**

univ., university.

U.P., United Presbyterian.

U.S., United States.

V.C., Victoria cross.

v.g. (*L. verbi gratia*), for example.

vid. (*L. vide*), see.

viz. (a corruption of *L. videlicet*), namely; to wit.

vol., volume: **vois.**, volumes.

V.P., vice-president.

vul., vulgate.

W., west; western.

W.C., water-closet.

Winton, Winchester.

W. long., west longitude.

W.M.S., Wesleyan Missionary Society.

W.N.W., west-north-west.

W.S., Writer to the Signet—see **signet** in Dictionary.

W.S.W., west-south-west.

wt., weight.

X. or **Xt.**, Christ: **Xm.** or **Xmas.**, Christmas: **Xn.** or **Xtian.**, Christian.

yd., yard: **yds.**, yards.

APPENDIX III.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PHRASES, WORDS, AND QUOTATIONS, FROM THE LATIN, FRENCH, AND OTHER LANGUAGES, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

- a bas (F.), down; down with.
 ab extra (L.), from without.
 ab initio (L.), from the beginning.
 ab intra (L.), from within.
 ab origine (L.), from the beginning.
 ab ovo (L.), from the egg; from the beginning.
 absente reo (L.), the person accused being absent.
 ab urbe condita (L.), from the founding of the city
 —i.e., Rome.
 a compte (F.), on account; in part payment.
 ad aperturam (L.), at the opening; as the book
 opens.
 ad captandum vulgus (L.), to catch the rabble.
 ad eundem (L.), to the same degree—gradum being
 understood.
 ad extremum (L.), to the extreme.
 ad finem (L.), to the end.
 ad Græcas Calendas (L.), at the Greek Calends;
 never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
 ad infinitum (L.), to infinity.
 ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile.
 a discretion (F.), at discretion; without restriction.
 ad libitum (L.), at pleasure.
 ad literam (L.), to the letter; letter for letter.
 ad modum (L.), after the manner of.
 ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
 ad referendum (L.), to be further considered.
 ad rem (L.), to the point; to the purpose.
 ad unum omnes (L.), all to one; all to a man.
 ad valorem (L.), according to the value.
 ad vitam aut culpam (L.), for life or for fault; in
 Scot., a phrase used to indicate the legal permanency
 of an appointment, and that the holder can only be
 dismissed for misconduct.
 æquo animo (L.), with an equable mind.
 ætatis suæ (L.), of his or her age.
 affaire d'amour (F.), a love affair.
 affaire d'honneur (F.), an affair of honour.
 affaire du cœur (F.), an affair of the heart.
 a fortiori (L.), with stronger reason.
 a la campagne (F.), in the country.
 a la Française (F.), after the French mode.
 a l'Anglaise (F.), after the English mode.
 a la mode (F.), according to the custom; in fashion.
 alere flammam (L.), to feed the flame.
 al fresco (It.), in the open air; cool.
 allez vous en (F.), away with you.
 allons (F.), let us go; come on.
 alma mater (L.)—see Dictionary.
 alter ego (L.), another self.
 alter idem (L.), another precisely similar.
 amende honorable (F.), satisfactory apology; rep-
 aration.
 a mensa et thoro (L.), from board and bed.
 amor patriæ (L.), love of country.
 amour propre (F.), self-love; vanity.
 ancien régime (F.), ancient order of things.
 anglice (L.), in English.
 anno ætatis suæ (L.), in the year of his or her age.
 anno Christi (L.), in the year of Christ.
 anno Domini (L.), in the year of our Lord.
 anno mundi (L.), in the year of the world.
 annus mirabilis (L.), the wonderful year.
 ante meridiem (L.), before noon.
 a outrance (F.), to the utmost; to the death.
 aperçu (F.), survey; sketch.
 aplomb (F.), in a perpendicular line; firmly.
 a posteriori (L.)—see Dictionary.
 a priori (L.)—see Dictionary.
 a propos (F.), to the point; seasonably.
 aqua vitæ (L.), water of life; brandy; alcohol.
 argumentum ad hominem (L.)—see Dictionary.
 argumentum ad ignorantiam (L.), an argument
 founded on an opponent's ignorance of facts: argu-
 men'tum baculinum (L.), the argument of the cudgel;
 an appeal to force.
 arrière pensée (F.), after-thought; mental reserva-
 tion.
 ars est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.
 ars longa, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life is short.
 audi alteram (L.), hear the other side.
 au fait (F.), well instructed; expert.
 au fond (F.), at the bottom.
 au pis aller (F.), at the worst.
 aura popularis (L.), the gale of popular favour.
 aurea mediocritas (L.), the golden mean.
 au reste (F.), as for the rest.
 au revoir (F.), adieu till we meet again.
 aut amat aut odit mulier (L.), a woman either loves
 or hates.
 aut Cæsar aut nullus (L.), either Cæsar or nobody.
 auto da fé (Port.), an act of faith, a name in Sp.
 and Port. given to the burning of Jews and heretics
 on account of their religious tenets.
 au troisième (F.), on the third floor.
 aut vincere aut mori (L.), either to conquer or die.
 aux armes (F.), to arms.
 avant-coureur (F.), a forerunner: the usual Eng.
 form is *avant-courier*—see Dictionary.
 avant-propos (F.), preliminary matter; preface.
 avec permission (F.), by consent.
 a verbis ad verba (L.), from words to blows.
 a vinculo matrimonii (L.), from the tie of marriage.
 a volonte (F.), at pleasure.
 a votre santé (F.), to your health.
 bas bleu (F.), a blue-stocking; a literary woman.
 beau idéal (F.): beau monde (F.)—see *beau* in Dic-
 tionary.
 beaux esprits (F.), gay spirits; men of wit.
 beaux yeux (F.), handsome eyes; attractive looks.
 bel esprit (F.), a brilliant mind; a person of wit or
 genius.
 bella! horrida bella! (L.) wars! horrid wars!
 ben trovata (It.), well found; a happy invention.
 bête noire (F.), a black beast; a bugbear.
 bienséance (F.), civility; decorum.
 billet doux (F.)—see Dictionary.
 bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he gives twice who gives
 quickly.
 blasé (F.), surfeited; rendered incapable by excess
 of further enjoyment.
 bon ami (F.), good friend.
 bon bon (F.), a sweetmeat.
 bon gre mal gre (F.), willing or unwilling.
 bonhomie (F.), good-nature; simplicity.
 bon jour (F.), good day; good morning.
 bonne (F.), a nurse or governess.
 bonne et belle (F.), good and handsome.
 bonne foi (F.), good faith.
 bon soir (F.), good evening.
 brevi manu (L.), with a short hand; without delay;
 summarily.
 brutum fulmen (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
 cacœthes loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
 cacœthes scribendi (L.), an itch for scribbling.
 cætera desunt (L.), the remainder is wanting.
 cæteris paribus (L.), other things being equal.
 candida pax (L.), white-robed peace.
 caput (L.), head; chapter: caput mortuum (L.), the
 dead body; the worthless remains.
 carpe diem (L.), enjoy the present day; seize the op-
 portunity.
 casus belli (L.), a cause of war; that which justifies
 war.
 catalogue raisonne (F.), a catalogue of books ar-
 ranged according to their subjects.

cedant arma togæ (L.), let arms yield to the gown—that is, let military authority yield to the civil power.
 ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte (F.), it is only the first step which is difficult.
 centum (L.), a hundred.
 certiorari—see Dictionary.
 c'est à dire (F.), that is to say.
 chacun a son gout (F.), every one to his taste.
 chef (F.), the head; the leading person or part; often applied to a chief or professed cook.
 chef de bataillon (F.), a major.
 chef de cuisine (F.), head cook.
 chef-d'œuvre (F.), a masterpiece.
 chère amie (F.), a dear friend; a mistress.
 chevalier d'industrie (F.), a knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
 chiaro-oscuro—see Dictionary.
 ciccone—see Dictionary.
 cicisbeo (It.), a male attendant on a married lady.
 ci-devant—see Dictionary.
 cogito ergo sum (L.), I think, therefore I exist.
 colubrem in sinu fovere (L.), to cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
 comme il faut (F.), as it should be.
 compagnon de voyage (F.), a travelling companion.
 compos mentis (L.), of sound mind.
 compte rendu (F.), account rendered; report.
 comte (F.), count; comtesse, countess.
 con amore (It.), with love or great pleasure; earnestly.
 con commodo (It.), at a convenient rate.
 conditio sine qua non (L.), a necessary condition.
 confrere (F.), a brother of the same monastery; an associate.
 conge d'elire (F.), leave to elect.
 conquiescat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace.
 conseil de famille (F.), a family consultation.
 conseil d'état (F.), a council of state; a privy council.
 constantia et virtute (L.), by constancy and virtue.
 consuetudo pro lege servatur (L.), custom is observed as law.
 contra bonos mores (L.), against good manners.
 coram nobis (L.), before us.
 coram non iudice (L.), before one not the proper judge.
 corps de garde (F.), the company of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
 corps diplomatique (F.), a diplomatic body.
 corpus Christi (L.), Christ's body.
 corpus delicti (L.), the body, substance, or foundation of the offence.
 corrigenda—see Dictionary.
 couleur de rose (F.), rose-colour; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.
 coup d'état, coup de grace, coup de main, coup d'œil, coup de soleil—see Dictionary.
 coûte qu'il coûte (F.), let it cost what it may.
 credula res amor est (L.), love is a credulous affair.
 crimen læsæ majestatis (L.), the crime of injuring majesty; high treason.
 cui bono? (L.), for whose benefit is it? what good will it do?
 cui de sac—see Dictionary.
 cum grano salis (L.), with a grain of salt; with some allowance.
 cum privilegio (L.), with privilege.
 currenste calamo (L.), with a running or rapid pen.
 custos rotularum (L.), the keeper of the rolls.
 da capo (It.), from the beginning.
 de bonne grace (F.), with good grace; willingly.
 de die in diem (L.), from day to day.
 de facto (L.), from the fact; really.
 degage (F.), easy and unconstrained.
 Dei gratia (L.), by the grace of God.
 déjeuner à la fourchette (F.), a meat breakfast.
 de jure (L.), from the law; by right.
 delenda est Carthago (L.), Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.
 de mortuis nil nisi bonum (L.), let nothing but good be said of the dead.
 demihilo nihil fit (L.), of nothing, nothing is made.
 de novo (L.), anew; over again from the beginning.
 Deo gratia (L.), thanks to God.
 Deo juvante (L.), with God's help.
 Deo, non fortuna (L.), from God, not from fortune.
 Deo volente (L.), God willing; by God's will: usually contracted into D.V.
 de profundis (L.), out of the depths.
 dernier ressort (F.), a last resource.

desagrément (F.), something disagreeable.
 desideratum—see Dictionary under desiderate.
 desunt cætera (L.), the other things are wanting; the remainder is wanting.
 de trop (F.), too much, or too many; not wanted.
 dies ira (L.), the day of wrath.
 dies non (L.), in law, a day on which judges do not sit.
 Dieu defend le droit (F.), God defends the right.
 Dieu et mon droit (F.), God and my right.
 dignus vindice nodus (L.), a knot worthy to be untied by such an avenger, or by such hands.
 dii penates (L.), household gods: dii majores (L.), the greater gods: dii minores (L.), the lesser gods.
 disjecta membra (L.), scattered limbs or remains.
 distingue (F.), distinguished; eminent.
 distrahit (L.), absent in thought.
 divertissement (F.), amusement; sport.
 divide et impera (L.), divide and rule.
 dolce far niente (It.), sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
 double entendre (F.), correct spelling double entendre (F.), double meaning; a play on words, in which the word or phrase is susceptible of more than one meaning.
 dramatis personæ (L.), the characters or persons represented in a drama.
 dulce domum (L.), sweet home; homewards.
 dulce est desipere in loco (L.), it is pleasant to jest or be merry at the proper time.
 dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (L.), it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.
 dum spiro, spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope.
 dum vivimus, vivamus (L.), while we live, let us live.
 eau de Cologne, eau de vie—see Dictionary.
 ecce homo (L.), behold the man—applied to a picture representing our Lord given up to the Jews by Pilate, or wearing a crown of thorns.
 editio princeps (L.), the first edition.
 egalité (F.), equality.
 ego et rex meus (L.), I and my king.
 el dorado (Sp.), the golden land.
 emigre (F.), an emigrant.
 empressment (F.), ardour; zeal.
 en arriere (F.), in the rear; behind.
 en attendant (F.), in the meanwhile.
 en avant (F.), forward.
 en deshabille (F.), in undress.
 en echelon (F.), in steps; like stairs.
 en famille (F.), in a domestic state.
 enfans perdus (F.), lost children; in mil., the forlorn-hope.
 en grand tenue (F.), in full dress.
 en masse (F.), in a body.
 en passant (F.), in passing; by the way.
 en rapport (F.), in relation; in connection.
 en regle (F.), in order; according to rules.
 en route (F.), on the way.
 en suite (F.), in company.
 entente cordiale (F.), evidence of cordial goodwill exchanged by the sovereigns or heads of two states.
 entourage (F.), surroundings; adjuncts.
 en tout (F.), in all; wholly.
 entree, entremets, entropot, entresol—see Dictionary under entree.
 entre nous (F.), between ourselves.
 en verite (F.), in truth; verily.
 errare est humanum (L.), to err is human.
 esprit borne (F.), a narrow contracted mind.
 esprit de corps—see Dictionary.
 esse quam videri (L.), to be, rather than to seem.
 esto perpetua (L.), let it be perpetual; let it endure for ever.
 et cætera—see Dictionary.
 et hoc genus omne (L.), and everything of the kind.
 et sequentes (L.), et sequentia (L.), and those that follow.
 et sic de cæteris (L.), and so of the rest.
 et tu, Brute! (L.) and thou also, Brutus!—said of one from whom such conduct would not have been expected.
 eureka (Gr.), I have found it—see Dictionary.
 ex adverso (L.), from the opposite side.
 ex animo (L.), with the soul; heartily.
 ex capite (L.), from the head; from memory.
 ex cathedra—see Dictionary.
 exceptio probat regulam (L.), the exception proves the rule.

excerpta (L.), extracts.
ex concessio (L.), from what is conceded.
ex curia (L.), out of court.
ex dono (L.), by the gift.
exempli gratia—see Dictionary under **exemplar**.
exeunt and **exeunt omnes**—see under **exit** in Dictionary.
exit—see Dictionary.
ex necessitate rei (L.), from the necessity of the case.
ex nihilo nihil fit (L.), out of nothing, nothing comes.
ex officio, ex parte—see Dictionary under **ex**.
ex pede Herculem (L.), we see a Hercules from the foot; we judge of the whole from the specimen.
experimentum crucis (L.), the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a most searching test.
experto crede (L.), trust one who has had experience.
ex post facto (L.), after the deed is done.
ex tempore—see Dictionary under **extemporaneous**.
extra muros (L.), beyond the walls.
ex uno, disce omnes (L.), from one, learn all; from one you can judge of the whole.
ex usu (L.), from or by use.

facetia—see Dictionary under **facetious**.
facile princeps (L.), evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
facilis est descensus Avernus (L.), the descent to hell is easy; the road to evil is an easy one.
fac simile—see Dictionary.
fact accompli (F.), a thing already accomplished.
Fata Morgana—see Dictionary.
fata obstant (L.), the Fates oppose it.
fauteuil (F.), an easy-chair.
faux pas (F.), a false step; a mistake.
fecit (L.), he made it—on a painting, &c., put after an artist's name.
feliciter (L.), happily; successfully.
felo de se—see Dictionary under **felon**.
femme couverte (F.), a woman covered or sheltered; a married woman.
femme de chambre (F.), a woman of the chamber; a chamber-maid.
femme sole—see Dictionary under **female**.
feræ naturæ (L.), of a wild nature—said of wild beasts.
festina lente (L.), hasten slowly.
fête champêtre (F.), a rural festival.
fête Dieu (F.), the Corpus Christi festival of the R. Cath. Ch.
feu de joie—see Dictionary.
fiat justitia, ruat cælum (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
fidei defensor (L.), defender of the faith.
fides Punica (L.), Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates; a true friend.
fille de chambre (F.), a girl of the chamber; a chamber-maid.
finem respice (L.), look to the end.
flagrante delicto (L.), in the commission of the crime.
fortiter in re (L.), with firmness in acting.
fortuna favet fortibus (L.), fortune favours the brave.
fronti nulla fides (L.), no faith in the appearance; there is no trusting to appearances.
fuit Ilium (L.), Troy has been.
fulmen brutum (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
furor loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
furor poeticus (L.), poetic fire.
furor scribendi (L.), a rage for writing.

garde du corps (F.), a body-guard.
garde mobile (F.), a guard liable for general service.
genius loci (L.), the genius of the place.
gens d'armes (F.), armed police.
gens de lettres (F.), literary people.
gentilhomme (F.), a gentleman.
gloria in excelsis (L.), glory to God in the highest.
gloria Patri (L.), glory to the Father.
gradus ad Parnassum (L.), a step to Parnassus, a mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses; a book containing aids in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
grande parure (F.), full-dress.
guerre a outrance (F.), war to the uttermost.
guerre a mort (F.), war to the death.

haut passibus equis (L.), not with equal steps.
haut gout—see Dictionary.
hic et ubique (L.), here and everywhere.

hic jacet (L.), here lies—used on epitaphs.
hic labor, hoc opus est (L.), this is labour, this is work.
hic sepultus (L.), here buried.
hinc illæ lacrimæ (L.), hence proceed these tears.
historiette (F.), a little or short history; a tale or brief narrative.
hoi polloi (Gr.), the many; the rabble.
hombre de un libro (Sp.), a man of one book.
homme d'esprit (F.), a man of talent; a witty man.
honi soit qui mal y pense (F.), evil be to him who evil thinks.
horrible dictu (L.), terrible to be said.
hors de combat (F.), out of condition to fight.
hortus siccus—see Dictionary.
hotel de ville (F.), a town-hall.
Hotel des Invalides (F.), the military hospital in Paris.
humanum est errare (L.), to err is human.

ich dien (prov. Ger.), I serve.
id est, usually contracted into **i.e.** (L.), that is.
imitatores servum pecus (L.), imitators, a servile herd.
imperium in imperio (L.), a government within a government.
in æternum (L.), for ever.
in armis (L.), under arms.
in articulo mortis (L.), at the point of death; in the last struggle.
index expurgatorius—see Dictionary under **index**.
in ease (L.), in being.
in extenso (L.), at full length.
in extremis (L.), at the point of death.
in flagrante delicto (L.), taken in the fact.
in forma pauperis (L.), in the form of a poor person; as a poor person; in law, to sue "in forma pauperis" relieves from costs.
in foro conscientie (L.), before the tribunal of conscience.
infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity—often abbreviated into **infra dig.**
in hoc signo vinces (L.), under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.
in hoc statu (L.), in this state or condition.
in limine (L.), at the threshold.
in loco (L.), in the place.
in loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent.
in medias res (L.), into the midst of things.
in memoriam (L.), to the memory of; in memory.
in nomine (L.), in the name of.
in nubibus (L.), in the clouds.
in pace (L.), in peace.
in perpetuum (L.), for ever.
in petto (It.), within the breast; in reserve.
in pleno (L.), in full.
in posse (L.), in possible existence; that may be possible.
in præsentia (L.), at the present time.
in propria persona (L.), in one's own person.
in puris naturalibus (L.), in naked nature; quite naked.
in re (L.), in the matter of.
in rem (L.), against the thing or property.
in rerum natura (L.), in the nature of things.
in situ—see Dictionary.
insouciance (F.), indifference; carelessness.
in statu quo (L.), in the state in which it was; in its former state.
inter alia (L.), among other things.
inter nos (L.), between ourselves.
inter pocula, at one's cups.
in terrorem (L.), as a warning.
inter se (L.), among ourselves.
in totidem verbis (L.), in so many words.
in toto (L.), in the whole; entirely.
intra muros (L.), within the walls.
in transitu (L.), on the passage; during the conveyance.
in vacuo (L.), in empty space; free, or nearly free, from air.
in vino veritas (L.), there is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of liquor.
invita Minerva (L.), against the will of Minerva; against the grain, or one's inclination.
ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it; a piece of dogmatism.
ipsissima verba (L.), the very words; **ipsisimis verbis**, in the very words.

ipso facto (L.), in the fact itself.
ira furor brevis est (L.), anger is a short madness.

jacta est alea (L.), the die is cast.
je ne sais quoi (F.), I know not what.
jet d'eau (F.), a jet of water.
jeu de mots (F.), a play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit (F.), a play of spirit; a witicism.
jubilate Deo (L.), be joyful in the Lord.
judicium Dei (L.), the judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans (L.), Jupiter the thunderer.
jure divino (L.), by divine law.
jure humano (L.), by human law.
jus canonicum (L.), canon law.
jus civile (L.), civil law.
jus divinum (L.), divine law.
jus gentium (L.), the law of nations.
juste milieu (F.), the golden mean.

labore et honore (L.), by labour and honour.
labor ipse voluptas (L.), labour itself is a pleasure.
labor omnia vincit (L.), labour conquers everything.
laissez faire (F.), let alone; suffer to have its own way.
lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen: *lap'sus lingue*, a slip of the tongue: *lap'sus memoria*, a slip of the memory.

lares et penates (L.), the domestic and household gods of the anc. Romans.
latet anguis in herba (L.), a snake lies hid in the grass.

laudari a viro laudato (L.), to be praised by a man who is himself praised.
l'avenir (F.), the future.
laus Deo (L.), praise to God.
le beau monde (F.), the fashionable world.
le bon temps viendra (F.), the good time will come.
le grand monarque (F.), the great monarch—applied to Louis XIV. of France.
le pas (F.), precedence in place or rank.
le roi le veut (F.), the king wills it.
lese majeste (F.), high treason.
le tout ensemble (F.), all together.
lettre de cachet (F.), a sealed letter; a royal warrant.

lettre de marque (F.), a letter of marque or reprisal.
lex non scripta (L.), the unwritten law.
lex scripta (L.), the written law; the statute law.
lex talionis (L.), the law of retaliation.
liberum arbitrium (L.), free-will.

limes labor (L.), the labour of the file; the slow polishing of a literary composition.
lingua Franca (It.), the Frank tongue; the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.

lis sub judice (L.), a lawsuit before a judge; a case not yet decided.

lite pendente (L.), the lawsuit hanging; during the trial.

littera scripta manet (L.), the written letter remains.
loci communes (L.), common places.

locum tenens (L.), one holding the place; a deputy or substitute.

locus standi (L.), a place for standing; a right to interfere.

locus penitentiae (L.), place for repentance.
lusus naturæ (L.), a sport or freak of nature.

ma chere (F.), my dear—fem.
ma fois (F.), upon my faith.
magna est veritas et prævalebit (L.), truth is great, and it will prevail.

magnum bonum—see Dictionary under *magnum*.
magnum opus (L.), a great work.

maintien (F.), deportment; carriage.
maison de sante (F.), a private hospital.

maitre d'hôtel (F.), a house-steward.
malade du pays (F.), home-sickness.

mala fide (L.), with bad faith; treacherously.
mal a propos (F.), ill-timed.

malgré nous (F.), in spite of us.
manibus pedibusque (L.), with hands and feet; with might and main.

manu propria (L.), with one's own hand.
materfamilias (L.), the mother of a family.

mauvais honte (F.), false shame.
mauvais sujet (F.), a bad subject; a worthless fellow.

maximus in minimis (L.), very great in trifling things.

medio tutissimus ibis (L.), you will go most safely in a middle course.

me jodge (L.), I being judge; in my opinion.
memento mori (L.), remember death.

mens agitat molem (L.), mind moves matter.
mens sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body.

mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.

meo periculo (L.), at my own risk.
mesalliance (F.), improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

meum et tuum (L.), mine and thine.
mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to be told.

mirabile visu (L.), wonderful to be seen.
mise en scene (F.), the getting up for the stage, or the putting in preparation for it.

modus operandi (L.), the manner of operation.
molliora tempora fandi (L.), times favourable for speaking.

mon ami (F.), my friend.
mon cher (F.), my dear—masc.

more majorum (L.), after the manner of our ancestors.

more suo (L.), in his own way.
motu proprio (L.), of his own accord.

multum in parvo (L.), much in little.
mundus vult decipi (L.), the world wishes to be deceived.

mutatis mutandis (L.), the necessary changes being made.

natale solum (L.), natal soil.
necessitas non habet legem (L.), necessity has no law.

nee (F.), born; family or maiden name.
ne exeat (L.), let him not depart.

ne fronti crede (L.), trust not to appearance.
nemine contradicente (L.), no one speaking in opposition; without opposition.

nemine dissentiente (L.), no one dissenting; without opposition.

nemo me impune lacessit (L.), no one provokes me with impunity.

ne plus ultra (L.), nothing further; the uttermost point.

ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat (L.), lest the republic or state receive any detriment.

ne sutor ultra crepidam (L.), let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

nihil ad rem (L.), nothing to the point.
nihil admirari (L.), to wonder at nothing.

nihil desperandum (L.), never despair.
n'importe (F.), it matters not.

nisi Dominus (L.), unless the Lord, in vain; unless God be with us, all our toil is in vain.

nisi prius (L.), unless previously—a name given to the sittings of juries in civil cases.

nitor in adversum (L.), I strive against opposition.
noblesse oblige (F.), rank has its obligations.

nolens volens (L.), whether he will or not.
noli me tangere (L.), don't touch me.

nolle prosequi (L.), to be unwilling to proceed.
nolo episcopari (L.), I do not wish to be made a bishop.

nom de plume (F.), an assumed title, as by a literary person.

nom de guerre (F.), an assumed name; a travelling title.

non compos mentis (L.), not sound of mind.
non constat (L.), it does not appear.

non ens (L.), not being; nonentity.
non liquet (L.), it is not clear—applied to one undecided in mind.

non mi ricordo (It.), I do not remember.

non multa, sed multum (L.), not many things, but much.

non obstante (L.), not standing over against; notwithstanding.

non prosequitur (L.), he does not prosecute.

non sequitur (L.), it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.

nosce teipsum (L.), know thyself.

noscitur e sociis (L.), he is known by his companions.

nota bene, usually contracted into *N.B.* (L.), mark well; notice particularly.

Notre Dame (F.), Our Lady—name of various cathedrals in France.

nous verrons (F.), we shall see.
 novus homo (L.), a new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
 nudum pactum (L.), a mere agreement, unconfined by writing.
 nulli secundus (L.), second to none.
 nunc aut nunquam (L.), now or never.
 nunquam non paratus (L.), never unprepared.

obiter dictum (L.), a thing said by the way, or in passing.
 obstā principiis (L.), resist the first beginnings.
 odi profanum (L.), I loathe the common.
 odium theologicum (L.), the hatred of the theologians.
 officina gentium (L.), the workshop of the world.
 omne ignotum pro magnifico (L.), everything unknown is thought to be magnificent.
 omne solum forti patria (L.), every soil to a brave man is his country.
 omnia bona bonis (L.), all things with the good are good.
 omnia vincit amor (L.), love conquers all things.
 on connaît l'ami au besoin (F.), a friend is known in time of need.
 on dit (F.), they say; a flying rumour.
 onus probandi (L.), the burden of proving.
 opus pretium est (L.), it is worth while.
 optimates (L.), of the first rank.
 ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.
 ore rotundo (L.), with round full voice.
 O! si sic omnia (L.), O, if all things so! O that he had always done or spoken thus!
 O tempora! O mores! (L.), O the times! O the manners!

otium cum dignitate (L.), ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
 otium sine dignitate (L.), ease without dignity.
 ouvriers (F.), operatives; workmen.

pace tua (L.), with your consent.
 pallida mors (L.), pale death.
 palmam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has won it bear the palm.
 par excellence (F.), by way of eminence.
 pari passu (L.), with equal pace; together.
 pas (F.), action; step; precedence.
 passim (L.), everywhere; all through.
 pater noster (L.), Our Father—a term applied to the Lord's Prayer; pater patrie, the father of his country.
 patres conscripti (L.), conscript fathers; the anc. Roman senators.

pax in bello (L.), peace in war.
 peccavi (L.), I have sinned.
 penetrabilia (L.), secret recesses.
 per annum (L.), by the year.
 per centum (L.), usually contracted per cent, by the hundred; each hundred.
 per conto (It.), upon account.
 per contra (L.), by the opposite; contrariwise.
 per diem (L.), by the day; daily.
 per fas et nefas (L.), through right and wrong.
 per gradus (L.), through steps; step by step.
 periculum in mora (L.), danger in delay.
 per saltum (L.), by a leap or jump.
 per se (L.), by itself.

personnel (F.), the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the matériel—see Dictionary.
 petit (F.), small.
 petitio principii (L.), a begging of the question.
 petit maître (F.), a small master; a fop; a beau.
 pinxit (L.), he painted it.
 pis aller (F.), the last or worst shift.
 plebs (L.), the common people.
 pleno jure (L.), with full authority.
 poeta nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is born, not made.

point d'appui (F.), point of support; prop.
 pons asinorum (L.), the bridge of the asses—a name given to the 5th proposition of the 1st book of Euclid.
 populus vult decipi (L.), people wish to be deceived.
 posse comitatus (L.), the power of the county.
 poste restante (F.), to remain till called for—applied to letters in a post-office.
 post mortem (L.), after death.
 post obitum (L.), after death.
 pour passer le temps (F.), to pass away the time.
 pour prendre congé (F.), to take leave.
 præmonitus præmunitus (L.), forewarned, forearmed.

prescriptum (L.), a thing prescribed.
 preux chevalier (F.), a brave knight.
 prima facie (L.), on the first view.
 primum mobile (L.), the mainspring.
 principia, non homines (L.), principles, not men.
 principis obsta (L.), resist the first beginnings.
 pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and firesides.
 probatum est (L.), it is proved.
 pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.
 proces verbal (F.), a written statement.
 pro et con (L.), for and against.
 profanum vulgus (L.), the profane vulgar.
 pro forma (L.), for the sake of form.
 pro hac vice (L.), for this time or occasion.
 pro pudor! (L.), O, for shame!
 projet de loi (F.), a legislative bill.
 pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.
 pro patria (L.), for our country.
 propaganda fide (L.), for extending the faith.
 pro rata (L.), in proportion.
 pro rege, grege, et lege (L.), for the king, the people, and the law.
 pro re nata (L.), for a special emergency; special.
 pro tanto (L.), for so much.
 pro tempore (L.), for the time being.
 Punica fides (L.), Punic faith; treachery.

quære (L.), query; a word denoting inquiry.
 quam diu se bene gesserit (L.), during good behaviour.

quantum meruit (L.), as much as he deserved.
 quantum sufficit (L.), as much as is sufficient; a sufficient quantity.

quasi (L.), as if; in a manner.
 quelque chose (F. something), a trifle; a kickshaw.
 quid nunc? (L.) what now? a news-monger.
 quid pro quo (L.) one thing for another.
 quid rides? (L.) why do you laugh?
 qui vive? (F.) who goes there? on the *qui vive*, on the alert.

quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be proved or demonstrated.

quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done.
 quod vide (L.), which see.

quondam (L.), that was formerly; former.
 quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat (L.), those whom God wishes to destroy, He first makes mad.
 quot homines, tot sententiæ (L.), so many men, so many minds.

rara avis (L.), a rare bird; a prodigy.
 rechauffé (F.), heated again, as food; stale; old.
 reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing to an absurdity.

re infecta (L.), the business being unfinished.
 religio loci (L.), the religious spirit of the place.
 rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the thing with a needle; exactly.

renaissance (F.), revival, as of letters or art.
 rentes (F.), funds bearing interest; stocks.
 requiescat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace.
 res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at home; poverty.

res est sacra miser (L.), a suffering person is sacred.
 res gestæ (L.), exploits.
 respice finem (L.), look to the end.
 resurgam (L.), I shall rise again.
 revenons a nos moutons (F.), let us return to our subject.

re vera (L.), in the true matter; in truth.
 robe de chambre (F.), a dressing-gown, or morning gown.

ruat cælum (L.), let the heavens fall.
 ruse de guerre (F.), a stratagem of war.
 rus in urbe (L.), the country in town.

sal Atticum (L.), Attic salt—that is, wit.
 salvo jure (L.), saving the right.
 sanctum sanctorum (L.), the holy of holies.
 sang froid (F.), cold blood; coolness.
 sans ceremonie (F.), without ceremony.
 sans facon (F.), without form or trouble.
 sans peur et sans reproche (F.), without fear and without reproach.

sartor resartus (L.), the tailor mended.
 satis verborum (L.), enough of words.
 sauve qui peut (F.), save himself who can.
 secundum artem (L.), according to art or rule; scientifically.

secundum naturam (L.), according to nature.
secundum ordinem (L.), according to order; in order.

semel et simul (L.), once and together.
semel pro semper (L.), once for all.
semper idem (L.), always the same.
semper paratus (L.), always ready.
se non e vero, e ben trovato (It.), if it is not true, it is well feigned.

sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to immortality.
sic passim (L.), so everywhere.
sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so earthly glory passes away.

sic volo, sic jubeo (L.), thus I will, thus I command.
similia similibus curantur (L.), like things are cured by like things.

similis simili gaudet (L.), like is pleased with like.
si monumentum queris circumspecte (L.), if you seek his monument, look around.

sine die (L.), without a day appointed.
sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.
siste, viator! (L.) stop, traveller!

si vis pacem, para bellum (L.), if you wish peace, prepare for war.
soi-disant (F.), self-styled.

spero meliora (L.), I hope for better things.
spirituel (F.), intellectual; witty.

spolia opima (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the spoils of a vanquished general taken by the victorious general; a rich booty.

sponte sua (L.), of one's own accord.
statu quo ante bellum (L.), in the state which was before the war.

status quo (L.), the state in which.
stet (L.), let it stand.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L.), gentle in manners, brave in deed.

sub judice (L.), under consideration.
sub pœna (L.), under a penalty.
sub rosa (L.), privately.

sub silentio (L.), in silence or stillness.
sui generis (L.), of its own kind.
summum bonum (L.), the chief good.

summum jus, summa injuria (L.), the rigour of the law is the height of oppression.
surgit amari aliquid (L.), something bitter rises.

sum cuique (L.), let each have his own.
tableau vivant—see Dictionary.

tabula rasa (L.), a smooth or blank tablet.
tædium vitæ (L.), weariness of life.
tant pis (F.), so much the worse.

Te Deum—see Dictionary.
tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis (L.), the times are changed, and we are changed with them.

tempus fugit (L.), time flies.
terminus ad quem (L.), the time to which; **terminus a quo** (L.), the time from which.

terra cotta, terra firma—see Dictionary.
terra incognita (L.), an unknown country.
tertium quid (L.), a third something.

tête-à-tête—see Dictionary.
toga virilis (L.), the gown of manhood.
to kalon (Gr.), the beautiful; the chief good.

totidem verbis (L.), in just so many words.
toties quoties (L.), as often as.
toto cœlo (L.), by the whole heaven; diametrically opposite.

toujours prêt (F.), always ready.
tour de force (F.), a feat of strength or skill.
tout-à-fait (F.), entirely; wholly.
tout ensemble (F.), the whole taken together.
Troja fuit (L.), Troy was.

tu quoque, Brute! (L.) and thou, too, Brutus!
trottoir (F.), a side-walk.

ubi mel, ibi apes (L.), where honey is, there are bees.
ultima ratio regum (L.), the last argument of kings; war.

Ultima Thule (L.), the utmost boundary or limit—see *Thule* in Dictionary.
un bienfait n'est jamais perdu (F.), a kindness is never lost.

un fait accompli (F.), an accomplished fact.
usque ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
usus loquendi (L.), usage in speaking.

utile dulci (L.), the useful with the pleasant.
ut infra (L.), as below.
ut possidetis (L.), as you possess; state of present possession.

ut supra (L.), as above stated.
vade mecum—see Dictionary.

vale (L.), farewell.
valet de chambre (F.), an attendant; a footman.
variae lectiones (L.), various readings.

variorum notæ (L.), the notes of various authors.
veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim (mid. L.), word for word, and letter for letter.

verbum sat sapienti (L.), a word is enough for a wise man.
vestigia (L.), tracks; vestiges.

vestigia nulla retrorsum (L.), no footsteps backward.
vexata questio (L.), a disputed question.

vice, vice versa—see Dictionary.
videlicet—see *vide* in Dictionary.
vide ut supra (L.), see what is stated above.

vi et armis (L.), by force and by arms; by main force.
vincit, qui se vincit (L.), he conquers, who overcomes himself.

vinculum matrimonii (L.), the bond of marriage.
virtus laudatur, et alget (L.), virtue is praised, and is not cherished (is starved).

virtus semper viridis (L.), virtue is ever green and blooming.
vis inertia—see *vis* in Dictionary.

vivat regina! (L.), long live the queen!
vivat rex! (L.), long live the king!
viva voce (L.), by the living voice; by oral testimony.

vivat respublica! (L.) long live the republic!
vive la republique! (F.) long live the republic!
vive l'empereur! (F.) long live the emperor!

vive le roi! (F.) long live the king!
voilà (F.), behold; there is or there are.

volenti non fit injuria (L.), no injustice is done to the consenting person—that is, by a proceeding to which he consents.

vox et præterea nihil (L.), a voice and nothing more; sound without sense.

vox populi, vox Dei (L.), the voice of the people is the voice of God.
volgo (L.), commonly.

APPENDIX IV.

A COMPLETE LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, WITH THE WHOLE PROPER NAMES FOUND IN THE APOCRYPHA; ALSO, A SELECTION OF COMMON, HISTORICAL, AND CLASSICAL NAMES, PHONETICALLY RESPECT FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—The Scripture Names have been taken afresh from the Common English Version. In placing the accents, and dividing the words into syllables, the authority of Smart and Dr Smith has been chiefly followed. A few names not found must be sought for in the Dictionary. Where there are two or more accents placed on a word or its respelling, the strong accent is marked thus (ˈ), and the weak accents thus (˘). The marks (ˉ), (˘), (ˆ) over the vowels do not refer to quantity as in Greek or Latin, but merely indicate the quality of the sounds to be given to the vowels: see note above scheme of phonotypes.

Aa^{ar}, aˈa-lār.
Aa^{ron}, aˈrōn: Aaˈron-
ites, -īts.
Aba^{cuc}, abˈa-kūk.
Aba^{dion}, a-bāˈdōn.
Aba^{dias}, abˈa-diˈās.
Aba^{gtha}, a-baˈg-thā.
Aba^{na}, abˈa-nā.
Aba^{rim}, abˈa-rīm.
Abba, abˈbā.
Abda, abˈdā.
Abde^{el}, abˈdē-ēl.
Abdi, abˈdī.
Abdiel, abˈdī-ēl.
Abdon, abˈdōn.
Abednego, a-bēdˈnē-gō.
Abel, aˈbēl: Abel-Beth-
Maachah, -bēth-māˈa-
kā: Abel-ceramim, -sēˈ
rā-mīm: Abel-Maim,
-māˈīm: Abel-Meho-
lah, -mēˈhō-lā: Abel-
Mizraim, -mīzˈrā-īm or
mīzˈtī-īm: Abel-Shittim,
-shītˈtīm.
Aber^{lārd}, abˈē-lārḏ.
Abercromby, abˈēr-
krām-bī.
Aber^{neth}, abˈēr-nēthˈī.
Abgar, aˈbēz.
Abgarus, abˈgār-ūs.
Abi, aˈbī.
Abia or Abiah, a-bīˈā.
Abialbon, a-bīˈa-lˈbōn.
Abiasaph, a-bīˈa-sāf.
Abiathar, a-bīˈa-thār.
Abib, aˈbīb.
Abida, and Abidah, a-
bīˈdā or abˈī: also Abi-
dan, abˈī-dān.
Abiel, aˈbī-ēl.
Abiez^{er}, a-bīˈē-zēr: Abi-
ezrite, a-bīˈē-zrīt: Abi-
ezrites, -rīt.
Abigail, abˈī-gāḏ.
Abihail, abˈī-hāḏ.
Abihu, a-bīˈhū.
Abihud, a-bīˈhūd.

Abijah, a-bīˈjā, or Abiˈ-
jam, jān.
Abile, a-bīˈlē, or Abi-
lene, a-bīˈlē-nē.
Abime^{lech}, a-bīmˈē-lēk.
Abinadab, a-bīnˈa-dāb.
Abinoam, a-bīnˈō-am.
Abiram, a-bīˈrām.
Abiron, a-bīˈrōn.
Abisei, abˈī-sēˈī.
Abishag, abˈī-shāg.
Abishai, abˈī-shāˈī.
Abishalom, a-bīshˈā-lōm.
Abishua, abˈī-shūˈā.
Abishur, abˈī-shēr.
Abisum, abˈī-sūm.
Abital, abˈī-tāl.
Abitub, abˈī-tūb.
Abiud, a-bīˈūd.
Abner, abˈnēr.
Abraham, a-brāˈhām, or
Abram, a-brām.
Abruzzi, a-brūtˈsē.
Abusalom, abˈsālōm.
Abusalon, abˈsālōn.
Abubus, a-būˈbūs.
Abuydos, a-būˈdōs.
Acatan, a-kāˈtān.
Accad, a-kāˈdā.
Accaron, a-kārˈōn.
Accho, a-kāˈkō.
Aceldama, a-sēˈlā-mā.
Achaia, a-kīˈā or kāˈī-ā.
Achaluc, a-kāˈī-kūs.
Achan, a-kāˈn, or Achar,
a-kār.
Achaz, a-kāz.
Achbor, a-kōˈbōr.
Acheron, a-kērˈōn.
Achiacharus, a-kīˈākˈā-
rūs.
Achsa, a-kīˈās.
Achilles, a-kīˈlēz.
Achim, a-kīm.
Achior, a-kīˈōr.
Achish, a-kīsh.
Achitob, a-kītōb.

Achmet, a-kēmēt.
Achmetha, a-kēmēˈthā.
Achor, a-kōr.
Achsa, also Achsah, a-kīˈ
sā.
Achshaph, a-kshāf.
Achzib, a-kīzīb.
Acipha, a-sīˈfā.
Acitbo, a-sīˈthō.
Acropolis, a-krōpˈō-līs.
Actæon, a-k-tēˈōn.
Acua, a-kūˈā.
Acub, a-kūb.
Adadah, a-dāˈā-dā.
Adah, a-dā.
Adahiah, a-dāˈī-ā.
Adalia, a-dāˈī-ā or a-
dālˈī-ā.
Adam, a-dām.
Adamah, a-dāˈā-mā.
Adami, a-dāˈā-mī.
Adar, a-dār.
Adasa, a-dāˈsā.
Adbeel, a-dēˈbē-ēl.
Adnan, a-dāˈnān.
Addar, a-dār.
Addi, a-dī.
Addo, a-dīˈdō.
Addon, a-dōˈnōn.
Addus, a-dāˈūs.
Adelaide, a-dēˈlādē.
Ader, a-dēr.
Adiel, a-dīˈēl.
Adin, a-dīn.
Adina, a-dīˈnā.
Adino, a-dīˈnō.
Adinus, a-dīˈnūs.
Adithaim, a-dīˈthāˈīm.
Adlai, a-dīˈlā.
Admah, a-dāmā.
Admatha, a-dmāˈthā.
Adna, also Adnah, a-dnā.
Adonibezek, a-dōˈnī-bēˈ
zēk.
Adonijah, a-dōˈnīˈjā.
Adonikam, a-dōˈnīˈkām.
Adoniram, a-dōˈnīˈrām.
Adonis, a-dōˈnīs.

Adonizedec, a-dōˈnī-zēˈ
dek.
Adora, a-dōˈrā.
Adoraim, a-dōˈrāˈīm.
Adoram, a-dōˈrām.
Adrammelech, a-drāmˈ
mēˈlēk.
Adramyttium, a-drāˈ
mītˈtī-īm.
Adria, a-drīˈā.
Adriel, a-drīˈēl.
Aduel, a-dūˈēl.
Adullam, a-dūˈlām:
Adul lamite, -īt.
Adummim, a-dūmˈmīm.
Aedias, a-dēˈā-ās.
Ægina, ē-jīˈnā.
Æneas, ē-nēˈās.
Ænon, ē-nōn.
Æschylus, ēsˈkī-lūs.
Æsopus, ē-sōˈpūs.
Agaba, āgˈā-bā.
Agabus, āgˈā-būs.
Agag, āgˈāg: Agagite,
-īt.
Agamemnon, āgˈā-mēmˈ
nōn.
Agar, āgˈār.
Agarenes, āgˈārēnz.
Agathocles, ā-gāthˈō-
klēs.
Agassiz, ā-gāsˈsīz or āgˈ
sē.
Agee, ā-jēˈē.
Ageus, āgˈē-ūs.
Agricola, ā-grīkˈō-lū.
Agrippa, ā-grīpˈpā.
Agur, ā-gēr.
Ahab, ā-hāb.
Aharah, ā-hārˈā or hārˈ
Aharel, ā-hārˈēl.
Ahasai, ā-hāsˈā-ī or ā-
hāsˈā-ī.
Ahasuerus, ā-hāsˈā-ēˈ
rūs.
Ahava, ā-hāˈvā or ā-hāˈ
vā.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve.

Ahaz, *a'ház*.
 Ahazai, *a-ház-á-i*.
 Ahaziah, *a-ház-zá'*.
 Ahban, *a'bán*.
 Aher, *a'hér*.
 Ahi, *a'hi*.
 Ahiah, *a'hí-á*.
 Ahiam, *a'hí-ám*.
 Ahian, *a'hí-án*.
 Ahiezer, *a'hí-é-zér*.
 Ahimam, *a'hí-mám*.
 Ahinud, *a'hí-húd*.
 Ahijah, *a'hí-jáh*.
 Ahikam, *a'hí-kám*.
 Ahilud, *a'hí-lúd*.
 Ahimahaz, *a'hím-á-ház*.
 Ahiman, *a'hí-mán*.
 Ahimelech, *a'hím-é-lék*.
 Ahimoth, *a'hí-móth*.
 Ahinadab, *a'hín-á-dáb*.
 Ahinoam, *a'hín-ó-ám*.
 Ahio, *a'hí-ó*.
 Ahira, *a'hí-rá*.
 Ahiram, *a'hí-rám*: Ahí-ramites, *-its*.
 Ahisamach, *a'hís-á-mák*.
 Ahishahar, *a'hish-á-hár*.
 Ahishar, *a'hí-shár*.
 Ahithophel, *a'híth-ó-fél*.
 Ahitub, *a'hí-túb*.
 Ahlab, *á'láb*.
 Ahlai, *a-lá-i* or *á'li*.
 Ahoad, *a-hó-á*: Aho'-hite, *-hít*.
 Aholai, *a-hó-lá-i*.
 Aholiab, *a-hó-lí-áb*.
 Aholibah, *a-hó-lí-bá*.
 Aholibamah, *a-hó-lí-bá'-má*.
 Ahumai, *a'há-má-i* or *-hí*.
 Ahuzam, *a-ház-zám*.
 Ahuzzath, *a-húzz-záth*.
 Ai, *á-i*.
 Aiah, *a-i-á*, also Ajah, *á-já*.
 Aiath, *a-i-áth*.
 Aija, *á-i-já*.
 Ajalon or Ajalon, *á-i-á-lón*.
 Ajeleth Shahar, *é-jé-léth shá-hár*.
 Ain, *á-in*.
 Airus, *a-i-rús*.
 Ajah, *á-já*.
 Ajax, *á-jáks*.
 Akan, *á-kán*.
 Akbar, *á-kbér*.
 Akkub, *á-kkúb*.
 Akraabbim, *a-krá-bbím*.
 Aladdin, *a-lád-dín*.
 Alameth, *á-lá-méth*.
 Alammelech, *a-lám-mé-lék*.
 Alamothe, *á-lá-móth*.
 Alaric, *á-lá-rík*.
 Alava, *á-lá-vá*.
 Albert, *á-lé-bért*.
 Albion, *á-lbí-ón*.
 Albuquerque, *ál-bú-kérk*.
 Alcibiades, *ál-sí-bí-á-dés*.
 Alcinus, *ál-sí-mús*.
 Alcione, *ál-sí-ó-né*.
 Alema, *ál-sí-má*.
 Alembert, *ál-lóng-bér*.
 Alemeth, *ál-ém-éth* or *ál'*.
 Aleph, *ál-é-f*.
 Alexander, *ál-é-gz-án'* dér: Al'exan'dria, *-drí-á* (as a classical name pron. *ál-é-gz-án-drí-á*): Al'exan'-drians, *-ánz*: Al'exan'dra, *-á-dá*.
 Algernon, *ál-jér-nón*.
 Alish, *á-lí-á*.
 Alian, *á-lí-án*.

Alleluia, *ál-lé-lú'-ná*.
 Allobroges, *ál-lób-ró-jéz*.
 Allom, *ál-lóm*.
 Allon, *ál-lón*.
 Allon-bachuth, *ál-lón-bák-úth*.
 Almodad, *ál-mó-dád*.
 Almon, *ál-món*.
 Almon-diblathaim, *ál-món-díb-lá-thá'-ím*.
 Almothan, *ál-ná-thán*.
 Aloth, *á-lóth*.
 Alpha, *ál-fá*.
 Alphæus or Alpheus, *ál-fé-us*.
 Alphonso, *ál-fón-zó*.
 Altaneus, *ál-tá-né'-ús*.
 Al-Taschith, *ál-tás-kíth*.
 Alush, *ál-lúsh*.
 Alvah, *ál-vá*.
 Alvan, *ál-vón*.
 Amad, *á-mád*.
 Amadatha, *a-mád-á-thá*, also Amad'athus, *-thás*.
 Amal, *ám-ál*.
 Amalek, *ám-á-lék*: Amalekite, *a-mál-é-kít*: Amalekites, *-kíts*.
 Amam, *ám-mám*.
 Aman, *ám-mán*.
 Amasa, *ám-ná*.
 Amariah, *ám-á-rí-á*.
 Amasai, *ám-á-sá-i*, or *a-más-á-i*.
 Amashai, *ám-á-shá-i*.
 Amasiah, *ám-á-sí-á*.
 Amasis, *ám-á-sís*.
 Amatheis, *a-má-thé-is*.
 Amathias, *ám-á-thís*.
 Amaziiah, *ám-á-zí-á*.
 Amazons, *a-máz-ónéz*.
 Ambrosius, *ám-bró-zí-us*: Ambrose, *ám-bróz*.
 Amelia, *a-mé-lí-á*.
 Ami, *ám-i*.
 Aminadab, *a-mín-á-dáb*.
 Amittai, *a-mít-tá-i*.
 Ammah, *ám-má*.
 Ammi, *ám-mí*.
 Ammidol, *ám-mí-dól*.
 Ammiel, *ám-mí-él*.
 Ammiel-ohi, *ám-mí-él*.
 Ammihud, *ám-mí-húd*, or *ám-mí*.
 Amminadab, *ám-mín-á-dáb*, also Ammin'adib, *-á-díb*.
 Ammi-nadab, *ám-mí-ná-dáb*.
 Ammi-shaddai, *ám-mí-shád-dá-i* or *-shád-dí*.
 Ammizabad, *ám-míz-á-bád*.
 Ammon, *ám-món*: Am'monite, *n. masc. -ít*: Am'monites, *-íts*: Am'monites, *-íts*, *n. fem.*.
 Amnon, *ám-nón*.
 Amok, *ám-mók*.
 Amon, *ám-món*.
 Amorite, *ám-ór-ít*: Am'orites, *-íts*.
 Amos, *ám-mós*.
 Amoz, *ám-móz*.
 Amphipolis, *ám-fíp-ó-lís*.
 Amphitryon, *ám-fít-rí-ón*.
 Ampilas, *ám-píl-ás*.
 Amram, *ám-rám*: Am'ramites, *-íts*.
 Amraphel, *ám-rá-fél*.
 Amzi, *ám-zí*.
 Anab, *án-náb*.

Anacreon, *án-á-k-ré-ón*.
 Anael, *án-á-él*.
 Anah, *án-á*.
 Anaharath, *án-á-há'-ráth*.
 Anaiah, *án-á-iá*.
 Anak, *án-ák*: Anakims, *án-á-kímz*.
 Ananiam, *án-á-ním*.
 Anammelech, *a-nám-mé-lék*.
 Anan, *án-nán*.
 Anani, *án-ná-ní*.
 Ananiah, *án-á-ní-á*.
 Ananias, *án-á-ní-ás*.
 Ananias, *án-ná-ní-él*.
 Anath, *án-náth*.
 Anathoth, *án-á-thóth*.
 Anaxagoras, *án-áks-ág-ó-rás*.
 Anaximander, *án-áks-i-mán-dér*.
 Anaximenes, *án-áks-i-m'í-néz*.
 Anchises, *án-kí-séz*.
 Andrea, *án-drá-á*.
 Andrew, *án-drú*.
 Androclus, *án-dró-klús*.
 Andromache, *án-dróm-á-ké*.
 Andromeda, *án-dróm-é-dá*.
 Andronicus, *án-drón-í-kús*.
 Anem, *án-ném*.
 Anen, *án-nén*.
 Aner, *án-nér*.
 Anethothite, *a-néth-ó-thít*, also Anetothite, *án-é-ó-thít*, and Antothite, *án-tó-thít*.
 Angelina, *án-jé-lí-ná*.
 Angli, *áng-lí*.
 Aniam, *án-i-ám*.
 Anim, *án-im*.
 Anna, *án-ná*.
 Annaas, *án-ná-ás*.
 Annas, *án-nás*.
 Annuus, *án-nú-us*.
 Anos, *án-nós*.
 Anselm, *án-sélm*.
 Anthony, *án-tóní-ní*.
 Antigonus, *án-típ-ó-nús*.
 Antilibanus, *án-tí-líb-á-nús*.
 Antioch, *án-tí-ók*.
 Antiochia, *án-tí-ó-kí-á*: Ant'iochi'ans, *kí-ánz*.
 Antiochias, *án-tí-ó-kís*.
 Antiochus, *án-tí-ó-kús*.
 Antipas, *án-tí-pás*.
 Antipater, *án-típ-á-tér*.
 Antipatris, *án-típ-á-trís*.
 Antoinette, *án-tó-y-né'*.
 Antonia, *án-tón-á*.
 Antoninus, *án-tón-ní-nús*.
 Antony, *án-tón-ní*.
 Antothijah, *án-tó-thí-já*.
 Antothite, *án-tóth-ít*.
 Anub, *án-núb*.
 Anus, *án-nús*.
 Apame, *áp-á-mé*.
 Apelles, *áp-é-léz*.
 Apharsachites, *a-fár-sá-kíts*.
 Apharsathchites, *a-fár-sáth-kíts* or *áf-ár-sáth-kíts*.
 Apharaites, *a-fár-síts*.
 Aphek, *áp-fék*.
 Aphekah, *a-fé-ká*, or *áf*.
 Apherema, *a-fér-é-má*.
 Apheria, *a-fér-á*.
 Aphiah, *áf-iá*.
 Aphek, *áp-fék*.

Aphrah, *áf-rá*.
 Aphrodite, *áf-ró-dí-té*.
 Aphis, *áf-séz*.
 Apis, *á-pís*.
 Apollo, *a-pól-ló*.
 Apollodorus, *a-pól-ló-dó-rús*.
 Apollonia, *áp-ól-ló-ní-á*.
 Apollonius, *áp-ól-ló-ní-ús*.
 Apolophanes, *áp-ól-lóf-án-ús*.
 Apollos, *a-pól-lós*: also Apollon, *a-pól-lón*.
 Apollyon, *a-pól-lí-ón*.
 Appaim, *áp-pá-im*, or *áp-pá-im*.
 Apphia, *áp-fí-á*.
 Apphus, *áp-fús*.
 Appii Forum, *áp-pí-i-jó-rám*.
 Aquila, *ák-wí-lá*.
 Aquitania, *ák-wí-tá-ní-á*.
 Ar, *ár*.
 Ara, *ár-á*.
 Arab, *á-ráb*.
 Arabah, *ár-á-bá*.
 Arabattine, *ár-á-bát'-tí-né*.
 Arabi, *ár-á-bí-á*: Arab'ian, *-án*: Ara'bians, *-ánz*.
 Arad, *ár-rád*: A'radite, *-ít*.
 Aradus, *ár-á-dús*.
 Arab, *ár-á*.
 Aram, *ár-ám*: A'ram-ite, *-í-és*.
 Aram-naharaim, *ár-ám-ná-há-rá'-ím*.
 Aram-zobah, *ár-ám-zó-bá*.
 Aran, *ár-rán*.
 Ararat, *ár-á-rát*.
 Ararath, *ár-á-ráth*.
 Araunah, *a-rá-u-ná*.
 Arba, *ár-bá*.
 Arbaces, *ár-bá-séz*.
 Arbah, *ár-bá*: Ar'bah-ite, *ár-báth-ít*.
 Arbattis, *ár-bát-ís*.
 Arbel, *ár-bé-lí*.
 Arbitre, *ár-bít*.
 Arbonai, *ár-bón-á-i*.
 Arbutnot, *ár-búth-nót*.
 Arcadia, *ár-ká-dí-á*.
 Arcadius, *ár-ká-dí-ús*.
 Archelaus, *ár-ké-lá-ús*.
 Archevites, *ár-ké-ús*.
 Archi, *ár-kí*: Ar'chite, *-kít*: Ar'chites, *-kíts*.
 Archimedes, *ár-kí-mé-déz*.
 Archippus, *ár-kíp-pús*.
 Areturus, *ár-kí-túrús*.
 Ard, *árd*: Ard'ites, *-íts*.
 Ardath, *ár-dáth*.
 Ardon, *ár-dón*.
 Areli, *ár-é-lí*: Ar'elites, *-íts*.
 Areopagite, *ár-é-óp-á-jít*: Ar'ep'agus, *-gús*.
 Ares, *ár-réz*.
 Arefas, *ár-é-fás*.
 Areus, *a-ré-ús*.
 Argob, *ár-gób*.
 Argonauta, *ár-gó-náut'* té.
 Argos, *ár-gós*.
 Argus, *ár-gús*.
 Ariadne, *ár-á-dí-né*.
 Ariarathes, *ár-á-ráth-éth*.
 Aridal, *á-rí-dá-i*.
 Adadatha, *á-rí-dá-thá*.
 Arieah, *ár-í-á*.

Ariel, *ar'i-él*.
 Arimathæa or Arima-
 thea, *ar-i-ma-thé'a*.
 Arioch, *ar-i-ók*.
 Arisai, *ar-i-sá-i*.
 Aristarchus, *ar'is-tár-
 kús*.
 Aristides, *ar'is-tí-déz*.
 Aristippus, *ar'is-típ-pús*.
 Aristobolus, *ar'is-tób-ból-
 lús*.
 Aristophanes, *ar'is-tóf-
 á-néz*.
 Aristoteles, *ar'is-tót-á-
 léz*: Aristotle, *ar'is-
 tót-l*.
 Arkite, *ark'it*.
 Armageddon, *ar'má-
 géd-dón*.
 Armenia, *ar-mé-ní-d*.
 Arminius, *ar-mín-i-ús*.
 Armon, *ar-món-i*.
 Arna, *ar'ná*.
 Arnau, *ar'ná-n*.
 Arnaud, *ar-nó'*.
 Arnon, *ar'nón*.
 Arod, *aród*: A'rodi,
-ród-i: A'rodites, *-its*.
 Aroer, *ar'ó-ér*: Aroerite,
á-ró-ér-it.
 Arom, *ar'óm*.
 Arpad, *ar-pád*, or *Ar-
 phad*, *-fád*.
 Arphaxad, *ar-fák-sád*.
 Arsaces, *ar-sá-séz* or
ár-sá-séz.
 Arsacide, *ar-sás-i-dé*.
 Arsareth, *ar-sá-réth*.
 Artabanus, *ar-tá-bá-
 nús*.
 Artabazus, *ar-tá-bá-zúz*.
 Artaphernes, *ar-tá-fer-
 néz*.
 Artaxerxes, *ar-ták-
 sér-kéz*.
 Artemas, *ar'té-más*.
 Artemis, *ar'té-mis*.
 Artemisia, *ar'té-mish'-
 iá*.
 Aruboth, *ar-ú-bóth*.
 Arumah, *ar-rómá*.
 Arvad, *ar'vád*: Ar-
 vadite, *-it*.
 Arza, *ar'zá*.
 Asa, *ásá*.
 Asael, *asá-él*.
 Asahel, *asá-hél*.
 Asahiah, *asá-há-iá*.
 Asalah, *as-tá*.
 Asana, *asá-ná*.
 Asaph, *ásáf*.
 Asaræel, *á-sá-rá-él*.
 Asareel, *á-sá-ré-él*.
 Asarelah, *á-sá-ré-lá*.
 Asaelon, *ás-ká-lón*.
 Ascanius, *ás-kán-i-ús*.
 Asclepiodorus, *ás-klé-
 pí-ó-dór-ús*.
 Asdrubal, *ás-drúbál*.
 Aseas, *á-sé-ás*.
 Asesebia, *á-sé-bé-bi-ús*.
 Asenath, *ásé-náth*.
 Aser, *ásér*.
 Aserer, *ás-ér-ér*.
 Ashan, *ás'hán*.
 Ashbea, *ásh-bé-á*, or
-bé-á.
 Ashbel, *ásh-bél*: Ash-
 belites, *-its*.
 Ashchenaz, *ásh-ké-náz*.
 Ashdod, *ásh-dód*: Ash-
 dodites, *-its*: Ash-
 dothites, *-dóth-its*.
 Ashdod-pisgah, *ásh-
 dóth-pís-gá*.
 Asher, *ás'hér* or *ásh'ér*:
 Ash'erites, *-its*.
 Ashera, *ásh'ér-á*.

Ashima, *ásh-i-má*.
 Ashkelon, *ásh-ké-lón*.
 Also As kelon and As-
 celon.
 Ashkenaz, *ásh-ké-náz*.
 Ashnah, *ásh-ná*.
 Ashpenaz, *ásh-pé-náz*.
 Ashpriel, *ásh-rí-él*, also
As'riel.
 Ashtaroth, *ásh-tá-róth*,
 also As'taroath.
 Ashterathite, *ásh-té-
 róth-it*.
 Ashteroth - Karnaim,
ásh-té-róth-kár-ná-im.
 Ashtoreth, *ásh-tó-réth*.
 Ashur, *ásh-ér*: Ash ur-
 ites, *-its*.
 Ashvath, *ásh-váth*.
 Asia, *á-zhi-á*.
 Asiasbas, *ás-i-bí-ás*.
 Asiel, *á-sí-él*.
 Asipha, *ás-i-fá*.
 Askelon, *ás-ké-lón*.
 Asmodeus, *ás-mó-dé-ús*.
 Asnah, *ás-ná*.
 Asnapper, *ás-náp-pér*.
 Asom, *ás-óm*.
 Aspalathus, *ás-pál-á-
 thús*.
 Aspasia, *ás-pá-zhi-á*.
 Aspatha, *ás-pá-thá* or
ás-pá-thá.
 Asphalites, *ás-fál-tí-
 téz*.
 Asphar, *ás-fár*.
 Asriel, *ás-rí-él*: As'riel-
 ites, *-its*.
 Assabias, *ás-sá-bi-ús*.
 Assabimoth, *ás-sáb-i-
 móth*.
 Assanias, *ás-sá-ní-ús*.
 Asshur, *ás-shér*.
 Assurim, *ás-shó-rim* or
ás-sh.
 Assideans, *ás-sí-dé-ánz*.
 Assir, *ás-sér*.
 Assos, *ás-sós*.
 Assuerus, *ás-sú-ér-ús*.
 Assur, *ás-sér*.
 Assyria, *ás-sí-rí-á*: As-
 sy'rian, *(án)*: Assyri-
 ians, *-ánz*.
 Astaroth, *ás-tá-róth*.
 Astarte, *ás-tár-té*.
 Astath, *ás-táth*.
 Astyages, *ás-tí-á-jéz*.
 Asuppim, *á-súp-pím*.
 Asyncrius, *á-sín-kri-tús*.
 Atad, *átád*.
 Atalanta, *át-á-lán-tá*.
 Atarah, *át-á-rá*.
 Atargatis, *át-tár-gá-tis*.
 Ataroth, *át-á-róth*.
 Ataroth-adar, *át-á-róth-
 á-dár*: At'aroath-ad-
 dar, *-ád-á-dár*.
 Ater, *át-ér*.
 Athach, *át'hák*.
 Athaliah, *át'há-i-á*.
 Athaliah, *át'há-i-á*.
 Athanasiu, *át'há-ná-
 shí-ús*.
 Atharias, *át'há-rí-ús*.
 Athenagoras, *át'hé-nág-
 ó-rás*.
 Athenians, *á-thé-ní-ánz*:
 Athens, *át'hé-nz*: Athe-
 na, *á-thé-ná*: Athe-
 nae, *-né*.
 Athenobius, *át'hé-nó-
 bí-ús*.
 Athlai, *át'há-lá*.
 Athos, *át'hós*.
 Atipha, *át-i-fá*.
 Athlatis, *át-lán-tis*.
 Atræus, *át-ré-ús*, also *á-
 trós*.

Atrides, *át-trí-déz*.
 Atroth, *át-róth*.
 Attai, *át-tá-i*.
 Attalia, *át-tá-lá-i-á*.
 Attalus, *át-tá-lá*.
 Attarates, *át-thár-á-
 téz* or *át-téz*.
 Attica, *át-tí-ká*.
 Attila, *át-tí-lá*.
 Audubon, *á-ú-bó-bóng*.
 Augia, *á-ú-i-á*.
 Augustinus, *á-ú-gús-tí-
 nús*: Augus'tine, *-tín*.
 Augustus, *á-ú-gús-tús*.
 Auranus, *á-ú-rá-nús*.
 Aurelia, *á-ú-ré-lá-á*:
 Aure'líus, *-ús*.
 Anteas, *á-nté-ás*.
 Ava, *á-vá*.
 Avaran, *á-vá-rán*.
 Aven, *á-vén*.
 Avim, *á-vím*: A'vims,
-vims: A'vites, *-vits*.
 Avith, *á-víth*.
 Azael, *áz-á-él*.
 Azazel, *áz-á-é-lús*.
 Azal, *á-zál*.
 Azaliah, *áz-á-lá-i-á*.
 Azaniah, *áz-á-ná-i-á*.
 Azaphion, *áz-áf-i-ón*.
 Azara, *áz-á-rá*.
 Azarael, *áz-á-rá-él*.
 Azareel, *áz-á-ré-él*.
 Azariah, *áz-á-rí-á*.
 Azarias, *áz-á-rí-ús*.
 Azaz, *á-záz*.
 Azaziah, *áz-á-zí-á*.
 Azbarezeth, *áz-báz-á-
 réth*.
 Azbuk, *áz-búk*.
 Azekah, *áz-éká* or *áz-
 éz*.
 Azel, *á-zél*.
 Azem, *áz-ém*.
 Azephurith, *áz-é-fúr-
 íth*.
 Azetas, *áz-é-tás*.
 Azgad, *áz-gád*.
 Azia, *áz-iá*.
 Aziel, *áz-é-i*.
 Aziel, *áz-é-l*.
 Aziza, *áz-zí-zá* or *áz-
 ázmaveth*, *ás-má-véth* or
áz-má-véth.
 Azmon, *áz-món*.
 Azmoth-tabor, *áz-nóth-
 tá-bór*.
 Azor, *áz-ór*.
 Azotus, *áz-ótús*.
 Azriel, *áz-rí-él*.
 Azrikam, *áz-rí-kám*.
 Azubah, *áz-ú-bá*.
 Azur, *áz-úr*.
 Azuran, *áz-ú-rán* or *áz-
 ú-rán*.
 Azzah, *áz-zá*.
 Azzan, *áz-zán*.
 Azzur, *áz-zér*.

Baal-peor, *bá'al-pé-ór*.
 Baal-perazim, *bá'al-pér-
 á-zim*.
 Baal-shalisha, *bá'al-
 shál-i-shá* or *-shá-i-
 shá*.
 Baal-tamar, *bá'al-tá-
 már*.
 Baal-zebub, *bá'al-zé-búb*.
 Baal-zephon, *bá'al-zé-
 fón*.
 Baana, also Baanah, *bá-
 á-ná*.
 Baara, *bá-á-rá*.
 Baaseiah, *bá-á-sí-á*.
 Baasha, also Baashah,
bá-á-shá.
 Babel, *bá-bél*.
 Babi, *bá-bí*.
 Babylon, *báb-i-lón*: Bab'-
 ylonians, *-lón-i-ánz*:
 Bab'y'nish, *-nish*.
 Baca, *bá-ká*.
 Bacchides, *bák-tí-déz*.
 Bacchurus, *bák-kú-rús*.
 Bacchus, *bák-kús*.
 Baccenor, *bá-sé-nór*.
 Backrites, *bák-rí-ts*.
 Bactria, *bák-trí-á*.
 Bago, *bá-gó*.
 Bagoas, *bá-gó-ás*.
 Bagoi, *bá-gó-i*.
 Baharumite, *bá-há-rúm-
 í* or *bá-há-ró-rím*.
 Bahurim, *bá-hú-rim*.
 Bajazet, *báj-á-zét*.
 Bajith, *báj-íth*.
 Bakkakkar, *bák-bák-kár*.
 Bakkub, *bák-búk*.
 Bakkukiah, *bák-búk-i-á*.
 Balaam, *bá-lám*, or *bá-
 lá-am*.
 Balak, *bá-lák*.
 Baladan, *bál-á-dán*.
 Balai, *bá-lá-i*.
 Balak, *bá-lák*.
 Baleares, *bál-é-á-réz*.
 Balamo, *bál-má*.
 Balasamus, *bá-lás-á-mús*.
 Ballol, *bál-lól*.
 Balnuus, *bál-nú-ús*.
 Balthasar, *bál-thá-sár* or
bál.
 Bamah, *bá-má*.
 Bamoth, *bá-móth*.
 Bamoth-baal, *bá-móth-
 bá'al*.
 Ban, *bán*.
 Banaías, *bán-á-i-ús*.
 Bani, *bá-ní*.
 Banid, *bá-ní-d*.
 Bannaia, *bán-ná-i-á*.
 Bannus, *bán-nús*.
 Banuas, *bán-ú-ás*.
 Baptist, *báp-tíst*.
 Barabbas, *bá-ráb-bás*.
 Barachel, *bár-á-kél*.
 Barachiah, *bár-á-kí-á*.
 Barachias, *bár-á-kí-ús*.
 Barak, *bá-rák*.
 Barbari, *bár-bá-rí*.
 Barbarossa, *bár-bá-rós-
 sá*.
 Barbauld, *bár-bá-úld*.
 Barhumite, *bár-hú-mít*.
 Bariah, *bá-rí-á*.
 Barjesus, *bár-jé-zús*.
 Barjona, *bár-jóná*.
 Barkos, *bár-kós*.
 Barnabas, *bár-ná-bás*.
 Barodis, *bá-ró-dís*.
 Barsabas, *bár-sá-bás*.
 Bartacus, *bár-tá-kús*.
 Bartholomew, *bár-thól-
 ó-má*.
 Bartimeus or Barteim-
 us, *bár-tí-mé-ús*.
 Baruch, *bá-rúk*.

cóu, bóy, fót; püre, búd; cháir, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

Barzillai, bār-zil'ā-i.
 Basaloth, bās'ā-lōth.
 Bascama, bās'ka-mā.
 Bashan, bā'shan.
 Bashan-havoth-jair, bā'shan-hā-vōth-jā'ēr.
 Bashemath, bāsh'ē-māth.
 Basemath, bās'māth.
 Bassa, bās'sā.
 Bastai, bās'tā-i.
 Bath-rabbim, bāth-rāb'bim.
 Bathsheba, also Bathshebah, bāth-she'ba.
 Bath-shua, bāth-shō'ā.
 Bath-Zacharias, bāth-zak'ā-rī'ās.
 Bavaï, bāv'a-i.
 Bazlith, bās'lūth.
 Bazluth, bāz'lūth.
 Beallah, bē'ā-lā'ā.
 Bealoth, bē'ā-lōth.
 Bean, bē'an.
 Beatrice, bē'ā-tris.
 Beauclerc, bō'klēr'ic.
 Beauharnais, bō'ar-nā'is.
 Bebai, bē'bā-i or bē-bā'i.
 Becher, bē'kēr: Becherites, -its.
 Bechorath, bē'kō-rāth.
 Becorleth, bē'kō-lēth.
 Bedad, bē'dād.
 Bedaiah, bē'dā'ā.
 Bedan, bē'dām.
 Bedeiah, bē'dē'ā.
 Beelaida, bē'el-ā'ā-dā.
 Beelsarus, bē'el-sā-rūs.
 Beelithmus, bē'el-lēth'mūs.
 Beelzebub, bē'el-zē-būb.
 Beer, bē'er.
 Beera, bē'erā or bē'hā.
 Beerah, bē'er-ā.
 Beer-elim, bē'er-ē'līm.
 Beeri, bē'er-i.
 Beer-lahai-roi, bē'er-lā-hī'roy.
 Beeroth, bē'er-ōth: Beerothite, bē'er-ōth-ī.
 Beersheba, bē'er-she-bā or bē'er-she'bd.
 Beeshterah, bē'eshtē'rā.
 Beethoven, bē'tō-vēn.
 Behemoth, bē'hē-mōth.
 Bel, bēl.
 Bela or Belah, bē'lā: Belaites, bē'lā-its.
 Belemus, bē'lē-mūs.
 Belge, bē'jē.
 Belial, bē'lī'al.
 Belisarius, bē'lī-sā'rī'ūs.
 Bellerophon, bē'lēr'ō-fōn.
 Bellini, bē'lī-nē.
 Belmalm, bē'l-mā'lm.
 Belmen, bē'l-mēn.
 Belshazzar, bēl'shāz'zēr.
 Belteshazzar, bē'l-tē-shāz'zēr.
 Ben, bēn.
 Benaiab, bē-nā'ā.
 Ben-ammi, bēn-ām'mī.
 Beneberak, bēn-ēb-ē-rak.
 Benedict, bē'nē-dikt.
 Benejaakan, bēnē-jā'ā-kān.
 Benhadad, bēn-hā'dād.
 Benhail, bēn-hā'il.
 Benhanan, bēn-hā'nām.
 Beninu, bēnī-nū or bēnī-nū.
 Benjamim, bēn-jā-mīm:
 Benjamite, -ī.
 Beno, bē'nā or bē'nō.
 Benoni, bē'nō'nī.
 Benozeth, bēn-zō'hēth.
 Beon, bē'ōn.
 Beor, bē'ōr.
 Bera, bē'rā.

Berachah, bē'rā-kā.
 Berachiah, bē'rā-kī'ā.
 Beraiah, bē'rī'ā.
 Beranger, bē'rāng-zhā'ēr.
 Berea, bē'rē'ā.
 Berechiah, bē'rē-kī'ā.
 Bered, bē'rēd.
 Berenice, bē'rē-nī'sē.
 Beri, bē'rī.
 Berialah, bē'rī'ā.
 Berlites, bē'rī'ts.
 Berlites, bē'rī'ts.
 Berith, bē'rīth.
 Bernice, bē'r-nī'sē.
 Berodach-baladan, bē'rō-dāk-bāl'ā-dān or bē'rō.
 Beroth, bē'rōth: Berothite, -ī.
 Berothah, bē'rō-thā, and Berothai, bē'rō-thā'ī.
 Berzelus, bē'rē-zūs.
 Besai, bē'sā-i.
 Besodeiah, bē'sō-dē'ā.
 Besor, bē'sōr.
 Bessus, bē'sūs.
 Betah, bē'tā.
 Betane, bē'tā-nē.
 Beten, bē'tēn.
 Beth, bēth.
 Bethabara, bēth-āb'ār-ā.
 Bethanath, bēth-ā-nāth.
 Bethanath, bēth-ā-nōth.
 Bethany, bēth-ā-nī.
 Betharabah, bēth-ār-ā-bā.
 Betharam, bēth-ār-ām.
 Betharbel, bēth-ār-bēl.
 Bethaven, bēth-ā-vēn.
 Bethazmaveth, bēth-āz-mā-vēth or bēth-āz-mā'vēth.
 Beth-baal-meon, bēth-bā-ā-lē'mē'ōn.
 Bethbarah, bēth-bā'rā.
 Bethbasi, bēth-bā'sī.
 Bethbirei, bēth-bī'rē-i.
 Bethcar, bēth-kār.
 Bethdagon, bēth-dā'gōn.
 Bethdiblathaim, bēth-āb'ō-lā-thā'im.
 Bethel, bēth-ēl: Bethelite, -ī.
 Bethemek, bēth-ē-mēk.
 Bethether, bēth-ēthēr.
 Bethesda, bē-thē'sē'dā.
 Bethgezi, bēth-gē-zī.
 Bethgader, bēth-gā'dēr.
 Bethgamul, bēth-gā'mūl, or bēth.
 Bethgaccerem, bēth-hāk-sēr-ēm or bēth-hāk-sēr'ēm.
 Bethharan, bēth-hā'rān.
 Bethhoglah, bēth-hō'g-lā.
 Bethhoron, bēth-hō'rōn.
 Bethjeshimoth, bēth-jēsh'ī-mōth, also Bethjesimoth, bēth-jēs'ī-mōth.
 Bethleaboth, bēth-lēb'ā-ōth.
 Bethlehem, bēth-lē-ēm:
 Bethlehemitte, -ī.
 Bethlehem - Ephratah, bēth-lē-ēm-ēf'rā-tā.
 Bethlehem-Judah, bēth-lē-ēm-jō'dā.
 Bethlomon, bēth-lō-mōn.
 Bethmaachab, bēth-mā-ā-kā.
 Bethmarcabothe, bēth-mār-kā-bōth.
 Bethmeon, bēth-mē'ōn.
 Bethmirrah, bēth-mī'rā.
 Bethoron, bēth-ō'rōn or bēth.
 Bethpalet, bēth-pā-lēt.
 Bethpazzez, bēth-pāz-zēz.

Bethpeor, bēth-pē'ōr or bēth.
 Bethphage, bēth-fā-jē or bēth-fāj.
 Bethphelet, bēth-fē-lēt.
 Bethrapha, bēth-rā-fā.
 Bethrehob, bēth-rē-hōb.
 Bethsaida, bēth-sā-dā.
 Bethsamos, bēth-sā-mōs.
 Bethshan, bēth-shān, also Bethshean, bēth-she-ān.
 Bethshemesh, bēth-she-mēsh or bēth.
 Bethshemite, bēth-shēm-ī.
 Bethshittah, bēth-shit'īd, or bēth.
 Bethsura, bēth-shō'rā.
 Beththappuah, bēth-thāp-pū'ā or bēth-thāp-pū'ā.
 Bethuel, bēth-ū-ēl.
 Bethul, bēth-ūl.
 Bethulia, bēth-ū-lī'ā or bēth-ū.
 Bethzur, bēth-zēr.
 Betolius, bē'tō-lī'ūs.
 Betomasthem, bē'tō-mās'them, or Bet'omes'tham.
 Betonim, bē'tō-nīm.
 Beulah, bē'ū-lā.
 Bezai, bē'zā-i.
 Bezaleel, bēz'-ā-lē-ēl.
 Bezek, bē-zēk.
 Bezer, bē-zēr.
 Bezeth, bē-zēth.
 Bichri, bīk'rī.
 Bidkar, bīd-kār.
 Bigtha, bīg-thā.
 Bigthan, bīg-thān, and Bigthane, thā-nā.
 Bigvai, bīg-vā-i.
 Bikath-avon, bīk'āth-ā'vōn.
 Bildad, bī'dād.
 Bileam, bī-lē-ām.
 Bilgah, bīl-gā.
 Bilgai, bīl-gā-i.
 Bilhah, bīl-hā.
 Bilshan, bīl-shān.
 Bimhal, bīm'hāl.
 Binea, bīnē'ā.
 Binnui, bīm-nū-i.
 Birsha, bīr-shā.
 Birzavith, bē'rā-zāvīth.
 Bishlam, bīsh-lām.
 Bithia, bī-thī'ā.
 Bithron, bīth-rōn.
 Bithynia, bī-thīn'ī'ā.
 Biziothjah, bīz-jōth-jā.
 Biztha, bīz-thā.
 Blastus, blās'tūs.
 Blucher, blōō'kēr.
 Blumenbach, blōō-mēn-bāk.
 Boadicea, bō'ā-dē'sē'ā.
 Boanerges, bō'ā-nēr'jēs.
 Boaz, bō'āz.
 Boccas, bōk-kās.
 Bocheru, bōk-ē-rō.
 Bochim, bōkīm.
 Boetia, bō-ē-shī'ā.
 Bohan, bō'hān.
 Bonaparte, bō'nā-pārt or bō'nā-pārt'ā.
 Boniface, bōnī'fas.
 Booz, bō'ōz.
 Boreas, bōrē-ās or bōr.
 Borgia, bōr-jā.
 Borgehe, bōr-gā'zā.
 Borthen, bōr-thēn.
 Boscaith, bōs-kāth.
 Bosor, bō-sōr.
 Bosora, bōs'ōrā.
 Bosporus, bōs-pō-rūs.
 Bozez, bō-zēz.

Bozath, bōz-kāth.
 Bozrah, bōz-rā.
 Brennus, brēn'nūs.
 Brigantes, brī-gan'tēs.
 Briseis, brī-sē'is.
 Britannia, brī-tān'ī'ā:
 Britanicus, nī-kūs.
 Brutus, brō'tūs.
 Bubastes, bā-bas'tēs.
 Bucephalus, bū-sēf-ā-lūs.
 Bukki, būk'kī.
 Bukiiah, būk-kī'ā.
 Bul, bōōl.
 Bulwer, bōōl-wēr.
 Bunah, bū'nā.
 Bunnī, būn'ī.
 Busris, bū-s'ris.
 Buz, būz: Buz'ite, -ī.
 Buzi, būzī.
 Byzantium, bī-zān'sh-ūm.
 Cabbon, kāb'bōn.
 Cabul, kā'būl.
 Caddis, kād'dīs.
 Cades, kā'dēz.
 Cades-barne, kā'dēz-bār-nē.
 Cadmiel, kād-mī-ēl.
 Cadmus, kād'mūs.
 Cæsar, sēs'ār.
 Cæsarea, sēs'ār-ē'ā:
 Cæsarea Philippi, fīl'ip'pī.
 Caiaphas, kā'ā-fās.
 Cain, kān.
 Calanai, kā'nān.
 Calah, kā'lā.
 Calamolalus, kā'lā-mō'lā-lūs.
 Calchas, kāl-kās.
 Calcol, kāl-kōl.
 Caledonia, kāl-dē'nā'ī'ā.
 Caleb, kā'lēb: Calebephath, kā'lēb-ēf'rā-tā.
 Calligula, kāl'ig-ū-lā.
 Callisthenes, kālīs-thē-nēs.
 Calitis, kālī-tās.
 Callimachus, kālīm'ā-kūs.
 Calneh, kā'nē.
 Calno, kā'nō.
 Calphi, kāl'fī.
 Calvary, kāl-vā-rī.
 Calvin, kāl-vīn.
 Cambyes, kām-bī-sēs.
 Canon, kā'nōn.
 Campus Martius, kām'pūs-mār'shī'ūs.
 Cana, kā'nā.
 Canaan, kā'nān:
 Canaanite, -ī's: Canaanites, -ī's: Canaanite's, n. fem., -ī'ēs: Canaanitish, a. ī'ēs, pert. to Canaan.
 Candace, kān'dā-sē or -dā'sē.
 Canne, kān-nē.
 Canneh, kān-nē.
 Canute, kā-nūt.
 Capernaum, kā-pēr-nā-ūm.
 Caph, kāf: Caphtor, kāf'tōr: Caph torim, -tōrim: Caph torims, -rīms.
 Caphar, kāf'ār: Ca'pharsalama, -sāl'ā-mā.
 Capphenatha, kā-fēn'ā-thā.
 Caphira, kā-fī'rā or kāf'tōr.
 Capitolium, kāpī-tō'lī-ūm.
 Cappadocia, kāp-pā-dō'shī'ā.
 Caprea, kāp-rē-ē.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;



Capricornus, káp'rik'or'n'us.
 Carabasion, kár'a-bá'si-ón.
 Caracalla, kár'a-kál'lá.
 Caractacus, kár-rák'tá-kús.
 Carcas, kár'kás.
 Carchamis, kár'ká-mis.
 Carchemish, kár'ké-mish.
 Careah, kár'é-á.
 Caria, kár'i-á.
 Carlyle, kár'il-lí.
 Carnae, kár'mé.
 Carmel, kár'mel: Car'melite, -it: Car'melit'ess, -it'és.
 Carmi, kár'mi: Car'mites, mits.
 Carnaim, kár'ná-im or -ná.
 Carnion, kár'ní-ón or -ní.
 Caroline, kár'ó-lín.
 Carpus, kár'pús.
 Carthana, kár'shéná or kár'i.
 Carthage, kár'thá'gó: Carthage, kár'tháj.
 Casiphia, ká-sí'fí-á.
 Caeleu, kás'lí.
 Casulhim, kás'ló-hím.
 Casphon, kás'fón.
 Casphor, kás'fór.
 Caspis, kás'pís.
 Cassander, kás-sán'dér: Cassan'dra, -drá.
 Cassius, kás'shí-us.
 Cassivelaunus, kás'si-vé-lá'u-nis.
 Castor, kás'tór.
 Catharine, káth'á-rín.
 Cathania, káth'á-ná.
 Cathina, káth'í-ná: Cathline, káth'ín.
 Cato, kát'ó or kát'ó.
 Catullus, ká'tú-lús.
 Caucasus, káu'ká-sús.
 Cecil, kéd' or sis'el.
 Cedron, sé'drón or k'é.
 Cellan, sí-lán.
 Celo-Syria, sé'ló-sí'r'i-á.
 Celsius, sé'l'sús.
 Celtae, sé'l'té.
 Cenchrea, sèn'kré-á.
 Cephas, sé'fás.
 Cephira, sé'fí-rá.
 Ceras, sé'rás.
 Cesar, sé-zár: Ce'sar-Augustus, -á'u-gús-tús: Cesare, sé-sá-ré'á: Cesare'a Philippi, -fíl'í'p'pí.
 Cetab, sé'táb.
 Chabris, ká'b'ris.
 Chadias, ká'di-ás.
 Chalcodon, kál'sé'dón.
 Chalcol, kál'kól.
 Chaldea, kál'dé-á: Chal-de'an, -án; Chal-de'ans, -ánz: Chal-dees, kál'déz.
 Chanaan, ká'nán.
 Channunus, kán'nú-né'ús.
 Charaathalar, kár'a-áth'á-lár.
 Characa, kár'á-ká.
 Charashim, kár'á-shím.
 Charchemis, kár'ké-mís, also Char'chamis.
 Caracus, kár'kús.
 Charea, kár'é-á.
 Charlemagne, shár'le-mán' or shár'le-mán.
 Charmis, kár'mís.
 Charon, kár'ón.
 Charran, kár'rán.

Charybdis, ká-rí'b'is.
 Chaseba, kás'é-bá.
 Chateaubriand, shá'tó-bré-óng.
 Chaucer, chá'tsér.
 Chebar, k'é-bár.
 Chedorlaomer, kéd'ór-lá-ó-mér or kéd'ór-lá-ó-nér.
 Chelal, k'é'lál.
 Chelcias, kél'si-ás or kél'sí.
 Chellians, kél'li-ánz.
 Chelluh, kél'lú.
 Chellus, kél'lús.
 Chelod, kél'lód.
 Chelub, kél'lúb.
 Chelubai, kél'ló-bá-i.
 Chemarim, kém'á-rímz.
 Chemosh, kém'mosh.
 Chenaanah, kén-á-ná.
 Chenani, kén'á-ní.
 Chenaniah, kén'á-ní-á.
 Cheops, k'é-ops.
 Chephar haamonai, k'é-fár-shá-món-ná-i.
 Chephirah, k'é-fí-rá.
 Cheran, k'é-rán.
 Chereas, k'é-ré-ás.
 Cherethims, k'é-ré-thímz: Cher'ethites, -its.
 Cherith, k'é-ríth.
 Cheresoneus, chér'só-né'ús or k'é-ré-só.
 Cherub, kér'úb, a city: chér'úb, an angel.
 Chesalon, k'é-sá-lón.
 Chessed, k'é-séd.
 Chesli, k'é-sí.
 Chesulloth, k'é-súl'lóth.
 Cheth, k'éth.
 Chettim, k'é-thím.
 Chezbí, k'é-zí.
 Chidon, k'é-dón.
 Chidon, k'é-dón.
 Chilion, k'il'é-áb.
 Chilion, k'il'é-áb.
 Chilmad, k'il'má.
 Chimera, k'im'é-rá.
 Chimham, kím'hám, also Chim'ham.
 Chinnereth, kín'né-réth: Chin'neroth, -róth.
 Chios, k'í-ós.
 Chiron, k'í-rón.
 Chisleu, kís'ló.
 Chislon, kís'lón.
 Chisloth-tabor, kís'lóth-tá'bór.
 Chittim, k'il'tím.
 Chiun, k'í-án.
 Chloe, k'lóé.
 Choba, kób'á.
 Chobai, kób'á-i.
 Choshan, kó-rá-shán.
 Choshazim, kó-rá-zim.
 Chozeba, kó-zé-bá or kó.
 Christ, k'rist: Christian, k'rist'yan.
 Christiana, k'rist'i-á-ná and Christina, k'rist-i-ná.
 Christopher, k'rist'ó-fér.
 Chronicles, krón'í-kíz.
 Chryseis, k'ris'é-is.
 Chrysolyte, k'ris'ó-lít.
 Chrysoprasus, k'ris-óp'rá-sús.
 Chrysostomus, k'ris-sós-tóm-us.
 Chub, kúb.
 Chun, kún.
 Chushan-rishathaim, kó-shán-rísh'á-thá'im.
 Chusi, kús'á.
 Chusi, kús'á.
 Chushan-rishathaim, kúshán-rísh'á-thá'im: Cú'shi, -shí.
 Cicero, sí'sér-ó or k'ík.
 Cilicia, sí-lí-shí-á.
 Cimon, sí-món.

Cinnatus, sín'sín-ná'ús.
 Cingetorix, sín-jét'ó-ríks.
 Cinna, sín'ná.
 Cinneroth, sín'né-róth.
 Cinna, sín'á-nú or -á.
 Circe, sér'sé.
 Cis, sí-s.
 Citims, sí'tímz.
 Clarence, klár'éns.
 Claudia, kláu'dá: Clau'dia, -di-á: Clau'dius, -di-ús: Clau'dius-Cesar, -sé-zár: Clau'dius-Lysias, -lís'hí-ús.
 Cleander, klé-án'dér.
 Clearchus, klé-ár'kús.
 Clemens, klé'méns.
 Clement, klém'ént.
 Cleomenes, klé-óm'é-néz.
 Cleopas, klé-óp'ás, also Cle'ophas, -fás.
 Cleopatra, klé-óp'á-trá.
 Clytemnestra, klí'tém-nést'rá.
 Coana, kl'á-ná.
 Coelo-Syria, sé'ló-sí'r'i-á.
 Coeur-de-Lion, kér'dé-lé-óng'í.
 Colchis, kól'chts.
 Colhoze, kól'hó-zé.
 Coligny, kól'é-ní.
 Colius, kól'í-ús or kól'í.
 Colosse, kól'ós'sé: Colo'sians, -sí-áns or -lós'hí.
 Commodus, kóm-mód'ús.
 Conaniah, kón'á-ní-á.
 Concordia, kón-kór'di-á.
 Confucius, kón-fú'shí-ús.
 Coniah, kón'í-á.
 Conon, kón'nón.
 Cononiah, kón'nó-ní-á.
 Constans, kón'stánz.
 Constantinopolis, kón'stín'tín-óp'ó-lis: Con'stantine'ple, -mó'pl.
 Constantinus, kón'stán-tín'ús: Con'stantine, -tín.
 Constantius, kón'stán'shí-ús.
 Coos, kó'ós.
 Copernicus, kó-pér'ní-kús.
 Corbe, kór'bé.
 Core, kór'é.
 Corinna, kó-rín'ná.
 Corinth, kó-rínth: Co-rinthian, kó-rínth'i-án: Corinth'ús, -ús.
 Coriolanus, kó-rí-ó-lá'ús or kór'í.
 Cornelius, kór'né'lí-ús.
 Corybantes, kór'í-bán'tés.
 Cos, kós, also Co'os.
 Cosam, kó'sám.
 Cosroes, kós'ró-éz.
 Cotta, kót'tá.
 Coutha, kóuth'á.
 Coz, kóz: Coz'bí, -bí.
 Crates, krát'éz.
 Cratippus, krá'típ'ús.
 Crescens, kres'séns.
 Crete, krét: Cretes, kréts: Cre'tians, kré'shí-ánz.
 Crispus, k'ris'pús.
 Cresus, kres'sús.
 Ctesias, té'shí-ús.
 Cumæ, kú'mé.
 Curio, kú-rí-ó.
 Curtius, kér'shí-ús.
 Cush, kúsh or kósh.
 Cushan, kúshán: Cú'shan-rishathaim, kúshán-rísh'á-thá'im: Cú'shi, -shí.
 Cuth, kúth: Cuth'án, -á.
 Cyamon, sí-á-món.

Cyaxares, sí-áks'á-réz.
 Cybele, sí'bé-lé.
 Cyclades, sí'lá-déz.
 Cyclops, sí'klóps: Cyclo-pes, sí'kló-péz.
 Cydnus, sí'd-nús.
 Cynthia, sín'thí-á.
 Cyrians, sí'p'ri-áns: Cyp'ria'nus, -á'nús: Cyprus, sí'p'ri-s.
 Cyrene, sí'réné: Cyre'nian, -ní-án: Cyre'nians, -ánz: Cyrene'us, -ní-ús.
 Cyrius, sí'rí-lús.
 Cyrus, sí'rús.
 Dabareh, dá'b'á-rá.
 Dabbaseth, dá'b-á-shéth or dá'b-básh.
 Daberath, dá'b'é-ráth.
 Dabria, dá'b'ri-á.
 Dacia, dá'shí-á.
 Dacobi, dá-kób'i.
 Daddus, dá-dé'ús.
 Daddus, dá-dé'ús.
 Dagon, dá'gón.
 Daisan, dá'sán.
 Dalaiah, dal'á-á.
 Dalaeth, dal'é-th.
 Daimanutha, dal'má-nú'th.
 Dalmatia, dal'má-shí-á.
 Dalphon, dá'fón.
 Damaris, dam'á-ris.
 Damascenes, dam'á-séns.
 Damascus, dá-másk'ús.
 Damocles, dam'ó-kléz.
 Damon, dá-món.
 Dan, dán: Dan'ites, -íts.
 Daniel, dán'i-él or dán'í-yél.
 Dannaan, dán-já-ná.
 Daphnia, dán'nd.
 Daphne, dá'f'né.
 Daphnia, dá'f'nis.
 Dara, dá'rá.
 Darda, dá'rá.
 Dardanus, dá'r-dá-nús.
 Dario, dá'rík.
 Darius, dá-rí-ús.
 Darkon, dá'r-kón.
 Dathan, dá'thán.
 Dathema, dá'th'é-má.
 David, dá'vid.
 Debir, dé'bír.
 Debora or Deborah, dé'b'ó-rá or dé-bó-rá.
 Decapolis, dé-káp'ó-lis.
 Decius, dé'shí-ús.
 Dedan, dé-dán.
 Dedaním, dé'dá-ním.
 Dehavites, dé'háv'its.
 Deiphobus, dé'fí-ób'ús.
 Dekar, dé'kár.
 Delaiiah, dal'á-á.
 Delilah, dé'lí-lá.
 Delos, dé'lós, also Delus, dé'lús.
 Delphi, dé'l'fí: Delphin-ium, dé'l'fín'í-um: Delphin'ús, -ús.
 Demas, dé-más.
 Demetia, dém'é-té.
 Demetrius, dém'é-trí-ús.
 Democritus, dém-mók'rí-tús.
 Demophon, dém'mó-fón.
 Demosthenes, dém-mós'thén-éz.
 Derbe, dér'bé.
 Descartes, dé-kárt'.
 Desdus, dé'sé-ú.
 Desulion, dé'sé-lí-ón.
 Deuel, dé-á-ú.
 Deuteronomy, dú'tér-ón'ó-mí.

cōo, bōy, fōt; pīre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

Diana, *dī'ā-nā*.
 Diablam, *dī'blā-im* or *-lā*.
 Diabliath, *dī'blā-th*.
 Dibon, *dī'bōn*: *Dī'bon-*
Gad, *-gād*.
 Dibri, *dī'bri*.
 Dido, *dī'dō*.
 Didymus, *dī'dī-mūs*.
 Diklah, *dī'klā*.
 Dilean, *dī'lē-ān*.
 Dimnah, *dīm'nā*.
 Dimon, *dīmōn*.
 Dimonah, *dīmō'nā* or *dī'*
Dimah, *dīm'nā*.
 Dinaites, *dī'nā-īs*.
 Dinhabah, *dī'nā-hā-bā*.
 Diocletianus, *dī'ō-klē-*
shī'ā'nūs: *Diocletian*,
dī'ō-klē'shī-ām.
 Diodorus, *dī'ō-dō'rūs*.
 Diogenes, *dī'ō-jē-nēs*.
 Dion, *dī'ōn*.
 Dionysia, *dī'ō-nīsh'ī-ā*:
Dī'ony'sius, *-īs*.
 Dionysus, *dī'ō-nī'sūs*.
 Diotrefes, *dī'ō-trē-fēs*.
 Dishan, *dī'shān*.
 Divitiacus, *dī'vī-tī-ā-*
kūs.
 Dizahab, *dīz-ā-hāb*.
 Docus, *dō'kūs*.
 Dodai, *dō'dā-ī*.
 Dodanim, *dō'dā-nīm*.
 Dodavah, *dō'dā-vā*.
 Dodo, *dō'dō*.
 Doeg, *dō'ēg*.
 Domitianus, *dō-mīsh'ī-*
ā'nūs: *Domit'ia*, *-ā*.
 Dophkah, *dōf-kā*.
 Dor, *dōr*, also *Dora*, *dō'*
rā.
 Dorcas, *dōr'kās*.
 Dorymenes, *dōr'mē-nēs*.
 Dositheus, *dōs'īthē-ūs*.
 Dothan, *dō'thān*, also
Dothaim, *dō'thā-im*.
 Draco, *drā'kōn*.
 Drusilla, *drō'sū-lā*.
 Drusus, *drō'sūs*.
 Dumah, *dū'mā*.
 Dura, *dūrā*.
 Eanes, *ē'ā-nēs*.
 Easter, *ēs'tēr*.
 Ebal, *ē'bāl*.
 Ebed, *ē'bēd*: *E'bed-me'*-
lech, *mē'lek*.
 Ebenezzer, *ē'bēn-ē'zēr*.
 Eber, *ē'bēr*.
 Eblasaph, *ē-bī'ā-sāf*.
 Eboracum, *ē-bōr-ā-kūm*
 or *-ākūm*.
 Ebronah, *ē-brō'nā*.
 Ecanus, *ē-kā'nūs*.
 Ecbatana, *ēk-bā'ā-nā*.
 Ecclesiastes, *ēk-klē'sī-*
ās'tēs: *Eccle'sias'ti-*
cus, *-tī-kūs*.
 Ed, *ēd*.
 Eder, *ē'dār*.
 Eddias, *ēd'ā-īs*.
 Eden, *ē'dēn*.
 Eder, *ē'dēr*.
 Edes, *ē'dēz*.
 Edessa, *ē-dēs'sā*.
 Edna, *ē'dnā*.
 Edom, *ē'dōm*: *E'domite*,
-ī: *E'domites*, *-īs*.
 Edei, *ēd'rē-ī*.
 Eglah, *ēglā*.
 Eglaim, *ēglā-im* or *-lā*.
 Eglon, *ēglōn*.
 Egypt, *ē'jīpt*: *Egyptian*,
ē'jīpt-shān.
 Ehi, *ē'hī*.
 Ehud, *ē'hūd*.
 Eichhorn, *ēk'hörn*.

Eker, *ē'kēr*.
 Ekrebel, *ēk'rē-bēl*.
 Ekron, *ēk'rōn*: *Ek'rōn-*
ites, *-īs*.
 Ela, *ē-lā*.
 Eladah, *ē-lā-dā*.
 Elah, *ē-lā*.
 Elam, *ē-lām*: *E'lamites*,
-īs.
 Elasah, *ē-lā-sā*.
 Elath, *ē-lāth*, and *Eloth*,
-lōth.
 Elbethel, *ē-lēth-ēl*.
 Elcia, *ē-lsh-ā*.
 Eldaah, *ē-lā-dā*.
 Eldad, *ē-lādād*.
 Elead, *ē-lē-ād*.
 Elealeh, *ē-lē-ālā*.
 Eleasa, *ē-lē-āsā*.
 Eleasah, *ē-lē-āsā*.
 Eleazar, *ē-lē-ā-zār*.
 Eleazarus, *ē-lē-ā-zār'ūs*.
 El-elohé-Israel, *ēl-ēl'ō-hē-*
lē'ra-ēl.
 Eleph, *ē-lēf*.
 Elephantine, *ēl-ē-fān-tī'*
nē or *-fān'tīn*, also *El-*
ephon'tis, *-tis*.
 Eleusis, *ē-lē-īs*.
 Eleutherus, *ē-lē-thēr-ūs*.
 Elhanan, *ēl-hā'nān*.
 Eli, *ē-lī*.
 Eliab, *ē-lī-āb*.
 Eliada or Eliadah, *ē-lī-*
ā-dā or *ēl'*.
 Eliadun, *ē-lī-ā-dūn*.
 Elijah, *ē-lī-ā*, or *ēl'*.
 Eliabba, *ē-lī-ā-bā*.
 Eliakim, *ē-lī-ā-kīm*.
 Eliali, *ē-lī-ā-lī*.
 Eliam, *ē-lī-ām* or *ēl'*.
 Eilaonias, *ē-lī-ā-ō-nī-ās*.
 Elias, *ē-lī-ās*.
 Eliasaph, *ē-lī-ā-sāf*.
 Eliashib, *ē-lī-ā-shīb*.
 Eliasis, *ē-lī-ās-īs*.
 Eliathah, *ē-lī-ā-thā*.
 Eliadad, *ē-lī-ādād* or *ēl'*.
 Eliel, *ē-lī-ēl*.
 Eli Eli Lama Sabach-
 thani, *ēlī ēlī lā-mā*
sā-bāk-thā'nī.
 Elienai, *ē-lī-ē-nā'ī*.
 Eliezer, *ē-lī-ē-zēr*.
 Elihcnai, *ē-lī-hē-nā'ī*.
 Elihoreph, *ē-lī-hō-rēf*.
 Elihu, *ē-lī-hū*.
 Elijah, *ē-lī-jā*.
 Elika, *ē-lī-kā*.
 Elim, *ē-līm*.
 Elimelech, *ē-līm-ē-lēk*.
 Elionai, *ē-lī-ē-nā'ī*.
 Eliphal, *ē-lī-fāl*.
 Eliphalath, *ē-lī-fā-lāth* or
-fāl'āt.
 Eliphalet, *ē-lī-fā-lēt* or
-fāl'ēt.
 Eliphaz, *ē-lī-fāz*.
 Eliphelah, *ē-lī-fē-lā*.
 Eliphelet, *ē-lī-fē-lēt* or *ēl'*
-fē-lēt.
 Elisabeth, *ē-lī-sē-th*.
 Eliseus, *ē-lī-sē-ūs*.
 Elisah, *ē-lī-shā*.
 Elishama, *ē-līsh-ā-mā*.
 Elishaphat, *ē-līsh-ā-fāt*.
 Elisheba, *ē-līsh-ē-bā* or
ēlī-shē-bā.
 Elishua, *ē-līsh-ū-ā*.
 Elisimus, *ē-lī-sī-mūs*.
 Eliu, *ē-lī-ū*.
 Eliud, *ē-lī-ūd* or *ēl'*.
 Elizaphan, *ē-līz-ā-fān*.
 Elizur, *ē-lī-zēr* or *ēlī-zēr*.
 Elkanah, *ēl-kā-nā*.
 Elkosh, *ēl-kōsh*: *El'kosh-*
ite, *-īt*.

Ellasar, *ēl-lā-sār*.
 Elmodam, *ēl-mō'dām*.
 Elnaam, *ēl-nā-ām* or *ēl-*
nā.
 Einathan, *ēl-nā-thān*.
 Eloi, *ē-lō-ī*.
 Eloi Eloi Lama Sabach-
 thani, *ē-lō-ī ēlī lā-mā*
sā-bāk-thā'nī.
 Elon, *ē-lōn*: *E'lonites*, *-īs*.
 Elon-Beth-hanan, *ē-lōn-*
bēth-nā'nān or *-bēth'*
nā'nān.
 Eloth, *ē-lōth*.
 Elpaal, *ēl-pā-āl* or *ēl-pā-*
āl.
 Elpalet, *ēl-pā-lēt* or *ēl-*
pā-lēt.
 Elparan, *ēl-pār-ān*.
 Eltekeh, *ēl-tē-kā*.
 Eltekon, *ēl-tē-kōn*.
 Eltolad, *ēl-tō-lād*.
 Elul, *ē-lūl* or *ē-lēl*.
 Eluzai, *ēl-ūz-ā'ī*.
 Elymans, *ēlī-mē'ānz*.
 Elymas, *ēlī-mās*.
 Elysiun, *ēl-īshī-ām*.
 Elizabeth, *ēl-ēz-bād*.
 Elzaphan, *ēl-zā-fān*.
 Emims, *ēm'īm*.
 Emmanuel, *ēm-mān-ū-ēl*.
 Emmaus, *ēm-mā-ūs* or
ēm-mā-ūs.
 Emmer, *ēm'mēr*.
 Emmor, *ēm'mōr*.
 Empodcles, *ēm-pēd'ō-*
klēs.
 Enam, *ē-nām*.
 Enan, *ē-nām*.
 Enasibus, *ē-nās'ī-būs*.
 Endor, *ēm'dōr*.
 Endymion, *ēm-dīm'ī-ōn*.
 Eneas, *ē-nēs*.
 Eneglain, *ēm-ēglā'im*.
 Enemessar, *ēm-ē-mēs-sār*.
 Enenius, *ē-nēnī-ūs*.
 Engannim, *ēm-gān'nīm*.
 Engaddi, *ēm-gād'ī*.
 Engedi, *ēm-gē-dī* or *ēm-*
gē-dī.
 Enhaddah, *ēm-hād'dā*.
 Enhakkore, *ēm-hāk'kō-rē*.
 Enhazor, *ēm-hā'zōr*.
 Enmishpat, *ēm-mīsh'pāt*.
 Enoch, *ē-nōk*.
 Enon, *ēm'nōn* or *Enon*.
 Enos, *ē-nōs*: also *E'nosh*,
-nōsh.
 Enrimmon, *ēm-rīm'mōn*.
 Enrogl, *ēm-rō'gēl*.
 Enshemesh, *ēm-shē-mēsh*
 or *ēm-shēm'ish*.
 Entappuah, *ēm-tāp-pū'ā*.
 Epaminondas, *ē-pām'ī-*
nōn'dās.
 Epaphras, *ēp'ā-frās*.
 Epaphroditus, *ē-pāf'rō-*
dī'tūs.
 Epenetus, also Epanetus,
ē-pēnētūs.
 Ephah, *ē-fā*.
 Ephai, *ē-fā-ī*.
 Eph'er, *ē-fēr*.
 Ephes - Dammmim, *ēfēs-*
dām'mīm.
 Ephesians, *ēf-ē'shī-ānz*.
 Ephesus, *ēf-ē-sīs*.
 Ephlal, *ēf-lā-ī*.
 Ephphatha, *ēf-fā-thā*.
 Ephraim, *ēf-rā'im*: *Eph'-*
raimites, *-īs*.
 Ephraim, *ēf-rā'im*: *Eph'-*
rathite, *-īt*.
 Ephrath, *ēf-rā-th*, also
Ephrathite: *Eph'-*
rathite, *-īt*: *Eph'ra-*
thite, *-īt*.
 Ephron, *ēf'rōn*.
 Epictetus, *ēp'īk-tē'tūs*.

Epicureans, *ēp'īkūr-ēr'*
ānz: *Epicurus*, *ēp'ī-*
kūr'ūs.
 Epiphanes, *ēp'īf-ā-nēs*.
 Epiphi, *ēp'ī-fī*.
 Epirus, *ēp'ī-rās*.
 Er, *ēr*.
 Eran, *ēr-ān*: *E'ranites*,
-īs.
 Erasmus, *ē-rās'mūs*.
 Erastus, *ē-rās'tūs*.
 Erebus, *ēr-ē-būs*.
 Erech, *ēr-ēk*.
 Eri, *ēr-ī*: *E'rites*, *-rītis*.
 Eros, *ēr-ōs*.
 Esaias, *ēs-ē-ās*.
 Esar - Haddon, *ēs-ār-*
hād'dōn.
 Esau, *ēs-āw*.
 Esay, *ēs-ā*.
 Eschol, *ēs-kōl*.
 Esdraelon, *ēs-drā-ē'lōn*.
 Esdras, *ēs-drās*.
 Esebon, *ēs-ē-bōn*.
 Escribas, *ēs-ē-brī'ās*.
 Esek, *ēs-ēk*.
 Eschbal, *ēs'hā-bāl*.
 Escham, *ēs'hām*.
 Eschol, *ēs'hōl*.
 Eshean, *ēs'hē-ān*.
 Eshek, *ēs'hēk*.
 Eschalonites, *ēs'hā-*
lōn-īs.
 Eshtaol, *ēs'hā-ōl*.
 Eshtaulites, *ēs'hā-ōl-īs*.
 Eshtemoa, *ēs'hēm-ō-ā* or
-tē-mō-ā, also *Esht-*
temoh, *ēs'hē-mō*.
 Eshton, *ēs'hōn*.
 Esli, *ēs-lī*.
 Esora, *ēs-sō-rā*.
 Esril, *ēs-rīl*.
 Esrom, *ēs-rōm*.
 Essenes, *ēs-sēs-nēs* or *ēs-*
sēs.
 Esther, *ēs'tēr*.
 Etam, *ē-tām*.
 Ethan, *ēth-ām*.
 Ethan, *ēth-ām*.
 Eathanim, *ēth-ām-nīm*.
 Ethbaal, *ēth-bā-āl*.
 Ether, *ē-thēr*.
 Ethiopia, *ē-thī-ō'pī-ā*:
Ethi'opian, *-ānz*: *E'thi-*
o'pians, *-ānz*.
 Ethma, *ēth-mā*.
 Ethnan, *ēth-nām*.
 Ethni, *ēth-nā*.
 Etruria, *ē-trō-rī-ā*.
 Eubulus, *ē-ū-bū-lūs*.
 Euclides, *ā-kī'dēs*: *Eu-*
clid, *ē-kī'd*.
 Euergetes, *ē-ūr-gē-tēs*.
 Eugene, *ē-jēn* or *ū-jēn*:
Eūgenie, *-jēnī*.
 Eumenes, *ē-mēn-ēs*.
 Eunatas, *ē-nā-tās*.
 Eunice, *ē-nī-sē*.
 Euodias, *ē-ō-dī-ās*.
 Euphrates, *ā-frā'tēs*.
 Eupolemus, *ā-pōl-ē-mūs*.
 Euripides, *ē-ūr-pī-dēs*.
 Euroclydon, *ē-rōkī-lōn*.
 Europa, *ē-rō-pā*.
 Eusebius, *ē-sē-bī-ūs*.
 Eustace, *ēs'tās*.
 Eutychnus, *ē-tī-kūs*.
 Eve, *ēv*.
 Evi, *ēvī*.
 Evil-merodach, *ē-vīl-mēr-*
ō'dāk or *mēr'ō-dāk*.
 Exodus, *ēks-ō-dūs*.
 Ezai, *ēs-bā-ī*.
 Ezbon, *ēs-bōn*.
 Ezecias, *ēs-ē-sī'ās* or *kī'*.
 Ezekias, *ēs-ē-kī'ās*.
 Ezekiel, *ēs-ē-kī-ēl*.
 Ezel, *ēs-zēl*.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

Ezem, *é'zém*.
 Ezer, *é'zér*.
 Ezarias, *é'z-ér'á's*.
 Ezias, *é'z-ás*.
 Ezion-gaber, *é'z-ón-gá'ber*, or Ezion-geber, *é'z-ón-gé'ber*.
 Ezmito, *é'z-mít*.
 Ezra, *é'z-rá*: Ez'rahite, *hít*.
 Ezri, *é'z-ri*.
 Fahrenheit, *fár'én-hít*.
 Faunus, *faú'nús*.
 Fennel, *fa'né-lóng'*.
 Ferdinand, *fér-di-nánd*.
 Felicia, *fé-lísh'í-a*.
 Felix, *fé-líks*.
 Festus, *fés'tús*.
 Flavius, *flá'vi-ús*.
 Florence, *flór'éns*.
 Fortunatus, *fór-tú-ná'tús*.
 Fouché, *fóo-shé'*.
 France, *frán's*.
 Franklin, *frá'ngk-lín*.
 Frederick or Frederic, *fré'dér-ík*.
 Frisii, *fris'tí*.
 Froissart, *fróys'sárt*.
 Gaal, *gá'al*.
 Gaash, *gá'ash*.
 Gaba, *gá-bá*.
 Gabael, *gá-bá-él*.
 Gabaitha, *gá-bá-thá*.
 Gabbai, *gá-bá-i*.
 Gabbatha, *gá-bá-thá*.
 Gabbes, *gá-béz*.
 Gabras, *gá-bri-ús*.
 Gabriel, *gá-bri-él*.
 Gad, *gád*: Gad'ite, *it*:
 Gad'ites, *its*.
 Gadara, *gá-dá-rá*.
 Gadarenes, *gá-dá-rénz*.
 Gaddi, *gá-dí*.
 Gaddiel, *gá-dí-él*.
 Gades, *gá-déz*.
 Gadi, *gá-dí*.
 Gaham, *gá'hám*.
 Gahar, *gá'hár*.
 Gaius, *gá'ús* or *gi'ús*.
 Galaad, *gá-má-dá*.
 Galai, *gá-lá-l*.
 Galatia, *gá-lá-shí-á* or *í-lá-shá*: Galatians, *ánz* or *sháns*.
 Galba, *gá-l'tá*.
 Galed, *gá-l'é-á*.
 Galenus, *gá-lé'nús*.
 Galgala, *gá-lá-lá*.
 Galilee, *gá-lí-lé*: Gal'ile'an, *lé'an*: Gal'ile'ans, *ánz*.
 Galileo, *gá-lí-lé-ó*.
 Gallia, *gá-lí-á*.
 Gallienus, *gá-lí-é'nús*.
 Gallim, *gá-lím*.
 Gallio, *gá-lí-ó*.
 Galvani, *gá-lvá-ní*.
 Gamael, *gá-má-él*.
 Gamaliel, *gá-má-lí-él*.
 Gammadims, *gám-má-dímz*.
 Gamul, *gá-múl*.
 Ganges, *gán'jéz*.
 Ganymedes, *gán't-mé'* *déz*.
 Gar, *gár*.
 Gareb, *gá-réb*.
 Garizim, *gá-rí-zím*.
 Garnite, *gá-r'nít*.
 Gashmu, *gásh'mú*.
 Gatam, *gá-tám*.
 Gath, *gáth*.
 Gath-hepther, *gáth-hé'fér*.
 Gath-rimmon, *gáth-rím-món*.

Gaza, *gá-zá*: Ga'zathites, *zát'h-its*.
 Gazara, *gá-zá-rá*.
 Gazer, *gá-zér*.
 Gazera, *gá-zé-rá*.
 Gazez, *gá-zéz*.
 Gazits, *gá-zíts*.
 Gazzam, *gá-zám*.
 Geba, *gé-bá*.
 Gebai, *gé-bá-l*.
 Geber, *gé-bér*.
 Gebim, *gé-bím*.
 Gedallah, *géd-á-lá*.
 Geddu, *géd-dér*.
 Geddeon, *géd-dé-ón*.
 Geder, *géd-dér*.
 Gederah, *géd-dé-rá* or *g'd*:
 Gederathite, *géd-dé-ráth-it*.
 Gederite, *géd-dér-it*.
 Gederoth, *géd-dé-óth*.
 Gederothaim, *géd-dé-róth-áim*.
 Gedor, *géd-dór* or *géd-dór*.
 Gehazi, *géh-zá-i*.
 Gehennas, *géh-hén-ná*.
 Gellioth, *gél'tí-óth*.
 Gemalli, *gém-má-lí*.
 Gemariah, *gém-á-rí-á*.
 Genesis, *jén'é-sís*.
 Gennesar, *gén-né-sár*.
 Gennesaret, *gén-né-sá-rét*: Genes'areth and Genes'aret are not now in authorised version.
 Genneus, *gén-né-ús*.
 Gentile, *jén'tí-l*: Gen'tiles, *itlz*.
 Genubath, *gén-ú-báth*.
 Geoffrey, *jéf'frí*.
 Geon, *géo-n*.
 Georgina, *jór-jé-ná* or *jí*, and Georg'ian' or *án-á'*.
 Gerar, *gér-ár*.
 Gerar, *gér-rár*.
 Gerasa, *gér-á-sá*.
 Gergesenes, *gér-gé-sénz*.
 Gergesites, *gér-gé-síts*.
 Gerizim, *gér-í-zím*.
 Gerizites, *gér-í-zíts*.
 Germania, *jér-má-ní-á*: Germanicus, *ní-kús*.
 Gershom, *gér'shóm*.
 Gershon, *gér'shón*: Ger'shonite, *it*: Ger'shonites, *its*.
 Gerson, *gér'són*.
 Gertrude, *gér-tród*.
 Gerzites, *gér-zíts*.
 Gesenius, *gé-sé-ní-ús*.
 Gesem, *gé-sém*.
 Geshem, *gé-shém*.
 Geshur, *gé-shér*: Gesh-urí, *géh-ér-í*: Gesh-urites, *its*.
 Gether, *gét'hér*.
 Gethsemane, *gét'h-sém-á-né*.
 Geuel, *gé-ú-él*.
 Gezer, *géz-ér*: Gez'erites, *its*.
 Gezrites, *géz-ríts*.
 Glah, *glá*.
 Gibbar, *gí-bár*.
 Gibeethon, *gí-bé-thón*.
 Gibeab and Gibeab, *gí-bé-á*.
 Gibeath, *gí-bé-áth*: Gib'sathite, *it*.
 Gibeon, *gí-bé-ón*: Gib'eonite, *it*: Gib'eonites, *its*.
 Giblites, *gí-b'líts*.
 Giddalti, *gid-dá-l'tí*.
 Giddel, *gid-dél*.

Gideon, *gid'é-ón*.
 Gideoni, *gid'é-óní*.
 Gidom, *gid-óm*.
 Gigantes, *jí-gán'téz*.
 Gilon, *gí-lón*.
 Gilalai, *gí-lá-lá*.
 Gilboa, *gí-ló-bá*.
 Gilead, *gí-lé-á*: Gil'eadite, *it*: Gil'eadites, *its*.
 Gilgal, *gí-gál*.
 Giloh, *gí-ló*: Gilonite, *gí-lóní*.
 Gimel, *gím-él*.
 Gimzo, *gím-zó*.
 Ginath, *gín-áth*.
 Ginnetho, *gín-né-thó*.
 Ginnethon, *gín-né-thón*.
 Girgashite, *gér-gásh-it*: Ger'gashites, *its*.
 Girgasite, *gér-gás-it*.
 Gispá, *gis-pá*.
 Gittah-hepther, *gít'tá-hé'fér*.
 Gittahim, *gít'tá-ím* or *tá'*.
 Gittite, *gít'tí*: Git'tites, *its*.
 Gittihi, *gít'tí-hí*.
 Gizonite, *gí-zón-it*.
 Goath, *gó-áth*.
 Gob, *gób*.
 Godfrey, *gód'frí*.
 Goethe, *gú-tá*.
 Gog, *góg*.
 Golan, *gó-lán*.
 Golgotha, *gól-gó-thá*.
 Goliath, *gó-lí-áth*.
 Gomer, *gó-mér*.
 Gomorrah or Gomorra, *gó-mór-rá*.
 Gordianus, *gór-dí-á'* *nús*.
 Gordium, *gór-dí-ám*: Gord'us, *ús*.
 Gorgia, *gór-gá-sá*.
 Gortyna, *gór-tí-ná*.
 Goshen, *gó-shén*.
 Gothi, *góth-í*, also Goth'ones, *ó-néz*.
 Gotholias, *góth-ó-lí-ás*.
 Gothoniel, *góth-ón-él*.
 Gozan, *gó-zán*.
 Graba, *grá-bá*.
 Gracchus, *grák-kús*.
 Granicus, *grá-ní-kús*.
 Gratianus, *grá-shí-á'* *nús*.
 Grecia, *gré-shí-á*: Gre'cians, *ánz*, also *gré-sháns*: Greece, *grés*.
 Greek, *grék*: Greeks, *greks*.
 Gregorius, *gré-gó-rí-ús*.
 Gregory, *grég-ó-rí*.
 Griselas, *gré-lá-sá*.
 Gudgeah, *gúd-gó-dá*.
 Gueph, *gué'f*.
 Guizot, *guéz-ó*.
 Gunl, *gú-ní*: Gu'nites, *nitls*.
 Gur, *gér*.
 Gur-baal, *gér-bá-ál*.
 Gustavus, *gús-tá-vús*.
 Haahashtari, *há-á-hásh'tá-rí*.
 Habaiah, *há-bá-íá*.
 Habakkuk, *há-bá-kúk*.
 Habaziniab, *há-bá-zí-ní-á*.
 Habbaeuc, *há-bá-kúk*.
 Habar, *há-bór*.
 Hachaliah, *há-ká-lí-á*.
 Hachilah, *há-kí-lá*.
 Hachmoni, *há-kóm-ní*: Hach'monite, *it*.
 Hadad, *há-dád*.
 Hadadezer, *há-dád-é-zér*.

Hadad-Rimmon, *há-dád-rím-món*.
 Hadar, *há-dár*.
 Hadarezer, *há-dár-é-zér*.
 Hadashah, *há-dá-shá*.
 Hadassah, *há-dá-sá*.
 Hadatikah, *há-dá-tíá*.
 Hades, *há-déz*.
 Hadid, *há-díd*.
 Hadiai, *há-dí-á*.
 Hadoram, *há-dór-ám* or *há-d'*.
 Hadrach, *há-drák*.
 Hadrianus, *há-drí-á'* *nús*: Ha'drian.
 Hagab, *há-gáb*.
 Hagaba, also Hagabah, *há-gá-bá*.
 Hagar, *há-gór*: Ha'gar-enes, *énz*: Ha'gar'ites, *its*: Ha'gerite, *gér-ít*.
 Haggai, *há-gá-i*.
 Haggerl, *há-gér-í*.
 Haggi, *há-gí*.
 Haggiah, *há-gí-á*.
 Haggites, *há-gí-ts*.
 Haggith, *há-gí-th*.
 Hagia, *há-gí-á*.
 Hahemann, *há-ná-mán*.
 Hai, *há-i*.
 Hakkatan, *há-ká-tán*.
 Hakkoz, *há-kóz*.
 Hakupha, *há-kú-fá*.
 Halah, *há-lá*.
 Halak, *há-lák*.
 Halhul, *há-lú-l*.
 Hali, *há-lí*.
 Halicarnassus, *há-lí-kár-nás'ús*.
 Halloesh, *há-ló-hésh*.
 Halohesh, *há-ló-hésh*.
 Ham, *hám*.
 Haman, *há-mán*.
 Hamath, *há-máth*: Ha'mathite, *it*.
 Hamath-Zobah, *há-máth-zó-bá*.
 Hamilcar, *há-mí-l-kár*.
 Hammath, *há-máth*.
 Hammedatha, *há-mé-dá-thá* or *há-mé-dá-thá*.
 Hammelech, *há-mé-lék* or *há-mé-lék*.
 Hammoleketh, *há-mól'é-kéth* or *lé-kéth*.
 Hammon, *há-món*.
 Hammothdor, *há-mí-móth-dór*.
 Hamonah, *há-món-á* or *há-mí-ó-ná*.
 Hamongog, *há-món-góg*.
 Hamor, *há-mór*.
 Hamuel, *há-mú-él* or *há*.
 Hamul, *há-múl*: Ha'mulites, *its*.
 Hamutal, *há-mú-tál* or *há-mí*.
 Hanameel, *há-nám'é-él* or *há-ní*.
 Hanan, *há-nán*.
 Hananeel, *há-nán'é-él* or *há-ní*.
 Hanani, *há-ná-ní*.
 Hanaiah, *há-ná-í-á*.
 Hanes, *há-néz*.
 Haniel, *há-ní-él*.
 Hannah, *há-nán*.
 Hannathon, *há-ná-thón*.
 Hannibal, *há-ní-bál*.
 Hanniel, *há-ní-él*.
 Hano, *há-nó*.
 Hancock, *há-nók*: Ha'nochites, *its*.
 Hanun, *há-nún*.
 Haphraim, *há-frá-ím*.
 Hara, *há-rá*.

cōo, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

Haradah, hār'ā-dā.	Hazezon-tamar, hāz'ō-zōn-tā'mār.	Herodotus, hē-rōd'ō-tūs.	Hormah, hōr'mā.
Haran, hār'ān.	Haziel, hāz'ē-ēl.	Herschel, hēr'shēl.	Horonaim, hōr'ō-nā'im.
Hararite, hār'ā-rīt.	Hazo, hāz'ō.	Hesed, hē'sēd.	Horonite, hōr'ōn-ī: Hor'onites, -īts.
Harbona or Harbonah, hār-bō-nā or hār-bōn'.	Hazor, hāz'ōr.	Heshbon, hēsh'bōn.	Hoshah, hō'shā.
Hardicanute, hār'dī-kā-nūt.	He, hē.	Heshmon, hēsh'mōn.	Hosha, hō'shā.
Hareph, hār'ēf.	Hebe, hē'bē.	Hesiod, hē'shī-ō-d'.	Hoshai, hōsh'ā.
Hareth, hār'ēth.	Heber, hē'bēr: He'berites, -īts.	Hesiodus, hē'sī-ō-d'ūs: Hesiodus, hē'sī-ō-d'ūs.	Hoshama, hōsh'ā-mā.
Harhaiah, hār'hv'ā.	Hebrew, hē'b'rō: He'brews, -brōs: He'brewess, -ēs.	Hesperia, hēs'pēr-ī-ā: Hesperides, hēs'pēr-ī-dēs: Hesperus, hēs'pēr-ūs.	Hoshea, hō'shē-ā.
Harhas, hār'hās.	Hebron, hē'b'rōn: He'bronites, -īts.	Heth, hēth.	Hotham, hō'thām.
Harhur, hār'hēr.	Hecate, hē'kā-tē.	Hethlon, hēth'lōn.	Hothan, hō'thān.
Harim, hār'im.	Hector, hēk'tōr.	Hezeki, hēzē-kī.	Hothir, hō'thīr.
Hariph, hār'īf.	Hecuba, hēk'ū-bā.	Hezekiah, hēs'ē-kī'ā.	Hukok, hū'kōk.
Harnepher, hār'nēfēr or hār'nēfēr.	Hegal, hēg'ā-ī or hēg'ā-ī.	Hezion, hēz'ī-ōn.	Hul, hūl.
Harod, hār'ōd: Harodite, -īt.	Hege, hē'gē.	Hezir, hēz'ir.	Huldah, hūl'dā.
Harosh, hār'ō-ā or hār'ō-ā.	Hegel, hā'gēl.	Hezro, hēz'rō.	Humphrey, hūm'frī.
Harorite, hār'ō-rīt.	Heine, hē'nē.	Hezron, hēz'rōn: Hez'ronites, -īts.	Humtah, hūm'tā.
Haroseth, hār'ō-shēth or hār'ō-.	Helah, hē'lā.	Hibernia, hī-bēr-nī-ā.	Hunni, hūn'nī: Huns, hūnz.
Haroun-al-Raschid, hār-rōon-ā-rāsh'īd.	Helam, hē'lām.	Hiddai, hīd'dā-ī or -dā-ī.	Hupham, hū'fām: Hu'phamites, -īts.
Harsha, hār'shā.	Helbah, hē'l-bā.	Hiddekel, hīd'dē-kēl or -dē-kēl.	Huppah, hūp'pā.
Harum, hār'ūm.	Helbon, hē'l'bōn.	Hiel, hē'l.	Huppin, hūp'pīn.
Harumaph, hār'ū-māf or hār'ū-.	Helchiah, hēl-kī'ā, also Helchias, -ās.	Hiel, hē'l.	Hur, hēr.
Haruphite, hār'ū-fīt.	Heldai, hē'l-dā-ī.	Hierapolis, hī'ē-rāp'ō-ūs.	Huram, hūr'ām.
Haruz, hār'ūz.	Heleb, hē'lēb.	Hiereel, hī'ēr-ē-ēl.	Huri, hūrī.
Hasadiah, hās'ā-dī'ā.	Heled, hē'lēd.	Hieremoth, hī'ēr-ē-mōth.	Hushah, hū'shā.
Hasdrubal, hās'drō-bāl.	Helek, hē'lek: Helekites, -īts.	Hierielus, hī'ēr-ī-lūs.	Hushai, hū'shā-ī.
Hasenuah, hās'ē-nū'ā or hā-sēn'ū-ā.	Helem, hē'lēm.	Hiermas, hī'ēr-mās.	Hushatite, hū'shāth-īt.
Hashabiah, hāsh'ā-bī'ā.	Helena, hē'lē-nā: Hel'enus, -nūs.	Hieronimus, hī'ēr-ōn'ī-mūs.	Hushim, hū'shīm.
Hashabnah, hāsh'āb-nā.	Heleph, hē'lēf.	Higgaion, hīg'gā-ōn.	Huyghens, hū'gēnz.
Hashabniah, hāsh'āb-nī'ā.	Helez, hē'lēz.	Hilary, hī'lār-ī.	Huz, hūz.
Hashbadana, hāsh-bād'ā-nā.	Heli, hē'lī.	Hilkiah, hīl-kī'ā.	Huzzab, hūz'āb.
Hashem, hā'shēm.	Hellas, hē'lās.	Hillel, hī'lēl.	Hyacinthus, hī'ā-sīn' thūs.
Hashmonah, hāsh'mō-nā.	Heliodorus, hē'lī-ō-d'ō-rūs.	Hinnom, hīn'nōm.	Hyades, hī'ā-dēs.
Hashub, hā'shūb.	Heliopolis, hē'lī-ōp'ō-ūs.	Hipparchus, hīp'pār-kūs.	Hydaspe, hī-dās'pēz.
Hashubah, hāsh'ūb'ā.	Helkai, hēl-kā-ī.	Hippocrates, hīp'pōk-rā-tēz.	Hydra, hī'drā.
Hashum, hā'shūm.	Helkath, hēl-kāth.	Hippolyte, hīp'pōl-ī-tē.	Hymen, hī'mēn.
Hashupha, hāsh'ū-fā.	Helkath-hazzurim, hēl-kāth-hāz-zūrīm.	Hirah, hī'rā.	Hymeneus, hī'mē-nē'ūs.
Hasrah, hās'rā.	Helkias, hēl-kī'ās.	Hiram, hī'rām.	Hyperborei, hī'pēr-bō-rē-ī.
Hassenaah, hās'ē-nā'ā.	Hellen, hē'lēm.	Hircanus, hīr-kā'nūs.	Hyrcanus, hēr-kā'nūs.
Hasshub, hās'shūb.	Helson, hē'lōn.	Hispania, hīs-pā'nī-ā.	Hyrtaspe, hīs-tās'pēz.
Hatapha, hāt'āfā.	Helvetii, hē'l-vēsh-ī.	Hittite, hī'tī-tē: Hit'tites, -tīs.	Ibar, ī'bār.
Hatath, hāt'āth.	Heman, hē'mān.	Hivite, hī'vī-tē: Hī'vites, -vītēs.	Iblaim, ī'bā-īm.
Hatipha, hāt'īfā.	Hemath, hē'māth.	Hizkiah, hīz-kī'ā.	Ibleam, ī'bē-ām.
Hattia, hāt'ī-tā.	Hemdan, hē'm-dān.	Hizkiah, hīz-kī'ā.	Ibnelah, īb-nē-lā.
Hattil, hāt'tīl.	Hen, hēn.	Hobab, hō'bāb.	Ibnijah, īb-nī-jā.
Hattush, hāt'tūsh.	Hena, hē'nā.	Hobab, hō'bāb.	Ibrahim, īb-brā'hēm.
Hauran, hāv'rān.	Henadad, hē'nā-dād.	Hobbes, hō'bēs.	Ibri, ībrī.
Havilah, hāv'ī-lā.	Hengist, hēng'gīst.	Hod, hōd.	Ibzan, īb-zān.
Havoth-jair, hāv'ōth-jā'ēr.	Hengstenberg, hēng'stēn-bērg.	Hodaviah, hōd'ā-vī'ā.	Ichabod, īk'ā-bōd.
Haydu, hā'dū.	Henoch, hē'nōk.	Hodesh, hō'dēsh.	Iconium, ī-kō'nī-ām.
Hazael, hās'ā-ēl or hār'Hazael, hāz'ā.	Henrietta, hēn'rī-ēl'ī-tā.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Idalah, īd'ā-lā.
Hazar-addar, hāz'ār-ād'dār.	Hepher, hē'fēr: He'pherites, -īts.	Hodijah, hō-dī-jā.	Idbash, īd'āsh.
Hazar-enan, hāz'ār-ē'nān.	Hephzibah, hē'fzī-bā.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Iddo, īd'ō.
Hazar-gaddah, hāz'ār-gād'dā.	Heraclides, hērāk-lī'dēs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Iduel, īd'ū-ēl.
Hazar-hatticon, hāz'ār-hāt'ī-kōn.	Heraclis, hērāk-līs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Idumea, īd'ū-mē'ā: Id'ume'ans, mē'ānz.
Hazarnaveth, hāz'ār-māv'ēth.	Herculeanum, hēr-kū-lā'nē-ām.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Igal, īgāl.
Hazaroth, hāz'ār-ōth.	Hercules, hēr-kū-lēs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Igdaliah, īg-dā-lī'ā.
Hazar-shual, hāz'ār-shō'āl.	Heres, hē'rēs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Igeal, īg'ē-āl.
Hazar-susah, hāz'ār-sō'sā.	Heresch, hēr'sh.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Ignatius, īg-nā'sh-ūs.
Hazar-susim, hāz'ār-sō'sīm.	Hermaphroditus, hēr-māf'rō-dī'tūs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Im, īm.
Hazazon-tamar, hāz'ā-zōn-tā'mār.	Hermas, hēr'mās.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Ije-abarim, ījē-āb'ār-īm.
Hazel-elponi, hāz'ēl-ēl-pō'nī.	Hermes, hēr'mēs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Ijon, ījōn.
Hazerim, hāz'ēr-īm.	Hermione, hēr-mī-ō-nē.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Ikkesh, īk-kēsh.
Hazeroth, hāz'ēr-ōth.	Hermogenes, hēr-mōj-ē-nēs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Ilal, īlāl.
	Hermon, hēr'mōn: Her'monites, -īts.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Ilion, īlī-ōn, and Il'ium, -ī-ām.
	Hero, hēr'ō.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Illyricum, īl-lī-rī-kūm.
	Herod, hēr'ōd: Hero'dians, hēr'ō-dī'ānz: Hero'dias, -ās: Hero'dion, -ōn: Herodes, hēr'ō-dēs.	Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Imla or Imalah, īm-lā.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Immanuel, īm-mān'ū-ēl.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Immer, īm'mēr.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Imma or Immah, īm-nā.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Imrah, īm'rā.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Imri, īm'rī.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	India, īn'dī-ā.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Inferi, īn'fēr-ī.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Io, īō.
		Hodiah, hō-dī'ā.	Ion, īōn.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; mōte, nōt, mōve;

Ionía, i-ó-ni-á.
 Iphedeah, i-f'e-dí-á.
 Iphigenia, i-f'i-je-ní-á.
 Ir, ér.
 Irad, í-rád.
 Iram, í-rám.
 Ireneus, í-r'e-né-ús.
 Ir, í-rí.
 Iríjah, í-rí-já.
 Iris, í-rís.
 Irnahash, í-r'ná-hásh.
 Iron, í-rón.
 Irpeel, í-r'pé-él.
 Irshemesh, í-r-shém-esh.
 Iru, í-rú.
 Isaac, í-sák.
 Isabella, í-s'á-bél-lá.
 Isaiah, í-s'á-á or í-s'á-ya.
 Isach, í-s'á.
 Isacaríot, í-s-ká-rí-ót.
 Isael, í-s'á-él.
 Ishbah, í-sh-bá.
 Ishbak, í-sh-bák.
 Ishbi-benob, í-sh-bí-bé-nób.
 Ishboeth, í-sh-bó-shéth.
 Ishi, í-sh-í.
 Ishiah, í-sh-á-á.
 Ishiah, í-sh-í-já.
 Ishma, í-sh-má.
 Ishmael, í-sh-má-él: Ishmaelites, ís: Ishmaelites, ís.
 Ishmaiah, ísh-mí-á.
 Ishmeelite, ísh-mé-lí-í: Ishmeelites, ís.
 Ishmerai, ísh-mé-rá-í.
 Ishod, ísh-ód.
 Ishpan, ísh-pán.
 Ishsob, ísh-tób.
 Ishuah, ísh-ú-á.
 Ishuai, ísh-ú-á-í.
 Ishui, ísh-ú-í.
 Isis, í-sís.
 Ismachiah, ís-má-kí-á.
 Ismael, ís-má-él.
 Ismaiah, ís-mí-á.
 Isocrates, í-sók-rá-téz.
 Israh, ís-pá.
 Israel, ís-rá-él: Is'raelite, ís: Is'raelite, ís.
 Issachar, ís-sá-kár.
 Issiah, ís-shí-á.
 Issus, ís-sús.
 Istalcurus, ís-tál-kú-rús.
 Isuah, ís-ú-á.
 Isui, ís-ú-í.
 Italian, í-tál-yán: Italy, í-tá-lí: Italia, í-tál-í-á.
 Ithaca, íth-á-ká.
 Ithai, íth-á-í or íth-á-í.
 Ithamar, íth-á-már.
 Ithiel, íth-á-él.
 Ithmah, íth-má.
 Ithnan, íth-nán.
 Ithra, íth-rá.
 Ithran, íth-rán.
 Ithream, íth-ré-ám.
 Ithrite, íth-rít: Ithrites, ís.
 Ittah - Kazin, íth-tá-kín.
 Ittai, íth-tá-í.
 Iturea, íth-ré-á.
 Iulus, íth-lús.
 Ivah, ív-á.
 Ixion, íks-í-ón.
 Izehar, ís-z'hár: Izeharites, ís.
 Izhar, ís-z'hár: Izeharites, ís.
 Izrahiah, ís-rá-hí-á.
 Izrahite, ís-rá-hít.
 Izri, ís-rí.
 Jaakan, já-á-kán.

Jaakobah, já-ák-ó-bá or -kób-á.
 Jaala or Jaalah, já-á-lá.
 Jaalam, já-á-lám.
 Jaanai, já-á-ná-í.
 Jaare-oregim, já-ár-e-ór-é-jim.
 Jaassu, já-á-sá-ú.
 Jaasiel, já-á-sí-él.
 Jaazaniah, já-áz-á-ní-á.
 Jaazer, já-á-zér.
 Jaaziah, já-á-zí-á.
 Jaaziel, já-á-zí-él.
 Jabal, já-bál.
 Jabbok, já-b-bók.
 Jabez, já-bésh.
 Jabesh-gilead, já-bésh-gí-lé-ád.
 Jabez, já-béz.
 Jabin, já-bín.
 Jabneel, já-bné-él.
 Jabneh, já-bné.
 Jachan, já-kán.
 Jachin, já-kín: Ja'chinites, ís.
 Jacob, já-kób.
 Jacobus, já-kú-bús.
 Jacquard, zhák-kár'.
 Jada, já-dá.
 Jadda, já-dá-á.
 Jaddua, já-dú-á.
 Jadon, já-dón.
 Jael, já-él.
 Jagur, já-gér.
 Jah, já.
 Jahath, já-háth.
 Jahaz, já-ház.
 Jahaza or Jahazah, já-ház-á.
 Jahaziah, já-ház-á-él.
 Jahaziah, já-ház-zí-á.
 Jahaziel, já-ház-zí-él.
 Jahdai, já-dá-í.
 Jadhel, já-dé-él.
 Jaido, já-dó.
 Jahluel, já-té-él: Jahleelites, ís.
 Jahlai, já-má-í.
 Jahzah, já-zá.
 Jahzeel, já-zé-él: Jahzeelites, ís.
 Jahzerah, já-zér-á.
 Jahziel, já-zí-él.
 Jai, já-í: Ja'irite, ís.
 Jairus, já-ér-ús.
 Jakan, já-kán.
 Jakeh, já-ká.
 Jakim, já-kím.
 Jakkim, já-kím.
 Jalon, já-lón.
 Jambres, já-m-bréz.
 Jambri, já-m-brí.
 James, já-mz.
 Jamin, já-mín: Ja'minites, ís.
 Jamlech, já-m-lék.
 Jamma, já-m-ná-á.
 Jannites, já-n-nítis.
 Janna, já-n-á.
 Jannes, já-n-néz.
 Janoah, já-nó-á.
 Janohah, já-nó-há.
 Janum, já-núm.
 Janus, já-nús.
 Japheth, já-jéth.
 Japhia or Japhiah, já-fí-á.
 Japhlet, já-f-lét.
 Japhleti, já-f-lé-tí.
 Japho, já-f-ó.
 Jarah, já-rá.
 Jareb, já-réb.
 Jared, já-réd.
 Jaresiah, já-ré-sí-á.
 Jarha, já-rhá.
 Jarib, já-ríb.
 Jarimoth, já-rí-móth.
 Jarmuth, já-r-múth.

Jaroah, já-ró-á.
 Jassel, já-sá-él.
 Jashen, já-shén.
 Jasher, já-shér.
 Jashobeam, já-shó-bé-ám.
 Jashub, jásh-úb.
 Jashubi-lehem, jásh-ú-bí-lé-hém.
 Jashubites, jásh-úb-its.
 Jasiel, já-sí-él.
 Jason, já-són.
 Jasubus, já-s-úbús.
 Jatal, já-tál.
 Jathniel, játh-ní-él.
 Jattir, já-tír.
 Javan, já-ván.
 Jaxartes, jáks-ár-téz.
 Jazar, já-zár.
 Jazer, já-zér.
 Jaziz, já-zíz.
 Jearim, já-é-rim.
 Jeaterai, já-át-é-rá-í.
 Jeberechiah, já-bé-ré-kí-á.
 Jebus, já-bús.
 Jebusi, já-b-ú-sí.
 Jebusite, já-b-ú-sít: Jebusites, ís.
 Jecaniah, já-é-á-mí-á.
 Jechonias, also Jeconias, já-é-kó-ní-ás.
 Jecoliah, já-é-kí-á.
 Jeconiah, já-é-kí-á.
 Jedaiah, já-dí-á.
 Jeddu, já-dú.
 Jedeus, já-dé-ús.
 Jediah, já-dí-á-él or já-dí-á.
 Jedidah, já-dí-á.
 Jedidiah, já-dí-á-í.
 Jeduthun, já-dú-thún.
 Jeeli, já-él-í.
 Jeelus, já-él-ús.
 Jeezer, já-zér: Jeezerites, ís.
 Jeffrey, já-f-rí.
 Jegar-Sahadutha, já-gár-sá-há-dú-thá.
 Jehaleleel, já-hál-é-lé-él.
 Jehalel, já-há-lé-lé.
 Jehaziel, já-ház-zí-él.
 Jehdeiah, já-dí-á.
 Jehzekel, já-héz-zé-kél.
 Jehiah, já-hí-á.
 Jehiel, já-hí-él.
 Jehieli, já-hí-é-lí.
 Jehizkiah, já-híz-kí-á.
 Jehoahab, já-hó-á-á.
 Jehoaddan, já-hó-á-dán.
 Jehoahaz, já-hó-á-ház.
 Jehoash, já-hó-ásh.
 Jehohanan, já-hó-há-nán.
 Jehoiachin, já-hó-yá-kín.
 Jehoiada, já-hó-yá-dá.
 Jehoiakim, já-hó-yá-kím.
 Jehoiarib, já-hó-yá-ríb.
 Jehonadab, já-hón-á-dáb.
 Jehonathan, já-hón-á-thán.
 Jehoram, já-hó-rám.
 Jehoshabeath, já-hósh-á-bé-áth.
 Jehoshaphat, já-hósh-á-fat.
 Jehosheba, já-hósh-é-bá.
 Jehoshua, also Jehoshuah, já-hósh-ú-á.
 Jehovah, já-hó-vá: Jeho'vah - jireh, já-rá: Jeho'vah - nissi, já-ní-sí: Jeho'vah - shalom, shá-lóm.
 Jehozabad, já-hó-zá-bád.
 Jehozadak, já-hó-zá-dák.
 Jehu, já-hú.
 Jehubbah, já-húb-bá.
 Jehucal, já-hú-kál.
 Jehud, já-húd.

Jehudi, já-hú-dí.
 Jehudiah, já-hú-dí-á.
 Jehush, já-húsh.
 Jetel, já-ét-él.
 Jekabzeel, já-káb-zé-él.
 Jekameah, já-ká-mé-ám.
 Jekamiah, já-ká-mí-á.
 Jekuthiel, já-kú-thí-él.
 Jemina, já-mí-ná.
 Jemnaan, já-mí-nán.
 Jemuel, já-mú-él.
 Jephthah, já-phí-thé.
 Jephthah, já-phí-thé.
 Jephunneh, also Jephunne, já-fán-ní.
 Jerah, já-rá.
 Jerahmeel, já-rá-mé-él.
 Jerah meelites, ís.
 Jerchus, já-ré-kús.
 Jered, já-réd.
 Jeremai, já-ré-má-í.
 Jeremiah, já-ré-má-í, also Jeremi'as, -ás, and Jer emy, mí.
 Jeremoth, já-ré-móth.
 Jeriah, já-rí-á.
 Jeribai, já-rí-bá-í.
 Jericho, já-rí-kó.
 Jeriel, já-rí-él.
 Jerijah, já-rí-já.
 Jerimoth, já-rí-móth.
 Jerioth, já-rí-óth.
 Jeroboam, já-ró-bó-ám.
 Jeroham, já-ró-hám.
 Jerome, já-róm.
 Jerubbaal, já-rúb-bá-ál or -bá.
 Jerubbesheth, já-rúb-bésh-éth.
 Jeruel, já-rú-él.
 Jerusalem, já-ró-sá-lém.
 Jerusha or Jerushah, já-rú-shá.
 Jesaiah, já-sí-á.
 Jesahiah, jásh-á-á.
 Jeshanah, jásh-á-ná.
 Jesharelah, jásh-á-ré-lá.
 Jeshobab, jásh-é-b-áb.
 Jeshur, jásh-ér.
 Jeshimon, jásh-í-món.
 Jeshishai, jásh-í-shá-í.
 Jeshohaiab, jásh-ó-hí-á.
 Jeshua or Jeshuah, jásh-ú-á.
 Jeshurun, jásh-ú-rún.
 Jesiah, já-sí-á.
 Jesimiel, já-sím-í-él.
 Jesse, já-sé.
 Jessue, já-sú-é.
 Jesu, já-z-ú.
 Jesui, já-z-ú-í: Jesuites, ís.
 Jesurun, jásh-ú-rún.
 Jesus, já-z-ús.
 Jether, játh-ér.
 Jetheth, játh-éth.
 Jethiah, játh-á.
 Jethro, játh-ró.
 Jetur, já-túr.
 Jeuel, já-ú-él.
 Jesh, já-sh.
 Jenz, já-zé.
 Jew, jó: Jews, józ: Jewess, józ: Jewish, ísh: Jewry, -rí.
 Jezaniah, já-zá-ní-á.
 Zezebel, já-zé-bél.
 Jezelus, já-zé-lús.
 Jezer, já-zér: Zezerites, ís.
 Jeziah, já-zí-á.
 Zeziel, já-zí-él.
 Jeziah, já-zí-á.
 Jezoar, já-zé-ár or já-z-ó: Jezrahiah, já-zrá-hí-á.
 Jezreel, já-zé-ré-él: Jezreelite, ís: Jezreelit'ess, ís: Jezreelit'ess, ís.

ców, bój, fót; páre, bád; chair, game, jog, shum, thíngh, there, zeal.

Jibsam, jib'sam.
Jidaph, jid'āf.
Jinna or Jimnah, jīm'na: Jim nites, nits.
Jipthah, jip'tā.
Jipthahel, jip'thā-ēl.
Joab, jō'āb.
Joachaz, jō'ā-kāz.
Joachim, jō'ā-kim.
Joacim, jō'ā-sim.
Joadanus, jō'ā-dā'nūs.
Joah, jō'ā.
Joahaz, jō'ā-hāz.
Joanan, jō'ā-nān.
Joanna, jō'ā-nān.
Joannan, jō'ā-nān.
Joarib, jō'ā-rib.
Joash, jō'āsh.
Joatham, jō'ā-thām.
Joazabudus, jō'āz-āb'ūs.
Job, jōb.
Jobab, jō'bāb.
Jochebed, jōk'ē-bēd or jōk'ē-bēd.
Jod, jōd.
Joda, jōdā.
Joed, jō'ēd.
Joel, jō'ēl.
Joelah, jō'ēl'ā or jō'ēl.
Joerzer, jō'ē-zēr.
Jogbehah, jōg'bē-hā.
Jogli, jōg'li.
Joha, jō'hā.
Johanan, jō'hā-nān or jō.
Johannes, jō'hā-nēz.
John, jōn.
Jojada, jō'ā-dā.
Joaiakim, jō'ā-kim.
Joarib, jō'ā-rib.
Jokdeam, jōk'dē-ām.
Jokim, jōk'im.
Jokmeam, jōk'mē-ām.
Jokneam, jōk'nē-ām.
Jokshan, jōk'shān.
Joktan, jōk'tān.
Joktheel, jōk'thē-ēl.
Jonadab, jōn'ā-dāb.
Jona or Jonah, jō'nā.
Jonan, jō'nān.
Jonas, jō'nās.
Jonathan, jōn'ā-thān.
Jonathas, jōn'ā-thās.
Jonath-elem-rechokim, jō'nāth-ē-lēm-rē-kō-kim.
Joppa, jōp'pā.
Joppe, jōp'pā.
Jorah, jō'rā.
Jorai, jō'rāi.
Joram, jō'rām.
Jordan, jō'rān.
Joribas, jō'rī-bās.
Joribus, jō'rī-būs.
Jorim, jō'rīm.
Jorkoam, jōr'kō-ām.
Josabad, jōs'ā-bād.
Josaphat, jōs'ā-fāt.
Josephas, jōs'ā-fās.
Jose, jōzē.
Josedec, jōz'ē-dēk.
Josedech, jōz'ē-dēk.
Joseph, jōz'ēf.
Josephine, jōz'ēf'īn.
Josephus, jōz'ēf'ūs.
Joses, jōz'ēz.
Joshah, jōsh'ā.
Joshaphat, jōsh'ā-fāt.
Joshaviah, jōsh'ā-vī'ā or jōsh'ā-vī'ā.
Joshbekashah, jōsh-bēk'ā-shā or jōsh'bē-kāsh'ā.
Joshua, jōsh'ū-ā.
Josiah, jōs'ī-ā.
Josias, jōs'ī-ās.
Josibiah, jōs'ī-bī'ā or jōs'ī-bī'ā.
Josiphiah, jōs'ī-fī'ā or jōs'ī-fī'ā.

Jotbah, jōt'bā.
Jotbath, jōt'bāth, also Jotbathah, jōt'bā-thā.
Jotham, jōthām.
Jozabad, jōz'ā-bād.
Jozachar, jōz'ā-kār.
Jozadak, jōz'ā-dāk.
Jourdan, jhōr-dōn.
Jubal, jōb'āl.
Jucal, jōk'āl.
Juda or Judah, jōd'ā.
Judea or Judea, jōd'ē-ā.
Judas, jōd'ās.
Judas Iscariot, jōd'ās-is-kār-iōt.
Jude, jōd.
Judges, jūj'ēs.
Judith, jōd'ith.
Juel, jō'ēl.
Jugurtha, jō-gēr'thā or jūj'ēr.
Julia, jō'ū-ā: Julianus, jō'ū-ā'nūs: Ju'lian, -ān: Julius, jō'ū-ās.
Junia, jō'nī-ā.
Juno, jhō-nō.
Jupiter, jōp'it-ēr.
Jushab-hessed, jō'shāb-hē'sēd.
Justinianus, jūst'nī-n'ā'nūs.
Justinus, jūst'nī-nūs.
Justus, jūst'ūs.
Juttah, jūt'tā.
Juvenalis, jōv'ē-nā'līs: Ju'venal, -nāl.
Kabzeel, kāb'zē-ēl.
Kadesh, kā'dēsh.
Kadesh-Barnea, kā'dēsh-bār'nē-ā.
Kadmil, kād'mī-ēl.
Kadmonites, kād'mōn-īs.
Kallai, kāl'lā-i or -lāi.
Kanan, kā'nān.
Kareah, kā-rē-ā.
Karkaa, kār-kā-ā or kāi.
Karkor, kār-kōr.
Karnaim, kār-nā'im or -nāi.
Kartah, kār'tā.
Kartan, kār'tān.
Kattath, kāt'tāth.
Kedar, kā'dār.
Kedemah, kād'ē-mā.
Kedemoth, kād'ē-mōth.
Kedesh, kā'dēsh.
Kehelahthah, kē'hēl'ā-thā or kē'hēl'ā-thā.
Keliah, kā'lā.
Kelaiah, kē'lā-ā.
Kelita, kē'lī-tā.
Kemuel, kē-mū'ēl or kēm'.
Kenan, kē'nān.
Kenath, kē'nāth.
Kenaz, kē'nāz.
Kenetzte, kē'nēz-ēt.
Kenite, kē'nīt: Ken'ites, -īs.
Kenizites, kē'nīz-ēts.
Kepher, kēp'ēr.
Keren-Happuch, kēr'ēn-hāp'ūk.
Kerith, kēr'it-thā.
Keros, kēr'ōs.
Keturah, kē-tūr'ā.
Kezia, kēzī-ā.
Keziz, kēzīz or -zēz.
Kibroth-hattaavah, kib'rōth-hāt-tā-ā-vā.
Kibzaim, kib'zā'im or -zāi.
Kidron, kīd'rōn.
Kinah, kī'nā.
Kings, kīngz.
Kir, kēr.

Kir-haraseth, kēr-hār'ā-sēth.
Kir-hareseth, kēr-hār'ē-sēth.
Kir-hareh, kēr-hār'ēsh.
Kir-heres, kēr-hēr'ēs.
Kiriathaim, kēr'ā-thā'im.
Kiriathiarus, kēr'ī-thī-ā-rūs.
Kiriath, kēr'ī-thā.
Kiriath-aim, kēr'jāth-ā'im: Kir'jath-ar'ba, -ār'bā: Kir'jath-ar'im, -ār'im: Kir'jath-ba'āl, -bā'āl: Kir'jath-hu'zoth, -hū'zōth: Kir'jath-je'arim, -jē'ār'im: Kir'jath-san'nah, -sān'nā: Kir'jath-se'pher, -sē'fēr.
Kish, kish.
Kishi, kish'ī.
Kishion, kish'ī-ōn.
Kishon, kish'ōn.
Kison, kī'sōn.
Kithish, kith'ish.
Kitron, kīt'rōn.
Kittim, kīt'tīm.
Koa, kō-ā.
Kohath, kō'hāth: Ko'hathites, -īs.
Kolaiah, kō-lā-ā.
Koph, kōf.
Korah, kō'rā: Ko'rahite, -it: Ko'rahites, -īs, also Korathites, kō'rāth-īs.
Kore, kō'rē.
Korhites, kōr'hīs.
Kossuth, kōsh-shōol'.
Koz, kōz.
Kushaiah, kōsh'ā-ā.
Laadah, lā'ā-dā.
Laadan, lā'ā-dān.
Ladan, lā'dān.
Labana, lā'bā-nā.
Labana, lā'bā-nā.
Lablache, lā-blāsh.
Labouchere, lā'bō-shar'.
Lacedaemon, lā'sī-dē'mōn: Lacedaemonians, lā'sī-dē-mō'nī-anz.
La Chaise, lā shāz'.
Lachish, lā-kish.
Lacunus, lā-kū-nūs.
Ladan, lā'dān.
Lael, lā'ēl.
La Fayette, lā-fā-ēl'.
Lahad, lā'hād.
Lahairoi, lā-hār'ōy.
Lahmam, lā'mām.
Lahmi, lā'mī.
Laish, lā'ish.
Lakum, lā-kūm.
Lama, lā'mā.
Lamech, lā'mēk.
Lamed, lā'mēd.
Lamentations, lām'ēn-tē-shānz.
Lacoon, lā-ōk'ōn.
Laodice, lā-ōd'ī-sē'ā: Laodice'ans, -sē'ānz.
Lapidoth, lāp'ī-dōth.
Laplace, lā-plās'.
Lasea, lā-sē-ā.
Lashah, lāsh'ā.
Lasharon, lā-shār'ōn or -lāsh'.
Lasthenes, lās'thēn-ēs.
Latin, lā'tīn: Latinus, lā'tī-nūs.
Latium, lā'shī-ūm.
Latona, lā-tō-nā.
Lavinia, lā-vīn'ā.
Lawrence, lō'r'ēns.
Lazarus, lāz'ā-rūs.

Leah, lē'ā.
Lebana or Lebanah, lēb'ā-nā.
Lebanon, lēb'ā-nōn.
Lebaoth, lēb'ā-ōth.
Lebeus, lēb'ē-ūs.
Lebonah, lēb'ō-nā or lēb'ē-ūs.
Lechah, lē'kā.
Legion, lē'jūn.
Lehahim, lēh'ā-bīm.
Lehi, lē'hī.
Leibnitz, lē'b'nīts.
Lemuel, lēm'ū-ēl.
Leonard, lēm'ērd.
Leonidas, lē-ōn'ī-dās.
Leopold, lē-pōld.
Leshem, lēshēm.
Lethe, lē'thē.
Lethech, lē'thēk.
Lettus, lē'tūs.
Letuslim, lē't-ūshīm.
Leuctra, lōk'trā.
Leummim, lē-ūm'mim or lē'.
Levi, lē'vī: Le'vite, -vīt: Le'vites, -vīts.
Leviathan, lē-vī-ā-thān.
Levis, lē'vīs.
Levitical, lē-vīt'ī-kāl: Leviticus, lē'vīt'ī-kūs.
Libanus, līb'ā-nūs.
Libertines, līb'ēr-tīnz.
Libnah, līb'nā.
Libni, līb'nī: Lib'nites, -nīts.
Libya, līb'yā: Lyb'ians, -ānz.
Likhi, līk'hī.
Linus, lī'nūs.
Livia, līv'ī-ā: Liv'ius, -ūs: Livy, līv'ī.
Loammī, lō-ām'nī.
Lod, lōd.
Lodebar, lōd'ē-bār.
Lois, lō'īs.
Longinus, lōn-jī'nūs.
Loruhamah, lō-rū'hā-mā or -hā-mā.
Lot, lōt.
Lotan, lō'tān.
Lothasubus, lōth'ā-sū'ūs.
Lozon, lōz'ōn.
Lubim, lō'bīm: Lu'bims, -bīnz.
Lucas, lō'kās.
Lucilius, lō-sil'ī-ūs.
Lucius, lō-shī-ūs.
Lucretia, lō-k'rē'shī-ā: Lucre'tius, -ūs.
Lud, lōd.
Ludim, lō'dīm.
Luhith, lō'hūth.
Luke, lōk.
Luther, lō'thēr.
Luz, lūz.
Lycania, līk'ā-nī-ā.
Lycium, lī-sē-ām.
Lycia, līshī-ā.
Lycurgus, lī-kūr-gūs.
Lydia, līd'ā.
Lydia, līd'ā: Lyd'ians, -ānz.
Lysander, lī-sān'dēr.
Lysanias, lī-sān'ās.
Lysias, līshī-ās.
Lysimachus, lī-sīm'āch'ūs.
Lystra, līstrā.
Maacah, mā-ā-kā.
Maachah, mā-ā-kā.
Maachathi, mā-āk'ā-thī: Maach'athite, -thīt: Maach'athites, -thīts.
Maadal, mā-ā-dā'ēl.
Maadiah, mā-ā-dī'ā.
Maai, mā-ā-ā.

Maaleh-acrabim, mǎ-āl-
ā-ā-kra-bim.
Maani, mǎ-ā-ni.
Maazrah, mǎ-ā-zāh.
Maaseiah, mǎ-ā-si-ā.
Maasias, mǎ-ā-si-ā.
Maasias, mǎ-ā-si-ā.
Maath, mǎ-ā-th.
Maaz, mǎ-ā-z.
Maaziah, mǎ-ā-si-ā.
Mabadi, mǎ-ā-dā.
Macalon, mǎ-ā-lōn.
Maccabees, mǎ-ā-kā-bēz.
Macedonia, mǎ-ā-dō-ni-ā:
ni-ā: Mac'edō'nian,
-ān.
Machbanai, mǎ-ā-bā-nā'i.
Machbens, mǎ-ā-bē-nā.
Machi, mǎ-ā-ki.
Machir, mǎ-ā-kēr: Ma'-
chirites, -itis.
Machmas, mǎ-ā-mās.
Machnada, mǎ-ā-nā-
dā-bā-i.
Machpelah, mǎ-ā-pē-lā or
mǎ-ā-ki.
Macron, mǎ-ā-rōn.
Madai, mǎ-ā-dā.
Madiabun, mǎ-ā-dī-ā-būn.
Madian, mǎ-ā-dī-ān.
Madmannah, mǎ-ā-mān-
nā.
Madmen, mǎ-ā-mēn.
Madmenah, mǎ-ā-mē-nā.
Madon, mǎ-ā-dōn.
Maander, mǎ-ā-n'ēr.
Macedas, mǎ-ā-sē-nās.
Maelus, mǎ-ā-lūs.
Magbish, mǎ-ā-bīsh.
Magdalene, mǎ-ā-dā-lē'
nē.
Magdiel, mǎ-ā-dī-ēl.
Maged, mǎ-ā-gā.
Magi, mǎ-ā-ji.
Magellan, mǎ-ā-jē-lān.
Magiddo, mǎ-ā-gū-dō.
Mago, mǎ-ā-gō.
Magor-missabib, mǎ-ā-gōr-
mis-ā-bib.
Magpiash, mǎ-ā-pi-āsh.
Mahalah, mǎ-ā-hā-lā.
Mahalaleel, mǎ-ā-hā-lā-
lēl.
Mahalath, mǎ-ā-hā-lāth:
Māhalath - leannoth,
-lē-ān'noth.
Mahali, mǎ-ā-hā-lī.
Mahanaim, mǎ-ā-hā-nā'
im.
Mahaneh-dan, mǎ-ā-hā-nā-
dān.
Maharai, mǎ-ā-rā'i.
Mahath, mǎ-ā-hāth.
Mahavite, mǎ-ā-hā-vit.
Mahazoth, mǎ-ā-hā-zī-ōth.
Maher-shalah-hashbaz,
mǎ-ā-hēr - shā-lāh - hāsh-
bāz.
Mahlah, mǎ-ā-lā.
Mahli, mǎ-ā-lī: Mah lites,
-lites.
Mahlon, mǎ-ā-lōn.
Mahol, mǎ-ā-hōl.
Maianees, mǎ-ā-nē-ās.
Maintenon, māngt-nōng'
or mān-tē-nōn.
Makaz, mǎ-ā-kaz.
Maked, mǎ-ā-kad.
Makeloth, mǎ-ā-kē-lōth
or mǎ-ā-ki.
Makkedah, mǎ-ā-kē-dā.
Maktesh, mǎ-ā-tēsh.
Malachi, mǎ-ā-lā-ki.
Malachy, mǎ-ā-lā-ki.
Malcham, mǎ-ā-kām.
Malchiah, mǎ-ā-kī-ā.
Malchiel, mǎ-ā-kī-ēl: Mal'-
chielites, -itis.

Malchiah, mǎ-ā-kī-ā.
Malchiram, mǎ-ā-kī-rām.
Malchishua, mǎ-ā-kī-shō-ā.
Malchus, mǎ-ā-kūs.
Malebranche, mǎ-ā-lē-
brānsh or mǎ-ā-lōnsh.
Maleleel, mǎ-ā-lē-lēl.
Mallos, mǎ-ā-lōs.
Mallothi, mǎ-ā-lō-thi.
Maluch, mǎ-ā-lūk.
Mamaia, mǎ-ā-mā-ās.
Mammotnaius, mām-
nā-tān'ī-mūs.
Mamre, mām-rē.
Mamuchus, mām-ū-kūs.
Manaan, mām-ā-ēn.
Manahath, mām-ā-hāth
or -ā.
Manahethites, mām-ā-
hēth-itis.
Marsseas, mām-ās-sē-ās.
Marses, mām-ās-sē-ās.
Manasseh, mām-nās-sā.
Manasses, mām-nās-sēz:
Manas sites, -sites.
Manes, mām-nēs.
Manetho, mām-ēth-ō.
Mani, mām-ni.
Manlius, mām-ni-lūs.
Maoach, mām-nō-ā.
Maon, mām-ōk.
Maon, mām-ōn: Ma'onites,
-itis.
Mara or Marah, mār-ā.
Maralah, mār-ā-lā.
Marathon, mār-ā-thōn.
Marcellus, mār-sē-lūs.
Marcianus, mār-shi-ā'
nūs.
Marcomanni, mār-kō-
mām-ni.
Marcus, mār-kūs.
Mardocheus, mār-dō-kē'
ās.
Mardoniun, mār-dō-ni-ūs.
Mareah, mār-rē-shā or
mār-rē.
Margaret, mār-gā-rēt.
Marianne, mār-i-ān'ē.
Marie-Antoinette, mār-
i-āng-twā-nēt'.
Marimoth, mār-i-mōth.
Marisa, mār-i-sā.
Marius, mār-i-ās or
mār-i.
Mark, mār-k.
Marlbrough, mār-lō-b'rō.
Marroth, mār-mōth.
Maroth, mār-rōth.
Mars, mār-s: Mars-hill,
mār-s-hil.
Marsena, mār-sē-nā.
Martha, mār-thā.
Martin, mār-tin.
Mary, mār-i: Mary Mag-
dalene, mā-gā-dā-lē'nē.
Masaloth, mās-ā-lōth.
Maschil, mās-kil.
Mash, mās-h.
Mashal, mās-shāl or mās-h:
Masias, mās-si-ās.
Masissina, mās-i-nis-ā-sā.
Masman, mās-mām.
Maspha, mās-fā.
Masrekah, mās-rē-kā.
Massa and Massah, mās-
sā.
Masias, mās-si-ās.
Mathanias, māt-hā-nā'
ās.
Mathusala, māt-thō-sā-lā.
Matilda, māt-tī-dā.
Matred, māt-rēd or māt-
rē.
Matri, māt-tri or māt-
trān.
Mattan, māt-tām.
Mattanah, māt-tām-ā.

Mattaniah, māt-tān-i-ā.
Matthatha and Matta-
thah, māt-tā-thā.
Mattathias, māt-tā-thi-
ās.
Mattenai, māt-tē-nā'i.
Matthan, māt-thān.
Matthamias, māt-thām-i-
ās.
Matthath, māt-thāt.
Matthelas, māt-thē-lās.
Matthew, māt-thū.
Matthias, māt-thi-ās.
Mattithiah, māt-ti-thi-ā.
Maurice, mōr-ās.
Mausolus, mā-sō-lūs.
Maxentius, mās-ēn-shi-
ās.
Maximianus, mās-īm-i-
ā-nās.
Maximilian, mās-i-mil-
i-ān.
Maximinus, mās-i-mē-
nās.
Maximus, mās-i-mūs.
Mazarin, mās-ā-rēn'.
Mazeppa, mās-zē-pā.
Mazitis, mās-i-ti-ās.
Mazzaroth, mās-za-rōth.
Meah, mē-ā.
Meani, mē-dā-ni.
Mearah, mē-ā-rā.
Mebunnai, mē-būn-nā-i'.
Mecherathite, mē-kē-
rāth-it or mē-kē-
Medaba, mē-dā-bā.
Medad, mē-dād.
Medan, mē-dān.
Mede, mēd: Medes, mēdz.
Medea, mē-dē-ā.
Medeba, mē-dē-bā.
Media, mē-dā-ā: Me'dian,
-ān.
Medici, mē-dī-chē.
Meeda, mē-dē-dā.
Megabazus, mē-gā-bā-
zūs: also Meg'aby'zūs,
-bī'zūs.
Megiddo, mē-gū-dō.
Megiddon, mē-gū-dōn.
Mehetabeel, mē-hē-ā-bēl.
Mehetabel, mē-hē-ā-bēl.
Mehida, mē-hī-dā or mē-
Mehir, mē-hēr.
Meholathite, mē-hōl-āth-
it.
Mehujael, mē-hū-jā-ēl.
Mehuman, mē-hū-mān or
mē-
Mehunim, mē-hū-nim:
Mehunims, -nimz, or
mē-
Mejarkon, mē-jār-kōn.
Mekonah, mē-kō-nā.
Melanchthon, mē-lāng-
thōn.
Melatiah, mē-lā-ti-ā.
Melchi, mē-lī-ki.
Melchiah, mē-lī-ā.
Melchias, mē-lī-ās.
Melchisedec, also Mel-
chizedek, mē-lī-zē-dēk.
Melchishua, mē-lī-shō-ā.
Melea, mē-lē-ā.
Meleager, mē-lē-ā-gēr.
Melech, mē-lēk.
Melicu, mē-lī-kū.
Melita, mē-lī-tā.
Melzar, mē-lār.
Mem, mēm.
Memmius Quintus, mēm-
i-ūs kwint'is.
Memnon, mēm-nōn: Mem-
nonium, mēm-nōn-i-ām.
Memphis, mēm-fis.
Memucan, mē-mū-kān.
Menahem, mē-nā-hēm.
Menan, mē-nān.

Menander, mē-nān'ēr.
Mendelssohn, mēn-dēl-
sōn.
Mene, mē-nē.
Menelaus, mē-nē-lā'ūs.
Menestheus, mē-nēs-thē-
ūs.
Meni, mē-ni.
Mentor, mēn-tōr.
Meonim, mē-ōn-i-ām.
Meonothai, mē-ōn-ō-thā'i.
Mephaath, mē-fā-āth or
mē-fā-dāth.
Mephishosheth, mē-fīsh-
ōshēth or mē-fī-bō-shēth.
Merab, mē-rāb.
Meraiab, mē-rī-ā.
Meraioth, mē-rī-ōth.
Meran, mēr-ān.
Merari, mēr-ār-i: Mer'-
arites, -itis.
Merathaim, mēr-ā-thā'
im.
Mercurius, mēr-kū-ri-ūs:
Mercury, mēr-kū-rī.
Mered, mē-rēd.
Meremoth, mē-rē-mōth.
Meres, mēr-rēz.
Mereshah, mēr-rē-shā.
Meribah, mēr-rī-bā.
Meribah-kadesh, mēr-rī-
bā-kā-dēsh.
Merib-baal, mēr-rī-bā'
it.
Merodach, mē-rō-dāk or
mēr: Mero'dach-bal'-
adan, bāl'ā-dān.
Merom, mēr-rōm.
Meronothite, mēr-nō-thi-
tis.
Meroz, mēr-rōz.
Meruth, mēr-rūth.
Mesach, mēs-ēk.
Mesha, mēs-shā.
Mesach, mēs-shāk.
Meshech, mēs-shēk.
Meseleemiah, mē-shēl-ē-
mī-ā.
Meshezabeel, mē-shēz-ā-
bē-lē.
Meshilemth, mē-shī-lē-
mōth.
Meshillemoth, mē-shī-lē-
mōth.
Meshobab, mē-shō-bāb.
Meshullam, mē-shū-lām.
Meshulleth, mē-shū-lē-
lē-mēth or lē-mēth.
Mesobaite, mēs-ō-bā-it or
mēs-ō-bā-it.
Mesopotamia, mēs-ō-pō-
tā-mi-ā.
Messala, mēs-sā-lā.
Messiah, mēs-si-ā, also
Messias, mēs-si-ās.
Meterus, mē-tēr-ūs.
Metheg-Ammah, mē-thēg-
ām-mā.
Methusael, mē-thō-sā-ēl.
Methuselah, mē-thō-sē-lā.
Meunim, mē-ū-nim or
mē-
Meyerbeer, mēr-bēr.
Mezahab, mēz-ā-hāb.
Miabin, mī-ā-mēn.
Mibbar, mīb-bār.
Mibsam, mīb-sām.
Mibzar, mīb-zār.
Micah, mī-kā, the pro-
phet, mī-kā, an Israel-
ite see Judges, xvii.
xvii.
Micah, mī-kā.
Micha, mī-kā.
Michael, mī-kā-ēl.
Michah, mī-kā.
Michaiah, mī-kī-ā.
Michal, mī-kāl.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

Micheas, mī-kē'ās.
 Michmas, mik-mās.
 Michmash, mik-māsh.
 Michtethah, mik-mē-tha.
 Michri, mik-rī.
 Michtram, mik-tām.
 Micipsa, mī-sip-sā.
 Midas, mī-dās.
 Middian, mīd-dm.
 Midian, mīd'ān; Mid-
 ianite, -it; Mid'ianites,
 -its; Mid'ianit'ish, -it'
 ish.
 Migdalel, mīg-dāl-ēl.
 Migdal-gad, mīg-dāl-
 gad.
 Migdol, mīg-dōl.
 Migron, mīg-rōn.
 Mijamin, mījā-mīn.
 Mikloth, mik-lōth.
 Mikneiah, mik-nē'ā.
 Mikalā, mīkālā-lā'
 Mikah, mik-kā.
 Milcom, mīl-kōm.
 Miletum, mī-lē-tūm.
 Miletus, mī-lē-tūs.
 Millo, mī-lō.
 Milo, mī-lō.
 Miltiades, mīl-tī'ā-dēs.
 Minerva, mī-nēr'vā.
 Miniamin, mīn'ī'ā-mīn.
 Minie, mē-nē'ā'
 Minni, mīn'nī.
 Minnith, mīn'nīth.
 Minos, mī-nōs.
 Minotaurus, mīn'ō-taŭ'
 rūs.
 Miphkad, mīf-kād.
 Mirabeau, mīrā-beau.
 Miriam, mīr'ī-ām.
 Mirma, mēr'mā.
 Mirsael, mīr-sāl.
 Misgab, mīs-gāb.
 Michael, mī-shā-ēl.
 Mishal, mī-shāl.
 Misham, mī-shām.
 Mishaal, mī-shē'al.
 Mishma, mīsh'mā.
 Mishmannah, mīsh-mān'
 nā.
 Mishraites, mīsh'rā-its.
 Mispār, mīs-pār.
 Mispereth, mīs'pē-rēth
 or mīs-pēr'ēth.
 Misrephoth-maim, mīs-
 rē-fōth-mā'im.
 Mithcah, mīth-kā.
 Mithnite, mīth'nīt.
 Mithredath, mīth'rē-
 dāth.
 Mithridates, mīth'rī-dā'
 tēs.
 Mitylene, mīt'ī-lē'nē.
 Mizar, mī-zār.
 Mizpah, mīs-pā, and
 Mizpeh, mīs-pē.
 Mizpar, mīs-pār.
 Mizraim, mīz'rā'im.
 Mizzah, mīs-zā.
 Mnason, nō-sōn.
 Moab, mō'āb; Mo'abite,
 -it; Mo'abites, -its;
 Mo'abites, -it-ēs; Mo'-
 abit'ish, -it'ish.
 Moadiah, mō'ā-dī'ā.
 Modin, mō-dm.
 Moeris, mē-rīs.
 Moeth, mō-ēth.
 Moladah, mōlādā.
 Molech, mō-lēk.
 Moli, mō-lī.
 Molid, mō-līd.
 Moloch, mō-lōk.
 Momdis, mōm'dīs.
 Momus, mō-mūs.
 Montesquieu, mōng-tēs'
 kē-ū.

Montpensier, mōng-
 pōng-sē'ī.
 Moosisā, mō'ō-sī'ās.
 Morasthite, mō-rās-thīt.
 Mordecai, mōr-dē-kā'i
 or -dē-kī.
 Moreh, mō-rā.
 Moresbeth-gath, mūr'
 ēsh-thē-gāth' or mō-
 rēsh'.
 Moriah, mō-rī'ā.
 Morpheus, mūr'ūs.
 Mosera, mō-sē-rā.
 Mošeim, mō-sē-hm.
 Moserth, mō-sē-rōth.
 Moses, mō-zēs.
 Mosollam, mō-sōl-lām.
 Mosollamon, mō-sōl-lā-
 mōn.
 Moza, and Mozah, mō-zā.
 Mozart, mō-zārt.
 Muppim, mīp-pm.
 Murchison, mēr'kī-sōn.
 Murillo, mō-rē-yō.
 Musā, mū-zē.
 Mushi, mū-shī; Mu'-
 shites, -shits.
 Muthlabben, mūth-lāb-
 bēn.
 Myndus, mīn'dūs.
 Myra, mī-rā.
 Myrmidon, mēr'mī-dōn;
 Myrmidones, mēr'mīd'
 ō-nēs.
 Mysia, mīzh'ī'ā or mī-
 sī'ā.
 Naam, nā'am.
 Naamah, nā'ā-mā.
 Naaman, nā'ā-mān.
 Naamathite, nā'am'ā-
 thīt; Naam'athites,
 -thits.
 Naamites, nā'ā-mits.
 Naarah, nā'ā-rā.
 Naarai, nā'ā-rā'ī.
 Naaran, nā'ā-rān.
 Naarath, nā'ā-rāth.
 Naashon, nā-ash'ōn.
 Naasson, nā-as'sōn.
 Naathus, nā'ā-thūs.
 Nabal, nā-bāl.
 Nabarias, nā-bār'ī'ās.
 Nabathites, nā-bāth-its.
 Nabonnassar, nā-bōn-as'
 sār.
 Naboth, nā-bōth.
 Nabuchodonosor, nāb'
 ū-kōd-ō-nō'sōr.
 Nachon, nā-kōn.
 Nachor, nā-kōr.
 Nadab, nā-dāb.
 Nadabathā, nā-dāb'ā-
 thā.
 Nadir shah, nā-dīr shā.
 Nagge, nā-gē.
 Nahalal, nā'hāl-lāl.
 Nahaliel, nā-hā-lī'ēl.
 Nahallal, nā'hāl-lāl.
 Nahalol, nā'hāl-lōl.
 Naham, nā'hām.
 Nahamani, nā-hām'ā-nī
 or nā'hām'ā-nī.
 Naharal, nā'hār-rā'ī.
 Nahari, nā'hār'ī.
 Nahash, nā-hāsh.
 Nahath, nā'hāth.
 Nahbi, nā-bī.
 Nahor, nā-hōr.
 Nahshon, nā-shōn.
 Nahum, nā-hūm.
 Nain, nā'in.
 Naioth, nē'ōth.
 Nanea, nā-nē'ā.
 Naomi, nā'ō-mī or nā'ō-
 mī.
 Naphish, nāf'ish.
 Naphisi, nāf'ī-sī.

Naphtali, nāf'tāl-ī.
 Naphthali, nāf'thāl-ī.
 Naphthar, nāf'thār.
 Naphtulim, nāf'thū-lm.
 Napoleon, nā-pō-lē-ōn.
 Narcissus, nār-sīs-sūs.
 Nasbaa, nās-bās.
 Naser, nās'ēr.
 Nasith, nās'ith.
 Nathan, nā-thān.
 Nathanael, nā-thān'ē-ēl.
 Nathaniaa, nā-thān'ī'
 ās.
 Nathan-melech, nā-thān-
 mē'lēk.
 Naum, nā'ūm.
 Nazarene, nās'ā-rēn;
 Naz'arenes, -rēnz;
 Nazareth, -rēth; Naz'-
 arite, -rīt; Naz'arites,
 -rīts.
 Nazianzus, nā-zī-an'
 zūs.
 Neah, nē'ā.
 Neapolis, nē'ā-pō-līs.
 Neariah, nē'ā-rī'ā.
 Nebai, nē'ā'ī or nē'ā'ī.
 Nebaioth, nē'ā'ōth.
 Nebajoth, nē'ā'ōth.
 Neballat, nē'ā-lāt.
 Nebat, nē'bāt.
 Nebo, nē'bō.
 Nebuchadnezzar, nēb'ū-
 kōd-nēs'zār.
 Nebuchadrezzar, nēb'ū-
 kād-rēs'zār.
 Nebushasban, nēb'ū-
 shās'bān.
 Nebuzaradan, nēb'ū-
 zār'ā-dān.
 Necho, nē-kō.
 Necodan, nēk'ō-dān.
 Neeabiah, nē'ā-bī'ā.
 Nemasias, nē'mās'ī-ās.
 Neginah, nēg'īnā.
 Neginoth, nēg'ī-nōth.
 Nehelamite, nē'hē'l'ā-
 mīt.
 Nehemiah, nē'hē-mī'ā.
 Nehemias, nē'hē-mī'ās.
 Nehiloth, nē'hī-lōth.
 Nehum, nē'hūm.
 Nehushta, nē'hūsh'tā.
 Nehushtan, nē'hūsh'tān.
 Neiel, nē'ī-ēl.
 Nekeb, nē-kēl or nek'
 ēl.
 Nekoda, nē-kō'dā.
 Nemesias, nēm'ē-sīs.
 Nemuel, nēm'ū-ēl.
 Nemuelites, -its.
 Nepheg, nē'fēg.
 Nepht, nē'f.
 Nephtalim, nē'f'tāl-īm.
 Nephtish, nē'f'ish.
 Nephtishesim, nē'f'ish-ē-
 sīm.
 Nephtthalim, nē'f'thāl-īm.
 Nephtthalim, nē'f'thāl-īm.
 Nephtoth, nē'f'tō'ā or
 -tō.
 Nephusim, nē'f'ūsīm.
 Nepos, nē'pōs.
 Nephtalim, nē'f'tāl-īm.
 Neptunus, nēp'tū-nūs;
 Neptune, nēp'tūn.
 Ner, nēr.
 Nereis, nēr'ēis; Nere-
 ides, nēr-ēidēs.
 Nereus, nēr'ūs.
 Nergal, nēr-gāl.
 Nergal-sharezzer, nēr'
 gāl-shā-rēs'zēr.
 Neri, nēr'ī.
 Neriah, nēr'ī'ā.
 Nerias, nēr'ī'ās.
 Nero, nēr'ō.
 Nervii, nēr-vī-ī.
 Nestor, nēs'tōr.

Nestorius, nēs'tō-rī-ūs.
 Nethaneel, nē-thānē'ēl.
 Nethaniah, nē-thān'ī'ā.
 Nethinims, nē-thī-nīmz.
 Netophah, nēt'ō-fā.
 Netophathai, nē-tī-fā-
 thī;
 Netoph'athite, -thits.
 Neziab, nē-zī'ā.
 Neziab, nē-zī'ā.
 Nibhaz, nīb'hāz.
 Nibshan, nīb'shān.
 Nicanor, nī-kā-nōr.
 Nice, nī-sē.
 Nicodemus, nīk'ō-dē'
 mūs.
 Nicolaitans, nīk'ō-lā'ī-
 tānz.
 Nicolas, and Nicholas,
 nīk'ō-lās.
 Nicomedia, nīk'ō-mē'
 dī'ā or nīk'ōm-ē-dī'ā.
 Nicopolis, nīk'ō-pō-līs.
 Niebuh, nē'bū.
 Niger, nī-jēr.
 Nilus, nī-lūs; Nile, nīl.
 Nimrah, nīm'rā.
 Nimrim, nīm'rīm.
 Nimrod, nīm'rōd.
 Nimshi, nīm'shī.
 Nineveh, nīnē-vā; Nin'e-
 vites, -vits.
 Ninus, nīn'ūs.
 Nisan, nīs'ān.
 Nison, nīs'ōn.
 Nisroch, nīs'rōk.
 No, nō.
 Noadiah, nō'ā-dī'ā.
 Noah, nō'ā.
 Nob, nōb.
 Nobah, nō-bā.
 Nod, nōd.
 Nodab, nō-dāb.
 Noe, nō-ē.
 Noeba, nō-ē'bā.
 Nogah, nō-gā.
 Noah, nō'hā.
 Non, nōn.
 Noph, nīf.
 Nophah, nō'fā.
 Novatianus, nō-vā'shī'ū'
 nūs.
 Numa, nū-mā.
 Numbers, nūm'bērz.
 Numidia, nū-mīd'ī-ā.
 Numitor, nū-mī-tōr.
 Nun, nūn.
 Nymphas, nīm'fās.
 Nymphae, nīm'fē.
 Obadiah, ō-bād'ī'ā.
 Obal, ō-bāl.
 Obdia, ōb-dī'ā.
 Obed, ō-bēd.
 Obed-edom, ō-bēd-ē'dōm.
 Obeth, ō-bēth.
 Obil, ō-bīl.
 Oboth, ō-bōth.
 Ochiel, ō-kī'ēl.
 Ocideus, ō-sē-dēs'ūs.
 Ocina, ō-sī-nā.
 Ocran, ōk-rān.
 Octavia, ōk-tā-vī'ā; Oc-
 ta-vus, -vūs.
 Oded, ō-dēd.
 Odoacer, ō-dō'ā'sēr.
 Odollam, ō-dōl-lām.
 Odonarkes, ō-dō-nār'
 kēs.
 Odysseus, ō-dīs-sēs'ūs.
 Ecolampadius, ēk'ō-lām-
 pād'ī'ūs.
 Edipus, ēdīp'ūs.
 Og, ōg.
 Ohad, ō'hād.
 Ohel, ō'hēl.
 Oiamus, ō-lām'ūs.

mate, māt, jāz, tāz; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōce;

Oliver, *ôl'vêr*.
Olives, *ôl'vîz*.
Olivet, *ôl'vêl*.
Olshausen, *ôl'shâw-zên*.
Olympas, *ô-lim'pâs*.
Olympia, *ô-lim'pi-â*:
Olympus, *-ûs*.
Olympus, *ô-lim'pûs*.
Omerus, *ô-mê-rûs*.
Omar, *ô-mâr*.
Omega, *ô-mê-gâ*.
Omri, *ô-m'ri*.
On, *ôn*.
Onam, *ôn-âm*.
Onan, *ôn-ân*.
Onesimus, *ôn-ê-si-mûs*.
Onesiphorus, *ôn-ê-sif'ô-rûs*.
Oniades, *ôn-i-â-rêz*.
Onias, *ô-ni-âs*.
Ono, *ô-nô*.
Ophel, *ô-fêl*.
Ophir, *ô-fêr*.
Ophni, *ô-fni*.
Ophrah, *ô-frâ*.
Orcaides, *ôr-kâ-dêz*.
Oreb, *ô-rêb*.
Oren, *ô-rên*.
Orestes, *ô-rê-s'êz*.
Orgetorix, *ôr-jêl'ô-rîks*.
Origenes, *ô-rîj-ê-nêz*: Ori-
gen, *ô-rî-jên*.
Orion, *ô-rî-ôn*.
Orlando, *ôr-lân-dô*.
Orman, *ôr-mân*.
Orontes, *ô-rôn-têz*.
Orpab, *ôr-pâ*.
Orpheus, *ôr-fûs*.
Orthosias, *ôr-thô-si-âs*.
Ossias, *ô-si-âs*.
Oscar, *ô-skâr*.
Osea, *ô-sê-â*.
Oseas, *ô-sê-âs*.
Osee, *ô-sê*.
Oshea, *ô-shê-â*.
Osiris, *ô-sî-ris*.
Ossian, *ôsh-ân* or *ô-s'hî-ân*.
Othni, *ôth-nî*.
Othniel, *ôth-ni-êl*.
Otho, *ôth-ô*.
Othomias, *ôth-ô-ni-âs*.
Ovidius, *ô-vîd'i-ûs*: Ovid.
Oxus, *ôk-sûs*.
Ozem, *ô-zêm*.
Ozias, *ô-zî-âs*.
Oziel, *ô-zî-êl*.
Ozmi, *ô-zî-ni*: Oz'nites, *nîts*.
Ozora, *ôz-ô-râ*.

Paarai, *pâ-â-râ-i*.
Pacatiana, *pâ-kâ-shi-â-i*
nâ.
Padan, *pâ-dân*.
Padan-aram, *pâ-dân-â-râm*.
Padon, *pâ-dôn*.
Pæan, *pæ-ân*.
Pagiel, *pâ-gi-êl*.
Pagnini, *pân-yê-nê*.
Pahath-moab, *pâ-hâth-mô-âb*.
Pai, *pâ-i*.
Pal, *pâl*.
Palestina, *pâl-ê-si-nâ*.
Palestine, *pâl-ê-sîn*.
Palladius, *pâl-â-di-âm*.
Pallas, *pâl-lâs*.
Pallu, *pâl-lû*: Pal-luites, *ûs*.
Palmyra, *pâl-mî-râ*.
Palti, *pâl-ti*: Pal'tite, *-tî*.
Paltiel, *pâl-ti-êl*.
Pamphylia, *pâm-fûl-i-â*.
Pan, *pân*.
Pandora, *pân-dô-râ*.
Pannag, *pân-nâg*.
Panizzi, *pân-nî-sê*.

Pantheum (L.), *pân-thê-um*: Panthe'on (Gr.),
-ôn: Pantheon (Eng.),
pân-thê-ôn.
Paoli, *pâ-ô-lê*.
Paphos, *pâ-fôs*.
Parah, *pâr-â*.
Paran, *pâr-ân*.
Parbar, *pâr-bâr*.
Paris, *pâr-is*.
Parnashta, *pâr-mâsh'tâ*.
Parnenas, *pâr-mê-nâs*.
Parnemon, *pâr-mên-i-ôn*.
Parnach, *pâr-nâch*.
Parnassus, *pâr-nâs-sûs* or
nâs.
Parosh, *pâr-ôsh*.
Parehandatha, *pâr-shân-dâ-thâ* or *-dâ-thâ*.
Parthenon, *pâr-thê-nôn*.
Parthians, *pâr-thi-ânz*:
Parthia, *-â*.
Paruah, *pâr-û-â* or *pâr-û-â*.
Pasach, *pâ-sâk*.
Pascal, *pâ-skâl*.
Pasdammim, *pâs-dâm-mim*.
Paseah, *pâ-sê-â*.
Pashur, *pâsh-êr*.
Pasiphase, *pâ-sif-â-sê*.
Patara, *pâ-tâ-râ*.
Patheus, *pâ-thê-ûs*.
Pathros, *pâth-rôs*.
Patriusim, *pâth-rô-sim*.
Patos, *pâ-tôs*.
Patrick, *pâ-trîk*.
Patrobas, *pâ-trô-bâs*.
Patroclus, *pâ-trô-kûs*.
Pau, *pâ-û*.
Paul, *pâ-ûl*.
Paulinus, *pâ-û-lîn-ûs*.
Paulus, *pâ-û-lûs*.
Pausanias, *pâ-û-sâ-ni-âs*.
Pe, *pê*.
Pedahel, *pê-dâ-hêl*.
Pedahzur, *pê-dâ-zêr* or
pê-dâ-zêr.
Pedaiah, *pê-dâ-i-â*.
Pegasus, *pê-gâ-sûs* — see
Dict.
Pekah, *pê-kâ*.
Pekahiah, *pê-kâ-hi-â*.
Pekod, *pê-kôd*.
Pelagius, *pê-lâ-gi-ûs*.
Pelaiah, *pê-lâ-i-â*.
Pelahiah, *pê-lâ-i-â*.
Pelaiah, *pê-lâ-i-â*.
Pelag, *pê-lêg*.
Pelet, *pê-lêth*.
Peleth, *pê-lêth*: Peleth-ites, *-îts*.
Peleus, *pê-lê-ûs*.
Pellias, *pê-li-âs*.
Pelonite, *pê-lô-nî*.
Peloponnesus, *pê-lô-pôn-nê-sûs*.
Pelops, *pê-lôps*.
Penates, *pê-nâ-têz*.
Penelope, *pê-nê-lô-pê*.
Peniel, *pê-ni-êl*.
Peninnah, *pê-nîn-nâ*.
Pentateuch, *pên-tâ-têk*.
Pentelucis, *pên-tê-lû-kûs*.
Pennel, *pê-nû-êl* or *pên*.
Peor, *pê-ôr*.
Pepin, *pê-pîn*.
Perezim, *pê-rî-zîm*.
Peres, *pê-rêz*.
Peresh, *pê-rêsh*.
Perez, *pê-rêz*.
Perez-Uzzah or Uzza, *pê-rêz-ûz-â*.
Perga, *pê-r-gâ*.
Pergamos, *pê-r-gâ-môs*.
Periander, *pê-rî-ân-dêr*.
Pericles, *pê-rî-kî-zêz*.
Perida, *pê-rî-dâ* or *pêr*.

Perizzite, *pê-rî-zî*: Per-izzites, *-îts*.
Persephone, *pêr-sê-fô-nê*.
Persepolis, *pêr-sê-pô-lîs*.
Perseus, *pêr-sûs*.
Persia, *pêr-si-â*: Per-sians, *-ânz*.
Persis, *pêr-sîs*, also Per-sia, *pêr-si-â*.
Peruda, *pêr-û-dâ* or
-û-dâ.
Pestalozzi, *pê-s'tâ-lôt'zê*.
Peter, *pê-tr*.
Petahiah, *pêth-â-hi-â*.
Pethor, *pê-thôr*.
Pethuel, *pê-thû-êl* or *pêthi*.
Petra, *pê-trâ* or *pêl*.
Petraarch, *pê-trârk*.
Peulthai, *pê-lû-thâ-i*.
Phaath-moab, *pâ-th-mô-âb*.
Phacareth, *pâ-kâr-êth*.
Phædrus, *pê-drûs*.
Phaethon, *pâ-ê-thôn*.
Phaisur, *pê-sêr*.
Phaldaius, *pâl-dî-ûs*.
Phaleas, *pâ-lê-âs*.
Phalec, *pâ-lêk*.
Phallu, *pâl-lû*.
Phalti, *pâl-ti*.
Phaltiel, *pâl-ti-êl*.
Phanuel, *pâ-nû-êl*, or
-nâ.
Pharacim, *pâ-kâr-sîm*.
Pharaoh, *pê-rô*: Pha-raoh-Hoprah, *-hôf'*
râ: Pha-raoh-ne'-cho,
-nê-kô: Pha-raoh-ne'-chah, *-nê-kô*.
Pharathoni, *pâ-râ-thô-ni*.
Phares, *pâ-rêz*.
Pharez, *pâ-rêz*: Pha'rez-ites, *-îts*; also Pha-zites, *pâ-zîts*.
Pharize, *pâ-rî-zâ*.
Pharisees, *pâ-rî-sêz*.
Pharnabazus, *pâ-r-nâ-bâ-zûz*.
Pharosh, *pâ-rôsh*.
Pharpar, *pâ-r-pâr*.
Phaseah, *pâ-sê-â* or *sê*.
Phaseis, *pâ-sê-lîs*.
Phasiron, *pâ-sî-rôn*.
Phassaron, *pâ-sâ-rôn*.
Phebe, *pê-bê*.
Phenice, *pê-nî-sê*.
Phenicia, *pê-nî-shi-â*.
Phereites, *pê-rê-sîts*.
Pherezites, *pê-rê-sîts*.
Phibeseth, *pê-bê-sêth*.
Phichol, *pê-kôl*.
Phidias, *pê-dî-âs* or *pî*.
Philadelphia, *pî-lâ-dî-lî*
-fî-â.
Philarches, *pî-lâ-rî-kêz*.
Philemon, *pî-lê-môn*.
Philetus, *pî-lê-tûs*.
Phillip, *pî-lîp*.
Philippi, *pî-lîp-pî*: Phi-lip-pus, *-pûs*: Philip-pians, *pî-lîp-i-ânz*.
Philitia, *pî-lî-tî-â*: Philistine, *pî-lî-tîn*: Philistines, *-îts*.
Philo, *pî-lô* or *pî-lô*.
Philologus, *pî-lô-lô-gûs*.
Philomela, *pî-lô-mê-lâ*.
Phinees, *pî-nê-s*.
Phinehas, *pî-nê-hâs*.
Phison, *pî-sôn*.
Phlegon, *pî-lê-ôn*.
Phœbe, *pê-bê*: Phœbus, *-bûs*.
Phoenix, &c. — see Phe-nice.
Phoenix, *pê-nîks*.
Phoros, *pê-rôs*.

Photus, *pô-shi-ûs*.
Phrygia, *pî-ri-jî-â*.
Phud, *pûd*.
Phurah, *pî-râ-râ*.
Phurim, *pî-rîm*.
Phut, *pû*.
Phuvah, *pâ-vâ*.
Phygellus, *pî-jê-lûs*.
Pibeseth, *pî-bê-sêth*.
Pihairoth, *pî-hâ-hi'*
rôth.
Pilate, *pî-lât*.
Pildash, *pî-lâ-shû*.
Pileah, *pî-lê-â*.
Pilech, *pî-lê-thâ*.
Pindarus, *pî-nâ-rûs*:
Pin'dar.
Pinon, *pî-nôn*.
Pira, *pî-râ*.
Piræus, *pî-rê-ûs*.
Piram, *pî-râm*.
Pirathon, *pî-râ-thôn*:
Pirath'onite, *-î*.
Pisgah, *pîz-gâ*.
Pisidia, *pî-sî-dî-â*.
Pisistratus, *pî-sî-strâ-tûs*.
Pison, *pî-sôn*.
Pispah, *pî-spâ*.
Pithom, *pî-thôm*.
Pithon, *pî-thôn*.
Pizarro, *pî-zâ-rô*.
Plantagenet, *pî-lân-tâ-jê-nêl*.
Plato, *pî-lâ-tô*.
Plautus, *pî-lâ-tûs*.
Pleades, *pî-lâ-dêz*: Plei-ades, *pî-lâ-dêz*.
Plinius, *pî-nî-i-ûs*: Pliny,
pî-nî.
Plotinus, *pî-lôt-inûs*.
Plutarchus, *pî-lôtâr-kûs*:
Plutarch, *pî-lôtâr-k*.
Pluto, *pî-lô-tô*.
Pochereth, *pô-kê-rêth*.
Pollux, *pôll-ûks*.
Polybius, *pô-lî-bî-ûs*.
Polycarpus, *pô-lî-kâr'pûs*: Pol'ycarp, *-kârp*.
Pompador, *pôm-dô-rô*.
Pompeii, *pôm-pê-i* or
pôm-pî-i.
Pontius Pilate, *pôn-shi-â*
pî-lât.
Pontus, *pôn-tûs*.
Poratha, *pôr-â-thâ*.
Porcius Festus, *pôr-shi-âs*
fê-s'tûs: Portia, *pôr-shi-â*.
Poseidon, *pô-sê-dôn*.
Posidonius, *pô-si-dô-nî-ûs*.
Potiphar, *pôt-i-fâr*.
Potipherah, *pôt-i-fê-râ* or
pôt-i-fê-râ.
Pretorium, or Prætori-um, *prê-tô-rî-âm*.
Priamus, *prî-â-mûs*: Pri-am, *prî-âm*.
Prideaux, *prî-dô*.
Prestley, *prêst-lî*.
Prisca, *prî-skâ*.
Priscianus, *prî-s'hî-â-nûs*: Priscian, *prî-s'hî-ân*.
Priscilla, *prî-s'hî-lâ*.
Probus, *prô-bûs*.
Prochorus, *prô-kô-rûs*.
Proclus, *prô-kûs*.
Procopius, *prô-kôp-i-ûs*.
Prometheus, *prô-mê-thê-ûs* or *-mê-thûs*.
Proserpina, *prô-sêr-pî-nâ*: Proserpine, *prôs-êr-pîn*.
Proteus, *prô-tûs*.
Psammitichus, *sâm-mî-tî-kûs*: also Psammetichus.

côw, bôy, fôot; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zedl.

Psyche, *p'si'kē*.
 Ptoleme, *tol'ē-mē'ē*; also
 Ptol'eme'us, -mē'ūs,
 and Ptol'ema'us, -mē'
 ūs: Ptol'ema'us, -mā'
 ūs: Ptol'emy, -nī.
 Pua and Puah, *pū'a*.
 Publius, *pū'bli'ūs*.
 Pudens, *pū'dēnz*.
 Puhites, *pū'hīts*.
 Pul, *pūl*.
 Punites, *pū'nīts*.
 Punon, *pū'nōn*.
 Fur, *pēr*: Purim, *pū'rim*.
 Purcell, *pēr'sel*.
 Put, *pūt*.
 Puteoli, *pū'tē'ō-lī*.
 Putiel, *pū'tī'el*.
 Pyrrho, *pū'rō*.
 Pythagoras, *pī'thāgō-*
rās.
 Python, *pī'thōn*.
 Quartus, *kwar'tūs*.
 Quintillus, *kwin'tīl'ūs*.
 Quintus, *kwin'shī'ūs*.
 Quintus Memmius,
kwin'tūs mēm'mī'ūs.
 Quirinus, *kwi'rī'nūs*.
 Raamah, *rā'a-mā*.
 Raamiaah, *rā'a-mā'ā*.
 Raameses, *rā'am'sēz*.
 Rabbah, *rā'bā*.
 Rabbath, *rā'bāth*.
 Rabbith, *rā'bīth*.
 Rabboni, *rā'bō'nī*.
 Rab-mag, *rā'b-māg*.
 Rabaceses, *rā'b-sā-sēz*.
 Rabareses, *rā'b-sā-rēz*.
 Rabshakeh, *rā'b'shā-kā*.
 Raca, *rā'kā*.
 Rachab, *rā'hāb*.
 Rachal, *rā'kāl*.
 Rachel, *rā'chēl*; (F.), *rā-*
shēl'; (Ger.), *rā'kēl*.
 Racine, *rā'sēn'*.
 Raddai, *rād-dā'i*.
 Ragau, *rā-gā'ū* or *rā-*
gō'ū.
 Rages, *rā'gēz*.
 Raguel, *rā'gū'el*.
 Rahab, *rā'hāb*.
 Raham, *rā'hām*.
 Rahel, *rā'hēl*.
 Rakem, *rā'kēm*.
 Rakkath, *rā'kāth*.
 Rakkon, *rā'kōn*.
 Ram, *rām*.
 Rama, also Ramah, *rā-*
mā.
 Ramath, *rāmāth*.
 Ramathaim-zophim, *rā-*
māth-ā'im-zō'fīm.
 Ramathem, *rāmāth-ēm*.
 Ramathite, *rāmāth-ī*.
 Ramath-lehi, *rāmāth-*
lē'hī.
 Ramath-mispeh or miz-
 peh, *rāmāth-mīz'pē*.
 Rameses, *rā-mēs'sēz* or
rām'sēz.
 Rameses, *rā-mēs'sē*.
 Ramiah, *rā-mī'a*.
 Ramoth, *rāmōth*.
 Ramoth-gilead, *rāmōth-*
gīl'ē-ād.
 Ramses, *rām'sēz*.
 Rapha, *rā'fā*.
 Raphael, *rā'fā'el*.
 Raphaim, *rā'fā'im*.
 Raphon, *rā'fōn*.
 Raphu, *rā'fū*.
 Rasses, *rās'sēz*.
 Rathumus, *rāth'ū-mūs*.
 Ravenna, *rā-vē'nā*.
 Raymond, *rā-mōnd*.
 Razis, *rā'zīs*.

Reaia, also Reaiah, *rē'ā'ā*.
 Reaumur, *rā-ō-mēr* or
rō-mēr.
 Reba, *rē'bā*.
 Rebecca, *rē-bēk'kē*.
 Rebekah, *rē-bē'kā*.
 Rechab, *rē'chāb*: Re'chab-
 ites, -īts, or *rēk'*.
 Rechah, *rē'kā*.
 Reelalah, *rē'el'ā'ā*.
 Reelias, *rē'el'ūs*.
 Reesias, *rē'sē'ūs*.
 Regem, *rē'gēm*.
 Regem-melech, *rē'gēm-*
mē'lek.
 Reginald, *rē'jī-nāld*.
 Regulus, *rē'gū-lūs*.
 Rehobiah, *rē'hā-bī'ā*.
 Rehob, *rē'hōb*.
 Rehoboam, *rē'hō-bō'am*.
 Rehoboth, *rē'hō-bōth*.
 Rehun, *rē'hūm*.
 Rei, *rē'ī*.
 Rekem, *rē'kēm*.
 Remaliah, *rēm'ā-lī'ā*.
 Rembrandt, *rēm'brānt*.
 Remeth, *rēm'ēth*.
 Remmon-methoar, *rēm'-*
mōn-mēth'ō-ār.
 Remphan, *rēm'fān*.
 Renan, *rē'nāng*.
 Raphael, *rē'fā'el*.
 Rephaah, *rē'fā*.
 Rephaiah, *rē'fā'ī'ā*.
 Rephaim, *rē'fā'im*:
 Reph'aims, -īnz.
 Rephidim, *rē'fī-dīm*.
 Resen, *rē'sēn*.
 Resh, *rēsh*.
 Reseph, *rē'shēf*.
 Reu, *rē'ū*.
 Reuben, *rē'bēn*: Reu'-
 benite, -īz: Reuben-
 ites, -īts.
 Reuel, *rē'ū'el*.
 Reumah, *rē'mā*.
 Revelation — see Dict.
 under reveal.
 Reynolds, *rē'nōld*.
 Rezephe, *rē'zēf*.
 Rezia, *rē'zī'ā*.
 Rezin, *rē'zīn*.
 Rezon, *rē'zōn*.
 Rhadamanthus, *rād'ā-*
mān'thūs.
 Rhea, *rē'ā*.
 Rhegim, *rē'jī-ūm*.
 Rhesa, *rē'sā*.
 Rhoda, *rō'dā*.
 Rhodes, *rōdz*.
 Rhodocus, *rō'dō-kūs*.
 Rhodus, *rō'dūs*.
 Ribai, *rī'bā'i*.
 Riblah, *rī'bāl*.
 Richard, *rī'ch'ard*.
 Richelieu, *rīsh'ē-lō*.
 Rimmon, *rīm'mōn*: Rim-
 mon-parez, *pār'ēz*.
 Rinnah, *rīn'nā*.
 Riphath, *rī'fāth*.
 Rissah, *rīs'sā*.
 Rithmah, *rīth'mā*.
 Ritzpah, *rī'z-pā*.
 Rizzio, *rī'z-ō*.
 Robespierre, *rō'bēs-pēr*.
 Roboam, *rō-bō'am*.
 Roboamfoucauld, *rōsh'fōo-*
kō'.
 Roderick, *rōd'rē'k*.
 Rogelim, *rō'gē-līm*.
 Roigah, *rō'gā*.
 Roimus, *rō'ī-mūs*.
 Romami-ezer, *rō-mām'-*
tī-ē'zēr.
 Rome, *rōm*: Roman, *rō-*
mān: Ro mans, -mānz:
 Roma, *rō'mā*: Romu-
 lus, *rōm'ū-lūs*.

Roscius, *rōs'shī'ūs*.
 Rosenmuller, *rō'sēn-mīl'*
lēr.
 Rosh, *rōsh*.
 Rousseau, *rō's-sō*.
 Rowland, *rō'w-lānd*.
 Roxana, *rōks-ā'nā*.
 Rubini, *rōb-bē'nē*.
 Runjeet sing, *rūn'jēt-*
sīng.
 Rubicon, *rōbī-kōn*.
 Rudolphus, *rō-dō'fūs*.
 Rufus, *rō'fūs*.
 Ruhamah, *rō'hā-mā*.
 Rumah, *rō'mā*.
 Rupert, *rō'pērt*.
 Ruth, *rōth*.
 Sabacethani, *sā'bāk-thā'*
nī.
 Sabael, *sā-bē'ī*.
 Sabaoth, *sā-bā'ōth*.
 Sabat, *sā'bāt*.
 Sabateas, *sā'bā-tē'ās*.
 Sabatus, *sā-bā-tūs*.
 Sabban, *sā'bān*.
 Sabbaheus, *sā'bā-thē'*
ūs.
 Sabbeus, *sā'bē'ūs*.
 Sabeans, *sā-bē'ānz*.
 Sabellius, *sā-bēll'ūs*.
 Sabi, *sā'bī*.
 Sabina, *sā-bī'nā*.
 Sabta or Sabtah, *sā'b-tā*.
 Sabtecha, *sā'b-tē-kā*.
 Sacar, *sā-kār*.
 Sacheverell, *sā-chēv'er-*
ēl.
 Sadamias, *sād'ā-mī'ās*.
 Sadas, *sā'dās*.
 Saddleus, *sād-dē'ūs*.
 Saddle, *sād-dūk*.
 Sadoe, *sā'dōk*.
 Saguntum, *sā-gūn'tūm*.
 Saint-Cyr, *sāng-sēr*.
 Sais, *sā'īs*.
 Sala or Salah, *sāl'ā*.
 Saladin, *sāl'ā-dīn*.
 Salamis, *sāl'ā-mīs*.
 Salasada, *sāl'ā-sād'ā'ī*.
 Salathiel, *sāl'ā-thī'el*.
 Salcah, *sāl'kā*.
 Salchah, *sāl'kā*.
 Saleem, *sāl'ēm*.
 Salim, *sāl'im*.
 Sallai, *sāl'ā'ī*.
 Sallu, *sāl'tā*.
 Sallumus, *sāl'lū-mūs*.
 Sallust, *sāl'lūst*.
 Sallustius, *sāl'lūstī'ūs*.
 Salma, *sāl'mā*.
 Salmanasar, *sāl'mān-ā'*
sār.
 Salmon, *sāl'mōn*.
 Salmons, *sāl'mō'nē*.
 Salom, *sāl'tōm*.
 Salome, *sā-lō'mē*.
 Salt, *sāl't*.
 Salu, *sāl'tū*.
 Salum, *sāl'tūm*.
 Samael, *sām'ā'el*.
 Samarias, *sām-tās*.
 Samaria, *sā-mā'rī-tā*: Ea-
 maritan, *sā-mā'rī-tān*:
 Samaritans, -tānz.
 Samatus, *sām'ā-tūs*.
 Samech, *sām'ēk*.
 Samelus, *sām'ēlūs*.
 Sangar-nebo, *sām-gār-*
nē'bō.
 Sami, *sām'ī*.
 Samia, *sām'īs*.
 Samlah, *sām'lā*.
 Samos, *sām'ōs*.
 Samothracia, *sām'ō-*
thrā'shī-ā.
 Sampsames, *sāmp'sā-*
mēs.

Samson, *sām'sōn*.
 Samuel, *sām'ū'el*.
 Sanabassar, *sān'ā-bās'*
sār: San'ābas'sarus,
sār'ūs.
 Sanasib, *sān'ā-sīb*.
 Sanballat, *sān-bāl'lāt*.
 Sansannah, *sān-sān'ān*.
 Saph, *sāf*.
 Saphat, *sā'fat*.
 Saphatias, *sā'f-ā-tī'ās*.
 Sapheth, *sā'fēth*.
 Saphir, *sā'fēr*.
 Sapphira, *sā'fī'rā*.
 Sappho, *sā'fō*.
 Sara, also Sarah, *sā-rā*,
 and Sarai, *sā-rā'ī* or
sār'ī.
 Sarabias, *sār'ā-bī'ās*.
 Saralas, *sār-rās*.
 Saramel, *sār'ā-mēl*.
 Saraph, *sār'āf*.
 Sarchedonius, *sār-kē'dō-*
nūs.
 Sardanapalus, *sār'dān-*
ā-pāl'ūs.
 Sardeus, *sār-dē'ūs*.
 Sardine — see Dict. under
sard.
 Sardinia, *sār-dīn'ī-ā*.
 Sardis, *sār'dīs*.
 Sardites, *sār'dītīs*.
 Sardiis — see Dict. under
sard.
 Sarepta, *sār-rē'ptā*.
 Sargon, *sār-gōn*.
 Sario, *sār'ī*.
 Sarmatia, *sār-mā'shī-ā*.
 Saron, *sār'ōn*.
 Serothie, *sār'ōthī-ē*.
 Serzechim, *sār'sē-kīm*.
 Seruch, *sār'ūk*.
 Sassanidae, *sās-sān'ī-dē*.
 Satan, *sāt'an* or *sāt'ān*.
 Sathrabuzanes, *sāth'rā-*
bū'zā-nēz.
 Saturnus, *sāt-ēr'nūs*:
Satura, *sāt'ēr*.
 Satyri, *sāt'rī-ī*: Satyrs,
sāt'ērz.
 Saul, *sā'ul*.
 Savaran, *sāv'ā-rān*.
 Savias, *sā-vī'ās*.
 Savonarola, *sāv'ōn-ā-rō'*
lā.
 Saxones, *saks'ōn-ēz*:
Sax ons.
 Scaliger, *skāl'ī-jēr*.
 Scandinavia, *skān'ādn-*
ā'vī-ā.
 Sceva, *sē'vā*.
 Schiller, *shī'l'ēr*.
 Schin, *shīn*.
 Schomberg, *shōm'bērg*.
 Scipio, *skī'pī-ō*.
 Scylla, *skī'lā*.
 Scythian, *sīth'ī-ān*:
 Scythia, *ī-ā*.
 Scythopolis, *sīth'ōpō-*
līs.
 Scoti, *skō'tī*.
 Seba, *sē'bā*.
 Sebat, *sē'bāt*.
 Secacah, *sēk'ā-kā*.
 Sechenias, *sēk'en-ī'ās*.
 Sechu, *sē'kū*.
 Secundus, *sē-kūn'dūs*.
 Sedecias, *sē-dē-sī'ās*.
 Segub, *sē'gūb*.
 Seir, *sē'ēr*.
 Seirath, *sē'ēr-th*.
 Sela, also Selah, *sē'lā*.
 Sela — Ham — Mahlekoth,
sē'lā-hām-mā-lē'kōth.
 Selah, *sē'lā*.
 Seled, *sē'lēd*.
 Selemia, *sē'lē-mī'ā*.
 Selemias, *sē'lē-mī'ās*.

Selene, sê-lê-nê.
 Seleucia, sê-lô-shê-d or sê-lô-sî-d.
 Seleucus, sê-lô-kûs.
 Sem, sêm.
 Semachiah, sêm'-â-kî'-d.
 Semel, sêm'-ê.
 Semellius, sêm'-ê-lî'-ûs.
 Semiramis, sê-mîr'-â-mîs or sê-mî.
 Semis, sêm'is.
 Semitic, sêm'-it'ik.
 Sennah, sên'-â.
 Seneca, sên'-ê-kâ.
 Seneh, sên'-â.
 Senir, sên'-êr.
 Sennacherib, sên-nâk'-ê-rib.
 Senuah, sên'-â.
 Serim, sê'-ô-rim.
 Sephar, sê'-fâr.
 Sepharad, sê'-fâr-râd.
 Sepharvaim, sê'-fâr-vâ' im.
 Sepharvaim, sê'-fâr-vîs.
 Septimius, sêp'tim'-ûs.
 Septuagint, sêp'tu'-a-jint.
 Serah, sê'-râ.
 Seralah, sê'-râ.
 Seraphims — see Dict.
 Seraph, sê'-râp.
 Sered, sê'-rêd.
 Sergius Paulus, sêr'jûs pâul'-ûs.
 Seron, sê'-rôn.
 Serranus, sêr-râ-nûs.
 Serug, sê'-rûg.
 Sesis, sê'-sîs.
 Sesostris, sê-sôs'tris.
 Sesthel, sê'sthêl.
 Seth, sêth.
 Sether, sê'thêr.
 Severus, sê-vê-rûs.
 Sextius, sêks'-tî-ûs.
 Shaalabbin, shâ-âl'-ûb-bin.
 Shaalvim, shâ-âl'-ûm or shâ.
 Shaalbonite, shâ-âl'-bôn'it.
 Shaaph, shâ'-âf.
 Shaaraim, shâ'-â-râ'-îm.
 Shaashgaz, shâ-âsh'-gâz.
 Shabbethai, shab'-bê-thâ' i.
 Shachia, shâ-kî'-â.
 Shaddai, shâd'-âi.
 Shadrach, shê'-drâk.
 Shage, shâ'-gê.
 Shaharaim, shâ'-hâ-râ' im.
 Shahazimah, shâ-hâz'-î-mâ.
 Shakespeare, shaks'pêr.
 Shalem, shâ'-lêm.
 Shalim, shâ'-lîm.
 Shalisha, shâ'-lî-shâ.
 Shallecheth, shâl'lê-kêth or lêk'-êth.
 Shallum, shâl'-lûm.
 Shalum, shâl'-lûm.
 Shalmal, shâl'-mâ'î.
 Shalman, shâl'-mân.
 Shalmaneser, shâl'-mâ-nêr.
 Shama, shâ'-mâ.
 Shamariah, shâm'-â-rî'-â.
 Shamed, shâ'-mêd.
 Shamer, shâ'-mêr.
 Shamgar, shâm'-gâr.
 Shamhuth, shâm'-hûth.
 Shamir, shâ'-mêr.
 Shammas, also Shammah, shâm'-mâ.
 Shammai, shâm'-mâ'î.
 Shammoth, shâm'-mô'h.
 Shammua, also Shanmuah, shâm'-mû-â.

Shamsheraï, shâm'-shê-râ'-î.
 Shapham, shâ'-fâm.
 Shaphan, shâ'-fan.
 Shaphat, shâ'-fât.
 Shapher, shâ'-fêr.
 Sharai, shâr'-âi.
 Sharaim, shâr'-â'im.
 Sharar, shâr'-âr.
 Shazer, shâ-rêzêr.
 Sharon, shâr'-ôn: Sha'ronite, -it.
 Sharuhén, shâr'-û-hên.
 Shashai, shâ'-shâ'î.
 Shashak, shâ'-shâk.
 Shaul, shâ'-ûl: Sha'ulites, -ites.
 Shaveh, shâ'-vâ.
 Shavsha, shâv'-shâ.
 Sheal, shê'-âl.
 Shealtiel, shê'-âl'-tî-êl.
 Sheariah, shê'-â-rî'-â.
 Sheim-jashub, shê'-âr-jâ' shûb.
 Sheba, also Shebah, shê'-bâ.
 Shebam, shê'-bâm.
 Shebaniah, shêb'-â-nî'-â.
 Shebarim, shêb'-â-rim.
 Sheber, shêb'-êr.
 Shebna, shêb'-nâ.
 Shebuel, shêb'-û-êl.
 Shecaniah, also Shechaniâh, shêk'-â-nî'-â.
 Shechem, shê'-kêm: Shechemites, -ites.
 Shedeur, shêd'-êr.
 Shehariah, shê'hâr'-î'-â.
 Sheki nah — see Dict.
 Shelah, shê'-lâ.
 Shelanites, shê-lân'-ites.
 Shelemiah, shêlê'-mî'-â.
 Sheleph, shêlêf.
 Shelesh, shêlêsh.
 Shelomi, shêlô'-mî.
 Shelomith, shêlô'-mîth.
 Shelumeth, shêlû'-mêth.
 Shem, shêm.
 Shema, shê'-mâ.
 Shemaah, shêm'-â.
 Shemaiah, shêm'-â-rî'-â.
 Shemeber, shêm'-ê-bêr or shê-mê.
 Shemer, shê'-mêr.
 Shemida, also Shemidah, shêm'-î-dâ: Shem'ida'ites, -ites.
 Sheminith, shêm'-î-nîth.
 Shemiramoth, shê-mîr'-â-môth.
 Shemitic, shêm'-it'ik.
 Shemuel, shêm'-û-êl.
 Shen, shên.
 Shenazar, shên'-â-zâr.
 Shenir, shê'-nêr.
 Shepham, shê'-fâm.
 Shephathiah, shêf'-â-thâ' i.
 Shephatiah, shêf'-â-tî'-â.
 Shephi, shêf'î.
 Shepho, shêf'ô.
 Shephuphan, shêf'-û-fân.
 Sherah, shê'-râ.
 Sherebiah, shêrê'-bî'-â.
 Sheresb, shêrêsh.
 Sherezur, shêrêzêr.
 Sheshach, shêshâk.
 Sheshai, shêshâ'î.
 Sheshan, shêshân.
 Sheshazzar, shêsh-bâz'-zâr.
 Sheth, shêth.
 Shethar, shêthâr.
 Shethar-Boznai, shêthâr-bôz-nâ'î.
 Sheva, shê'-vâ.

Shibboleth, shîb'-bô-lêth.
 Shibmah, shîb'-mâ.
 Shicron, shî'-krôn.
 Shigalon, shîg'-gôn.
 Shigionoth, shî-g'ô-nôth.
 Shihon, shî'-hôn.
 Shihor, shî'-hôr.
 Shihor-libnath, shî'-hôr-lib'-nâth.
 Shilhi, shîl'-hî.
 Shilhim, shîl'-hîm.
 Shille, shîl'-lê: Shillemites, -ites.
 Shiloah, shîlô'-â.
 Shiloh, shîl'ô.
 Shilomi, shîlô'-mî: Shilonite, shîlôn'-it: Shilonites, -ites.
 Shilshah, shîl'-shâ.
 Shimea, also Shimeah, shîmê'-â.
 Shimeam, shîmê'-âm.
 Shimeath, shîmê'-âth: Shim'athites, -ites.
 Shimei, shîm'-ê.
 Shimeon, shîmê'-ôn.
 Shimhi, shîm'-hî.
 Shimi, shîm'-î.
 Shimites, shîm'-îs.
 Shimma, shîm'-mâ.
 Shimon, shîm'-ôn.
 Shimrath, shîm'-râth.
 Shimri, shîm'-rî.
 Shimrith, shîm'-rîth.
 Shimon, shîmê'-ôn: Shimronites, -ites.
 Shimon-meron, shîmê'-rôn-mê'-rôn.
 Shimshai, shîm-shâ'î.
 Shinab, shî-nâb.
 Shinar, shî-nâr.
 Shiphi, shîf'î.
 Shiphamite, shîf'mîth.
 Shiphrath, shîf'râ.
 Shiptan, shîf'tân.
 Shisha, shîshâ.
 Shishak, shîshâk.
 Shitrai, shî-trâ'î.
 Shittah-tree, shî'ttâ.
 Shittim, shî'tîm.
 Shiza, shîzâ.
 Shoa, shô'-â.
 Shobab, shôb'-bâb.
 Shobach, shôb'-bâk.
 Shobai, shôb'-bâ'î.
 Shobal, shôb'-bâl.
 Shobek, shôb'-bêk.
 Shobi, shôb'-bî.
 Shocho, shôk'-kô.
 Shochoh, shôk'-kô.
 Shoham, shô'-hâm.
 Shomer, shô'-mêr.
 Shophach, shôf'-fâk.
 Shophan, shôf'-fân.
 Shoshannim, shô-shân'-nîm: Shoshan'nim'e' duth, -ê' duth.
 Shua, also Shuah, shô'-â.
 Shual, shô'-âl.
 Shubael, shôb'-bâ-êl.
 Shuham, shô'-hâm: Shuhamites, -ites.
 Shuhite, shô'-hîth.
 Shulamite, shôlâm'-it.
 Shumathites, shô'-mâth'-ites.
 Shunammite, shô'-nâm'-mîth.
 Shunem, shô'-nê'm.
 Shuni, shô'-nî: Shu'nites, -ites.
 Shuphamites, shôf'-fâm'-ites.
 Shuppin, shûp'-pîm.
 Shur, shêr.
 Shushan, shôshân: Shushan-eduth, -ê' duth.

Shuthalites, shô'thâl'-hîs.
 Shuthelah, shô'thê-lâ or -thê.
 Sia, sê'-â.
 Siana, sî'-â-nâ.
 Sibbecai, also Sibbechai, sîb'-bê-kâ'î.
 Sibboleth, sîb'-bô-lêth.
 Sibmah, sîb'-mâ.
 Sibraim, sîb-râ'im.
 Sibylla, sî-bîl'-ê: Sib'y's.
 Sichem, sîkêm.
 Sicilia, sî-sîl'-â: Sicily, sî-sî-lî.
 Sicyon, sîs'-î-on.
 Siddim, sîd'-âm.
 Side, sî'-dê.
 Sidney, sîd'-nî.
 Sidon, sîd'-ôn: Sidonians, sî-dôn'-ânz.
 Sigmund, sîg'-mûnd.
 Sigourney, sîg'-ôr-nî.
 Sihon, sî'-hôn.
 Sihor, sî'-hôr.
 Silas, sîl'-âs.
 Silenus, sî-lê-nûs.
 Silla, sîl'-â.
 Siloh, sîlô'-â.
 Siloam, sîlô'-âm.
 Silures, sîl'-û-rêz.
 Silvanus, sîl-vâ-nûs.
 Silvius, sîl-vî'-ûs.
 Simalcue, sîm'-âl-kû'-ê.
 Simeon, sîmê'-ôn: Sim'eonites, -ites.
 Simon, sî'môn: Si'mon Chosameus, kôs'-â-mê'-ûs: Si'mon Bar-jona, bâr-jô-nâ: Si'mon Peter, pê'-têr.
 Simri, sîm'-rî.
 Sin, sîn.
 Sina, sî'-nâ.
 Sinai, sî-nâ'î.
 Sinite, sî-nîth.
 Sinon, sîn'-ôn.
 Sinope, sîn'-ô-pê.
 Sion, sî'-ôn.
 Siphmoth, sîf'-môth.
 Sippai, sîp'-pâ'î.
 Sirach, sî-râk.
 Sirah, sî-râ.
 Sirenes, sî-rê-nêz: Sî'rens.
 Sirion, sîr'-î-on.
 Sisamai, sîs'-â-mâ'î.
 Sisera, sîsê'-râ.
 Sisinnus, sî-sîn-nêz.
 Sisypheus, sîs'-fûs or sîf'-fûs.
 Sivan, sî'-vâ.
 Sivan, sî'-vân.
 Smerdis, smêr'-dîs.
 Smyrna, smêr'-nâ.
 So, sô.
 Sobleisk, sôb'-êsk'-kê.
 Socho, sôk'-kô.
 Sochoh, sôk'-kô.
 Socinus, sô-sîn-nûs.
 Socoh, sôk'-kô.
 Socrates, sôkê'-râ-têz.
 Sodi, sôd'-î.
 Sodom, sôd'-ôm: Sod'omite, -it: Sod'omites, -ites: Sodomâ, sôd'-ô-mâ: Sodomitish, sôd'-ôm'-it'-ish.
 Soliman, sôl'-î-mân.
 Solomon, sôl'-ô-môn.
 Solon, sôl'-ôn.
 Soper, sôpê'-têr.
 Sophereth, sôfê'-rêth.
 Sophocles, sôf'-ô-klês.
 Sophonia, sôf'-ôn'-î'-âs.
 Sorek, sô'-rêk.
 Soginens, sô-sîjê-nêz.
 Sosipater, sô-sîp'-â-têr.
 Sosthenes, sôs'thê-nêz.

cûw, bôy, fôot: pûre, bûd: chair, game, jog, shum, thîng, there, zeal.

Sosttratus, sôs'tră-tūs.
 Sotal, sô-tăi.
 Soter, sô'tēr.
 Soult, sô'lt.
 Southey, sô'ioth'i.
 Spain, spân.
 Spanheim, spân'hēm.
 Sparta, spâr-tă: Spar-tacus, -tă-kūs.
 Sphinx, sf'inks.
 Spinosa, spê-nô-ză.
 Spohr, spôr.
 Stachys, stă'kis.
 Stagira, stă-jî-ră: Stag-irite -see Dict.
 Stanislaus, stân'is-lă'ūs.
 Stentor, stên'tôr.
 Stephanus, stêf'ă-nūs.
 Stephen, stê'm.
 Stoicks, stô'iks.
 Strabo, stră'bô or stră'bô.
 Straight, strât.
 Strauss, strô'ūs.
 Styx, stîks.
 Suah, sūă.
 Suba, sū-bă'i.
 Succoth, sūk-kôth: Suc-coth - Be'noth, bē'noth.
 Suchathites, sū-kăth-its.
 Sud, sūd.
 Suidas, sū-dă-ās.
 Sukkiims, sūk-kî'mz.
 Sulla, sū-lă.
 Sur, sēr.
 Sulejahn Dowlah, sêr-ă'jă-bô-wă.
 Susanchites, sô-sân-kîts.
 Susanna, sô-ză-nă.
 Suai, sô-si: Su'ia'na, -ă'na.
 Suwarrow, sū-ô-rô.
 Swedenborg, swê-dên-bôrg.
 Sychar, sî-kâr.
 Sychem, sî-kêm: Sychem-ite, -it.
 Syelus, sî-ê-lūs.
 Syene, sî-ê-nê.
 Syennachus, sîm-mă-kūs.
 Syntyche, sînt'î-kê.
 Syracuse, sîr-ă-kūs: Syr-acu'se, -kū'zê.
 Syria, sîr-ă-ă: Syr'i'ac, -ăk: Syr'ian, -ân: Syr'ia-Damas'cus, -ă-mă's'kūs: Syr'ia-ma'achah, -mă'ă-kă.
 Syrophenician, sîrô-fê-nîsh'î-ân: Syrophe-nîc'ia, -i-ă.
 Syrtis, sêr'têz.

Taanach, tă-ă-năk.
 Taanath-Shiloh, tă-ă-năth-shî'lô.
 Tabbaoth, tăb-bă-ôth.
 Tabbath, tăb-băth.
 Tabeal, tă-bê-ăl.
 Tabeel, tă-bê-êl.
 Tabbellius, tă-bêl'lî-ūs.
 Taberah, tăb-ê-ră.
 Tabitha, tăb-î-thă.
 Tabor, tă-bôr.
 Taborim, tăb-ôr-môn.
 Tachmonite, tăk-môn-î.
 Tacitus, tăk'tî-tūs.
 Tadmor, tăd-môr.
 Taglionti, tăl-yô-nê.
 Tahan, tă'hân: Ta'hani-tes, -its.
 Tahapanes, tă-hăp'ă-nêz.
 Tahath, tă-hăth.
 Tahpanhes, tăp'ăn-hêz.
 Talpene, tăp-ê-nêz.

Tahrea, tă-rê-ă.
 Tahtim-hodshi, tă'tîm-hôd'shî.
 Talitha-cumi, tăl'tî-thă-kū'mî.
 Talleyrand, tăl'lî-rând.
 Talmal, tăl-măi.
 Talmou, tăl-môn.
 Talsas, tăl-sās.
 Tamah, tă-mă.
 Tamar, tă-măr.
 Tamerlane, tăm-êr-lân.
 Tammuz, tăm-mūz.
 Tanak, tă-năk.
 Tancred, tănk-rêd.
 Tancureth, tăn-kū-mêth.
 Tania, tă-nîs.
 Tantalus, tăntă-lūs.
 Taphat, tăf'ăth.
 Taphon, tăf'ôn.
 Tappuah, tăp-pūă.
 Tarah, tă-ră.
 Taralah, tă-ră-lă.
 Tarea, tă-rê-ă.
 Tarentum, tă-rên'tăm.
 Tarpeia, tăr-pê-i-ă: Tar-peian, tăr-pî-ân.
 Tarpelites, tărp-ê-lîts.
 Tarquinus, tăr-kwîn'î-ūs.
 Tarshish, tăr'shîsh.
 Tarsus, tăr-sūs.
 Tartak, tăr-tăk.
 Tartan, tăr-tăn.
 Tarnal, tă-năi.
 Tau, tău or tă-ă.
 Teah, tă-ă.
 Tebalah, tă-bă-lî'ă.
 Tebeth, tă-bêth.
 Tebaphnehes, tê-hăf'nê-hêz.
 Teinnah, tê-hîn-nă.
 Tekel, tê-kêl.
 Tekoa, also Tekoah, tê-kô-ă: Teko'ite, -it: Te-ko'ites, -its.
 Telabib, tê-lă-bîb.
 Telah, tê-lă.
 Telaim, tê-lă-îm.
 Teltassar, tê-lăs-săr.
 Telem, tê-lêm.
 Telmachus, tê-lêm'ă-kūs.
 Telharshe, tê-l'hă-rê-shă.
 Telharsa, tê-l'hă-ră.
 Teimelah, tê-mê-lă.
 Tema, tê-mă.
 Teman, tê-mân: Te'man-ite, -it: Te'manites, -its.
 Temani, tê-mă-nî.
 Temeni, tê-mên-î.
 Terah, tê-ră.
 Teresh, tê-rîsh.
 Terminus, tê-rîm-nūs.
 Tertius, tê-rîsh-ūs.
 Tertullianus, tê-răt'lî-ă' nūs: Tertul'ian, -î-ân.
 Tertullus, tê-răt'lūs.
 Teta, tê-tă.
 Teth, têth.
 Teucer, tă-sêr.
 Teutones, tătôn-êz: Teu-tones, -tônz.
 Thaddeus, thăd'ê-ūs.
 Thahash, thă-hăsh.
 Thales, thă-lêz.
 Tahmah, thă-mă.
 Thamar, thă-măr.
 Thammath, thăm-nă-thă.
 Thara, thă-ră.
 Tharra, thă-ră.
 Tharrish, thăr'shîsh.
 Thasi, thă-sî.
 Thebes, thêbz: Thê'bă, -bê.
 Thebez, thê-bêz.
 Theco, thê-kô-ê.

Thelasar, thê-lă-săr.
 Thelersas, thê-lêr-sās.
 Theman, thê-mân.
 Themistocles, thê-mîs'tô-klēz.
 Theocanus, thê-ô-kă-nūs.
 Theodore, thê-ô-dôr.
 Theodoricus, thê-ô-dô-rî' kūs: Theod'oric, -ô-rîk.
 Theodosius, thê-ô-dô'shî-ūs.
 Theodotus, thê-ô-dô-tūs.
 Theophilus, thê-ô-fî-lūs.
 Theras, thê-răs.
 Theresia, tê-rê-ză.
 Thermeleth, thêr-mê-lêth.
 Thermopylae, thêr-môp'i-lê.
 Theseus, thê-sê-s.
 Thessalia, thê-să-lă-ă.
 Thessalonians, thê-să-lô'n-ânz: Thessaloni-ca, thê-să-lô-nî-kă.
 Thetis, thê'tîs or thê'tîs.
 Theudas, thê-dă-s.
 Thimnathah, thîm-nă-thă or -mă'.
 Thisbe, thîs-bê.
 Thomas, tôm-ăs.
 Thomol, thô-mô'i.
 Thorwaldsen, tôr-wăld-sên.
 Thracia, thră'shî-ă.
 Thraseas, thră-sê-ăs.
 Throckmorton, thrôk-môr-tôn.
 Thucydides, thū-săd'î-dêz.
 Thule, thū-lê.
 Thumim, thūm'mîm.
 Thyatira, thî-ă-tî-ră.
 Tiberias, tî-bê-rî-ăs: Tib-eris, tî-bê-rîs: Tiber, tî-bê-rî-ăs sê'zêr.
 Tibbath, tîb-băth.
 Tibni, tîb-nî.
 Tibullus, tî-bŭl'lūs.
 Tidal, tî-dă.
 Tiglath-pileser, tîglăth-pî-lê-sêr.
 Tigranez, tî-gră-nêz.
 Tigris, tî-grîs.
 Tikvah, tîk-wă.
 Tikvath, tîk-wăth.
 Tilgath-pileser, tîlgăth-pî-lê-sêr.
 Tilon, tî-lôn.
 Timeus, tî-mê-ūs.
 Timna, also Timnah, tîm-nă.
 Timnath, tîm-năth.
 Timnath - Heres, tîm-năth-hêr'êz.
 Timnath - Serah, tîm-năth-sê'ră.
 Timothe, tîm-nî.
 Timon, tî-môn.
 Timotheus, tî-mô-thê-ūs.
 Timothy, tîm-ô-thê.
 Timur or Timour, tê-môr.
 Tiphah, tîf-să.
 Tippoo Sahib, tîp-ô-săb.
 Tiras, tî-răs.
 Tirathites, tî-răth-its.
 Tirhakah, tîr-hă-kă.
 Tirhanah, tîr-hă-nă.
 Tirma, tî-ră-ă.
 Tirshatha, tîr'shă-thă or -shă'.
 Tirza, also Tirzah, tîr-ză.
 Tishbite, tîsh-bî.
 Tissaphernes, tîs-ă-fêr-nêz.
 Titanes, tî-tă-nêz: Ti-tans, tî-tănz.
 Titian, tîsh-ân.
 Titus, tî-tūs.
 Tizite, tî-zî.

Toah, tō-ă.
 Tob, tōb.
 Tob-Adonijah, tōb-ăd-ô-nî-jă.
 Tobiah, tō-bî-ă.
 Tobias, tō-bî-ăs.
 Tobie, tō-bî-ê.
 Tobiel, tō-bî-êl.
 Tobijah, tō-bî-jă.
 Tobit, tō-bî-t.
 Tochen, tō-kên.
 Todleben, tōt-lê-bên.
 Togarmah, tō-găr-mă.
 Tohu, tō-hă.
 Toi, tōi.
 Toia, tō-lă: Tolaites, tō-lă-its.
 Tolad, tō-lăd.
 Tolbanes, tōl-bă-nêz.
 Tophel, tō-fêl.
 Tophet, tō-fê-t.
 Topheth, tō-fêth.
 Tormah, tôr-mă.
 Torricelli, tôr-rî-sêl'î or -chê'l'î.
 Tou, tō-ă.
 Trachonitis, trăk-ô-nî' tîs.
 Trajanus, tră-jă-nūs: Trajan, tră-jăn.
 Tripolis, trîp-ô-lîs.
 Triton, trî-tôn.
 Troas, trô-ăs.
 Troglodyte, trô-glôd'î-tê.
 Trogyllum, trô-jîl'lî-m.
 Troja, trô-jă: Troy, trôj.
 Trochimus, trôf'î-mūs.
 Tryphena, trî-fê-nă.
 Tryphon, trî-fôn.
 Tryphosa, trî-fô-să.
 Tubal, tū-băl: Tu'bal-cain, -kân.
 Tubieni, tū-bî-ên-tî.
 Tullia, tŭl'lî-ă: Tul'lîus, -ūs.
 Turenne, tŭ-rên'.
 Tuscum, tîs-kū-lăm.
 Tychicus, tîk-kūs.
 Typhon, tî-fôn.
 Tyrrannus, tî-răn-nūs.
 Tyre, tîr.
 Tyrus, tîr-s.
 Tzaddi, zăd-ă.

Ucal, ŭ-kăl.
 Uel, ŭ-êl.
 Ulai, ŭ-lăi.
 Ulam, ŭ-lăm.
 Ulla, ŭ-lă.
 Ulysses, ŭ-lîs-sêz.
 Umbria, ŭm-brî-ă.
 Ummah, ŭm-mă.
 Unni, ŭn-nî.
 Upharsin, ŭ-făr-sîn.
 Uphaz, ŭ-făz.
 Ur, êr.
 Uranus, ŭ-ră-nūs.
 Urbane, êr-ban.
 Uri, ŭ-rî.
 Uriah, ŭ-rî-ă.
 Urias, ŭ-rî-ăs.
 Uriel, ŭ-rî-êl.
 Urijah, ŭ-rî-jă.
 Urim, ŭ-rî-m.
 Uthai, ŭ-thăi.
 Uthai, ŭ-thăi.
 Uz, ŭz.
 Uzal, ŭ-zăi.
 Uzal, ŭ-zăl.
 Uzza, also Uzah, ŭ-ză.
 Uzzen - sherah, ŭ-zên-shê'ră.
 Uzzi, ŭ-zî.
 Uzzi, also Uziah, ŭ-zî-ă.
 Uzziel, ŭ-zî-êl: Uz'zi-elites, -its.

Vajezatha, vā-jēs-ā-thā.
 Valens, vāl-ēnz or vāl'
 Valentine, vāl-ēn-tin.
 Valentinianus, vāl-ēn-tin-
 i-ā-nūs.
 Valerianus, vā-lēr-i-ā-nūs.
 Vandall, vān-dāl-l: Van-
 dals.
 Vandyke, vān-dik'.
 Vaniah, vā-ni-ā.
 Varius, vā-ri-ūs or vār'
 Vashni, vāsh-ni.
 Vashni, vāsh-ni.
 Van, vān.
 Vaubon, vō-bōng'.
 Venus, vē-nūs.
 Vespasianus, vēs-pā-shi-
 ā-nūs: Vespa'sian, shi-
 ān.
 Vesta, vēs-tā.
 Victoria, vik-tō-ri-ā.
 Virgilius, vēr-jil-i-ūs: Vir-
 gil, vēr-jil.
 Virginia, vēr-jin-i-ā.
 Volsci, vōl-si.
 Voltaire, vōl-tār'.
 Vophsi, vōf-si.
 Vulcanus, vūl-kā-nūs:
 Vulcan, vūl-kān.

Wallenstein, wāl-lēn-
 stēn.
 Walsingham, wāl-sing-
 ām.
 Wellesley, wēl-sē-lē.
 Wilhelmina, wū-hēl-mī-
 nā.
 Winifred, wīn-i-frēd.
 Wyckliffe, wīk-lif.

Xanthippe, xān-thipp'pē.
 Xavier, xāv-i-ēr.
 Xenophon, xēn'ō-fōn.
 Xerxes, xērks-ēs.
 Zaanan, zā-ā-nān.
 Zaanannim, zā-ā-nān'
 nim.
 Zaavan, zā-ā-vān.
 Zabad, zā-bād.
 Zabadaias, zāb-ā-dī-ās.
 Zabadams, zāb-ā-dē-ānz.
 Zabbai, zāb-bā-i.
 Zabbud, zāb-būd.

Zabdeus, zāb-dē-ūs.
 Zabdi, zāb-dī.
 Zabdriel, zāb-dī-ēl.
 Zabud, zāb-būd.
 Zabolon, zāb-ū-lōn.
 Zaccai, zāk-kā-i.
 Zaccheus, zāk-kē-ūs.
 Zaccur, zāk-kēr.
 Zaccur, zāk-kēr.
 Zachariah, zāk-ā-rī-ās.
 Zacharias, zāk-ā-rī-ās.
 Zachary, zāk-ār-i.
 Zacher, zāk-ēr.
 Zado, zādōk.
 Zaham, zā-hām.
 Zain, zā-in.
 Zair, zā-ēr.
 Zalaph, zālāf.
 Zalmon, zāl-mōn.
 Zalmohah, zāl-mō-nā.
 Zalmunna, zāl-mūn-nā.
 Zambis, zām-bis.
 Zambri, zām-bri.
 Zamoah, zām-mōh.
 Zamzummins, zām-zām-
 mīmz.
 Zanoah, zā-nō-ā.
 Zaphnath-Paaneah, zāf-
 nāth-pā-ā-nē-ā.
 Zaphon, zāf-fōn.
 Zarah, also Zarah, zār-ā.
 Zaraces, zār-ā-sēs.
 Zaratias, zār-ās.
 Zarah, zār-ā: Zare-
 athites, zār-ē-āth-its.
 Zared, zār-ēd.
 Zarephath, zār-ē-fāth.
 Zaretan, zār-ē-tān.
 Zareth-Shahar, zār-ēth-
 shā-hār.
 Zarhites, zār-hits.
 Zartanah, zār-tā-nā.
 Zartnan, zār-thān.
 Zathoe, zāth-ō-ē.
 Zathui, zāth-ū-i.
 Zathu, zāth-thū.
 Zattu, zāt-tū.
 Zavan, zā-vān.
 Zaza, zā-zā.
 Zebadiah, zēb-ā-dī-ā.
 Zebah, zēb-ā.
 Zebaim, zēb-ā-im or zē-
 bedee, zēb-ē-dē.
 Zebina, zēb-nā.
 Zebolim, zē-bōf-im.

Zeboim, zēbō-im.
 Zebudah, zēb-ū-dā.
 Zebul, zēb-ūl.
 Zebulon, zēb-ū-lōn: Zeb-
 ulonite, -it: Zebulon-
 ites, -its.
 Zebulun, zēb-ū-lūn.
 Zechariah, zēk-ā-rī-ā.
 Zedad, zē-dād or -dād'.
 Zedekiah, zēd-ē-kī-ā, also
 Zed eki-as, -kī-ās.
 Zeeb, zē-ēb.
 Zelah, zē-lā.
 Zelek, zē-lēk.
 Zelophehad, zē-lōf-ē-hād.
 Zelotes, zē-lō-tēs.
 Zelzah, zē-lzā.
 Zemaraim, zēm-ā-rā'im.
 Zemarite, zēm-ā-rī.
 Zemira, zē-mī-rā or zēm'
 Zenan, zē-nān or -nān'.
 Zenas, zē-nās.
 Zeno, zē-nō.
 Zenobia, zē-nō-bī-ā.
 Zephaniah, zēf-ā-nī-ā.
 Zephath, zēf-āth.
 Zephathah, zēf-ā-thā.
 Zephi, zēf-i.
 Zepho, zēf-ō: Zephon, zē-
 fōn: Zephonites, -its.
 Zephyrus, zēf-i-rūs.
 Zer, zēr.
 Zerah, zēr-ā.
 Zerahiah, zēr-ā-nī-ā.
 Zered, zēr-ēd.
 Zereda, zēr-ē-dā.
 Zeredathah, zēr-ēd-ā-thā.
 Zererath, zēr-ē-rāth.
 Zeresch, zēr-ēsē.
 Zereth, zēr-ēth.
 Zeri, zēr-i.
 Zeror, zēr-rōr.
 Zeruah, zēr-rō-ā or zēr-ū-ā.
 Zerubbabel, zēr-rūb-ā-bēl.
 Zeruiah, zēr-ū-i-ā.
 Zetham, zē-thām.
 Zethan, zē-thān.
 Zethar, zē-thār.
 Zeus, zē-ūs or zōz.
 Zia, zī-ā.
 Ziba, zī-bā.
 Zibeon, zīb-ōn.
 Zibia, also Zibiah, 'zīb-
 i-ā.
 Zichri, zīk-rī.

Ziddim, zīd-dim.
 Zidkijah, zīd-kī-jā.
 Zidon, zī-dōn.
 Zidonians, zī-dō-ni-ānz.
 Zif, zīf.
 Ziha, zī-hā.
 Ziklag, zīk-lāg.
 Zilpah, zīl-pā.
 Zilla, zīl-lā.
 Zilthai, zīl-thā-i.
 Zimnah, zīm-nā.
 Zimran, zīm-rān.
 Zimri, zīm-rī.
 Zin, zīn.
 Zina, zī-nā.
 Zion, zī-ōn.
 Zior, zī-ōr.
 Ziph, zīf.
 Ziphah, zīf-ā.
 Ziphims, zīf-imz.
 Ziphion, zīf-i-ōn.
 Ziphites, zīf-its.
 Ziphron, zīf-rōn.
 Zippor, zīp-pōr.
 Zipporah, zīp-pō-rā or
 zīp'.
 Zithri, zīth-rī.
 Ziz, ziz.
 Ziza, also Zizah, zī-zā.
 Zoan, zō-ān.
 Zoar, zō-ār.
 Zoba, also Zobah, zō-bā.
 Zobeab, zōb-ē-bā.
 Zohar, zō-hār.
 Zohemoth, zō-hē-mōth.
 Zoheth, zō-hēth.
 Zophah, zōf-ā.
 Zopai, zōf-ā-i.
 Zophar, zōf-ār.
 Zophim, zōf-im.
 Zorah, zō-rā: Zorathites,
 zō-rāth-its.
 Zoreah, zō-rē-ā.
 Zorites, zō-rīs.
 Zoroaster, zō-rō-ās-tēr.
 Zorobabel, zō-rūb-ā-bēl.
 Zuar, zū-ār.
 Zuinglius, zwing-gli-ūs.
 Zuar, zūf.
 Zur, zēr.
 Zuriel, zū-rī-ēl.
 Zuri-Shaddai, zū-rt-shād-
 ā-i.
 Zuzims, zū-zimz.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE SCHOOL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY AND WORD-BOOK.

COMBINING

THE ADVANTAGES OF AN ORDINARY PRONOUNCING SCHOOL
DICTIONARY AND AN ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK.

Fcap. 8vo, pp. 260, price 2s.

SPECIMENS.

magnanimous, a. *măg-năn'ti-mūs* (L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, soul, mind), elevated in soul or sentiment; not selfish: **magnanimously**, ad.; **magnanimity**, n. greatness of mind.
magnate, n. *măg-năt* (F. *magnats*, grandees of Poland or Hungary), a noble or grandee; a man of rank and wealth.

brevis (L.), short; brief; **brevis**, I shorten: **abbreviate**, -ed, -tion; **abridge**, -ment; **brevari**; **brevery**; **brief**, -ly; **semibreve**.
buffle (F.), the wild ox: **buff**; **buffs**; **buffalo**; **buffy**; **bugle**.
bull (mid. L.), **bolla** (It.), a seal; **bull** (L.), a bubble; **bill**; **billet**; **billet-doux**; **boil**, -ing, -er, -ery; **bull**; **bullet**; **bulletin**; **bullion**.
bunki (Icel.), a heap: **bunch**, -y, -iness; **bunk**, -er.

malaria, n. *mă-lă'ri-ă* (It. *male*, ill, bad; *aria*, air), exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague: **malaria**, a. **malcontent**, n. *mă-lkôn-tent* (L. *malus*, evil, and *content*), one discontented or dissatisfied, particularly with political affairs.
male, a. *māl* (F. *mâle*), relating to the sex

caput (L.), the head—gen. **capitis**, of the head: **cap** becomes **cip** in composition, as in **occiput**, the back part of the head: **capitatus**, having a head; **capitulum**, a small head: **bi-capital**; **cap**; **cape**; **capital**, -ly, -ise, -ist; **capitation**; **capitol**; **capitulary**; **capitulate**, -ion; **captain**, -cy, -ship; **chapter**; **decapitate**, -ion; **occiput**; **occipital**; **precipice**; **precipitancy**, -ant, -antly; **precipitate**, -ly, -ion; **precipitous**, -ly; **recapitulate**, -ion, -ory.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Just published,

THE HANDY SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

FOR USE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, AND AS A
POCKET REFERENCE DICTIONARY.

WITH

LISTS OF PREFIXES AND POSTFIXES, THE RULES FOR SPELLING ENGLISH
WORDS, LISTS OF WORDS THE SAME IN SOUND BUT DIFFERENT
IN SPELLING AND MEANING, ETC.

Pp. 268, price 9d.

SPECIMENS.

stature, n. *stăt'ūr*, the height of any one standing: **stat'ured**, a. arrived at full stature: **sta'tus**, n. standing or place.
statute, n. *stăt'ăt*, a law: **stat'utable**, a. made or being in conformity to

steer, v. *stēr*, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the helm: **steering**, n.: **steer'age**, n. the fore part of a ship: **steer'er**, n.
steer, n. *stēr*, also *stirk*, n. *stēr*, a young castrated male of the ox kind.

I.—F at the end of a word, with consonant before it, is changed into *i* upon receiving a postfix.

Examples.—**happy**, **happier**, **happily**, **happiness**: **merry**, **merrier**, **merri-**

est, **merrily**, **merriment**: **spy**, **spies**, **spied**: **car-ry**, **carrier**, **carriage**.

But—

(a) Y is retained before *ing* and *ish*, that *i* may not be doubled in the

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 133 425 1